



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, CULTURE, ARTS AND SPORTS

**INFORMATION, CULTURE, ARTS AND SPORTS
STATISTICS REPORT, 2015
TANZANIA MAINLAND**



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ATN	Agape Television Network
BAKITA	Baraza la Kiswahili la Taifa
BASATA	Baraza la Sanaa la Taifa
BMT	Baraza la Michezo la Taifa
CCM	Chama cha Mapinduzi
DTV	Dar es Salaam Television
EATV	East Africa Television
HOPAC	Haven of Peace Academy
IST	International School of Tanzania
MICAS	Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports.
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
NACTE	National Council for Technical Education
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NSC	National Sports Council
OC	Other Charges
RFA	Radio Free Africa
SUATV	Sokoine University of Agriculture Television
TaSUBa	Taasisi ya Sanaa na Utamaduni Bagamoyo
TBC	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation
TCRA	Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority
TFB	Tanzania Film Board
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TSMP	Tanzania Statistical Master Plan
TSN	Tanzania Standard Newspapers
TUKI	Taasisi ya Uchunguzi wa Kiswahili (Institute of Kiswahili Research)
TV	Television
UDSM	University of Dar es Salaam
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VEC	Video Exhibition Centre

FOREWORD

The preparation of the Statistical Report of the Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports for 2015 has been made possible following valuable contributions made by various stakeholders. In this regard, the Ministry appreciates the valuable contribution made by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) through the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) for funding the preparation of the report. It also appreciates the valuable contributions made by experts from the National Bureau of Statistics in preparing the report and particularly in ensuring that the report is consistent with the Statistical Report Writing Guidelines. Appreciations should also go to experts of the Ministry (including institutions) who worked tirelessly to ensure that the report is produced with the required standards.

The successful completion of this report was also facilitated by the enabling environment that was accorded to the experts who participated in the exercise. In this regard, I would like to gratefully acknowledge the good hospitality granted by the management and the entire team of the Bagamoyo Arts and cultural Institute (TaSUBa) to the team of experts during the preparation of the report in Bagamoyo. Since the preparation of similar report is an ongoing exercise, it is the expectation of the Ministry that key stakeholders who have supported the preparation of this report will continue to grant similar support.



Prof. Elisante Ole Gabriel
PERMANENT SECRETARY

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

According to the Instrument for its establishment, the Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports is charged with the responsibility of formulating and overseeing the implementation of the policies on information, culture, arts and sports. The instrument also mandates the Ministry to coordinate and regulate the mass media, film and theatrical performance and promote the arts, sports and culture in the country. In executing these mandates, the Ministry is required to develop strategies and plans and monitor their implementation. Statistical information is among the key aspects for developing good strategies and plans as well as assessing the extent of their implementation. As a matter of fact, the available data across sectors of the Ministry and its institutions have not been well organized and documented. This has led to an inconsistency in reporting sector achievements that are supported by facts and figures available at ministerial and institutions level.

Given this background, it is critical to prepare an annual statistical report that will, among others, respond to the Ministry and stakeholders needs regarding the performance of the ministry over time. This report highlights the available statistical information for the sectors of the Ministry (Information, Culture, Arts and Sports). It also highlights statistical gaps that exist within the sectors and provides recommendations to fill the gaps.

This first report starts with a few areas for which data are available. This work will be improved overtime and eventually, the Ministry will possess refined statistics for specific and general uses.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 METHODOLOGY

This chapter covers the scope or coverage of the report, data sources, data quality, sustainability and data periodicity. Further, it describes the data collection procedures and data analysis techniques.

2.1 Data Sources

Data refer to the kinds of information used or obtained for a specific reason. Sources of data are categorized into primary and secondary data. Primary data sources are those whereby information is obtained from the participant in a particular field and directly from respondents whereas secondary data sources are those whereby information has already being collected by someone else in the form of documentation. This document uses both primary and secondary data from different sources within the Ministry. However, most data used in this report are secondary.

In addition to the established routine administrative system, the Ministry collects data through published books, registers and website, budget speeches and Ministry reports. Some data are collected quarterly and others annually but the Ministry is in the process of strengthening the data collection system so as to enable data collection to be done monthly and weekly.

2.2 Data Processing

Data processing and analysis includes editing, coding, classification, tabulation and presentation of collected data. It also involves examining what has been collected in survey or experiment and making deductions and inferences. The analysis process was done after the data collection exercise from different sources was completed.

Data cleaning, compilation and analysis were done using statistical packages including Excel.

2.3 Scope and Coverage

The data used in the compilation of this report are supposed to cover all regions of Tanzania Mainland, focusing on information, culture, arts and sports sectors. However, some data cover only some regions due to lack of information from other regions.

2.4 Data Quality

Data used in this report are from reliable sources such as Baraza la Sanaa la Taifa (BASATA), Malya Sports College, Tanzania Film Board, newspapers register, radio and television register and sports register (clubs, associations and academies). Data were properly processed and analyzed so that they may help the Ministry to make better decisions.

2.5 Data Sustainability

Some of data presented in this report are sustainable in the sense that will continue to be updated every year as they are routine. These include data on registered newspapers, radio and television stations, media accreditation cards issued, warned and burned newspapers.

Other data include registered individual artists and art groups, participation of cultural groups at Bagamoyo arts festivals, students enrolled and graduated at TaSUBa, foreign artists performing in Tanzania and local artists performing outside the country, local and international trophies offered to local artists, film permits issued, illegal films products confiscated in the market, film and music products with special stamps, banned films, local and international film awards won by local artists. Students enrolled and graduated at Malya Sports College, registered sports clubs, associations and academies, sports

infrastructure, budget trends, and data on human resources are also data found in this report.

2.6 Periodicity

The data cover the period of five years i.e. 2010 to December 2015. However, some data are presented by calendar year and others by financial year. The period covered by the data is specified in each table.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 SECTORAL STATISTICS

This section presents sectors' statistics conclusions and recommendations based on selected statistical data available at the Ministry. The focus is on sectors of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports. The analysis also takes on board data available at institutions under respective sectors.

However, the presentation in this chapter is not comprehensive as it does not utilize all data available at sector level but only data available during preparation of this report. The conclusion and recommendations made suggest the inclusion of other important data in the upcoming reports.

3.1 Information Sector Statistics

Access to information is a basic human right as defined in Article 18 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, and Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). The sector covers media services including television, radio, newspapers, journals, social media, pictures, films, cartoons and billboards.

Regarding this Statistical Report, 2015, it covers a number of registered newspapers, radio and television stations, journalist media accreditation cards (press card), newspapers/journals banned and warned in Tanzania Mainland due to misconduct.

3.1.1 Registered Television Stations

Apart from being a means of communication, the global media sector of which television is a major part employ millions of skilled workers across the world and many people in Tanzania. In addition, the success of public and commercial television as an advertising medium generates revenue which can

be reinvested in even more great programming for viewers and other sectors of the economy.

The statistics on registered television stations indicate that, by December, 2015, there were 26 registered television stations in Tanzania Mainland.

Table 3.1: Public and Local Government Owned Registered Television Stations, by Location and Coverage, Tanzania Mainland, 2015

No.	Name of Station	Region	District	Authorized Service Area (Coverage)
1.	TBC ₁	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	National
2.	Tanga City Council Television	Tanga	Tanga	District
3.	Mbeya City Council Television	Mbeya	Mbeya	District
4.	Sumbawanga Town Council Television	Rukwa	Sumbawanga	District
5.	Iringa Municipal Council Television	Iringa	Iringa	District

Source: TCRA, 2015

Table 3.1 reveals that, out of five Public and Local Government owned registered television stations only TBC₁ had national coverage. Other four television stations were authorized to cover their respective districts only. This is either because of the purpose for which television stations were established or lack of funds to provide broadcasting services at national level.

Table 3.2: Non-Commercially Owned Registered Television Stations by Location and Coverage, Tanzania Mainland, 2015

No.	Name of Station	Region	District	Authorized Service Area (Coverage)
1.	Agape Television (ATN)	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	Regional
2.	Sokoine University of Agriculture Television (SUATV)	Morogoro	Morogoro	District
3.	Tumaini Television	Dar es Salaam	Ilala	District
4.	Mlimani Television	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	District
5.	Morning Star TV	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	District
6.	Imaan Television	Morogoro	Morogoro	Regional

Source: TCRA, 2015

Table 3.2 shows that, out of 26 Regions in Tanzania Mainland, only two regions have non-commercially owned television stations. These regions are Dar es Salaam with 4 television stations and Morogoro with 2 television stations. This implies that 66.7 percent of all non-commercially owned television stations are located in Dar es Salaam while 33.3 percent are in Morogoro.

Table 3.3: Commercially Owned Registered Television Stations by Location and Coverage, Tanzania Mainland, 2015

No.	Name of Station	Region	District	Authorized Service Area (Coverage)
1.	Independent Television (ITV)	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	National
2.	Star TV	Mwanza	Ilemela	National
3.	Channel Ten Television	Dar es Salaam	Ilala	National
4.	East Africa Television (EATV)	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	National
5.	Azam Television	Dar es Salaam	Ilala	National
6.	C2C Television	Dar es Salaam	Ilala	District

No.	Name of Station	Region	District	Authorized Service Area (Coverage)
7.	Dar es Salaam Television	Dar es Salaam	Ilala	District
8.	Abood Television	Morogoro	Morogoro	District
9.	CTN Television	Dar es Salaam	Ilala	District
10.	Capital Television	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	District
11.	CG TV Transmission Centre	Tabora	Tabora	District
12.	Clouds TV	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	Regional
13.	VIASAT 1 Television	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	Regional
14.	Sibuka Television	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	District
15.	Africa Internet Television Limited	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	Internet based services

Source: TCRA, 2015

Table 3.3 indicates that, there are 15 commercially owned television stations located in four regions countrywide. Out of these 12 stations are found in Dar es Salaam Region, one in Morogoro Region, one in Tabora Region and one in Mwanza Region. Therefore, Dar es Salaam has the largest number (80.0 percent) of commercially owned television stations.

3.1.2 Registered Radio Stations

Radio is important since it enables people who cannot access television and cannot read newspapers to get news and trends. Radio also provides portable entertainment and information to many people. Therefore, radio is very important in both developing and developed countries for information provision. It is able to function where television stations are not accessible. Radio is more easily accessed than newspapers particularly in rural areas. The information that is given over the radio can be broadcasted to a large number of listeners and provide them with immediate information.

