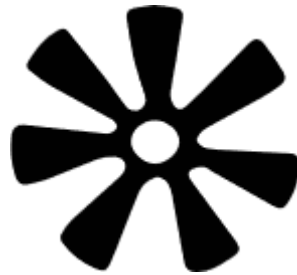


# Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

## Tanzania

### Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Tanzania was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – 28 February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see [www.africaknows.eu](http://www.africaknows.eu).



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to [dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl)

### Highlights

- 1 Tanzania's population has increased from 10.1 million in 1960, via 25.2 million in 1990 and 59.7 million in 2020.
- 2 The literacy rate has increased a lot and currently is 83% for adult men and 73% for adult women. Mean Years of Schooling increased from 3.4 years in 1990 to 6.0 years in 2018.
- 3 The education index has increased from .273 in 1990 to .423 in 2018.
- 4 Net primary school enrolment is 81% and net secondary school enrolment 27%. Expected years of schooling increased from 6.4 years in 1990 to 11.7 years in 2010, but deteriorated to 11.3 years in 2018 and that deterioration happened almost everywhere.
- 5 Regional inequality is quite high in Tanzania and between 1990 and 2000 increased considerably as a result of the adoption of neo-liberal policies after the decades of socialist, egalitarian policies. Afterwards there was some improvement. The best education regions were Kilimanjaro, Dar es Salaam and particularly parts of Zanzibar. The worst education region is Tabora.
- 6 The gross tertiary enrolment rate is ca 4%, and there are 200,000 students in Tanzania's higher education institutes. There are also 7,000 Tanzanian students abroad.
- 7 Tanzania was a slow started of higher education. In 1980 the number of public universities started to grow and from 1995 onwards the private institutes. Currently there are 26 public tertiary knowledge institutions and 33 private ones. Many of those are in Dar es Salaam.

- 8 We have also included a list of eight think tanks and research institutes outside the universities (most of those in Dar es Salaam), as well as 23 museums, spread over the country.

## Part 1: The Story

### Tanzania's demographic and education development

Tanzania, officially the United Republic of Tanzania, is located in East Africa, bordered by Uganda, Kenya, Comoro Islands, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda, Burundi and DR Congo.

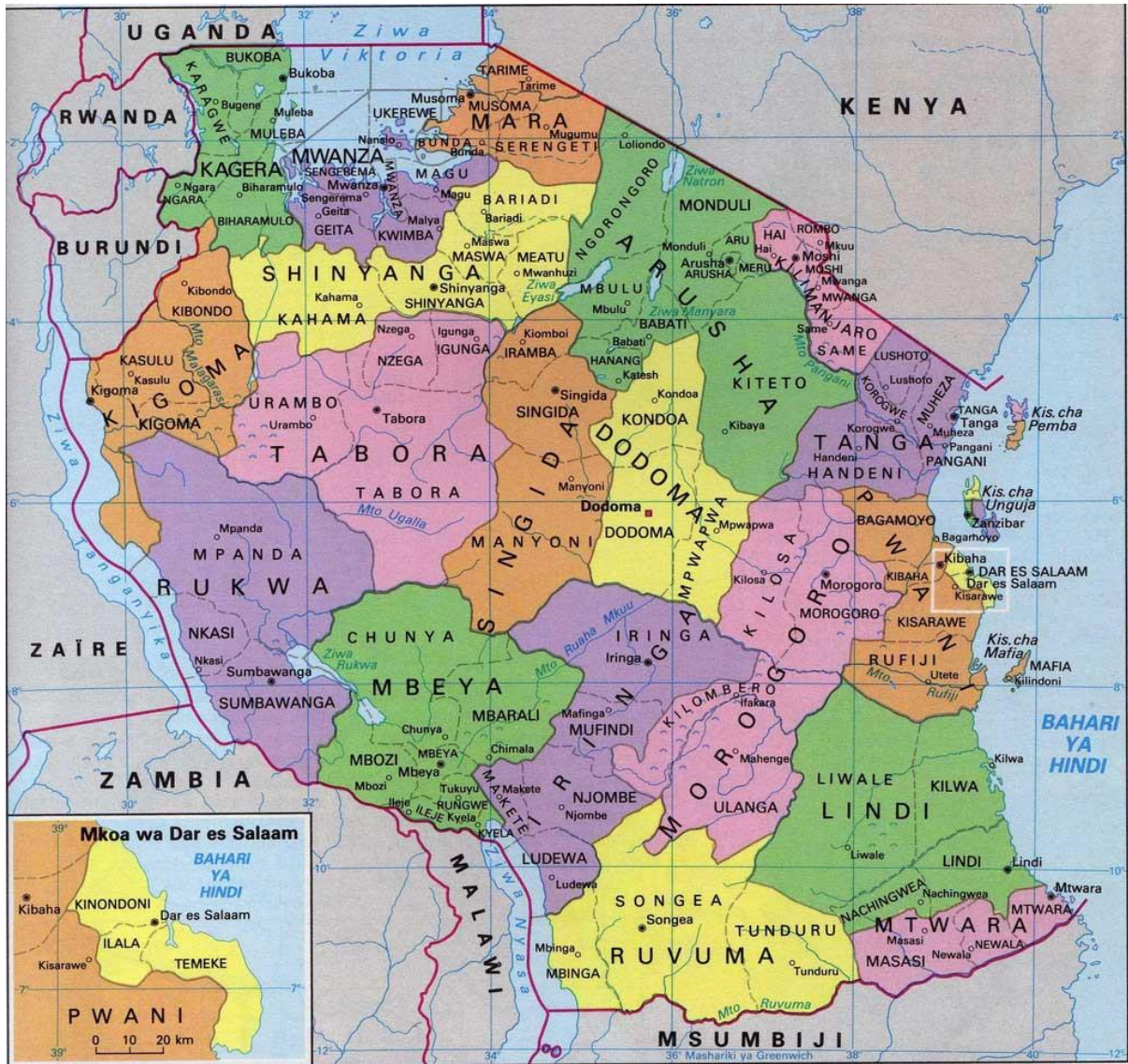
In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the mainland of Tanzania came under German rule (German East Africa). After the first world war, Tanzania became a British colony under the name of Tanganyika, while the Zanzibar Archipelago remained a separate colonial jurisdiction. The country became independent in 1961 and merged with the Zanzibar archipelago in 1964 to become the United Republic of Tanzania.

