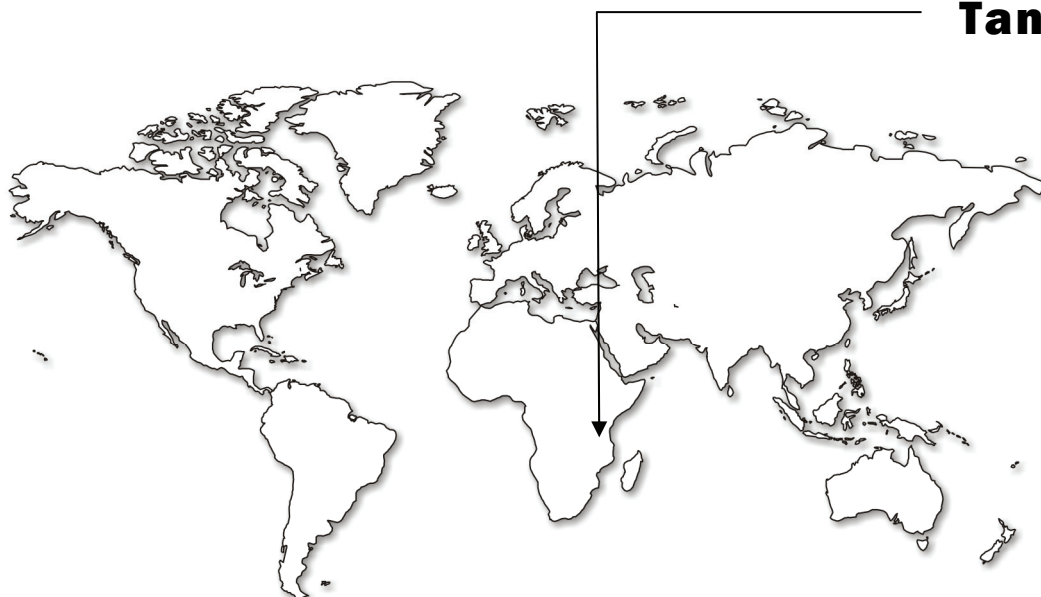# Tanzania

Responding institution:

The respondent has requested to remain anonymous.

Tanzania contributed to the World Report Series for the first time in 2005. This second contribution relates to the estimated 60 public libraries and 310 research libraries, consisting of 10 university research libraries, 200 school libraries and 100 government-funded research libraries. (In the 2005 report, only 30 research libraries in total are mentioned; the reason for this discrepancy is unclear.)

There is no current data available regarding the online population. The 2005 report indicated a 0.7% Internet penetration, whereas the latest available data from Internet World Stats (September 2005) indicated a slight increase to 0.9%.

Very little local content is available on the Internet and very little is available in local languages. Less than 20% of public and school libraries offer Internet access; the estimates for government-funded research libraries and university libraries are 21-40% and 61-80% respectively. Public libraries and university libraries that offer access to the Internet do so free of charge.

The library association is not in favour of filtering information and the use of filtering software is not widespread in the country's libraries. The state and/or other library authorities have made some extra funding available for Internet access. The Ministry of Education and Vocational training has started to finance an Internet project at the National Central Library in Dar es Salaam.

Anti-terror legislation has been passed in Tanzania. Although this legislation currently has no effect on the users of libraries, the opinion has been offered that it is likely that such legislation might impact on user privacy. The keeping of user records may also affect the freedom of expression of the individual Internet library user.

No reports of violations of intellectual freedom, access to information and/or freedom of expression have been reported by the respondent. A report by a third-party source has, however, raised some concerns.

In contrast with the 2005 report, libraries are involved in HIV/Aids awareness programmes. However, due to a lack of facilities and resources they do not offer programmes with HIV/Aids information specifically to those members of the community who are unable to read.

The literacy rate in Tanzania is indicated as 69.4% (*CIA World Factbook*, 2007 edition). As literacy programmes are offered for both genders, no special programmes are offered for the promotion of women's literacy. Libraries have special programmes that promote women's access to information on specific topics, such as social information, the economy, education, health and family planning.

As reported in 2005, a code of ethics was adopted by the library association (see http://www.tlatz.org). Although the IFLA Internet Manifesto has also been adopted, the IFLA Glasgow Declaration has not, but the respondent has indicated the library association's intention to adopt it within the next two years.

