[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:EngvarB](/wiki/Template:EngvarB) [Template:Use dmy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_dmy_dates) [Template:Coord](/wiki/Template:Coord) [Template:Infobox country](/wiki/Template:Infobox_country)

**Tanzania** [Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en),[[1]](#cite_note-1) officially the **United Republic of Tanzania** ([Template:Lang-sw](/wiki/Template:Lang-sw)), is a large country in [Eastern Africa](/wiki/Eastern_Africa) within the [African Great Lakes](/wiki/African_Great_Lakes) region. Parts of the country are in [Southern Africa](/wiki/Southern_Africa). It is bordered by [Kenya](/wiki/Kenya) and [Uganda](/wiki/Uganda) to the north; [Rwanda](/wiki/Rwanda), [Burundi](/wiki/Burundi), and the [Democratic Republic of the Congo](/wiki/Democratic_Republic_of_the_Congo) to the west; [Zambia](/wiki/Zambia), [Malawi](/wiki/Malawi), and [Mozambique](/wiki/Mozambique) to the south; and by the [Indian Ocean](/wiki/Indian_Ocean) to the east. [Kilimanjaro](/wiki/Kilimanjaro), Africa's highest mountain, is in northeastern Tanzania.

Tanzania's population of 51.82 million (2014)[[2]](#cite_note-2) is diverse, composed of several ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups. Tanzania is a presidential constitutional republic, and since 1996, its official capital city has been [Dodoma](/wiki/Dodoma), where the President's Office, the [National Assembly](/wiki/National_Assembly_(Tanzania)), and some government ministries are located.[[3]](#cite_note-3) [Dar es Salaam](/wiki/Dar_es_Salaam), the former capital, retains most government offices and is the country's largest city, principal port, and leading commercial centre.[[4]](#cite_note-4)<ref name=official\_website>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref>[[5]](#cite_note-5) [European colonialism](/wiki/European_colonialism) began in mainland Tanzania during the late 19th century when Germany formed [German East Africa](/wiki/German_East_Africa), which gave way to British rule following [World War I](/wiki/World_War_I). The mainland was governed as [Tanganyika](/wiki/Tanganyika), with the [Zanzibar Archipelago](/wiki/Zanzibar_Archipelago) remaining a separate colonial jurisdiction. Following their respective independence in 1961 and 1963, the two entities merged in April 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanzania.[[4]](#cite_note-4)

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## Etymology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

The name "Tanzania" was created as a [clipped compound](/wiki/Clipped_compound) of the names of the two states that unified to create the country: [Tanganyika](/wiki/Tanganyika) and [Zanzibar](/wiki/People's_Republic_of_Zanzibar).[[6]](#cite_note-6) The name "Tanganyika" is derived from the [Swahili](/wiki/Swahili_language) words *tanga* ("sail") and *nyika* ("uninhabited plain", "wilderness"), creating the phrase "sail in the wilderness". It is sometimes understood as a reference to [Lake Tanganyika](/wiki/Lake_Tanganyika).[[7]](#cite_note-7) The name of Zanzibar comes from "zengi", the name for a local people (said to mean "black"), and the Arabic word "barr", which means coast or shore.[[8]](#cite_note-8)

## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|240px|left|A 1.8 million year-old stone chopping tool discovered at](/wiki/File:Olduvai_stone_chopping_tool_(cropped).jpg) [Olduvai Gorge](/wiki/Olduvai_Gorge) and currently on display at the [British Museum](/wiki/British_Museum)

### Pre-colonial[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

The indigenous populations of eastern Africa are thought to be the [click speaking](/wiki/Khoisan_languages) [Hadza](/wiki/Hadza_people) and [Sandawe](/wiki/Sandawe_people) hunter-gatherers of Tanzania.[[9]](#cite_note-9)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

The first wave of migration was by [Southern Cushitic](/wiki/South_Cushitic_languages) speakers, who are ancestral to the [Iraqw](/wiki/Iraqw_language), [Gorowa](/wiki/Gorowa_language), and [Burunge](/wiki/Burunge_language) and who moved south from [Ethiopia](/wiki/Ethiopia) into Tanzania.[[9]](#cite_note-9)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Based on linguistic evidence, there may also have been two movements into Tanzania of Eastern Cushitic people at about 4,000 and 2,000 years ago, originating from north of [Lake Turkana](/wiki/Lake_Turkana).[[9]](#cite_note-9)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

Archaeological evidence supports the conclusion that [Southern Nilotes](/wiki/Southern_Nilotic_languages), including the [Datoog](/wiki/Datooga_people), moved south from the present-day [South Sudan](/wiki/South_Sudan) / Ethiopia border region into central northern Tanzania between 2,900 and 2,400 years ago.[[9]](#cite_note-9)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

These movements took place at approximately the same time as the settlement of the iron-making [Mashariki Bantu](/wiki/Bantu_languages) from West Africa in the [Lake Victoria](/wiki/Lake_Victoria) and [Lake Tanganyika](/wiki/Lake_Tanganyika) areas. They brought with them the west African planting tradition and the primary staple of [yams](/wiki/Yam_(vegetable)). They subsequently migrated out of these regions across the rest of Tanzania between 2,300 and 1,700 years ago.[[9]](#cite_note-9)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)[[10]](#cite_note-10) [Eastern Nilotic](/wiki/Eastern_Nilotic_languages) peoples, including the [Maasai](/wiki/Maasai_people), represent a more recent migration from present day South Sudan within the past 1,500 to 500 years.[[9]](#cite_note-9)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)[[11]](#cite_note-11) The people of Tanzania have been associated with the production of [iron](/wiki/Iron) and steel. The [Pare people](/wiki/Pare_people) were the main producers of highly demanded iron for peoples who occupied the mountain regions of northeastern Tanzania.[[12]](#cite_note-12) The [Haya people](/wiki/Haya_people) on the western shores of [Lake Victoria](/wiki/Lake_Victoria) invented a type of high-heat [blast furnace](/wiki/Blast_furnace), which allowed them to forge [carbon steel](/wiki/Carbon_steel) at temperatures exceeding [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) more than 1,500 years ago.[[13]](#cite_note-13) Travellers and merchants from the [Persian Gulf](/wiki/Persian_Gulf) and [India](/wiki/India) have visited the east African coast since early in the first millennium A.D.[[14]](#cite_note-14) [Islam](/wiki/Islam) was practised by some on the [Swahili Coast](/wiki/Swahili_Coast) as early as the eighth or ninth century A.D.[[15]](#cite_note-15)

### Colonial[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

[thumb|A 1572 depiction of the city of](/wiki/File:City_of_Kilwa,_1572.jpg) [Kilwa](/wiki/Kilwa), a UNESCO World Heritage Site

In 1498, the Portuguese explorer [Vasco da Gama](/wiki/Vasco_da_Gama) visited the Tanzanian coast. Later, in 1506, the Portuguese succeeded in controlling most of the Southeast African littoral.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) In 1699, the Portuguese were ousted from Zanzibar by Omani Arabs.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

Claiming the coastal strip, [Omani](/wiki/Omani) Sultan [Seyyid Said](/wiki/Said_bin_Sultan) moved his capital to [Zanzibar City](/wiki/Zanzibar_City) in 1840. During this time, Zanzibar became the centre for the [Arab slave trade](/wiki/Arab_slave_trade).[[16]](#cite_note-16) Between 65% and 90% of the population of [Arab](/wiki/Arab)-[Swahili](/wiki/Swahili_people) [Zanzibar](/wiki/Zanzibar) was enslaved.[[17]](#cite_note-17) One of the most infamous slave traders on the East African coast was [Tippu Tip](/wiki/Tippu_Tip), who was himself the grandson of an enslaved African. The [Nyamwezi](/wiki/Nyamwezi_people) slave traders operated under the leadership of [Msiri](/wiki/Msiri) and [Mirambo](/wiki/Mirambo).[[18]](#cite_note-18) According to Timothy Insoll, "Figures record the exporting of 718,000 slaves from the Swahili coast during the 19th century, and the retention of 769,000 on the coast."[[19]](#cite_note-19) In the late 19th century, Imperial Germany conquered the regions that are now Tanzania (minus Zanzibar) and incorporated them into [German East Africa](/wiki/German_East_Africa). The post–[World War I](/wiki/World_War_I) accords and the [League of Nations](/wiki/League_of_Nations) charter designated the area a [British Mandate](/wiki/League_of_Nations_Class_B_Mandate), except for the [Kionga Triangle](/wiki/Kionga_Triangle), a small area in the southeast that was incorporated into [Portuguese East Africa](/wiki/Portuguese_East_Africa) (later [Mozambique](/wiki/Mozambique)).

