



**MAGAZINE OF
CHAMA CHA MAPINDUZI**

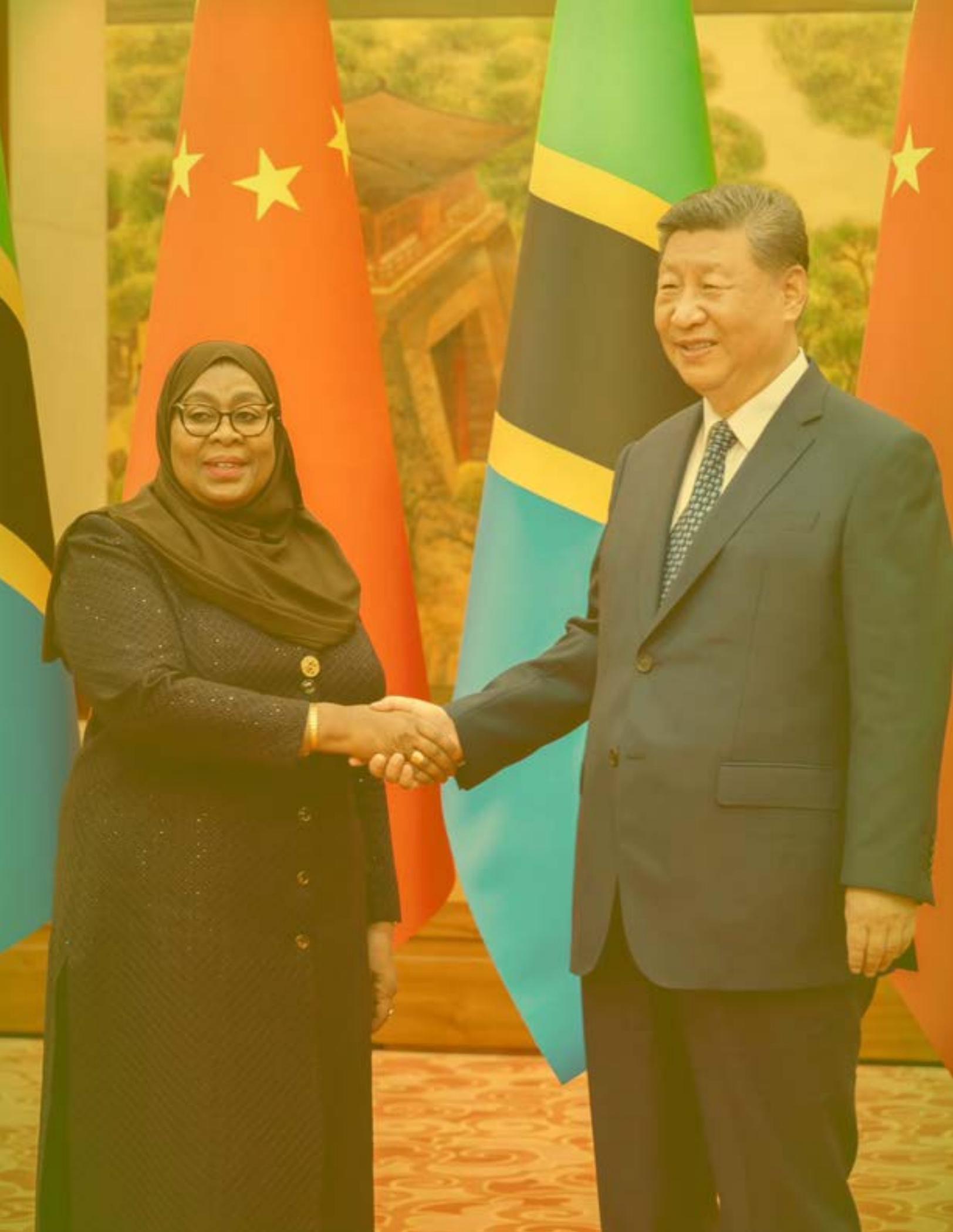


CCM CHINA BRANCH

*“You don't have to be a Communist to realize that China has
a lot to teach us about development”*

~Julius Kambarage Nyerere







MAGAZINE OF CHAMA CHA MAPINDUZI CCM CHINA BRANCH



FIRST EDITION



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Welcome Note from The Party Chairman of CCM CHINA Branch.

Cde.
Hussein Ally Kanduru

Dear Comrades,
Kidumu Chama Cha Mapinduzi.

With great honor, deep conviction, and a profound sense of duty, I welcome you to the inaugural edition of CCM-CHINA Magazine- a bold platform born from our shared vision to explore the currents shaping Tanzania's political, economic, and diplomatic future.

In an age defined by digital transformation, information is power and precision in its delivery is our responsibility. This magazine is our contribution to that mandate- a reliable source of thoughtful commentary, strategic insight, and grounded analysis. Here, we discuss the pillars of governance, tourism, foreign relations, and investment with clarity and purpose placing Tanzania at the center of regional and global dialogue.

As young and dynamic leaders of this era, we are called not only to DREAM but to ACT. Politics, when guided by vision and selflessness, becomes a tool to shape destinies. Decisions we make today in council rooms, in policy papers, and in spirited debates will ripple through time. It is for this reason that CCM-CHINA Magazine is committed to nurturing informed, constructive discourse, anchored in truth and strategic patriotism.



This edition revisits a timeless truth: Chama Cha Mapinduzi is not just a political party, it is a historic force. Since our independence, CCM has championed African liberation, upheld stability, and delivered transformative progress to both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. From massive infrastructure initiatives to service delivery that touches every village, CCM has not merely promised change —IT HAS EXECUTED IT.

Within this magazine, you will find more than just political analysis. You will encounter a call to engage and to think critically, debate openly, and participate fully in the shaping of our nation. Whether you are a devoted party member, a policy scholar, or simply a curious citizen, our goal is not to tell you what to think but to empower you with the knowledge, to help you think independently, deeply, and constructively.

As Chairman of the CCM-CHINA, I urge you to read this magazine not as a monologue, but a dialogue. Politics is not a stage for the few; it is a shared responsibility. Your participation, feedback, and bold ideas serve as the foundation upon which future editions will develop to be more accurate, stronger, sharper, and more inclusive and that is the essence of true leadership: TO LISTEN, TO ACT, AND TO IMPROVE.

Thank you for making CCM-CHINA Magazine your trusted companion in this important journey.

Kidumu Chama Cha Mapinduzi.

A Message from the Ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania to the People's Republic of China.

*Hon.
Khamis Mussa Omar*

Comrades in Unity, long live Chama Cha Mapinduzi.

The fraternal friendship between the United Republic of Tanzania and the People's Republic of China was founded upon a shared commitment to liberation, anchored in the ideals of freedom, dignity, and the sovereign right to self-determination. Historical records affirm that this relationship began during the historic Bandung Conference held in 1955 in Indonesia, which brought together 29 political leaders from various nations. Among the prominent delegates at this landmark event, now marking its 70th anniversary in 2025, were the late Premier of China, Zhou Enlai, and the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, then leader of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU).

This pivotal encounter laid the groundwork for a sincere and brotherly alliance between like-minded political parties, Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) subsequently joined with the Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP), culminating in the formation of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) and the Communist Party of China (CPC). Over the decades, this relationship has endured, evolving into a comprehensive bilateral partnership encompassing diplomacy, economic cooperation, people-to-people exchanges, and strategic collaboration.

In light of this enduring bond, it is with great pride and profound pleasure that I join with the leadership and members of Tanzania's ruling party, CCM, in formally welcoming our esteemed readers to the inaugural edition of the CCM China Branch Magazine. I am confident that the content featured in this publication, covering CCM's history and ideological journey, current political dynamics, and the nation-building process, will convey a clear and authentic narrative to its readers within and beyond China.

Without departing from its core mission, this publication will also serve as a platform to highlight investment opportunities, particularly in agro-processing industries and the mining sector. Furthermore, the magazine serves as a medium for promoting Tanzania's exceptional tourism offerings, including Mount Kilimanjaro, Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika, Rukwa, and Nyasa, along with world-renowned national parks and reserves such as the Serengeti, Ngorongoro, Selous, and

the idyllic islands of Zanzibar and Mafia. Tanzania's history, cultural heritage, artistic expression, pristine beaches, favorable climate, and natural beauty collectively offer compelling attractions worthy of global attention.

On behalf of the Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania in the People's Republic of China, I extend heartfelt congratulations to the leadership of CCM - China Branch and all those who contributed to the preparation and successful publication of this first edition. This inaugural issue marks the beginning of a significant journey ahead. I encourage the editorial and publishing teams to remain steadfast in ensuring the magazine's continuity, excellence, and responsiveness meet the expectations of its readers.

**Mungu Ibariki Tanzania,
Mungu Ibariki CCM,
God Bless the CCM China Magazine!**



Greetings from Branch Secretary.

**Cde.
Renatus Mahuyu**

“Relationship between China and Tanzania is an economic opportunity for Tanzania youths and the general society” - Cde. Renatus Mahuyu

Dear Comrades, Leaders, and Esteemed Readers,

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Almighty God, Creator of heaven and earth, for His boundless blessings and for granting us this opportunity to come together. With sincere hearts and great respect, I welcome you all to our special publication, the CCM China Branch Magazine – First Edition.

This magazine is a testament to the dedication, expertise, and patriotism of CCM members living far from home but with Tanzania in their hearts. This magazine is a mirror of our contribution to building a strong economy, quality education, and meaningful international cooperation.

In this magazine, we have highlighted the long standing relationship between China and Tanzania – a historical partnership with deep roots that continues to bear significant fruits. In this publication, we have demonstrated in detail how this cooperation has opened doors for employment in strategic projects, investment opportunities for our entrepreneurs, and economic benefits that strengthen our nation's economy.

We have also explained available educational opportunities between these two countries, showing how Tanzanians can join top Chinese leading universities in the world in research, innovation, and quality education. Moreover, we have also listed scholarship opportunities, application processes, and even the cooperation between our two governments in providing funding. This is our promise to the new generation – that education is a right, and we have a responsibility to ensure every Tanzanian knows the pathways to achieving their dreams.

Furthermore, we have explained about tourism attractions available in Tanzania from the sky scrapping height of Mt. Kilimanjaro to breath taking white sand beaches of Zanzibar, from Serengeti national park to Selous, surely all these make our country as a world treasure. Promoting these attractions to the Tanzania locals and foreign nationals attracts tourists to come, see, and appreciate the beauty of Tanzania.

Finally, we extend our special gratitude to everyone who made this magazine possible – from our CCM China Branch members to our close partners and various stakeholders. You are all welcomed to read, and learn more about our country, our party, our work, and our accomplishments. We greatly appreciate your feedback that will help to improve the coming issues. Let us continue to work and serve our nation for the benefit of all.

Kidumu Chama Cha Mapinduzi!



A Note of Gratitude.

Cde.

Mariam Ibrahim

~Secretary of Politics and Propagation, CCM China Branch

Kidumu Chama Cha Mapinduzi

First and foremost, I would like to thank Almighty God for the gift of life and good health. With the spirit of thankfulness, I extend my heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to the Chairperson of Chama Cha Mapinduzi and President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan. Her visionary leadership continues to steer our Party with wisdom and resolve, fostering unity, peace, and sustainable development across the nation. Through steadfast commitment to accountability and thoughtful policy formulation, she has upheld the values and legacy of Chama Cha Mapinduzi across all seasons.

As a youth and representatives of CCM diaspora, specifically under the CCM China-Branch, I take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to our Branch Chairman, Comrade Hussein Ally Kanduru, for his exemplary leadership in supervising the taskforce that successfully brought this journal to completion. This was by no means an easy task; it involved considerable effort in collecting, verifying, and editing diverse sources of information to ensure that our readers receive a journal that has accurate and insightful information.

I would also like to extend special thanks to the CCM Deputy Secretary General (Mainland), Comrade John Mongella, for his instrumental role in facilitating the development of this journal. Likewise, we are grateful for the unwavering support and guidance of our esteemed leader, Comrade Rabia Abdalla Hamid, Secretary of (NEC) Politics and International Relations, whose leadership enabled environment necessary to complete this publication.

It is important to recognize that the idea of establishing a branch journal predates the current leadership. I therefore pay tribute to our predecessors who laid the foundation for this initiative. In particular, I acknowledge the contributions of former Branch Chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi-China, Comrade Given Ombeni Massawe (2022–2023) and Comrade Daudi Romani Manini (2023–2024), alongside their respective leadership teams. Their foresight and commitment helped shape the groundwork that has now culminated in this historic publication, which documents the Party's activities and achievements through our Branch in China.

On behalf of the current Branch leadership, I extend our sincere appreciation to all those who invested their time, energy, and resources toward this success.

While it is difficult to name each contributor individually, please know that your efforts are deeply valued, your dedication will be remembered and honored through the pages of this magazine.

Finally, I commend all members of the CCM China Branch for upholding commendable discipline and demonstrating unwavering commitment as elite cadres of our great Party, even while residing beyond Tanzania's borders.

