

THIS MEDIUM-SIZED East African country stretches from the Central African lakes in the west to the Indian Ocean in the east. This geographical positioning explains its ancient history as well as its early contact with external influences.

At Olduvai Gorge in northern Tanzania some of the oldest human settlements and pre-human remains, as well as the longest continuous stone-tool record, have been unearthed. The Olduvai finds go back more than two million years. On the coast, by the end of the first century AD, trading contacts existed with Arabia and possibly India as well. Well before that time, the indigenous population of scattered Khoisan communities were joined by Caucasoid peoples migrating southwards from Ethiopia, while the Bantu immigrants from West Africa began to arrive about 500 to 1 000 years later. They brought the iron-smelting technology with them and slowly absorbed the Khoisan and Caucasoid strains, while at the same time intermingling with Arab traders along the coast and, of course, on the island of Zanzibar. A result of these complex and extended interactions was the development of Swahili, essentially a Bantu language and now the lingua franca of Tanzania. The extent of its use is one of the reasons for Tanzania's relative post-independence social stability.

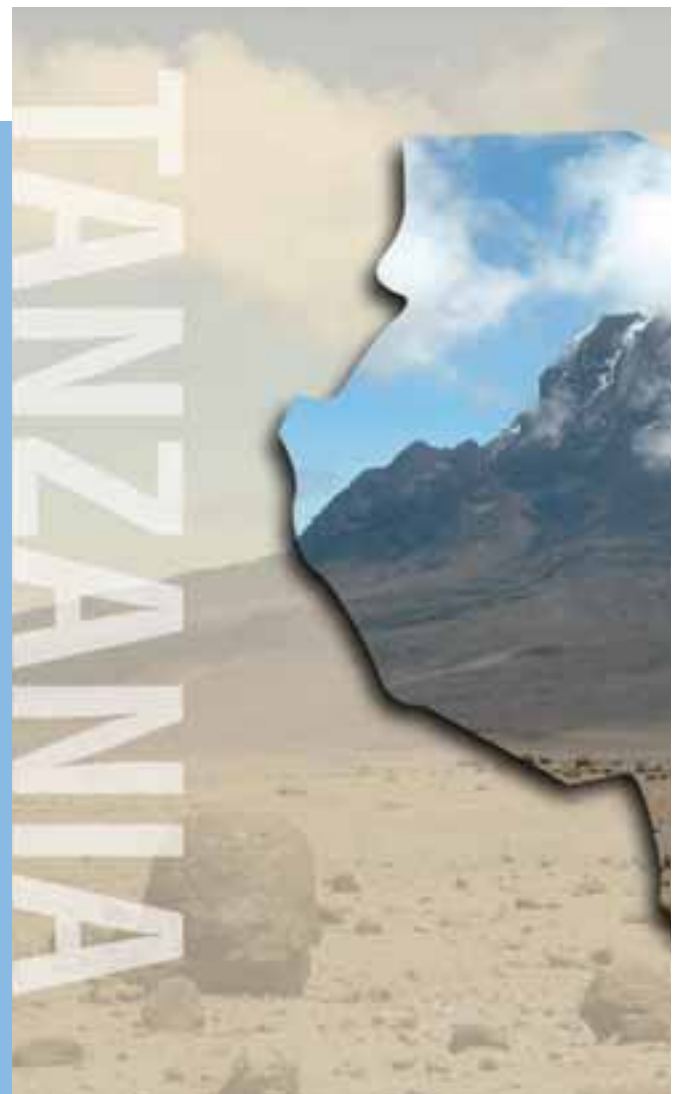
The first Europeans to arrive, early in the 16th century, were the Portuguese. They competed violently with the Arab traders, and by 1525 had subdued the entire coast. They stayed in control for 200 years, and then were gradually pushed out by Arabs from Oman.

Germany became the first colonial power to control the region. Its presence was short-lived, however, and after World War 1 the British took over what had become known as Tanganyika. Throughout this colonial period indigenous resistance had persisted, and by 1954 Julius Nyerere (a school teacher and one of only two Tanganyikans who had been educated to university level) launched the country's first political party. Britain was sympathetic to the urge for self-rule, and within seven years Nyerere had become president of an independent United Republic of Tanganyika. Meanwhile, a revolution had taken place in Zanzibar against the newly installed constitutional monarchy under a Sultan. Thousands died, and the monarchy was overturned. In April 1964 Tanganyika united with Zanzibar to form what ultimately became the United Republic of Tanzania.

