Factsheet: Tanzania

Last update: 4 June 2014

**DEFINITION OF YOUTH**


**CANDIDACY AGE**
- Lower House: 21
  - Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union
- Upper House: --
  - Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

**MARRIAGEABLE AGE**
- Opposite Sex
  - Male: 18
  - Female: 18
- Same Sex
  - Male: 14
  - Female: 14

**VOTING AGE**
- Male: 18
  - Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union
- Female: 18
  - Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

**MAJORITY AGE**
- Male: 18
  - Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union
- Female: 18
  - Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union

**CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY**
- Minimum Age
  - From 10-12 years, the state must prove criminal capacity. A child below 10 cannot be held legally responsible for their actions.
  - Source: Criminal Code of Tanzania (2002)

**SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE**

**YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX**
- 0.43
  - 134 out of 170 countries.
  - Year: 2013
  - Source: Commonwealth Youth Programme

**LITERACY RATES**
- Male: 76.76%
  - Female: 75.83%
  - Both sexes: 76.30% (15-24) %
  - Year: 2015
  - Source: UNESCO

**NET ENROLMENT RATE**
- Secondary School
  - Male: 29.86%
    - Source: UNESCO
  - Female: 25.76%
  - Both sexes: 27.82%
  - Year: 2010

**PREVALENCE OF HIV**
- Male (15-24): 1.4%
  - Source: World Bank
- Female (15-24): 2.2%
  - Year: 2013

**TOBACCO USE**
- Male (13-15): 12.40%
  - Source: WHO
- Female (13-15): 8.80%
  - Year: 2010

**PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS**

**POLICY & LEGISLATION**

The National Policy on Youth Development (2007) intends to create an enabling environment that builds the capacity of young people and promotes employment opportunities and access to social security. The policy focuses on a number of areas including employment, healthcare, education, the role of local agencies, HIV/AIDS, disability, equality, financial services, juvenile justice, the informal sector, and ICTs. A 2009 critique focuses on the hurried development of the policy, with the result that it is “not thoroughly informed by what the youth on the ground really demands”. As a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, Tanzania is a signatory of The Commonwealth Plan of Action for Youth Empowerment (PAYE) 2006-2015. Tanzania has signed and ratified the African Youth Charter (2006).

**IS THERE A NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY?**

**YES**


**BUDGET & SPENDING**

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or...
There are currently two ministries responsible for youth policy and affairs: the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development, and the Ministry of Information, Culture, Youth and Sports. Within the latter sits the Youth Development Division. According to the National Policy on Youth Development, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development is responsible for youth policy. Little information about either ministry is available online.

**YOUTH AND REPRESENTATION**

The National Policy on Youth Development (2007) commits the government to support the creation of the National Council of Youth. In 2012 the government pledged to table a bill to create an NYC, but according to the UNESCO Regional Report on Youth Policies and Violence Prevention in the Great Lakes Region (2012):

So far efforts to create the council have not been successful because of the apparent fears and mistrust between stakeholders and the government. This [...] has also delayed the establishment of youth development committees at the District level.

**BUDGET & SPENDING**

The State Budget (Ministries) 2013-2014 allocated TZS 13 billion (USD 8.0 million) to the Ministry for Labour, Employment and Youth Development, but there is no specific allocation to youth programmes or departments. The Ministry of Information, Youth, Culture and Sports is allocated TZS 20.7 billion (USD 12.7 million), TZS 4.1 billion (USD 2.5 million) of which is allocated to the Youth Development Division. According to the World Bank, Tanzania spent 21.16% of its government expenditure and 6.18% of its GDP on education provision in 2010.

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**TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND GDP**

Source: World Bank

Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed May 2014).