



**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND
EAST AFRICAN COOPERATION**

**TANZANIA FOREIGN POLICY 2001
(2024 EDITION)**



MAY 2025

FOREWORD

According to the Presidential Notice on assignments of Ministerial functions as per Government Notice No. 619B of 30th August 2023, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation is mandated to protect, promote and advance the interests of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) through foreign engagements.

In the conduct of the Foreign Policy, the United Republic of Tanzania is guided by the principles of sanctity of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence; defence of freedom, justice, human rights, equality and democracy; cultivating good neighborliness and bolstering African unity.

It is also the country's mission to foster deeper economic cooperation with development partners; support non-alignment and South-South cooperation; collaborate with the United Nations in pursuit of international economic development, peace, and security as well as safeguarding the social and values of the people of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The revised Foreign Policy focuses on ten (10) thematic areas namely economic diplomacy; the promotion of peace, security, and political stability; the ratification and domestication of international treaties and protocols; effective participation in bilateral, regional and international bodies; the use of Kiswahili as an instrument of diplomacy and mobilizing international resources for national development.

Other areas of focus are diaspora participation; maximizing opportunities arising from the blue economy and dispensing human rights and good governance in accordance with the

Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 and its social and cultural values. The Policy also addresses cross-cutting issues, namely environment and climate change and gender and youth. The United Republic of Tanzania aims to heighten international cooperation on environment and climate change adaptation and mitigation, and mainstream the gender and youth affairs in international relations.

The formulation of this Policy considered several international instruments including, The African Union Agenda 2063: *The Africa we Want*; the United Nations Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development. Its preparation also incorporated domestic instruments, particularly the Tanzania Development Vision 2025; Zanzibar Development Vision 2050; short, medium and long-term plans, as well as the Ruling Party's Election Manifesto of 2020. To keep up with global dynamics, the Policy will be reviewed as deemed necessary.

The development of the Policy further involved an assessment of the implementation strategy, and was a participatory and consultative process. Heartfelt acknowledgments are extended to all institutions and individuals involved for their concerted work and immense contribution to this effort. Finally, continued stakeholders' support in the implementation of this Policy is paramount to achieving its objectives.



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| AfCFTA | African Continental Free Trade Area |
| AGOA | African Growth and Opportunity Act |
| AU | African Union |
| CBOs | Community Based Organisations |
| CCIAM | Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation |
| CHRAGG | Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance |
| COE | Contingent- Owned Equipment |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| DCEA | Drugs Control and Enforcement Authority |
| DICOTA | Diaspora Council of Tanzania in America |
| DRC | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| DTA | Double Taxation Agreement |
| EAC | East African Community |
| EBA | Everything but Arms |
| EEZ | Exclusive Economic Zone |
| EU | European Union |
| FDIs | Foreign Direct Investments |
| FIU | Financial Intelligence Unit |
| HRC | Human Rights Commission |
| ICCPR | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights |
| ICTR | International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda |
| INFF | Integrated National Financing Framework |

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IORA | Indian Ocean Rim Association |
| JCC | Joint Committee for Cooperation |
| JPC | Joint Permanent Commission |
| LGAs | Local Government Authorities |
| MDAs | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| MINUSCAR | United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic |
| MONUSCO | United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NCTC | National Counter Terrorism Centre |
| NFP | New Foreign Policy |
| NPS | National Prosecutions Services |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| PCCB | Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau |
| PO – RALG | President’s Office, Regional Administration and Local Government |
| RECs | Regional Economic Communities |
| RGoZ | Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar |
| RSs | Regional Secretariats |
| SALW | Small Arms and Light Weapons |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SAMIM | Southern African Development Community Mission in Mozambique |
| SADC-RPTC | Southern African Development Community Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre |
| SADC – RCTC | Southern African Development Community Regional Counter-Terrorism Centre |

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| TCCIA | Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture |
| TCRA | Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority |
| UAE | United Arab Emirates |
| UDHR | Universal Declaration of Human Rights |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNAMID | United Nations–African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur |
| UNAMISS | United Nations Mission in South Sudan |
| UNDP | United Nation Development Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. |

DEFINITION OF KEY WORDS

| S/N | KEY WORDS | DEFINITION |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Diaspora | <p>The term Diaspora means an Individual or citizen of a particular country who migrates and lives in another country while still maintaining affinity and love for his/her country of origin. Such an individual will always have positive attitude/intention to follow up the development activities of his/her country of origin.</p> <p>In context of this policy, diaspora of the United Republic of Tanzania means people originating from the United Republic of Tanzania who are residing in foreign countries but maintain patriotism to their homeland.</p> |
| 2 | Tanzania Citizen Diaspora | A person with Tanzanian citizenship living and working abroad. |
| 3 | Tanzania non-Citizen Diaspora | A person of Tanzanian origin holding another nationality residing and working in that other country. |
| 4 | Economic Diplomacy | A diplomatic activity that promotes bilateral, regional or multilateral relationship based on national economic interests. |

| S/N | KEY WORDS | DEFINITION |
|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5 | Blue Economy | Economic activities related to sustainable utilization of marine and freshwater resources for socio-economic development while observing conservation of environment. |
| 6 | Foreign Relations | Interactions and relationships between one country and another, as well as cooperation under regional frameworks and multilateral organisations. |
| 7 | South- South Cooperation | Refers to technical cooperation among developing countries in the Global South |
| 8 | Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) | Is the forum of countries that are not formally aligned with or against any major power countries or a block of countries |
| 9 | Regional Integration | Is the process of cooperation and coordination among neighbouring countries to achieve common goals |
| 10 | Bilateral Relations | Political, economic, social or cultural relations between two sovereign states. |
| 11 | Multilateral Relations | Refer to alliances between multiple nations or group of nations working together to address issues of common interests and promote collective actions. |



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Following its formation after the unification of the Republic of Tanganyika and the People's Republic of Zanzibar into one united sovereign Republic in 1964, The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) defined the content, manner of expression and modality of conducting its foreign relations to guide participation in bilateral, regional and international affairs.

The URT's conduct of foreign affairs was based on the principles of non-alignment, Pan-Africanism, freedom, equality, the complementarity of sovereign interests, and respect for human rights and dignity. These principles shaped the establishment of friendly relations with other countries as well as with regional and multilateral organizations. The United Republic of Tanzania's foreign policy was also influenced by the political rationale of African self-determination. It championed the liberation of colonized African territories, the emancipation of oppressed people and the promotion of African unity.

The URT's foreign relations were guided by the Presidential Circular Number 2 of 1964, the Arusha Declaration of 1967, and the New Foreign Policy (NFP) of 2001, in addition to international principles enshrined in the Vienna Conventions of 1961 and 1963 on diplomatic and relations respectively. The Policy was formulated in response to national, regional and global developments that began in the mid-1980s, including the adoption of economic, social and political reforms and the accelerated pace of globalization.

