

World Watch Research

Tanzania: Background Information

September 2024



OpenDoors

Serving persecuted **Christians** worldwide

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Copyright and sources

World Watch Research has divided up the previously named Full Country Dossier into two separate documents:

- Background country information (published annually in summer)
- Persecution dynamics (published annually in January).

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Map of country



Tanzania: Population (UN estimate for 2024)

69,419,000

Christians

38,397,000

Chr%

55.3

Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., World Christian Database, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

Recent history

Shortly after achieving independence from Britain in 1961, Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged to form the United Republic of Tanzania in 1964. In 1967, President Julius Nyerere made the Arusha Declaration, unveiling his political philosophy of egalitarianism, socialism and self-reliance. From 1965, presidential elections were held every five years with a one-party system. In response to opposition and international pressure, a multi-party system was introduced in 1992. The October 1995 presidential and legislative elections in Zanzibar, were the first to be held since the restoration of

multiparty democracy. The ruling party claimed victory and Benjamin Mkapa became the president despite claims of voting irregularities. Benjamin Mkapa served for two terms until he was replaced by Jakaya Kikwete in 2005.

In October 2015, John Magufuli and his ruling party [won](#) the presidential election with 58% of the votes (BBC News, 29 October 2015). In Zanzibar, where life for Christians has always been considerably harder than on the mainland, the results of the 2015 election for the island's parliament and the president were [annulled](#) due to irregularities (BBC News, 28 October 2015).

Since 2015, when the 5th government assumed office, there have been many changes in the political, economic, social and technological arena. There have also been changes in policy practices and the law which directly or indirectly affect Christians and influence the level of freedom of religion in Tanzania. However, the country failed to hold a constitutional referendum which had been scheduled for April 2015 (with opposition parties and the Catholic Church saying they would campaign against it). Neither in 2019 nor 2020 was the draft Constitution presented to the public for voting. It incorporates a provision that allows the application of Sharia courts in the whole country - a change from the previous approach which had limited the application of Sharia courts to Zanzibar, an approximately 99% Muslim majority Island. Church leaders believe that if this draft is adopted in this form, it will have a massive impact on Christians.

Despite difficulties caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, Tanzania decided to go ahead with elections scheduled for 28 October 2020. President John Magufuli won re-election as the candidate for the governing Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party but suddenly died in March 2021 at the age of 61, after suffering briefly from heart complications (according to reports). He was succeeded by his deputy, Vice-president Samia Suluhu Hassan, who was sworn in as the new president within 24 hours as constitutionally required on 19 March 2021. President Hassan is expected to serve the remainder of Magufuli's five-year term (BBC News, 18 March 2021).

In 2023, there were warnings of possible attacks by violent Islamic militants in Tanzania. For example, in its travel advisory note updated on 13 September 2023, the [UK foreign travel advisory](#) noted: "Extremists linked to the Islamic terrorist group Al-Shabaab based in Somalia pose a threat across the East Africa region, and are thought to be active in Tanzania. Attacks by IS-Mozambique, who are based in the Cabo Delgado province of Mozambique, are possible near Tanzania's border with this area of Mozambique." The advisory also stated that there is also thought to be some support for the Islamic State group (IS) in the country.

According to reports by [Freedom House](#) (Freedom in the World 2024 Tanzania) and [Human Rights Watch](#) (HRW 2024 Tanzania country chapter), President Hassan lifted a ban on political assemblies in January 2023, reversing a Magufuli-era restriction. However, this apparent liberalization was undermined throughout the year by authorities who forcibly dispersed opposition rallies and antigovernment protests, leading to numerous arbitrary arrests. In June 2023, the National Assembly approved a contentious agreement granting Dubai's state-owned DP World partial control of Dar es Salaam port, which was formalized in October 2023 despite widespread public opposition and government repression. Concurrently, the government intensified its efforts to forcibly evict Indigenous Maasai communities from Ngorongoro, cutting off their access to essential public services. These actions were accompanied by credible reports of human rights abuses against Tanzania's

pastoralist communities, highlighting the ongoing challenges to civil liberties and human rights in the country.