**Mungu Ibariki Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania.
Kidumu Chama Cha Mapinduzi.**



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01

PART ONE



THE RISE AND LEGACY OF THE CCM-CHINA BRANCH - A REVOLUTIONARY PARTY ABROAD

- The History and Impact of Chama Cha Mapinduzi in the People's Republic of China*
- Origins and Founding of CCM-China*
- Leaders of CCM China Branch since the Establishment*
- Guardians of CCM China Branch*
- Current Leaders of CCM China (2024/2025)*
- The CCM-CHINA Sub-Branched*
- Leadership Continuity and Institutional Growth*
- The Strategic Role of CCM-China in Bilateral Engagement*
- Looking Ahead*

The History and Impact of Chama Cha Mapinduzi in the People's Republic of China.

Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), meaning “The Revolutionary Party,” is not only Tanzania’s dominant political party but also one of Africa’s most enduring and influential political institutions. Formed on February 5, 1977, through the merger of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) and the Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP), CCM united the liberation struggles of mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar into a single, unified party. This historic merger created a singular political entity that has since guided the trajectory of Tanzanian governance, policy, and development for nearly five decades.

The founding of CCM marked a new era of post-independence consolidation, stability, and state-led development in Tanzania. Yet, the party’s influence was never intended to be limited to national borders. Guided by Article 31, Clause 1(c) of its constitution, CCM permits the establishment of party branches outside Tanzania, referred to as CCM Diaspora Branches. These chapters serve to mobilize Tanzanian citizens abroad, uphold ideological continuity, and maintain civic participation among the diaspora. It is on this constitutional foundation that the CCM-China Branch was established — a visionary step that solidified the party’s global presence in one of the world’s most geopolitically significant nations.

Origins and Founding of CCM-China.

The idea of establishing a CCM branch in China was born from the aspirations of patriotic Tanzanian students, professionals, and political loyalists who had lived and worked in the People’s Republic of China for more than six years. Despite being physically distant from their homeland, their commitment to the party’s principles and national development remained unwavering. However, the absence of a formal platform for political engagement posed a challenge.

Toward the end of 2012, discussions among these dedicated members intensified. With the backing of Article 31(1)(c) of the CCM Constitution, they began the formal groundwork to establish an international branch. On February 5, 2014, aligning symbolically with the party’s founding date, the establishment process of the CCM-China Branch officially began.

Following months of structured consultations and strategic planning, a General Assembly was convened on May 4, 2014, during which transitional leadership was appointed to spearhead the formalization of the branch. This pioneering leadership included: Boniphace S. Nobeji – Chairman; Olivo G. Mtunge – Secretary; Edgar T. Bebwa – Secretary of Ideology and Publicity and Joel Kayombo – Secretary of Economy and Finance

In October 2014, the team submitted an official application for recognition to CCM Headquarters in Tanzania. In accordance with the 1997 CCM Constitution, the formation of a branch required a minimum of 70 registered members, a milestone which the China chapter successfully achieved. By November 2014, the CCM-China Branch was formally recognized by the party's National Secretariat. With that, a new frontier of ideological expansion and diaspora engagement was opened linking Tanzania's revolutionary tradition with China's vibrant and rising global stage.

Leaders of CCM China Branch since the Establishment.

The following is the list of various leaders of the CCM China branch since its establishment in 2014. Note: For 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 Cde. Joel Kayombo and Cde. Hilda L. Kaniki held positions of Secretary of Economy and Finance

YEAR	CHAIRPERSON	SECRETARY	SECRETARY IDEOLOGY AND PUBLICITY
2014/2015	Cde. Dr. Boniphase S. Nobeji	Cde. Olivo G. Mtunge.	Cde. Edgar T. Bebwa
2015/2016	Cde. Juma J. Mashenene	Cde. Dr. Joel Kayombo	Cde. Jafar R. Seifu
2016/2017	Cde. Eng. Tito Mateshi	Cde. Dr. Juma Makaranga	Cde. Otto John Matonya
2017/2018	Cde. Michael Simindu	Cde. Justiner Joseph Mkumbi	Cde. Marco Emmanuel Mwaimise
2018/2019	Cde. CPA(T). Shauku Kihombo	Cde. Eng. Nicas January Bernard	Cde. Victoria Mwanziva
2019/2020	Cde. Salum Ramia	Cde. Eng. Mabala Yazid	Cde. Abdulwaheed Sarbouk
2020/2021	Cde. Moses Werema	Cde. Mahadhi Kisesa	Cde. Muhsin Haji Ussi
2021/2022	Cde. Muhsin Haji Ussi	Cde. Eng. Given Ombeni Massawe	Cde. Stephen Jeuma Bakari
2022/2023	Cde. Given Ombeni Massawe	Cde. Mwl. Ghata Chacha Musabi	Cde. Mahmoud Abdalla Mahmoud
2023/2024	Cde. Dr. Daudi Romani Manini	Cde. Amedeus Komu	Cde. Feisal Suleiman
2024/2025	Cde. Hussein Ally Kanduru	Cde. Renatus Mahuyu	Cde. Mariamu Ibrahim



The First Chairman of CCM branch China, Cde. Dr. Boniphase Nobeji (Left) giving Membership cards to the first members of CCM China branch in one of the Branch Meetings in 2014

Guardians of CCM China Branch.

The CCM China branch has several other guardians selected from the past leaders who also oversee over the affairs of the branch and advice and guide whenever necessary These include the following:

S/N.	NAME
1	Cde. Khamis Mussa Omar
2	Cde. Rabia Abdalla Hamid
3	Cde. Dr. Suleiman Serera
4	Cde. Salim Ramia
5	Cde. Remidius Mwema
6	Cde. Asya Mwenda
7	Cde. Ahidi J. Sinene
8	Cde. Suleiman Mwenda
9	Cde. Phelistas Wegesa

10	Cde. Dr. Benson Mugaka
11	Cde. Eng. Yazid Mabala
12	Cde. Eng. Kundo Mathew
13	Cde. Victoria Mwanziva
14	Cde. Michael Semindu

Current Leaders of CCM China (2024/2025).

The following is the list of leaders in various leadership positions in CCM China Branch for year 2024/2025

S/N	NAME	POSITION
SECRETARIAT		
1	Cde. Hussein Ally Kanduru	Chairman
2	Cde. Renatus Mahuyu	Secretary
3	Cde. Mariamu Ibrahim	Secretary of Ideology and Publicity
MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE		
1	Cde. Isack Ibrahim Mrisho	Executive Committee
2	Cde. Juliana Gaithan Kauno	Executive Committee
3	Cde. Leilat Ramadhan Aseid	Executive Committee
4	Cde. Martha Nehemia Mgalla	Executive Committee
5	Cde. Peter Gottfried Msumali	Executive Committee
6	Cde. Amani E. Shayo	Executive Committee
7	Cde. Sharon Emmanuel Munisi	Executive Committee
8	Cde. Hamad Abdalla Ali	Executive Committee
9	Cde. David Joseph Hassan	Executive Committee
10	Cde. Mwalim Makame Mzee	Executive Committee
MEMBERS OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE		
1	Cde. Hussein Ally Kanduru	Chairman
2	Cde. Renatus Mahuyu	Secretary
3	Cde. Mariamu Ibrahim	Member
4	Cde. Martha Nehemia Mgalla	Member
5	Cde. Hamad Abdalla Ali	Member
6	Cde. David Joseph Hassan	Member
Note: The same members form the Security and Ethics Committee except S/n 3.		

The CCM-CHINA Sub-Branches.

CCM-China Branch has sub-branches across different cities in China. The following are the CCM-China sub-branches since this leadership 2024/2025 came to power. However, CCM China branch with members of the party from various provinces in China have managed to revive sub-branches and establish new ones as shown in the table:

S/N	NAME OF THE SUB BRANCH	CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY
1	Beijing	Cde. Dr. Joseph Kulwa Katobesi	Cde. Joseline Rajabu
2	Guangzhou	Cde. Ahmed Tamim	Cde. Sebastian Barenga
3	Wuhan	Cde. Dr. Maimuna Abdi	Cde. Mahamudu J. Mnaneka
4	Shanghai	Cde. Juma Sima	Cde. Neema M. Angelile
5	Sichuan	Cde. Denis Chinamo	Cde. Fatma Omary Ally
6	Nanjing	Cde. Beatrice Nyallu	Cde. Beatrix Fedrick
7	Shandong	Cde. Tariq Abeid	Cde. Shafii Pella
8	Taiwan	Cde. Barnaba A. Buhombe	Cde. Leonard Y. Athumani
9	Hunan	Cde. Senzota K. Semakua	Cde. Jokha Mahmood
10	Zhejiang	Cde. Hemed Mbalu	Cde. Ikolewo E. Stanley
11	Jilin	Cde. Faruku M. Mpare	Cde. Juliana Kauno
12	Tianjin	Cde. Ramadhan Muharami	Cde. Othman Pascal Msalika
13	Xi'an	Cde. Dr. Sauli M. Kinahi	Cde. Seif Hamza Seif

S/N	NAME OF THE SUB BRANCH	CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY
NEW SUB BRANCHES			
14	Chongqing	Cde. Catherine Didas*	
15	Yunnan	Cde. Khalifa A. Omar*	Cde. Suleiman A. Mpechi*
16	Jinzhou	Cde. Somoe H. Farouk*	Cde. Lusako G. Mwakifwamba
17	Jiangxi	Cde. Ramlat A. haji*	

* Interim leaders before the official elections are held



Retired Chairmen of the CCM China Branch Cde. Eng. Given Ombeni Massawe (2022/23) first right and Cde. Dr. Daudi Romani Manini (2023/24) second right and Wuhan Branch Chairperson Cde. Dr. Maimuna Iddy Abdi third right in a group photo with Wuhan Branch members after the end of the Wuhan Branch meeting held at Central China Normal University on June 20th, 2024.

Leadership Continuity and Institutional Growth.

Following official recognition, CCM-China entered a phase of electoral maturity and strategic development. The first elected leadership team included: Juma J. Mashenene – Chairman (Tianjin); Joel Kayombo – Secretary; Jafar R. Seifu – Secretary of Ideology and Publicity (Wuhan) and Hilda L. Kaniki – Secretary of Economy and Finance.

Recognizing that the majority of branch members were students on fixed academic calendars, the branch adopted a one-year leadership cycle, beginning in September and concluding by July of the following year. This adaptive structure enabled rotational leadership while fostering active participation and knowledge transfer.

Since the first elections in 2015, annual leadership transitions have been conducted consistently demonstrating institutional resilience, democratic commitment, and the vibrancy of the Tanzanian diaspora community in China. Over the years, the branch has grown not only in numbers but in its organizational scope, including diplomatic engagement, cultural promotion, and academic collaboration.

The Strategic Role of CCM-China in Bilateral Engagement.

CCM-China's significance extends beyond party politics; it plays a strategic soft power role in reinforcing bilateral relations between Tanzania and China. Acting as a bridge between the two nations, the branch contributes to diplomatic dialogue, public diplomacy, and diaspora cohesion. It also functions as an incubator for future Tanzanian leaders individuals gaining international experience while staying rooted in national ideals.

In alignment with CCM's broader vision of unity, socialism, and development, the China Branch has become a living testimony to the adaptability and relevance of Tanzania's revolutionary legacy in today's globalized political landscape.

Looking Ahead.

As Chama Cha Mapinduzi prepares to mark nearly half a century of leadership, the CCM-China Branch stands as a model of diaspora engagement, political innovation, and sustained ideological commitment abroad. Its evolution from a bold idea to a fully institutionalized chapter is a testament to the enduring spirit of Tanzanian unity and patriotism.

With continued support from party leadership and the growing Tanzanian community in China, CCM-China is poised to deepen its impact, nurture future leadership, and play a meaningful role in shaping Tanzania's global partnerships in the years to come

PART TWO



LEADERS OF THE CCM PARTY SINCE ESTABLISHMENT

CCM Party Chairmen since its establishment

CCM Party Vice chairmen since its establishment

CCM Party General secretaries since its establishment

CCM Party Current Top leaders of the party since its establishment

CCM Party Departments Leaders (Heads of the Units)

CCM Party National Wings Leaders

CCM LEADERS SINCE ESTABLISHMENT

Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) is a political party in Tanzania. It was formed in 1977 by merging the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) and the Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP). Since its inception, the party has played a significant role in Tanzania's political landscape.

A. CCM Party Chairmen since its establishment.

Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM), the ruling party in Tanzania, had several chairmen since its establishment. The following are party top leadership since 1977.