Post-uhuru Tanzania became the home of Nyerere's great experiment with African socialism. The experiment did not succeed, largely due to inefficiency, unsatisfactory economic management and resistance from the rural peasantry who generally resented being moved into closer settlements known as ujamaa villages. By 1985 the country was on its knees, in debt, and facing huge urbanisation problems as people streamed out of the rural settlements that no longer offered any hope of a reasonable livelihood. At this time, it was not unusual for the wives of university professors to sell vegetables on the streets in an effort to keep body and soul together.

Tanzania's socialist government reluctantly agreed to accept loans from the International Monetary Fund – which were tied to 'structural adjustment' programmes. These included the deregulation of the financial and agricultural markets; and the country's essential social services were mauled. Education and health, however modest these systems may have been under the previous socialist model, were severely reduced by the cuts in spending demanded by the IMF.

Through the late 1980s and early 1990s, Tanzania's economy grew modestly, although at the same time poverty indicators increased. Today, although the nominal per capita GDP remains at \$428, the prospects for development look more promising, not least because the primary and secondary school systems have been improved: and so the country's higher education system is expanding accordingly.



KEY COUNTRY CONTEXT STATISTICS

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Population: | 38.524 million (2006) |
| GDP: | US\$332 (2006) per capita |
| Human Development Index (HDI): | 0.467 |
| Unemployment levels: | 12.7% (2000/01) |
| Key economic sectors: | Mining, Agriculture, Manufacturing, Tourism |
| Principal Exports: | Coffee, Cotton, Manufactures, Cashew Nuts, Minerals |
| HIV and Aids prevalence: | 6.24% (2007 estimate) |
| Gross Primary Enrolment Ratio: | 110 (2006) |
| Gross Secondary Enrolment Ratio: | 6 (1999) |
| Gross Tertiary Enrolment Ratio: | 1 (2002) |

Source: Country context data was obtained from a variety of sources: (CIA, 2008; SADC, 2008; UNAIDS, 2008; UNDP, 2008; UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2006)



POLICY CONTEXT

In Tanzania, education is treated as a strategic agent for mindset transformation and for the creation of a well-educated nation, sufficiently equipped with the knowledge needed to competently and competitively solve the development challenges facing the nation. This notion has been incorporated into Tanzania Vision 2025, which sets the overall strategic direction for development of the country. The Draft Education and Training Sector Development Programme (ESDP) 2008-2017 sets out a vision for the education sector. It defines objectives and principles to guide management and dialogue structures, outcome areas, monitoring and evaluation, financing and investment choices, teachers and teacher management, language learning and capacity development (SARUA 2008 – MRCI report).

At primary level Tanzania has implemented the second phase of the Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP) 2007-2011, which aims to support the country's intention to achieve universal basic education and improve primary school education. The *Secondary Education Development Programme (SEDP)* aims to improve access to and quality of secondary education so that it can accommodate the majority of learners from primary education who qualify (SARUA 2008 – MRCI report).

The Higher Education Policy (1998) has its major thrusts as follows: creation of a higher education council for accreditation purposes; dramatic expansion of enrolments; institutionalisation of cost sharing; correcting the gender imbalances in enrolments; improving female participation rates in science, mathematics and technology; encouraging the establishment of private institutions; improving the funding of higher education, being responsive to market demands in the enterprise training; increasing autonomy of institutions of higher learning; improving co-ordination and rationalisation of programmes and sizes; and promoting of co-operation among institutions of higher learning. This policy is currently under review through a process of consultation, and the revised policy is expected to be released in 2009.

NATIONAL LEVEL OVERVIEW

In the United Republic of Tanzania, primary education lasts for seven years from age 7 to 14 – culminating in the Primary School Leaving Certificate. This is mainly used for selecting pupils to advance to secondary school. Secondary education is divided into six forms. Lower secondary school incorporates Forms I to IV (from ages 14 to 18) and ends in a national examination. Pupils that pass graduate with a Certificate of Secondary Education (CSE) – or 'O' levels. Pupils who do not continue to the next level, upper secondary, may continue their studies at technical colleges in certificate and diploma-level training. Upper secondary school incorporates Forms V to VI (ages 18 to 20) and ends with a national examination, those passing achieve the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education (ACSE), which secures access to higher education. Some secondary schools have a technical orientation (International Association of Universities [IAU] World Higher Education Database, 2006).

