



E-GOVERNANCE IN TANZANIA 2024:

PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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Summary

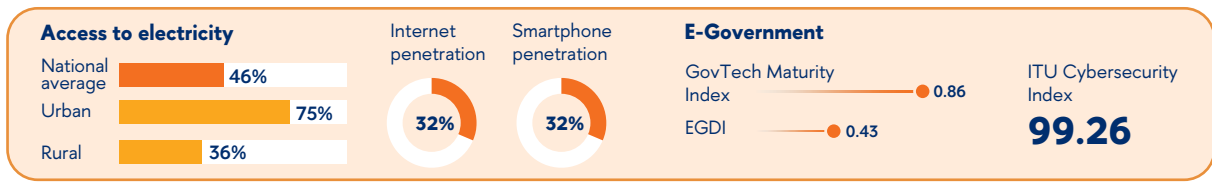
The digital transformation of public administration in Tanzania has seen significant progress over the last decade, after the first National e-Government Strategy was adopted in 2009 and the e-Government Agency was established in 2012.

The first initiatives for digitising public administration in Tanzania were driven by the need for financial oversight

In 1998, as part of public finance management reform (initiated in 1994), the Integrated Financial Management System was implemented.

tution worked out a new five-year Strategic Plan 2021\2022-2025\2026⁴. Despite the renewal of the institutional frameworks, key objectives remain the same: prevention of corruption, enhancing and maintaining e-Government capacity, and improving e-Government regulatory frameworks. The target of implementing and operationalising the government authentication infrastructure was set in the Strategic Plans to achieve by 2026.

The digitalisation of public services in Tanzania is led by national institutions with a great share of domestic solutions. International organisations such as the World Bank contribute to the devel-



Source: prepared by the HSE Center for African Studies based on data Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority and World Bank

The e-Government Agency developed two five-year national digital plans with the aim to improve public service delivery and ICT infrastructure as well as to harmonise and integrate public services. The Tanzania e-Government Strategy (2013)¹ focused on working out frameworks for further implementation of e-Government initiatives and priority-setting. ICT staff training and enhancing technical expertise were also among the objectives. The assessment of e-Governance status and Service Delivery Survey followed with the second e-Government Agency Strategic Plan 2016/17-2020/21² developed in 2017.

In 2019, the e-Government Authority³ was established succeeding the Agency. In 2021, this insti-

opment of e-Government in Tanzania, however the role of **international assistance** programmes has decreased significantly. Multinational corporations, e.g. Huawei Tanzania, Raxio Group, Maxcom Africa, Vodacom Tanzania invest in the digital transformation of Tanzania.

The digitalisation of public administration in Tanzania is marked by a well-developed regulatory framework

Since 2014, several key regulations have been enacted, including the Cybercrime Act, Personal Data Protection Regulations, Guidelines for the Management and Maintenance of Government Websites,

1 The United Republic of Tanzania. President's office, public service management and good governance. Tanzania e-Government Strategy. 2013. URL: <https://www.ega.go.tz/uploads/publications/sw-1578301909-EGOV%20STRATEGY-2013.pdf>
 2 The United Republic of Tanzania. President's office, public service management and good governance. e-Government Agency Strategic Plan 2016/17-2020/21. 2017. URL: <https://www.ega.go.tz/uploads/publications/sw-1574849486-SP%20MPYA.pdf>.
 3 e-Government Authority. URL: <https://www.ega.go.tz/>
 4 The United Republic of Tanzania. President's office, public service management and good governance. Strategic Plan 2021\2022-2025\2026. URL: <https://www.ega.go.tz/uploads/publications/sw-1626945022-e-GA%20Strategic%20Plan-22-06-2021.pdf>

E-Government General Regulations, the e-Government Interoperability Framework, and Standards and Guidelines for Government ICT Project Implementation.

To increase accessibility in developing e-government solutions, Tanzania often relies on mobile services

Government agencies use mobile money, SMS, and USSD to deliver services, collect payments, and interact with the public, as seen with the Government Mobile Platform (mGov). Mobile applications are also popular: according to an mGov survey, 66% of respondents prefer them for accessing mobile services. Currently, 23 government agency mobile apps are available in the Tanzania e-Government Apps Store.

CHALLENGES

Even though some public websites were developed and designed by the e-Government Authority, **a single design for platforms** is yet to be implemented.

Many agencies **collect information independently**, and their platforms are rarely integrated. The Government Enterprise Service Bus (GovESB) **is not yet fully implemented** — over 95 agencies were connected to it as of 2023. Segmentation and lack of coordination in digital government initiatives also impacted the launch of the National Data Center, as the project **struggled to attract clients**.

A number of platforms (such as the Taxpayer Portal⁵) use National Identification Number (NIN) for registration, yet **individual registration is required for most of the systems**.

Platforms **lack interactivity and are rarely citizen-oriented**. For instance, the School Information System (SIS) is intended only for school staff.

Both Swahili and English **translations** are available on most platforms, however they do not always function properly (for example, on the Service Portal of the National Health Insurance Fund⁶ the English translation is only available on a few pages). Some platforms such as e-Mrejesho⁷ are available in Swahili only. There are also noticeable bugs on some websites.

PROSPECTS

Key areas for further development include fully **integrating** various government systems and platforms, establishing a **unified government services portal** and secure tools for **unified authorisation**, as well as expanding **citizen-oriented services** (such as student and parent access to grades, on-line appointments, a national digital library, and more). There is also a demand for **sector-specific services**, particularly in agriculture, environmental monitoring, tracking regional food security, and mineral resource management.

The use of **artificial intelligence** is being considered to improve the speed and reduce the cost of delivering public services.

In 2021, the president announced that the government was exploring the possibility of introducing **electronic voting** to increase voter turnout.

Fixing bugs in **automatic translations** and further expanding their availability can also allow to reach more citizens.

