

**MISSIONS ATLAS PROJECT
EASTERN AFRICA
TANZANIA**

Snapshots Section

Country Name: United Republic of Tanzania

Country Founded in: 1964

Population: 40,213,162 (in 2008)

Government Type: Republic

Geography/location in the world: Tanzania is comprised of the islands of Zanzibar and the mainland in Eastern African. The Tanzanian mainland is bordered to the north by Kenya and Uganda; to the east are the countries of Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; to the south are Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique; to the west are the Indian Ocean and the islands of Zanzibar.

Number of people groups: 122

Picture of flag:



Coat of Arms:



Religion Snapshot:

On Tanzania's mainland—Christian 51%, Muslim 32%, indigenous beliefs 15%

On Tanzania's islands of Zanzibar—more than 99% Muslim

The constitution calls for freedom of religion, other laws support that, and the government has generally respected religious freedom in practice.

Source: <http://www.operationworld.org/country/tanz/owtext.html>

Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tz.html>

Source: <http://2001-2009.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2008/108395.htm>

Country Profile

Basic Facts

Country Name: United Republic of Tanzania

Demographics: More than 40 million people live in Tanzania. Most are of Bantu descent, but there are also groups with Nilotic, Cushitic, and Khoisan origins.

At least 122 people groups live in Tanzania. The following groups have more than one million members each: Sukuma, Yao, Chagga, Gogo, Haya, Makonde, Nyamwezi, Ha, Nyakyusa, Hehe, and Zaramo. The Maasai are almost to the one million mark with 956,000 people.

Most of Tanzania is rural, especially on the mainland. Less than 20 percent live in urban areas such as Dar es Salaam, the largest city in Tanzania.

Life expectancy in Tanzania is about 51 years for men and 54 years for women. The birth rate in Tanzania is about 35 births per 1000 people. The death rate is about 13 deaths per 1000 people.

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=swh

Source: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2843.htm>

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/country/tzportal.html>

Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mi.html>

Language: Most people groups have their own languages, which they use for most activities. However, the national language of Tanzania is Swahili (also called Kiswahili), though some people groups do not understand Swahili very well, especially some of the older Tanzanians.

Swahili is a Bantu-based language with many borrowings from Arabic. The Swahili dialect on the main island of Zanzibar is called Kiunguja. The Swahili language is used in government and schools. Many Tanzanians are also taught English as a second or third language.

Source: <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/319730/Kiunguja>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=swh

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=eng

Society/Culture:

Health

HIV/AIDS—The first cases of HIV/AIDS were reported in Tanzania in 1983 and the numbers rose quickly after that. At least 1.5 million people have died. As of 2007, 1.3 million people were living with HIV/AIDS.

The loss of so many people due to illness and death has been financially devastating to the country as a whole. When people become sick, other family members often have to work less or

stop working so they can stay at home or at the hospital to help take care of them. HIV/AIDS has led to both social and economic disruption of whole communities.

Another major impact on the country has been the effect on children. As of 2007, there were an estimated 970,000 orphans in Tanzania due to HIV/AIDS-related deaths.

Source: http://www.tanzania.go.tz/hiv_aids.html

Source: <http://www.kff.org/hivaids/upload/7367.pdf>

Source: <http://www.avert.org/aidsorphans.htm>

Source: <http://www.avert.org/africa-aids-timeline.htm>

Source: http://www.who.int/globalatlas/predefinedReports/EFS2008/full/EFS2008_TZ.pdf

Source: http://www.unaids.org/en/CountryResponses/Countries/united_republic_of_tanzania.asp

Source: http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/tanzania_2008_country_progress_report_en.pdf

Source:

<http://www.globalhealthreporting.org/countries/tanzania.asp?collID=11&id=1329&malID=1330&tbID=1331&hivIC=1323&malIC=1324&tbIC=1325&map=1333&con=Tanzania&p=1>

Malaria—It is preventable and treatable, but it is still prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa. There are several reasons for this. The primary mosquito in the area that transmits malaria does so very efficiently. The disease caused by the malaria parasite that is most often found in the region is severe and potentially fatal. The area lacks money and other resources to build successful malaria control programs. Also, the malaria parasites are becoming resistant to anti-malarial drugs.