Tanzania's population increased from 10.1 million in 1960 to 59.7 million in mid-2020. In 1960, only 5.3% of the Tanzanian population lived in cities (only 528,498 people), while the urban population has increased to 37% or 22,113,353 million. Tanzania's largest city is Dar es Salaam, situated on the Indian Ocean coast. The capital is Dodoma, which is situated inland.

Tanzania's life expectancy increased from 42.9 years for males and 45.5 years for females in 1960 to 64.5 years for males and 68.3 years for females currently. The median age first decreased from 17.1 years in 1960 to 16.8 years in 1980 (lowest year). Since then, it started to increase and is presently 18 years. In 1960 an average woman gave birth to 6.8 live-born children. Since then, the fertility rate is decreasing and currently an average woman gives birth to 4.9 live-born children<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/tanzania-population/>



Source: [www.coffeehunter.com](http://www.coffeehunter.com)

### Literacy and enrolment

According to UNESCO in 2015 83% of all adult men and 73% of all adult women could read and write at levels that were being regarded as 'literate'. Of the youth (15-24 years old) 652,000 males and 765,000 females were regarded as illiterate in 2015. For the adult population as a whole these figures are 2.4 million for males and 3.9 million for females.

Tanzania's population of primary school age children (7-13 years) is about 11 million children<sup>2</sup>. Education is compulsory from age 7 to age 13 (7 years). Currently, 81% of the primary school age group attend primary school. Children with the age to attend secondary school (14-19) are 7.5 million. 27% are attending secondary school according to the latest figures (2018): females 27% and males lagging somewhat behind at 26%. Finally, 5 million people are in the age category to attend tertiary education (people between 20 and 24). Gross enrolment rates for tertiary education increased from 2% in 2010 to 4% in 2018 with

<sup>2</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/tz>

females at 3%, and males at 5% in 2018. This would mean that Tanzania has 200,000 students in higher education institutions in the country. According to Campusfrance, in 2012 this was 166,000 students and in 2015 182,000. They also estimate that ca 7,000 Tanzanian students are studying abroad: most of them in India, the USA, the UK, Malaysia, Kenya, and South Africa, in that order<sup>3</sup>.

### **Regional differentiation of education results in Tanzania, 1990-2018**

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018, and uses 25 regions. Between 1990 and 2018 the population of Tanzania as a whole increased with 231%, but regional differences are considerable: from 427% in Tabora, 378% in Zanzibar West, 363% in Mwanza, and 354% in Dar es Salaam to only 111% in Kilimanjaro.

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious, koranic schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 1-4 in part 2.

### **Education Index**

The education index is one of the elements of the human development index. In Tanzania increased from .273 in 1990 to .423 in 2018. Progress has been steady between 1990 and 2000 almost everywhere (exceptions were Shinyanga and Tabora), very rapid between 2000 and 2010 (and with improvements everywhere except Zanzibar South), but much less so afterwards (and with deteriorations in nine regions out of twenty five). The best education region used to be Kilimanjaro in 1990, but that position has shifted to Zanzibar South in 2000 and to Zanzibar West in 2010 and 2018. The worst region used to be Pemba North in 1990, but Tabora afterwards, and Tabora has been the region with the slowest overall progress, while Pemba North showed the fastest improvements. Regional inequality was and is high in Tanzania, once a country with explicit goals to diminish regional differences with experiments in African socialism (ujamaa). Regional inequality increased a lot between 1990 and 2000, when Tanzania had adopted a more liberal approach to its economy. Inequality diminished again between 2000 and 2010, and slightly increased after 2010.

### **Mean Years of Schooling for Adults**

According to UNESCO, 'Mean Years of Schooling' is an indicator about the "average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding

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<sup>3</sup> [https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite\\_pays/en/tanzanie\\_en.pdf](https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite_pays/en/tanzanie_en.pdf)

years spent repeating individual grades”<sup>4</sup>. In Tanzania this indicator shows gradual improvements across the board (from 3.4 years in 1990 to 6.0 years in 2018 for the country as a whole), but with exceptions for Dodoma, Pemba North, and Zanzibar South between 2000 and 2010, as well as for Tanga between 2010 and 2018. The best region was Dar es Salaam in 1990 and again in 2010, but in that year shared with Zanzibar West. Zanzibar West had the best position alone in 2000 and 2018. The worst position was for Pemba North in 1990 and for Tabora afterwards. Pemba North showed the fastest improvements, and Kagera the worst. Regional inequality was high in 1990, but became less high afterwards.