The statistics indicate that, by December, 2015, Tanzania Mainland had 125 registered radio stations. Out of these, 9 radio stations are owned by public and local Government, 5 radio stations are owned by communities, 47 are non-commercial radio stations and 64 are commercial radio stations.

Table 3.4: Public and Local Government Owned Registered Radio Stations, by Location and Coverage, Tanzania Mainland, 2015

No.	Name	Region	District	Authorized Service Area (Coverage)
1.	TBC Taifa	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	National
2.	TBC International	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	District
3.	TBC FM	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	National
4.	Radio ya Wananchi Newala	Mtwara	Newala	District
5.	Boma Hai Radio	Kilimanjaro	Hai	District
6.	Kitulo Radio	Njombe	Makete	District
7.	Ulanga Radio FM	Morogoro	Ulanga	District
8.	Mwanza City FM	Mwanza	Nyamagana	District
9.	City FM	Dar es Salaam	Ilala	District

Source: TCRA, 2015

Table 3.4 indicates that 4 public and local government owned radio stations are located in Dar es Salaam, while the other 5 are found in Mtwara, Kilimanjaro, Njombe, Morogoro and Mwanza. Out of the 9 public and local government owned radio stations, only 2 stations (TBC Taifa and TBC FM) are authorized to broadcast national wide while the remaining 7 stations are authorized to broadcast at district level.

Table 3.5: Community Owned Registered Radio Stations by Location and Coverage, Tanzania Mainland, 2015

No.	Name	Region	District	Authorized Service Area (Coverage)
1.	Radio Sengerema FM	Mwanza	Sengerema	Community
2.	Orkonorei FM Radio	Manyara	Simanjiro	Community
3.	Kilosa Community Radio	Morogoro	Kilosa	Community
4.	Kagera Community Radio	Kagera	Bukoba	Community
5.	Fedeco Community Radio	Kagera	Karagwe	Community

Source: TCRA, 2015

Table 3.5 shows that there are only 5 community radio stations in Tanzania Mainland which are distributed in 4 regions of Mwanza (1), Manyara (1), Morogoro (1) and Kagera (2).

Table 3.6: Non-commercially Owned Registered Radio Stations by Location and Coverage, Tanzania Mainland, 2015

No.	Name	Region	District	Authorized Service Area (Coverage)
1.	Radio Kwizera	Kagera	Ngara	Regional
2.	Radio Tumaini	Dar es Salaam	Ilala	District
3.	Radio Sauti ya Injili	Kilimanjaro	Moshi	Regional
4.	Radio Maria	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	Regional
5.	Radio Imaan FM	Morogoro	Morogoro	Regional
6.	Safina FM Radio	Arusha	Arusha	Regional
7.	Morning Star FM	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	Regional
8.	Radio Chemchemi	Rukwa	Sumbawanga	District
9.	Radio Saut FM Stereo	Mwanza	Ilemela	District
10.	Radio Mwangaza FM	Dodoma	Dodoma	District
11.	Radio Faraja	Shinyanga	Shinyanga	District
12.	Wapo Radio	Dar es Salaam	Temeke	District
13.	Radio Ukweli	Morogoro	Morogoro	District
14.	Praise Power Radio	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	District
15.	Radio Upendo	Dar es Salaam	Ilala	District

No.	Name	Region	District	Authorized Service Area (Coverage)
16.	Radio Tumaini International	Dar es Salaam	Ilala	District
17.	Mlimani FM Radio	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	District
18.	Radio Sauti ya Quran	Dar es Salaam	Ilala	District
19.	Living Water FM	Mwanza	Ilemela	District
20.	Radio Uzima	Dodoma	Dodoma	District
21.	Quiblatain FM Radio	Iringa	Iringa	District
22.	Radio Habari Njema	Manyara	Mbulu	District
23.	Radio Furaha	Iringa	Iringa	District
24.	Baraka FM Radio	Mbeya	Mbeya	District
25.	Nuru FM Radio	Iringa	Iringa	District
26.	Radio Huruma	Tanga	Tanga	District
27.	Radio Ushindi FM Stereo	Mbeya	Mbeya	District
28.	HHC Radio Station	Mwanza	Nyamagana	District
29.	Afya Radio FM	Mwanza	Nyamagana	District
30.	Kwa Neema Radio FM	Mwanza	Ilemela	District
31.	MUM FM Radio	Morogoro	Morogoro	District
32.	Top Radio FM	Morogoro	Morogoro	District
33.	Ngurumo ya Upako	Arusha	Arusha	District
34.	Radio Nuur Tanga	Tanga	Tanga	District
35.	Overcomers FM Radio	Iringa	Iringa	District
36.	Radio Habari Maalum	Arusha	Arusha	District
37.	Siloam Radio FM	Morogoro	Morogoro	District
38.	Maarifa Radio	Tanga	Tanga	District
39.	Radio Hope	Iringa	Iringa	District
40.	Radio Ihsaan FM	Tanga	Tanga	District
41.	Pangani FM Radio	Tanga	Pangani	District
42.	Kyela FM Radio	Mbeya	Kyela	District
43.	Ukombozi FM	Mwanza	Mwanza	District
44.	Mazingira FM Radio	Mara	Bunda	District
45.	Radio Joy	Kigoma	Kigoma	District
46.	Devine FM Radio	Shinyanga	Kahama	District
47.	Uvinza FM Radio	Kigoma	Uvinza	District

Source: TCRA, 2015

According to Table 3.6, out of 47 non-commercially owned radio stations, only 6 (12.8 percent) are authorized to broadcast at regional level. In contrast, 41 radio stations (87.2.percent) are authorized to broadcast at district level.

Table 3.7: Commercially Owned Registered Radio Stations by Location and Coverage, Tanzania Mainland, 2015

No.	Name	Region	District	Authorized Service Area (Coverage)
1.	Radio One Stereo	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	National
2.	Radio Free Africa (RFA)	Mwanza	Ilemela	National
3.	Radio East Africa FM	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	National
4.	Clouds Entertainments FM Radio	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	National
5.	Passion FM	Mwanza	Nyamagana	Regional
6.	Radio Kissi FM	Mwanza	Ilemela	Regional
7.	Radio Uhuru FM	Dar es Salaam	Ilala	Regional
8.	Abood Radio	Morogoro	Morogoro	Regional
9.	Capital Radio	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	Regional
10.	Times Radio FM	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	Regional
11.	Sibuka FM Radio	Simiyu	Maswa	Regional
12.	Radio 5 Arusha	Arusha	Arusha	Regional
13.	Radio Ebony FM	Iringa	Iringa	Regional
14.	Radio Kili FM	Kilimanjaro	Moshi	Regional
15.	Country FM	Iringa	Iringa	National
16.	Magic FM Radio	Dar es Salaam	Ilala	Regional
17.	Sunrise FM Radio	Arusha	Arusha	Regional
18.	Triple 'A' FM Radio	Arusha	Arusha	Regional
19.	Victoria FM Radio	Mara	Musoma	District
20.	Choice FM Radio	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	District
21.	Classic FM Radio	Dar es Salaam	Ilala	District
22.	C.G FM Radio	Tabora	Tabora	District
23.	Moshi FM Radio	Kilimanjaro	Moshi	District
24.	Voice of Tabora	Tabora	Tabora	District
25.	Kasibante FM Radio	Kagera	Bukoba	District
26.	Bomba FM Radio Station	Mbeya	Mbeya	District
27.	Kahama FM Stereo Radio	Shinyanga	Kahama	District
28.	Kifimbo Radio Station	Dodoma	Dodoma	District
29.	Generation FM Radio	Mbeya	Mbeya	District

No.	Name	Region	District	Authorized Service Area (Coverage)
30.	Hot FM Radio	Iringa	Iringa	District
31.	Radio Vision FM	Kagera	Bukoba	District
32.	Pride FM Radio	Mtwara	Mtwara	District
33.	Safari Radio	Mtwara	Mtwara	District
34.	Jogoo FM	Ruvuma	Songea	District
35.	ABM FM Radio	Dodoma	Dodoma	District
36.	Info Radio FM	Mtwara	Mtwara	District
37.	Planet FM	Morogoro	Morogoro	District
38.	Radio Metro FM Stereo	Mwanza	Nyamagana	District
39.	Radio Best FM	Njombe	Ludewa	District
40.	Dodoma FM	Dodoma	Dodoma	District
41.	Nyemo FM Radio	Dodoma	Dodoma	District
42.	Voice of Africa	Tanga	Muheza	District
43.	Breeze FM Radio	Tanga	Tanga	District
44.	Mwambao FM Radio	Tanga	Tanga	District
45.	Rock FM	Mbeya	Mbeya	District
46.	Impact FM	Dodoma	Dodoma	District
47.	Jembe FM Radio	Mwanza	Nyamagana	District
48.	Mambo Jambo FM	Arusha	Arusha	District
49.	Kibo FM	Kilimanjaro	Moshi	District
50.	Entertainment FM	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	District
51.	Kings Broadcasting Services Ltd	Njombe	Njombe	District
52.	Rasi FM Radio	Dodoma	Dodoma	District
53.	Ndingala FM	Rukwa	Sumbawanga	District
54.	Arusha One Radio	Arusha	Arusha	District
55.	Standard FM Radio	Singida	Singida	District
56.	Tanga Kunani FM Radio	Tanga	Tanga	District
57.	Storm FM Radio	Geita	Geita	District
58.	Big Star FM	Mbeya	Mbeya	District
59.	Mpanda Radio FM	Katavi	Mpanda	District
60.	Alternative FM Radio Station	Dodoma	Dodoma	District
61.	Ice FM Radio	Iringa	Makambako	District
62.	Pambazuko	Ifakara	Morogoro	District
63.	Uplands FM	Njombe	Njombe	District
64.	Mbeya Highlands FM	Mbeya	Mbeya	District

Source: TCRA, 2015

Table 3.7 shows that there are 64 commercially owned registered radio stations out of which 5 stations (7.8 percent) broadcast national wide, 13 stations (20.3 percent) broadcast regional wide and 46 radio stations (71.9 percent) broadcast at district level.