There are eight publicly funded universities in Tanzania.

| HIGHER EDUCATION LEGISLATION | BRIEF DESCRIPTION |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| No information available | |

| LIST OF STATUTORY BODIES IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR | BRIEF DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|
| Tanzanian Education Authority (TEA) | This agency provides development grants and loans to institutions, assists institutions to purchase equipment, and conducts pre-entry programmes for girls. |
| Tanzanian Commission for Universities (TCU) | The commission provides quality control on programmes offered, accredits HEIs, and co-ordinates student admissions. |
| Higher Education Students Loan Board (HESLB) | The board issues loans to needy and eligible students, as well as recovering loans from debtors once their studies are complete. |
| National Council for Technical Education (NACTE) | Performs a similar function to TCU, but for HEIs that are not universities. |

| FUNDING DATA | |
|---|-----------------|
| Public Expenditure on Education as a % of Gross National Income (GNI) | 2.2% |
| % Education budget allocated to higher education | 21.9% (2006/07) |
| Loan/Grant scheme in place | Yes |

Source: SARUA (2008) – 'Towards a Common Future: Higher Education in the SADC Region'

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

| KEY INDICATORS | INDICATORS FOR TANZANIA |
|--|--|
| R&D Intensity [The ratio of Gross expenditure on R&D (GERD) to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)] | 0.35% |
| ISI Output (Number of papers published in the 7500+ journals of the ISI Web of Science) | 1990-1995: 1132 1996-2001:1435 2002-2007: 2248 |

Source: SARUA (2008) – CREST report

LIST OF PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES IN TANZANIA

| UNIVERSITIES IN TANZANIA | WEBSITE |
|--|---|
| Ardhi University | http://www.aru.ac.tz |
| Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS) | www.muhas.ac.tz |
| Mzumbe University | http://www.mzumbe.ac.tz |
| Open University of Tanzania | http://www.out.ac.tz |
| Sokoine University of Agriculture | www.suanet.ac.tz |
| State University of Zanzibar | http://www.suza.ac.tz/ |
| University of Dar es Salaam | www.udsm.ac.tz |
| University of Dodoma | http://www.udom.ac.tz |



ARDHI UNIVERSITY

THIS SPECIALIST university is one of Tanzania's new autonomous universities established to cope with increased demand for higher education and to deliberately align with the country's development goals. Its speciality is expressed by its two faculties: one dealing with Architecture and Planning, the other with Lands and Environmental Engineering.

The roots of Ardhi University, which is situated on Observation Hill in Dar es Salaam, can be traced back to pre-independence days when a Surveying Training School offering technician certificate courses in land surveying was established in the capital. In 1974, the name was changed to Ardhi Institute and its range of courses expanded to include 'building design' and 'building economics'. In the early 1980s, the 'public health engineering' course (later renamed 'environmental engineering') was introduced. In 1996 the Ardhi Institute became a constituent college of the University of Dar es Salaam, and ten years later was granted autonomy as Ardhi University. During the decade of association

with the University of Dar es Salaam, the Ardhi Institute grew dramatically: the number of academic programmes on offer increased from six to 39, while the number of students grew from 400 to 1 400.

Today, academic activities at the university are generated in six schools: Architecture and Design; Construction Economics and Management; Geospatial Sciences and Technology; Real Estates Studies; Urban and Regional Planning; and Environmental Sciences and Technology. The number of academic staff with doctoral degrees has increased from three in 1996 to 43 in 2008.

Research is not being neglected. In 1979, the Centre for Housing Studies was established as joint project between the governments of Tanzania and the Netherlands. The centre has now grown into the Institute of Human Settlement Studies, which is involved in enhancing knowledge and practical skills related to the 'regularisation of informal settlements' with which Dar es Salaam is plentifully endowed.