Tanzania can **share its experience** in using mobile services for e-governance services, providing translations on websites, establishing regulatory frameworks and in the area of cybersecurity.

5 Tanzania Revenue Authority. Taxpayer Portal. URL:<https://taxpayerportal tra.go.tz/>

6 Service Portal of the National Health Insurance Fund. URL:<https://verification.nhifortz/ServicePortal/application>

7 e-Mrejesho. URL: <https://emrejesho.gov.go.tz/>

E-Government in Tanzania

2023



Launch of the TAUSI Portal. It facilitates access to services offered by Local Government Authorities

2021



The Strategic Plan 2021\2022-2025\2026 worked out (with objectives of preventing corruption, enhancing and maintaining e-Government capacity, improving e-Government regulatory frameworks, and implementing and operationalising the government authentication infrastructure)

2019



The e-Government Authority was established succeeding the E-Government Agency. E-Government Act No. 10 of 2019 was enacted in 2019 setting a legal and regulatory framework for managing e-Government



The E-Government Research & Innovation & Development Center (RIDC) was established to promote, develop and perform e-government related research and initiatives. Ubunifu Portal launched

2017



The assessment of e-Governance status and Service Delivery Survey was conducted



The second e-Government Agency Strategic Plan 2016/17-2020/21 was developed



Biometric registration of irregular immigrants in the Tanga region with the support from the International Organisation for Migration was implemented

2014



Human Capital Management Information Systems was implemented as a tool for effective management of HR and Payroll in the Public Service

2012



The e-Government Agency was established

2004



The development of the Education Management Information System (EMIS) was announced

2022



The VAT electronic filing system was upgraded

2020



e-Government Security Operation Centre (e-GSOC) was established to develop a mechanism to ensure e-Government security



MAJIS developed with the aim of simplifying the operation, management and revenue control of the Water Authorities and Basin Water Boards in Tanzania (used by 195 water management entities)



The eFiling System was introduced



The Zanzibar e-Government Agency was established



'Mfumo wa Ulipaji Serikalini (MUSE)', a government digital payment system for all government expenditure, implemented

2018



Biometric attendance system started to be developed (with the goal of verifying citizens' accounts on the Government recruitment portal using biometrics)



New biometric passports were introduced

2015



GoTHoMIS (Government of Tanzania Health Operation Management Information System) created to serve as a comprehensive Healthcare Management Solution. As of 2023, it offers services to around 1500 health facilities in Tanzania

2013



The Tanzania e-Government Strategy was developed (with objectives of working out frameworks for further implementation of e-Government initiatives and priority-setting, ICT staff training and enhancing technical expertise)



Registration for the National Identification Number (Fahamu Nambaya NIDA, NIN) started

2009



The first National e-Government Strategy was adopted

1998



Rankings

As per the World Bank GovTech Maturity Index, Tanzania is among the continental and global GovTech leaders and ranks 2nd in Africa (after Mauritius) with a GTMI reaching 0.86. As of 2024 according to the UN E-Government Development Survey⁸, Tanzania ranked 153 with an EGDl of 0.43 (compared to the Sub-Region average of 0.39).

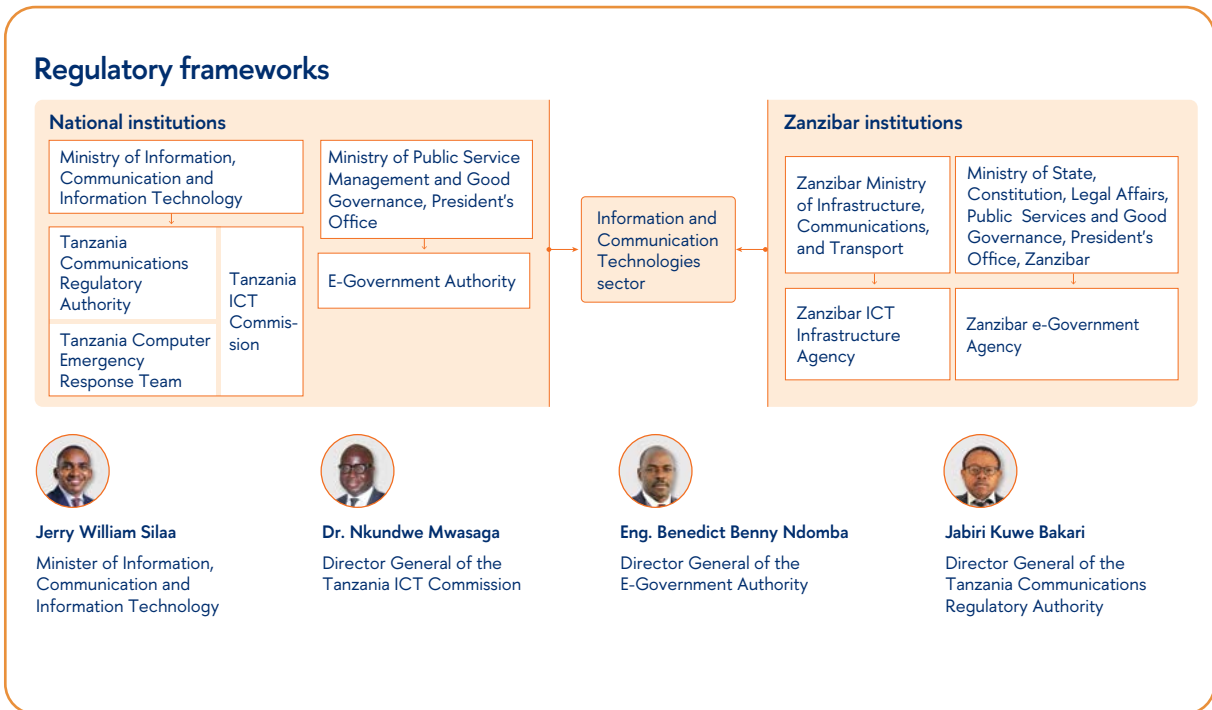
According to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) rankings for 2024, Tanzania is the leader in cybersecurity in East Africa and fifth in Africa with a cybersecurity index of 99.26⁹.