S/N	NAME	TENURE
1	Cde. Mwl. Julius Kambarage Nyerere	1977-1990
2	Cde. Ali Hassan Mwinyi	1990-1996
3	Cde. Benjamin William Mkapa	1996-2006
4	Cde. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete	2006-2016
5	Cde. Dr. John Pombe Magufuli	2016-2021
6	Cde. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan	2021-Present

B. Vice chairmen Zanzibar since CCM establishment.

The CCM party has vice chairmen with vast contribution in the functioning of the party, overseeing the implementation of the party manifesto and to maintain party national unity. The following is the list of vice chairmen since 1977

S/N	NAME	TENURE
1	Cde. Aboud Jumbe Mwinyi	1977-1984
2	Cde. Ali Hassan Mwinyi	1984-1990
3	Cde. Dr. Salmin Amour Juma	1992-1997 and 1997-2007

4	Cde. Amani Abeid Karume	2002-2007 and 2007-2012
5	Cde. Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein	2012-2022
6	Cde. Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi	2020- To date

C. Vice chairmen Tanzania mainland since CCM establishment.

S/N	NAME	TENURE
1	Cde. Aboud Jumbe Mwinyi	1977-1984
2	Cde. Ali Hassan Mwinyi	1984-1990
3	Cde. Rashid Mfaume Kawawa	1990-1992
4	Cde. John Samwel Malecela	1992-2007
5	Cde. Pius Msekwa	2007-2012
6	Cde. Philip Japhet Mangula	2012-2022
7	Cde. Abdul-Rahman Omari Kinana	2022-2024
8	Cde. Stephen Masato Wasira	2025-To date



Cde. Mwl. Julius Kambarage Nyerere

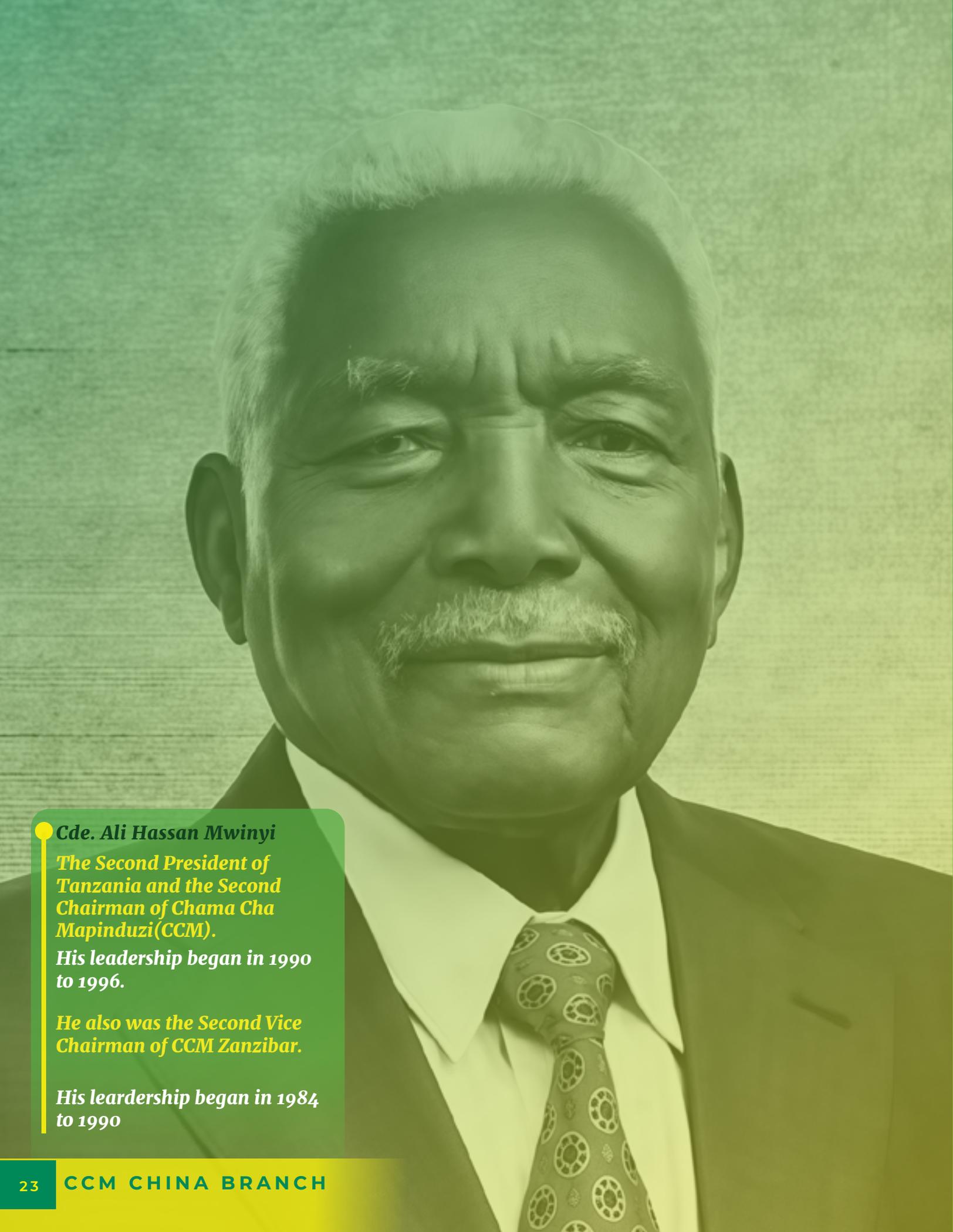
The First President of Tanzania and the First Chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM)

His leadership began in 1977 to 1990.

Cde. Aboud Jumbe Mwinyi

The Second President of Zanzibar (1972-1984), and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, First Vice President of Tanzania (1972-1984), and First Vice Chairman of CCM Zanzibar.

His leadership began in 1977 to 1984.



Cde. Ali Hassan Mwinyi

The Second President of Tanzania and the Second Chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM).

His leadership began in 1990 to 1996.

He also was the Second Vice Chairman of CCM Zanzibar.

His leadership began in 1984 to 1990



Cde. Benjamin William Mkapa

The Third President of Tanzania and the Third Chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM).

His leadership began in 1996 to 2006.

Cde. Dr. Salmin Amour Juma

Former fifth President of Zanzibar (1990-2000), and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Third Vice President of Tanzania, and Third Vice Chairman of CCM Zanzibar.

His leadership began in 1992 to 2007.



Cde. Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete

The fourth President of Tanzania and the Fourth Chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM).

His leadership began in 2006 to 2016.

Cde. Amani Abeid Karume

Former sixth President of Zanzibar (2000-2010) and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Fourth Vice Chairman of CCM Zanzibar

His leadership began in 2002 to 2012.



Cde. Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein

Former Seventh President of Zanzibar (2010-2020) and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Fifth Vice Chairman of CCM Zanzibar

His leadership began in 2012 to 2022.

Cde. Dr. John Pombe Magufuli

The Fifth President of Tanzania and the Fifth Chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM).

His leadership began in 2016 to 2021.



Cde. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan

The Sixth President of Tanzania and the Sixth Chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM).

Her leadership began in 2021 to date

Cde. Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi

The Eighth President of Zanzibar and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Sixth Vice Chairman of CCM Zanzibar.

His leadership began in 2022 to date

D. Secretary General.

The Secretary General of CCM is a key figure in overseeing the party's daily operations, ensuring the implementation of decisions from the party meetings, and strengthening the relationship between the party and its members. Since the founding of CCM in 1977, various leaders have held this high position at different times as follows:

S/N.	NAME	TENURE
1	Cde. Pius Msekwa	1977-1981
2	Cde. Daudi N. Mwakawago	1981-1982
3	Cde. Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa	1982-1990
4	Cde. Horace Kolimba	1990-1995
5	Cde. Lawrence Mtazama Gama	1995-1996
6	Cde. Philip Japhet Mangula	1996-2006
7	Cde. Yusuf Rajab Makamba	2006-2011
8	Cde. Wilson Chilemenji Mukama	2011-2012
9	Cde. Abdul-Rahman Omari Kinana	2012-2018
10	Cde. Dr. Bashiru Ally Kakurwa	2018-2021
11	Cde. Daniel Godfrey Chongolo	2021-2023
12	Cde. Dr. Emmanuel John Nchimbi	2024-2025
13	Cde. Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro	2025- To date

E. Deputy Secretary General CCM Mainland Since CCM Establishment.

S/N.	NAME	TENURE
1	Cde. Dr. Salmin Amour Juma	1977-1982
2	Cde. BRG(R) Moses Nnauye	1990-1996
3	Cde. Ukiwaona Ditopile Mzuzuri	1996-1997
4	Cde. Hassan Athumani Ngwilizi	1997-2006
5	Cde. Jaka Ngwabi Mwambi	2006-2007
6	Cde. George Huruma Mkuchika	2007-2011
7	Cde. John Zefania Chiligati	2011-2012
8	Cde. Dr. Mwigulu Lameck Nchemba	2012-2015
9	Cde. Rodrick L. Mpogolo	2016-2021
10	Cde. Anamringi I. Macha	2023-2024
11	Cde. John V.K. Mongella	2024-Present

F. Deputy Secretary General CCM Zanzibar since CCM Establishment.

S/N	NAME	TENURE
1	Cde. Ayubu Simba	1977-1979
2	Cde. Allan Kheri	1979-1982
3	Cde. Ali Ameir Mohamed	1990-1997
4	Cde. Hassan Musa Takrima	1997-2000
5	Cde. Seif Aly Iddi	2000-2002
6	Cde. Salehe Ramadhani Feros	2002-2011
7	Cde. Vuai Ali Vuai	2011-2017
8	Cde. Abdullah Juma Saadaalla	2017-2023
9	Cde. Muhammed Said Muhammed(Dimwa)	2023-To date

G. Current Top leaders of the party.

Chama Cha Mapinduzi has continued to be led by leaders who safeguard its principles, promoting political, economic, and social development for the benefit of all Tanzanians. Currently, this leadership is in the safe hands of Honorable Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the Chairperson of CCM and President of the United Republic of Tanzania who inherited the position after the demise of the late President of Tanzania Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli. Dr. Samia has made history as the first woman to hold this highest position in both the party and the nation, who continue to lead with wisdom, unity, and a vision for inclusive development. The following are current top leaders of the CCM party.

S/N	NAME	POSITION
1	Cde. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan	Chairperson
2	Cde. Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi	Vice Chairman Zanzibar

3	Cde. Stephen Masato Wasira	Vice Chairman Mainland
4	Cde. Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro	Secretary General
5	Cde. John Mongella	Deputy Secretary General Mainland
6	Cde. Mohammed Saidi Mohammed (Dimwa)	Deputy Secretary General Zanzibar

H. Party Departments Leaders (Heads of the Units).

The following holds various positions as heads of main departments of the party

S/N.	NAME	POSITION	DEPARTMENT
1	Cde. Issa Haji Ussi (Gavu)	Secretary of (NEC) Organization	Organization
2	Cde. Kenan Laban Kihongosi	Secretary of (NEC)	Politics, Ideology and Training
3	Cde. Mirumbe Chacha	Secretary of (NEC) Economy and Finance	Economy and Finance
4	Cde. Rabia Abdalla Hamid	Secretary of (NEC) Politics and International Relations	Politics and International Relations (SUKI)

I. CCM National Wings.

The CCM party has three main wings. Names of leaders holding various positions in each wing are shown in the following table.

S/N	NAME	POSITION
PARENT WING (JUMUIYA YA WAZAZI)		
1	Cde. Fadhili Maganya	Chairperson
2	Cde. Dogo Iddi Mabrouk	Vice chairperson
3	Cde. Ally Salum Hapi	Secretary-General
4	Cde. Kirumbe Shaban Ng'enda	Deputy Secretary General Tanzania Mainland
5	Cde. Ali Issa Ali	Deputy Secretary General Zanzibar
THE YOUTH WING (UVCCM)		
1	Cde. Mohammed Ali Kawaida	Chairperson
2	Cde. Rehema Sombi	Vice Chairperson
3	Cde. Halid Mwinyi	Secretary-General
4	Cde. Mussa Peter Mwakitinya	Deputy Secretary General Tanzania Mainland
5	Cde. Abdi Mahmoud Abdi	Deputy Secretary General Zanzibar
WOMEN'S WING (UWT)		
1	Cde. Mary Pius Chatanda	Chairperson
2	Cde. Zainabu Khamis Shomari	Vice Chairperson
3	Cde. Suzan Peter Kunambi	Secretary-General
4	Cde. Riziki Mustafa Kingwande	Deputy Secretary General Tanzania Mainland
5	Cde. Tunu Juma Kondo	Deputy secretary general Zanzibar

PART THREE

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TANZANIA AND CHINA: A HISTORICAL VIEW

Tanzania and China's Economic Cooperation - The TAZARA Railway: A Landmark of Sino-Tanzanian Cooperation

The Continued Relationship

The History of Tanzania under TANU and CCM: A Pillar of African Liberation

Increased Tanzanian Regional Influence

Freedom fighters military camps in Tanzania.

Strengthening Political Ties and how Chama Cha Mapinduzi Leaders Engage with Party Members in China

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TANZANIA AND CHINA: A HISTORICAL VIEW.

The relationship between Tanzania and China began in the early 1960s. Shortly after Tanganyika gained independence in 1961 and Zanzibar in 1963. On April 26, 1964, the two countries united to form the United Republic of Tanzania.

In those early years, Tanzania was led by President Julius Nyerere, whose political vision was shaped by Ujamaa, a form of African socialism. Ujamaa emphasized self-reliance, collective ownership, and a strong stance against colonialism. At the same time, China, under the leadership of Chairman Mao Zedong, was also following a socialist path and promoting anti-imperialist and non-aligned principles.