FACTS AND FIGURES AT A GLANCE⁸⁶

Ardhi University has enrolled 1,602 students in the 2007/2008 academic year, all of whom all full-time students. Of these, 1,569 are from Tanzania, 28 from other SADC countries, and five from international countries outside the SADC Region. Given the specialized focus of the institution, all students are enrolled in the Science, Engineering, and Technology Field of Study, broken down as follows:

TABLE 1 ARDHI UNIVERSITY: SUMMARY OF ENROLMENT NUMBERS (ACTUAL DATA, 2007/2008)

| MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY | TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS (HEADCOUNT) | NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED PER LEVEL OF STUDY | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | UNDER-GRADUATE DEGREE / DIPLOMA | POST-GRADUATE DEGREE / DIPLOMA | MASTERS DEGREE | DOCTORAL DEGREE |
| Science, Engineering & Technology | 1,602 | 1,487 | 21 | 87 | 7 |
| TOTALS | 1,602 | 1,487 | 21 | 87 | 7 |

Source: Ardhi University questionnaire response

TABLE 2 ARDHI UNIVERSITY : ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH STAFF (ACTUAL DATA, 2007)

| MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY | TOTAL NUMBER (HEADCOUNT) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Science, Engineering & Technology | 174 |
| TOTALS | 174 |

Source: Ardhi University questionnaire response

Contact Details: URL: <http://www.aru.ac.tz/>, Postal Address: P. O. Box 35176 Dar Es Salaam Tanzania, Telephone: (+255-22) – 2771272 (+255-22) – 2775004, (+255-22) - 2772291/2

⁸⁶ All data presented in this section is headcount data.



MUHIMBILI UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH AND ALLIED SCIENCES

MUHIMBILI UNIVERSITY of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS) has its roots in the Dar es Salaam School of Medicine that was established in 1963. Between 1968 and 2007, the institution went through various structural and functional changes. In 1991, the then faculty of medicine at the University of Dar es Salaam was upgraded to a constituent college, and in January 2007, the college transformed into a fully-fledged university (MUHAS).

MUHAS has five schools, two institutes and seven directorates. Enrolment stands at 2 211 students who in 2008/09 were involved in ten diploma, 13 undergraduate and 48 postgraduate programmes. The schools are those of Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Nursing, Public Health and Social Sciences. There are two institutes: one for Allied Health Sciences and the other for Traditional Medicine. The directorates are Undergraduate Education, Postgraduate Studies, Research and Publication, Continuing Education and Professional Development, Information and Communication Technology, Library Services and the Directorate of Planning and Development.

Currently the university is located in downtown Dar es Salaam adjacent to the Muhimbili National Hospital. Recently, MUHAS has acquired 1 539 hectares of prime land 25 kilometres from the city centre to establish a second campus attached to a new university teaching hospital. Construction is expected to start early in 2010.

MUHAS is the only public university in Tanzania offering degree programmes in medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, nursing, environmental health sciences and public health, and contributes 70 percent of university-educated human resources for the country's health services.

In the implementation of its core functions of teaching, research and service to the public, the university has maintained and developed local and international links involving student and faculty exchange, faculty development, continuing education and professional development, as well as joint research activities. MUHAS has 25 major links and 72 research projects and programmes.

FACTS AND FIGURES AT A GLANCE⁸⁷

Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences enrolled 2,212 students in the 2008/2009 academic year, all of whom were full-time students. Given the specialised focus of the institution, all students were enrolled in the Health Sciences field of study, broken down as follows:

TABLE 1 MUHIMBILI UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH AND ALLIED SCIENCES: SUMMARY OF ENROLMENT NUMBERS (ACTUAL DATA, 2007/2008)

| MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY | TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS (HEADCOUNT) | NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED PER LEVEL OF STUDY | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | UNDER-GRADUATE DEGREE / DIPLOMA | POST-GRADUATE DEGREE / DIPLOMA | MASTERS DEGREE | DOCTORAL DEGREE |
| Health Sciences | 2,212 | 2,044 | 0 | 168 | 9 |
| TOTALS | 2,212 | 2,044 | 0 | 168 | 9 |

Source: Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences questionnaire response

TABLE 2 MUHIMBILI UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH AND ALLIED SCIENCES: ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH STAFF (ACTUAL DATA, 2008/2009)⁸⁷

| MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY | TOTAL NUMBER (HEADCOUNT) |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Health Sciences | 244 |
| TOTALS | 244 |

Source: Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences questionnaire response

Contact Details: URL: www.muhas.ac.tz, Postal Address: P.O. Box 65001, Dar es Salaam, Telephone: (+255-022) 2150465

⁸⁷ All data presented in this section is headcount data.