Other considerations included the global shift towards market-led economies; the rise of regionalization across the African continent; the changing nature of international relations from aid-based to trade and economic cooperation; the pursuit of

climate resilience; advancements in science and technology; the resurgence of intra-state conflicts and increase in cross-border crime. The Policy placed economic diplomacy at its core while preserving URT's traditional foreign policy principles.

During the two decades from 2001, the URT made significant gains in foreign policy, strengthening bilateral relations, accelerating regional cooperation and enhancing multilateral cooperation. This was accompanied by improved trade relations and an increase in Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) across various sectors, which contributed to improved social welfare, human development and wealth creation. The URT maintained active participation in regional and international organizations.

This was reflected in the country's notable contributions to the maintenance and promotion of peace and security in Africa and other parts of the world.

However, despite the notable achievements, the implementation of the Policy was limited by the resurgence of cross-border and transnational crime, socio-economic and political instability and the underutilization of signed international agreements. Furthermore, the Policy lacked clarity on issues related to the diaspora, the use of Kiswahili language; and the utilization of marine resources through blue economy development.

Thus, while significant achievements were recorded on the political front, such as fraternity, good neighbourliness and peaceful coexistence within the region, along with advancements in global peace and security, these gains are threatened by evolving negative geopolitical dynamics. Therefore, the URT should remain vigilant in foreign relations, prioritizing economic diplomacy; peace, security, and political stability while taking adequate measures to rectify identified gaps and guard against new threats.

It is against this background that the New Foreign Policy of 2001 was reviewed to guide the country's foreign relations and diplomatic engagements in addressing contemporary and emerging challenges, while capitalizing on opportunities arising from the URT's interactions with the rest of the world.

1.2. Situational Analysis

The New Foreign Policy (2001) was implemented through the Strategies and Action Plan of 2004. The Implementation Strategy focused on: promoting good neighbourliness; enhancing regional peace and security; strengthening regional economic integration; aligning with the African Union; reaffirming commitment to the Non-Aligned Movement; promoting South-South Cooperation; enhancing participation in the Commonwealth and the United Nations Organization; addressing financial issues and external debt; cooperation with multinational corporations; supporting effective Non-Governmental Organizations; building a facilitative internal environment; prioritizing economic diplomacy; and redefining bilateral diplomacy.

1.2.1. Achievements from the Implementation of the New Foreign Policy 2001

To attain the strategic objectives of the Policy, the Government, in collaboration with key stakeholders, utilized various international instruments to undertake the following actions and interventions:

1.2.2. Strengthening Bilateral Relations

The United Republic of Tanzania fostered bilateral relations through signing of cooperation agreements, such as one between the Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (TCCIA) and United Arab Emirates Chambers of Commerce; appointment of Honorary Consuls; establishment and operationalization of the Joint Permanent Commissions / Joint Committee for Cooperation with Angola, Brazil, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, France, India, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Vietnam and Zambia and participation in political dialogues, conflict prevention and mediation initiatives.

Further, URT participated in various tourism promotion campaigns and trade exhibitions including production of Tanzania: The Royal Tour Film (2022), Dubai Export Exhibition (2022), Japan Specialty for Coffee Conference and Exhibition (2022), Tanzania Week in Kenya (2018), Spain Expo (2010) and Japan Expo (2005); the conclusion and enforcement of Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs) with South Africa In 2005 and India in 2011 and mobilization of foreign investments. Between 2015 and 2020 the URT attracted more than 464 investment projects from the People's Republic of China which created more than 50,241 employment opportunities.

1.2.3. Acceleration of Regional Co-operation

The United Republic of Tanzania recorded the following achievements in regional integration:

The East African Community

The establishment and operationalization of the East Africa Customs Union in 2005 and the Common Market in 2010 facilitated the free movement of people, goods, services, labour, capital as well as the right of establishment and residence to facilitate cross-border trade and investment. Moreover, the United Republic of Tanzania signed the Monetary Union Protocol in 2013 which facilitates the implementation of the road map toward the establishment of the East African Community Monetary Union and the introduction of a single currency by 2031; promoting the East African Community (EAC) as a single trade and investment destination, while allowing each partner state to retain ownership of its resources and offer diverse investment incentives.

With regard to political affairs, Tanzania participated in the mediation and conflict resolution initiatives in the region, including those under East African Community. Also, within the EAC framework, Tanzania engaged in political and peacekeeping initiatives in the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Tanzania also spearheaded the mainstreaming of Kiswahili language for use in the deliberations of the intergovernmental bodies.

The Southern African Development Community

Under the Southern African Development Community (SADC), Tanzania participated in integration programmes in the areas of peace, security and good governance; industrial development and market integration; infrastructure development; food, agriculture and natural resources; gender equality and women empowerment; and youth development and empowerment.

Notable achievements include, participation in the regional peacekeeping training programmes and regional peacekeeping missions, particularly SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM); political and diplomatic efforts in countries with conflicts. Tanzania also championed initiative to institutionalize Kiswahili as the fourth working language of the Community.

The Indian Ocean Rim Association

In the context of Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), the United Republic of Tanzania collaborated with the international community to implement various programs, such as the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, promotion of blue economy, addressing climate change, maritime security, and advancing environmental conservation initiatives.

The COMESA - EAC - SADC Tripartite Arrangement

In addressing the question of multiple and overlapping memberships, Tanzania supports the convergence of regional economic integration groupings for the people of the Eastern and Southern African Region that constitutes COMESA, EAC and SADC - The Tripartite of 26 Member Countries.

Within this framework, Tanzania enjoys benefits in market integration, infrastructure development and industrial development. Notable achievements include, the operationalization of “One Stop Border Posts” and the facilitation of free movement of people, goods and services. These programs contributed to the broader objectives of the African Union: accelerating economic integration across the continent and achieving sustainable economic development. This initiative seeks to alleviate poverty and improve the quality of life.

The Tripartite arrangement also aims to achieve the objectives of the Agreement on Establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which cover Trade in Goods and Services, Disputes Settlement and Customs and Trade Facilitation. Other areas are Intellectual Property Rights, Investments, Competition Policy, Digital Trade, and Women and Youth in Trade.

1.2.4. Enhancing Multilateral Co-operation

The United Republic of Tanzania reaped dividends through multilateral cooperation, including participation in peacekeeping missions under the United Nations umbrella in Lebanon, Abyei, Sudan, AU – UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Central African Republic.

Other achievements are the declaration of 7th July as World Kiswahili Language Day annually; advancing national interests in the multilateral negotiations through Group of 77 plus China; and establishment of the United Nations Resident Coordinator System in which 23 UN agencies, funds and programme support the implementation of national development priorities under the One UN Initiative.

In addition, the URT secured various positions in international bodies, including membership in the UN Security Council (2005 - 2006), the Executive Board of UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS (2016), the Committee for Program and Coordination (2013 –2018), the Economic and Social Council (2004 - 2006), and the Rapporteur of the United Nations Administrative and Budgetary Committee (2012 - 2013). Tanzania hosted the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) in Arusha from 1995 until its closure in December 2015, and continues to

host the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights, the Pan African Postal Union, the African Union Anti-Corruption Bureau and the African Institute of International Law.