These shared values brought the two nations closer. On April 26, 1964, China officially established diplomatic relations with Tanzania, marking the start of a strong and long-lasting partnership. During his first official visit to China, President Nyerere praised the Chinese people's determination and progress, saying he wished all Tanzanians could witness their spirit and success for themselves. This early connection laid a solid foundation for future cooperation in areas such as infrastructure, trade, education, and diplomacy—a relationship that continues to evolve to this day.



Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere (left) and Chairman Mao Zedong in 1965

Tanzania's support for China's global position also extended to the international stage. In 1971, Tanzania was one of the countries that voted for a United Nations resolution that recognized the People's Republic of China as the legitimate governing body of China and granted it a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. This action not only boosted China's legitimacy but also enhanced Tanzania's political stature on the global stage, demonstrating their strong diplomatic solidarity.



Amb, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, a Tanzanian politician, strongly contributed to the recognition and membership of People's Republic of China in the United Nation (1971).

Tanzania and China's Economic Cooperation - The TAZARA Railway: A Landmark of Sino-Tanzanian Cooperation.

One of the most iconic symbols of early cooperation between Tanzania and China is the TAZARA Railway—a transformative infrastructure project that stands as a testament to solidarity, vision, and long-term partnership.

Constructed between 1970 and 1975, the TAZARA Railway stretches approximately 1,060 miles (1,860 kilometers), connecting the port city of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to Kapiri Mposhi in Zambia. At the time, this massive undertaking was financed by the People's Republic of China through a long-term interest-free loan, making it one of the largest Chinese aid projects in Africa.

The railway's impact was far-reaching. It not only created thousands of jobs during its construction but also opened up remote and indigenous regions in Tanzania by providing new economic opportunities, transport links, and access to markets. For many communities, the TAZARA line became a lifeline—facilitating movement, trade, and integration across national and regional borders.

With an estimated cost that exceeded \$400 million, the TAZARA Railway remains a powerful symbol of South-South cooperation and the enduring friendship between Tanzania and China. Decades later, it continues to play a vital role in the region's transport network, offering both economic and historical value.



Tazara terminus, Dar es salaam, Tanzania (1976)

The Continued Relationship.

The partnership between China and Tanzania has remained strong over the decades, grounded in shared historical ties, mutual respect, and complementary development goals. What began as a solidarity-based friendship during the post-independence era has evolved into a multifaceted relationship that continues to shape Tanzania's economic and social landscape.

Today, Dar es Salaam is home to a vibrant and growing Chinese community, with thousands of migrants, entrepreneurs, and professionals contributing to various sectors. From construction firms and manufacturing plants to cultural centers and educational exchanges, the presence of Chinese culture and business is increasingly visible across the country.

China's continued investment in Tanzania's infrastructure including roads, ports, industrial parks, and energy projects—has positioned it as a key development partner. These investments not only support Tanzania's modernization efforts but also reflect a long-term strategic vision rooted in mutual benefit.

Both nations regard each other as partners in progress, committed to non-interference, economic cooperation, and people-to-people engagement. The China-Tanzania relationship stands as a lasting example of South-South cooperation, adapting with time yet firmly anchored in a shared vision of development and solidarity.



Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan with President of China Xi Jinping

The History of Tanzania under TANU and CCM: A Pillar of African Liberation.

Throughout Africa's 20th-century struggle for independence, Tanzania under the leadership of TANU (Tanganyika African National Union) and later Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) emerged as a steadfast ally of liberation movements across the continent. Guided by the vision of President Julius Nyerere, Tanzania became more than just a sovereign state; it became a safe haven and strategic base for freedom fighters resisting colonial and oppressive regimes.

Nyerere's Tanzania offered military training, political asylum, diplomatic recognition, and logistical support to liberation movements long before their causes were embraced internationally. The country's commitment to Pan-African unity and anti-colonial solidarity was evident in both words and action.

In South Africa, Tanzania played a pivotal role in the fight against apartheid, hosting the African National Congress (ANC) and elevating its message through forums like the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Tanzania was among the first to advocate for global sanctions against the apartheid regime, pushing the issue onto the world stage.

In Namibia, Tanzania backed SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization) from the 1960s to the 1980s, offering both training and political legitimacy. This unwavering support contributed to Namibia's independence in 1990.

In Mozambique, Tanzania supported FRELIMO not only during the anti-colonial war against Portuguese rule but also in resisting post-independence destabilization efforts backed by apartheid South Africa. Tanzania offered military expertise and hosted crucial peace negotiations, reinforcing regional stability.

In Zimbabwe, liberation movements ZANU and ZAPU found refuge, supplies, and moral support in Tanzania as they battled the white-minority Rhodesian regime. Tanzania's commitment extended further to Angola's MPLA, Guinea-Bissau's PAIGC, and Eritrea's EPLF, helping to shape international opinion and paving the way for Eritrea's eventual independence in 1993.



Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere and Nelson Mandela.

Increased Tanzanian Regional Influence.

Tanzania's influence extended well beyond its immediate neighbors. Following the 1977 coup that brought a socialist government to power in the Seychelles, Tanzania offered critical support to ensure political stability. It played a diplomatic role in Burundi and Rwanda, particularly during the Arusha Peace Accords, where Tanzanian leadership helped mediate ethnic and political tensions in pursuit of long-term regional peace.

In Zambia, Tanzania stood alongside President Kenneth Kaunda, supporting the country's struggle for independence and later partnering in joint development projects like the TAZARA Railway, a symbol of regional unity and economic liberation. Tanzania also lent its support to post-colonial transitions and peacebuilding efforts in Liberia, Comoros, and Guinea-Bissau, remaining committed to the broader Pan-African vision of unity and self-determination.

Through TANU and CCM, Tanzania not only provided military training, logistical aid, and territorial refuge but also leveraged its diplomatic weight in regional and global forums to advocate for African liberation and anti-colonial justice. President Nyerere's moral authority and consistent Pan-African stance earned Tanzania international respect as a beacon of principled leadership.

This unwavering commitment helped shape the course of Africa's modern history, making Tanzania not just a participant in, but a pillar of continental freedom movements. Its legacy continues to inspire new generations seeking justice, unity, and sovereignty across the African continent.



Samora Machel and Julius Kambarage Nyerere in Dar es salaam (1978)



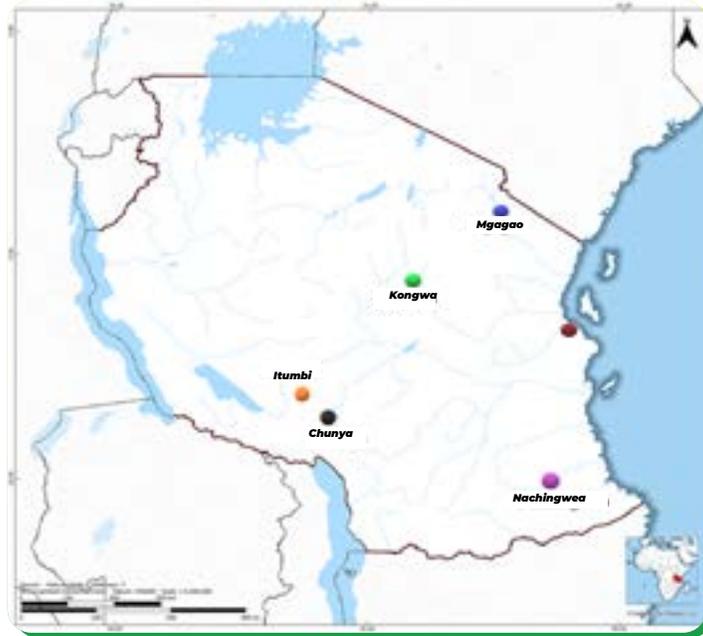
Supporting Struggles Against Apartheid and Colonialism



Tanzania militaries in Seychelles (1970's)

Freedom fighters military camps in Tanzania.

Tanzania provided some places to other countries' military for training freedom fighters during liberation struggles. Some notable liberation struggle sites and military camps included Mgagao, Kongwa, Itumbi, Chunya and Nachingwea as shown in the map below.



Different Freedom Fighter's Camps in Tanzania.

Strengthening Political Ties and How Chama Cha Mapinduzi Leaders Engage with Party Members in China.

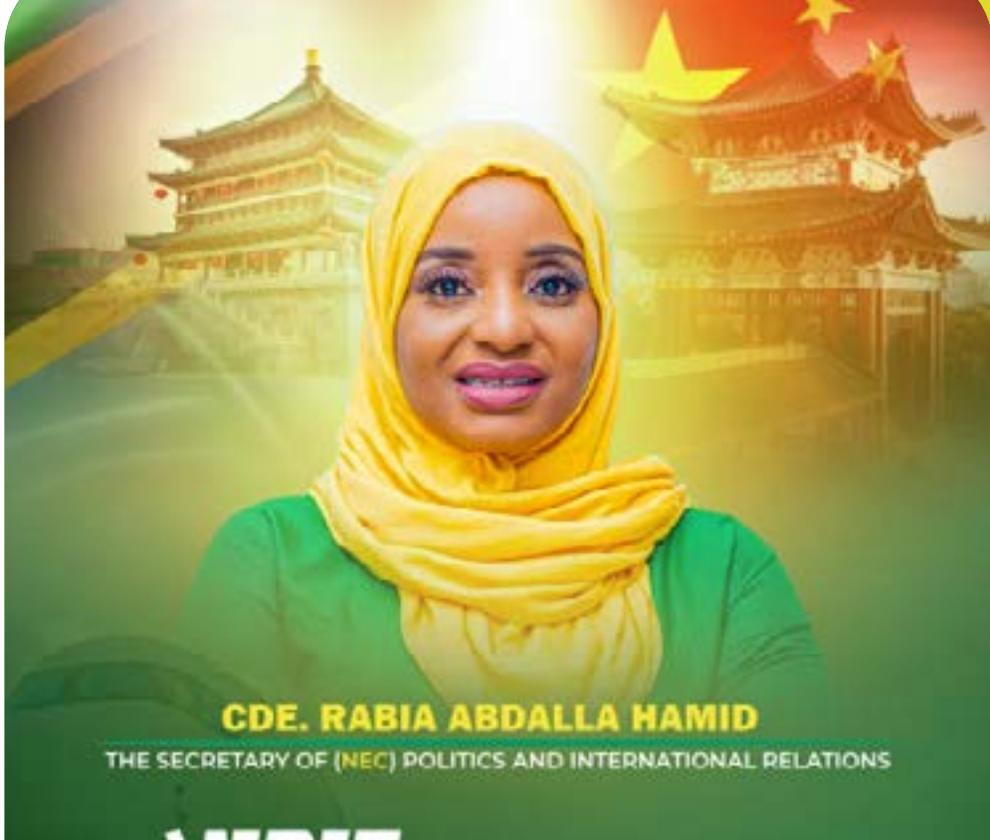
Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) has long prioritized strengthening diplomatic and political ties with nations that share historical and economic bonds with Tanzania. Among these, China remains a key partner, with relations dating back to Tanzania's early independence.

To reinforce these ties, CCM regularly organizes official visits to China, fostering diplomatic cooperation while providing political training and capacity-building for its cadres. These visits serve as platforms for deepening party ideology, strengthening Tanzania-China relations, and exchanging insights on governance and economic development.

A central aspect of these engagements is the interaction between Tanzanian delegates and CCM members residing in China, including students, business professionals, and other party supporters. By holding discussions and strategic meetings, CCM ensures its members abroad stay aligned with the party's vision and national development goals.

In recent years, these engagements have been marked by high-profile events attended by Tanzania's top government and party leaders, including members of CCM's National Executive Committee. Far from being symbolic, these visits play a crucial role in maintaining ideological unity, fostering dialogue on development, and encouraging Tanzanians in China to contribute to their homeland's progress.

As CCM continues its leadership, these interactions reaffirm its commitment to international solidarity and keeping Tanzanians abroad connected to their country's political and economic trajectory. The sustained relationship between CCM and its members in China reflects the broader and ever-growing Tanzania-China partnership.