Political and legal landscape

The United Republic of Tanzania is a multiparty republic consisting of the mainland and the semi-autonomous Zanzibar archipelago, with Unguja and Pemba as its main islands. The nation is an electoral democracy considered “partly free” by Freedom House ([Freedom in the World 2024 Tanzania](#)). There has been a general improvement in the state of political rights in the country over the past several years. Even so, until January 2023 (see above: *Recent history*) Tanzanian authorities restricted the rights of freedom of assembly and expression, pre-planned civil demonstrations were generally banned and state security forces were involved in the torture and extrajudicial killings of civilians. Likewise, in the Magufuli-era, freedom of the press had been more heavily suppressed and officials at times censored the content of radio and television broadcasts. A serious level of impunity exists in Tanzania: Virtually no police officer or other official security personnel has been convicted for extrajudicial killings since 2002, despite the fact that there have been numerous reports of law enforcement officials committing unlawful killings, as well other forms of mistreatment and physical abuse.

In Tanzania’s unitary presidential democratic republic, the late president – John Magufuli [5th president] – served both as head of state and as head of government, giving him a very significant level of power. He was most vocal against freedom of speech; in just three years, over four media outlets were shut down either indefinitely or for long periods of time. In March 2018, the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority began requiring bloggers and digital publishers to register with the government and pay a \$920 license fee. The Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations also required Internet cafes to install surveillance cameras, and bloggers to report on-site visitors and other operational details. All these efforts were in a move to curtail any criticism of the government (which Christian leaders had also been involved in). These signs indicated a strong progression towards the formation of a dictatorial regime.

Since taking over power in March 2021, President Samia Hassan has reversed a number of repressive policies put in place by her predecessor, whose administration was criticized for its heavy-handed crackdown on the press. She ordered that officials “free” some previously banned media outlets and further indicated that her country’s response to the COVID-19 crisis would henceforth be “based on science”, whereas John Magufuli had systematically played down the seriousness of the pandemic. However, the arrest of main [opposition party leader](#) (whose party was preparing to hold a conference on constitutional reform in Mwaza, northern Tanzania) and his detention on terrorism charges has diminished the democratic credentials of the new president (HRW, 22 July 2021). This was followed by the arrest of [several more members](#) of Tanzania’s main opposition party Chadema, the latest crackdown on a group pushing for constitutional reform in the country (Al-Jazeera, 4 September 2021).

In 2022, the government reversed such authoritarian tendencies. Calls on the government from within and outside the country to free Freeman Mbowe led the prosecution to drop charges against him and the court to order his [release after seven months](#) in detention (Al-Jazeera, 4 March 2022). Moreover, recent rapid diplomacy by President Samia Suluhu Hassan, [reversing the isolationist](#) posture of her

predecessor to reengage with the international community and woo foreign investment, has brought hope of progress (Al-Jazeera, 3 May 2022).

According to [Freedom House](#) (Freedom in the World 2024 Tanzania), Tanzania is rated "Partly Free" with a score of 36 out of 100. Political rights are notably restricted, with a score of 12 out of 40, and civil liberties are also limited, scoring 24 out of 60.

- **Political rights:** Tanzania faces significant challenges in ensuring free and fair elections, with ongoing issues related to electoral processes, political repression, and the dominance of the ruling party, Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM). Opposition parties are heavily restricted, and there is a lack of political pluralism.
- **Freedom of expression:** The government continues to suppress freedom of the press and expression, with independent journalists and media outlets facing harassment, censorship, and legal constraints. The media is under strict government control, which limits the ability to report on sensitive issues.
- **Civil liberties:** Civil liberties are severely constrained in Tanzania, including restrictions on freedom of assembly and association. The government frequently uses force to disperse protests and public gatherings, especially those organized by opposition parties or civil society groups.
- **Rule of law:** The judiciary in Tanzania is heavily influenced by the executive branch, leading to a lack of independence and due process. Arbitrary arrests, prolonged pretrial detentions, and the harassment of political opponents and activists are common, undermining the overall rule of law in the country.

According to the 2024 World Report by [Human Rights Watch](#), Tanzania continues to face significant human rights challenges. The government maintained its campaign of forced evictions against the Maasai communities in the Ngorongoro district, utilizing abusive measures such as beatings, shootings and arbitrary arrests. Freedom of expression remains under threat, with the government detaining and threatening individuals, including journalists and protesters, who criticize the administration or its policies, such as the controversial ports management deal with Dubai. Additionally, while President Samia Suluhu Hassan lifted a five-year ban on political rallies and began constitutional reform efforts, these moves were undermined by the continued repression of political opposition figures. Furthermore, the government has not implemented a 2016 High Court ruling to raise the minimum marriage age for women to 18, reflecting ongoing issues in gender rights and legislative reform.