1.2.5. Spearheading Economic Diplomacy

Through implementation of Economic Diplomacy, the URT succeeded to retain the traditional market for exports of goods and services in the European Union and the United States, through the Everything But Arms (EBA) and African Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA) arrangements, respectively. The country also secured new markets for its products and services within Africa, Asia and the Middle East. This increased export value from USD 1,766.7 million in 2001 to USD 11,601.4 million in 2022, while FDI increased from USD 549.3 million to USD 1,111.5 million during the period. Between 2013 and 2017, direct employment rose from 98,889 to 105,364. The URT further benefited from scholarships, technology transfer, training and academic exchange opportunities provided by bilateral, regional and multilateral partners for knowledge and skills development.

1.3. Limitations in the Implementation of the New Foreign Policy (2001)

Despite the achievements attained, the implementation of the Policy encountered several limitations, including:

1.3.1. Persistence of Transnational and Transborder Crimes

In the course of implementing the Policy, the flows of trade, investment, labour and capital were hindered by transnational

and cross-border crimes such as human trafficking, goods smuggling, animals, arms and drug trafficking, money laundering and international cyber threats. These challenges undermined opportunities for strong and effective integration in the international arena.

Transnational and cross-border crimes decelerate the country's engagement in trade activities with neighbouring countries, resulting in underutilization of the EAC Customs Union and Common Market Protocols. These crimes pose significant threats to border regions and have been distressing commercial cities. The situation is further exacerbated by political instability in some neighbouring countries, which creates illicit markets for smuggled goods, animals, arms and drugs.

In light of the above, the URT has taken various measures to contain the crime rate, including the signing of agreements with friendly countries on extradition of terrorist suspects, greater information sharing and joint operations against terrorism; the establishment of National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) in 2021; the enactment and enforcement of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2008, the Prevention of Terrorism Act of 2002 and the Anti-Money Laundering Act in 2022.

Further, the URT has established institutions to strengthen the fight against Transnational Organized Crimes, such as the Judiciary, the Drugs Control and Enforcement Authority (DCEA), the National Anti-Human Trafficking Secretariat, the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB), the Zanzibar Anti-corruption and Economic Crimes Authority (ZAECA), the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), the Human Rights Commission (HRC) and the National Prosecutions Services (NPS).

However, trans-border and transnational crimes persist at regional and global levels. Thus, preventive diplomacy should be intensified to reduce conflicts that create political instability while enforcement of peace and security conventions and protocols, and collaboration with international agencies are enhanced to combat transnational crimes.

1.3.2. Socio-Economic and Political Instability

The regional and global socio-economic and political dynamics make it difficult to predict how well the URT may fare in the international arena. Instability among partner states and other international players complicate the pursuit of foreign policy and the ability to capitalize on opportunities.

As a result, the United Republic of Tanzania has struggled to achieve significant benefits from external environment characterized by weakening democracy and the rule of law, high unemployment levels, poverty, racism and extreme violence in some countries.

To effectively participate in creation of socio-economic and political stability at both the regional and multilateral levels, the URT has signed various international agreements, including the Vienna Convention of 1961 and 1963 on Diplomatic Relations and Consular Affairs respectively. To enhance political and socio-economic ties, the country has established 45 missions and five (5) consulates general aim to strengthen bilateral, regional and multilateral relations. Other notable results include mediation of conflicts in the Africa region.

In order to facilitate participation in peacekeeping operations, the URT has signed agreements with the United Nations related to troops and police deployments as well as Contingent-Owned Equipment (COE) in line with the relevant provisions of the United Nations General Assembly resolutions including

resolution 71/296. Through these agreements, the country took part in UN peacekeeping missions in the DRC (MONUSCO), Lebanon (UNIFIL), South Sudan (UNAMISS), Abyei (UNISFA), the Central African Republic (MINUSCAR), and the AU-UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID).

The URT also championed establishment of the SADC Regional Counter Terrorism Centre (SADC-RCTC) to identify, prevent, and combat terrorism, which is one of the threats to the region's stability. However, despite these efforts, social, economic, and political instability prevails. Therefore, further measures are needed to create and maintain socio-economic and political stability.

1.3.3. Challenge on Ratification of Signed Conventions and Protocols

The United Republic of Tanzania has ratified a number of international legal instruments to speed up integration and participation in bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation. However, there are gaps associated with ratification of international instruments, including absence of a time-bound schedule for the completion of the ratification process.

Effective and strong foreign relations depend on the relevance and implementation of the agreements and protocols. The ratification of these instruments provides opportunity for the country to benefit from cooperation packages.

The signed international agreements, which are yet to be ratified, include the EAC Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion of taxes on income (2010); the EAC Protocol on Foreign Policy Coordination (2010) and the SADC Protocol on Trade in Services (2012). Generally, delay in the ratification of these international agreement's limits investment

and capital flows among Member States and creates inefficient engagement in certain trade arrangements in the two regions.

This calls for strengthened technical procedures for handling international instruments that observe time-relevance of the subject matter. There should be established effective mechanisms for scrutinizing these instruments to raise efficiency in identifying benefits and positioning the country to maximize economic accruals.

1.3.4. Multiple and Overlapping Membership in Regional Integration and Other International Bodies

Membership in regional and multilateral bodies allows countries to benefit from cooperation and integration. However, overlapping memberships lead to conflicting obligations, which come with associated costs. The URT is a member of various regional and international bodies, such as the EAC, SADC, IORA and ICGLR, hence creating multiple and overlapping memberships.

Despite the noted advantages of membership in regional and multilateral bodies, overlapping memberships pose challenges in the effective implementation of certain agreements. For instance, Tanzania, being a partner state in the EAC, benefits from the implementation of the EAC Customs Union Protocol while it faces constraints in fully participating in the SADC Customs Union which is at the level of Free Trade Area (SADC-FTA).

Thus, it is necessary to create synergy among respective regional economic communities to optimize intended benefits from various configurations. The advancement in implementation of the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite and the African Continental Free Trade Area arrangements are expected to address the question of multiple and overlapping memberships. Such

interventions will improve the position of URT in those relations.

1.3.5. Underutilization of Kiswahili as an Instrument for Diplomacy

Kiswahili is the national language of the United Republic of Tanzania and is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. The United Nations estimates that there are over 500 million Kiswahili speakers globally. According to the Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority (TCRA) there are more than 1,422 media outlets worldwide that provide their contents in Kiswahili and, the language is taught in more than 150 learning institutions globally.

Kiswahili has been rated as an important tool of championing diplomacy and trade at all levels as well as in conflict resolution and mediation efforts. Kiswahili has been used as a tool of nationalistic struggles, a language for national identity, dignity and lingua franca, which promotes Africanism. Kiswahili has also been used for identity by Africans and peoples of African descent in Americas, Caribbean and Europe. Although, URT has been using English as the principal language of diplomacy, recent efforts emphasize the use of Kiswahili. Notable example of the use of Kiswahili in international events is addressing high-level meetings at AU, EAC and SADC.

