

## Refugee Review Tribunal

### AUSTRALIA

#### RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE

**Research Response Number:** TZA30242  
**Country:** Tanzania  
**Date:** 13 June 2006

Keywords: Tanzania – CUF – Mental illness – Sukuma – Freedom of religion – Education

This response was prepared by the Country Research Section of the Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT) after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the RRT within time constraints. This response is not, and does not purport to be, conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to refugee status or asylum.

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#### Questions

1. Please provide information on the treatment of CUF supporters in Tanzania.
2. Please provide information about the treatment of mentally ill persons in Tanzania, particularly in terms of levels of social ostracism, discrimination and mistreatment.
3. Please provide information on the Sukuma.
4. Please provide information on freedom of religion.
5. Please provide information on access to education in Tanzania.

#### RESPONSE

1. Please provide information on the treatment of CUF supporters in Tanzania.

#### Background

The United Republic of Tanzania comprises the territory of Tanganyika on the East African mainland and the two islands of Zanzibar and Pemba off the East African coast. Attached is a map of Tanzania (Banks, Arthur S., Muller, Thomas C., and Overstreet, William R. (eds) 2006, *Political Handbook of the World 2005-2006*, CQ Press, Washington, p.1151 – Attachment 1; ‘Tanzania’ 2000, *Microsoft Encarta Interactive Atlas 2000* – Attachment 2).

The CUF is the Civic United Front, also known as the People’s Party (*Chama Cha Wananchi* – CCW), a mainly Zanzibar-based party (Banks, Arthur S., Muller, Thomas C., and Overstreet, William R. (eds) 2006, *Political Handbook of the World 2005-2006*, CQ Press, Washington, p.1155 – Attachment 1; Day, Alan J. (ed) 2002, *Political Parties of the World*, John Harper Publishing, 5<sup>th</sup> ed., London, p.459 – Attachment 3).

All citizens of Tanzania elect local officials, members of the national parliament and a union (national) president. Additionally, Zanzibaris elect a president and members of the Zanzibar

House of Representatives in polls not open to the mainlanders. In the National Assembly elections, held in December 2005, the CUF won 19 seats out of the 233 elected seats. In the Zanzibar House of Representative elections, held in October 2005, the CUF won 19 of the 50 seats. The ruling party in both the union and Zanzibar parliaments is the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (*Chama Cha Mapinduzi* – CCM). The islands are the main opposition stronghold (US Department of State 2006, ‘Elections and Political Participation’ in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 March – Attachment 4; Banks, Arthur S., Muller, Thomas C., and Overstreet, William R. (eds) 2006, *Political Handbook of the World 2005-2006*, CQ Press, Washington, p.1154 – Attachment 1; ‘Zanzibari opposition leader freed on bail’ 2005, *Reuters News*, 26 November – Attachment 5).

A recent *BBC News Online* article states that the CUF is strongly supported “by the descendants of the deposed Arabs” and has called for greater autonomy for Zanzibar – some supporters are said to have called for its independence (‘Regions and territories: Zanzibar’ 2006, *BBC News Online*, 13 May – Attachment 6).

### **Treatment of CUF supporters**

According to the US State Department government harassment of political opposition parties increased during 2005, especially prior to elections and particularly on Zanzibar. It reported that police arbitrarily arrested opposition politicians, members and supporters of the political opposition. Earlier elections, in 1995 and 2000, were also characterised by violence in which scores of people were killed (US Department of State 2006, ‘[Introduction]’ in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 March – Attachment 7; US Department of State 2006, ‘Arrest and Detention’ in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 March – Attachment 4; ‘Tanzania: Police, Opposition Clash As Zanzibaris Await Poll Results’ 2005, *UN Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)*, allAfrica.com website, 1 November <http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200511010128.html> – Accessed 5 June 2006 – Attachment 8).