Malaria contributes to anemia in children. Malaria infection during pregnancy can cause low birth weight, one of the factors of infant mortality. The poor who live in rural areas have few protections against mosquitoes, and many do not have quick access to medical treatment.

Some recent attempts to combat malaria have included replacing older treatments that do not work as well; offering new and more effective drugs; giving pregnant women additional doses to protect both them and their unborn children; distributing bed nets that are treated with insecticide; and spraying a little insecticide on the inside walls of their homes.

Source: http://www.cdc.gov/malaria/distribution_epi/distribution.htm

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/malaria/faq.htm#11>

Source: <http://allafrica.com/stories/200704250242.html>

Source:

<http://www.globalhealthreporting.org/countries/tanzania.asp?collID=11&id=1329&malID=1330&tbID=1331&hivIC=1323&malIC=1324&tbIC=1325&map=1333&con=Tanzania&p=3>

Technology

Internet

As of March 2008, about 400,000 people in Tanzania were on the Internet, which is only 1% of the Tanzanian population. Most Internet users live in urban areas.

Source: <http://www.internetworldstats.com/africa.htm#tz>

Fixed-lines vs. mobile phones

Traditional fixed or landline telephones are not common in Tanzania, but mobile phones are plentiful. As of December 2008 there were nearly 124,000 fixed-line subscribers compared to more than 13 million mobile phone subscribers. Though one-third of Tanzania's 40 million people have mobile phone service, at least 97% say they have mobile access partly because of the many call centers that have been established around the country.

Tanzanians use mobile technology in a variety of ways. Some make money by reselling their airtime. Zanzibari fishermen check market prices while still at sea; if there are too many fish on the islands that day, they sail to the Tanzania mainland and sell their catch for more money.

A mobile-payment service has been established that allows people to deposit and withdraw money through agents who sell mobile airtime. People can then use text messaging to transfer money in order to buy goods and services or send money to family and friends.

Source: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/click_online/4706437.stm

Source: <http://www.tcra.go.tz/publications/telecom.html>

Source: http://www.economist.com/sciencetechnology/tq/displayStory.cfm?story_id=11999307

Holidays

New Year's Day – January 1

Zanzibar Revolution Anniversary – January 12

Maulid Day – (Different dates each year)

Observance of the birthday of the Islamic prophet Muhammad

The Sheikh Abeid Amani Karume Day – April 7

National holiday in honor of the first president of Zanzibar after the islands gained independence

Good Friday

Easter

Easter Monday – The Monday after Easter

Union Day – April 26

Celebrates the union of Tanganyika and the islands of Zanzibar to form one country.

Workers Day (Labor Day) – May 1

Saba Saba Day – July 7

Saba is the Swahili word for the number seven. This is the day of the International Trade Fair in Dar es Salaam

Farmers' Day – August 8

Idd El Fitr or Eid al-Fitr – (Different dates each year)

Islamic holiday: End of Ramadan

Mwalimu Nyerere Day – October 14

National holiday in honor of the first president of Tanzania after gaining independence. This holiday includes the climax of the Uhuru Torch Race. The Uhuru Torch symbolizes freedom and light. It was first lit in 1961 on top of Mount Kilimanjaro. The race is held each year starting from different places in the country.

Independence Day (Republic Day) – December 9

Idd-El-Hadji or Eid al-Adha – (Different days each year)

Islamic holiday: Feast of Sacrifice

Christmas Day – December 25

Boxing Day – December 26

Source: <http://www.qppstudio.net/publicolidays2009/tanzania.htm>

Source: <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/historyf.html>

Source: <http://www.ippmedia.com/ipp/guardian/2008/03/20/110746.html>

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saba_Saba_Day

Source: http://www.qppstudio.net/public-holidays-news/tanzania_001276.htm

Source: <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/profile.html>

Source: <http://africanlanguages.com/swahili/>

Government: Since the mid-1990s, Tanzania has been a multiparty democracy.