Table 3.8 and Figure 3.1 indicate that the registration of radio stations has been fluctuating each year. In 2005, 3 radio stations were registered, 12 were registered in 2006 but in 2007 only 1 station was registered. The largest number of radio stations was registered in 2015 when 22 (23.4 percent) such stations were registered. The period from 2010 to 2012 a substantial number (38; 40.4 percent) of radio stations was registered. During the 2005 to 2015 period, 94 radio stations were registered.

In 2005 and 2006 only 1 television station was registered in each year. In 2007 and 2008 no television station was registered while in 2009 and 2010 only 1 television station was registered in each year. In 2011, 2012 and 2013 no television station was registered while in 2014, 3 television stations were registered. In 2015 only 1 television station was registered was a decrease of 66.7 percent compared to the year 2014. In total, 8 television stations were registered during the 2005 to 2015 period.

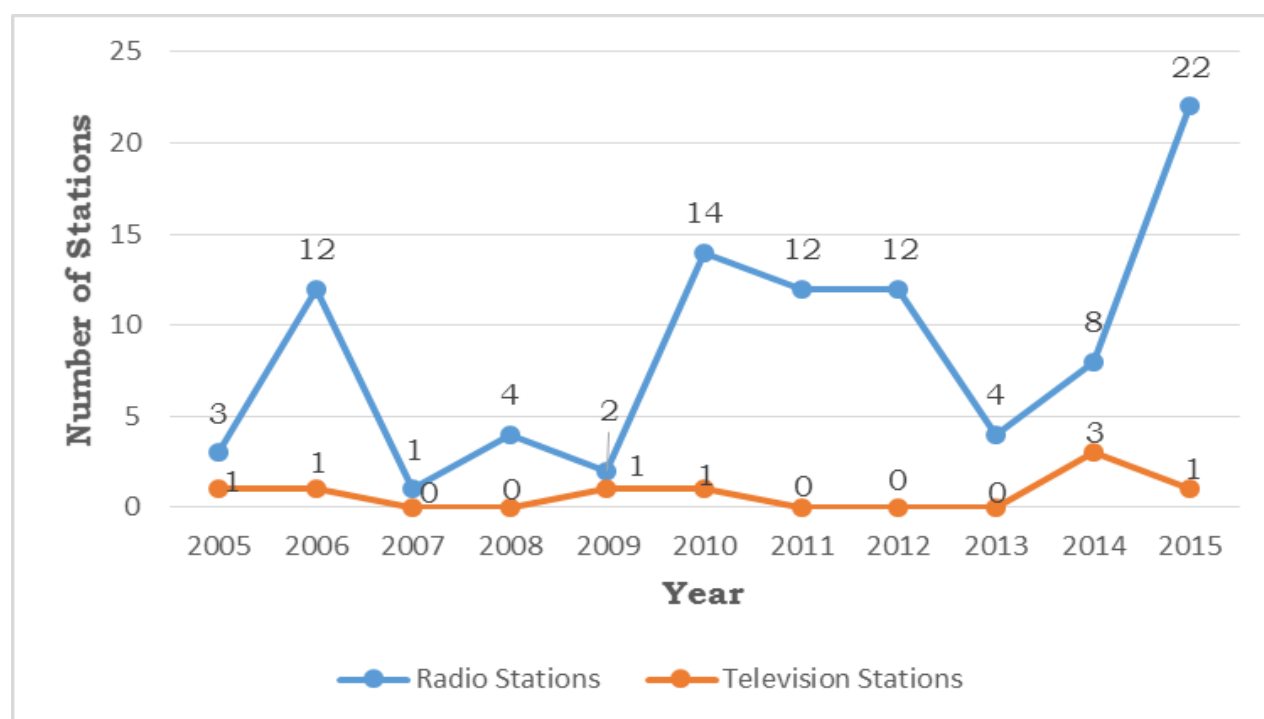
These data prove that radio stations are widely spread in Tanzania Mainland compared to television stations, and hence more people receive information via radio broadcasts compared to television broadcasts particularly in rural areas.

Table 3.8: Registered Radio and TV Stations, Tanzania Mainland, 2005 - 2015

Year	Radio Stations	Television Stations
2005	3	1
2006	12	1
2007	1	0
2008	4	0
2009	2	1
2010	14	1
2011	12	0
2012	12	0
2013	4	0
2014	8	3
2015	22	1
Total	94	8

Source: TCRA, 2015

Figure 3.1: Registered Radio and Television Stations, Tanzania Mainland, 2015



Source, MICAS, 2015

3.1.3 Press Cards Issued

Press cards grant special privileges to journalists. These passes bear a recognized legal status, while others are identification criteria for practicing journalists in Tanzania. In Tanzania, press cards are offered to local and foreign journalists on application and after meeting required criteria.

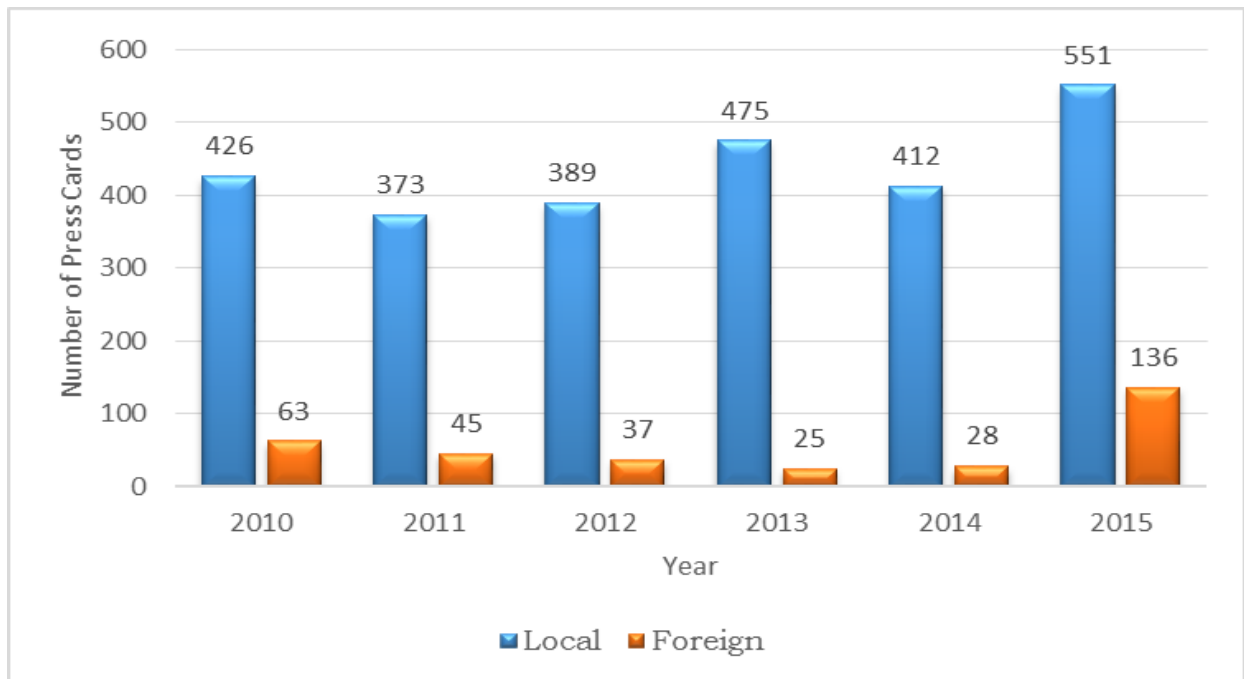
The local press cards issued increased by 29.3 percent from 426 in year 2010 to 551 in the year 2015. In 2010 and 2015 the number of press cards issued increased significantly due to general elections in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Although the number of press cards issued in 2013 was also large (500), the trend shows that, in every general election held in Tanzania, the number of press cards issued increased significantly. However, in the other years, the trends were relatively the same.

Table3.9: Number of Journalist Media Accreditation Cards (Press Cards) Issued, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 - 2015

Year	Local	Foreign	Total
2010	426	63	489
2011	373	45	418
2012	389	37	426
2013	475	25	500
2014	412	28	440
2015	551	136	687

Source: MICAS, Department of Information, 2015

Figure 3.2: Number of Press Cards Issued to Local and Foreign Journalists, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 - 2015



Source: MICAS, Department of Information, 2015

3.1.4 Registered Newspapers

Print and electronic media are dominant means of disseminating information in the modern world. In this age of information, a newspaper is the most powerful tool for expressing ideas and exchanging information.

Table 3.10 indicates that the number of newspapers registered in 2010 was 8 while in 2011 it was 41. During 2014, the number of registered newspapers was 23 which was a decrease of 36.1 percent compared to the number of newspapers registered in 2013. In 2015, 39 newspapers were registered which was an increase of 69.6 percent compared to newspapers registered in 2014. The increased number of registered newspapers in 2015 was due to the general election held in October, 2015.

Table 3.10 Number and Percentage Change of Registered Newspapers, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 – 2015

Years	Number of Magazines/Journals	Percentage Change
2010	8	
2011	41	412.5
2012	29	-29.3
2013	36	24.1
2014	23	-36.1
2015	39	69.6

Source: MICAS, Department of Information, 2015.

3.1.5 Registered Swahili and English Newspapers

Table 3.11 indicates that in the 2010 to 2015 period more Swahili newspapers were registered compared to English newspapers. The average percentage of registered Swahili newspapers over the period of 2010 to 2015 was 63.6 percent while that of registered English newspapers was 36.4 percent. Most people in Tanzania speak Kiswahili as their first language and therefore, the demand for Swahili newspapers is more than that of English newspapers.

Table 3.11: Number of Registered Swahili and English Language Newspapers, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 – 2015

Year	English Language Newspapers	Swahili Language Newspapers	Total
2010	3	5	8
2011	13	28	41
2012	11	18	29
2013	14	22	36
2014	9	14	23
2015	14	25	39

Source: MICAS, Department of Information, 2015

3.1.6 Banned Registered Newspapers

These are newspapers whose operations have been stopped by the Government due to unethical conduct. This indicator is important as some people may need to know the number of newspapers that are banned in a particular year.

Table 3.11 shows that, from 2010 to 2015 only 4 newspapers were banned following violation of the existing laws and regulations. However, none of registered newspapers was banned in three out of six years of operation meaning that, in those three years the media practitioners (owner, editor and journalist) complied with the existing laws, rules and regulations governing the sector.