Regulators

Integration and interoperability

In 2017, the Tanzanian government adopted the E-Government Architecture Vision Standard Technical Guides and the E-Government Interoperability Framework – Standards and Technical Guidelines in order to ensure the interoperability between different e-Government solutions, and, according to the Section 28 (g) of the e-Government Act (2019), ‘a public institution is supposed to maintain and promote integrated and interoperable systems to be used in service provision’.

Many agencies collect information independently and their platforms are rarely integrated



8 UN E-Government Knowledgebase. UN E-Government Development Survey - United Republic of Tanzania. 2024. URL: <https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Data/Country-Information/id/183-United-Republic-of-Tanzania>

9 ITU. Global Cybersecurity Index 2024. URL: https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Documents/GCIv5/2401416_1b_Global-Cybersecurity-Index-E.pdf

In 2023, the Tanzania e-Government Authority developed a platform for data sharing between government agencies (Government Enterprise Service Bus, GovESB), but it is not yet fully implemented, with more than 95 agencies connected as of 2023.

Nevertheless, as per the 2022 Performance Audit Report on the Business Registration and Licensing by the National Audit Office of Tanzania, the online business registration system by the Business Registrations and Licensing Agency (BRELA) (Online Registration System, ORS) was completely integrated with only two other systems out of 17 envisaged (12%), namely with the National Identification Authority (NIDA) and Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA). The research indicated that lack of interoperability between authorities' systems complicated registration as it required manual verification of information (for instance, of the plot number and location details which could be verified automatically via information systems of the Ministry of Land) and often led to system failures.

Lack of interoperability between authorities' systems complicates registration as it requires manual verification of information.

A reviewed e-GA Report of September, 2019 indicated that the integration between ORS and Intellectual Property Administration System (IPAS) which is used by Intellectual Property Section at BRELA. Furthermore, whilst the report showed that the ORS was inadequately designed for integration with other systems (as the Application Programming Interface (API) allowed accommodating only nine stakeholders), it also noted that integrating ORS with other information systems would have reduced time for verification of information required by other public entities.

One-stop shop portal

The e-Government Authority portal¹⁰ along with the Government of Tanzania website¹¹ are both declared to be nation-wide one-stop shop platforms for accessing public e-services. They are neither integrated nor harmonised, some services are duplicated, which complicates service accessibility.



Source: e-Government Authority website ¹²

10 e-Government Authority. URL: <https://www.ega.go.tz/>
 11 Government of Tanzania. URL: <https://www.tanzania.go.tz/>
 12 e-Government Authority. URL: <https://www.ega.go.tz/>

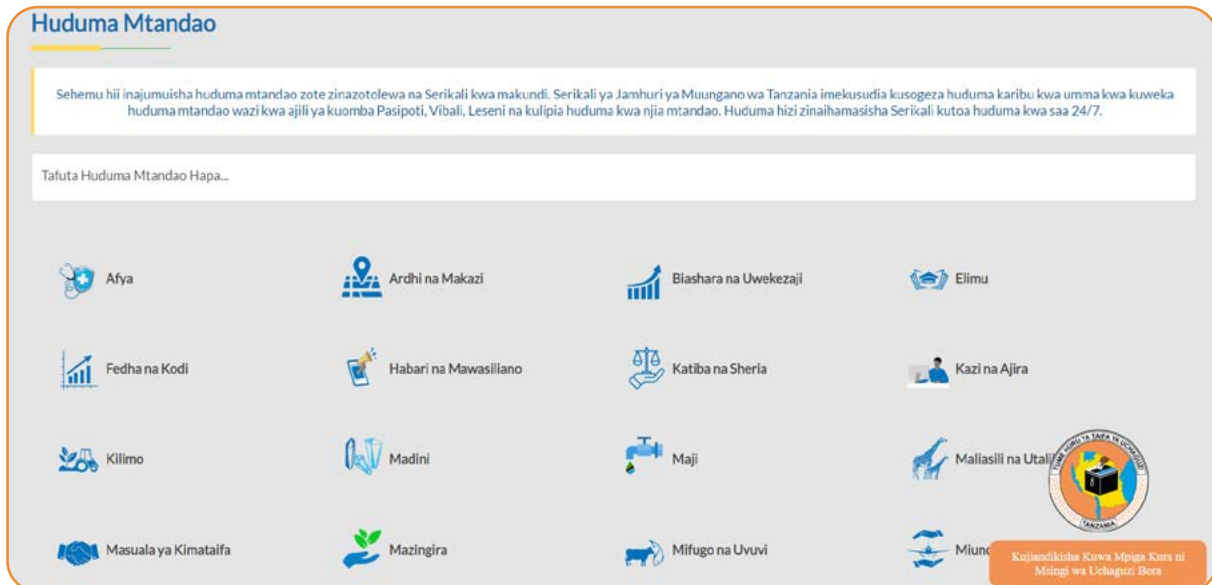
Both the e-Government Authority portal¹³ and the Government of Tanzania website provide links to external systems or institutions' sites

It is noteworthy that the e-Government Authority site offers public services of 5 types – G2G (government to government), G2C (government to citizens),

G2B (government to business), G2S (government to students), and G2E (government to employees) with a total of more than 100 services available. Whilst the Government of Tanzania website¹⁴ categorises services by sectors (such as Agriculture, Health, etc.).