### **Expected Years of Schooling for Children**

UNDP defines the ‘expected years of schooling’ as the: “Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child’s life”<sup>5</sup>. In Tanzania this indicator shows steady growth between 1990 and 2010, for the country as a whole from 6.4 years to 11.7 years. Exceptions are Mwanza and very much Tabora between 1990 and 2000, and Zanzibar South between 2000 and 2010. However the situation deteriorated between 2010 and 2018 for the country as a whole (from 11.7 years to 11.3 years) and for 23 of its 25 regions. The best region used to be Kilimanjaro in 1990, Zanzibar South in 2000 and Zanzibar West in 2010 and 2018. The worst region shifted from Lindi in 1990 to Tabora afterwards and Tabora also was the region with the slowest growth between 1990 and 2018. The region with the fastest growth was Pemba North. Like with the other variables regional inequality became more extreme between 1990 and 2000, less extreme towards 2010, and more pronounced again in 2018.

### **Tanzania’s tertiary knowledge development**

According to the sources used, Tanzania currently has 59 universities or other tertiary knowledge institutions. There are 26 public ones and 33 private ones, of which 24 with a religious background. University education only started in 1963. The number of private tertiary institutions started to grow from 1994 onwards and soon there were many more private institutions than public ones. Currently they far outnumber the public universities (but not in terms of numbers of students). The majority of tertiary institutions in Tanzania is located in or near Dar es Salaam. There are also some think tanks (mostly located in Dar es Salaam as well) and museums in Tanzania (more spread out in the country). The 4icu ranking of African universities lists the University of Dar es Salaam (30), Sokoine University of Agriculture (91), Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology (174), the University of Dodoma (189), and the Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (198) as among the 200 top universities of Africa. See tables 5 and 6 in part 2

Historically the development of the number of universities is as given below.

Tanzania’s universities and other tertiary institutions 1960 – 2020

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<sup>4</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/mean-years-schooling>

<sup>5</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-children-years>

## Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Tanzania

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	0	3	4	9	9	10	17	21	25	25
Private	0	0	1	1	3	9	14	25	31	32
Total	0	3	5	10	12	19	31	46	56	57 (59 <sup>6</sup> )

(Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/tz> and <https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database ([https://www.whed.net/results\\_institutions.php](https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php)); and the websites of the institutions, if available.

### Public and private universities in Tanzania



University of Dar es Salaam, Nkrumah building<sup>7</sup>



Sokoine University of Agriculture<sup>8</sup>



Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology<sup>9</sup>

### Think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Tanzania

According to the 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report, there are 17 think tanks or research institutes in Tanzania, outside the university system. Six are mentioned by name in the overview of Top Think Tanks in Sub-Saharan Africa. Other sources provided two more think tanks in Tanzania. See table 7 in part 2 for a list of these eight think tanks and research

<sup>6</sup> One public and one private university have an unknown date of establishment

<sup>7</sup> [https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universiteit\\_van\\_Dar\\_es\\_Salaam](https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universiteit_van_Dar_es_Salaam)

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.sua.ac.tz/news/warm-welcome-sokoine-university-agriculture-20172018>

<sup>9</sup> <https://scholarship-positions.com/nm-aist-partial-master-scholarships-local-regional-students-tanzania/2018/12/11/>

institutes. Most are in Dar es Salaam. UNESCO gives details about the number of researchers in paid positions in Tanzania: ca 3100 in 2010 and 2013. However: there has been a major shift between 2010 and 2013: the number of researchers in higher education increased from ca 2000 to ca 2700 in those few years, while the number of people in government research positions decreased dramatically, from 1100 to only 300<sup>10</sup>.

### Museums in Tanzania



National Museum<sup>11</sup>

Most museums in Tanzania are historical cultural museums, and with locations in various parts of the country. Five museums (**color indicated** in the table below) form a consortium as the National Museum of Tanzania. See table 8 in part 2 with a list of 23 museums, spread over the country.

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<sup>10</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/tz?theme=science-technology-and-innovation>

<sup>11</sup> [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/6c/TZ\\_DarEsSalaam\\_National\\_museum.JPG](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/6c/TZ_DarEsSalaam_National_museum.JPG)

## Part 2: The Data

Map and Table 1: Regions of Tanzania and Population 1990 and 2020

Map	Region / Région	Population x 1000		'18/'90
		1990	2018	
	Arusha Manyara	1560	3730	2.39
	Dar es Salaam	1360	4810	3.54
	Dodoma	1770	2700	1.53
	Iringa Njombe	1410	1930	1.37
	Kagera	1760	2840	1.61
	Kigoma	1070	2450	2.29
	Kilimanjaro	1380	1530	1.11
	Lindi	690	1230	1.78
	Mara	1070	2340	2.19
	Mbeya	1220	3410	2.80
	Morogoro	1340	2780	2.07
	Mtwara	970	1750	1.80
	Mwanza Geita	1690	6140	3.63
	Pemba North	230	270	1.17
	Pemba South	120	250	2.08
	Pwani	500	1250	2.50
	Rukwa Katavi	610	1870	3.07
	Ruvuma	880	1590	1.81
	Sinyanga Simiyu	2140	4560	2.13
	Singida	970	1840	1.90
	Tabora	780	3340	4.28
	Tanga	1300	2640	2.03
	Zanzibar North	110	260	2.36
	Zanzibar South	110	150	1.36
	Zanzibar West	180	680	3.78
	<b>Total Tanzania</b>		<b>25200</b>	<b>56300</b>

Source: <https://globaldatalab.org> 4.0

Map: [www.coffeehunter.com](http://www.coffeehunter.com)

Table 2: Tanzania: Education index 1990-2018<sup>12</sup>

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Arusha Manyara	292	305	423	426	1.45
Dar es Salaam	373	443	555	589	1.58
Dodoma	249	285	343	378	1.52
Iringa Njombe	257	344	467	466	1.81

<sup>12</sup> The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.