The current capital of Tanzania is Dodoma—officially, but not completely. Plans were made in 1973 to move the capital from the coastal city of Dar es Salaam to the more centrally located city of Dodoma, but it was not until 1996 that the move was made official. However, despite the fact that the National Assembly meets in Dodoma, many government ministries are still based in Dar es Salaam.

The islands of Zanzibar are an autonomous part of Tanzania. Zanzibar has its own executive, legislative, and judicial systems. Zanzibar governs itself on issues that do not affect the country as a whole.

Tanzania is organized into 26 regions: 21 on the mainland, 3 on Zanzibar (Unguja) island, and 2 on Pemba Island.

In order to provide for more local authority, the Tanzanian government created district councils, also referred to as "local government authorities." There are 114 councils operating in 99 districts. Of those 114 councils, 92 are rural, and 22 are urban. The urban units are further classified as city, municipal, and town councils.

Executive Branch

The president of Tanzania is *Jakaya Kikwete*. He was elected to office in December 2005. He is both chief of state as well as head of government.

Although the president of Tanzania presides over the entire republic, Zanzibar elects a president of its own who is head of government for internal issues related specifically to the islands of Zanzibar. Amani Abeid Karume was reelected to that position in October 2005.

The vice president of Tanzania is Dr. Ali Mohammed Shein. He was appointed to the office in July 2001 after the previous vice president died.

The president appoints the Prime Minister, currently Mizengo Kayanza Peter Pinda, who serves as the executive government's leader in the National Assembly.

The president chooses his cabinet from among members of the National Assembly. Tanzania's constitution also allows the president to nominate 10 non-elected members for the cabinet.

Both the president and vice president are elected on the same ballot by popular vote. They serve for five-year terms and are allowed to serve a second term if elected. The previous election was in December 2005. The next election will be in December 2010.

Legislative Branch

The National Assembly (also called the Bunge) is unicameral and can have up to 325 members. This is how the National Assembly looked after the 2005 general elections: 232 members elected from the constituencies, 75 special seats allocated to women, 10 members appointed by the president, 5 members from the Zanzibar House of Representatives, and the Attorney General of Tanzania.

The National Assembly passes laws that primarily affect the mainland. Laws passed by the National Assembly only affect Zanzibar in specifically designated union-related matters. Zanzibar has its own House of Representatives for making laws.

Zanzibar's House of Representatives consists of 50 seats elected by the people of Zanzibar, 15 special seats allocated to women, 10 people appointed by the president of Zanzibar, 5 ex officio members, and the attorney general of Zanzibar.

Judicial Branch

The legal system of Tanzania is based on British common law, but its five-level judiciary combines the jurisdictions of tribal, Islamic, and British common law. Judicial review of legislative acts is limited to matters of interpretation.

The judicial system in Tanzania consists of a Court of Appeals, High Court, Resident Magistrate Courts, District Courts, and Primary Courts. The Court of Appeals has a chief justice and four

judges. The High Court has a lead judge called Jaji Kiongozi and 29 judges appointed by the president.

A commercial court was established on the mainland in 1999. It is a division of the High Court. There is also an official ombudsman, the Permanent Commission of Enquiry.

Zanzibar has its own High Court, as well as Magistrate and Kadhis (Islamic) courts. All cases tried in Zanzibar's courts can be appealed to the Court of Appeals of the union, except for those issues involving the constitution and Islamic law.

Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tz.html>

Source: <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/governancef.html>

Source: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2843.htm>

Source: <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/economies/Africa/Tanzania.html>

Source: <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/administration.html>

Source: <http://www.zanzinet.org/zanzibar/visiwa.html>

Source: <http://joshuastern.blogspot.com/2007/11/kwa-heri-pemba-na-kila-la-heri.html>

Source: <http://www.jakayakikwete.com/tanzania/>

Source: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/1424333.stm>

Economy: Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and other donors have given money to help Tanzania alleviate poverty and boost the country's economic infrastructure.