Table 3.12: Number of Banned Newspapers, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 - 2015

Year	Number
2010	1
2011	0
2012	1
2013	2
2014	0
2015	0

Source: MICAS, Department of Information, 2015

3.1.7 Warned Registered Newspapers

The findings presented in Table 3.13 indicate that 12 registered newspapers and journals were warned during the 2010-2015 period. The table shows that year 2011 recorded the largest number of registered newspapers which were warned, whereby 4 (33.3 percent) newspapers were notified and cautioned. The comparison between the number of newspapers registered and the number of newspapers warned or banned shows that most owners, editors and journalists abide by the existing policies, laws and regulations of the country.

Table 3.13: Number of Warned Newspapers, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 - 2015

Year	Number
2010	3
2011	4
2012	2
2013	0
2014	1
2015	2

Source: MICAS, Department of Information, 2015

3.2 Cultural Statistics

Culture is widely defined as a set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or social group. It encompasses art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs (UNESCO, 2012). The Cultural Sector in Tanzania is socially and economically important as it contributes significantly to national development, for instance, through international trade of cultural products globally. It also generates employment; alleviate poverty, preserves cultural heritage and tourism activities.

In Tanzania, cultural responsibilities are coordinated by several institutions which include National Kiswahili Council (BAKITA), Bagamoyo College of Arts (TaSUBa), and National Art Council (BASATA), Tanzania Film Board, Institute of Kiswahili Research (TUKI) and others.

The cultural statistics reported in this section cover cultural heritage, languages of Tanzania and training institutions offering Kiswahili language courses during the five years reference period.

3.2.1 Languages Spoken in Tanzania

According to the research done at UDSM in 2013, Tanzania has a total of 150 languages spoken by about 31.6 million people.

Table 3.14: Languages Spoken by Large and Small Number of People, Tanzania Mainland, 2013

Languages Spoken by a Large Number of People			Languages Spoken by Few People		
No.	Language	Number of People	No.	Language	Number of People
1.	Sukuma	5,195,504	1	Gala	2,380
2.	Swahili	2,379,294	2	Lungu	1,627
3.	Kiha	1,229,415	3	Gusii	1,468
4.	Gogo	1,023,970	4	Mkamanga	1,396
5.	Nyamwezi	959,832	5	Hanju	1,390
6.	Haya	833,214	6	Ndorobo	1,152
7.	Makonde	805,299	7	Bwali	1,070
8.	Maasai	803,457	8	Kikuyu	938
9.	Hehe	740,113	9	Kiga	662
10.	Fipa	712,803	10	Wanda	182

Source: University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), 2013

Table 3.14 highlights languages spoken by 10 largest and smallest groups of people in Tanzania Mainland.

Sukuma is a language spoken by the largest number of people (5,195,504). It is followed by Swahili language (2,379,294), Kiha (1,229,415), Gogo (1,023,970), Nyamwezi (959,832), Haya (833,214) and Makonde (805,299).

On the other hand, languages spoken by a few people include Wanda (182), Kiga (662), Kikuyu (938) and Bwali (1,070). Wanda is the least spoken language. This language is, therefore, at the risk of disappearing. UNESCO defines a language to be at risk of disappearing when its speakers cease to use it, use it in fewer and fewer domains, use fewer of its registers and speaking styles, and/or stop passing it on to the next generation. In this regard, Wanda and Kikuyu languages are at the risk of disappearing in Tanzania. **Appendix I** shows different languages and the number of persons who speak them.

3.2.2 Cultural Heritage Resources

Cultural heritage includes language, folklore, ethnographical objects, traditional natural environment and intangible culture such as group legacy.

Tangible cultural heritage assets include old constructions such as roads, buildings, graveyards, archaeological sites, rock paintings, old settlements, museums and immemorial sites (Kamamba, 2003).

Table 3.15: Number of Cultural Heritage Resources, Tanzania Mainland, 2014

Region	Number of Cultural Heritage Resources	Name of Cultural Heritage Resource
Arusha	3	Olduvai Gorge
		Engaruka Irrigation Furrows
		Laetoli Foot Prints
Dar es Salaam	2	Magomeni Museum
		Kunduchi Ruins
Kagera	1	Bweranyange Museum
Mtwara	1	Mikindani Historic Town
Lindi	2	Songo Mnara Ruins
		Kilwa Kisiwani Ruins
Iringa	2	Kalenga Museum
		Isimila Site
Mbeya	1	Mbozi Meteorite
Kigoma	1	Ujiji Livingstone Memorial Museum
Tabora	1	Kwihara Livingstone Memorial Museum
Dodoma	1	Kondoa Irangi Rock Art
Pwani	2	Kaole Ruins
		Bagamoyo Historic Town
Tanga	2	Tongoni Ruins
		Amboni Caves

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT), 2014

Tanzania has 128 legally protected cultural areas and these are gazetted. However, there are 19 existing cultural heritages in Tanzania. Further, among 19 cultural heritages, four are inscribed on the world heritage lists, including Kondoa Rock Art Site, Kilwa Kisiwani Ruins, Songo Mnara Ruins and the Olduvai Gorge in Arusha (Kamamba 2014). Table 3.15 presents the number of cultural heritages in Tanzania Mainland by region.

3.2.3 Training Institutions and Colleges

According to NECTA (2014), there are more than five hundred (500) registered colleges and universities in Tanzania Mainland. However, only 98 institutions offer Swahili courses countrywide.

Bachelor and Masters Degree, and PhD in Swahili are offered in 9 (nine) training institutions, (9.3 percent). On the other hand, Certificates and Diplomas are offered in 88 training institutions, equivalent to 90.7 percent of all 97 training institutions offering Kiswahili courses in Tanzania Mainland.

Table 3.16: Number of Kiswahili Training Institutions by Region and Level of Education, Tanzania Mainland, 2015

No.	Region	Number of Institutions	Number of Institutions Offering	
			Diploma/Certificate	Degree/Master/PhD
1.	Dar es Salaam	12	10	2
2.	Arusha	10	9	1
3.	Mbeya	7	6	1
4.	Iringa	8	6	2
5.	Kagera	7	7	-
6.	Tanga	9	8	1
7.	Mtwara	1	1	-
8.	Ruvuma	1	1	-
9.	Mara	3	3	-
10.	Njombe	1	1	-
11.	Shinyanga	2	2	-
12.	Morogoro	4	3	1
13.	Rukwa	2	2	-
14.	Kigoma	3	3	-
15.	Pwani	4	4	-
16.	Katavi	2	2	-
17.	Kilimanjaro	6	6	-
18.	Dodoma	3	2	1
19.	Songwe	1	1	-
20.	Geita	3	3	-
21.	Lindi	1	1	-
22.	Singida	4	4	-
23.	Tabora	2	2	-
24.	Mwanza	1	1	-
25.	Ruvuma	1	1	-
Total		98	89	9

Source: National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA), 2015

3.3 Arts Statistics

In Tanzania, “Arts” issues are coordinated by the Department of Arts Development. The department comprises two sections namely Coordinating Artist Industry and Rights and Development of Artist. All Arts activities are supervised by agencies set by the government to implement legislative mandates, regulations and procedures. Such agencies include the Bagamoyo Institute of Arts and Culture (**TaSUBa**), Tanzania Film Board (**TFB**) and the National Arts Council (**BASATA**).

Arts statistics cover the following: number of art groups and people who participated at Bagamoyo Arts and Cultural Festival, students enrolled and graduated at TaSUBa, number of artists and other practitioners in films, crafts, performing arts and music, number of foreign artists and number of local artists performing outside the country. It also, includes the number of local and international awards won by local artists.

3.3.1 Participation of Cultural Groups at Bagamoyo Arts and Cultural Festival

Table 3.17 shows that more local cultural groups participated in the Bagamoyo Arts and Cultural Festival since 2010 than foreign cultural groups. The participation of local cultural groups increased by 20.0 percent from 40 groups in 2012 to 48 groups in 2015. This is because local groups have an advantage over foreign groups because the festival takes place in Tanzania. The participation of foreign culture groups ranges from 4 to 5 groups per year.

Table 3.17: Number of Local and Foreign Cultural Groups which Participated at Bagamoyo Arts and Cultural Festival, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 – 2015

Year	Cultural Groups		Total
	Local	Foreign	
2010	42	5	47
2011	41	4	45
2012	40	4	44
2013	43	5	48
2014	45	4	49
2015	48	4	52

Source; BASATA, 2015

3.3.2 Diploma Students Enrolled and Graduated at TaSUBa

Table 3.18 reveals that the number of male students enrolled each year is more than that of female students. Again, the table shows that the number of male students enrolled decreased by 38.9 percent from 54 students in 2014 to 33 students in 2015. On the other hand, the number of female students increased by 55.6 percent from 9 students in 2014 to 14 students in 2015.

Table 3.18: Number and Percentage of Diploma Students Enrolled at TaSUBa by Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 - 2015

Year	Number			Percent	
	Males	Females	Total	Male	Female
2010	27	8	35	77.1	22.9
2011	32	8	40	80.0	20.0
2012	30	18	48	62.5	37.5
2013	38	26	64	59.4	40.6
2014	54	9	63	85.7	14.3
2015	33	14	47	70.2	29.8

Source: TaSUBa, 2015

Table 3.19 shows the number of diploma male students who graduated from TaSUBa were higher than that of females. The table also reveals that the

number of male students who graduated increased by 60.9 percent from 23 students in 2014 to 37 students in 2015. The number of female students who graduated increased from 12 students in 2014 to 23 students in 2015 (91.7% increase).

Table 3.19: Number and Percentage of Diploma Students who Graduated From TaSUBa, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 - 2015

Year	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2010	28	14	42	66.7	33.3	100.0
2011	27	8	35	77.1	22.9	100.0
2012	25	10	35	71.4	28.6	100.0
2013	32	12	44	72.7	27.3	100.0
2014	23	12	35	65.7	34.3	100.0
2015	37	23	60	61.7	38.3	100.0

Source: TaSUBa, 2015

3.3.3 Registered Art Groups in Tanzania

Table 3.20 presents the distribution of performing art and music groups. The table shows that Dar es Salaam Region has 1,893 registered art and music groups. Other regions with more than 100 art and music groups are Morogoro (141), Tanga (118), Pwani (117), Dodoma (113) and Arusha (103). The reasons why Dar es Salaam has the largest number of registered art and music groups include its having the largest population, most improved arts infrastructure, easiest market access, and presence of many art promotion companies, hence attracting a lot of people in the field.