During [World War II](/wiki/World_War_II), about 100,000 people from Tanganyika joined the [Allied forces](/wiki/Allied_forces)[[20]](#cite_note-20) and were among the 375,000 Africans who fought with those forces.[[21]](#cite_note-21) Tanganyikans fought in units of the [King's African Rifles](/wiki/King's_African_Rifles) during the [East African Campaign](/wiki/East_African_Campaign_(World_War_II)) in [Somalia](/wiki/Somalia) and [Abyssinia](/wiki/Ethiopian_Empire) against the Italians, in [Madagascar](/wiki/Madagascar) against the [Vichy French](/wiki/Vichy_French) during the [Madagascar Campaign](/wiki/Battle_of_Madagascar), and in [Burma](/wiki/Burma) against the [Japanese](/wiki/Empire_of_Japan) during the [Burma Campaign](/wiki/Burma_Campaign_1944–45).[[21]](#cite_note-21) Tanganyika was an important source of food during this war, and its export income increased greatly compared to the pre-war years of the [Great Depression](/wiki/Great_Depression)[[20]](#cite_note-20) Wartime demand, however, caused increased commodity prices and massive [inflation](/wiki/Inflation) within the colony.[[22]](#cite_note-22) In 1954, [Julius Nyerere](/wiki/Julius_Nyerere) transformed an organisation into the politically oriented [Tanganyika African National Union (TANU)](/wiki/Tanganyika_African_National_Union). TANU's main objective was to achieve national [sovereignty](/wiki/Sovereignty) for [Tanganyika](/wiki/Tanganyika). A campaign to register new members was launched, and within a year TANU had become the leading political organisation in the country. Nyerere became Minister of British-administered Tanganyika in 1960 and continued as prime minister when Tanganyika became independent in 1961.

### Post-colonial[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

British rule came to an end on 9 December 1961, but for the first year of independence, Tanganyika had a [governor general](/wiki/Governor_general) who represented the British monarch.[[23]](#cite_note-23)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) On 9 December 1962, Tanganyika became a democratic republic under an executive president.[[23]](#cite_note-23)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

After the [Zanzibar Revolution](/wiki/Zanzibar_Revolution) overthrew the Arab dynasty in neighbouring [Zanzibar](/wiki/Zanzibar),[[24]](#cite_note-24) which had become independent in 1963, the archipelago merged with mainland Tanganyika on 26 April 1964.[[25]](#cite_note-25) On 29 October of the same year, the country was renamed the United Republic of Tanzania ("Tan" comes from Tanganyika and "Zan" from Zanzibar).[[4]](#cite_note-4) The union of the two hitherto separate regions was controversial among many Zanzibaris (even those sympathetic to the revolution) but was accepted by both the Nyerere government and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar owing to shared political values and goals.

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Arusha_Declaration_Monument.jpg)[Arusha Declaration Monument](/wiki/Arusha_Declaration_Monument) In 1967, Nyerere's first presidency took a turn to the [left](/wiki/Left_politics) after the [Arusha Declaration](/wiki/Arusha_Declaration), which codified a commitment to socialism as well-as [Pan-Africanism](/wiki/Pan-Africanism). After the declaration, banks and many large industries were nationalised.

Tanzania was also aligned with China, which from 1970 to 1975 financed and helped build the [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) [TAZARA Railway](/wiki/TAZARA_Railway) from Dar es Salaam to [Zambia](/wiki/Zambia).[[26]](#cite_note-26) Nonetheless, from the late 1970s, Tanzania's economy took a turn for the worse, in the context of an international economic crisis affecting both developed and developing economies.

From the mid-1980s, the regime financed itself by borrowing from the [International Monetary Fund](/wiki/International_Monetary_Fund) and underwent some reforms. Since then, Tanzania's gross domestic product per capita has grown and poverty has been reduced, according to a report by the World Bank.[[27]](#cite_note-27) In 1992, the [Constitution of Tanzania](/wiki/Constitution_of_Tanzania) was amended to allow multiple political parties.[[28]](#cite_note-28) In Tanzania's first multi-party elections, held in 1995, the ruling [Chama Cha Mapinduzi](/wiki/Chama_Cha_Mapinduzi) won 186 of the 232 elected seats in the National Assembly, and [Benjamin Mkapa](/wiki/Benjamin_Mkapa) was elected as president.[[29]](#cite_note-29)

## Geography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [Template:Multiple image](/wiki/Template:Multiple_image) [thumb|Tanzania map of Köppen climate classification](/wiki/File:Tanzania_map_of_Köppen_climate_classification.svg) At [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert),[[30]](#cite_note-30) Tanzania is the 13th largest country in Africa and the 31st largest in the world, ranked between the larger [Egypt](/wiki/Egypt) and smaller [Nigeria](/wiki/Nigeria).[[31]](#cite_note-31) It borders [Kenya](/wiki/Kenya) and [Uganda](/wiki/Uganda) to the north; [Rwanda](/wiki/Rwanda), [Burundi](/wiki/Burundi), and the [Democratic Republic of the Congo](/wiki/Democratic_Republic_of_the_Congo) to the west; and [Zambia](/wiki/Zambia), [Malawi](/wiki/Malawi), and [Mozambique](/wiki/Mozambique) to the south. Tanzania is located on the eastern coast of Africa and has an [Indian Ocean](/wiki/Indian_Ocean) coastline approximately [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) long.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) It also incorporates several offshore islands, including [Unguja](/wiki/Unguja) (Zanzibar), [Pemba](/wiki/Pemba_Island), and [Mafia](/wiki/Mafia_Island).[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The country is the site of Africa's highest and lowest points: [Mount Kilimanjaro](/wiki/Mount_Kilimanjaro), at [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) above sea level, and the floor of [Lake Tanganyika](/wiki/Lake_Tanganyika), at [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) below sea level, respectively.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

Tanzania is mountainous and densely forested in the northeast, where Mount Kilimanjaro is located. Three of [Africa's Great Lakes](/wiki/African_Great_Lakes) are partly within Tanzania. To the north and west lie [Lake Victoria](/wiki/Lake_Victoria), Africa's largest lake, and Lake Tanganyika, the continent's deepest lake, known for its unique species of fish. To the southwest lies [Lake Nyasa](/wiki/Lake_Nyasa). Central Tanzania is a large plateau, with plains and arable land. The eastern shore is hot and humid, with the [Zanzibar Archipelago](/wiki/Zanzibar_Archipelago) just offshore.

The [Kalambo](/wiki/Kalambo_Falls) water falls in the southwestern region of [Rukwa](/wiki/Rukwa) are the second highest uninterrupted fall in Africa and are located near the southeastern shore of Lake Tanganyika on the border with Zambia.[[33]](#cite_note-33) The [Menai Bay Conservation Area](/wiki/Menai_Bay_Conservation_Area) is Zanzibar's largest marine protected area.

### Climate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [Template:Refimprove](/wiki/Template:Refimprove) Climate varies greatly within Tanzania. In the highlands, temperatures range between [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) during cold and hot seasons respectively. The rest of the country has temperatures rarely falling lower than [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). The hottest period extends between November and February ([Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert)) while the coldest period occurs between May and August ([Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert)). Annual temperature is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). The climate is cool in high mountainous regions.

Tanzania has two major rainfall regimes: one is uni-modal (October–April) and the other is bi-modal (October–December and March–May).<ref name=rain/> The former is experienced in southern, central, and western parts of the country, and the latter is found in the north from [Lake Victoria](/wiki/Lake_Victoria) extending east to the coast.<ref name=rain/> The bi-modal regime is caused by the seasonal migration of the [Intertropical Convergence Zone](/wiki/Intertropical_Convergence_Zone).<ref name=rain>[Template:Cite journal](/wiki/Template:Cite_journal)</ref>

### Wildlife and conservation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|230px|A tower of giraffes at](/wiki/File:Giraffes_Arusha_Tanzania.jpg) [Arusha National Park](/wiki/Arusha_National_Park). The giraffe is the [national animal](/wiki/National_animal).