Source: e-Government Authority website ¹⁵



Source: Government of Tanzania website ¹⁶

¹³ e-Government Authority. URL: <https://www.ega.go.tz/>

¹⁴ Government of Tanzania. URL: <https://www.tanzania.go.tz/>

¹⁵ e-Government Authority. URL: <https://www.ega.go.tz/>

¹⁶ Government of Tanzania. URL: <https://www.tanzania.go.tz/>

The Government Mobile Platform (mGov)¹⁷ is an one-stop shop platform that allows for delivering public services via SMS, USSD, and mobile applications. It offers SMS Push (messages outgoing from citizens with a request of a service) and Pull (messages outgoing from public institutions with updated information, warnings or notifications) services and USSD services available upon dialling code *152*00#. SMS Pull services are used by Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Corporation (DAWASCO) and the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) to notify on the bill payments. One can also subscribe to the job alerts.

According to the mGov poll¹⁸ 66% of respondents prefer mobile apps for accessing mobile services, SMS and USSD are less popular with 24% and 10% respectively. 23 mobile apps of public institutions can be found in Tanzania e-Government Apps Store¹⁹.

Government e-Payment Gateway (GePG)²¹ enables citizens to pay for public services using mobile

money, internet banking or cards. The system also has a mobile application.

Zanzibar e-Government

Apart from the nationwide e-Government Authority, in 2019 the Zanzibar e-Government Agency²² was established. The institution intends to facilitate access to public services for Zanzibar residents as well as to coordinate implementation of e-government initiatives and provide advisory and technological support to public institutions.

Tanzania's e-government system is not fully integrated: Zanzibar's government is developing autonomous initiatives in parallel with nationwide solutions



Source: Tanzania e-Government Apps Store ²⁰

17 Government Mobile Platform (mGov). URL: <https://mgov.ega.go.tz/>
 18 Government Mobile Platform (mGov). Poll. URL: https://mportal.ega.go.tz/get_cms_polls
 19 Tanzania e-Government Apps Store. URL: <https://mportal.ega.go.tz/search>
 20 Tanzania e-Government Apps Store. URL: <https://mportal.ega.go.tz/search>
 21 Government e-Payment Gateway (GePG) URL: <https://sp.gepg.go.tz/login>
 22 Zanzibar e-Government Agency. URL: <https://egaz.go.tz/en/>



Source: Zanzibar Government Portal²³

There are also Zanzibar own platforms such as Zanzibar Government Portal²⁴. There is also a separate Zanzibar Mailing System²⁵. Moreover, Zanzibar has its own National Data Centre managed by the Zanzibar ICT Infrastructure Agency²⁶.

However, some services are delivered via centralised nationwide systems, and their links are available on the Zanzibar portal (like e-Immigration Portal²⁷ and Visa Application System)²⁸.

G2G Services

One of the peculiarities of e-Government development in Tanzania is much attention placed on G2G (government to government) services and interoperability between institutions and departments

For instance, the Government Mailing System²⁹ enables communication between organisations and is

announced to be utilised by almost 600 public institutions. There is also a separate Zanzibar Mailing System³⁰. Still, many institutions gather information independently, their platforms are rarely integrated.

The Government Communications Network (Gov-Net) is a secure network that connects government agencies and authorities and provides a platform for communication and data sharing among these entities. The initiative was supported by the World Bank. The project includes services such as Government e-Payment Gateway (GePG), Birth and Death Registration System, Telemedicine, National e-Procurement System, and e-Office.

The Government e-Office System (GeOS)³¹ allows to manage mails and files, and provides secure movement of documents between public institutions and

citizens. The system is available for about 400 public institutions.

²³ Zanzibar Government Portal. URL: <https://zanzibar.go.tz/en/>

²⁴ Zanzibar Government Portal. URL: <https://zanzibar.go.tz/en/>

²⁵ Zanzibar Mailing System. URL: <https://mail.zanzibarassembly.go.tz/>

²⁶ Zanzibar ICT Infrastructure Agency. URL: <https://zictia.go.tz/>

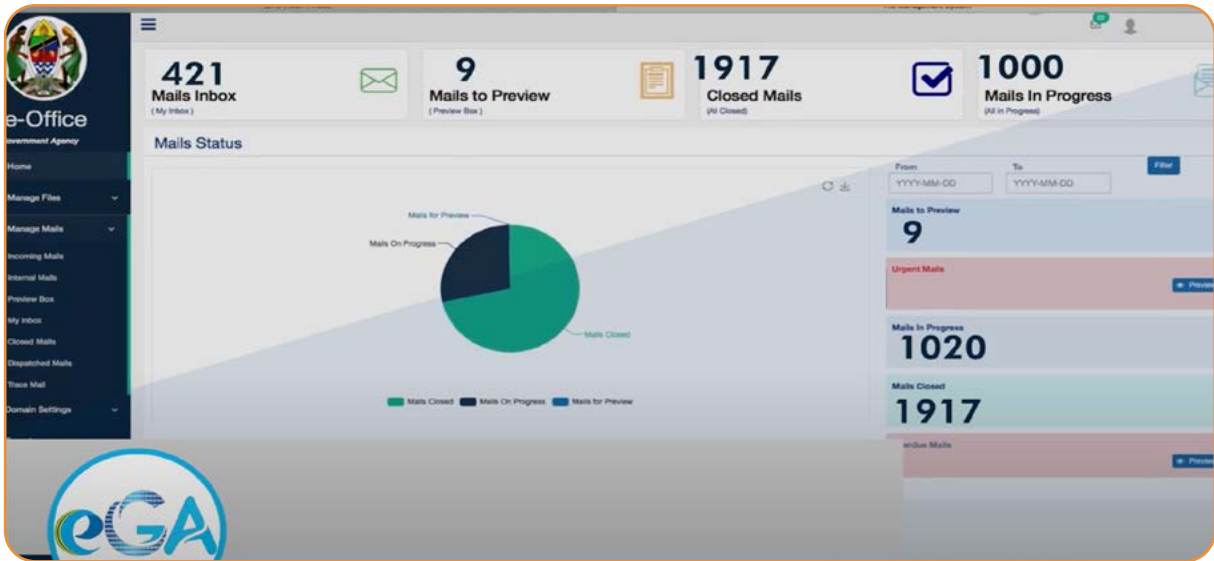
²⁷ Tanzania e-Immigration Online Portal. URL: <https://eservices.immigration.go.tz/>