On the other hand, the table shows that 6 regions with less than 50 registered art and music groups are Geita (1), Rukwa (6), Njombe (16), Mara (35), Kilimanjaro (42) and Kigoma (48). The small number of registered art and music groups in these regions may be due to poor infrastructure systems especially absence of promotion companies.

Table 3.20: Number of Registered Arts and Music groups by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2015

No.	Region	Performing Artist Groups	Music Artist Groups	Total Groups
1.	Dar es Salaam	1,243	650	1,893
2.	Dodoma	90	23	113
3.	Arusha	69	34	103
4.	Morogoro	101	40	141
5.	Tanga	96	22	118
6.	Shinyanga	55	8	63
7.	Mbeya	61	7	68
8.	Tabora	50	33	83
9.	Mwanza	74	13	87
10.	Mtwara	74	5	79
11.	Kilimanjaro	32	10	42
12.	Pwani	100	17	117
13.	Lindi	77	3	80
14.	Manyara	64	3	67
15.	Njombe	15	1	16
16.	Mara	30	5	35
17.	Iringa	69	9	78
18.	Kagera	44	10	54
19.	Kigoma	42	6	48
20.	Rukwa	0	6	6
21.	Geita	0	1	1
Total		2,386	906	3,292

Source: BASATA, 2015

3.3.4 Registered Individual Artists

Table 3.21 reveals that the total number of registered individual artists increased by 65.3 percent from 150 artists in 2014 to 248 in 2015.

Table 3.21: Number of registered Individual Artists of Films, Crafts, Performing Arts and Music, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 - 2015

Year	Films	Crafts	Performing Arts	Music	Total
2010	0	1	0	1	2
2011	1	5	0	4	10
2012	1	0	0	3	4
2013	1	5	0	8	14
2014	2	3	13	132	150
2015	5	4	10	229	248

Source; BASATA, 2015

3.3.5 Licensed Cultural Events

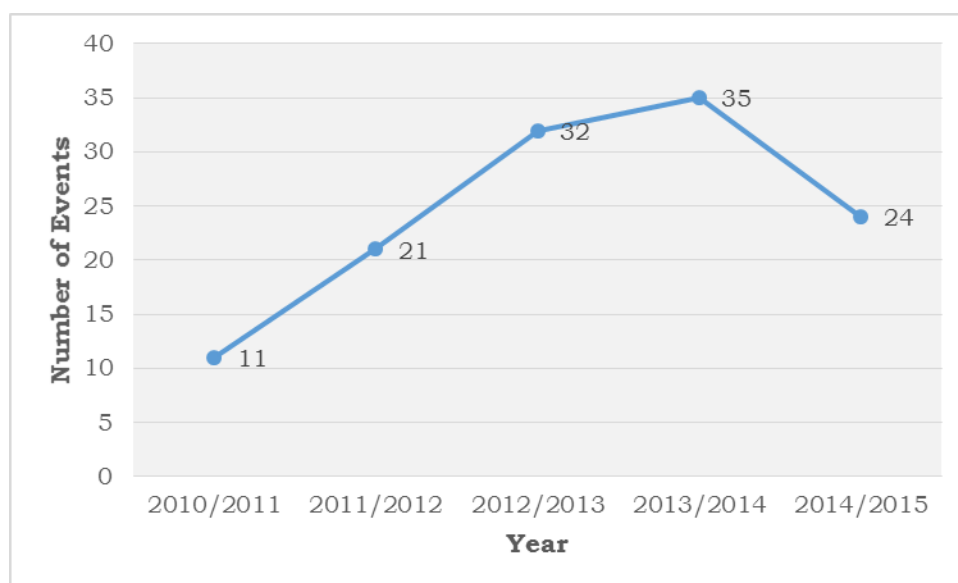
Table 3.22 presents the number of licensed cultural events recorded from 2010/2011 to 2014/2015. Since the adoption of the Art Policy in 1997, the number of registered events has increased. The Policy enabled the private sector to invest in art while the National Arts Council (BASATA) was mandated to coordinate and license cultural events. The conducive environment created by the Government for cultural events to prosper resulted into their increase. However, the number of licensed cultural events decreased by 31.4 percent from 35 events in 2013/14 to 24 events in 2014/15. Figure 3.4 shows the number of cultural events over the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.

Table 3.22: Number of Licensed Cultural Events, Tanzania Mainland, 2010/2011- 2014/2015

Year	Cultural Events
2010/2011	11
2011/2012	21
2012/2013	32
2013/2014	35
2014/2015	24
Total	123

Source: BASATA, 2015

Figure 3.3: Number of Licensed Cultural Events from 2010/11 - 2014/15



Source: BASATA, 2015

3.3.6 Foreign Artist Performed in Tanzania

Table 3.23 shows the number of foreign artists who performed in Tanzania from 2010 to 2015. Observation on the table shows that the number of foreign artists decreased from 39 in 2013 to 19 in 2015 (a 51.3 percent decrease). Years 2010 and 2015 showed a small number of foreign artists (21 and 19 artists respectively). These small numbers are attributed to general elections which were held in Tanzania and affected foreign visits.

Table 3.23: Number of Foreign Artists Who Performed in Tanzania Mainland, 2010 – 2015

Year	Number of Foreign Artists
2010	21
2011	46
2012	44
2013	39
2014	27
2015	19

Source: BASATA, 2015

3.3.7 Number of Local Artists Who Performed Outside the Country

The Numbers of Tanzanian artists who performed outside the country (Table 3.24) are under estimated. This is because in most cases, local artists refuse to seek permission from BASATA (as the law requires them to) when they go to perform at International level. In 2014 and 2015, there was a little achievement after BASATA sensitized artists to apply for permits as a prerequisite to perform outside the country.

Table 3.24: Number* of Local Artists Who Performed Outside the Country, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 – 2015

Year	Local Artists
2010	-
2011	2
2012	1
2013	1
2014	5
2015	5
Total	14

* These are artists/art groups who applied for permits from BASATA).

Source: BASATA, 2015,

3.3.8 Local and International Awards (Trophies) Offered to Local Artists

Table 3.25 reveals that local awards decreased from 48 in 2013/14 to 46 awards in 2014/15 (a decrease of 4.2 percent). On the other hand, international awards increased from 6 in 2013/14 to 8 awards in 2014/15 (an increase of 33.3 percent).

Awards (Trophies) won by artists, increased dramatically in 2013/14. This is because from 2013/14 BASATA licensed a new promoter to award local artists in different categories and hence increased the number of local awards to be won by artists. Similarly, international awards to local artists increased due to growing popularity among local artists to compete in international award events. However, despite the growing number of awards won by local artists, still there is a challenge of few award nights both local and international. Some

famous awards such as Korea Music Awards organized in South Africa witnessed a fall in the number of participants. In the country, out of 3 well known award nights, 2 of them are owned by BASATA.

Table 3.25: Number of Local and International Awards (Trophies) Offered to Local Artists Tanzania Mainland, 2010/11 – 2014/15

Year	Local Awards	International Awards	Total
2010/11	23	3	26
2011/12	24	0	24
2012/13	23	3	26
2013/14	48	6	54
2014/15	46	8	54
Total	164	20	184

Source: BASATA, 2015

3.3.9 Film Industry Statistics

Statistics for the Film Industry include the number of film permits issued, classified and certified films, illegal local films found in the markets, film and music products with special revenue stamps, awarded films (local and international) and banned films.

3.3.9.1 Film Permits Issued

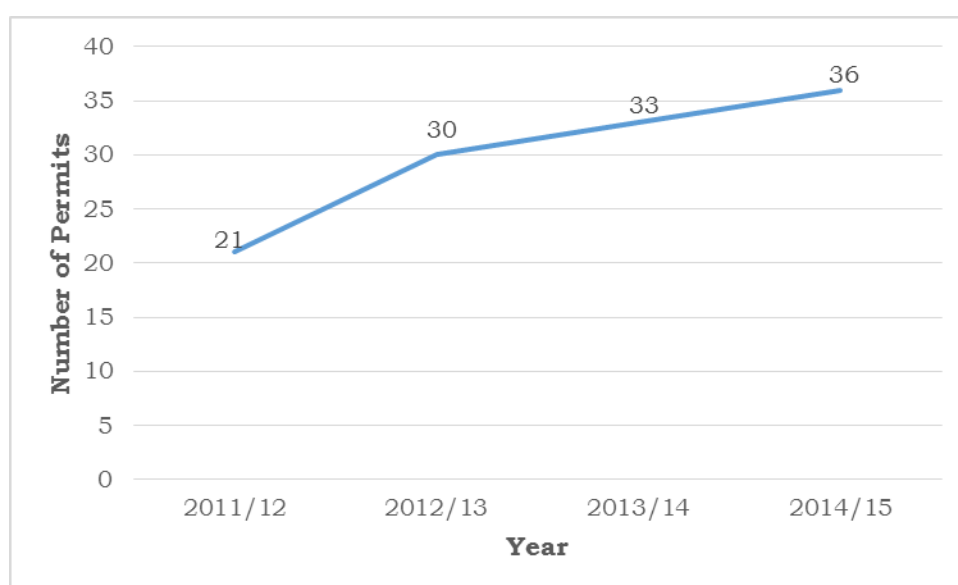
Table 3.26 shows the number of filming permits issued from 2011/12 to 2014/15. It reveals that the number of foreign permits was more than that of local permits. There was an increase in number of local and international permits issued from one year to another. The total numbers of foreign permits issued in four financial years were 465 while only 120 local permits were issued in the reference four years. Figure 3.5 shows trend of the local filming permits which were issued in the same period.

Table 3.26: Filming Permits Issued by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 - 2014/15

Type of Permit	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total
Local	21	30	33	36	120
Foreign	84	123	125	133	465
Total	105	153	158	169	585

Source: Tanzania Film Board, 2015

Figure 3.4: Number of Local Filming Permits, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 - 2014/15



Source: Tanzania Film Board, 2015

3.3.9.2 Classified and Certified Films

Table 3.27 shows the number of films classified and certified from financial year 2011/12 to 2014/15. In that period there were a total of 3,140 local and 143 foreign classified and certified films.