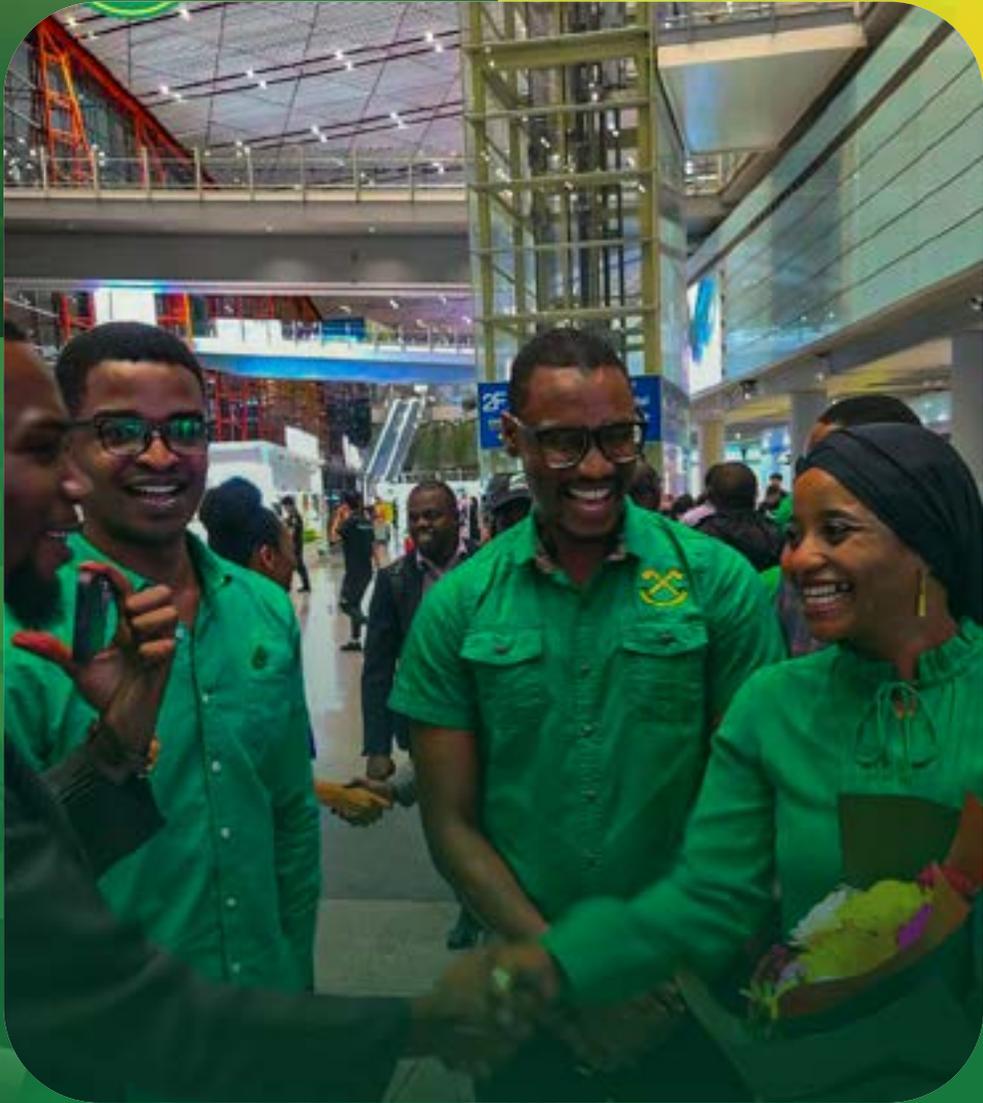


Members of CCM China at Beijing Airport to welcome Secretary of (NEC) Politics and International Relations Cde. Rabia Abdalla Hamid and her delegation, who visited China on June 3rd, 2025.

CDE. RABIA ABDALLA HAMID

THE SECRETARY OF (NEC) POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**VISIT
TO CHINA**





The president of Zanzibar and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council

Hon. Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi (center), along with the Tanzanian Ambassador to China, H.E Khamis Mussa Omar (right), posing with members of the CCM branch at the Westin Bund Center in Shanghai on November 8th, 2024.



Former Secretary-General of CCM and Current Vice President of Tanzania,

Dr. Emmanuel John Nchimbi (center), together with members of the CCM branch at Beijing Commercial Business Hotel on 28th August, 2024.



Former CCM Secretary-General,

Daniel Godfrey Chongolo (Fourth from right), along with Tanzania's Ambassador to China from 2017 to 2023, Mbelwa Kairuki (Third from right), posing with Central Committee members and CCM branch members in Guangzhou Jinshazhou Hampton-Hilton Hotel comemorating Union (Muungano) day on 26th April, 2023.



The Deputy Secretary-General of CCM Mainland,

John Mongella (Second left), the Secretary-General of the Parents' Wing, Ally Hapi (Second right)), Member of National Executive Committee (MNEC), and Member of the Parliament from Malindi constituency Muhsin Haji Ussi (Left) and Chairman of Beijing sub-branch Joseph Katobesi (Right) posing with members of the Beijing sub-branch in Beijing on 20th July, 2024.



Deputy Secretary General of CCM Party,

Cde. John Mongella (Second from right) together with senior leaders of the CCM China Branch and Hunan Sub-branch Cde. Senzota Kivaria Semakua (Left), Cde. Daudi Roman Manini (Second from left) and Cde. Hussein Ally kanduru (Right) during his visit in Changsha, Hunan Province on 24th July, 2024.



Secretary of (NEC) Politics and International Relations (SUKI),

Cde. Rabia Abdalla Hamid (center), pictured with the leadership of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) China Branch, led by its Chairman Cde. Hussein Ally Kanduru (fourth from left), along with the Secretary for Politics and Publicity of Songwe Region, Cde. Yusuph Ally Rajab, during a visit aimed at strengthening the solidarity of CCM members living abroad on 3rd June, 2025.



Some members of the CCM China Branch,
gathered on June 3rd, 2025 to welcome Secretary of (NEC) Politics and International Relations (SUKI), Cde. Rabia Abdalla Hamid, during her special party visit to Beijing, China on June 3rd, 2025.



Secretary of (NEC) Politics and International Relations (SUKI),

Cde. Rabia Abdalla Hamid in a meeting with CCM Party members of China Branch on June 4th, 2025.

PART FOUR



CCM AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Achievements of the CCM 2020-2025 Manifesto

- 1.Economic Sector*
- 2.Health Sector*
- 3.Education Sector*

CCM's 2025-2030 General Election Manifesto

CCM and Development Agenda.

The Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) has remained a cornerstone of political stability and development in Tanzania and a symbol of progressive leadership across Africa. At the heart of its influence is the consistent implementation of development-oriented manifestos that translate policy into action and vision into measurable outcomes. Over the past five years, CCM has demonstrated this commitment through bold, transformative projects that continue to improve the lives of Tanzanians.

Under the Sixth-Phase Government led by President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the state has successfully embraced and implemented the 4R Philosophy Reconciliation, Resilience, Reforms, and Rebuilding. This approach has played a critical role in strengthening multi-party democracy, preserving political stability, and promoting national unity the essential foundations for sustainable development and inclusive governance. The 4R Philosophy has proven to be more than a slogan; it has become a pillar of Tanzania's evolving democratic journey.

Achievements of the CCM 2020-2025 Manifesto.

The 2020–2025 CCM Manifesto has driven significant progress in economic growth, social services, and governance reforms. Below are some of the major milestones recorded during this period:

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

i) Increase in nation's GDP growth



ii) Increase in Tax revenues



-iii) Over 8 million jobs were created through strategic projects such as the construction of Standard Gauge Railway (SGR), the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EA-COP), and the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project (JN-HPP).

NEW JOBS
8,084,204

2. HEALTH SECTOR.

i) Increase in National Health Budget by over 32%



iii) Increase of health facilities

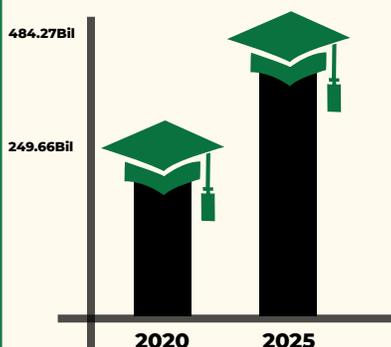


iii) Enactment of the Universal Health Insurance Act (2023) to establish a sustainable healthcare financing system.

3. EDUCATION SECTOR.

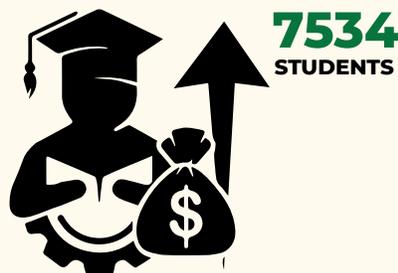
i). Fee-Free Education.

Continued implementation of free education from pre-primary to Form Six, with funding increasing from TZS 249.66 billion in 2020 to TZS 484.27 billion in 2025, benefiting over 2 million students.



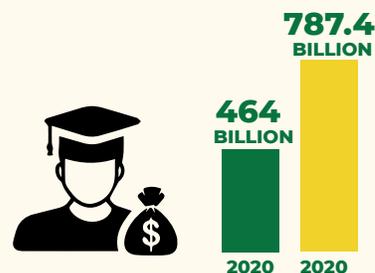
ii).Introduction of loans for vocational training students,

Introduction of loans for vocational training students, supporting 7,534 trainees.



iii).Increased higher education loan budget

Increased higher education loan budget, from TZS 464 billion in 2020 to TZS 787.4 billion in 2025.



CCM's 2025-2030 General Election Manifesto.

The primary goal of CCM's 2025 General Election Manifesto is to boost the economy and enhance citizens' welfare. This manifesto serves as CCM's roadmap for implementing Tanzania's National Development Vision 2050. The 2025-2030 CCM Election Manifesto focuses on eight key priorities:

1. Modern Economic Revolution

Promoting a modern, interconnected, inclusive, and competitive economy built on value addition to domestic resources.



2. Youth Employment

Expanding youth employment opportunities, increasing incomes, and reducing poverty.



3. Better Life for all

Improving citizens' quality of life and social welfare.



4. Improvements in Transportation Sector

Enhancing transport and logistics infrastructure.



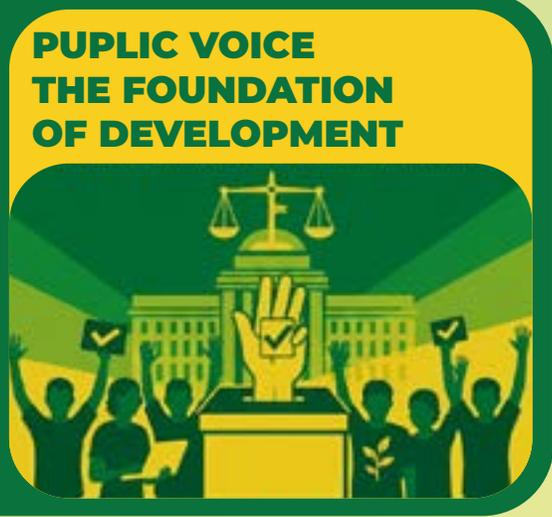
5. Technology for development

Advancing science and technology in economic and social activities.



6. Democracy and Good Governance

Upholding democracy and good governance.



7. Peace, Stability and Security

Maintaining peace, stability, and security.

PILLARS OF A STRONG NATION



8. Culture, Arts and Sports

Preserving national culture and promoting arts and sports.



CCM assures all Tanzanians that it will oversee the government's full implementation of the promises and directives in this manifesto to achieve the set goals. Furthermore, CCM will ensure that the government and its institutions uphold competence, justice, and equity in executing this manifesto, while fighting all forms of corruption and discrimination as major enemies of national progress.

PART FIVE



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN TANZANIA

Northern Zone: The Heart of Tanzania's Wildlife Tourism

Southern Zone: Untouched Wilderness and Pristine Landscapes

Western Zone: Tanzania's Wild Heart

Eastern Zone: Where Biodiversity Meets Coastal Beauty

Tourists Attractions in Zanzibar

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN TANZANIA.

Tanzania stands as one of Africa's premier travel destinations, celebrated for its breathtaking landscapes, extraordinary wildlife, and vibrant cultural heritage. With 22 national parks and a network of game reserves, the country offers an unmatched safari experience for nature lovers and adventure seekers alike. Iconic sites, such as the world-renowned Serengeti and the Ngorongoro Crater, draw visitors from across the globe, while lesser-known gems like Nyerere and Ruaha National Parks offer a more secluded and immersive encounter with the wild. These protected areas are home to the legendary Big Five — Lion, Elephant, Buffalo, Leopard, and Rhinoceros — alongside a stunning diversity of birdlife and numerous other natural wonders.

Beyond the Wild: The Economic and Ecological Significance of Tanzania's National Parks

Beyond their ecological importance, Tanzania's national parks play a critical role in the country's economy and global standing. They attract millions of international and domestic visitors each year, contributing significantly to tourism revenues and showcasing Tanzania's unwavering commitment to conservation and sustainable development.

For tourists, the best time to visit Tanzania is during the dry season (June to October), when wildlife viewing is at its best, including the opportunity to witness the Great Migration in Serengeti National Park. January to February is the most reliable time to see the wildebeest calving, while most northern circuit parks can be visited year-round. April and May are considered the low season for southern and northern circuit parks.



To highlight its extraordinary biodiversity, Tanzania has divided its conservation areas into four primary ecological zones, each offering a unique blend of landscapes, species, and experiences. These zones not only preserve the country's natural heritage but also provide livelihood opportunities for local communities through eco-tourism, research, and environmental stewardship. These zones include:

Northern Zone: The Heart of Tanzania's Wildlife Tourism.

The Northern Zone is the crown jewel of Tanzania's wildlife tourism. Known for its iconic landscapes, world-famous parks, and rich biodiversity, it remains the country's most visited region and a key contributor to its tourism economy. This zone is home to the Great Migration, the Ngorongoro Crater, and Mount Kilimanjaro, three of Africa's most sought-after natural wonders.