²⁸ Tanzania e-Immigration Online Portal. Visa Application System. URL: <https://visa.immigration.go.tz/>

²⁹ The United Republic of Tanzania. Government Mailing System. URL: <https://mail.tfs.go.tz/>

³⁰ Zanzibar Mailing System. URL: <https://mail.zanzibarassembly.go.tz/>

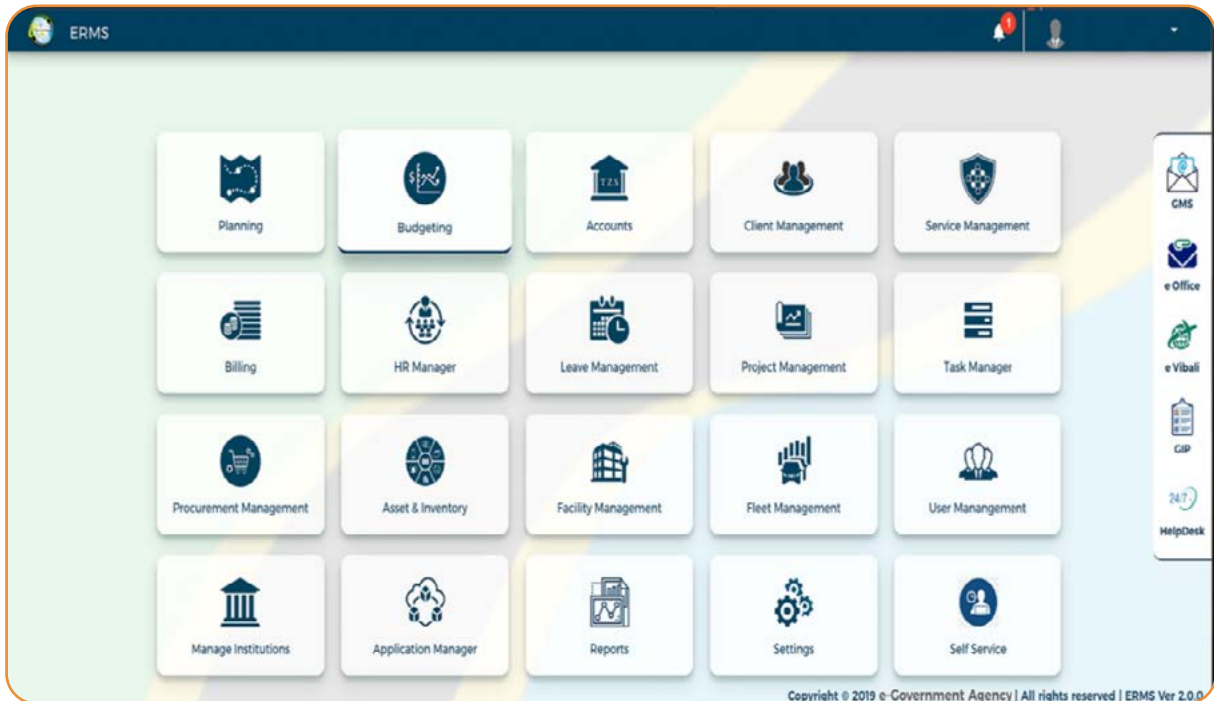
³¹ Government e-Office System (GeOS). URL: <https://eoffice.gov.go.tz/>



Source: eGa ³²

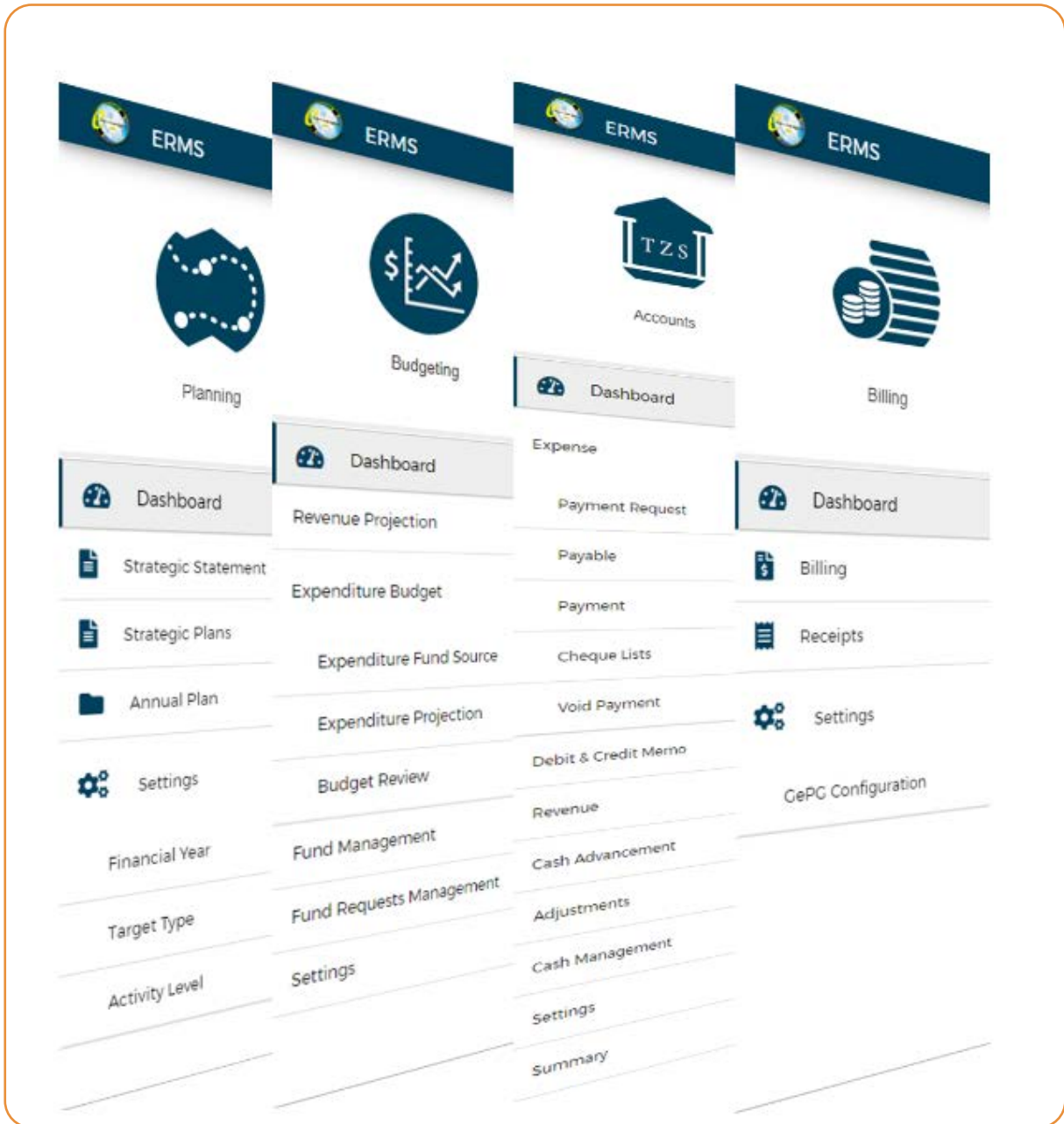
Enterprise Resources Management Suite (ERMS)³³ aims to manage and automate an institution’s internal business processes, data processing and sharing