MZUMBE UNIVERSITY

MZUMBE UNIVERSITY was the fourth public University to be established in Tanzania, after the University of Dar es Salaam, the Sekoine University of Agriculture, and the Open University of Tanzania. It's origins lie in the Institute of Development Management (IDM) which had existed since 1972 as one of the larger institutions of higher education in the country. In 2001, the institute was transformed into Mzumbe University.

The main campus is situated some 22 km southwest of the Morogoro town centre and about four kilometres off the Tanzania-Zambia highway. Morogoro is a large town about 200 km from Dar es Salaam. A satellite campus has been set up in Dar es Salaam and exclusively offers Masters programmes in business administration and public administration. Another satellite, around 700 km further along the Tanzania-Zambia highway, has been established at Mbeya where LLB and various law diploma programmes are offered.

The main campus offers all undergraduate and postgraduate programmes from the faculty headquarters there. The five

specialised faculties deal with: Commerce; Science and Technology; Social Sciences; Law; and Public Administration and Management. One of the university's institutes, the Institute of Development Studies, offers an MSc in development policy. The total of academic and research staff at all three campuses of Mzumbe University is 207, seventy percent of whom have masters or doctoral degrees – but only 11 publications from Mzumbe appeared in accredited journals, and nine research-based books were published.

The university has a total count of 400 computers spread across three laboratories, two of which are for student use and one for staff; and all three campuses are connected to the Internet via satellite dishes. The Netherlands and Norwegian governments have for the past 30 years (including support for the IDM) supplemented institutional spending on computer infrastructure.

There are plans in the pipeline to run distance-learning programmes, and to introduce a Mzumbe University MBA.

FACTS AND FIGURES AT A GLANCE⁸⁸

Out of a total student body of 3,474 contact students, the majority are enrolled at Mzumbe University as full-time students (3,323), while the remainder are part-time. Of the total, 3,470 students are national citizens and four are from outside of the SADC region.

TABLE 1 MZUMBE UNIVERSITY: SUMMARY OF ENROLMENT NUMBERS (ACTUAL DATA, 2006/2007)

| MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY | TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS (HEADCOUNT) | NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED PER LEVEL OF STUDY | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| | | UNDER-GRADUATE DEGREE/ DIPLOMA | POST-GRADUATE DEGREE/ DIPLOMA | MASTERS DEGREE | DOCTORAL DEGREE | OTHER QUALIFICATIONS (SHORT COURSES, CERTIFICATES ETC) |
| Science, Engineering & Technology | 157 | 147 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Business, Management & Law | 3,123 | 2,381 | 0 | 596 | 7 | 139 |
| Humanities and Social Sciences | 194 | 180 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 0 |
| TOTALS | 3,474 | 2,708 | 0 | 606 | 11 | 149 |

Source: Mzumbe University questionnaire response

TABLE 2 MZUMBE UNIVERSITY: ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH STAFF (ACTUAL DATA, 2007)

| MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY | TOTAL NUMBER (HEADCOUNT) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Science, Engineering & Technology | 20 |
| Business, Management & Law | 150 |
| Humanities and Social Sciences | 37 |
| TOTALS | 207 |

Source: Mzumbe University questionnaire response

Contact Details: URL: <http://www.mzumbe.ac.tz>, Postal Address: P.O. Box 1 Mzumbe, Tanzania, Telephone: (+255 023) 260 4380-4

⁸⁸ All data presented in this section is headcount data.

OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

PROVIDING AFFORDABLE quality education through various distance-learning media is the main focus of this university. Established in 1992, the institution became operational a year later. Following re-accreditation in 2006, the current Open University of Tanzania Charter came into effect in 2007.

Realising that important markets for its educational programmes are to be found in neighbouring African countries as well as in Tanzania itself, the university, which has its headquarters in Dar es Salaam, has established a total of 27 regional centres throughout the country (including Zanzibar), but significantly in towns close to Tanzania's international borders.

Strategic regional centres exist in Arusha and Moshi in northern Tanzania to serve students in Kenya; in Mwanza and Kageya on the southern shores of Lake Victoria to serve students in Uganda; in Bukoba on the western shores of the lake to cater for students from Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda; in Mbeya in the southwest to cater for students from Zambia; and in Mtwara on the southeastern coast to attract students

from northern Mozambique and the Indian Ocean islands. Currently, the majority of students still come from Tanzania, with a few hundred coming from Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Congo.