Key Attractions in the Northern Zone:

Serengeti National Park: The Crown Jewel of Tanzania's Natural Wonders.

A UNESCO World Heritage Site, the Serengeti is globally renowned for the Great Migration, during which millions of wildebeest, zebras, and gazelles migrate across the plains in a timeless natural spectacle.



Serengeti National Park, known as Siringet in the Maasai language, meaning “endless plains,” stands as one of the most iconic and awe-inspiring wildlife destinations on Earth. Located in Tanzania’s Northern Zone, the Serengeti is a vast, vibrant ecosystem that stretches as far as the eye can see, alive with wildebeest, zebras, Cape elands, lions, cheetahs, hyenas, gazelles, and countless other species. Its expansive savannahs and gently rolling hills form a breathtaking canvas that draws nature lovers, wildlife photographers, and safari adventurers from across the globe.

What truly sets the Serengeti apart is the legendary Great Migration, one of the world's greatest natural spectacles. Each year, more than 1.3 million wildebeest, alongside zebras and other grazers, undertake a dramatic and perilous journey across the plains in search of greener pastures and fresh water. This epic movement, driven by instinct and survival, brings to life the raw drama of the predator-prey dynamic, as lions, leopards, and crocodiles lie in wait.

A designated UNESCO World Heritage Site and Biosphere Reserve, the Serengeti is not just a sanctuary of wildlife, it is a celebration of biodiversity and natural resilience. From lions stealthily stalking their prey to cheetahs bursting into full sprint, every moment in the Serengeti offers an intimate encounter with Africa’s untamed wilderness.

More than just a national park, the Serengeti is a symbol of Tanzania’s enduring commitment to conservation. It represents a living legacy, an ecological treasure protected not only for today but for generations to come. For those seeking an unforgettable adventure and a deeper connection to nature, the Serengeti offers a journey like no other — a wild, majestic odyssey into the very heart of Africa.



Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

Centered around the world's largest inactive volcanic caldera, Ngorongoro combines dramatic geological beauty with an incredible density of wildlife. The area also hosts the Maasai people, enriching visitors' experiences with their cultural heritage.

Situated in northern Tanzania, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area boasts the largest unflooded caldera on the planet. From the Big Five to vast savannas, this World Heritage site is home to incredible wildlife and stunning views. For those seeking to experience Tanzania's natural beauty, Ngorongoro is a destination you simply can't miss, boasting rich cultural and historical significance.



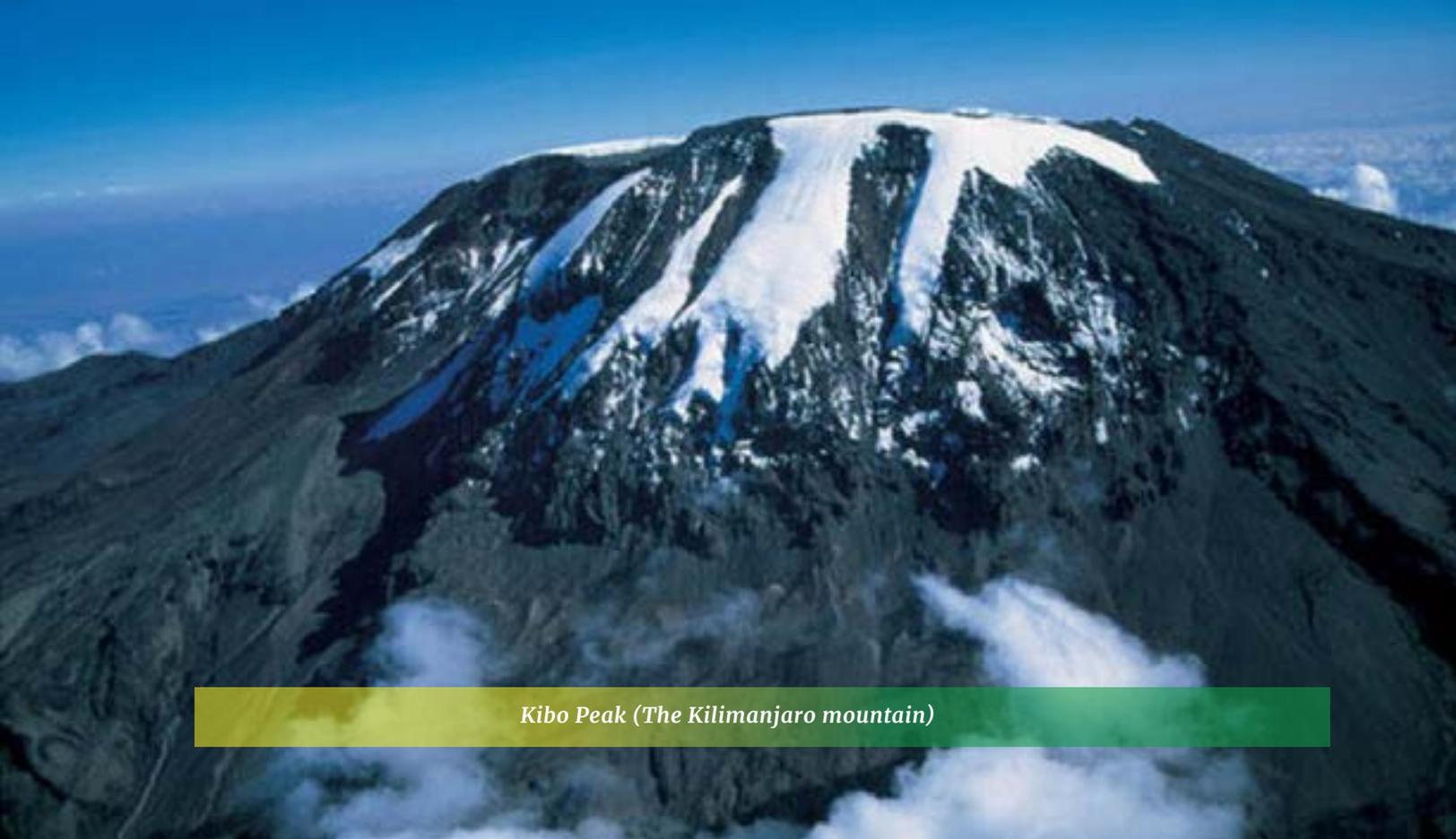


Mount Kilimanjaro National Park.

Dominating the skyline, Mount Kilimanjaro is Africa's tallest mountain and a magnet for global adventurers. Its snow-capped peak, diverse climate zones, and breathtaking views offer a once-in-a-lifetime climbing experience.

Kilimanjaro National Park, located in the Northern zone, is home to Africa's highest peak and the world's tallest free-standing mountain, boasting snow-capped summits and diverse landscapes. It includes two dormant volcanoes, Kibo (5,895 m) and Mawenzi (5,149 m), along with the extinct Shira (3,962 m). The park ranges in altitude from 1,700m to 5,895m, with annual rainfall varying from 828mm in alpine deserts to 2,500mm in montane forests. Visitors can explore its unique terrain, ranging from lush forests to permanent glaciers at the mountain's summit.





Kibo Peak (The Kilimanjaro mountain)



Mawenzi Peak

Kilimanjaro National Park offers a diverse range of tourist activities, including mountain climbing, paragliding, nature walks (both short and long), technical climbing on Mawenzi, picnicking, filming, crater camping, and mountain biking. Non-summit climbs are also available for visitors

Arusha National Park.

Situated near the bustling town of Arusha, this park features diverse landscapes, from rainforests to open plains beneath Mount Meru. It is ideal for game drives, walking safaris, and birdwatching.

This charming park, often described as a "hidden gem," is just a 30-minute drive from Arusha, the safari hub of Northern Tanzania. Its diverse landscape—featuring mountains, valleys, lakes, and green plains offers a serene atmosphere. The park is dominated by Mount Meru, Africa's fifth-highest free-standing mountain at 4,566 meters (14,980 feet). Visitors can enjoy a range of attractions, including diverse wild-life, stunning craters, and mountain peaks.



Mt. Meru peak in Arusha National Park

Tarangire National Park.

Renowned for its large elephant herds and diverse ecosystems, Tarangire offers an authentic safari experience, featuring a unique blend of woodlands, swamps, and open savannahs.



Lake Manyara National Park.

A sanctuary for birdlife, particularly flamingos, Lake Manyara is a tranquil retreat known for its lush scenery and diverse wildlife.



Southern Zone: Untouched Wilderness and Pristine Landscapes.

The Southern Zone offers a secluded and immersive safari experience, far removed from the crowds of mainstream tourism. Characterized by vast savannahs, dense woodlands, and lush river ecosystems, this region is a sanctuary for eco-tourists, conservationists, and those seeking Tanzania's raw, unfiltered natural beauty. Its expansive parks and reserves promise tranquility, biodiversity, and awe-inspiring scenery. Key attractions in the Southern Zone include:

Ruaha National Park.

Spanning over 20,000 km², Ruaha is Tanzania's second-largest national park and a crown jewel of Southern wildlife conservation. It is renowned for its ecological diversity, featuring rare species such as the Greater Kudu and Sable Antelope, as well as large populations of elephants, lions, leopards, and wild dogs. The Great Ruaha River attracts a wealth of life during the dry season, making it a dramatic setting for predator-prey interactions.



Katavi National Park.

One of Tanzania's most remote and least disturbed parks, Katavi offers a genuinely wild safari experience. Visitors are treated to vast herds of buffalo and elephants, crocodile-filled rivers, and flocks of waterbirds. Its isolation ensures a sense of solitude and exclusivity that is increasingly rare in today's travel world.



Giraffes in the forested area of Katavi National Park

Kitulo National Park.

Nicknamed the “Serengeti of Flowers,” Kitulo is a highland botanical wonder, bursting with wildflowers, orchids, and alpine grasslands—especially during the rainy season. Revered by botanists and photographers alike, it is a haven for plant diversity and scenic hiking trails.

For travelers seeking to escape the conventional safari circuit and immerse themselves in serenity and biodiversity, the Southern Zone offers some of the most peaceful and authentic safari experiences Tanzania has to offer.



Flowers in Kitulo National Park

Western Zone: Tanzania's Wild Heart.

The Western Zone is defined by its untamed rainforests, shimmering lakes, and extraordinary wildlife. It is a region of raw, untouched beauty, offering intimate encounters with nature in settings that are both dramatic and deeply spiritual. Key attractions in the Western Zone include:

Gombe Stream National Park.

Gombe National Park, popularly known as the “home of chimpanzees,” is a remarkable wildlife sanctuary renowned for its rich biodiversity and historical significance. Initially designated as a game reserve in 1943, it gained global recognition in 1960 through Dr. Jane Goodall’s pioneering chimpanzee research, the longest-running primate study in the world. Upgraded to a national park in 1968 and opened for tourism in 1978, Gombe spans 56 square kilometers along Lake Tanganyika, 16 km north of Kigoma town.

The park is home to a diverse array of wildlife, including chimpanzees, olive baboons, and various monkey species. Beyond wildlife, visitors can explore scenic trails that lead to the Kakombe and Mkenke waterfalls, further enhancing the park’s natural allure.



Mahale Mountains National Park.

Nestled along Lake Tanganyika, Mahale is one of Africa's most biodiverse regions. Its dense forests and sparkling waters make it a premier destination for chimpanzee tracking and breathtaking scenery



Saanane, Rubondo, and Burigi-Chato National Parks.

These lesser-known parks offer unique and tranquil safari experiences, perfect for travelers seeking intimacy with nature.



Grumeti, Moyowosi, and Kigosi Game Reserves.