Gender perspective

The Tanzanian political and legal landscape remains restrictive towards women and girls. Statutory, customary and Islamic laws constitute the overarching legislative framework that governs marriage and divorce laws. Whilst on the decline, child marriage remains an issue of concern, with 29% of girls marrying before the age of 18 ([Girls Not Brides Tanzania](#), accessed 26 September 2024). In June 2018 the Constitutional Court ruled that child marriage was illegal and the minimum age of marriage should be raised to 18. Whilst challenged in 2018 by the Attorney General, who argued it interfered with the 'culture of the land,' it was upheld. It should be noted however that customary marriages are exempt from the law, which remain prevalent. Tanzania further lacks comprehensive legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence, marital rape or violence against women.

Religious landscape

Tanzania: Religious context	Number of adherents	%
Christians	38,397,000	55.3
Muslim	22,823,000	32.9
Hindu	614,000	0.9
Buddhist	16,100	0.0
Ethnic religionist	6,998,000	10.1
Jewish	330	0.0
Bahai	270,000	0.4
Atheist	39,100	0.1
Agnostic	187,000	0.3
Other	74,560	0.1
<i>OTHER includes Chinese folk, New religionist, Sikh, Spiritist, Taoist, Confucianist, Jain, Shintoist, Zoroastrian.</i>		

Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., *World Christian Database*, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

Tanzania is a majority Christian nation, with an estimated Christian population of 55.3% according to the World Christian Database (accessed May 2024). However, the religious demography is very different when comparing mainland Tanzania with the island Zanzibar. While most of the mainland population is Christian (with a Muslim population concentrated in the coastal region), the vast majority of residents of Zanzibar are adherents of Islam. This Muslim majority archipelago has become a region with significant challenges for the Christian population over the last few years. For example, Christians have not received equal access to justice due to the bias against Christians in court and Christians have been punished for cooking during daylight hours of the month of Ramadan.

Economic landscape

According to [World Bank's Macro Poverty Outlook](#) for Tanzania (April 2024):

- **High poverty rates:** Despite economic growth, poverty remains high, with 44.9% of the population living below the international poverty line of \$2.15 per day, and 74.3% below the lower middle-income poverty line of \$3.65 per day.
- **Economic growth not inclusive:** The economic growth pattern in Tanzania is not inclusive, with minimal impact on poverty reduction. The growth is concentrated in modern sectors that employ few workers from poor households, leading to near-zero impact on poverty alleviation.
- **Export competitiveness decline:** Tanzania's export competitiveness has diminished, with the export-to-GDP ratio falling from 20.9% in 2012 to 14.3% in 2022. This decline is driven by low

productivity growth, high trade costs, and various tariff and nontariff barriers.

- **Climate vulnerability:** Tanzania remains highly vulnerable to climate-related shocks, such as frequent droughts and floods, which strain the agricultural sector and contribute to rising food prices, particularly in urban areas where poverty is increasing.

According to the [Heritage Foundation's](#) 2024 Index of Economic Freedom, Tanzania's economic freedom score is 59.1, making it the 86th freest economy out of 184 countries globally and 6th out of 47 in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. Although the score represents a slight decrease from the previous year, Tanzania's economic freedom is higher than both the world and regional averages, though it is still categorized as "mostly unfree".

Tanzania has seen some economic progress, including income growth and poverty reduction, alongside modernization in the financial sector, which has supported entrepreneurial activities. However, significant challenges persist, including poor management of public finance, an underdeveloped legal framework, and widespread corruption that undermines the rule of law. The business environment, though institutionalized, lacks efficiency, further constraining economic growth and development.