Reports of the treatment of CUF people in relation to the 2005 elections include:

- Tear-gas and live ammunition were used against CUF officials and supporters who protested against ‘*Janjaweed*’ voters. The latter risked being killed if security forces had not protected them. *Janjaweed* are youths who do the government’s bidding, are controlled by the armed forces and come from poor, rural backgrounds (‘Armed and dangerous’ 2005, *Africa Confidential*, 4 November, Vol. 46, No. 22, p.3 – Attachment 9).
- In October 2005, union police arrested CUF parliamentary candidate Ustapha Wandwi for allegedly participating in an illegal rally; he was released a few days later (US Department of State 2006, ‘Arrest and Detention’ in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 March – Attachment 4).
- In October 2005, police fired tear gas and bullets at CUF supporters in Mahonda, following the Zanzibar Election Commission’s rejection to hold a CUF campaign meeting (US Department of State 2006, ‘Freedom of Assembly’ in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 March – Attachment 4).

- In October/November 2005, there were reported clashes in Zanzibar between CUF supporters and the police, with several arrests ('Tanzania: Police, Opposition Clash As Zanzibaris Await Poll Results' 2005, *UN Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)*, allAfrica.com website, 1 November <http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200511010128.html> – Accessed 5 June 2006 – Attachment 8).
- After the October 2005 Zanzibar election some 100 CUF "fled" to Kenya allegedly "for fear of persecution" from pro-CCM government forces (US Department of State 2006, 'Freedom of Movement Within the Country, Foreign Travel, Emigration, and Repatriation' in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 March – Attachment 4).
- In November 2005, a CUF "leader", Mohamed Abdulrahman Dedes, was arrested on charges of treason and later released on bail ('Zanzibari opposition leader freed on bail' 2005, *Reuters News*, 26 November – Attachment 5).
- In December 2005, police in the Mara regions fired tear gas and bullets in the air to disperse CUF supporters and prevent a demonstration; CUF supporters were injured (US Department of State 2006, 'Freedom of Assembly' in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 March – Attachment 4).
- In December 2005, Zanzibar police accused CUF supporters of instigating violence and arrested at least 46 persons ('Tanzania: Ruling Party Wins National Elections in Zanzibar But Islands Remain Divided' 2005, *UN Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)*, allAfrica.com website, 16 December <http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200512160010.html> – Accessed 5 June 2006 – Attachment 10; US Department of State 2006, 'Elections and Political Participation' in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 March – Attachment 4).
- In December 2005, clashes between CUF and CCM supporters were reported over a rally venue (Mkinga, Joyce 2005, 'Tanzanian police arrest six after clash between rival party supporters', *BBC Monitoring Africa*, source: Guardian website, Dar es Salaam, 10 December – Attachment 11).

Other recent information on the treatment of CUF supporters outside the above pre and post election period was not found in the sources consulted. For earlier information on CUF members see:

- Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2002, *TZA38266.E – Tanzania: Update to TZA36428 of 23 February 2001 on the situation of the Civic United Front (CUF) members since the October 2001 peace agreement*, 24 January – Attachment 12; and
- Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2001, *TZA36428.E – Tanzania: The situation of Civic United Front (CUF) party members in Zanzibar and the mainland since the elections and the release the 18 CUF who were on trial for treason (October 2000-February 2001)*, 23 February – Attachment 13)

## **2. Please provide information about the treatment of mentally ill persons in Tanzania, particularly in terms of levels of social ostracism, discrimination and mistreatment.**

Little information was found in the sources consulted on social ostracism, discrimination and mistreatment of mentally ill persons in Tanzania. However, the Mental Health Association of Tanzania (MEHATA) in a report on mental health in Northern Tanzania states:

...The stigma and taboos with regard to mental illness are enormous. Many people still believe that mental illness is caused by witchcraft. They take their patients to healers, or hide them at home. Yet good and cheap treatment is available...(Mental Health Association of Tanzania (MEHATA) (undated), 'Better Mental Health in Northern Tanzania', Mental Health Association of Tanzania (MEHATA) website [http://www.mehata.org/projects/project1\\_Northern\\_Tanzania.doc](http://www.mehata.org/projects/project1_Northern_Tanzania.doc) – Accessed 6 June 2006 – Attachment 14).

More generally, the US State Department noted that discrimination on the basis of disability was not prohibited specifically by law but was publicly discouraged in official statements and by government policies. However, cultural practices and beliefs in some areas contributed to feelings of discrimination among disabled people (US Department of State 2006, 'Discrimination, Societal Abuses, and Trafficking in Persons', 'Persons with Disabilities' in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 March – Attachment 15).