Tanzania's economy depends on agriculture, which is more than 40% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Agriculture provides for 85% of exports and employs 80% of the work force. However, environmental conditions limit cultivated crops to only 4% of Tanzania's land area. Primary agriculture products from Tanzania include coffee, tobacco, and cotton. Major industries are minerals and manufactured goods.

On the islands of Zanzibar, the economy is based mostly on the production of cloves. 90 percent of the cloves are grown the island of Pemba.

Industry in Tanzania has traditionally focused on the processing of agriculture products and light consumer goods. Lately there has been an increase of industrial production, as well as an increased output of minerals such as gold.

Tanzania's primary export partners are China, India, the Netherlands, Germany, and the United Arab Emirates. Import partners include China, Kenya, South Africa, India, and the United Arab Emirates.

Tourism is another important industry in Tanzania. The country features the Serengeti, the exotic islands of Zanzibar, and the snow-capped volcano, Mt. Kilimanjaro. There are numerous national parks, beaches, big game reserves, and a wide variety of wildlife.

Tanzanian currency is based on the Tanzanian shilling. As of July 2009, one US dollar was worth just over 1300 Tanzanian shillings.

Source: <http://finance.yahoo.com/q?s=TZS%3DX>
Source: <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/tourism.html>
Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tz.html>
Source: <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/economicsurveyf.html> (2007)
Source: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2843.htm>

Literacy: There are a variety of ways different countries calculate literacy rates. The most common definition of literacy is the ability to read and write at a specified age.

According to a census in 2002, nearly 70% of the population could read and write in Swahili, English, or Arabic. Tanzanian men are more literate than women (77.5% vs. 62.2%).

Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tz.html>
Source: <http://www.indexmundi.com/tanzania/literacy.html>

Land/Geography: Tanzania is located in East Africa and includes the island of Mafia and the islands of Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba).

Tanzania covers about 945,000 sq. km (nearly 365,000 sq. mi.). Almost one-fourth of that area is allocated to national parks, game reserves, and forest reserves covering 220,000 sq. km (nearly 85,000 sq. mi.). Tanzania has more land allocated to reserves than any country in sub-Saharan Africa.

The name Zanzibar refers to three different things in Tanzania. The territory over which the Zanzibar government has jurisdiction is the group of islands just off the coast of Tanzania that includes Unguja and Pemba, but not Mafia. The island of Unguja is referred to as Zanzibar, and the capital city on Unguja Island is also called Zanzibar.

The highest elevation in Africa is located in Tanzania on the snow-capped Mount Kilimanjaro, which is 5895 meters tall (19,340 ft).

The largest freshwater lake in Africa (and second largest in the world) is Lake Victoria, part of which is located in Tanzania. Lake Victoria covers nearly 70,000 sq. km (nearly 27,000 sq. mi.). It is one source of the Nile River.

Tanzania is also home to the deepest lake in Africa (and second deepest in the world). Lake Tanganyika is 1436 meters deep (4710 ft).

The fourth deepest lake in the world is also located in Tanzania. Lake Nyasa (also called Lake Malawi) is 706 meters deep (2316 ft). It is believed that this lake contains more species of fish than any other lake in the world—more than 500 species from ten different families.

Climate: The climate of Tanzania is tropical. In most of the country, temperatures do not fall below 20°C (68°F), although the highland temperatures can drop to 10°C (50°F). Since Tanzania is south of the equator, the hottest season is between November and February with highs from

25°-31°C (77°-87°F). The coldest season is between May and August with temperatures ranging from 15°-20°C (59-68°F).

Source: <http://www.earthrights.net/wg/swot-tanzania.html>

Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tz.html>

Source: <http://www.zanzinet.org/zanzibar/visiwa.html>

Source: <http://www.africaguide.com/facts.htm>

Source: <http://www.nps.gov/archive/crla/brochures/deeplakes.htm>

Source: <http://geology.com/records/deepest-lake.shtml>

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Malawi

Source: <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/historyf.html>

Source: <http://joshuastern.blogspot.com/2007/11/kwa-heri-pemba-na-kila-la-heri.html>

History

Tanzania consists of the *mainland* (formerly called Tanganyika) and the *islands of Zanzibar*. Understanding the history of Tanzania will be easier if readers keep in mind the following areas:

- The coast of Tanganyika
- The interior of Tanganyika
- The islands of Zanzibar (Unguja, Pemba, and until 1922, Mafia)
- Tanzania—name for the union of the mainland and the islands of Zanzibar

Arab traders discovered the coast of Tanganyika in the 8th century (although some historians say trade between Arabs and people living on the Eastern coast of Africa was established during the 1st century A.D.) Arabs built cities and trading states on the coast.