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Kagera	280	291	397	405	1.45
Kigoma	232	321	389	375	1.62
Kilimanjaro	381	425	533	537	1.41
Lindi	208	270	328	367	1.76
Mara	265	361	430	442	1.67
Mbeya	296	342	405	446	1.51
Morogoro	258	308	425	417	1.62
Mtwara	221	266	391	361	1.63
Mwanza Geita	268	290	390	391	1.46
Pemba North	183	372	404	396	2.16
Pemba South	253	325	451	456	1.80
Pwani	215	236	412	394	1.83
Rukwa Katavi	234	276	367	344	1.47
Ruvuma	303	375	465	435	1.44
Sinyanga Simiyu	236	228	350	363	1.54
Singida	265	302	408	414	1.56
Tabora	230	198	314	299	1.30
Tanga	309	345	437	428	1.39
Zanzibar North	262	338	409	450	1.72
Zanzibar South	357	537	500	533	1.49
Zanzibar West	345	515	593	630	1.83
Total	273	314	417	423	1.55
Inequality	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.1	

**Table 3: Tanzania, Regional data for 'mean years of schooling for adults'**

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Arusha Manyara	4.1	4.3	4.9	6.0	1.46
Dar es Salaam	6.1	6.8	8.1	9.3	1.52
Dodoma	3.4	3.9	3.8	5.0	1.47
Iringa Njombe	3.1	4.1	5.6	6.3	2.03
Kagera	4.3	4.2	4.5	5.3	1.23
Kigoma	2.8	3.9	4.4	5.0	1.79
Kilimanjaro	5.5	5.8	6.7	7.2	1.31
Lindi	2.9	3.7	3.9	5.1	1.76
Mara	3.5	4.7	5.1	6.1	1.74
Mbeya	3.5	4.4	5.0	6.3	1.80
Morogoro	3.5	4.3	5.6	5.9	1.69
Mtwara	2.6	3.3	4.5	5.1	1.96
Mwanza Geita	3.3	4.1	4.7	5.4	1.64
Pemba North	1.8	4.1	3.7	4.8	2.67
Pemba South	2.6	3.1	5.1	5.8	2.23
Pwani	2.6	2.9	4.6	5.3	2.04
Rukwa Katavi	3.2	4.0	4.5	5.2	1.63
Ruvuma	4.4	5.0	6.1	6.2	1.41
Sinyanga Simiyu	2.4	2.9	4.2	5.0	2.08

Singida	3.1	3.4	5.1	5.7	1.84
Tabora	2.6	2.7	3.7	4.3	1.65
Tanga	4.1	4.6	5.2	5.8	1.41
Zanzibar North	3.5	3.8	4.3	5.4	1.54
Zanzibar South	4.8	7.0	6.5	7.6	1.58
Zanzibar West	5.0	7.1	8.1	9.5	1.90
Total	3.6	4.2	5.1	6.0	1.67
Inequality	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.2	

**Table 4: Tanzania, Regional data for 'expected years of schooling for children'**

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Arusha Manyara	5.6	5.8	9.4	8.1	1.45
Dar es Salaam	6.1	7.7	10.3	10.0	1.64
Dodoma	4.9	5.5	7.8	7.6	1.55
Iringa Njombe	5.5	7.5	10.1	9.2	1.67
Kagera	4.9	5.5	8.9	8.3	1.69
Kigoma	5.0	6.9	8.8	7.5	1.50
Kilimanjaro	7.2	8.3	11.1	10.7	1.49
Lindi	4.0	5.3	7.1	7.1	1.78
Mara	5.4	7.4	9.4	8.7	1.61
Mbeya	6.5	7.0	8.6	8.5	1.31
Morogoro	5.1	5.9	8.6	7.9	1.55
Mtwara	4.8	5.6	8.7	6.9	1.44
Mwanza Geita	5.7	5.6	8.5	7.6	1.33
Pemba North	4.4	8.5	10.1	8.5	1.93
Pemba South	6.0	8.0	10.2	9.5	1.58
Pwani	4.6	5.0	9.3	7.8	1.70
Rukwa Katavi	4.5	5.2	7.8	6.2	1.38
Ruvuma	5.6	7.5	9.4	8.2	1.46
Sinyanga Simiyu	5.6	4.7	7.6	7.1	1.27
Singida	5.9	6.7	8.6	8.1	1.37
Tabora	5.2	3.9	6.8	5.6	1.08
Tanga	6.2	6.9	9.6	8.4	1.35
Zanzibar North	5.3	7.6	9.5	9.7	1.83
Zanzibar South	7.1	10.9	10.2	10.1	1.42
Zanzibar West	6.4	10.1	11.7	11.3	1.77
Total	5.5	6.2	8.9	8.0	1.45
Inequality	1.8	2.8	1.7	2.0	

**Table 5: Public Universities in Tanzania**

University	Year of establishment	Location
College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM) ( <a href="http://www.mwekawildlife.ac.tz/">www.mwekawildlife.ac.tz/</a> ) since 1963.	1963	Moshi