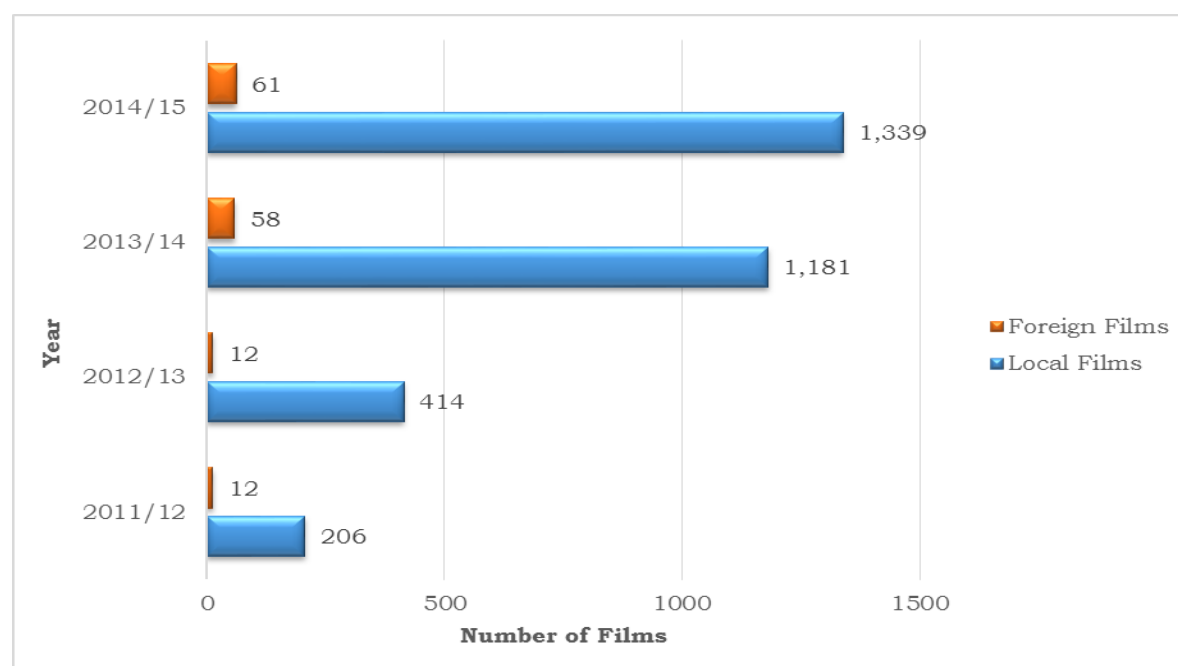
From 2000 to date, the film industry in Tanzania has evolved from entertainment to economic business. This change has led to an increase in film production and distribution nationally and internationally. Figure 3.5 shows the trend in number of classified and certified film permits.

Table 3.27: Number of Classified and Certified Films by Category, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 - 2014/15

Category	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total
Local Films	206	414	1,181	1,339	3,140
Foreign Films	12	12	58	61	143
Total	218	426	1,239	1,400	3,283

Source: Tanzania Film Board, 2015

Figure 3.5 Number of Classified and Certified Films by Category, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 - 2014/15



Source: Tanzania Film Board, 2015

3.3.9.3 Illegal Film Products Confiscated in the Market

Table 3.28 shows the number of illegal film products found in local black market through various operations. The increase in the number of illegal film products found in the black market is the result of joint efforts to wipe out pirated film products and hence increase Government revenue. The table shows that the number of illegal local films products increased by 112.3 percent from 14,673 in 2013/14 to 31,156 film products in 2014/15. Illegal

foreign film products increased by 269.2 percent from 9,526 in 2013/14 to 35,166 film products in 2014/15.

In addition, the government through Formalization Committee aims to wiping out all pirated film products in the market in order to facilitate the collection of revenue.

Table 3.28: Number of Illegal Film Products Confiscated in the Market through Film Board and Formalization Committee Operations by Category, Tanzania Mainland, 2013/14 – 2014/15

Category	2013/14	2014/15	Total
Local	14,673	31,156	45,829
Foreign	9,526	35,166	44,692
Total	24,199	66,322	90,521

Source: Tanzania Film Board and TRA

3.3.9.4 Film and Music Products

Table 3.29 shows the number of films and music products with special revenue stamps from 2013/14 to 2014/15. It also shows that the number of film products with special revenue stamp increased by 243.8 percent from 3,810,000 in 2013/14 to 13,100,000 film products in 2014/15. On the other hand, the number of music products increased by 461.4 percent from 570,000 in 2013/14 to 3,200,000 music products in 2014/15.

Table 3.29: Number of Film and Music Products with Special Revenue Stamps by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2013/14 - 2014/15

Type	2013/14	2014/15	Total
Films	3,810,000	13,100,000	16,910,000
Music	570,000	3,200,000	3,770,000
Total	4,380,000	16,300,000	20,680,000

Source: TRA, 2015

3.3.9.5 Banned Films

The Tanzania Film Board is responsible for ensuring adherence to Tanzania cultural ethics and aesthetics in films and stage plays exhibited to the public. Therefore, films which do not adhere to Tanzania cultural ethics and aesthetics are not allowed to be shown anywhere in the country. Table 3.30 presents the number of films prohibited to be distributed in Tanzania market from 2011/12 to 2014/15. It also shows that the number of banned foreign films was more than that of local films.

Table 3.30 Number of Banned Films by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 - 2014/15

Type	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total
Local	1	0	2	1	4
Foreign	3	0	5	1	9
Total	4	0	7	2	13

Source: Tanzania Film Board, 2015

3.3.9.6 Tanzania Films Awards (Local and International)

Tanzanian films that participate in different festivals manage to win both local and international awards.

Table 3.31 shows that the number of local and international film awards won. The number of local film awards increased by 28.6 percent from 7 in 2014 to 9 awards in 2015.

Good governance, good working relationship between the Film Board and stakeholders and availability of unique filming locations are instrumental for various film makers (local and international) to produce varieties of good quality films.

Table 3.31: Number of Tanzanian Films Awarded by Type of Award, Tanzania Mainland, 2000 – 2015

Awards	2000	2003	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Local	1	0	1	1	7	9	20
International	0	1	0	3	1	0	9
Total	1	1	1	4	8	9	29

Source: Tanzania Film Board, 2015

3.4 Sports Statistics

The statistics presented in this section include the number of registered sports associations, sports clubs and academies in Tanzania Mainland. It also presents the number of students enrolled and those who graduated from Malya Institute for Sports Development.

3.4.1 Malya Sports College for Sports Development

Tables 3.32 and 3.33 present the number of students who were enrolled and graduated from Malya Sports College from 2005 to 2015. The college provides courses in various sports disciplines. It should be noted, however, that in 2005 and 2007, the duration of the courses was only nine months. In 2008, the College introduced two years academic courses. It is worth noting that from 2008 to 2015 the College was not able to recruit students each year and enrollment of students was done after every two years.

Table 3.32 shows that the total number of students enrolled at Malya Sports College has increased by 82.8 percent from 29 in 2005 to 53 students in 2015.

Table 3.32: Number of Students Who Enrolled at Malya Sports College by Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2005-2015

Year	Female	Male	Total
2005	6	23	29
2006	NA	NA	NA
2007	11	23	34
2008	2	22	24
2009	NA	NA	NA
2010	NA	NA	NA
2011	14	25	39
2012	NA	NA	NA
2013	14	26	40
2014	NA	NA	NA
2015	24	29	53

NA Means Not Applicable

Source: Malya Sports College, 2015

Table 3.33 indicates that the number of students who graduated from Malya Sports College increased by 37.9 percent from 29 in 2006 to 40 students in 2015. The number of male students who graduated increased by 13.0 percent from 23 students in 2006 to 26 students in 2015. On other hand, the number of female students who graduated increased substantially by 133.3 percent from 6 in 2006 to 14 students in 2015.

Table 3.33: Number of Students Who Graduated from Malya Sports College, Tanzania Mainland, 2006 - 2015

Year	Female	Male	Total
2006	6	23	29
2007	NA	NA	NA
2008	11	24	34
2009	NA	NA	NA
2010	1	19	20
2011	NA	NA	NA
2012	NA	NA	NA
2013	12	23	35
2014	NA	NA	NA
2015	14	26	40

NA Means Not Applicable

Source: Malya Sports College, 2015

3.4.2 Sports Bodies Registration

Sports bodies comprise sports clubs, associations and academies. These bodies are registered in accordance with the National Sports Council Act of 1967 with its amendments of 1971. The National Sports Council coordinates, supervises, facilitates and monitors sports activities in Tanzania. Table 3.34 presents a summary of sports clubs, associations and academies from 2010 to 2015.

The table shows that the number of registered sports clubs decreased by 17.6 percent from 272 in 2010 to 224 clubs in 2016. The increase or decrease of clubs registration depends on community inspirations in regards to sports. The number of sports associations increased by 66.7 percent from 9 in 2010 to 15 associations in 2015.

Table 3.34 further shows that, the number of sports academies increased by 33.3 percent from 9 in 2010 to 12 academies in 2015. Sports academies are a new phenomenon in Tanzania. Therefore, at the beginning, very few sports stakeholders wanted to establish them but with time more stakeholders are being involved.

Table 3.34: Number of Registered Sports Clubs, Associations and Academies, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 - 2015

Year	Sport Clubs	Associations	Academies	Total
2010	272	9	9	290
2011	168	5	2	175
2012	339	26	5	370
2013	285	37	12	334
2014	464	17	7	488
2015	224	15	12	251

Source: MICAS, 2015

3.4.3 Participation of Tanzania in International Competitions

Tanzania has been participating in various international competitions including Olympic Games, All African Games and Commonwealth Games. Some Tanzanian athletes have managed to win some medals for the country. There are usually three types of medals: gold, silver and bronze. Table 3.35 indicates the type and number of 13 medals won by Tanzania in All African Games from 1965 to 2011. However, there is no medal that was won between 2012 and 2015. Therefore, more efforts should be made to support and motivate Tanzanian sports teams which participate in All African Games.