across departments and sections of the institution. The system has 18 modules such as Planning, Project Management, Billing, Budgeting, Client Management,



32 Official YouTube channel of eGa. e-Office yaongeza ufanisi TPA, NHIF, COSTECH, Mifugo, Uchukuzi na Nyaraka. 2020. URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lo33FPxhhWo>

33 Enterprise Resources Management Suite (ERMS). URL: <https://erms.gov.go.tz/>



Source: Ministry of Justice (La nationalité nigérienne page)³⁴

etc. Each module provides a specialised platform. For example, the Client Management platform allows for managing and organising client data. It enables users to add, edit, and update information related to

their clients. Among the G2G services there is also the aforementioned Government Mailing System³⁵, Government Real Estate Management System³⁶, and other platforms.

³⁴ eGa. Enterprise Resource Management Suite (ERMS). URL: <https://erms.gov.go.tz/>

³⁵ Government Mailing System. URL: <https://mail.tfs.go.tz/>

³⁶ Tanzania Buildings Agency. Government Real Estate Management System. URL: <https://grms.tba.go.tz/>

e-Taxes

As a part of the anti-corruption campaign the revenue collection systems were automated. In 2020, the eFiling System³⁷ was introduced. The Taxpayer Portal³⁸ allows for applying for Tax Identification Number (TIN), filing tax returns, paying taxes, etc. and uses National Identification Number or TIN for registration.

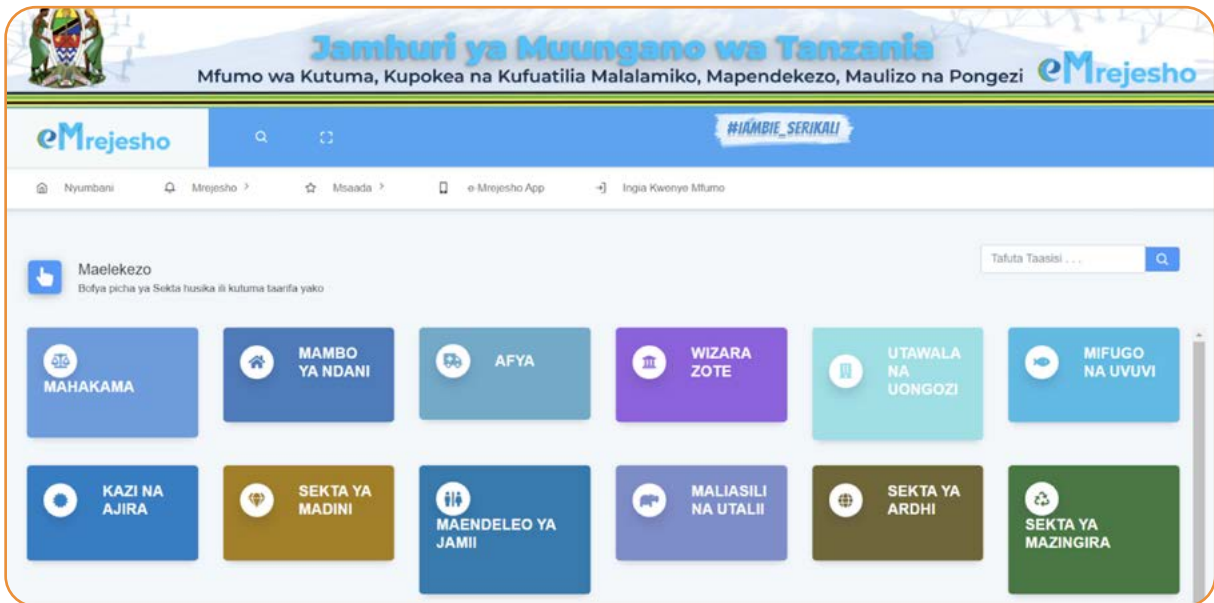
In January 2023, the Tanzania Revenue Authority announced that monthly tax collection in December reached a record USD 1.2 billion largely thanks to ICT facilitating tax payments³⁹

The VAT electronic filing system was upgraded in 2022.