Approximately 38% of Tanzania's land area is set aside in protected areas for conservation.[[34]](#cite_note-34) Tanzania has 16 national parks,[[35]](#cite_note-35) plus a variety of game and forest reserves, including the [Ngorongoro Conservation Area](/wiki/Ngorongoro_Conservation_Area). In western Tanzania, [Gombe Stream National Park](/wiki/Gombe_Stream_National_Park) is the site of [Jane Goodall's](/wiki/Jane_Goodall) ongoing study of [chimpanzee](/wiki/Chimpanzee) behaviour, which started in 1960.[[36]](#cite_note-36)[[37]](#cite_note-37) Tanzania is highly biodiverse and contains a wide variety of animal habitats.[[38]](#cite_note-38) On Tanzania's [Serengeti](/wiki/Serengeti) plain, white-bearded [wildebeest](/wiki/Wildebeest) (Connochaetes taurinus mearnsi) and other [bovids](/wiki/Bovid) participate in a large-scale annual migration. Tanzania is also home to about 130 amphibian and over 275 reptile species, many of them strictly endemic and included in the [International Union for Conservation of Nature's](/wiki/International_Union_for_Conservation_of_Nature) Red Lists of different countries.[[39]](#cite_note-39) Tanzania has developed a [Biodiversity Action Plan](/wiki/Biodiversity_Action_Plan) to address species conservation.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

## Politics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

### Government[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Tanzania is a [one party dominant state](/wiki/One_party_dominant_state) with the [Chama Cha Mapinduzi](/wiki/Chama_Cha_Mapinduzi) (CCM) party in power. From its formation until 1992, it was the only legally permitted party in the country. This changed on 1 July 1992, when amendments to the Constitution[[40]](#cite_note-40)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) and a number of laws permitting and regulating the formation and operations of more than one political party were enacted by the National Assembly.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) Elections for president and all National Assembly seats were last held in [October 2010](/wiki/Tanzanian_general_election,_2010).[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) The CCM holds approximately 75% of the seats in the assembly.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

In October 2015, Tanzania announced that [John Pombe Magufuli](/wiki/John_Magufuli) won the presidential election, securing a two-thirds majority in parliament.[[41]](#cite_note-41)

### Executive[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[Template:Multiple image](/wiki/Template:Multiple_image)

The [President of Tanzania](/wiki/President_of_Tanzania) and the [members of the National Assembly](/wiki/List_of_Tanzania_National_Assembly_members) are elected concurrently by direct popular vote for five-year terms.[[40]](#cite_note-40)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The [vice-president](/wiki/Vice_President_of_Tanzania) is elected for a five-year term at the same time as the president and on the same ticket.[[40]](#cite_note-40)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Neither the president nor the vice-president may be a member of the National Assembly.[[40]](#cite_note-40)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The president appoints a [prime minister](/wiki/Prime_Minister_of_Tanzania), subject to confirmation by the assembly, to serve as the government's leader in the assembly.[[40]](#cite_note-40)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The president selects his or her [cabinet](/wiki/Cabinet_of_Tanzania) from assembly members.[[40]](#cite_note-40)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

### Legislature[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

All legislative power relating to mainland Tanzania and union matters is vested in the [National Assembly](/wiki/National_Assembly_of_Tanzania),[[40]](#cite_note-40)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) which is unicameral and has a maximum of 357 members.[[42]](#cite_note-42) These include members elected to represent constituencies, the attorney general, five members elected by the [Zanzibar](/wiki/Zanzibar) house of representatives from among its own members, the special women's seats that constitute at least 30% of the seats that any party has in the assembly, the speaker of the assembly (if not otherwise a member of the assembly), and the persons (not more than ten) appointed by the president.[[40]](#cite_note-40)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The Tanzania Electoral Commission demarcates the mainland into constituencies in the number determined by the commission with the consent of the president.[[40]](#cite_note-40)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

### Judiciary[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

Tanzania's legal system is based on English [common law](/wiki/Common_law).[[43]](#cite_note-43) Tanzania has a four-level judiciary.[[43]](#cite_note-43) The lowest level courts on the Tanzanian mainland are the Primary Courts.[[43]](#cite_note-43) In Zanzibar, the lowest level courts are the Kadhi's Courts for Islamic family matters and the Primary Courts for all other cases.[[43]](#cite_note-43) On the mainland, appeal is to either the District Courts or the Resident Magistrates Courts.[[43]](#cite_note-43) In Zanzibar, appeal is to the Kadhi's Appeal Courts for Islamic family matters and the Magistrates Courts for all other cases.[[43]](#cite_note-43) From there, appeal is to the [High Court of Mainland Tanzania or Zanzibar](/wiki/High_Court_of_Tanzania).[[43]](#cite_note-43) No appeal regarding Islamic family matters can be made from the High Court of Zanzibar.[[43]](#cite_note-43)[[44]](#cite_note-44)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Otherwise, the final appeal is to the Court of Appeal of Tanzania.[[43]](#cite_note-43) The High Court of mainland Tanzania has three divisions – commercial, labour, and land[[43]](#cite_note-43) – and 15 geographic zones.[[45]](#cite_note-45) The High Court of Zanzibar has an industrial division, which hears only labour disputes.[[46]](#cite_note-46) Mainland and union judges are appointed by the [Chief Justice of Tanzania](/wiki/Chief_Justice_of_Tanzania),[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) except for those of the Court of Appeal and the High Court, who are appointed by the president of Tanzania.[[40]](#cite_note-40)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

Tanzania is a party to the [Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court](/wiki/Rome_Statute_of_the_International_Criminal_Court).[[47]](#cite_note-47)

### Zanzibar[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

[thumb|upright|The semi-autonomous](/wiki/File:Spice_Islands_(Zanzibar_highlighted)_sv.svg) [Zanzibar Archipelago](/wiki/Zanzibar_Archipelago)

The legislative authority in Zanzibar over all non-union matters is vested in the [House of Representatives](/wiki/House_of_Representatives_(Zanzibar)) (per the Tanzania constitution)[[40]](#cite_note-40)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) or the Legislative Council (per the Zanzibar constitution).

The Legislative Council has two parts: the President of Zanzibar and the House of Representatives.[[40]](#cite_note-40)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)[[44]](#cite_note-44)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The President is Zanzibar's head of government and the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, in which the executive authority of Zanzibar is invested.[[44]](#cite_note-44)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Zanzibar has two vice-presidents, with the first being from the main opposition party in the house.[[48]](#cite_note-48)[[49]](#cite_note-49) The second is from the party in power and is the leader of government business in the House.[[49]](#cite_note-49) The President and the members of the House of Representatives have five-year terms.[[44]](#cite_note-44)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

The President selects ministers from members of the House of Representatives,[[44]](#cite_note-44)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) with the ministers allocated according to the number of House seats won by political parties.[[48]](#cite_note-48) The Revolutionary Council consists of the president, both vice-presidents, all ministers, the attorney general of Zanzibar, and other house members deemed fit by the president.[[48]](#cite_note-48) The House of Representatives is composed of elected members, ten members appointed by the president, all the regional commissioners of Zanzibar, the attorney general, and appointed female members whose number must be equal to 30% of the elected members.[[44]](#cite_note-44)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The House determines the number of its elected members[[44]](#cite_note-44)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) with the Zanzibar Electoral Commission determining the boundaries of each election constituency.[[44]](#cite_note-44)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) In 2013, the House has a total of 81 members: fifty elected members, five regional commissioners, the attorney general, ten members appointed by the president, and fifteen appointed female members.[[42]](#cite_note-42)

### Administrative subdivisions[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|Regions of Tanzania](/wiki/File:Tanzania,_administrative_divisions_-_de_-_colored_(+details).svg)

In 1972, local government on the mainland was abolished and replaced with direct rule from the central government. Local government, however, was reintroduced in the beginning of the 1980s, when the rural councils and rural authorities were re-established. Local government elections took place in 1983, and functioning councils started in 1984. In 1999, a Local Government Reform Programme was enacted by the [National Assembly](/wiki/National_Assembly_(Tanzania)), setting "a comprehensive and ambitious agenda ... [covering] four areas: political decentralization, financial decentralization, administrative decentralization and changed central-local relations, with the mainland government having over-riding powers within the framework of the Constitution."[[50]](#cite_note-50) Tanzania is divided into thirty [regions](/wiki/Regions_of_Tanzania) (mkoa), twenty-five on the mainland and five in [Zanzibar](/wiki/Zanzibar) (three on [Unguja](/wiki/Unguja), two on [Pemba](/wiki/Pemba,_Tanzania)).[[51]](#cite_note-51)[[52]](#cite_note-52) 169 [districts](/wiki/Districts_of_Tanzania) (wilaya), also known as local government authorities, have been created. Of the 169 districts, 34 are urban units, which are further classified as three city councils ([Arusha](/wiki/Arusha), [Mbeya](/wiki/Mbeya), and [Mwanza](/wiki/Mwanza)), nineteen municipal councils, and twelve town councils.[[53]](#cite_note-53) The urban units have an autonomous city, municipal, or town council and are subdivided into wards and *mtaa*. The non-urban units have an autonomous district council but are subdivided into village councils or township authorities (first level) and then into *vitongoji*.[[50]](#cite_note-50) The city of Dar es Salaam is unique because it has a city council whose areal jurisdiction overlaps three municipal councils. The mayor of the city council is elected by that council. The twenty-member city council is composed of eleven persons elected by the municipal councils, seven members of the National Assembly, and "Nominated members of parliament under 'Special Seats' for women". Each municipal council also has a mayor. "The City Council performs a coordinating role and attends to issues cutting across the three municipalities", including security and emergency services.[[54]](#cite_note-54)[[55]](#cite_note-55)