Table 3.35: Number of Medals Won by Tanzania in All African Games by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 1965 - 2011

Year	Event	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1965	Athletic (Javelin)	0	1	0	1
1973	Athletic (1500m)	1	0	0	1
1978	Athletic (1500m and 5000m)	1	0	0	1
	Boxing	0	1	0	1
1987	Athletic	0	1	0	1
1991	Athletic	0	1	0	1
1995	Athletic	1	0	1	2
1999	Athletic	0	1	0	1
2003	Athletic	1	0	1	2
2007	Athletic	0	1	0	1
2011	Netball	0	1	0	1
Total		4	7	2	13

Note: No medal was won from 2012 to 2015

Source: MICAS Department of Sports Development, 2015

3.4.4 Prizes Won in Common Wealth Games

Table 3.36 shows that from 1970 to 2006, Tanzania won 18 medals in Commonwealth Games, which are 8 gold medals, 3 silver medals and 7 bronze medals. This indicates that, in the past years, Tanzania won many gold and bronze medals in the Commonwealth Games compared to silver medals. Also, this results indicate that Tanzania has done well in Commonwealth Games

(won 18 medal) compared to other games like All African Games (won 5 medals) and Olympic Games (won 2 medals).

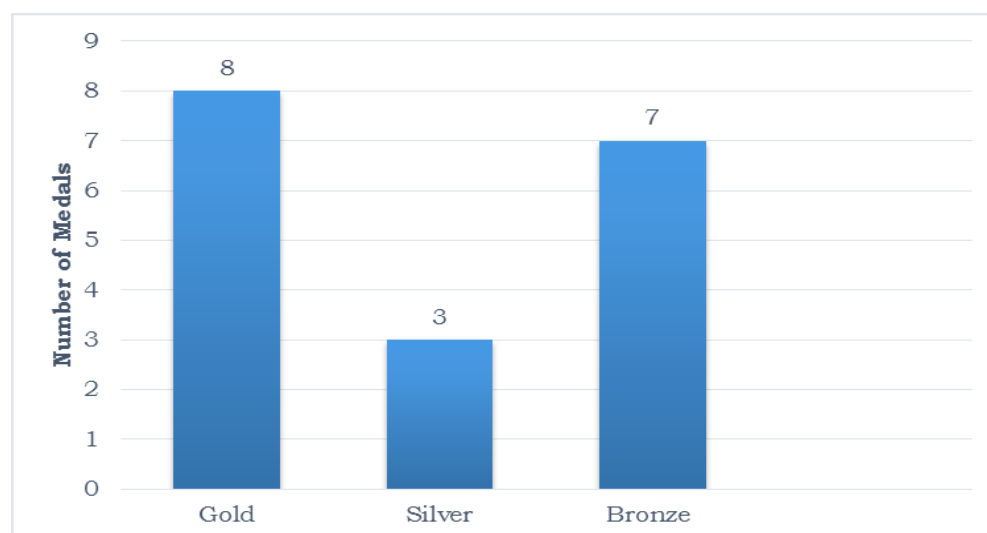
Table 3.36: Number of Medals Won by Tanzania in Commonwealth Games by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 1970-2015

Year	Event	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1970	Boxing	0	1	0	1
1974	Athletic (1500m and 400m).	1	0	1	2
1978	Athletic (Marathon)	1	0	0	1
1982	Athletic (10,000)	1	1	0	2
	Athletic (Marathon)	0	1	0	1
	Athletic (Javelin)	0	0	1	1
	Boxing	0	0	1	1
	Boxing	0	0	0	0
1990	Athletic (Marathon)	0	0	1	1
1994	Boxing	1	0	0	1
	Boxing	0	0	0	0
1998	Boxing	1	0	0	1
	Athletic (Marathon)	1	0	1	2
2002	Athletic (Marathon)	1	0	1	2
2006	Athletic (Marathon)	1	0	0	1
	Athletics (5000m)	0	0	1	1
Total		8	3	7	17

Note: No medal was won in Commonwealth Games from 2007-2015

Source: Department of Sports Development, 2015

Figure 3.6: Number of Medals won by Tanzania in Commonwealth Games, Tanzania Mainland, 1970 – 2006



Source: MICAS, 2015

3.4.5 Prizes Won in Olympic Games

An Olympic medal is awarded to a successful competitor at Olympic Games. There are three types of medal: gold, silver and bronze. Table 3.37 shows that Tanzania won 2 silver medals in Olympic Games from 1980 to 2015.

Table 3.37: Number of Medals Won by Tanzania in Olympic Games, Tanzania Mainland, 1980 to 2015

Year	Event	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1980	Athletic (3000m).	0	1	0	1
	Athletic (5000m).	0	1	0	1

Note: No Olympic medal was won by Tanzania from 1981 to 2015.

Source: MICAS Department of Sports Development, 2015

3.4.6 Sports Infrastructure in Tanzania

The Tanzania Sports Development Policy encourages the public to invest in sports stadiums through education institutions, political organizations, district regional authorities, sports federations, central government and other sports development partners and stakeholders.

Sports infrastructure in Tanzania can be categorized into two; those made by communities for their own leisure and sporting activities. On the other hand, some sports infrastructures are constructed specially for purposes at regional, national and international level usage. The following are some community grounds that are available in Tanzania and mainly for community services.

- Golf grounds in Dar es Salaam (Gymkhana and Lugalo), Arusha and Mwanza;
- Tennis courts, in Dar es Salaam (Gymkhana, Post Kijitonyama) UDSM, Arusha, Moshi and Mwanza;
- Rugby grounds in Arusha;
- Cricket grounds in Dar es Salaam (Upanga, UDSM) Morogoro and Tanga;
- Swimming pools in Dar es Salaam (UDSM, IST, HOPAC).

Table 3.38 shows some stadia considered to have the capacity to host some national or regional sports events. Tanzania has 34 such stadia. The table also indicates that Tanzania National Stadium is the largest football stadium and can accommodate up to 60,000 spectators. This is the only stadium with a 5 star rating, while 14 stadia have a 1 star rating.

Table 3.38: Sports Stadia by Year of Establishment, Ownership, Capacity and Rating, Tanzania Mainland, 2015

No.	Region	Name of Stadium	Year Established	Owner	Capacity (Number of Spectators)	Rating (in stars)
1.	Mwanza	Nyamagana	1945	City Council	15,000	*
2.	Lindi	Ilulu	1957	Council/CCM	10,000	*
3.	Arusha	Sheikh Amri Abeid	1957	CCM	25,000	**
4.	Dar-es-salaam	Karume	1940	TFF	10,000	*
5.	Dar-es-salaam	Uhuru	1961	Government	30,000	****
6.	Kilimanjaro	Memorial	1957	Council	15,000	*
7.	Tanga	Mkwakwani	1972	CCM	15000	***
8.	Iringa	Samora	1975	CCM	25000	**
9.	Bukoba	Kaitaba	1976	Council/CCM	15000	**
10.	Mbeya	Sokoine Stadium	1977	CCM	20000	***
11.	Morogoro	Jamhuri Stadium	1978	CCM	20000	***
12.	Dodoma	Jamhuri Stadium	1978	CCM	20000	***
13.	Ruvuma	Majimaji Stadium	1979	CCM	30000	***
14.	Pwani	Mwanakalenge Stadium	1979	Council	50000	*
15.	Mwanza	Ccm Kirumba	1980	CCM	45000	***
16.	Kigoma	Lake Tanganyika	1981	CCM	15000	*
17.	Singida	Namfua Stadium	1982	CCM	10000	**
18.	Shinyanga	Kambarage Stadium	1983	CCM	30000	**
19.	Rukwa	Mandela Stadium	1999	CCM	15000	**
20.	Mara	Karume Stadium	1986	CCM	15000	*
21.	Tabora	Ali Hassan Mwinyi	1988	CCM	30000	***
22.	Kilimanjaro	Ushirika Stadium	1989	MUCCOS	10000	**

No.	Region	Name of Stadium	Year Established	Owner	Capacity (Number of Spectators)	Rating (in stars)
23.	Morogoro	Manungu Stadium	1995	Mtibwa Sugar	10000	**
24.	Shinyanga	Kahama Stadium	2002	Council	50000	**
25.	Dar es Salaam	National Stadium	2007	Government	60000	*****
26.	Dar es Salaam	Azam Stadium	2010	Azam FC	50000	**
27.	Pwani	Mlandizi Stadium	2011	Ruvu JKT	50000	*
28.	Mtwara	N.Sijaona Stadium	1992	CCM	15000	**
29.	Dodoma	Mgambo Stadium	1972	CCM	10000	*
30.	Mbeya	Mbozi Stadium	2003	CCM	10000	*
31.	Iringa	Sabasaba	2002	CCM	10000	*
32.	Tabora	Vita	1945	Council	10000	*
33.	Kigoma	Ujiji	1964	Council	15000	*
34.	Dar Es Salaam	JMK Youth Park	2014	Joint venture (government & private sectors)		*

Note: A star (*) is used to distinguish stadium's standards among them. A stadium with more stars is rated better in comparison with the one with one or less stars.

Source: Department of Sports Development, 2015

3.5 Human Resource Performance Indicators and Budget

This chapter presents key human resource statistics by department, sex, level of education and type of course taken.

3.5.1 Distribution of Human Resource in MICAS by Department

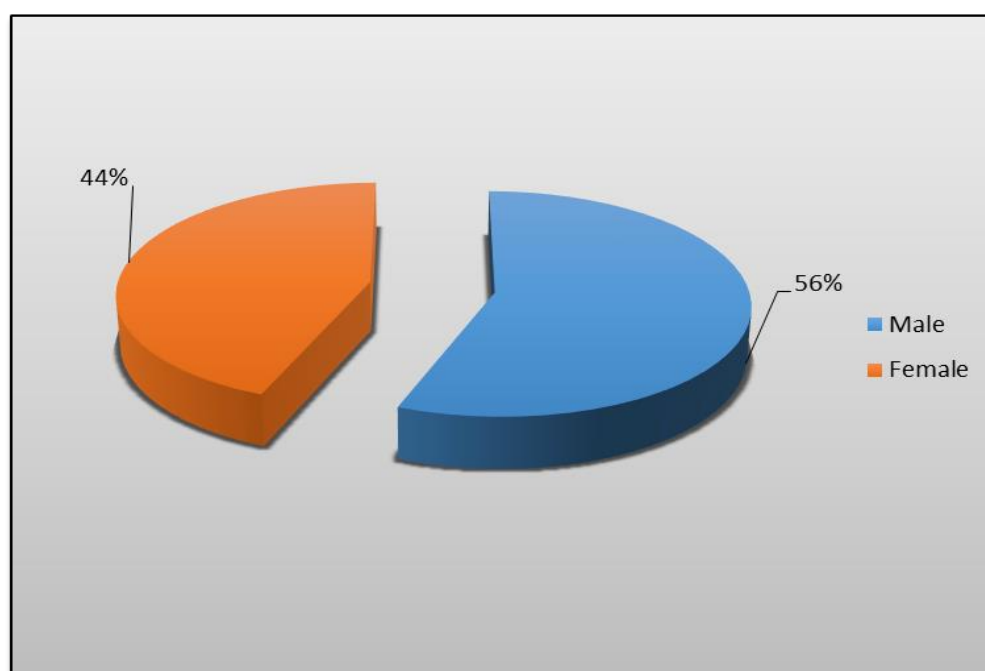
Data in Table 3.39 and Figure 3.7 reveals that, in 2015/16, there were 268 employees in the MICAS, of whom 150 employees (56.0 percent) were males and 118 employees (44.0 Percent) were females.