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College of Business Education (CBE) ( <a href="https://www.cbe.ac.tz/">https://www.cbe.ac.tz/</a> ) since 1965.	1965	Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mwanza, Mbeya
University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) ( <a href="https://www.udsm.ac.tz/">https://www.udsm.ac.tz/</a> ) since 1970. Established in 1961 as an affiliate college of the University of London. The university became an affiliate of the University of East Africa (UEA) in 1963. In 1970, UEA split into three independent universities. (4icu rank: 1 in Tanzania, 30 in Africa (top 200 list) and 2283 worldwide)	1970 (1961; 1963)	Dar es Salaam (Iringa)
The Institute of Finance Management (IFM) ( <a href="https://www.ifm.ac.tz/">https://www.ifm.ac.tz/</a> ) since 1972.	1972	Dar es Salaam
National Institute of Transport (NIT) ( <a href="https://www.nit.ac.tz/">https://www.nit.ac.tz/</a> ) since 1982.	1982	Dar es Salaam
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) ( <a href="https://www.sua.ac.tz/">https://www.sua.ac.tz/</a> ) since 1984. (4icu rank: 2 in Tanzania, 91 in Africa (top 200 list) and 4834 worldwide)	1984	Morogoro (Arusha, Lushoto)
Mbeya University of Science and Technology (MUST) since 1986. (4icu rank: 15 in Tanzania, and 9898 worldwide)	1986 (2012; 2013?)	Mbeya
Institute of Accountancy Arusha (IAA) ( <a href="https://iaa.ac.tz/">https://iaa.ac.tz/</a> ) since 1990.	1990	Arusha
Open University of Tanzania (OUT) ( <a href="https://www.out.ac.tz/">https://www.out.ac.tz/</a> ) since 1992.	1992	Dar es Salaam (distance learning)
Institute of Tax Administration (ITA) ( <a href="http://www.ita.ac.tz/">http://www.ita.ac.tz/</a> ) since 1996.	1996	Dar es Salaam
Mzumbe University (MU) ( <a href="https://site.mzumbe.ac.tz/index.php">https://site.mzumbe.ac.tz/index.php</a> ) since 2001. First established a Local Government School in 1953. In 1972, the school was merged with the Institute of Public Administration of the University of Dar es Salaam to form the Institute of Development Management. 2001 established as university. (4icu rank: 6 in Tanzania, and 7554 worldwide)	2001 (1953; 1972)	Morogoro
State University of Zanzibar (SUZA) ( <a href="https://www.suza.ac.tz/">https://www.suza.ac.tz/</a> ) established in 1999, became operational in 2002. (4icu rank: 7 in Tanzania, and 7686 worldwide)	2002 (1999)	Unguja Island, Zanzibar
Institute of Social Work (ISW) ( <a href="http://www.isw.ac.tz/">http://www.isw.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2002. Founded 1974. Formerly known as the National Social Welfare Training Institute (NSWTI). Acquired present status in 2002.	2002	Dar es Salaam
Institute of Rural Development Planning (IRDP) ( <a href="https://irdp.ac.tz/">https://irdp.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2004. Founded in 1979.	2004	Dodoma
Dar es Salaam University College of Education (DUCE) ( <a href="https://www.udsm.ac.tz/web/index.php">https://www.udsm.ac.tz/web/index.php</a> ) since 2005. Constituent college of the University of Dar es Salaam.	2005	Dar es Salaam

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Mkwawa University College of Education (MUCE) ( <a href="https://www.muce.ac.tz/">https://www.muce.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2005. Constituent college of the University of Dar es Salaam.	2005	Iringa
Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial Academy (MNMA) ( <a href="https://www.mnma.ac.tz/">https://www.mnma.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2005. Started out as Kivukoni College in 1961. In 1971 Kivukoni College was transformed into an Ideological College. At an unknown date, the college was transformed into an academic institution and re-named Kivukoni Academy of Social Sciences (KASS). The Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial Academy (MNMA) was finally established in 2005.	2005 (1961; 1971)	Dar es Salaam
University of Dodoma (UDOM) ( <a href="https://www.udom.ac.tz/home">https://www.udom.ac.tz/home</a> ) since 2007. (4icu rank: 4 in Tanzania, 189 in Africa (top 200 list) and 6939 worldwide)	2007	Dodoma
Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS) ( <a href="https://www.muhas.ac.tz/">https://www.muhas.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2007. Opened in 1963 as Dar es Salaam Medical School. 1968 became the faculty of medicine of the University of Dar es Salaam. In 1976 the Faculty of Medicine was incorporated into Muhimbili Hospital to form the Muhimbili Medical Centre (MMC). 2007 established as university. (4icu rank: 5 in Tanzania, and 7127 worldwide)	2007 (1963; 1968; 1976)	Dar es Salaam
Ardhi University (ARU) ( <a href="http://www.aru.ac.tz/">http://www.aru.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2007. First established as a Surveying Training School in or around 1956. Name changed to Ardhi Institute in 1974. In 1996 it became a constituent college of the University of Dar es Salaam. Accredited as autonomous university in 2007. (4icu rank: 17 in Tanzania, and 10314 worldwide)	2007 (1956; 1974)	Dar es Salaam
Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology (NMAIST) since 2009. (4icu rank: 3 in Tanzania, 174 in Africa (top 200 list) and 6791 worldwide)	2009	Arusha
Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC) ( <a href="https://www.eastc.ac.tz/cms-v1/">https://www.eastc.ac.tz/cms-v1/</a> ) since 2012. Started out as middle level training centre in 1965. In 2012 EASTC was accredited as a higher learning institution.	2012 (1965)	Dar es Salaam
Tengeru Institute of Community Development (TICD) since 2013. Founded in 1963.	2013	Arusha
Moshi Co-operative University (MoCU) ( <a href="http://mocu.ac.tz/">http://mocu.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2014. First established in 1963 as Co-operative College Moshi. In 2004 transformed into Moshi University College of Co-operative and Business Studies (MUCCoBS) as the Constituent University College of Sokoine University of Agriculture. Official university status in 2014. (4icu rank: 18 in Tanzania, and 10629 worldwide)	2014 (1963; 2004)	Moshi
Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere University of Agriculture and Technology (MJNUAT) ( <a href="https://www.mjnuat.ac.tz/">https://www.mjnuat.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2015. (4icu rank: 31 in Tanzania, and 12598 worldwide)	2015	Mara
Katavi University of Agriculture (KUA)	Unknown	Katavi, Mpanda