### Foreign relations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

#### Bilateral relations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

[thumb|upright|](/wiki/File:Tanzanian_Embassy_Washington.JPG)[Tanzanian Embassy](/wiki/Embassy_of_Tanzania,_Washington,_D.C.) in [West End](/wiki/West_End,_Washington,_D.C.), [Washington, D.C.](/wiki/Washington,_D.C.), USA. Apart from its border dispute with Malawi, Tanzania had cordial relations with its neighbours in 2012.<ref name=year>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref>

[Relations between Tanzania and Malawi](/wiki/Malawi–Tanzania_relations) have been tense because of a [dispute](/wiki/Lake_Malawi#Tanzania–Malawi_dispute) over the countries' [Lake Nyasa](/wiki/Lake_Nyasa) (Lake Malawi) border. An unsuccessful mediation regarding this issue took place in March 2014.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)<ref name=year/>[[56]](#cite_note-56) The two countries agreed in 2013 to ask the [International Court of Justice](/wiki/International_Court_of_Justice) (ICJ) to resolve the dispute should mediation be unsuccessful.[[57]](#cite_note-57) [Malawi](/wiki/Malawi), but not Tanzania, has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the ICJ.[[58]](#cite_note-58) [Relations between Tanzania and Rwanda](/wiki/Rwanda–Tanzania_relations) deteriorated in 2013 when Tanzanian President [Jakaya Kikwete](/wiki/Jakaya_Kikwete) said that if the [Democratic Republic of the Congo](/wiki/Democratic_Republic_of_the_Congo) (DRC) could negotiate with some of its enemies, Rwanda should be able to do the same.[[59]](#cite_note-59) Rwandan President [Paul Kagame](/wiki/Paul_Kagame) then expressed "contempt" for Kikwete's statement.[[60]](#cite_note-60) The tension was renewed in May 2014 when, in a speech to the Tanzanian [National Assembly](/wiki/National_Assembly_(Tanzania)), Foreign Affairs Minister [Bernard Membe](/wiki/Bernard_Membe) renewed his claim that Rwandans were causing instability in the DRC. Rwandan Foreign Affairs Minister [Louise Mushikiwabo](/wiki/Louise_Mushikiwabo) responded, "As for Tanzania's foreign minister whose anti-Rwanda rant in parliament I heard, he would benefit from a lesson in the history of the region."[[61]](#cite_note-61) [Tanzania–China relations](/wiki/Tanzania–China_relations) have strengthened in recent years as trade between the two countries and Chinese investment in Tanzanian infrastructure have increased rapidly.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)[[62]](#cite_note-62) [Relations with the United States](/wiki/Tanzania–United_States_relations) are warm, with President [Barack Obama](/wiki/Barack_Obama) [visiting Tanzania](/wiki/List_of_presidential_trips_made_by_Barack_Obama) in 2013.[[63]](#cite_note-63)<ref name=cnn>[Template:Cite news](/wiki/Template:Cite_news)</ref>

Tanzania's relations with other donor countries, including [Japan](/wiki/Japan) and members of the [European Union](/wiki/European_Union), are generally good, though donors are concerned about Tanzania's commitment to reducing government corruption.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)<ref name=year/>

#### Multilateral relations[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

Tanzania is a member of the [East African Community](/wiki/East_African_Community) (EAC), along with Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, and Burundi.[[64]](#cite_note-64) According to the East African Common Market Protocol of 2010, the free trade and free movement of people is guaranteed, including the right to reside in another member country for purposes of employment.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)[[65]](#cite_note-65)[[66]](#cite_note-66) This protocol, however, has not been implemented because of work permit and other bureaucratic, legal, and financial obstacles.[[67]](#cite_note-67) Tanzania is also a member of the [Southern African Development Community](/wiki/Southern_African_Development_Community) (SADC).[[68]](#cite_note-68) The EAC, the SADC, and the [Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa](/wiki/Common_Market_for_Eastern_and_Southern_Africa) agreed in June 2011 to negotiate the creation of a Tripartite Free Trade Area spanning 26 African countries, with a goal to complete the first phase of negotiations within 36 months.[[69]](#cite_note-69) As of 31 October 2014, Tanzania was contributing 2,253 soldiers and other personnel to various [United Nations](/wiki/United_Nations) peacekeeping operations.[[70]](#cite_note-70) The [Tanzanian military](/wiki/Tanzania_People's_Defence_Force) is participating along with South African and Malawian militaries in the [United Nations Force Intervention Brigade](/wiki/United_Nations_Force_Intervention_Brigade) (MONUSCO) in the [Democratic Republic of the Congo](/wiki/Democratic_Republic_of_the_Congo) (DRC). The [United Nations Security Council](/wiki/United_Nations_Security_Council) authorised the force on 28 March 2013 to conduct targeted offensive operations to neutralise groups that threaten peace in the DRC.[[71]](#cite_note-71) Tanzania was also participating in peacekeeping missions in the [Darfur Region](/wiki/Darfur) of Sudan ([UNAMID](/wiki/UNAMID)); [Abyei](/wiki/Abyei), control of which is contested between South Sudan and Sudan ([UNISFA](/wiki/UNISFA)); the [Central African Republic](/wiki/Central_African_Republic) (MINUSCA); [Lebanon](/wiki/Lebanon) ([UNIFIL](/wiki/UNIFIL)); and South Sudan ([UNMISS](/wiki/UNMISS)).[[72]](#cite_note-72)

### Military[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

[thumb|Tanzanian special forces during a training exercise](/wiki/File:FIB-training-22_(9311333487).jpg) [Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

The armed forces consists of the army, [navy](/wiki/Tanzania_Naval_Command) and [air force](/wiki/Tanzania_Air_Force_Command). The current Chief of Defence Forces is General [Davis Mwamunyange](/wiki/Davis_Mwamunyange). The armed forces was engaged in the [Uganda–Tanzania War](/wiki/Uganda–Tanzania_War), the [Mozambican Civil War](/wiki/Mozambican_Civil_War) and most recently the [2008 invasion of Anjouan](/wiki/2008_invasion_of_Anjouan).

Tanzania is also involved in the following [United Nations peacekeeping](/wiki/United_Nations_peacekeeping) missions: [UNAMID](/wiki/UNAMID) (Sudan), [UNIFIL](/wiki/UNIFIL) (Lebanon) and [Force Intervention Brigade](/wiki/Force_Intervention_Brigade) (part of [MONUSCO](/wiki/MONUSCO) in DR Congo).

## Economy and infrastructure[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

[thumb|left|](/wiki/File:Bank_of_Tanzania_golden_hour.jpg)[Bank of Tanzania Twin Towers](/wiki/Bank_of_Tanzania) Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world. [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), Tanzania's [gross domestic product](/wiki/Gross_domestic_product) (GDP) was an estimated $43.8 billion,[[73]](#cite_note-73) or $86.4 billion on a [purchasing power parity](/wiki/Purchasing_power_parity) (PPP) basis.[[74]](#cite_note-74) Tanzania is a middle-power country, with a per capita GDP of $1,813 (PPP),[[74]](#cite_note-74) which was 32% below the average of $2,673 for the 45 sub-Saharan African countries[[75]](#cite_note-75) and ranked 23rd among those countries.[[76]](#cite_note-76) From 2009 through 2013, Tanzania's per capita GDP (based on constant local currency) grew an average of 3.5% per year, higher than any other member of the [East African Community](/wiki/East_African_Community) (EAC) and exceeded by only nine countries in Sub-Saharan Africa: the [Democratic Republic of the Congo](/wiki/Democratic_Republic_of_the_Congo), [Ethiopia](/wiki/Ethiopia), [Ghana](/wiki/Ghana), [Lesotho](/wiki/Lesotho), [Liberia](/wiki/Liberia), [Mozambique](/wiki/Mozambique), [Sierra Leone](/wiki/Sierra_Leone), [Zambia](/wiki/Zambia), and [Zimbabwe](/wiki/Zimbabwe).[[77]](#cite_note-77) Tanzania's largest trading partners in 2012 for its US $5.5 billion in exports were [South Africa](/wiki/South_Africa), [Switzerland](/wiki/Switzerland), and [China](/wiki/China).[[78]](#cite_note-78) Its imports totalled US $11.7 billion, with Switzerland, China, and the [United Arab Emirates](/wiki/United_Arab_Emirates) being the biggest partners.[[78]](#cite_note-78) Tanzania weathered the [Great Recession](/wiki/Great_Recession), which began in late 2008 or early 2009, relatively well. Strong gold prices, bolstering the country's mining industry, and Tanzania's poor integration into global markets helped to insulate the country from the downturn.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Since the recession ended, the Tanzanian economy has expanded rapidly thanks to strong tourism, telecommunications, and banking sectors.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