Table 3.39 Number of Employees in MICAS by Department and Sex, Tanzania Mainland 2015/2016

No.	Sub Vote	Department	Male	Female	Total
1.	1001	Administration and Human Resources	54	58	112
2.	1002	Accounts	9	8	17
3.	1003	Policy and Planning	7	3	10
4.	1004	Government Communication Unit	3	4	7
5.	1005	Procurement	7	1	8
6.	1006	Internal Audit	2	2	4
7.	1007	Information, Communication and Technology	6	1	7
8.	1008	Legal Unit	1	1	2
9.	6001	Culture Development	13	13	26
10.		Arts Development			
11.	6004	Sports Development	33	13	46
12.	7003	Information	15	14	29
Total			150	118	268

Source, MICAS, 2015

Figure 3.7: Percentage of Employees by Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2015/16



Source: MICAS, 2015

3.5.2 Distribution of Staff by Level of Qualification

Table 3.40 shows that 29.5 percent of MICAS employees are Bachelor degree holders.

Table 3.40: Number of Employees in MICAS by Level of Education and Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2015/16

No.	Level of Education	Male	Female	Total
1.	PhD	1		1
2.	Master's Degree	23	21	44
3.	Post Graduate Diploma	4	2	6
4.	Bachelor Degree	47	32	79
5.	Advanced Diploma	14	7	20
6.	Diploma	8	19	27
7.	Certificate	8	22	29
8.	Secondary	26	4	30
9.	Primary Education	19	10	29
10.	Not Stated	0	1	1
	Total	150	118	268

Source: MICAS, 2015

3.5.3 Short and Long Courses Provided

The Ministry recognizes the importance of developing and training its staff so as to enhance the quality of service delivery. The Ministry has a Training Committee which makes decisions on training and human resource development activities.

Table 3.41 presents the number of employees trained in long and short courses from 2010/2011 to 2014/2015. The number of employees trained in long and short courses has increased by 240.8 percent from 49 in 2010/2011 to 167 in 2014/15. This indicates that the Ministry ensures that more employees receive training so as to improve their level of performance.

Table 3.41: Number of Employees Provided with Long and Short Term Courses, Tanzania Mainland, 2010/11 – 2014/15

Financial Year	Training Course		Total
	Short	Long	
2010/11	39	10	49
2011/12	17	0	17
2012/13	28	7	35
2013/14	17	2	19
2014/15	150	17	167

Source: MICAS, 2015

3.6 Budget Overview

3.6.1 Budget Trend

Table 3.42 shows that the total Budget of the Ministry decreased by 61.6 percent from TZS. 52,954.7million in 2006/07 to TZS. 20,325.5 million in 2016/17. It also reveals that the budget for development decreased by 92.5 percent from TZS. 40,004.1 million in 2006/07 to TZS. 3,000.0 million in 2016/17.

The budget for other charges also decreased by 61.1 percent from TZS. 10,000.0 million in 2006/07 to TZS. 3,888.2 million in 2016/17. On the other hand, the budget for personal emoluments increased by 355.4 percent from TZS. 2,950.6 million in 2006/07 to TZS. 13,437.3 million in 2016/17.

Table 3.42: Budget (TZS million) of MICAS by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland 2006/07 - 2016/17

Financial Year	Personal Emoluments	Other Charges	Development	Total
2006/07	2,950.6	10,000.0	40,004.1	52,954.7
2007/08	3,549.1	7,481.4	4,991.0	16,021.5
2008/09	3,754.6	7,481.4	9,929.2	21,165.2
2009/10	6,335.7	9,481.4	6,597.3	22,414.4
2010/11	6,129.9	8,131.9	4,482.6	18,744.4
2011/12	8,068.1	6,603.7	3,880.9	18,552.7
2012/13	10,171.7	6,039.3	3,096.6	19,307.6
2013/14	9,257.1	8,370.9	12,700.0	30,328.0
2014/15	11,000.9	8,805.7	16,850.0	36,656.6
2015/16	16,917.5	5,039.7	3,000.0	24,957.2
2016/17	13,437.3	3,888.2	3,000.0	20,325.5

Source: MICAS, 2015

3.6.2 Approved Budget for Financial Year 2015/16 and 2016/17

Table 3.43: Recurrent Budget (TZS million) for MICAS and Institutions by Department, Tanzania Mainland, 2015/16 and 2016/17

No.	Department	Recurrent Budget	
		2015/16	2016/17
1.	Administration and General	3,154.0	3,851.1
2.	Finance and Accounts	288.1	259.8
3.	Policy and Planning	383.8	267.3
4.	Government Communication Unit	75.4	63.7
5.	Procurement Management Unit	216.6	212.6
6.	Internal Audit	138.2	93.2
7.	Information and communication Technology	167.7	236.6
8.	Legal Service Unit	50.6	60.9
9.	Culture Development	4,966.9	3,233.8
10.	Youth Development	1,062.3	-
11.	Arts Development Department	-	-
12.	Sports Development	3,693.8	1,416.3
13.	Information Services	10,216.2	7,630.7
Total		24,413.5	17,326.2

Source: MICAS, 2015

3.6.3 Planned Budget for OC for the Ministry and Institutions

Table 3.44 shows that the OC Budget allocation increased by 14.8 percent from TZS. 4,588.0 million in 2010/11 to TZS. 5,265.7 in 2014/15. The OC Budget for the institutions decreased by 0.1 percent from TZS. 3,543.8 in 2010/11 to TZS. 3,540.0 in 2014/15 . The total budget of OC (Ministry and institutions) increased by 8.3 percent from TZS. 8,131.9million in 2010/11 to TZS. 8,805.7 in 2014/15.

Table 3.44: Planned Budget (TZS million) of OC for MICAS and Institutions, Tanzania Mainland, 2010/11-2014/15

Year	MICAS	Institutions	Total
2010/11	4,588.0	3,543.8	8,131.8
2011/12	3,806.2	2,797.6	6,603.8
2012/13	4,635.3	1,404.0	6,039.3
2013/14	4,941.9	3,429.0	8,370.9
2014/15	5,265.7	3,540.0	8,805.7

Source: MICAS 2015

Table 3.45 shows that, in the 2014/15 MICAS was allocated with a total of TZS. 25,655.7 million for OC and Development compared to TZS. 12,614.4 million in 2010/11, which was an increase of 103.4 percent. The Budget for OC increased by 8.3 percent from TZS. 8,131.8 in 2010/11 to TZS. 8,805.7 million in 2014/15. The development budget increased by 275.9 percent from TZS. 4,482.6 million in 2010/11 to TZS. 16,850.0 million in 2014/15.

Table 3.45: Planned Budget (TZS million) of OC and Development for MICAS and Institutions, Tanzania Mainland, 2010/11-2014/15

Financial Year	Other Charges (OC)	Development	Total Budget
2010/11	8,131.8	4,482.6	12,614.4
2011/12	6,603.7	3,880.9	10,484.6
2012/13	6,039.3	3,096.6	9,135.9
2013/14	8,370.9	12,700.0	21,070.9
2014/15	8,805.7	16,850.0	25,655.7

Source: MICAS 2015

3.6.4 Revenue

The MICAS collects revenue from various sources including cinematographic permit, receipts from censorship, national stadium ancillary charges, receipts from press cards, printing and publications, receipts from newspaper registration, receipts from newspaper annual fee and receipts from conference facilities.

The collection of revenue for the past ten years is as shown in Table 3.46 The total amount reported excludes revenue collected by institutions under the Ministry and direct deductions.

Table 3.46: MICAS Budget and Actual Revenue (TZS millions), Tanzania Mainland, 2006/07 -2014/2015

Year	Budgeted (Planned Revenue)	Actual Revenue	Actual to Budgeted - Revenue (percent)
2006/07	98.4	214.7	218.2
2007/08	229.3	246.1	107.3
2008/09	313.4	554.3	176.8
2009/10	414.9	416.0	100.3
2010/11	697.6	441.5	63.3
2011/12	766.9	690.4	90.0
2012/13	714.2	931.4	130.4
2013/14	882.2	724.1	82.1
2014/15	1,149.0	904.9	78.9
2015/16	1,330.0	1,429.3	107.5

Source: MICAS 2015

Table 3.46 reveals that the Ministry's actual revenue collection increased by 565.6 percent from TZS. 214.7 million in 2006/07 to TZS. 904.9 million in 2014/15 .

3.7 Conclusion and Recommendations

The information which is contained in this report focused only on the existing secondary data. They do not reveal all important data under the four sectors. As this being a start, it calls for more work to be undertaken. There is a need of having a detailed database for each section, department, and institution and at the Ministry level which will provide reliable and valid data.

The following are gaps that need further data collection;

- i. Social media (blogs), media owners (newspaper, television and radio) and bloggers.
- ii. Intangible cultural heritage products, tangible cultural heritage products, cultural tourists, traditional festival events, national archives, libraries and books related to cultural issues.
- iii. Video exhibition centers (VEC) well known as “Vibanda umiza” and video libraries.
- iv. Participation in games, sports and physical activity
- v. Sports infrastructures e.g cricket grounds, tennis courts students enrolled and graduated from Malya Sports College by field of study.