Also attached is information:

- on mental health in Tanzania published by the World Health Organization (World Health Organization (WHO) 2005, 'United Republic of Tanzania', *Mental Health Atlas 2005* [http://www.who.int/globalatlas/predefinedReports/MentalHealth/Files/TZ\\_Mental\\_Health\\_Profile.pdf](http://www.who.int/globalatlas/predefinedReports/MentalHealth/Files/TZ_Mental_Health_Profile.pdf) – Accessed 6 June 2006 – Attachment 16); and
- tracing the historical development of mental health services in Tanzania (Kilonzo, G.P. and Simmons, N. 1998, 'Development of mental health services in Tanzania: A reappraisal for the future', *Social Science & Medicine*, 16 August, Vo. 47, Iss. 4, pp.419-428 – Attachment 17).

## **3. Please provide information on the Sukuma.**

The Sukuma are a Bantu-speaking people in the area south of Lake Victoria between Mwanza Gulf and the Serengeti Plain (map attached). According to Bessire<sup>1</sup> this area is called Usukuma. A 2005 *American Scientist* article states that the Sukuma can now be found in large numbers throughout Tanzania ('Sukuma' 2002, *Encyclopaedia Britannica* – Attachment 18; 'Mwanza Gulf/Serengeti Plain' 2000, *Microsoft Encarta Interactive Atlas 2000* – Attachment 19; Bessire, Mark H. C. (undated), 'Sukuma Culture and Tanzania'

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<sup>1</sup> Mark H. C. Bessire is the director of the Bates College Museum of Art. He had previously received a Fulbright Fellowship for study at the Sukuma Museum in Tanzania ('Bates appoints new museum director' 2003, Bates College website 20 June <http://www.bates.edu/x36030.xml> - Accessed 7 June 2006 – Attachment 20).

<http://philip.greenspun.com/sukuma/intro.html> – Accessed 7 June 2006 – Attachment 21; Paciotti, Brian, Hadley, Craig, Holmes, Christopher and Mulder, Monique Borgerhoff 2005, ‘Grass-roots Justice in Tanzania’, *American Scientist*, 1 January – Attachment 22).

The Sukuma are the largest ethnic group in Tanzania representing nearly 13% of the total population. Sukuma means “north” and refers to “people of the north”. They also refer to themselves as Basukuma (plural) and Musukuma (singular) (‘Sukuma’ 2002, *Encyclopaedia Britannica* – Attachment 18; ‘Tanzania – Ethnic Groups’ (undated), *East Africa Living Encyclopedia*, African Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania website

<http://www.africa.upenn.edu/NEH/tethnic.htm> – Accessed 7 June 2006 – Attachment 23; Bessire, Mark H. C. (undated), ‘Sukuma Culture and Tanzania’

<http://philip.greenspun.com/sukuma/intro.html> – Accessed 7 June 2006 – Attachment 21).

The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* states that:

Descent, inheritance, and succession to office are usually patrilineal; however, the office of chief passes to one of the former chief’s sister’s sons, while the children of a woman married without bride-price inherit from her family instead of from their father’s. General polygyny prevails; bride-price is required, with cattle the preferred medium of exchange. The Sukuma live in compact villages ranging from half a dozen to 100 homesteads (‘Sukuma’ 2002, *Encyclopaedia Britannica* – Attachment 18).

Bessire writes that the Sukuma and all other Tanzanian cultures are united through the national language of Kiswahili, one of the Bantu languages; they also have their own language, Kisukuma, also a Bantu language (Bessire, Mark H. C. (undated), ‘Sukuma Culture and Tanzania’ <http://philip.greenspun.com/sukuma/intro.html> – Accessed 7 June 2006 – Attachment 21; Dalby, Andrew 1999, *Dictionary of Languages*, Bloomsbury, London, p.73 – Attachment 24).

In addition, from the *American Scientist* article:

...Several characteristics distinguish this [Sukuma] ethnic group. They often dress in clothing with gaudy patterns, which they adorn with distinctive jewelry (sic) and black capes. In addition, these farmer-pastoralists have always interacted extensively with one another through neighborhood organizations, dance societies and other groups that extend beyond the boundaries of villages, relatives and even chiefdoms. Perhaps most of all, Tanzanians know the Sukuma as an incredibly generous group. In fact, Sukuma mothers force their children to share food with others (Paciotti, Brian, Hadley, Craig, Holmes, Christopher and Mulder, Monique Borgerhoff 2005, ‘Grass-roots Justice in Tanzania’, *American Scientist*, 1 January – Attachment 22).