According to the [United Nations Development Program](/wiki/United_Nations_Development_Program), however, recent growth in the national economy has benefited only the "very few", leaving out the majority of the population.[[79]](#cite_note-79) Tanzania's 2013 [Global Hunger Index](/wiki/Global_Hunger_Index) was worse than any other country in the EAC except [Burundi](/wiki/Burundi).[[80]](#cite_note-80)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The proportion of persons who were undernourished in 2010–12 was also worse than any other EAC country except Burundi.[[80]](#cite_note-80)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

### Poverty[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

The level of poverty in Tanzania is very high.[[81]](#cite_note-81) Tanzania has made little progress towards reducing extreme hunger and malnutrition.[[81]](#cite_note-81)[[82]](#cite_note-82) The 2010 Global Hunger Index ranks the situation as “alarming”.[[81]](#cite_note-81) Children in rural areas suffer substantially higher rates of malnutrition and chronic hunger, although urban-rural disparities have narrowed as regards both stunting and underweight.[[81]](#cite_note-81) Low rural sector productivity arises mainly from inadequate infrastructure investment; limited access to farm inputs, extension services and credit; limited technology as well as trade and marketing support; and heavy dependence on rain-fed agriculture and natural resources.[[81]](#cite_note-81) Approximately 68 percent of Tanzania's 44.9 million citizens live below the poverty line of $1.25 a day and 16 percent of children under 5 are malnourished.[[82]](#cite_note-82) The most prominent challenges Tanzania faces in poverty reduction are unsustainable harvesting of its natural resources, unchecked cultivation, climate change and water- source encroachment, according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).[[82]](#cite_note-82) There are very few resources for Tanzanians in terms of credit services, infrastructure or availability to improved agricultural technologies, which further exacerbates hunger and poverty in the country according to the UNDP.[[82]](#cite_note-82) Tanzania ranks 159 out of 187 countries in poverty according to the United Nation’s Human Development Index (2014).[[82]](#cite_note-82)

### Agriculture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|Tea fields in Tukuyu](/wiki/File:Tea_fields,_Tukuyu,_Tanzania.jpg) The Tanzanian economy is heavily based on agriculture, which accounts for 24.5% of gross domestic product,[[23]](#cite_note-23)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) provides 85% of exports,[[4]](#cite_note-4) and accounts for half of the employed workforce;[[23]](#cite_note-23)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The agricultural sector grew 4.3% in 2012, less than half of the [Millennium Development Goal](/wiki/Millennium_Development_Goal) target of 10.8%.[[83]](#cite_note-83) 16.4% of the land is [arable](/wiki/Arable_land),[[84]](#cite_note-84) with 2.4% of the land planted with [permanent crops](/wiki/Permanent_crop).[[85]](#cite_note-85) Maize was the largest food crop on the Tanzania mainland in 2013 (5.17 million tonnes), followed by cassava (1.94 million tonnes), sweet potatoes (1.88 million tonnes), beans (1.64 million tonnes), bananas (1.31 million tonnes), rice (1.31 million tonnes), and millet (1.04 million tonnes).[[23]](#cite_note-23)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Sugar was the largest [cash crop](/wiki/Cash_crop) on the mainland in 2013 (296,679 tonnes), followed by cotton (241,198 tonnes), cashew nuts (126,000 tonnes), tobacco (86,877 tonnes), coffee (48,000 tonnes), sisal (37,368 tonnes), and tea (32,422 tonnes).[[23]](#cite_note-23)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Beef was the largest meat product on the mainland in 2013 (299,581 tonnes), followed by lamb/mutton (115,652 tonnes), chicken (87,408 tonnes), and pork (50,814 tonnes).[[23]](#cite_note-23)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

According to the 2002 National Irrigation Master Plan, 29.4 million hectares in Tanzania are suitable for irrigation farming; however, only 310,745 hectares were actually being irrigated in June 2011 .[[86]](#cite_note-86)

### Industry and construction[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [Template:Multiple image](/wiki/Template:Multiple_image) Industry and construction is a major and growing component of the Tanzanian economy, contributing 22.2% of GDP in 2013.[[23]](#cite_note-23)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) This component includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and natural gas, water supply, and construction.[[23]](#cite_note-23)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Mining contributed 3.3% of GDP in 2013.[[23]](#cite_note-23)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The vast majority of the country's mineral export revenue comes from gold, accounting for 89% of the value of those exports in 2013.[[23]](#cite_note-23)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) It also exports sizeable quantities of gemstones, including [diamonds](/wiki/Diamonds) and [tanzanite](/wiki/Tanzanite).[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) All of Tanzania's [coal](/wiki/Coal) production, which totalled 106,000 short tons in 2012, is used domestically.[[87]](#cite_note-87) Only 15% of Tanzanians had access to electric power in 2011.[[88]](#cite_note-88) The government-owned [Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited](/wiki/TANESCO) (TANESCO) dominates the electric supply industry in Tanzania.[[89]](#cite_note-89) The country generated 6.013 billion [kilowatt hours](/wiki/Kilowatt_hours) (kWh) of electricity in 2013, a 4.2% increase over the 5.771 billion kWh generated in 2012.[[90]](#cite_note-90)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Generation increased by 63% between 2005 and 2012;[[91]](#cite_note-91)[[92]](#cite_note-92) Almost 18% of the electricity generated in 2012 was lost because of theft and transmission and distribution problems.[[91]](#cite_note-91) The electrical supply varies, particularly when droughts disrupt hydropower electric generation; rolling blackouts are implemented as necessary.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)[[89]](#cite_note-89) The unreliability of the electrical supply has hindered the development of Tanzanian industry.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) In 2013, 49.7% of Tanzania's electricity generation came from natural gas, 28.9% from hydroelectric sources, 20.4% from thermal sources, and 1.0% from outside the country.[[90]](#cite_note-90)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The government is building a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) gas pipeline from [Mnazi Bay](/wiki/Mnazi_Bay-Ruvuma_Estuary_Marine_Park) to Dar es Salaam, with a scheduled completion in 2015.[[93]](#cite_note-93) This pipeline is expected to allow the country to double its electricity generation capacity to 3,000 megawatts by 2016.[[94]](#cite_note-94) The government's goal is to increase capacity to at least 10,000 megawatts by 2025.[[95]](#cite_note-95)[thumb|Nyerere Bridge in Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam, is Tanzania's and East Africa's only suspension bridge](/wiki/File:Nyerere_Bridge_-_Kigamboni_.jpg) According to [PFC Energy](/wiki/PFC_Energy), 25 to 30 trillion cubic feet of recoverable natural gas resources have been discovered in Tanzania since 2010.[[87]](#cite_note-87) Bringing the total reserves to over 43 trillion cubic feet by the end of 2013,.[[96]](#cite_note-96) The value of natural gas actually produced in 2013 was US $52.2 million, a 42.7% increase over 2012.[[23]](#cite_note-23)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

Commercial production of gas from the Songo Songo Island field in the Indian Ocean commenced in 2004, thirty years after it was discovered there.[[97]](#cite_note-97)[[98]](#cite_note-98) Over 35 billion cubic feet of gas was produced from this field in 2013,[[23]](#cite_note-23)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) with proven, probable, and possible reserves totalling 1.1 trillion cubic feet.[[98]](#cite_note-98) The gas is transported by pipeline to Dar es Salaam.[[97]](#cite_note-97) As of 27 August 2014, TANESCO owed the operator of this field, Orca Exploration Group Inc., US $50.4 million, down from US $63.8 million two months earlier.[[99]](#cite_note-99) A newer natural gas field in Mnazi Bay in 2013 produced about one-seventh of the amount produced near Songo Songo Island[[23]](#cite_note-23)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) but has proven, probable, and possible reserves of 2.2 trillion cubic feet.[[98]](#cite_note-98) Virtually all of that gas is being used for electricity generation in [Mtwara](/wiki/Mtwara).[[97]](#cite_note-97) The Ruvuma and Nyuna regions of Tanzania have been explored mostly by the discovery company that holds 75% interest, Aminex (AEX), and has shown to hold in excess of 3.5 TCF of natural gas.A pipeline connecting offshore natural gas fields to Tanzania's commercial capital Dar es Salaam was completed at the end of April 2015, but technical setbacks will keep it from going online until November 2015.[[100]](#cite_note-100)