**Table 6: Private Universities in Tanzania**

University	Year of establishment	Location	Religious affiliation
Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) ( <a href="https://www.esami-africa.org/">https://www.esami-africa.org/</a> ) since 1980. First founded in 1974.	1980 (1974)	Dar es Salaam	no
Catholic University of Health and Allied Sciences (CUHAS) ( <a href="https://www.bugando.ac.tz/">https://www.bugando.ac.tz/</a> ) since 1994. (4icu rank: 16 in Tanzania, and 10201 worldwide)	1994	Mwanza	yes
International Medical and Technological University (IMTU) ( <a href="https://www.imtu.edu/">https://www.imtu.edu/</a> ) since 1995. (4icu rank: 19 in Tanzania, and 10673 worldwide)	1995	Dar es Salaam	no
Tumaini University Makumira (TUMA) ( <a href="https://www.makumira.ac.tz/">https://www.makumira.ac.tz/</a> ) since 1997. (4icu rank: 8 in Tanzania, and 8625 worldwide)	1997	Arusha	yes
Hubert Kairuki Memorial University (HKMU) ( <a href="http://www.hkmu.ac.tz/">http://www.hkmu.ac.tz/</a> ) since 1997 (first private university to be accredited in Tanzania in 2000). (4icu rank: 13 in Tanzania, and 9574 worldwide)	1997	Dar es Salaam	no
Abdulrahman Al-Sumait Memorial University (SUMAIT) since 1998. Formerly known as University College of Education Zanzibar (UCEZ). (4icu rank: 21 in Tanzania, and 10966 worldwide)	1998	Mjini Magharibi, Zanzibar	yes
St. Joseph University College of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SJUCAST) since 2000.	2000	Ruvuma	yes
St. Joseph University College of Information and Technology (SJUCIT) since 2000.	2000	Ruvuma	yes
St. Joseph University College of Management and Commerce (SJUCMC) since 2000.	2000	Njombe	yes
St. Augustine University of Tanzania (SAUT) ( <a href="https://saut.ac.tz/">https://saut.ac.tz/</a> ) accredited in 2002 (founded in 1998). (4icu rank: 9 in Tanzania, and 8758 worldwide)	2002	Mwanza (Dar es Salaam, Moshi, Iringa, Mtwara, Tabora, Morogoro, Songea)	yes
Zanzibar University (ZU) ( <a href="http://www.zanvarsity.ac.tz/">http://www.zanvarsity.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2002. Started out as a technical college in 1998. (4icu rank: 22 in Tanzania, and 10971 worldwide)	2002 (1998)	Mjini Magharibi, Zanzibar	no
Muslim University of Morogoro (MUM) ( <a href="http://www.mum.ac.tz/">http://www.mum.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2004. (4icu rank: 10 in Tanzania, and 8959 worldwide)	2004	Morogoro	yes
Mount Meru University (MMU) accredited in 2005 (founded in 1962). (4icu rank: 11 in Tanzania, and 9144 worldwide)	2005	Arusha	yes

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Mwenge Catholic University (MWECAU) ( <a href="https://mwecau.ac.tz/">https://mwecau.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2005. Established in 2001 as 2001 as St. Joseph's Teachers Training College. Became Mwenge University College of Education (MWUCE) in 2003(?). (4icu rank: 25 in Tanzania, and 11389 worldwide)	2005 (2001; 2003)	Moshi	yes
University of Arusha (UoA) ( <a href="https://uoa.ac.tz/">https://uoa.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2006. Started out as a ministerial training institution for employees of the Tanzania Union Mission of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in 1970. In 1975, the Tanzania Union Mission combined the Adventist School of Health Evangelism (ASHE) at Heri Hospital in Kigoma and the ministerial course at Ikizu. Transferred to a new site at Usa River, as Arusha Adventist Seminary (AAS). In 1978, AAS was upgraded to a college status and named Tanzania Adventist Seminary and College (TASC). In 1992, the name was changed to Tanzania Adventist College (TAC). In 1996, TAC was affiliated to Griggs University in the USA. In 1998, the affiliation shifted from Griggs University to the University of Eastern Africa, Baraton (UEAB) in Kenya. In 2003, TAC began the process of being a University. In September 2003, it was granted a Letter of Interim Authority (LIA) by the then Higher Education Accreditation Council (HEAC) of Tanzania. Under the LIA, TAC was authorized to carry the name the University of Arusha. In September 2004, HEAC granted the University of Arusha (UoA) a certificate of Provisional Registration No. 016. Fully licensed in 2006. (4icu rank: 20 in Tanzania, and 10854 worldwide)	2006 (1970; 1975; 1978; 1992; 1996; 1998; 2003; 2004)	Arusha	yes
Teofilo Kisanji University (TEKU) ( <a href="https://teku.ac.tz/">https://teku.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2006. (4icu rank: 26 in Tanzania, and 11417 worldwide)	2006	Mbeya	yes
Aga Khan University – Tanzania (AKU - T) Institute for Educational Development (IED), since 2007.	2007	Dar es Salaam	no
St John's University of Tanzania (SJUT) ( <a href="https://www.sjut.ac.tz/">https://www.sjut.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2007. (4icu rank: 14 in Tanzania, and 9829 worldwide)	2007	Dodoma	yes
Tumaini University Dar es Salaam College ((TUMADARCo) ( <a href="http://www.tudarco.ac.tz/index.php">http://www.tudarco.ac.tz/index.php</a> ) since 2007. Tumaini University Dar es Salaam College (TUDARCo) is one of four Constituent Colleges of Tumaini University Makumira (TUMA). TUDARCo joined Tumaini University in 2003 having existed since 1997 as Waldorf College Tanzania.	2007 (1997; 2003)	Dar es Salaam	yes
Stefano Moshi Memorial University College (SMMUCo) ( <a href="https://www.smmuco.ac.tz/">https://www.smmuco.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2007. Stefano Moshi Memorial University College (SMMUCo) is one of the Constituent Colleges of Tumaini University Makumira.	2007	Moshi	yes
University of Bagamoyo (UoB) since 2010. (4icu rank: 29 in Tanzania, and 11958 worldwide)	2010	Dar es Salaam	no