This milestone was achieved through officiating Kiswahili as the Fourth SADC Official Working Language during the 39th Summit of Heads of State and Government in August 2019; the EAC Official Language during 21st Ordinary Summit of EAC Heads of State in February 2021, and as the AU Official Language during 35th Ordinary Session of African Union Assembly In February 2022. Moreover, at the 41st session of its General Conference in 2021, the UNESCO adopted resolution 41C/61, which acknowledged the contribution of Kiswahili language to

the promotion of cultural diversity, awareness-raising, and intercultural dialogue. The resolution declared that July 7th as the World Kiswahili Language Day every year. Kiswahili is the first African language to receive such recognition from the United Nations.

Yet despite these successes, there is still significant underutilization of Kiswahili, particularly in negotiating international agreements on cooperation as well as technical discussions across various areas of interest. Moreover, there is inadequate appreciation of the economic value of Kiswahili beyond its cultural significance. Therefore, greater efforts and strategic approaches are required to promote the use of Kiswahili in negotiating international agreements and to strengthen its role as a language of diplomacy in bilateral, regional and multilateral relations.

1.3.6. Gaps on the Coordination of the Policy

Effective implementation of any policy depends significantly on strong and coherent coordination of stakeholders involved to avoid conflicts and overlapping in interventions. The Ministry is structured to coordinate foreign relations at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels as part of implementation of the Policy. Structurally, areas of operations are coordinated through dedicated geographical, regional economic communities, multilateral as well as policy, and strategic set-up.

Though, structural relations among Directorates, MDAs and foreign missions are clear, still there is a gap in the operational coordination across stakeholders. This situation creates silos on the implementation of the policy and other related interventions. Thus, there is a need to strengthen operational coordination among stakeholders to accelerate implementation of the Policy.

1.3.7. Gaps in Resource Mobilization

Inclusive and efficient resource mobilization requires the identification and optimal utilization of personnel, technology, and capital. Essentially, the effectiveness of resource mobilization is linked to agreements that position stakeholders to benefit from specific foreign relations. In this context, resources are viewed as essential pre-requisites for enabling meaningful participation in these international engagements.

In the implementation of the Policy, resource mobilization has played a significant role in financing Government budget, with the URT benefiting from external financing, debt relief and technical assistance. The country also gained from exchange programmes and the sharing of skills and knowledge.

To harness these avenues, the Government initiated various measures, including the development of a Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy, Annual Debt Sustainability Analysis and institution of Integrated Domestic Revenue Administration System. Furthermore, it enforced the Budget Act, and the Government Loans, Guarantees and Grants Act, formulation of the Development Cooperation Framework (2017/18 - 2024/25) to guide a broader spectrum of partnerships between the URT and all development partners.

This was complemented by training programs and technology transfer components during the implementation of science and technology projects to develop human resource capital, especially in technical and vocational skills.

The national development plans incorporated international agendas such as United Nations Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and African Union Agenda 2063: “The Africa We Want” in order to align the country’s development framework

with global objectives. This is reflected in the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), which aligns the financing of national development plans with these instruments such as Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development.

Despite notable successes in re-addressing the financial platform, resource mobilization remains fraught with challenges, including the unpredictable pattern of international financing architecture; frequent changes in the terms and conditions for accessing financial resources and shifting preferences and conditions set by some development partners.

This situation often causes inadequacies and delays in mobilizing external resources. Since the Policy emphasizes on financial resources marshalling without adequately addressing other forms of resources, emerging dynamics now call for the inclusion of non-financial resources such as human capital and technology as essential development inputs.

In that regard, innovative skills should be employed in international resource mobilization, maintaining traditional sources while promoting new financing mechanisms, including diaspora bonds, carbon credits and blue and green bonds. Human capital, technology transfer, and strategic partnerships should also be lined up to contribute to the national development agenda.

1.4. Emerging Issues and New Developments

Throughout the implementation of the New Foreign Policy 2001, emerging issues and new developments have come up to influence the position and direction of the Policy. These include:

1.4.1. Environment and Climate Change

The impacts of environmental pollution, loss of biodiversity and climate change have become a daunting, widespread challenge in the country. The effects of environmental degradation and climate change are evident across nearly all sectors in Tanzania. Extreme climate and weather-driven events such as droughts, strong winds, prolonged dry periods, erratic rainfall, altered rainfall seasons and flooding have exacerbated water scarcity, food insecurity, desertification and shifts in ecosystems. Sea level rise due to climate change has led to the submergence of some islands and the intrusion of seawater into wells and other land uses along the coast.

The URT has taken several measures to address environmental and climate change, including formulation of the National Environmental Policy; enactment of the Environmental Act; ratification and domestication of various regional and multilateral environmental agreements and the development of guidelines, strategies, and programmes such as the National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Intervention (2022-2032), the National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026), and the Nationally Determined Contribution (2021).

Regardless of these interventions, environmental and climate change challenges, such as inhibitions to accessing funding from multilateral environment and climate change funds, remain evident. This calls for stronger participation in environmental and climate change fora and enhancing negotiation capacity.

1.4.2. Diaspora Engagement and Participation

Diaspora are considered an important catalyst for the socio-economic development of their countries of origin. Their engagement and participation is therefore, a crucial component of a country's foreign relations. The significance of diaspora's contribution to national development cannot be over emphasized. However, there are limited modalities for engagement and means to capture the contributions from diaspora's activities.

To maximize the diaspora engagement and participation in foreign relations, the Government institutionalized diaspora affairs under the Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs to cultivate their effective participation in national development. However, such engagement lacked policy foundation. Apart from that, diaspora have multiple associations, which are registered in countries of residence. The associations also form part of the government stakeholders in the diaspora engagement. Therefore, the URT must develop a mechanism to embrace such diversity to guarantee maximum participation of Diaspora in national development. This will be achieved by providing exclusive policy direction on rights and privileges for *Tanzania Non-Citizen Diaspora*.

Further, diaspora communities ought to be won over to own the national development agenda, promote good image of the URT outside the country and support the drive to foster trade, investment, tourism and culture.

1.4.3. Emphasizing Economic Diplomacy

Economic diplomacy is the means employed in foreign relations to advance national economic interests. The URT emphasizes the use of economic diplomacy in foreign relations to line up

such benefits as new technology, export markets, foreign direct investment, grants and concessional loans, attract tourists and creation of employment. To achieve those benefits, the New Foreign Policy 2001 prescribes the mainstreaming of economic interests in foreign relations. Accordingly, the Government established a dedicated division at the Ministry responsible for foreign affairs, to coordinate, analyse, scrutinize and pursue economic interests in foreign relations.

However, inspite of the efforts to prioritize economic diplomacy, there are notable gaps in implementation across the various sectors, which require policy attention. The URT is obliged to focus on all sectors to clarify their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of economic diplomacy. Moreover, URT missions abroad should champion specific economic interests in wider spectrum in their areas of representation.