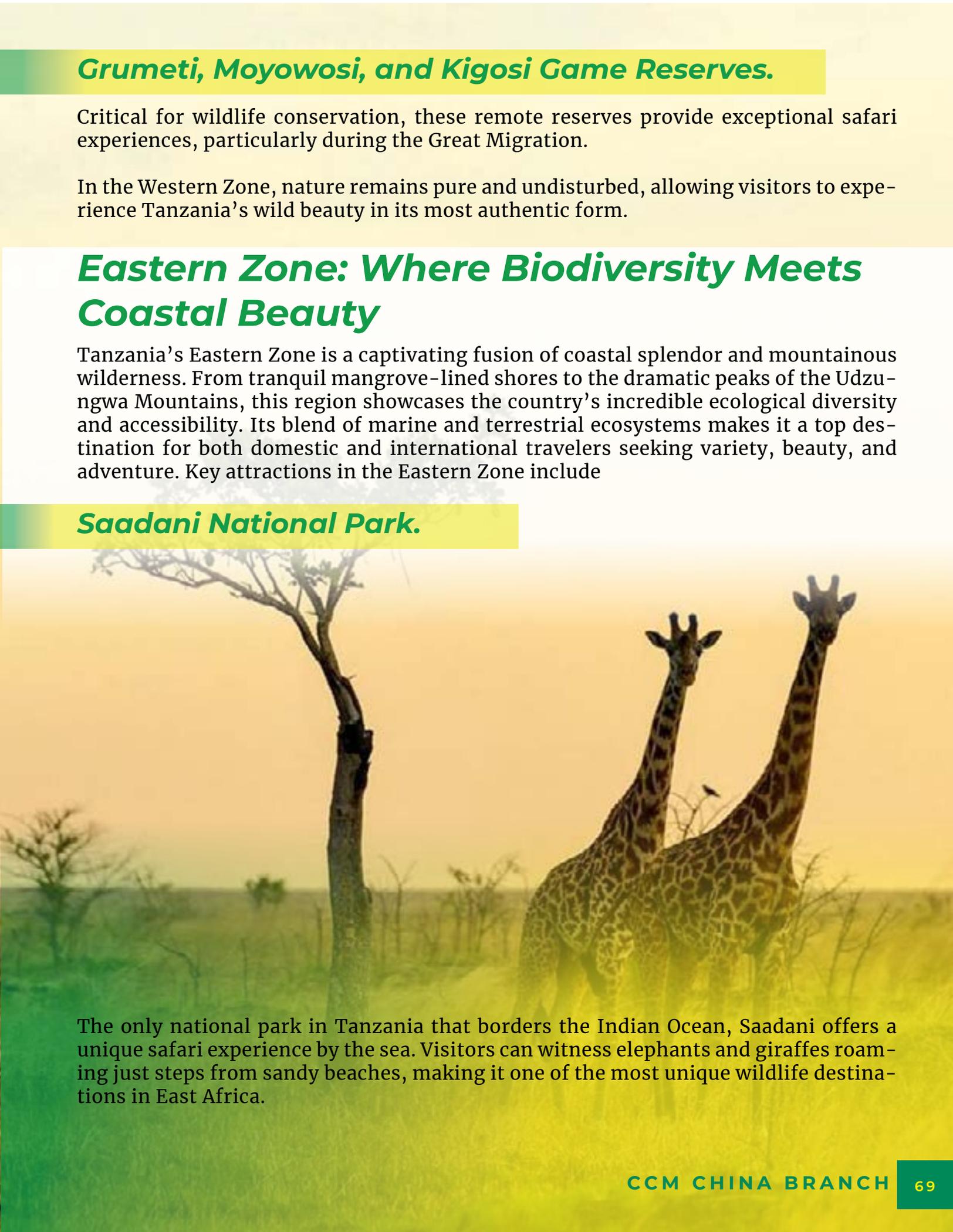
Critical for wildlife conservation, these remote reserves provide exceptional safari experiences, particularly during the Great Migration.

In the Western Zone, nature remains pure and undisturbed, allowing visitors to experience Tanzania's wild beauty in its most authentic form.

Eastern Zone: Where Biodiversity Meets Coastal Beauty

Tanzania's Eastern Zone is a captivating fusion of coastal splendor and mountainous wilderness. From tranquil mangrove-lined shores to the dramatic peaks of the Udzungwa Mountains, this region showcases the country's incredible ecological diversity and accessibility. Its blend of marine and terrestrial ecosystems makes it a top destination for both domestic and international travelers seeking variety, beauty, and adventure. Key attractions in the Eastern Zone include

Saadani National Park.

A photograph of two giraffes standing in a savanna landscape. The giraffes are in the foreground, facing right, with their long necks extended. The background features a large, leafless acacia tree and a hazy, golden sky, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The overall scene is a typical African savanna environment.

The only national park in Tanzania that borders the Indian Ocean, Saadani offers a unique safari experience by the sea. Visitors can witness elephants and giraffes roaming just steps from sandy beaches, making it one of the most unique wildlife destinations in East Africa.

Mikumi National Park.



Elephants (Loxodonta africana) at Mikumi National Park

Mikumi National Park, situated in Tanzania, is home to a diverse array of wildlife, including buffalo, lions, zebras, giraffes, and elephants. The park's highlights include the Hippo Pools, which offer close views of hippos and excellent birdwatching opportunities. Grassland plains are home to zebras, wildebeests, impalas, and buffalo, while giraffes are often seen feeding on acacia trees along the Mkata River. The miombo woodlands in the park's foothills are also home to greater kudu and sable antelope.

Conveniently located near Dar es Salaam, Mikumi is ideal for short getaways that don't sacrifice the thrill of wildlife viewing, and its open landscapes offer excellent visibility and photography opportunities.



A herd of buffalo in the tall grasses of Mikumi National Park

Nyerere National Park (formerly Selous Game Reserve).

Spanning over 30,000 square kilometers, Nyerere is one of the largest protected areas in Africa. It boasts an astonishing variety of wildlife, including hippos, crocodiles, wild dogs, and rare antelope species. The Rufiji River provides an idyllic setting for boat safaris, offering a peaceful and scenic way to explore the park's interior.

Udzungwa Mountains National Park.

A jewel of Tanzania's Eastern Arc Mountains, Udzungwa is celebrated for its biodiversity and endemism. It is a favorite among hikers, birdwatchers, and botanists, with trails leading to breathtaking waterfalls and forests teeming with rare primates and exotic birds.

Whether you seek coastal tranquility or highland adventure, the Eastern Zone embodies Tanzania's dedication to conservation and ecological balance. It offers visitors an opportunity to experience the interconnectedness of land, sea, and wildlife all within a region that reflects the country's natural beauty and forward-thinking environmental stewardship.



**TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN
ZANZIBAR**

**YAJAYO NI
NEEMA
TUPU!**

**ZANZIBAR
BLUE!!**

ECONOMY

“Investors are welcomed to invest in Zanzibar as investment opportunities are still abundant, especially in conference and concert tourism”

Zanzibar, a breathtaking tropical island off the coast of Tanzania, is celebrated for its pristine beaches, rich Swahili culture, and historic landmarks. Steeped in centuries of trade, art, and influence from Africa, Arabia, Persia, and Europe, Zanzibar offers visitors a unique blend of natural beauty and cultural heritage. Among the island's most visited attractions are the House of Wonders, the Old Fort, and the Zanzibar International Film Festival (ZIFF) a celebration of East African cinema and creative expression.

The House of Wonders.

The House of Wonders, also known as Beit el-Ajaib, is the tallest and most iconic building in Stone Town, situated along Mizingani Road between the Old Fort and the Palace Museum. Built in 1883 by Sultan Barghash bin Said, the structure originally served as a ceremonial palace and royal reception hall, symbolizing the dawn of modernity in Zanzibar.

It earned its name "House of Wonders" as the first building in Zanzibar to have electricity and the first in East Africa to feature an elevator. Designed by a British marine engineer, its innovative architectural features include wide verandas supported by cast-iron columns, soaring ceilings, and a blend of materials such as coral rag, concrete slabs, mangrove poles, and steel beams.

Over time, the building was transformed into the Museum of History and Culture of Zanzibar and the Swahili Coast, showcasing the region's rich maritime history, cultural diversity, and political evolution. The House of Wonders in Zanzibar is a symbol of Zanzibar's historical legacy and cultural pride.



The House of Wonders in the early 20th century



The house of wonders



Old Fort of Zanzibar.

The Old Fort (Boma la Kale la Zanzibar), also called the Arab Fort, is the oldest building in Stone Town, Zanzibar, and a key tourist attraction.

Located along the main seafront next to the House of Wonders and facing Forodhani Gardens, it was constructed by Omani Arabs in 1699 after expelling the Portuguese. Initially serving as a garrison and prison, it later functioned as a railway terminal (1905–1928) and housed a ladies' club (1947).

In the 1990s, an amphitheater was added, making it a hub for cultural activities. Today, the fort features a courtyard with curio shops, an open-air theater, a restaurant, and a tourist information desk.

It also hosts major events like the Zanzibar International Film Festival (ZIFF) and Sauti za Busara.



The old fort as seen from the House of Wonders

Stone Town – The Historic Soul of Zanzibar.

Stone Town, a designated UNESCO World Heritage Site, is the cultural and historical heart of Zanzibar, located on the western coast of Unguja Island. Its name derives from the coral stone buildings that make up much of its 19th-century architecture a captivating blend of Arab, Persian, Indian, European, and Swahili influences that reflects the island's multicultural past.

Once a thriving hub for the spice trade and a central port in the East African slave trade, Stone Town served as a strategic point for merchants crossing the Indian Ocean. Its narrow, winding alleys lined with intricately carved wooden doors, ornate balconies, bazaars, and mosques offer an immersive journey through centuries of history.

Notable landmarks include:

- The Anglican Cathedral, built on the site of the former slave market, which stands today as a solemn reminder of Zanzibar's dark past.
- The Ceremonial Palace (part of the Sultan's palace complex), showcasing royal heritage and political history.
- The Kidichi Persian Baths, constructed by Sultan Seyyid Said for his Persian wife, illustrating ancient spa architecture.
- The Dunga Ruins, remnants of a once-important settlement that highlight pre-colonial Swahili civilization.
- The Peace Memorial Museum, which chronicles Zanzibar's cultural, political, and natural history.
- Makusurani Graveyard, the resting place of former Arab rulers, offering a glimpse into the region's Islamic legacy.

In addition to its architectural and historical wonders, Stone Town is a living city, vibrant with music, spice markets, dhow-making, and daily coastal life. Events such as the Zanzibar International Film Festival (ZIFF) bring modern artistic expression into a setting rich with heritage, further cementing Stone Town's status as a beacon of cultural continuity and transformation.

A visit to Stone Town is not only a step back in time but also an invitation to witness the living rhythm of a city where past and present coexist in remarkable harmony.



The Zanzibar International Film Festival (ZIFF).

Also known as the Festival of the Dhow Countries, it is one of East Africa's largest cultural events, held annually in Zanzibar, Tanzania. Established in 1997, ZIFF promotes film and cultural industries as drivers of social and economic growth. The 10-day festival features film screenings, workshops, panel discussions, musical concerts, and networking events, drawing a diverse audience. Films are showcased in Stone Town and rural areas.

The festival also hosts social initiatives like UNICEF Life Skills Camps, Children's Peace Camps, and Historical & Cultural Village Tours. ZIFF presents 12 international awards, including the Golden Dhow, Silver Dhow, Documentary, Short/Animation, East Africa Talent, and the UNICEF Award, with an audience of over 100,000, including 7,000 international tourists. ZIFF significantly contributes to Zanzibar's economy and remains a major tourist attraction.



Zanzibar Beaches – A Natural Heritage and a Global Attraction.

Zanzibar boasts some of the world's most stunning beaches, each offering unique experiences. The western beaches are renowned for their breathtaking sunsets, while the southern coast is famous for its dolphin sightings.

Among the most popular beaches include:

Nungwi Beaches – With its stunning white sand and azure waters, this area has become a hub for international tourism. Visitors enjoy modern hotels, bars, nightlife entertainments, and beautiful scenery.

Kendwa Beaches – known for its vibrant nightlife and calm climate, Kendwa is a popular choice for travelers seeking a fun and relaxing life by the beach.

Paje Beaches – popular for swimming, diving, and water sports such as kite surfing. This area is popular with nature lovers and photographers.

These beaches are not only tourist attractions, but also part of the natural heritage that sustains the well-being of coastal communities and contributes significantly to the economy of the Zanzibar islands. Their captivating scenery, combined with the unique culture of the coastal people, give visitors every reason to return



Visitors can enjoy activities such as snorkeling, scuba diving, windsurfing, parasailing, quad biking, and sunset dhow cruises. To explore multiple beaches conveniently, choosing a well-located hotel is recommended. All beaches in Zanzibar are public and free to access.



PART SIX



INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN TANZANIA

*Investment in the Agricultural Sector
(Fisheries, Livestock, and Forestry)*

Investment in the Tourism Sector

Investment in the Industrial Sector

Investment in Construction and Real Estate

Investment in the Mining Sector

Investment in the Blue Economy

Investment in Sports and Creative Industries

Investment in Financial Services

Investment in the Services Sector

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN TANZANIA.

Tanzania provides diverse investment opportunities for both its citizens and foreign investors. The National Development Vision 2050 highlights nine strategic sectors with significant potential to drive socio-economic transformation. This vision establishes a robust framework for identifying sectors that will drive economic growth and generate substantial employment opportunities. Both local and foreign investors are encouraged to view these sectors as gateways to sustainable development and long-term investment opportunities.

1. Investment in the Agricultural Sector (Fisheries, Livestock, and Forestry).

Agriculture remains the backbone of Tanzania's economy, contributing 26.5% to the national GDP, employing 65% of the labor force, and accounting for 30% of the country's export earnings. Tanzania has 44 million hectares of arable land, with 29.4 million hectares suitable for irrigation. This sector offers significant potential for job creation and income generation through the development of value-added products. Its connections with manufacturing, transport, and trade highlight its role in driving employment and economic growth.

Tanzania ranks second in Africa in terms of livestock numbers, yet less than 1% of its meat is processed locally. The country produces 300,000 tons of sugar annually but faces a growing deficit of 220,000 tons that increases by 6% each year. Tanzania's climate and soil are well-suited for sugarcane farming, with strong irrigation potential.