User privacy and anti-terror legislation

Anti-terror legislation has been passed in Tanzania and although it currently has no effect on the users of libraries, the opinion has been offered that such legislation might impact on user privacy. The keeping of user records may also affect the freedom of expression of the individual Internet library user.

Reported incidents/violations of intellectual freedom in the past two years

No reports of the violation of intellectual freedom, access to information and/or freedom of expression have been cited by the respondent. IFEX reports that "the government of Tanzania is planning to enact an omnibus media law that would guarantee access to information held by public institutions" (http://www.ifex.org/en/content/view/full/77783/).

In 2006, Reporters Without Borders stated in its annual report that "there is genuine press freedom in Tanzania, despite the extreme susceptibility of some politicians or businessmen with a weakness for litigation for defamation" (http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=17403). In this report Zanzibar is, however, mentioned as problematic in terms of press freedom (http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=17403).

The 2007 report of Amnesty International raises some concerns, reporting on incidents where journalists writing articles criticising the government were at times harassed, threatened or arrested (http://thereport.amnesty.org/eng/Regions/Africa/Tanzania).

HIV/Aids awareness

Unlike in the 2005 report, libraries in Tanzania are involved in programmes to raise awareness of HIV/Aids. (No information on the nature of these programmes has been given.) As reported in 2005, no special programmes are offered by libraries to provide members of the community who cannot read with access to HIV/Aids information. The possible reason given is the lack of facilities and resources.

Women and freedom of access to information

Libraries do not offer special programmes focusing on the promotion of women's literacy (as reported in 2005). This is because literacy programmes are offered to both males and females. Unlike in the 2005 report, however, libraries do have special programmes that promote women's access to information on specific topics (e.g. social information, the economy, education, health and family planning).

IFLA Internet Manifesto

Since the response in 2005, the library association has adopted the IFLA Internet Manifesto.

IFLA Glasgow Declaration on Libraries, Information Services and Intellectual Freedom

Although the 2005 report indicated that it was the library association's intention to adopt the Glasgow Declaration in two years' time, it has not yet been adopted. The intent to adopt it within the next two years has again been indicated.

Ethics

As stated in the 2005 report, the library association has adopted a code of ethics, but the year in which the code was adopted has not been given. The code is available at http://www.tlatz.org.

Main indicators

Country name:	Tanzania
Population:	39 384 223 (July 2007 est.)
Main language:	Kiswahili or Swahili (official), Kiunguja (the name for Swahili in Zanzibar), English (official and primary language of commerce, administration and higher education), Arabic (widely spoken in Zanzibar), many local languages
Literacy:	69.4%
Literacy reported by respondent:	No data provided

Population figures, language and literacy are from the
CIA World Factbook, 2007 edition
(https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html).

Tanzania

Libraries and Internet access

Tanzania contributed to the World Report series in 2005. The following section compares data and answers from 2007 with the 2005 IFLA/FAIFE World Report and adds context from the respondent's estimates, where possible.

Library services

Estimated number of public libraries*:	60 (2005: 50)
Estimated number of school libraries:	200
Estimated number of university libraries:	10
Estimated number of government-funded research libraries:	100
Source of these numbers:	Estimates by the respondent

Internet access

Population online**:	333 000 Internet users as of Sept. 2005 (0.9%) (2005: 0.7%)
Percentage of public libraries offering Internet access to users:	Less than 20% (2005: Less than 20%)
Percentage of school libraries offering Internet access to users:	Less than 20%
Percentage of university libraries offering Internet access to users:	61-80%
Percentage of government-funded research libraries offering Internet access to users:	21-40%
In your estimate, how much local content*** is available on the Internet:	Very little
To what degree is content on the Internet available in local languages:	Very little
Is the library association in favour of filtering information on library Internet terminals:	No (2005: Yes, to a certain degree, in order to protect children, safeguard religious values and safeguard public morality)
Is the use of filtering software widespread in your country's libraries:	No (2005: No)
Is it free of charge for library users to access the Internet on library computers:	Yes, in public libraries and university libraries (2005: Yes, in all libraries)
Has the state or other library authorities made any extra funding available for Internet access in the library system of your country in the last two years:	Yes, in some cases (2005: No)

* Public library service points, including branch libraries.
** Online population numbers are from Internet World Stats (www.internetworldstats.com).
*** Local content is defined as content that originates in the country.