According to Bessire there is a diversity of religions in the Usukuma area (Bessire, Mark H. C. (undated), ‘Sukuma Culture and Tanzania’ <http://philip.greenspun.com/sukuma/intro.html> – Accessed 7 June 2006 – Attachment 21).

Sukuma traditional religion mainly involves communicating with and propitiating ancestral spirits (‘Sukuma’ 2002, *Encyclopaedia Britannica* – Attachment 18; Bessire, Mark H. C. (undated), ‘Sukuma Culture and Tanzania’ <http://philip.greenspun.com/sukuma/intro.html> – Accessed 7 June 2006 – Attachment 21).

Islam for the Sukuma, Bessire notes, is mostly centred in the urban areas. In Mwanza, there are mosques with large congregations of Sukuma and other cultures. In more remote villages,

Sukuma Muslims pray in smaller mosques (Bessire, Mark H. C. (undated), 'Sukuma Culture and Tanzania' <http://philip.greenspun.com/sukuma/intro.html> – Accessed 7 June 2006 – Attachment 21).

Both the Catholic and Protestant churches are in Usukuma and local culture and songs are often used in Christian religious services (Bessire, Mark H. C. (undated), 'Sukuma Culture and Tanzania' <http://philip.greenspun.com/sukuma/intro.html> – Accessed 7 June 2006 – Attachment 21).

Further information on the Sukuma, particularly in relation to Sungusungu (a form of justice system) is in Paciotti, Brian, Hadley, Craig, Holmes, Christopher and Mulder, Monique Borgerhoff 2005, 'Grass-roots Justice in Tanzania', *American Scientist*, 1 January – Attachment 22.

#### **4. Please provide information on freedom of religion.**

According to the US State Department the Tanzanian constitution, although there were some limits, provides for freedom of religion. Some Muslim groups perceive discrimination in government hiring, law enforcement practices as well as government discrimination in favour of Christians in schools, the workplace and places of worship. Generally, there are amicable relations among religions in society. Some tensions persist, however, between Christians and Muslims and between secular and fundamentalist Muslims (US Department of State 2005, *International Religious Freedom Report 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 November – Attachment 25).

The *SBS World Guide* estimates religious population for the mainland at 35% Muslim, 30% Christian (including Catholic, Anglican and Lutheran) and 35% Animist. On Zanzibar more than 99% is Muslim (*SBS World Guide* 2005, Hardie Grant Books, 13<sup>th</sup> ed., Prahran, p.712 – Attachment 26).

The US State Department reports that:

The Government requires that religious organizations provide information to the Registrar of Societies at the Home Affairs Ministry. To register, religious organizations must have at least 10 followers and must provide a constitution, the resumes of their leaders, and a letter of recommendation from their district commissioner. Some Muslim groups claim that they still are required to submit a letter of recommendation from BAKWATA [National Muslim Council of Tanzania]. There were no reports that the Government refused the registration of any group (US Department of State 2005, 'Legal/Policy Framework' in *International Religious Freedom Report 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 November – Attachment 25).

and:

Customary and statutory law governs Christians in both criminal and civil cases. Muslims are also governed by customary and statutory law in criminal cases; however, in civil cases involving family matters such as marriage, divorce, child custody and inheritance, Islamic law is applied if both parties are Muslims... (US Department of State 2005, 'Legal/Policy Framework' in *International Religious Freedom Report 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 November – Attachment 25).

Restrictions on religious freedom include a prohibition on preaching or distribution of materials considered to be inflammatory and representing a threat to public order. Also,

religious organisations are banned from political involvement (US Department of State 2005, 'Restrictions on Religious Freedom' in *International Religious Freedom Report 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 November – Attachment 25).

A Catholic cardinal based in Tanzania has described Church-State relations as “good” and that it is free to engage in its activities ('Catholic Church Has a Sound Apostolate to the Family And Youth' 2005, *All Africa*, 17 March – Attachment 27).