With a 1,424 km coastline along the Indian Ocean and abundant freshwater sources, Tanzania ranks among Africa's top ten fish-producing countries. The fisheries sector contributes 1.4% to the GDP and accounts for 10% of foreign exchange earnings, producing approximately 341,065 tons of fish annually. More than 177,000 fishers depend directly on the sector, while 4 million people rely on it for their livelihoods.

Investment in agriculture provides opportunities for domestic investors, the diaspora, and foreign investors to support sector growth, increase national income, reduce unemployment, and achieve significant returns.

2. Investment in the Tourism Sector.



Tourism accounts for 25% of Tanzania’s export earnings and is one of the country’s main economic sectors. It plays a crucial role in improving the balance of payments and boosting GDP growth, which currently makes up 17.2%. Tourism remains a key source of foreign exchange, supporting the hospitality, transportation, and trade industries.

Tourists visiting Tanzania typically stay for an average of 10–11 days, spending approximately \$355 on package tours and \$247 on non-package visits. With increasing demand for accommodations and unique tourism experiences, Tanzania is becoming an attractive market for investment in hotels, ecotourism, and related services—providing high returns for investors and fostering sector growth.

3. Investment in the Industrial Sector.



Tanzania’s industrial sector is still in its early stages of development but is expanding rapidly at an annual rate of 8.3%, contributing 8.1% to GDP and providing employment for approximately 306,180 people. It makes up 18.1% of foreign exchange earnings through taxes and trade.

Investment opportunities are plentiful due to the country's heavy reliance on imports, including vehicles, a sugar deficit, and the fact that 60% of edible oil is imported. The availability of natural gas and minerals presents opportunities for domestic production, particularly in the food and beverage manufacturing sector.

4. Investment in Construction and Real Estate.

The construction sector presents significant investment opportunities, particularly in rapidly expanding cities such as Dar es Salaam and Dodoma. The growing demand for housing and commercial spaces is driven by economic growth, a population exceeding 60 million (increasing at a rate of 2.7% annually), and the government's decision to relocate its capital to Dodoma.

To address housing shortages, investors are encouraged to collaborate with national agencies, such as the National Housing Corporation (NHC) and the Tanzania Building Agency (TBA), or private firms to develop modern housing, offices, and hotels across the country.

By 2050, the construction sector is projected to experience significant growth, creating millions of jobs in construction, architecture, engineering, and skilled trades. This expansion will increase incomes and support urban development capable of meeting modern challenges. The industry will overlap with manufacturing and services such as property management and legal services. Sustainable growth will rely on strategic investments in modern infrastructure, affordable housing, and green building practices.



5. Investment in the Mining Sector.



Mining is a crucial pillar of Tanzania's economy, providing substantial foreign exchange earnings. The sector comprises large corporations, mid-sized companies, and artisanal miners. Tanzania is rich in minerals such as coal, copper, diamonds, gold, nickel, silver, uranium, and the rare Tanzanite gemstone, which is found only in Tanzania. With widespread natural gas discoveries, the government plans to use coal-fired plants to solve energy issues.

Key investment opportunities include value-added mineral processing, gemstone refining, establishing a caustic soda plant in Engaruka, iron and steel production in Ligunga, nickel processing in Kabanga, and uranium mining in Mkuju. Investment in smelting facilities also offers great potential for expanding the industrial sector.

6. Investment in Blue Economy.



Investing in the blue economy—focused on sustainable use of marine and freshwater resources—can significantly boost national development. With a long coastline, lakes, and major rivers, Tanzania has enormous potential to expand fisheries, coastal and lake tourism, maritime transport, and marine-based renewable energy.

These sectors offer opportunities to create jobs, increase income, and protect the environment. Strategic investments in natural gas, marine conservation, sustainable fishing practices, and infrastructure development will be crucial. Expanding port facilities and hydropower will help support a strong blue economy strategy.

7. Investment in Sports and Creative Industries.

This sector has untapped potential to boost social and economic growth. It provides important opportunities for employment, skill development, income generation, and youth empowerment, while promoting unity and social cohesion.

Tanzania aims to become Africa’s hub for culture, creative arts, and sports by 2050, with thriving sectors in music, film, fashion, and entertainment. By nurturing talent and creating supportive environments, Tanzania will unlock innovation and entrepreneurship among young people. Investment in intellectual property systems will be essential for sustainable growth in these sectors.



8. Investment in Financial Services.

Demand for financial services, insurance, and investment is expected to increase significantly due to population growth and urbanization. High-quality financial services will enhance access to credit, stimulate investment, foster savings, and support entrepreneurship—ultimately helping to formalize economic activities.

Investing in this sector will strengthen the financial systems and provide affordable credit to entrepreneurs and SMEs who lack access to formal financing channels.



9. Investment in the Services Sector.

The services sector is crucial to Tanzania's development, especially in trade, hospitality, and socio-economic services. As the middle-income population grows, demand for goods and services is expected to rise, leading to increased job opportunities, new business ventures, and enhanced economic activity.

Investing in this sector will foster its growth and provide long-term returns for investors.



PART SEVEN



EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA UNDER THE COOPERATION OF CHAMA CHA MAPINDUZI (CCM) AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA (CPC).

*Language Learning Opportunities in Tanzania
and China*

*Scholarship Opportunities for Tanzanians in
China*

Tanzania and China have a long-standing friendship rooted in solidarity and mutual support, dating back to the time of Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere and Chairman Mao Zedong. The friendship between Tanzania and China has been built and continues to be developed in various aspects, but one aspect that cannot be ignored is that education is one of the main pillars that strengthen the relationship between these two countries. Through quality education, we can continue to strengthen our political awareness, economic awareness, and promote good governance.

Good political and economic relations between these two countries have been fostered by cooperation between the Chama Cha Mapinduzi of Tanzania (CCM) and the Communist Party of China (CCP), which has also stimulated educational opportunities, leading to an exchange of students and expertise in various fields.

Due to the existence of these educational opportunities, we, as the CCM branch in China, through this magazine committee, have prepared various steps and procedures for Tanzanian youth to follow in applying for and pursuing their education in China.

(I) Language Learning Opportunities in Tanzania and China

1. Institutions Teaching Chinese Language in Tanzania

To enhance cultural, economic, and diplomatic ties, the Chinese language (Mandarin) has become an essential language for communication. Several institutions in Tanzania offer Mandarin language programs, including the following

Table 1. Institutions teaching the Chinese language (Mandarin) in Tanzania

S/N	NAME OF INSTITUTION	LINK
1	University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) – Confucius Institute	https://www.udsm.ac.tz/confucius-institute
2	University of Dodoma (UDOM) – Chinese Language Department	https://www.udom.ac.tz/academic_unit/index?id=VFZSUIBRPT0=
3	Zhejiang Normal University Confucius Institute (Tanzania-China Cooperation Program)	https://iczu.zju.edu.cn/iczuen/wonfuciuswwnstitute/list.htm

These institutions provide certified Chinese language training to students, professionals, and government officials, strengthening trade, education, and diplomatic engagement between Tanzania and China.

2. Institutions Teaching the Swahili Language in China

China has recognized Swahili as a strategic language, especially in strengthening ties with East African nations. Several top Chinese universities now offer Swahili language programs as follows.

Table 2. Institutions teaching the Swahili language in China

S/N	NAME OF INSTITUTION	LINK
1	Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU) – Swahili Studies Department	https://en.bfsu.edu.cn/2021/08/20/c_158215.htm
2	Zhejiang Normal University (ZJNU) – Swahili Language Program	https://iczu.zju.edu.cn/iczuen/wonfuciuswwnstitute/list.htm
3	Guangdong University of Foreign Studies – Swahili Courses	https://gdufs.cucas.cn/
4	Tianjin Foreign Study University	http://tjfsu.admissions.cn/course/view/19068-Swahili

This initiative, which offers both Chinese language and Swahili language courses in Tanzania and Chinese academic institutions, has facilitated cross-cultural education and created a platform for Tanzanian scholars to participate in educational and political discourse in China.

Tanzania-China Language Exchange Program: A Pillar for Promoting Mutual Education and Civilization

The Chinese and Swahili language exchange program in higher education institutions in Tanzania and China has continued to be an important pillar for strengthening social, cultural, and academic relations between the two nations. Through these efforts, the true foundation for mutual understanding is being laid—not just in words, but in the ability to communicate in each other’s languages.

This program has contributed significantly to the advancement of our education and cultures, while building a bridge of knowledge, diplomatic understanding, and professional opportunities for current and future generations.

Through this partnership, Tanzanian scholars have been able to fully participate in academic, political, and economic discussions in China, thereby strengthening Tanzania’s voice in international forums. In addition, language has become an important tool for influencing and building Tanzania’s position in regional and international affairs.

(II) Scholarship Opportunities for Tanzanians in China

1. Available Scholarship Programs

Under the Tanzania-China partnership, multiple fully-funded and partially-funded scholarships are available for Tanzanian students at the undergraduate, master's, and PhD levels.

(a) Chinese Government Scholarships (CSC SCHOLARSHIPS)

The Chinese Ministry of Education funds these scholarships. This program supports:

Table 3. Chines Government Scholarships (CSC) Table 3. Chines Government Scholarships (CSC)

S/N	TYPE OF CSC SCHOLARSHIP	LINK
1	Bilateral Program – Awarded through agreements between Tanzania and China.	https://www.csc.edu.cn/ https://www.chinesescholarshipcouncil.com/
2	Chinese University Program – Direct university-sponsored scholarships	
3	Great Wall Program – Special funding for students from developing countries.	https://studyinchina.csc.edu.cn/#/login

Note: Different CSC scholarship types have different funding schemes

(b) MOFCOM Scholarship (Ministry of Commerce of China)

This scholarship type offers fully funded scholarships for master's and PhD students in fields relevant to Tanzania's national development, including Economics and Trade, Engineering and Technology, and Public Policy and Governance. Usually, the call for application is provided every year and in Tanzania is administered by the Chinese Embassy in collaboration with the President's Office, Public Service Management, and Good Governance. MOFCOM scholarships in Tanzania are announced between March and May, and primarily target public servants. Please visit the POPSMGG website (<https://www.utumishi.go.tz/documents/scholarships>) for updates and other scholarship announcements.

The following link is provided for informational purposes only; applicants are advised to follow official channels for MOFCOM scholarship application procedures. <https://www.china-scholar.com/scholarships/mofcom-scholarships-china/> (Use the link to check the list of Participating Universities & Majors providing MOFCOM Scholarships)

(c) Local Government and University Scholarships

Different Chinese provinces and municipalities offer scholarships to international students. Examples include:

S/N	TYPE OF SCHOLARSHIP	LINK
1	Zhejiang Provincial Scholarships – Zhejiang University of Science and Technology, Zhejiang Normal University.	https://www.cucas.cn/school_redirect/schoollist
2	Shanghai Government Scholarship – East China Normal University.	
3	Chongqing Government Scholarships – Chongqing University	

(d) Enterprise and Presidential Scholarships

Some Chinese companies and universities provide special scholarships, such as:

S/N	TYPE OF SCHOLARSHIP	LINK
1	CAS-TWAS President's PhD Fellowship	https://www.gsc.dicp.ac.cn/info/1101/3602.htm
2	Ocean University of China President Scholarship	https://sie.ouc.edu.cn/english/PresidentScholarship/list.htm

2. How to Apply for Chinese Scholarships

Step 1: Gather Required Documents

- Before applying, ensure you have the following essential documents:
Valid Tanzanian Passport (<https://www.immigration.go.tz/index.php/immigration-services/passports-and-travel-documents>)
- Certified Academic Certificates & Transcripts
- Duly Filled and Stamped Medical Examination Form
- Police Clearance Certificate
- English Language Proficiency Certificate (if required by university)

- Three Recommendation Letters (Professors, Employer, or Government Officials)
- Study Plan / Research Proposal (for Master's & PhD students)
- Motivation Letter & CV

Step 2: Apply Online via Official Platforms

1. Chinese Government Scholarship (CGS) Portal → [CSC Application Portal \(https://www.campuschina.org/\)](https://www.campuschina.org/)
2. MOFCOM Scholarship Portal → MOFCOM Scholarship Application
3. Apply directly to Universities – Some scholarships require pre-admission letters from universities.

Step 3: Follow Up with the Chinese Embassy in Tanzania

The Embassy of China in Tanzania can provide guidance, certification, and support in completing application procedures.

Step 4: Maintain regular follow-up in the application portal and via email for updates on your application status.

The Tanzania-China education partnership is a golden opportunity for Tanzanian students to gain a world-class education, enhance political and economic expertise, and build a strong bilateral future. Whether through language training, university degrees, or professional leadership courses, China remains an invaluable education partner for Tanzania. Tanzanian students and professionals are encouraged to take advantage of these scholarships and training programs to strengthen their academic and professional careers while contributing to national development.

For More Information, Visit:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of PRC - https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/
- Center of Language and Education Cooperation - <http://www.chinese.cn/page/#/pcpage/mainpage>
- <https://www.campuschina.org/index.html>
- Ministry of Education of PRC - <http://en.moe.gov.cn/>
- <https://www.udsm.ac.tz/confucius-institute>



THE END