Citizens Participation and Anti-Corruption

Citizens have an option to report corruption cases through the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau⁴⁰ (PCCB, TAKUKURU) website or application. Human Resource Management systems are to be implemented by 2026 with the aim to reduce corruption.

e-Mrejesho⁴¹ platform enables citizens to report complaints, send suggestions or requests to different institutions including sectoral ones, as well as to track their status. Apart from the web version, there is a mobile application developed by eGA.



Source: e-Mrejesho ⁴²

37 eFiling System. URL: <https://gateway.tra.go.tz/electronicfiling/>

38 Tanzania Revenue Authority. Taxpayer Portal. URL:<https://taxpayerportal.tra.go.tz/#/>

39 Official YouTube channel of CTGN Africa. Tanzania's tax system overhaul grows revenue collection to \$1.2 billion. 2023. URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RvTyHD1gdp0>

40 Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB). URL:<https://www.pccb.go.tz/index.php/e-service/>

41 e-Mrejesho. URL: <https://emrejesho.gov.go.tz/>

42 e-Mrejesho. URL: <https://emrejesho.gov.go.tz/>

Identification and Biometrics

Registration for the National Identification Number (Fahamu Namba ya NIDA, NIN) started in 2013. As of 2015, 6 million citizens registered for the biometric ID and almost 3 million had already received it. New biometric passports were introduced in January 2018⁴³. A number of platforms (such as the Taxpayer Portal⁴⁴) use National Identification Number (NIN) for registration, yet integrated identification has not been fully implemented.

In 2017, biometric registration of irregular immigrants in the Tanga region was implemented with the support from the International Organisation for Migration.⁴⁵

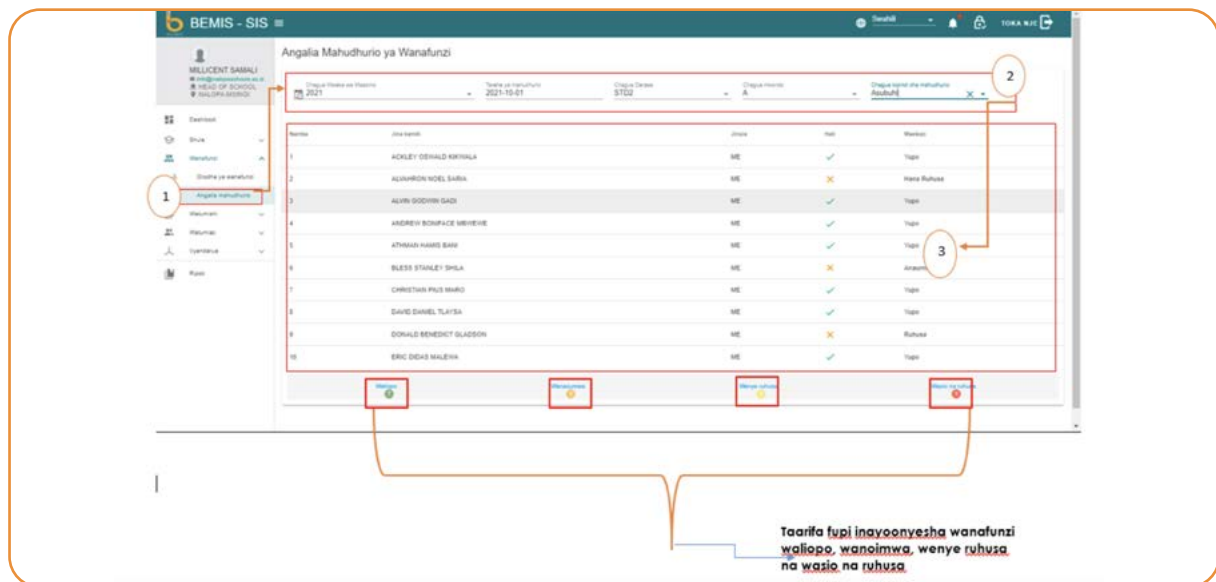
In December 2018, the development of the Biometric attendance system commenced with the

ultimate goal of verifying citizens' accounts on the Government recruitment portal using biometrics. Once employed, their NID can be used for tracking attendance. However, the system is yet to be fully implemented. In 2021, the President announced that the government was considering introducing e-voting to attract more voters.⁴⁶

Education

In 2004, the development of the Education Management Information System (EMIS) was announced. It is designed to store and process data from educational institutions such as performance information (e.g. results of national and local examinations), financial information (e.g. expenditure reports), staff personal data (including qualifications, experiences), information on research, inspection results, etc.

The School Information System (SIS)⁴⁷ keeps records on teachers and students performance,



Source: School Information System (User Manual)⁴⁸

43 M2SYS. Biometric Passport for Tighter Immigration and Border Control in Tanzania. 2018. URL:<https://www.m2sys.com/blog/e-governance/biometric-passport-for-tighter-immigration-and-border-control-in-tanzania/>

44 Tanzania Revenue Authority. Taxpayer Portal. URL:<https://taxpayerportal.tr.go.tz>

45 IOM. UN Migration. Tanzania Launches Biometric Registration System for Migrants. 2017. URL:<https://www.iom.int/news/tanzania-launches-biometric-registration-system-migrants>

46 allAfrica. Tanzania: State Mulls Digital Voting. 2021. URL:<https://allafrica.com/stories/202108230353.html>

47 School Information System (SIS). URL: <https://sis.tamisemi.go.tz/>

48 School Information System (User Manual). URL: <https://sis.tamisemi.go.tz/site/>

attendance and other information. However, it was designed for teachers and non-teaching staff only, students cannot use the System and track their grades. There is no school digital pass system allowing parents to check the school passes and purchases.

Universities Information Management System (UIMS)⁴⁹ is designed to manage and process data and information for all Tanzanian Universities. It monitors accredited universities, information about graduates, student enrollment, and staff.