However, there have been reports of violent acts against church properties. Reports include setting fire to a Catholic and a Lutheran church in Zanzibar in October 2004; three Catholic churches were attacked in April 2004, also in Zanzibar (Sultan, Ali 2004, 'Assailants attack churches in Zanzibar as Islamic militancy and political tensions rise', *Associated Press Newswires*, 18 October – Attachment 28).

In November 2005, crosses were stolen from the Segerea Cemetery in Dar es Salaam. The crosses were subsequently recovered ('Thieves desecrate cemetery in Tanzanian capital Dar es Salaam' 2005, *BBC Monitoring Africa*, source: The Guardian website, Dar es Salaam, 14 November – Attachment 29).

Also attached is earlier information on the treatment of Christians prepared by the Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004, *TZA42605.E – Tanzania: The treatment of Christian pastors or other Christians; whether they are targeted because of their religion; whether state protection is available for Christians (2000-April 2004)*, 21 April – Attachment 30).

## **5. Please provide information on access to education in Tanzania.**

The education system in Tanzania has three levels – Basic, Secondary and Tertiary. The Basic level includes pre-primary (two years), primary (seven years) and non-formal adult education. Secondary education has ordinary (four years) and advanced (two years) levels of secondary schooling. The tertiary level (up to three or more years) includes programmes offered by non-higher and higher education institutions ('Education' (undated), The United Republic of Tanzania National Website <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/educationf.html> – Accessed 8 June 2006 – Attachment 31).

The US State Department reported:

The law provides for 7 years of compulsory education through the age of 15. Primary education was compulsory, free, and universal on both the mainland and Zanzibar; however, there were inadequate numbers of schools, teachers, books, and other educational materials to meet the demand. In 2004 fees were charged for enrollment beyond form two, the equivalent of the second year of high school; as a result some children were denied an education. During the year [2005] the government reduced school fees by half and provided subsidies to cover the remaining fees through a secondary school development program. In some cases parents had to pay for books and uniforms, and some children were unable to attend school because poorly paid teachers demanded money to enroll them, or because teachers were absent (US Department of State 2006, 'Children' in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 March – Attachment 32).

The State Department also quotes UNICEF figures that the net primary school attendance rate was 47% for boys and 51% for girls. In some regions the enrolment rate for girls

generally declined with each additional year of schooling largely because they often had to care for younger siblings, do housework and enter into early marriages. Only 2% of boys and 3% of girls attended secondary school (US Department of State 2006, 'Children' in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 March – Attachment 32).

According to UN Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN):

Although there are some shortcomings in education, the Primary Education Development Programme has brought more school-aged children into the classroom.

Despite the shortage of classrooms, desks and teachers, primary education is almost universally accessible in Tanzania, especially after the abolition of school fees in government-owned facilities.

The government also allows individuals, NGOs and religious institutions to establish schools at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels. Such schools are mushrooming, and the trend suggests that within two decades Tanzanians could have one or two universities in each of its 26 mainland regions ('TANZANIA: Mkapa leaves a socialist state more liberalised' 2005, Email: UN Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN), 13 December – Attachment 33).

EdUKaid<sup>2</sup> states that there is a shortage of pre-primary and primary school places and teachers are lowly paid and often not paid on time. This, combined with poor training and inadequate facilities, results in low teacher morale and standards. Facilities, such as classrooms and toilet facilities, are reportedly sub-standard and there is a shortage of desks and textbooks. Although primary education is free, schools are able, and do, charge fees for maintenance. The pupils still have to provide uniforms and stationery. EdUKaid continues that "Even this small amount can prove too much for some families" ('Education in Tanzania' (undated), EdUKaid website <http://www.edukaid.com/educationintanzania.html> – Accessed 8 June 2006 – Attachment 35).

An April 2006 news article, although referring to one particular district, also notes a shortage of classrooms, desks, teachers quarters, clean water and medical care (Kirenga, Matilda 2006, 'Pastoralists' Children Woes', *Arusha Times*, allAfrica.com website, 15 April <http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200604170228.html> – Accessed 9 June 2006 – Attachment 36).