According to the [African Development Bank's](#) 2024 Outlook for Tanzania:

- **Economic growth:** Tanzania's real GDP grew by 5.3% in 2023, driven primarily by agriculture, construction, and manufacturing. Growth is projected to increase to 5.7% in 2024 and 6% in 2025, supported by ongoing public investments and improvements in the business environment.
- **Inflation and fiscal stability:** Inflation decreased to 3.8% in 2023, and it is expected to further decline to 3.3% in 2024. The fiscal deficit also narrowed slightly, and public debt increased to 45.5% of GDP due to increased borrowing.
- **Structural transformation:** The slow pace of structural transformation, marked by stagnant manufacturing output and declining agricultural productivity, remains a challenge. Agriculture's share in GDP has decreased significantly, while manufacturing's share in GDP and exports has not seen substantial growth.
- **Financial architecture and risks:** Reforms are needed to deepen financial markets, improve the business environment, and increase domestic revenue mobilization. The outlook faces risks from geopolitical tensions, global economic slowdown and climate shocks, which could impact Tanzania's economic stability and growth prospects.

Gender perspective

Women remain particularly economically disadvantaged in Tanzania, primarily due to patrilineal inheritance practices; women do not have equal inheritance rights under either statutory, customary or Islamic law. Projects such as one the World Bank recently endorsed for \$150 million funding, [Land Tenure Improvement Project](#) (LTIP), will benefit women by helping them to secure their land holding and use rights, both as individual holders and beneficiaries of communal land rights (World Bank Press Release, 21 December 2021).

Social and cultural landscape

According to [UNDP Human Development Report Tanzania](#) (updates as of 13 March 2024) and [World Factbook Tanzania](#) (accessed 26 September 2024):

- **Main ethnic groups - mainland:** African 99% (of which 95% are Bantu consisting of more than 130 tribes), other 1% (consisting of Asian, European, and Arab). **Zanzibar:** Arab, African, mixed Arab and African.
- **Main languages:** Kiswahili or Swahili (official), Kiunguja (the name for Swahili in Zanzibar), English (official, the primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education), Arabic (widely spoken in Zanzibar), many local languages.
- **Median age:** 18.2 years
- **Urban population:** 36.7% of total population (2022 est.)
- **Rate of urbanization:** 4.89% annual rate of change (2020-2025 est.)
- **Expected years of schooling:** 8.1 years (there is gender parity in terms of education access. However, in 2017 President Magufuli banned girls from school if found to be pregnant. The Government has since committed to finding ways for pregnant girls to return to school.
- **Literacy rate, adult (15 years of age and older):** 77.9%
- **Employment to population ratio (15 years of age and older):** 81.8%
- **Unemployment, total of labor force:** 2.0%
- **Unemployment, youth (15-24 years old):** 3.6%. The country is facing a major demographic challenge in the form of a rapidly growing youth population. Growing urbanization likewise puts greater pressure on the government to address the health, employment, and social needs of those living in the impoverished city slums.

As reported by [Statista](#) (accessed 26 September 2024):

- **Poverty:** "As of 2022, nearly 26 million people in Tanzania lived in extreme poverty, with the poverty threshold at 1.90 U.S. dollars a day. Roughly 100,000 people were pushed into poverty compared to 2021, possibly a remaining effect of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The headcount was, however, forecast to decrease in the coming years. By 2025, 25.2 million Tanzanians are projected to live on a maximum of 1.90 U.S. dollars per day."

According to [UNHCR Operational Update Tanzania December 2023](#):

- **Refugees:** "Tanzania hosts some 241,397 refugees and asylum-seekers mainly from Burundi and DRC, who live in two camps, while some 70,000 refugees from the 1972 Burundian population live in villages and three old settlements in Kigoma, Katavi."

According to [UNDP Human Development Report Tanzania](#) (updates as of 13 March 2024):

- **Human Development Index (HDI):** In 2022, Tanzania ranked #167 out of 193 countries with a HDI value of 0.532
- **Life expectancy at birth:** 66.8 years
- **Gender Development index (GDI):** 0.940 (2022)
- **Gender inequality index (GII):** 0.513. The GII measures gender inequalities in three important aspects of human development—reproductive health, empowerment and economic status. In

2022 Tanzania ranked #131 out of 166 countries.

Gender perspective

Within Tanzania's patriarchal context, women and girls continue to assume subservient roles within the family and community sphere. Domestic abuse is reportedly high in Tanzania, yet is rarely made public due to widespread impunity for perpetrators and fear of reprisals ([CEDAW, 2016](#)). Social and cultural norms impact whether or not a woman pursues divorce (and assets) as it is viewed as improper for women to demand a share of her 'husband's property' and invites community stigma. Thus many women become destitute if a marriage breaks down, or stay trapped in abusive marriages.