By the 12th century, immigrants and traders from as far away as India and Persia (what is now Iran) could be found there. One of the major trading locations was Kibaha, a Persian settlement that was later destroyed by the Portuguese in the early 1500s.

Portuguese explorer, Vasco da Gama, found the East African coast in 1498 while on his way to India. The Portuguese took control of the entire coast by 1506. However, no efforts were undertaken to colonize the coast or explore the interior.

Not much is known about the early history of Tanganyika's interior region. There are remnants of tribes who used a click language similar to the Bushmen of Southern Africa. However, the migration of Bantu farmers from the west and south displaced these earlier inhabitants, as did the Nilotes migration from the north. These groups organized societies and controlled extensive areas of land long before European explorers, missionaries, and Arab slave traders made their way into the interior of Tanganyika.

In the early 18th century, Arabs reclaimed Tanganyika's coastal territory from Portugal. Omani Arabs helped indigenous people living on the coast of Tanganyika drive the Portuguese from the area north of the Ruvuma River.

In addition to taking control of the coast of Tanganyika, the Arabs also took control of the islands of Zanzibar and began trading ivory and slaves. Zanzibar's spices were also popular. People came from as far away as the United States, which established a consulate on the island in 1837.

In 1840, Omani Sultan Seyyid Said moved his capital from Muscat, Oman to Unguja, the largest of the islands of Zanzibar. He established a ruling, Arab elite, and encouraged clove plantation development using slave labor from the island.

The United Kingdom's early interest in the islands of Zanzibar was not only motivated by commerce, but also by a desire to end the slave trade. In an effort to slow the slave trade, the British signed a series of treaties with Sultan Said. Although the first treaties were signed in 1822, it was not until 1876 that the selling of slaves was finally prohibited.

Europeans eventually began exploring the interior region of Tanganyika in the mid-1800s. Two missionaries from Germany made it to Mt. Kilimanjaro in the 1840s. Two British explorers, Richard Burton and John Speke, discovered Lake Tanganyika in 1857. Scottish missionary, David Livingstone, also explored Tanganyika; he founded his last mission at Ujiji.

During the late-1800s, Germany signed treaties with tribal chiefs who agreed to accept German protection. Then, in 1886 and 1890, Germany and Britain negotiated agreements that divided East Africa between them. Two of the islands of Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba) became a British protectorate while the island of Mafia came under German control.

In 1891, Germany appointed a governor at Dar es Salaam on the Tanganyika coast. German control brought roads, railroads, and cash crops to Tanganyika, but European rule also sparked resistance among the tribes in the area. The Maji Maji rebellion took place from 1905-1907 and united several tribes. Although 120,000 Africans died from the fight or from starvation, many see the rebellion as the first evidence of nationalism among the native inhabitants of East Africa.

After WWI, Germany relinquished control of Tanganyika to the United Kingdom under a mandate from the League of Nations. In 1922, Zanzibar transferred control of the island of Mafia to Tanganyika.

Later, after the Second World War, Tanganyika became a United Nations (UN) trust territory with British control. In 1954, Julius K. Nyerere formed the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). Nyerere was a teacher and one of only two from Tanganyika who were educated abroad at the university level. The TANU began supporting candidates for governmental offices.

Meanwhile, political developments were starting on the islands of Zanzibar. After 1956, provision was made for the election of six non-governmental members to the Legislative Council. The first elections took place in July 1957.

Back on the mainland of Tanganyika, candidates who were supported by the TANU won elections to the Legislative Council in September 1958 and February 1959.