On secondary education EdUKaid writes:

Secondary school is even more exclusive as it is not free and the other costs apart from school fees are much higher. Another factor is that there are far fewer secondary schools and so pupils must travel further or board making it even more expensive. There are some places available at secondary school where the pupils are supported but this is only a small proportion of the total places so even if the pupil passes the entrance examinations they would have to be very good to get a government place at secondary school ('Education in Tanzania' (undated), EdUKaid website <http://www.edukaid.com/educationintanzania.html> – Accessed 8 June 2006 –

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<sup>2</sup> The EdUKaid website describes itself as a UK based charity established in September 2003. It operates in southern Tanzania assisting primary and secondary pupils attend schools ('Welcome to EdUKaid' (undated), EdUKaid website <http://www.edukaid.com/> - Accessed 8 June 2006 – Attachment 34).



Attachment 35).

A January 2006 news article estimated that, for 2006 in the Arusha region, some 45% of students selected to proceed with secondary education will not be able to do so because of the classroom and school shortages ('Despite Passing Exams Many Can't Proceed With Secondary Education' 2006, *Arusha Times*, allAfrica.com website, 14 January <http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200601230115.html> – Accessed 9 June 2006 – Attachment 37).

Ruth Wedgwood, of the Centre of African Studies at the University of Edinburgh, in a 2005 study on education and poverty in Tanzania found that:

- A reason for the potential benefits of primary school education not being realised is that the quality of education were at critically low levels. The decision to drop school fees threatened to reduce quality further as extra children were enrolled in over-crowded, under-staffed schools (Wedgwood, Ruth 2005, *Post-Basic Education and Poverty in Tanzania*, Centre of African Studies, University of Edinburgh, July [http://www.cas.ed.ac.uk/Wedgwood\\_Tanzania\\_PBET%20WP1.pdf](http://www.cas.ed.ac.uk/Wedgwood_Tanzania_PBET%20WP1.pdf) – Accessed 8 June 2006 – Attachment 38).
- Tanzania has one of the lowest secondary enrolment ratios in the world. The majority of places at public secondary schools are taken by families from the richer end of society (Wedgwood, Ruth 2005, *Post-Basic Education and Poverty in Tanzania*, Centre of African Studies, University of Edinburgh, July, p.4 [http://www.cas.ed.ac.uk/Wedgwood\\_Tanzania\\_PBET%20WP1.pdf](http://www.cas.ed.ac.uk/Wedgwood_Tanzania_PBET%20WP1.pdf) – Accessed 8 June 2006 – Attachment 38).
- The majority of the poor in Tanzania live in rural areas and the quality of education in these areas has generally been low. Few children in these areas qualify for places in secondary schools (Wedgwood, Ruth 2005, *Post-Basic Education and Poverty in Tanzania*, Centre of African Studies, University of Edinburgh, July, p.4 [http://www.cas.ed.ac.uk/Wedgwood\\_Tanzania\\_PBET%20WP1.pdf](http://www.cas.ed.ac.uk/Wedgwood_Tanzania_PBET%20WP1.pdf) – Accessed 8 June 2006 – Attachment 38).
- The poor have only limited access to higher education (Wedgwood, Ruth 2005, *Post-Basic Education and Poverty in Tanzania*, Centre of African Studies, University of Edinburgh, July, p.5 [http://www.cas.ed.ac.uk/Wedgwood\\_Tanzania\\_PBET%20WP1.pdf](http://www.cas.ed.ac.uk/Wedgwood_Tanzania_PBET%20WP1.pdf) – Accessed 8 June 2006 – Attachment 38).

Wedgwood includes further information on the current state of education (pp.12-14), primary education (p.27-32), secondary education (pp.32-41), higher education (pp.41-43) and education and training for work (pp.43-46) (Wedgwood, Ruth 2005, *Post-Basic Education and Poverty in Tanzania*, Centre of African Studies, University of Edinburgh, July [http://www.cas.ed.ac.uk/Wedgwood\\_Tanzania\\_PBET%20WP1.pdf](http://www.cas.ed.ac.uk/Wedgwood_Tanzania_PBET%20WP1.pdf) – Accessed 8 June 2006 – Attachment 38).