G2S (government to students) e-services are represented but not limited to the Universities' Learning Management Systems (OUT Learning Management System⁵⁰, University of Dar es Salaam Learning Management System⁵¹, etc.), e-Libraries (IAA e-Library⁵², University of Dar es Salaam Electronic Resources⁵³, Sokoine National Agricultural e-Library⁵⁴, etc.). However, they are not integrated, universities collect education data independently. There is also a Selfform Platform⁵⁵ which allows students to indicate their preferred colleges and schools.

Data Management and Infrastructure

In 2015, the USD 94 million investment in constructing a government data centre was announced.⁵⁶ Huawei Tanzania provided advisory support to the project which was completed in 2016. The data centre is managed by Tanzania

Telecommunication Company Limited (TTCL). However, the project met some challenges, including lack of clients. In 2017, the Minister for Works, Transport and Communications directed public institutions to cancel their own data centre development initiatives and use the existing government data centre.⁵⁷ There is also Zanzibar National Data Centre managed by the Zanzibar ICT Infrastructure Agency⁵⁸. Further development of the shared data centre infrastructure for public institutions is among the targets to achieve by 2026.

Other Services

Among the e-Government solutions to be mentioned are: the Tanzania Custom Integrated System⁵⁹, National e-Procurement System⁶⁰, Electronic Tax Stamps for excisable goods, and Recruitment Portal⁶¹ (citizens can apply for a job, but there are only about 60 available job vacancies). There are also sector-specific e-services like Mining Cadastre Portal⁶² and Madini App which allows access to information on mineral markets, licences in Tanzania.

49 Universities Information Management System (UIMS). URL:<https://uims.tcu.go.tz>

50 OUT Learning Management System. URL: <https://elms.out.ac.tz>

51 University of Dar es Salaam Learning Management System. URL:<https://lms.udsm.ac.tz/login/index.php>

52 IAA e-Library. URL: <http://library.iaa.ac.tz/>

53 University of Dar es Salaam Electronic Resources. URL:<https://sites.google.com/site/udsmvirtuallibrary/>

54 Sokoine National Agricultural e-Library. URL: <https://www.lib.sua.ac.tz/index.php/services>

55 Selfform Platform. URL: <https://selfform.tamisemi.go.tz/Account/Login>

56 SKYSCRAPER CITY, Dar es Salaam Kijitonyama \$94M National Data Center| U/C. 2015. URL:<https://www.skyscrapercity.com/threads/dar-es-salaam-kijitonyama-94m-national-data-center-u-c.1829633/>

57 DCD. Tanzania's largest data center is struggling to find customers. URL:<https://www.datacenterdynamics.com/en/news/tanzanias-largest-data-center-is-struggling-to-find-customers/>

58 Zanzibar ICT Infrastructure Agency. URL: <https://zictia.go.tz/>

59 Tanzania Custom Integrated System. URL: <https://customs.tra.go.tz>

60 National e-Procurement System. URL: <https://www.taneps.go.tz/epps/home.do>

61 Public Service Recruitment Secretariat. Recruitment Portal. URL: <https://portal.ajira.go.tz/>

62 Mining Cadastre Portal. URL: <https://portal.madini.go.tz>



The screenshot displays the Tanzania National e-Procurement System (TANePS) interface. The header includes the TANePS logo, the system name, and navigation links for Homepage, About, User Guides, Help, and Contact Us. The current time is 14:52:12 EAT. The main content area shows a search results table with 10 entries. The left sidebar contains navigation options for Log In, Information, and various procurement-related actions.

Log In

- Log In
- Forgot your password?
- Register as a Supplier

Information

- General Procurement Notices
- Current Tenders
- Awarded Contracts
- Opened Bid Details
- Public Notice
- Supplier Training Videos
- User Guides
- Statistics
- Calendar
- UNSPSC Codes

Simple search

Search Results

#	Tender No.	PE	Info	Bids Submission Deadline	Procedure	Status
1	PA/157/2022-23/G/28	Gas Company Tanzania Limited	1	19/07/2023 11:00:00	National Competitive Tendering	Bid Submission
2	PA/157/2022-23/G/51-1	Gas Company Tanzania Limited	1	19/07/2023 11:00:00	National Competitive Tendering	Bid Submission
3	AE-102/2022-2023/MNR/W/15	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation and Agency - Manyara	1	14/07/2023 15:00:00	National Competitive Tendering	Bid Submission
4	ME-024/2022-23/HQ/C/24 (TZ-MOEST-356844-CS-INDV)	Ministry of Education Science and Technology	1	14/07/2023 14:00:00	Individual Consultant Selection	Bid Submission
5	ME-024/2022-23/HQ/C/23 (TZ-MOEST-356849-CS-INDV)	Ministry of Education Science and Technology	1	14/07/2023 14:00:00	Individual Consultant Selection	Bid Submission
6	ME-024/2022-23/HQ/C/19 (TZ-MOEST-356847-CS-INDV)	Ministry of Education Science and Technology	1	14/07/2023 14:00:00	Individual Consultant Selection	Bid Submission
7	ME-024/2022-23/HQ/C/18 (TZ-MOEST-356840-CS-INDV)	Ministry of Education Science and Technology	1	14/07/2023 14:00:00	Individual Consultant Selection	Bid Submission
8	ME-024/2022-23/HQ/C/17 (TZ-MOEST-356841-CS-INDV)	Ministry of Education Science and Technology	1	14/07/2023 14:00:00	Individual Consultant Selection	Bid Submission
9	ME-024/2022-23/HQ/C/16 (TZ-MOEST-356837-CS-INDV)	Ministry of Education Science and Technology	1	14/07/2023 14:00:00	Individual Consultant Selection	Bid Submission
10	ME/007/2022-2023/HQ/NC/28	Ministry of Health	1	14/07/2023 10:00:00	National Competitive Tendering	Bid Submission

Source: Tanzania National e-Procurement System ⁶³

63 Tanzania National e-Procurement System. URL: <https://www.taneps.go.tz/epps/home.do>