Technological landscape

According to [Data Reportal Digital 2024: Tanzania](#) (23 February 2024) / survey date - January 2024:

- **Internet usage:** There were 21.82 million internet users in Tanzania at the start of 2024, when internet penetration stood at 31.9%.
- **Social media usage:** Tanzania was home to 5.65 million social media users in January 2024, equating to 8.3% of the total population. 40.4% of Tanzania's social media users were female, and 59.6% were male.
- **Active cellular mobile connections:** A total of 67.72 million cellular mobile connections were active in Tanzania in early 2024, with this figure equivalent to 99.0% of the total population.

According to [BuddeComm Research](#) (Publication date: July 2024):

Tanzania's mobile operators have benefited from the 2022 auction of additional spectrum, launching 5G services that reached 13% of the population by March 2024. The government, aiming to fulfill its Digital Tanzania ambitions, has partnered with telcos to ensure nationwide delivery of mobile and broadband services. Despite TTCL's struggles in the fixed-line sector, it plans to provide broadband to all 139 districts by the end of 2024 and connect an additional one million premises to fiber by 2027. Measures such as reducing VAT on smartphones, lowering data costs, and cutting the telecommunications Right-of-Way fee by 80% have significantly reduced service costs and boosted broadband expansion. The landing of international submarine cables has revolutionized the telecom market, complemented by Liquid Intelligent Technologies' terrestrial cable network linking East and West Africa, with a key terminus at Dar es Salaam. The government continues to invest in the national backbone network, signing agreements to connect with neighboring countries like DRC, Uganda and Malawi.

Tanzania's technological landscape is advancing dramatically. Chinese investment in the country (see above: *Economic landscape*) is making the construction of infrastructure affordable.

Security situation

Over the past few years, Tanzania has faced a series of security challenges that include not just domestic issues but also transnational threats. One of the most significant developments has been the diminishing influence of the radical Islamic group UAMSHO, which previously used Zanzibar as a launchpad for its activities. However, despite the decline of UAMSHO, there remains a persistent fear

of the reemergence of hardline Islamic movements in Zanzibar, given the region's history and demographic makeup.

Particularly alarming is the increased presence of al-Shabaab cells within the country. Known for its extremist views and violent actions, al-Shabaab's presence has raised significant concerns within security circles. The group's capability for complex attacks, as seen in Somalia and Kenya, puts Tanzania in a precarious position, especially with its relatively porous borders.

Adding to these internal threats, Tanzania is also grappling with the spillover of jihadist activities from neighboring Mozambique. The cross-border insurgency by groups affiliating themselves with the Islamic State group (IS) poses a growing concern for national security. Reports have indicated that terrorists from Mozambique have entered Tanzanian territory, leading to violent incidents such as the burning of houses and the loss of both military and civilian lives. This ongoing instability in the region has significant implications for Tanzania, further complicating its security landscape.

For the Christian community, these developments have specific implications. Muslim extremist groups often demand the imposition of Sharia law, creating a tense environment for Christians, particularly in regions like Zanzibar and the coastal areas where the demographic make-up is predominantly Muslim. The threat of radicalized citizens in these regions adds to the overall insecurity, highlighting the complex and evolving nature of Tanzania's security challenges.

Christian origins

Christianity originally came to Tanzania with the Portuguese early in the 16th century. However, the Portuguese Roman Catholics were not active in evangelizing the indigenous population and hence the presence of Christianity was superficial. In 1844, two German Protestants - Johann Krapf and Johan Rebmann - came to Tanzania as missionary-explorers representing the British-based Church Missionary Society. However, there was little growth in the Church until 1860, when Roman Catholic priests came to Zanzibar, and 1863 when the Catholic missionary society 'Holy Ghost Fathers' was established there. Tanzania was also territory explored by David Livingstone on behalf of the London Missionary Society in the 19th century. Following the official German occupation of Tanganyika in 1885, several Lutheran missionary societies flourished. In 1938 seven churches came together and formed the Federation of Lutheran Churches of Tanganyika.