1.4.4. Human Rights and Good Governance

The United Republic of Tanzania upholds the principles of human rights and good governance by ensuring that human dignity and other human rights are respected and cherished. This commitment is enshrined in the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 Article 29 (1) that stipulates: “Every person in the United Republic has the right to enjoy fundamental human rights and to enjoy the benefits accruing from the fulfillment by every person of this duty to society.”

The URT is also bound by international conventions and protocols related to civil and political rights. Tanzania is a signatory of several regional and international instruments, including the United Nations Charter of 1945, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948; International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and United Nations Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969. The country is also a signatory to

the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981 and the SADC Charter of Fundamental Social Rights of 2003.

The URT has mechanisms in place to enforce, monitor and report human rights concerns. These include the Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act of 1994, Natural Wealth and Resources (Permanent Sovereignty) Act of 2017 and the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG), an independent Government department to promote and protect human rights and duties and the principle of good governance. The URT further provides opportunity for Non - State Actors like the media, CSOs and NGOs to freely monitor, account and report on human rights issues in the country.

The URT issues reports and accounts on human rights compliance at the national, regional and international levels, including the Universal Periodical Review of the United Nations Human Rights Council.

In observing human rights positions, the United Republic of Tanzania engage confidently in bilateral, regional and multilateral relations in accordance with provisions of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 and in line with the Tanzania's social and cultural values.

1.4.5. Gender and Youth

Gender mainstreaming and youth inclusivity are major strategic components included in the policy. The rationale for this is the vital role of youth in harnessing the demographic dividend, while gender mainstreaming promotes equity in social, economic, and political transformation. During the implementation of the Policy, Tanzania witnessed the integration of gender mainstreaming in domestic policies, whereby all instruments were required to observe this aspect.

The government and stakeholders recognize youth as vibrant socio-economic agents for driving change.

National efforts to advance gender mainstreaming and youth agendas are worthwhile as these issues remain highly relevant in international cooperation. This is evidenced by growing attention to inclusivity and the need to equip women and youth to meet global requirements.



CHAPTER TWO

POLICY RATIONALE, VISION, MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

2.0. Rationale

The New Foreign Policy of 2001 provides a framework for managing foreign affairs. The Policy projects political, economic, social and cultural interests through active economic diplomacy, ensuring URT's relations with other nations and international bodies promote national economic interests. Other objectives are building a self-sustaining economy, preservation of peace and security as well as supporting regional and international endeavours to create a better and peaceful world.

In spite of the successes in implementation of the Policy, concerted efforts are required to strengthen the foreign affairs paradigm. During the implementation of the Policy, various challenges and opportunities emerged, necessitating a review. The challenges include transnational and cross-border crime; recurring socio-economic and political instability; multiple and overlapping membership of URT in regional integration and other international bodies.

Unforeseen opportunities emerging during implementation of the Policy, include the effective involvement of diaspora in national development, harnessing blue economy opportunities, use of Kiswahili as a tool for diplomacy; addressing issues of environment and climate change impacts and mainstreaming of gender and youth agenda in the foreign relations.

The review of the Policy is, therefore, designed to address the identified gaps and accommodate new areas through policy interventions.

2.1. Vision, Mission and Objectives

2.1.1. Vision

A secure, competitive, and prosperous United Republic of Tanzania.

2.1.2. Mission

To facilitate and promote the United Republic of Tanzania's economic, social, and political development through effective diplomacy.

2.1.3. Overall Objective

To advance the United Republic of Tanzania's interests through foreign interactions and engagements.

2.1.4. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives are to:

- i. Maximize utilization of available economic opportunities in foreign relations;
- ii. Promote peace, security and political stability;
- iii. Maximize utilization of international treaties, agreements, conventions, and protocols;
- iv. Enhance bilateral cooperation;
- v. Maximize gains from regional integration;
- vi. Optimize utilization of benefits emanating from United Nations system and other multilateral fora;

- vii. Enhance the exploitation of economic potentials of Kiswahili and its use in diplomatic relations.
- viii. Strengthen mobilization of international resources for national development;
- ix. Ensure sustainable utilization of transboundary marine and inland water bodies resources;
- x. Strengthen diaspora participation in national development;
- xi. Uphold human rights and good governance in line with the United Republic of Tanzania Constitution of 1977 and as per social and cultural values of the United Republic of Tanzania;
- xii. Strengthen international cooperation in environment management and climate change adaptations and mitigation; and
- xiii. Strengthen mainstreaming of gender and youth in international cooperation.

2.2. Principles of Foreign Policy

The pursuit of the United Republic of Tanzania's foreign policy objectives is guided by the following fundamental principles:-

- i. Safeguarding the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the United Republic of Tanzania;
- ii. Defence of freedom, justice, human rights, equity, equality and democracy;
- iii. Promotion of good neighbourliness;

- iv. Promotion of African Unity;
- v. Promotion of deeper economic cooperation with our development partners;
- vi. Support for the practice of the policy of Non-Alignment and South-South co-operation;
- vii. Support for the United Nations in its search for international economic development, peace and security;
- viii. Safeguarding social and cultural values of the people of the United Republic of Tanzania.



CHAPTER THREE

POLICY ISSUES, OBJECTIVES AND STATEMENTS

3.0. The Policy

This chapter outlines policy issues, objectives and statements that will guide the United Republic of Tanzania's foreign interactions and engagements. The specified policy statements provide guidance to all stakeholders in utilizing available opportunities for political, social, cultural and economic development in relation to foreign matters.

3.1. Economic Diplomacy

Foreign relations are intended to generate mutual economic benefits to parties. This is why foreign relations emphasize on economic diplomacy by focusing on, inter alia, promotion of trade, investment, technology transfer, skills and human capital development, conference, and promotion of tourism, including cultural, medical and other forms of tourism. Tanzania champions economic diplomacy in all bilateral, regional and multilateral relations.

The United Republic of Tanzania's economic diplomacy aims at strengthening its economic position in foreign relations by optimizing utilization of opportunities emanating from bilateral, regional and multilateral relations, including Free Trade Areas in Africa. The country cherishes historical engagements while striving to penetrate new markets, particularly in emerging economies. To this end, the URT's diplomacy seeks to go beyond direct economic engagements to mainstream economic interests across all spheres to achieve the goals of its Foreign Policy.

3.1.1. Policy Objective

Maximize utilization of available economic opportunities in foreign relations.

3.1.2. Policy Statements

The government shall:

- i. Pursue result-based economic interests in foreign relations;
- ii. Collaborate with private sector in pursuing economic diplomacy;
- iii. Harness historical markets and penetrate new ones; and
- iv. Ensure the participation of Zanzibar in foreign relations matters.

3.2. Peace, Security and Political Stability

Peace, security and political stability are essential conditions for socio-economic development. Factors that disrupt peace, security and cause political instability includes deterioration of democracy and the rule of law; high unemployment; poverty; the spread of illegal small arms and light weapons; the rise of transnational crimes; racism and extreme violence. Dynamics which infringe peace, security and political stability undermine a country's power of persuasion in international negotiations and ability to take advantage of opportunities emanating from foreign cooperation.