### Tourism[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|The snowcapped](/wiki/File:Uhuru_Peak_Mt._Kilimanjaro_1.JPG) [Uhuru Peak](/wiki/Uhuru_Peak) Travel and tourism contributed 12.7% of Tanzania's gross domestic product and employed 11.0% of the country's labour force (1,189,300 jobs) in 2013.[[101]](#cite_note-101) The sector is growing rapidly, with overall receipts rising from US $1.74 billion in 2004 to US $4.48 billion in 2013,[[101]](#cite_note-101) and receipts from international tourists rising from US $1.255 billion in 2010 to US $1.880 billion in 2013.[[102]](#cite_note-102) In 2012, 1,043,000 tourists arrived at Tanzania's borders compared to 590,000 in 2005.[[78]](#cite_note-78) The vast majority of tourists visit Zanzibar or a "northern circuit" of [Serengeti National Park](/wiki/Serengeti_National_Park), the [Ngorongoro Conservation Area](/wiki/Ngorongoro_Conservation_Area) (NCA), [Tarangire National Park](/wiki/Tarangire_National_Park), [Lake Manyara National Park](/wiki/Lake_Manyara_National_Park), and [Mount Kilimanjaro](/wiki/Mount_Kilimanjaro).[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) In 2013, the most visited national park was Serengeti (452,485 tourists), followed by Manyara (187,773) and Tarangire (165,949).[[23]](#cite_note-23)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) According to a 2013 published report, around 600,000 people visit the NCA annually, earning 56 billion Tanzanian shillings in 2012.

### Banking[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

The [Bank of Tanzania](/wiki/Bank_of_Tanzania) is the [central bank](/wiki/Central_bank) of Tanzania and is primarily responsible for maintaining price stability, with a subsidiary responsibility for issuing [Tanzanian shilling](/wiki/Tanzanian_shilling) notes and coins.[[103]](#cite_note-103) At the end of 2013, the total assets of the Tanzanian banking industry were 19.5 trillion Tanzanian shillings, a 15% increase over 2012.[[104]](#cite_note-104)

### Transport[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

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Most transport in Tanzania is by road; road transport constitutes over 75% of the country's freight traffic and 80% of its passenger traffic.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The 86,500-kilometer road system is in generally poor condition.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Tanzania has two railway companies: [TAZARA](/wiki/TAZARA), which provides service between Dar es Salaam and [Kapiri Mposhi](/wiki/Kapiri_Mposhi) (in a copper-mining district in Zambia), and [Tanzania Railways Limited](/wiki/Tanzania_Railways_Limited), which connects Dar es Salaam with central and northern Tanzania.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Rail travel in Tanzania often entails slow journeys with frequent cancellations or delays; the railways also have a deficient safety record.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Tanzania has four international airports, along with over 100 small airports or landing strips; airport infrastructure tends to be in poor condition.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Airlines in Tanzania include [Air Tanzania](/wiki/Air_Tanzania), [Precision Air](/wiki/Precision_Air), [Fastjet](/wiki/Fastjet), [Coastal Aviation](/wiki/Coastal_Aviation), and [ZanAir](/wiki/ZanAir).[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Several modern [hydrofoil](/wiki/Hydrofoil) boats provide transportation across the Indian Ocean between Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar.

### Communications[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

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The communications sector is the fastest growing sector in Tanzania, expanding 22.8% in 2013; however, the sector accounted for only 2.4% of gross domestic product that year.[[90]](#cite_note-90)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

[Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), Tanzania had 56 mobile telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants, a rate slightly above the sub-Saharan average.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Very few Tanzanians have fixed-line telephones.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Approximately 12% of Tanzanians used the internet [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), though this number is rapidly growing.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The country has a fibre-optic cable network that recently replaced unreliable satellite service, but internet bandwidth remains very low.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

### Water supply and sanitation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Water supply and sanitation in Tanzania is characterised by decreasing access to [improved water sources](/wiki/Improved_water_source) in the 2000s (especially in urban areas), steady access to some form of sanitation (around 93% since the 1990s), intermittent water supply and generally low quality of service.[[105]](#cite_note-105) Many utilities are barely able to cover their operation and maintenance costs through revenues due to low tariffs and poor efficiency. There are significant [regional](/wiki/Regions_of_Tanzania) differences and the best performing utilities are [Arusha](/wiki/Arusha) and [Tanga](/wiki/Tanga,_Tanzania).[[106]](#cite_note-106) The Government of Tanzania has embarked on a major sector reform process since 2002. An ambitious National Water Sector Development Strategy that promotes [integrated water resources management](/wiki/Integrated_Water_Resources_Management) and the development of urban and rural water supply was adopted in 2006. Decentralisation has meant that responsibility for water and sanitation service provision has shifted to local government authorities and is carried out by 20 urban utilities and about 100 district utilities, as well as by Community Owned Water Supply Organisations in rural areas.[[105]](#cite_note-105) These reforms have been backed by a significant increase of the budget starting in 2006, when the water sector was included among the priority sectors of the [National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty](/wiki/National_Strategy_for_Growth_and_Reduction_of_Poverty) MKUKUTA. The Tanzanian water sector remains heavily dependent on external donors: 88% of the available funds are provided by external donor organisations.[[107]](#cite_note-107) Results have been mixed. For example, a report by [GIZ](/wiki/Deutsche_Gesellschaft_für_Internationale_Zusammenarbeit) notes that "despite heavy investments brought in by the [World Bank](/wiki/World_Bank) and the [European Union](/wiki/European_Union), (the utility serving [Dar es Salaam](/wiki/Dar_es_Salaam)) has remained one of the worst performing water entities in Tanzania."[[108]](#cite_note-108)

## Demographics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|The](/wiki/File:Hadzabe_Hunters.jpg) [Hadza](/wiki/Hadza_people) live as [hunter-gatherers](/wiki/Hunter-gatherers)

According to the 2012 census, the total population was 44,928,923.[[53]](#cite_note-53) The under 15 age group represented 44.1% of the population.[[109]](#cite_note-109) The population distribution in Tanzania is extremely uneven. Most people live on the northern border or the eastern coast, with much of the remainder of the country being sparsely populated.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Density varies from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in the [Katavi Region](/wiki/Katavi_Region) to [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in the [Dar es Salaam Region](/wiki/Dar_es_Salaam_Region).[[53]](#cite_note-53)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

Approximately 70% of the population is rural, although this percentage has been declining since at least 1967.[[110]](#cite_note-110) Dar es Salaam (population 4,364,541<ref name=census2012>[2012 Census General Report](http://web.archive.org/web/20131015224549/http://www.nbs.go.tz/sensa/PDF/Census%20General%20Report%20-%2029%20March%202013_Combined_Final%20for%20Printing.pdf). nbs.go.tz. March 2013</ref>) is the largest city and commercial capital. [Dodoma](/wiki/Dodoma) (population 410,956<ref name=census2012/>), located in the centre of Tanzania, is the capital of the country and hosts the [National Assembly](/wiki/National_Assembly_(Tanzania)).

[Template:Largest cities of Tanzania](/wiki/Template:Largest_cities_of_Tanzania)

The population consists of [about 125 ethnic groups](/wiki/List_of_ethnic_groups_in_Tanzania).<ref name=lev>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref> The [Sukuma](/wiki/Sukuma_people), [Nyamwezi](/wiki/Nyamwezi_people), [Chagga](/wiki/Chaga_people), and [Haya](/wiki/Haya_people) peoples have more than 1 million members each.[[111]](#cite_note-111)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Approximately 99% of Tanzanians are of African descent, with small numbers of Arab, European, and Asian descent.<ref name=lev/> The majority of Tanzanians, including the Sukuma and the Nyamwezi, are [Bantu](/wiki/Bantu_peoples).[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) The [Nilotic peoples](/wiki/Nilotic_peoples) include the nomadic [Maasai](/wiki/Maasai_people) and [Luo](/wiki/Luo_(Kenya_and_Tanzania)), both of which are found in greater numbers in neighbouring Kenya.