Church spectrum today

Tanzania: Church networks	Christians	%
Orthodox	13,400	0.0
Catholic	18,478,000	48.1
Protestant	20,189,000	52.6
Independent	1,518,000	4.0
Unaffiliated	348,000	0.9
Doubly-affiliated Christians	-2,151,000	-5.6
Total	38,395,400	100.0
<i>(Any deviation from the total number of Christians stated above is due to the rounding of decimals)</i>		
Evangelical movement	10,701,000	27.9
Pentecostal-Charismatic	7,286,000	19.0

Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., *World Christian Database*, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

Orthodox: Eastern (Chalcedonian), Oriental (Pre-Chalcedonian, Non-Chalcedonian, Monophysite), Nestorian (Assyrian), and non-historical Orthodox. **Roman Catholics:** All Christians in communion with the Church of Rome. **Protestants:** Christians in churches originating in or in communion with the Western world's 16th-century Protestant Reformation. Includes Anglicans, Lutherans and Baptists (any of whom may be Charismatic) and denominational Pentecostals, but not Independent traditions such as Independent Baptists nor independent Charismatics. **Independents:** Christians who do not identify with the major Christian traditions (Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant). **Unaffiliated Christians:** Persons professing publicly to be Christians but who are not affiliated to churches. **Doubly-affiliated Christians:** Persons affiliated to or claimed by 2 denominations at once. **Evangelical movement:** Churches, denominations, and individuals who identify themselves as evangelicals by membership in denominations linked to evangelical alliances (e.g., World Evangelical Alliance) or by self-identification in polls. **Pentecostal-Charismatic:** Church members involved in renewal in the Holy Spirit, sometimes known collectively as "Renewalists".

The Roman Catholic church, the Lutheran church and Seventh-day Adventists are some of the main Christian denominations in mainland Tanzania. There are also numerous Pentecostal Christian groups.

Further useful reports

A selection of in-depth reports and smaller articles are available on the Research & Reports pages of the Open Doors website:

- <https://www.opendoors.org/en-US/research-reports/>.

These are also available on the Open Doors Analytical website (password: freedom):

- <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/?s=Tanzania>
- <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/reports/>.

External Links

- Recent history: won - <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-34669468>
- Recent history: annulled - <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-34656934>
- Recent history: UK foreign travel advisory - <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/tanzania/safety-and-security>
- Recent history: Freedom House - <https://freedomhouse.org/country/tanzania/freedom-world/2024>

- Recent history: Human Rights Watch - https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/tanzania?gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQjw2ou2BhCCARIsANAwM2FMDZ4mqJzgzxi2Ymt-yYEa4L4tiNKQNOcdm0oFdZCtQG-TdmCL4zUaAo1GEALw_wcB
- Political and legal landscape: Freedom in the World 2024 Tanzania - <https://freedomhouse.org/country/tanzania/freedom-world/2024>
- Political and legal landscape: opposition party leader - <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/07/22/tanzanian-opposition-leader-supporters-arrested>
- Political and legal landscape: several more members - <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/9/4/tanzania-in-new-crackdown-on-opposition-party>
- Political and legal landscape: release after seven months - <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/3/4/tanzanian-opposition-leader-freed-after-seven-months-in-custody>
- Political and legal landscape: reversing the isolationist - <https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2022/5/3/back-online-tanzanias-president-fixes-predecessors>
- Political and legal landscape: Freedom House - <https://freedomhouse.org/country/tanzania/freedom-world/2024>
- Political and legal landscape: Human Rights Watch - https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/tanzania?gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQjw2ou2BhCCARIsANAwM2FMDZ4mqJzgzxi2Ymt-yYEa4L4tiNKQNOcdm0oFdZCtQG-TdmCL4zUaAo1GEALw_wcB
- Political and legal landscape: Girls Not Brides Tanzania - <https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/learning-resources/child-marriage-atlas/regions-and-countries/tanzania/>
- Economic landscape: World Bank's Macro Poverty Outlook - <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/099620004052431964/IDU19b9eb606114d7143c8189a6153ed842ddcd1>
- Economic landscape: Heritage Foundation' - <https://www.heritage.org/index/pages/country-pages/tanzania>
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- Economic landscape: Land Tenure Improvement Project - <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/12/21/tanzania-new-world-bank-financing-to-secure-land-rights-for-up-to-two-million-citizens>
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