Courses are offered through the following faculties: Arts and Social Sciences; Education; Science, Technology and Environmental Studies; Law; Business Management; and through two institutes, one of Continuing Education and another devoted to Educational Technology. Approximately 22 000 undergraduate students are currently enrolled, with 4 164 postgraduate students, the majority of whom are engaged in Masters programmes.

The delivery of programmes is via a variety of means: print media, telecasting, postal communication, and increasingly, thanks to funding and technical support from Sweden, via e-learning and other computer-based technologies. Each regional centre provides facilities for seminars, face-to-face contact programmes, mini-libraries, PC labs and student support.

FACTS AND FIGURES AT A GLANCE⁸⁹

Due to the nature of the Open University system, all 5,176 students admitted per annum are distance students, (actual data, 2006). These students are spread as follows:

TABLE 1 OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA: SUMMARY OF ANNUAL ENROLMENT NUMBERS (ACTUAL DATA, 2006)

| MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY | TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS (HEADCOUNT) | NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED PER LEVEL OF STUDY | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | UNDER-GRADUATE DEGREE / DIPLOMA | POST-GRADUATE DEGREE / DIPLOMA | MASTERS DEGREE | DOCTORAL DEGREE |
| Science, Engineering & Technology | 416 | 415 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Business, Management & Law | 1,497 | 1,106 | 34 | 357 | 0 |
| Humanities and Social Sciences | 2,068 | 1,946 | 66 | 53 | 3 |
| Other (Institute of Continuing Education) | 1,195 | 1,195 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTALS | 5,176 | 4,662 | 100 | 411 | 3 |

Source: Open University of Tanzania questionnaire response

TABLE 2 OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA: ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH STAFF (ACTUAL DATA, 2007)

| MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY | TOTAL NUMBER (HEADCOUNT) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Science, Engineering & Technology | 55 |
| Business, Management & Law | 42 |
| Humanities and Social Sciences | 109 |
| TOTALS | 206 |

Source: Open University of Tanzania questionnaire response

Contact Details: URL: www.out.ac.tz, Address: Off Kawawa Road, Kinondoni Municipality, P.O. Box 23409, Dar es Salaam, Telephone: (+255) 222 668 992

⁸⁹ All data presented in this section is headcount data.



SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE

RESEARCH IS high on the agenda of Tanzania's Sokoine University of Agriculture – not surprising since the motto of the university is 'Management of natural resources for sustainable development and poverty alleviation'. The institution's stated mission in this regard is to look in particular at land-use issues, crop and livestock production, fisheries, natural resources, as well as mechanised agricultural technology; and then to integrate the results of the research both into training programmes and into the country's agricultural extension services.

To achieve these goals, the university has well over 200 academics and research staff trained to doctoral level (out of a total academic staff in 2008 of 333) in all fields of agriculture, forestry and veterinary medicine. These specialists operate at the interface of the nearly 50 signed agreements on research collaboration with research institutions both in Tanzania and in countries like Kenya, Uganda, Denmark and Norway.

Sokoine University of Agriculture is based outside

Morogoro (200 km west of Dar es Salaam) on the first slopes of the Aluguru Mountains that lie to the east of the Tanzania/Zambia highway. There are three satellite campuses: one in Morogoro itself, another up north in Arusha, and the third in Lushoto (around 300 km north of Dar es Salaam). There is also a constituent college in Moshi that is attached to the university.

Created as an independent institution out of the agricultural faculty at the University of Dar es Salaam in 1984, the university now has four faculties of its own. The faculties are: Agriculture; Forestry and Nature Conservation; Veterinary Medicine; and Science; and each offers undergraduate and postgraduate programmes to doctoral level. Two institutes – of Continuing Education and of Development Studies – complement the work of the faculties. The university also houses the National Agricultural Library, as well as a Centre for Sustainable Rural Development and the Pest Management Centre.