In this regard, the United Republic of Tanzania will work constructively with relevant actors to promote social cohesion, socio-economic and political stability and influence prevalence of peace and security through preventive diplomacy. Guaranteed peace and tranquility provide a conducive environment for the United Republic of Tanzania to reap the benefits of international cooperation.

3.2.1. Policy Objective

Promote peace, security and political stability.

3.2.2. Policy Statements

The Government shall:

- i. Enhance cooperation with relevant actors in supporting global peace and security initiatives; and
- ii. Support restoration and maintenance of global political stability.

3.3. Treaties, Agreements, Conventions and Protocols

Treaties, agreements, conventions and protocols are legally binding international instruments, which provide opportunity for countries to benefit from international cooperation and economic integration. Effective utilization of these instruments depends on a country's position on foreign relations and its capacity to domesticate them.

There have been limitations in initiation, utilization and domestication of international instruments due to absence of clear identification of sectorial areas of interests and gaps in negotiation capacity. That calls for development of a clear set of strategic areas of interest and capacity for management, coordination, negotiations and optimum utilization of international instruments.

3.3.1. Policy Objective

Maximize utilization of international treaties, agreements, conventions and protocols.

3.3.2. Policy Statements

The Government shall:

- i. Develop mechanism to manage and coordinate treaties, agreements, conventions and protocols;
- ii. Develop required capacity to optimize utilization of international instruments;
- iii. Specify United Republic of Tanzania's strategic areas of interest in the international arena; and
- iv. Domesticate international treaties, agreements, conventions and protocols.

3.4. Bilateral Relations

The United Republic of Tanzania maintains bilateral relations with various states and international entities to promote national interests and mutual benefits. Such relations are implemented through various arrangements including joint permanent commissions, visits, diplomatic missions, cooperation areas of

cooperation. Similarly, good neighborliness remains an important component for promoting and reinforcing historical bonds while addressing common challenges such as transnational crime, cross-border crime, illegal migration, and natural disasters.

The United Republic of Tanzania will continue to promote good neighbourliness as well as engage in bilateral cooperation with other countries as a means of identifying and harnessing opportunities for socio-economic development. The URT will also seek to widen and deepen these relations and scale-up its commitment in areas of cooperation.

3.4.1. Policy Objective

Enhance bilateral cooperation.

3.4.2. Policy Statements

The Government shall:

- i. Promote and maintain good neighbourliness, and
- ii. Strengthen and expand the scope of United Republic of Tanzania's bilateral relations and engagements.

3.5. Regional Integration

Tanzania is a member of the African Union, East African Community, the Southern African Development Community, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Indian Ocean Rim Association and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). These regional integration arrangements offer significant opportunities for trade development, employment

creation and promote economic transformation by expanding regional coordination in mobilization of investment capital, industrial development, management of monetary and fiscal affairs, accelerating the development of science and technology and improving infrastructure.

However, pursuing regional integration has been challenging due to trade barriers, an infrastructure gap, slow implementation of integration commitments, low level of private sector participation, and inadequate trade complementarities among participating countries.

Addressing these challenges needs joint regional efforts and commitments. URT emphasizes regionalism to promote shared prosperity through economic diversification, joint regional development programs, boosting productivity across sectors, and improving access to essential services.

The United Republic of Tanzania supports regional security arrangements to promote sustainable peace and development. Therefore, URT will provide leadership and support for cooperation agreements and fast-track implementation of regional agreements as important tools for promoting sustainable development. To fully realize these goals, the URT is committed to strengthen management, coordination and implementation of the regional integration agenda.

3.5.1. Policy Objective

Maximize gains from regional integration.

3.5.2. Policy Statements

The Government shall:

- i. Support African Union integration agenda and enhance stakeholders' participation in regional integration;
- ii. Create enabling environment to strengthen competitiveness of URT's participation in the regional economic communities; and
- iii. Champion convergence among regional economic integration groupings.

3.6. Multilateral Relations

The United Republic of Tanzania fully supports the role of the United Nations in strengthening international peace and security for promoting sustainable development. The UN system mobilizes international efforts, without which it would not be possible to jointly respond to shared global security threats and development challenges. In the same vein, conflict dynamics, instability of the world economy, global demographic trends, evolving transnational crimes, environmental concerns and persistent systemic marginalization call for concerted joint international efforts, in which United Republic of Tanzania actively participates.

In that respect, URT will continue to forge greater collaboration with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programs, to find lasting solutions to globally shared concerns, including global pandemics. URT will support institutional reforms to ensure that global governance is more responsive to shared needs and concerns through effective participation in the UN system.

Likewise, the United Republic of Tanzania will effectively engage with the Commonwealth, South-South Cooperation, and other multilateral alliances to promote international cooperation for the transformation of the multilateral system to reflect the diversity of countries and their needs. In the same manner, URT will defend and advance its overall foreign policy goals through vigorous engagements at the World Trade Organization to support the creation of a rule-based, predictable, transparent and fair multilateral trading system.

3.6.1. Policy Objective

Optimize utilization of benefits emanating from the United Nations system and other multilateral fora.

3.6.2. Policy Statements

The Government shall:

- i. Support the efforts of the United Nations in the maintenance of world peace and the resolution of conflicts;
- ii. Ensure multilateral programs and projects implemented in URT are aligned with national development priorities;
- iii. Enhance cooperation with multilateral financial institutions;
- iv. Support institutional reforms of the UN and other multilateral organizations to create a rule-based international order that respects sovereign equality of states; and
- v. Enhance cooperation with other multilateral arrangements including Commonwealth and South-South Cooperation.

3.7. Kiswahili as an Instrument for Diplomacy

Kiswahili has grown in popularity to become a widely spoken language in Sub-Saharan Africa. The URT has championed mainstreaming of Kiswahili as an official language in the African Union, Southern African Development Community and the East African Community. Through promoting Kiswahili UNESCO declared 7th July each year as the World Kiswahili language Day. Kiswahili has also been used as a tool for nationalistic struggles, a language for national identity, dignity and lingua franca.

Despite these initiatives, the economic potentials of Kiswahili in foreign relations has not been fully exploited. This is largely due to a limited range of Kiswahili related products, gaps in marketing and branding efforts and non-positioning the language as an economic product. There is also inadequate utilization of Kiswahili as diplomatic language, particularly at the regional intergovernmental and expert bodies.

Therefore, action is required to explore the economic value of Kiswahili in foreign relations and champion its utilization as diplomatic language in the deliberations of regional, intergovernmental and expert bodies.

The URT will strive to ensure utilization of Kiswahili is mainstreamed in the literature, academic and creative industry including films and music in and outside the country.

3.7.1. Policy Objective

Enhance the exploitation of economic potentials of Kiswahili and its use in diplomatic relations.

3.7.2. Policy Statements

The Government shall:

- i. Exploit economic potentials of Kiswahili in foreign relations; and
- ii. Promote the utilization of Kiswahili as a lingua franca of Africa and diplomatic language in regional and international intergovernmental and expert bodies.