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Eckernforde Tanga University (ETU) since 2010. (4icu rank: 30 in Tanzania, and 12559 worldwide)	2010	Tanga	no
Kilimanjaro Christian Medical University College (KCMUCo) ( <a href="https://kcmuco.ac.tz/">https://kcmuco.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2010. First opened as Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMC) in 1971. Became a constituent college of Tumaini University in 1993.	2010 (1971; 1993)	Moshi	yes
St. Francis University College of Health and Allied Sciences (SFUCHAS) ( <a href="http://sfuchas.ac.tz/ifakara/">http://sfuchas.ac.tz/ifakara/</a> ) since 2010 (fully registered in 2013. Constituent college of St. Augustine University of Tanzania.	2010 (2013)	Ifakara	yes
Al-Maktoum College of Engineering and Technology (AMCET) since 2010.	2010	Dar es Salaam	yes
St. Joseph University in Tanzania (SJUIT) ( <a href="https://www.sjuit.ac.tz/">https://www.sjuit.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2011. (4icu rank: 12 in Tanzania, and 9411 worldwide)	2011	Dar es Salaam	yes
Sebastian Kolowa Memorial University (SEKOMU) ( <a href="http://www.sekomu.ac.tz/">http://www.sekomu.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2012. Formerly Sebastian Kolowa University College (SEKUCo) of Tumaini University, 2007. (4icu rank: 27 in Tanzania, and 11846 worldwide)	2012 (2007)	Tanga	yes
United African University of Tanzania (UAUT) ( <a href="https://www.uaut.ac.tz/">https://www.uaut.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2012. (4icu rank: 28 in Tanzania, and 11858 worldwide)	2012	Dar es Salaam	yes
Stella Maris Mtwara University College (STEMMUCO) ( <a href="https://www.stemmuco.ac.tz/#xl_xr_page_index">https://www.stemmuco.ac.tz/#xl_xr_page_index</a> ) since 2012. The Stella Maris Mtwara University College (STEMMUCO) is a constituent college of St. Augustine University of Tanzania. Stella Maris Mtwara University College started as a University Centre of the Saint Augustine University of Tanzania (SAUT) in September 26, 2009. It was upgraded into a College in 2012.	2012 (2009)	Mtwara	yes
University of Iringa (Uoi) ( <a href="http://www.uoi.ac.tz/">http://www.uoi.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2013. In 1995 Tumaini University, Iringa University College was founded. In 1997 it began offering University Certificate, Diploma, and Degree programmes as University College. Fully accredited in 2013. (4icu rank: 23 in Tanzania, and 11072 worldwide)	2013 (1995; 1997)	Iringa	yes
Ruaha Catholic University (RUCU) ( <a href="https://rucu.ac.tz/">https://rucu.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2014. Formerly known as Ruaha University College (RUCO, established in 2005. (4icu rank: 24 in Tanzania, and 11136 worldwide)	2014 (2005)	Iringa	yes
Kampala International University in Tanzania (KIUT) ( <a href="https://kiut.ac.tz/">https://kiut.ac.tz/</a> ) since 2017. The Kampala International University in Tanzania (KIUT) was established in Tanzania in 2008 as a Dar es Salaam Constituent College of Kampala International University in Uganda. In 2017 the Tanzania Commission for Universities (TCU) approved the aspired new status of KIU-DCC as a full-fledged university under the new name	2017 (2008)	Dar es Salaam, Ilala	no

of The Kampala International University in Tanzania (KIUT).			
Tanzania International University (TUI)	Unknown	Dar es Salaam	no

**Table 7: Think tanks and other knowledge institutions in Tanzania**

Think tanks	Year of establishment	Location
Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) <a href="http://costech.or.tz/">http://costech.or.tz/</a> (Parastatal organization)	1986	Dar es Salaam
Economic and Social Research Foudation <a href="http://www.esrftz.org/">http://www.esrftz.org/</a>	1994	Dar es Salaam
REPOA: Policy Research for Development <a href="http://www.repoa.or.tz/">http://www.repoa.or.tz/</a>	1994	Dar es Salaam
African Technology Policy Studies Network – Tanzania Chapter <a href="https://atpsnet.org/national-chapters/#tanzania">https://atpsnet.org/national-chapters/#tanzania</a>	Overall ATPS Network established in 2000 (evolved from two earlier established networks)	Dar es Salaam
Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Research Organization (STIPRO) <a href="https://www.stipro.or.tz/">https://www.stipro.or.tz/</a>	2001	Dar es Salaam
Tanzania National Resource Forum <a href="https://tnrf.org/en">https://tnrf.org/en</a>	2001	Arusha
UONGOZI Institute <a href="http://uongozi.or.tz/">http://uongozi.or.tz/</a>	2010	Dar es Salaam
Vijana Think Tank <a href="https://www.vijanathinktank.co.tz/index.php">https://www.vijanathinktank.co.tz/index.php</a>	2017	Dar es Salaam