FACTS AND FIGURES AT A GLANCE⁹⁰

In 2007-2008, the university had a student population of 2,856, of whom two were part-time students. Of these students, ten were students from SADC countries other than Tanzania, while ten were international students from countries outside of the SADC region. Given the specialised focus of the institution, all students are enrolled in an Agriculture field of study, broken down as follows:

TABLE 1 SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE: SUMMARY OF ENROLMENT NUMBERS (ACTUAL DATA, 2007/2008)

| MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY | TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS (HEADCOUNT) | NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED PER LEVEL OF STUDY | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | UNDER-GRADUATE DEGREE / DIPLOMA | POST-GRADUATE DEGREE / DIPLOMA | MASTERS DEGREE | DOCTORAL DEGREE |
| Agriculture | 2,856 | 2,217 | 0 | 584 | 55 |
| TOTALS | 2,856 | 2,217 | 0 | 584 | 55 |

Source: Sokoine University of Agriculture questionnaire response

TABLE 2 SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE: ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH STAFF (ACTUAL DATA, 2007/2008)

| MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY | TOTAL NUMBER (HEADCOUNT) |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Agriculture | 333 |
| TOTALS | 333 |

Source: Sokoine University of Agriculture questionnaire response

Contact Details: URL: www.suanet.ac.tz, Postal Address: P.O.Box 3000 Chuo Kikuu, Morogoro, Tanzania, Telephone: (+255 023) 260 3511-4

⁹⁰ All data presented in this section is headcount data.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF ZANZIBAR

THE VISION of this university, which was established in 1999 and became operational in September 2001, is to create a centre of excellence catering to the academic needs of Zanzibar in particular and Tanzania in general, and also to assist with the development of the East African region. The university is housed in the heart of Zanzibar's historic Stone Town. One of the university buildings used formerly to be the home of the Civil Service Training Institute of the Zanzibar Government. The university's library dates back to 1979 and serves 750 students and staff, as well as some outside users. Currently, the university provides its academic programmes through the Institute of Kiswahili and Foreign Languages; the Institute of Continuing Education; and the School of Education, Arts and Sciences.

Through the first-mentioned institute, students have for a number of years been taught Kiswahili, Arabic, English, Spanish, Portuguese, French and German at certificate and diploma levels. More recently, Kiswahili is being taught to degree level, and the teaching of English has been moved to

the School of Education, Arts and Sciences. This school provides courses leading to BA Ed degrees, BSc Ed degrees, and a Bachelor of Computer science qualification. The university states that these degrees 'will provide teachers and computer specialists that are badly needed for the development of Zanzibar and Tanzania'.

The Institute of Continuing Education offers training opportunities to a wide audience-including the general public, professionals and non-professionals and business people-to improve their knowledge and working skills, for example via a special computer networking course for professionals. The institute also conducts courses for school learners wishing to sit for the country's National Certificate Examinations.

Two further institutes are planned for the State University of Zanzibar: the Institute of Marine and Environmental Studies, entirely appropriate for an island institution; and an Institute of Policy Studies and Research.

Contact Details: URL: www.suza.ac.tz, Postal Address: P O Box 146, Zanzibar, Tanzania, Telephone: 255-24-223 4063, Fax: 255-24-223 3337
Email: registrar@suza.ac.tz



UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM

THIS UNIVERSITY, Tanzania's oldest, began life in 1961 as an affiliate college of the University of London. It had only one faculty – Law – with 14 students. In 1963 it was merged with Makerere University College in Kampala (Uganda) and Nairobi University College in Kenya to form the University of East Africa. Then in 1970, the University of East Africa was unbundled and the University of Dar es Salaam became independent and autonomous.

Since inception (in 1961) the institution has shown steady growth, both in student numbers and academic programmes. Today, the university has five campuses in and around the city of Dar es Salaam and operates academically through ten faculties, some of which are exclusive to specific campuses. For example, the College of Engineering and Technology campus houses the faculties of Mechanical and Chemical Engineering, Electrical and Computer Systems Engineering, as well as Civil Engineering and the Built Environment. The Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

is active in the Mkwawa University College of Education campus and also in the Dar es Salaam University College of Education.

The main campus, situated on a rolling hillside 13 km to the west of downtown Dar es Salaam, is home to the basic faculties of Education, Arts and Social Science, and Science, which are also active on the other campuses. In addition, four specialist faculties – Informatics and Virtual Education; Law; Commerce and Management; and Aquatic Science and Technology – have been established there. The Institute of Journalism and Mass Communication provides the university with its fifth campus.

Academic and research staff on all campuses total over 1 300, with 80 percent holding doctoral degrees, but with less than a quarter of them women. Research output in 2006/07 amounted to 353 publications in accredited journals (more than 80 percent in international journals) and the publication of 22 books.

FACTS AND FIGURES AT A GLANCE⁹¹

The University of Dar es Salaam has a total of 18,100 students, the majority of whom are full-time students. There are no distance students and only 115 students study part-time. The majority (17,916) are national citizens and the remainder (184) are international students from outside of the SADC region.