3.8. Resource Mobilization

International resources mobilization depends on cooperation and partnerships between the country and international development partners, supported by appropriate policies. Implementation of the Policy emphasizes re-addressing financial issues, particularly by negotiating access to financial resources, securing better terms for debt repayment and establishing a collective negotiating framework with other developing and heavily indebted countries for debt cancellation.

To achieve these objectives, the URT has taken various measures, including development of the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy, Annual Debt Sustainability Analysis, the Development Cooperation Framework (2017/18 – 2024/25), the Integrated Domestic Revenue Administration System and the enactment of the Budget Act and Government Loans, Guarantees and Grants Act.

Despite these notable initiatives, the unpredictable pattern of international financing architecture; frequent changes in the

terms and conditions for accessing financial resources and shifting preferences and conditions from some development partners continue to dog the international financial sector. This calls for inclusion of complementary resources such as human capital and technology, as essential inputs for development.

In this regard, the foreign policy shall realign the international resources mobilization to maintain traditional sources while emphasizing innovative financing mechanisms. It will also promote the mobilization of non-financial resources, like human capital, technology transfer, and strategic partnerships, in support of the national development agenda.

3.8.1. Policy Objective

Strengthen mobilization of international resources for national development

3.8.2. Policy Statements

The Government shall:

- i. Harness traditional and alternative financing in international resource mobilization; and
- ii. Leverage international resources in human capital, technology transfer and partnerships for national development.

3.9. Blue Economy

The Blue Economy provides an opportunity for preserving water bodies while utilizing available resources in a fair and sustainable manner. Given the country's endowment with water bodies, there is a need for efficient and effective utilization of opportunities arising from the blue economy, including fisheries and aquaculture; maritime trade and infrastructure; energy; irrigation; mining; tourism; and marine security and maritime governance. Due to its diversity, the blue economy seeks to promote inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental sustainability in line with the Tanzania Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1989 and the Deep Sea Fishing Authority Act of 1998.

In international relations, the blue economy concept aligns with Goal 14 of the United Nations Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development; Goal 6 of the African Union Agenda 2063: *"The Africa We Want"*; United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea of 1982, and Blue Economy Declaration of 2017 by Indian Ocean Rim Association.

However, this sector is characterized by transboundary marine pollution, the impact of climate change, maritime piracy, pandemics, locked seabed potential and the lack of a unified approach to conservation. This calls for the United Republic of Tanzania to continue collaborating with the international community to ensure the sustainable utilization of marine and inland water bodies resources.

3.9.1. Policy Objective

Ensure sustainable utilization of transboundary marine and inland water bodies resources.

3.9.2. Policy Statements

The Government shall:

- i. Enhance collaboration with international communities on conservation and management of transboundary marine and inland water bodies resources;
- ii. Ensure adherence to international legal instruments on sustainable utilization of marine and inland water bodies resources; and
- iii. Promote safety and security of the maritime domain in co-ordination with relevant international security agencies.

3.10. Diaspora Engagement and Participation

Diaspora are essential partners in national development and that, governments have stepped up efforts to leverage their goodwill and that of their descendants. The United Republic of Tanzania has a significant diaspora community in various countries around the world.

The Government institutionalized diaspora issues under the Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs to ensure their effective

engagement and participation in national development. The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar coordinates diaspora affairs under the President's Office. Diaspora have multiple associations which are registered in countries of residence. The diaspora associations represent the interests of their members in the respective geographical locations. These associations form part of the government stakeholders in the foreign relations.

Despite the potential of the diaspora to contribute to national development, their involvement has not been effectively harnessed due to absence of formal modalities for their participation and inadequate diaspora demographic statistics. Further, there is a gap in policy and regulatory framework for engaging *Tanzania Non-Citizen Diaspora* in national development. It is necessary to formalize modalities for engaging the diaspora, particularly the *Tanzania Non- Citizen Diaspora*, so that they can enjoy certain rights and privileges to support the national development agenda, and ensure the availability of accurate diasporic demographic statistics.

3.10.1. Policy Objective

Strengthen diaspora participation in national development.

3.10.2. Policy Statement

The Government shall:

- i. Facilitate diaspora needs including granting *Special Status* to *Tanzania Non- Citizen Diaspora*;
- ii. Formalize modalities of engaging diaspora to support national development agenda;

- iii. Facilitate access of Tanzanians to international labour markets; and
- iv. Ensure availability of quality diaspora demographic statistics.

3.11. Human Rights and Good Governance

The United Republic of Tanzania upholds the principles of human rights and good governance by ensuring that human dignity and other human rights are respected and cherished. These commitments are outlined in the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 in particular Article 29 (1) that stipulates “Every person in the United Republic has the right to enjoy fundamental human rights and to enjoy the benefits accruing from the fulfillment by every person of this duty to society.”

The United Republic of Tanzania also upholds human rights in line with agreed international conventions and protocols that promote fundamental human rights. Tanzania is a signatory to regional and international instruments, including the United Nations Charter of 1945, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and United Nations Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969. The URT is also a signatory to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights of 1981 and SADC Charter of Fundamental Social Rights of 2003.

In implementing the foregoing commitments, the United Republic of Tanzania has mechanism in place to enforce, monitor and report on the human rights situation. These include

enacted laws such as the Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act of 1994; Natural Wealth and Resources (Permanent Sovereignty) Act of 2017 and the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) - an independent Government department to promote and protect human rights and duties and the principle of good governance. The United Republic of Tanzania also provides opportunity for Non-State Actors, including the Media, CSOs and NGOs, to freely monitor, assess and report on human rights issues in the country.

Promoting and protecting human rights, good governance and democracy provides an opportunity to engage more effectively in bilateral, regional and multilateral relations while upholding fundamental social and cultural values of the United Republic of Tanzania.

3.11.1. Policy Objective

Uphold human rights and good governance in line with the United Republic of Tanzania Constitution of 1977 and as per social and cultural values of the United Republic of Tanzania;

3.11.2. Policy Statement

The government shall:

- i. Promote human rights while maintaining cultural values and norms of the United Republic of Tanzania; and
- ii. Ensure adherence to the United Republic of Tanzania Constitution of 1977 in dispensing all matters related to human rights.

3.12. Cross cutting Issues

3.12.1. Environment and Climate Change

The impacts of climate change are evident across nearly all sectors in Tanzania. Extreme climate and weather driven events such as droughts, strong winds, prolonged dry periods, erratic rainfall, irregular rainfall seasons and flooding have accelerated water scarcity, food insecurity, desertification and ecosystem shifts. Sea level rise caused by climate change has led to the submergence of some islands and intrusion of sea water into wells along the coast.

The United Republic of Tanzania has taken various measures to address impact of the climate change. These efforts include formulation of the Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation in Tanzania (CCIAM) Programme of 2011; the National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021-2026); the ratification of Kyoto Protocol of 2002; the Paris Agreement on Climate Change of 2018 and the Development of Nationally Determined Contribution toward reduction of emission of Green Houses of 2021; the formulation of National Environmental Policy of 2021; and the enforcement of Environment Management Act, as well as the National Carbon Trade Regulations and Guidelines of 2022.