(Sources: [https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think\\_tanks](https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks) & [https://guides.library.harvard.edu/hks/think\\_tank\\_search/hks/think\\_tank\\_search/non\\_US#s-lg-box-wrapper-7436258](https://guides.library.harvard.edu/hks/think_tank_search/hks/think_tank_search/non_US#s-lg-box-wrapper-7436258) & [www.Google.com](http://www.Google.com))

**Table 8: Museums in Tanzania**

Museums	websites	Location
Dar es Salaam National Museum	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_Tanzania">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_Tanzania</a>	Dar es Salaam
Village Museum	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_Tanzania">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_Tanzania</a>	Dar es Salaam
National Natural History Museum	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_Tanzania">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_Tanzania</a>	Arusha



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Arusha Declaration Museum	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_Tanzania">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_Tanzania</a>	Arusha
Nyerere Museum	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_Tanzania">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Museum_of_Tanzania</a>	Butiama
Olduvai Gorge Museum	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olduvai_Gorge_Museum">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olduvai_Gorge_Museum</a> <a href="https://olduvai-paleo.org/access/">https://olduvai-paleo.org/access/</a>	Ngorongoro Conservation Area
Palace Museum	<a href="http://www.zanzibartourism.go.tz/index.php/museums/658-palace-museum">http://www.zanzibartourism.go.tz/index.php/museums/658-palace-museum</a>	Zanzibar
Shinyanga Mazingira Museum	<a href="https://africa-research.h-net.org/web/repository/446/">https://africa-research.h-net.org/web/repository/446/</a>	Shinyanga
Singida Museum	<a href="https://www.lonelyplanet.com/tanzania/singida/attractions/regional-museum/a/poi-sig/1439794/1001312">https://www.lonelyplanet.com/tanzania/singida/attractions/regional-museum/a/poi-sig/1439794/1001312</a>	Singida
Sukuma Museum	<a href="http://sukumamuseum.org/">http://sukumamuseum.org/</a>	Mwanza
Iringa Boma Museum	<a href="https://tilwiki.com/museums-and-galleries/iringa-boma-regional-museum-and-cultural-centre">https://tilwiki.com/museums-and-galleries/iringa-boma-regional-museum-and-cultural-centre</a>	Iringa
The Tanzanite Experience Museum	<a href="https://www.tanzaniteexperience.com/tanzanite-museum/">https://www.tanzaniteexperience.com/tanzanite-museum/</a>	Arusha
Olpopongi Maasai - Cultural Village & Museum	<a href="http://www.olpopongi-maasai.com/">http://www.olpopongi-maasai.com/</a>	Tinga Tinga
Bagamayo Museum	<a href="https://www.tripadvisor.nl/Attraction_Review-g678704-d5923541-Reviews-Bagamoyo_Museum-Bagamoyo_Pwani_Region.html">https://www.tripadvisor.nl/Attraction_Review-g678704-d5923541-Reviews-Bagamoyo_Museum-Bagamoyo_Pwani_Region.html</a>	Bagamayo
Princess Salme Museum	<a href="https://www.inspirock.com/tanzania/stone-town/princess-salme-museum-at-emerson-on-hurumzi-a8406079667">https://www.inspirock.com/tanzania/stone-town/princess-salme-museum-at-emerson-on-hurumzi-a8406079667</a>	Zanzibar
Boma Natural History museum	<a href="https://africantourer.com/museum/boma-natural-history">https://africantourer.com/museum/boma-natural-history</a>	Arusha

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Chagga Live Museum	<a href="https://www.lonelyplanet.com/tanzania/marangu/attractions/chagga-live-museum/a/poi-sig/1440504/1316033">https://www.lonelyplanet.com/tanzania/marangu/attractions/chagga-live-museum/a/poi-sig/1440504/1316033</a>	Marangu
Livingstone Memorial Museum	<a href="https://www.lonelyplanet.com/tanzania/ujiji/attractions/livingstone-memorial-museum/a/poi-sig/1440005/1001366">https://www.lonelyplanet.com/tanzania/ujiji/attractions/livingstone-memorial-museum/a/poi-sig/1440005/1001366</a>	Ujiji
Urithi Tanga Museum	<a href="https://www.tripadvisor.nl/Attraction_Review-g641709-d11998580-Reviews-Urithi_Tanga_Museum-Tanga_Tanga_Region.html">https://www.tripadvisor.nl/Attraction_Review-g641709-d11998580-Reviews-Urithi_Tanga_Museum-Tanga_Tanga_Region.html</a>	Tanga
The Dar es Salaam Centre for Architectural Heritage	<a href="http://www.darchtz.org/index.php">http://www.darchtz.org/index.php</a>	Dar es Salaam
Peace Memorial Museum	<a href="http://www.zanzibartourism.go.tz/index.php/museums/664-peace-memorial-museum">http://www.zanzibartourism.go.tz/index.php/museums/664-peace-memorial-museum</a>	Zanzibar
Zanzibar National Museum of History & Culture	<a href="http://www.zanzibartourism.go.tz/index.php/museums/662-zanzibar-national-museum-of-history-culture">http://www.zanzibartourism.go.tz/index.php/museums/662-zanzibar-national-museum-of-history-culture</a>	Zanzibar
Freddy Mercury Museum	<a href="http://freddiemercurymuseum.com/">http://freddiemercurymuseum.com/</a>	Zanzibar

(source: Wikipedia: Museums, and other sources, like Tripadvisor and Lonely Planet. Not included: cultural centres)

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This report was made by Maaike Westra, African Studies Centre Leiden, and extended by Ton Dietz (also ASCL)