TABLE 1 UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM: SUMMARY OF ENROLMENT NUMBERS (ACTUAL DATA, 2006/2007)⁹²

| MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY | TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS (HEADCOUNT) | NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED PER LEVEL OF STUDY | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| | | UNDER-GRADUATE DEGREE/ DIPLOMA | POST-GRADUATE DEGREE/ DIPLOMA | MASTERS DEGREE | DOCTORAL DEGREE | OTHER QUALIFICATIONS (SHORT COURSES, CERTIFICATES ETC) |
| Science, Engineering & Technology | 3,307 | 3,037 | 48 | 788 | 4 | 0 |
| Business, Management & Law | 3,432 | 2,834 | 6 | 1,102 | 6 | 598 |
| Humanities and Social Sciences | 4,556 | 4,556 | 6 | 615 | 5 | 0 |
| Health Sciences | 1,779 | 1,779 | 12 | 113 | 3 | 0 |
| Other (Architecture, Land Use, Planning, and Management) | 1,261 | 1,261 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other (Occasional College of Education) | 3,765 | 3,765 | 10 | 286 | 3 | 0 |
| TOTALS | 18,100 | 17,232 | 82 | 2,904 | 21 | 0 |

Source: University of Dar es Salaam questionnaire response

TABLE 2 UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM: ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH STAFF (ACTUAL DATA, 2006/2007)

| MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY | TOTAL NUMBER (HEADCOUNT) |
|--|--------------------------|
| Science, Engineering & Technology | 317 |
| Business, Management & Law | 92 |
| Humanities and Social Sciences | 374 |
| Health Sciences | 217 |
| Other (Architecture, Land Use, Planning, and Management) | 156 |
| Other (Occasional College of Education) | 167 |
| TOTALS | 1,323 |

Source: University of Dar es Salaam questionnaire response

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⁹¹ All data presented in this section is headcount data.

⁹² Note that all data has been supplied by the University of Dar es Salaam, even though there are discrepancies.



UNIVERSITY OF DODOMA

TO HELP to cope with the insatiable demand for higher education in a country where primary and secondary schooling has been significantly improved, a large new university is planned for Tanzania. In line with the country's National Development Vision 2025, the University of Dodoma, when fully operational, will be able to enrol 40 000 students in a variety of academic disciplines. This is more than double the present size of the University of Dar es Salaam. However, the university at Dodoma is currently a work in progress.

Building is ongoing on a giant campus of approximately 6 000 hectares near Dodoma, a regional centre about 400 km due west of Dar es Salaam. Teaching began in 2007 when just over 1 000 students enrolled for programmes offered in the schools of Humanities, and Social Sciences, as well as the colleges of Education, and Informatics and Virtual Education. Schools of Life Sciences, and Health and Allied Sciences were launched in 2008.

In June 2007, the government approved 97 academic

staff positions, which were rapidly filled. Females constitute just over 30 percent of the appointments made. The majority of the lecturers are assistant lecturers and tutorial assistants. The latter positions are held by people with undergraduate qualifications only, but they are expected to embark upon a masters programme as soon as possible. Once a Masters has been achieved, they are automatically appointed as assistant lecturers and are officially allowed to teach, while at the same time they are also expected to study further at doctoral level to enhance their qualifications and advance their careers.

In this way, Odoma's teaching staff will grow along with the university's physical infrastructure. It also means that at the moment more than 70% of academic staff is under-qualified, and the university is trying to find assistance to support its staff development agenda.

FACTS AND FIGURES AT A GLANCE⁹³

Of about 1,100 students enrolled at UDOM in 2007/2008, more than half are from the School of Social Sciences (University of Dodoma, 2008b). Students have enrolled during 2007/2008 in programmes in the School of Humanities, School of Social Sciences, College of Education, and College of Informatics and Virtual Education.

In June 2007, the government approved a total of 97 positions for academic staff. Although the total number of academic staff seems to be optimal in relation to the total student enrolment for the academic year 2007/08, the percentage distribution across the academic ranks and disciplines is skewed. Female staff members constitute about 31 percent of the total. Of these staff, 18 are in the School of Humanities (University of Dodoma, 2008c) and 37 in the School of Social Sciences (University of Dodoma, 2008b).