The population also includes people of Arab, and Indian [Indian](/wiki/Indians_in_Tanzania) origin, and small European and [Chinese](/wiki/Chinese_people_in_Tanzania) communities.[[112]](#cite_note-112) Many also identify as [Shirazis](/wiki/Shirazi_(ethnic_group)). Thousands of Arabs and Indians were massacred during the [Zanzibar Revolution](/wiki/Zanzibar_Revolution) of 1964.[[24]](#cite_note-24) As of 1994, the Asian community numbered 50,000 on the mainland and 4,000 on Zanzibar. An estimated 70,000 Arabs and 10,000 Europeans lived in Tanzania.[[113]](#cite_note-113) Some [albinos](/wiki/Albinos) in Tanzania have been the victims of violence in recent years.[[114]](#cite_note-114)[[115]](#cite_note-115)[[116]](#cite_note-116)[[117]](#cite_note-117) Attacks are often to hack off the limbs of albinos in the perverse superstitious belief that possessing the bones of albinos will bring wealth. The country has banned witch doctors to try to prevent the practice, but it has continued and albinos remain targets.[[118]](#cite_note-118) According to estimates 35% of the population is [Muslim](/wiki/Muslim), 30% is [Christian](/wiki/Christian), and 35% practice [Traditional African religion](/wiki/Traditional_African_religion) in the mainland while more than 99% in Zanzibar are [Muslim](/wiki/Islam_in_Zanzibar).[[4]](#cite_note-4) Of Muslims, 16% are [Ahmadiyya](/wiki/Ahmadiyya), 20% are [non-denominational Muslims](/wiki/Non-denominational_Muslims), 40% are [Sunni](/wiki/Sunni), 20% are [Shia](/wiki/Shia) and 4% are Sufi.[[120]](#cite_note-120) The Christian population is mostly composed of Roman Catholics and Protestants. Among Protestants, the large number of [Lutherans](/wiki/Lutherans) and [Moravians](/wiki/Moravian_Church) points to the German past of the country, while the number of [Anglicans](/wiki/Anglicans) point to the British history of Tanganyika. [Pentecostals](/wiki/Pentecostals) and [Adventists](/wiki/Adventists) are also present due to missionary activity. All of them have had some influence in varying degrees from the Walokole movement (East African Revival), which has also been fertile ground for the spread of charismatic and Pentecostal groups.[[121]](#cite_note-121) On the mainland, Muslim communities are concentrated in coastal areas; there are also some large Muslim majorities in inland urban areas and along the former caravan routes. A large majority of the Muslim population is Sunni. The Muslim population of Dar es Salaam, the largest and richest city in Tanzania, is mainly Sunni.

There are also active communities of other religious groups, primarily on the mainland, such as Buddhists, [Hindus](/wiki/Hinduism_in_Tanzania), and Bahá'ís.[[122]](#cite_note-122)

### Languages[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|upright|left|A carved door with Arabic calligraphy in Zanzibar](/wiki/File:Zanzibar_door_carved.jpg)

Over 100 different [languages are spoken in Tanzania](/wiki/Languages_of_Tanzania), making it the most linguistically diverse country in East Africa.<ref name=sim/> Among the languages spoken in Tanzania are all four of Africa's language families: [Bantu](/wiki/Bantu_languages), [Cushitic](/wiki/Cushitic_languages), [Nilotic](/wiki/Nilotic_languages), and [Khoisan](/wiki/Khoisan_languages).<ref name=sim/> [Swahili](/wiki/Swahili_language) and English are Tanzania's official languages.<ref name=sim>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref>

Swahili is used in parliamentary debate, in the lower courts, and as a medium of instruction in primary school; English is used in foreign trade, in diplomacy, in higher courts, and as a medium of instruction in secondary and higher education,<ref name=sim/> although the Tanzanian government plans to discontinue English as a language of instruction altogether.[[123]](#cite_note-123) In connection with his Ujamaa social policies, President Nyerere encouraged the use of Swahili as a means of unifying the country's many ethnic groups.[[124]](#cite_note-124) Approximately 10% of Tanzanians speak Swahili as a first language, and up to 90% speak it as a second language.<ref name=sim/> Most Tanzanians thus speak both Swahili and a local language; many educated Tanzanians are trilingual, also speaking English.[[125]](#cite_note-125)<ref name=bj>[Template:Cite book](/wiki/Template:Cite_book)</ref>[[126]](#cite_note-126) The widespread use and promotion of Swahili is contributing to the decline of smaller languages in the country.<ref name=sim/>[[127]](#cite_note-127) Young children increasingly speak Swahili as a first language, particularly in urban areas.[[128]](#cite_note-128) Ethnic community languages (ECL, other than Kiswahili) are not allowed as language of instruction, neither are they taught as subject, though they might be used unofficially (illegally) in some cases in initial education. Television and radio programmes in ECL are prohibited, and it is nearly impossible to get a permission to publish a newspaper in ECL. There is no department of local or regional African Languages and Literatures at the University of Dar es Salaam.[[129]](#cite_note-129) The [Sandawe people](/wiki/Sandawe_people) speak a language that may be related to the [Khoe languages](/wiki/Khoe_languages) of Botswana and Namibia, while the language of the [Hadzabe people](/wiki/Hadzabe_people), although it has similar [click consonants](/wiki/Click_consonant), is arguably a [language isolate](/wiki/Language_isolate).[[130]](#cite_note-130) The language of the [Iraqw people](/wiki/Iraqw_people) is Cushitic.[[131]](#cite_note-131)

### Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|right|Nkrumah Hall at the](/wiki/File:Nkrumah.JPG) [University of Dar es Salaam](/wiki/University_of_Dar_es_Salaam)

Based on 2012 data, the literacy rate in Tanzania for persons aged 15 and over is estimated to be 67.8%.[[132]](#cite_note-132) Education is compulsory until children reach age 15.[[133]](#cite_note-133) In 2010, 74.1% of children age 5 to 14 years were attending school.[[133]](#cite_note-133) The primary school completion rate was 80.8% in 2012.[[133]](#cite_note-133)

### Healthcare[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

[Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of), life expectancy at birth was 61 years.<ref name=who/>

The under-five mortality rate in 2012 was 54 per 1,000 live births.<ref name=who>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> The [maternal mortality](/wiki/Maternal_mortality) rate in 2013 was estimated at 410 per 100,000 live births.<ref name=who/> [Prematurity](/wiki/Premature_death) and [malaria](/wiki/Malaria) were tied in 2010 as the leading cause of death in children under 5 years old.[[134]](#cite_note-134) The other leading causes of death for these children were, in decreasing order, [malaria](/wiki/Malaria), [diarrhoea](/wiki/Diarrhoea), [HIV](/wiki/HIV), and [measles](/wiki/Measles).[[134]](#cite_note-134) Malaria in Tanzania causes death and disease and has a "huge economic impact".[[135]](#cite_note-135)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) There were approximately 11.5 million cases of clinical malaria in 2008.[[135]](#cite_note-135)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) In 2007–08, malaria prevalence among children aged 6 months to 5 years was highest in the [Kagera Region](/wiki/Kagera_Region) (41.1%) on the western shore of Lake Victoria and lowest in the [Arusha Region](/wiki/Arusha_Region) (0.1%).[[135]](#cite_note-135)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

According to the *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2010*, 15% of Tanzanian women have undergone [female genital mutilation](/wiki/Female_genital_mutilation) (FGM)[[119]](#cite_note-119)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) and 72% of Tanzanian men have been circumcised.[[119]](#cite_note-119)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) FGM is most common in the [Manyara](/wiki/Manyara_Region), [Dodoma](/wiki/Dodoma_Region), [Arusha](/wiki/Arusha_Region), and [Singida](/wiki/Singida_Region) regions and nonexistent in [Zanzibar](/wiki/Zanzibar).[[119]](#cite_note-119)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The prevalence of male circumcision was above 90% in the eastern ([Dar es Salaam](/wiki/Dar_es_Salaam_Region), [Pwani](/wiki/Pwani_Region), and [Morogoro](/wiki/Morogoro_Region) regions), northern ([Kilimanjaro](/wiki/Kilimanjaro_Region), [Tanga](/wiki/Tanga_Region), Arusha, and Manyara regions), and central zones (Dodoma and [Singida](/wiki/Singida_Region) regions) and below 50% only in the southern highlands zone ([Mbeya](/wiki/Mbeya_Region), [Iringa](/wiki/Iringa_Region), and [Rukwa](/wiki/Rukwa_Region) regions).[[119]](#cite_note-119)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