## List of Sources Consulted

### Internet Sources:

#### **United Nations (UN)**

UNESCO <http://portal.unesco.org/>

UNICEF <http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/tanzania.html>

#### **Non-Government Organisations**

World Bank <http://www.worldbank.org/>

#### **Region Specific Links**

*Africa Confidential*

#### **Topic Specific Links**

The Lancet <http://www.thelancet.com/>

Mental Health Association of Tanzania <http://www.mehata.org/>

Tanzania Association for the Mentally Handicapped <http://www.tamh.or.tz/>

World Bank

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTHEALTHNUTRITIONANDPOPULATION/EXTMH/0,,menuPK:384019~pagePK:149018~piPK:149093~theSitePK:384012,00.html>

World Health Organization <http://www.who.int/countries/tza/en/>

#### **Search Engines**

Google search engine <http://www.google.com.au/>

Open Directory Project <http://dmoz.org/Regional/Africa/Tanzania/Education/>

### Databases:

FACTIVA (news database)

BACIS (DIMA Country Information database)

REFINFO (IRBDC (Canada) Country Information database)

ISYS (RRT Country Research database, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, US Department of State Reports)

RRT Library Catalogue

### **List of Attachments**

1. Banks, Arthur S., Muller, Thomas C., and Overstreet, William R. (eds) 2006, *Political Handbook of the World 2005-2006*, CQ Press, Washington, p.1151,1154-1155. (Library)
2. 'Tanzania' 2000, *Microsoft Encarta Interactive Atlas 2000*. (CD ROM)
3. Day, Alan J. (ed) 2002, *Political Parties of the World*, John Harper Publishing, 5<sup>th</sup> ed., London, p.459. (RRT Library)
4. US Department of State 2006, 'Arrest and Detention', 'Freedom of Assembly', 'Freedom of Movement Within the Country, Foreign Travel, Emigration, and Repatriation', 'Elections and Political Participation' in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 March.
5. 'Zanzibari opposition leader freed on bail' 2005, *Reuters News*, 26 November. (FACTIVA)
6. 'Regions and territories: Zanzibar' 2006, *BBC News Online*, 13 May. (FACTIVA)
7. US Department of State 2006, '[Introduction]' in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 March.

8. 'Tanzania: Police, Opposition Clash As Zanzibaris Await Poll Results' 2005, *UN Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)*, allAfrica.com website, 1 November. (<http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200511010128.html> – Accessed 5 June 2006)
9. 'Armed and dangerous' 2005, *Africa Confidential*, 4 November, Vol. 46, No. 22, p.3. (RRT Library)
10. 'Tanzania: Ruling Party Wins National Elections in Zanzibar But Islands Remain Divided' 2005, *UN Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)*, allAfrica.com website, 16 December. (<http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200512160010.html> – Accessed 5 June 2006)
11. Mkinga, Joyce 2005, 'Tanzanian police arrest six after clash between rival party supporters', *BBC Monitoring Africa*, source: Guardian website, Dar es Salaam, 10 December. (FACTIVA)
12. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2002, *TZA38266.E – Tanzania: Update to TZA36428 of 23 February 2001 on the situation of the Civic United Front (CUF) members since the October 2001 peace agreement*, 24 January. (REFINFO)
13. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2001, *TZA36428.E – Tanzania: The situation of Civic United Front (CUF) party members in Zanzibar and the mainland since the elections and the release the 18 CUF who were on trial for treason (October 2000-February 2001)*, 23 February. (REFINFO)
14. Mental Health Association of Tanzania (MEHATA) (undated), 'Better Mental Health in Northern Tanzania', Mental Health Association of Tanzania (MEHATA) website. ([http://www.mehata.org/projects/project1\\_Northern\\_Tanzania.doc](http://www.mehata.org/projects/project1_Northern_Tanzania.doc) – Accessed 6 June 2006)
15. US Department of State 2006, 'Discrimination, Societal Abuses, and Trafficking in Persons', 'Persons with Disabilities' in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2005 – Tanzania*, 8 March.
16. World Health Organization (WHO) 2005, 'United Republic of Tanzania', *Mental Health Atlas 2005*. ([http://www.who.int/globalatlas/predefinedReports/MentalHealth/Files/TZ\\_Mental\\_Health\\_Profile.pdf](http://www.who.int/globalatlas/predefinedReports/MentalHealth/Files/TZ_Mental_Health_Profile.pdf) – Accessed 6 June 2006)
17. Kilonzo, G.P. and Simmons, N. 1998, 'Development of mental health services in Tanzania: A reappraisal for the future', *Social Science & Medicine*, 16 August, Vo. 47, Iss. 4, pp.419-428.
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