Despite ongoing initiatives to address climate change issues, there are gaps in mitigating its impacts. These include limited access to funding and technology from international climate change financing mechanisms. In this regard, there is a need to strengthen the participation of the United Republic of Tanzania in international cooperation on environmental management as well as in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

3.12.1.1. Policy Objective

Strengthen international cooperation in environmental management and climate change adaptations and mitigation.

3.12.1.2. Policy Statements

The Government shall:

- i. Ensure effective participation of the United Republic of Tanzania in international dialogue on environmental management including climate change; and
- ii. Ensure mobilization and access to international financial resources for environmental

3.12.2. Gender and Youth

Gender and Youth mainstreaming play important roles in the socio-economic development. Therefore, there is a need to institute policies and interventions to address gender and youth issues in the international arena. International cooperation and collaboration complement domestic efforts, highlighting the importance of incorporating these issues into diplomatic engagements and foreign relations.

3.12.2.1. Policy Objective

Strengthen mainstreaming of the gender and youth in international cooperation.

3.12.2.2. Policy Statements

The Government shall ensure effective participation of the youth and women in international affairs.



CHAPTER FOUR

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.0. Legal Framework

This chapter presents the legal framework to facilitate the implementation of the Foreign Policy 2001 (2024 Edition) in accelerating international cooperation. The Policy will be implemented through various national legislations and international instruments ratified by the United Republic of Tanzania.

The international instruments that support the implementation of the Policy include the Charter of the United Nations of 1945; the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961; The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963; Constitutive Act of the African Union of 2000; the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community of 1999 and its protocols; and the Treaty of the Southern African Development Community of 1992 and its protocols as well as other bilateral, regional and multilateral treaties, convention, protocols and agreements signed and ratified by United Republic of Tanzania.

The implementation of the Policy entails the review and ammendment of relevant provisions of legislation, including the Immigration Act, the Land Act, the Marine Parks and Reserves Act and the Deep-Sea Fishing Authority Act . The relevant sectors are expected to review such legal frameworks in accordance with the established procedures.



CHAPTER FIVE

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.0. Institutional Framework

Effective implementation of the Tanzania Foreign Policy will involve various stakeholders. The Policy will be implemented through Ministries, Departments and Agencies by mainstreaming policy statements and subsequent strategies within their respective mandates. In addition, Non-State Actors will play a crucial role in facilitating the efficient implementation of the Policy. Cooperation and partnerships among stakeholders at national, regional and multilateral levels will be essential to guarantee the achievement of the intended results. Specifically, each stakeholder will undertake the following roles and responsibilities:

The Ministry Responsible for Foreign Affairs will be the overall coordinator and will exercise an oversight role in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Policy. The Ministry shall provide the overall link with other key actors within and outside the country.

The Ministry Responsible for Defense will facilitate United Republic of Tanzania's participation in peace keeping operations abroad. The Ministry will also facilitate the implementation of the Policy in areas related to peace, security and political stability, which have gained increasing importance in the bilateral, regional and multilateral forums.

The Ministry Responsible for Home Affairs will facilitate coordination of issues related to immigration; free movement of people and persons; good neighbourliness and in the programmes related to counter transnational crime, cross-border crime and human trafficking.

Ministries Responsible for the Economic, Service and Productive Sectors from both parties of the Union will focus on championing economic diplomacy, particularly in areas such as trade, cultural and tourism promotion, resource mobilization, nurturing young talents, attracting investment and related opportunities.

Ministries Responsible for Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Policy objectives related to their mandate at regional secretariats and local Government authorities. These will include areas such as investment facilitation, agriculture, industrial development and cross-border trade.

The Offices of Attorney General will be responsible for provision of legal advice and management of international instruments.

Other Ministries, Departments and Agencies will be responsible for the implementation of the Policy by incorporating designated responsibilities in their respective policies, strategies, plans and programs.

Private Sector will be responsible for influencing economic diplomacy including in trade, tourism and investment promotion. The private sector shall also be responsible for providing inputs and feedback to the government on specific areas of interests.

Academic and Research Institutions will be responsible for conducting research on issues related to effective implementation of Foreign Policy, particularly in economic diplomacy and for disseminating research findings to inform the decision-making process.

Diaspora will be responsible for providing advice to the Government; supporting URT social and economic development

initiatives particularly in promoting investment, culture, trade, and tourism in their countries of residence and fostering the transfer of financial resources, knowledge, skills and technology.

Media will support outreach programs, creating awareness and disseminating information on foreign policy matters at home and abroad in a balanced, timely and accurate manner.

Development Partners will support and supplement national efforts in the development agenda, including resource mobilization, skills development and technology transfer.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) will promote the foreign policy agenda through communication, education, public awareness, participation, empowerment, information sharing and networking.

5.1. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Policy will be a key aspect of its implementation to track progress, outline milestones and establish key performance indicators for each Policy objective. The implementation of the Policy will be monitored and evaluated throughout at all levels. The Ministry responsible for foreign affairs will coordinate relevant stakeholders in monitoring and evaluating the Policy's implementation and provide periodic reports in a timely manner.

The Ministry will conduct annual and periodical evaluations, as well as specific research and studies on the Policy's implementation and prepare progress and impact reports. An overall Policy evaluation and review will be undertaken every five years.

5.2. Conclusion

The New Foreign Policy of 2001 defined the content, manner of expression, and modality of foreign relations to guide the engagement and participation of the United Republic of Tanzania in the international arena. The conduct of foreign affairs was based on the principles and ideals of non-alignment, Pan-Africanism, freedom, equality and complementarities of sovereign interests and respect for human rights and dignity. URT's foreign policy was primarily influenced by the political logic of self-determination for African countries and championed the liberation of all African states, the emancipation of the oppressed peoples, and the promotion of African Unity.

During the two decades from 2001, the United Republic of Tanzania made significant achievements in implementing its Foreign Policy by strengthening bilateral relations, accelerating regional co-operation, and enhancing multilateral co-operation. As a result, the economy maintained relatively stable annual growth rates, averaging at 6.4 percent. This growth was attributed to increased productivity across sectors, improved trade relations, and Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs). These developments contributed to employment creation, improved social welfare, human development and promotion of peace and security in Africa and other parts of the world.

However, despite the achievements, challenges emerged in form of cross-border and transnational crime, socio-economic and political instability, and deficient implementation of signed international instruments. Furthermore, the policy experienced gaps in diaspora participation in national development, the use of Kiswahili as a language for diplomacy and utilization of marine resources through blue economy development.

The Foreign Policy 2001 (2024 Edition) is conceived in response to current national, regional and global developments. The policy will continue to emphasize economic diplomacy; promoting peace, security, and political stability; maximum utilization of international agreements, enhancing bilateral relations, and effective participation in regional and multilateral cooperation. The policy will also explore the economic potential of Kiswahili in foreign relations; mobilization of international resources for national development; maximization of opportunities in the blue economy; engaging the diaspora in national development; upholding human rights and good governance; strengthening international cooperation in environment and climate change issues, and mainstreaming gender and youth participation in international cooperation.

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