2012 data showed that 53% of the population used improved drinking water sources (defined as a source that "by nature of its construction and design, is likely to protect the source from outside contamination, in particular from faecal matter") and 12% used improved sanitation facilities (defined as facilities that "likely hygienically separates human excreta from human contact" but not including facilities shared with other households or open to public use).[[136]](#cite_note-136)

### HIV/AIDS[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

The [World Health Organization](/wiki/World_Health_Organization) estimated in 2012 that the prevalence of HIV was 3.1%,<ref name=who/> although the *Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey 2011–12* found that, on average, 5.1% of those tested in the 15 to 49 age group were HIV-positive.[[137]](#cite_note-137) [Anti-retroviral](/wiki/Antiretroviral_drug) treatment coverage for people living with HIV was 37% in 2013, compared to 19% in 2011.[[138]](#cite_note-138) According to a 2013 report published by the [Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS](/wiki/Joint_United_Nations_Programme_on_HIV_and_AIDS) that compares 2012 with 2001 data, AIDS deaths have decreased 33%, new HIV infections have decreased 36%, and new HIV infections among children have decreased 67%.[[139]](#cite_note-139)

## Culture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

### Music[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=36)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|](/wiki/File:Judith_Wambura,.jpg)[Judith Wambura (Lady Jaydee)](/wiki/Lady_Jaydee) is a popular Bongo Flava recording singer The [music of Tanzania](/wiki/Music_of_Tanzania) includes traditional [African music](/wiki/African_music), string-based [taarab](/wiki/Taarab), and a distinctive [hip hop](/wiki/Hip_hop) known as [bongo flava](/wiki/Bongo_flava). Famous taarab singers include Abbasi Mzee, Culture Musical Club, Shakila of Black Star Musical Group. Internationally known traditional artists include [Bi Kidude](/wiki/Bi_Kidude), [Hukwe Zawose](/wiki/Hukwe_Zawose), and Tatu Nane. Tanzania also has its own distinct African rumba music, termed [muziki wa dansi](/wiki/Muziki_wa_dansi) ("dance music"); important artists include [Simba Wanyika](/wiki/Simba_Wanyika), [Remmy Ongala](/wiki/Remmy_Ongala), and [Orchestra Makassy](/wiki/Orchestra_Makassy). [Freddie Mercury](/wiki/Freddie_Mercury), of the band [Queen](/wiki/Queen_(band)), was born in Tanzania.

### Literature[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=37)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

Tanzania's literary culture is primarily oral.[[111]](#cite_note-111)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Major oral literary forms include folktales, poems, riddles, proverbs, and songs.[[111]](#cite_note-111)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The greatest part of Tanzania's recorded oral literature is in Swahili, even though each of the country's languages has its own oral tradition.[[111]](#cite_note-111)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The country's oral literature has been declining because of the breakdown of the multigenerational social structure, making transmission of oral literature more difficult, and because increasing modernisation has been accompanied by the devaluation of oral literature.[[111]](#cite_note-111)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

Tanzania's written literary tradition is relatively undeveloped. Tanzania does not have a lifelong reading culture, and books are often expensive and hard to come by.[[111]](#cite_note-111)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)[[140]](#cite_note-140)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Most Tanzanian literature is in Swahili or English.[[111]](#cite_note-111)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Major figures in Tanzanian written literature include [Shaaban Robert](/wiki/Shaaban_Robert) (considered the father of Swahili literature), [Muhammed Saley Farsy](/wiki/Muhammed_Saley_Farsy), [Faraji Katalambulla](/wiki/Faraji_Katalambulla), [Adam Shafi Adam](/wiki/Adam_Shafi_Adam), [Muhammed Said Abdalla](/wiki/Muhammed_Said_Abdalla), [Said Ahmed Mohammed Khamis](/wiki/Said_Ahmed_Mohammed_Khamis), [Mohamed Suleiman Mohamed](/wiki/Mohamed_Suleiman_Mohamed), [Euphrase Kezilahabi](/wiki/Euphrase_Kezilahabi), [Gabriel Ruhumbika](/wiki/Gabriel_Ruhumbika), [Ebrahim Hussein](/wiki/Ebrahim_Hussein), [May Materru Balisidya](/wiki/May_Materru_Balisidya), [Abdulrazak Gurnah](/wiki/Abdulrazak_Gurnah), and [Penina O. Mlama](/wiki/Penina_Muhando).[[111]](#cite_note-111)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)

### Painting and sculpture[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=38)]

[A](/wiki/File:Amani-TT4798.jpg) [Tingatinga](/wiki/Tingatinga_(painting)) painting|thumb

Historically, there have been only limited opportunities for formal European art training in Tanzania, and many aspiring Tanzanian artists have left the country to pursue their vocation.[[140]](#cite_note-140)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) One of the most famous African artists – [George Lilanga](/wiki/George_Lilanga) – was born in Tanzania.

Two Tanzanian art styles have achieved international recognition.[[140]](#cite_note-140)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) The [Tingatinga](/wiki/Tingatinga_(painting)) school of painting, founded by [Edward Said Tingatinga](/wiki/Edward_Said_Tingatinga), consists of brightly coloured enamel paintings on canvas, generally depicting people, animals, or daily life.[[111]](#cite_note-111)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)[[140]](#cite_note-140)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) After Tingatinga's death in 1972, other artists adopted and developed his style, with the genre now being the most important tourist-oriented style in East Africa.[[111]](#cite_note-111)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp)[[140]](#cite_note-140)[Template:Rp](/wiki/Template:Rp) Makonde is both a [tribe](/wiki/Makonde_people) in Tanzania and Mozambique and a [sculptural style](/wiki/Makonde_art). It is known for the high Ujamaas (Trees of Life) made of the hard and dark ebony tree.

### Food[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=39)]

One of Tanzania's, and other parts of eastern Africa's, most common dishes is [Ugali](/wiki/Ugali). It is usually composed of corn and is similar in consistency to a stiff paste or porridge, giving it its second name of corn meal porridge. Mixtures of cassava and millet flours are locally used for ugali. Rice and cooked green bananas are also important staples. Beef, goat meat, beans, yoghurt, and a wide range of fish and green leafy vegetables all add nutrients to the dishes.

### Sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=40)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

[Football](/wiki/Association_football) is very popular throughout the country.[[141]](#cite_note-141) The most popular [professional football clubs](/wiki/Tanzanian_Premier_League) in [Dar es Salaam](/wiki/Dar_es_Salaam) are the [Young Africans F.C.](/wiki/Young_Africans_F.C.) and [Simba S.C.](/wiki/Simba_S.C.)[[142]](#cite_note-142) The [Tanzania Football Federation](/wiki/Tanzania_Football_Federation) is the governing body for football in the country.

Other popular sports include [netball](/wiki/Netball), boxing, [volleyball](/wiki/Volleyball), [athletics](/wiki/Athletics_(sport)), and [rugby](/wiki/Rugby_union).[[141]](#cite_note-141)[[143]](#cite_note-143) Tanzania competes in the [Olympic Games](/wiki/Olympic_Games), the [Commonwealth Games](/wiki/Commonwealth_Games), the [All-Africa Games](/wiki/All-Africa_Games), the [Africa Cup of Nations](/wiki/Africa_Cup_of_Nations), the [CAF Champions League](/wiki/CAF_Champions_League), the [African Women's Championship in football](/wiki/African_Women's_Championship), the [CAF Confederation Cup](/wiki/CAF_Confederation_Cup), and the [African Championships in Athletics](/wiki/African_Championships_in_Athletics).

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=41)]

[Template:Portal](/wiki/Template:Portal)

* [Human rights in Tanzania](/wiki/Human_rights_in_Tanzania)
* [Index of Tanzania-related articles](/wiki/Index_of_Tanzania-related_articles)
* [LGBT rights in Tanzania](/wiki/LGBT_rights_in_Tanzania)
* [Outline of Tanzania](/wiki/Outline_of_Tanzania)
* [Zanzibar](/wiki/Zanzibar)
* [Zanzibari cuisine](/wiki/Zanzibari_cuisine)

## Notes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=42)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=43)]

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## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=44)]

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* [Template:Official website](/wiki/Template:Official_website)
* [Template:Wikiatlas](/wiki/Template:Wikiatlas)
* [Template:Wikivoyage-inline](/wiki/Template:Wikivoyage-inline)
* [Template:Dmoz](/wiki/Template:Dmoz)
* [Tanzania Corruption Profile](http://www.business-anti-corruption.com/country-profiles/sub-saharan-africa/tanzania/show-all.aspx) from the [Business Ani-Corruption Portal](/wiki/Business-Anti-Corruption_Portal)

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