Then, in December 1959, the UK agreed to allow Tanganyika to rule itself. Elections were held in August 1960, and Nyerere became the chief minister.

In May 1961, Tanganyika became an autonomous government, drafting a new constitution and naming Nyerere as Prime Minister. Full independence came on December 9, 1961. One year later, Tanganyika was organized as a republic, electing Nyerere president.

The islands of Zanzibar gained independence from the UK on December 19, 1963. The Zanzibar government started out as a constitutional monarchy under the sultan. However, less than one month later, the African majority revolted against the sultan, and another new government was created with Abeid Karume as president of Zanzibar and chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

Then in April 1964, Tanganyika and Zanzibar united to create the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Later that year, on October 29, 1964, the names were combined and shortened to create Tanzania.

In 1972, events outside Tanzania had a major impact on the country. What exactly happened and why it happened are unclear, but the following details are generally understood to be accurate.

In the neighboring country of Burundi, a rebellion by the Hutu people led to the deaths of around a thousand people, mostly Tutsis. In order to stop the rebellion, the Tutsi-led government of Burundi killed 100,000 of the Hutu people. As many as 150,000 people fled Burundi. Some escaped to Rwanda and Zaire (today known as the Democratic Republic of the Congo), but the majority ended up in Tanzania. Not long after they arrived, the Tanzanian government gave the refugees land on which to build settlements.

In 1977, the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Julius K. Nyerere, wanted to form a single ruling party in both parts of the union. He merged TANU with Zanzibar's ruling party and created the CCM Revolutionary Party. It was designed to mobilize and control the population in regards to all major political and economic activities. He envisioned the CCM Revolutionary Party as a two-way street for the exchange of policies and ideas between the government and the village level. The union of the two parties was made official on April 26, 1977 when a new constitution was ratified.

Meanwhile, something else began happening during this time that would ultimately prove devastating to the young country. In the 1970s and 1980s, HIV/AIDS began spreading rapidly across sub-Saharan Africa and would eventually become a major crisis affecting the health, government, and financial condition of the Tanzanian people. The first cases of HIV/AIDS were reported in Tanzania in 1983.

Julius K. Nyerere remained the president of Tanzania until 1985. After leaving office, he kept his position as chairman of the CCM party for five more years and remained influential in politics until he died in October 1999.

After Nyerere had stepped down from the presidency in 1985, he was succeeded by Ali Hassan Mwinyi. During Mwinyi's administration, Tanzania began making political and economic reforms.

In 1986, Tanzania began a program to lessen its economic controls and encourage the private sector to be more active in the economy. The program consisted of many new policies, including a reduction of the budget deficit, removal of most price controls, easing of restrictions on the marketing of food crops, and restructuring of the financial sector.

By early 1992, Tanzania decided to switch to a multiparty democracy. Eleven political parties were registered. Tanzania held its first multiparty elections in early 1994 in order to fill vacant parliamentary seats.

In 1994, events outside Tanzania once again had a major impact on the country. The details are complicated and sometimes unclear, just as it was 12 years earlier in Burundi. The feud between the Hutu and Tutsi people was also fierce in Rwanda. Some believe the tension in Rwanda was the result of ethnic rivalry, but others think it was more about class differences and political control.

Government leaders from Rwanda and Burundi had been meeting in Arusha, Tanzania to discuss power-sharing agreements between the Hutu and Tutsi people. After one of those meetings, the plane carrying the presidents from Burundi and Rwanda crashed near the Rwandan capital on April 6, 1994. Many believe the plane went down under suspicious circumstances.

The next day civil war erupted in Rwanda. Over the next three months, Hutus killed between 500,000 and 1 million people. While most of the victims were Tutsis, many Hutus who did not join in the violence were also murdered. Hundreds of thousands of people fled Rwanda to escape the violence, and many of them made their way to Tanzania.

In July 1994, armed Tutsi rebels from neighboring countries invaded Rwanda and stopped the genocide. Fearing reprisals, hundreds of thousands of Hutus fled Rwanda and sought refuge in Zaire and Tanzania.

In 1995, Tanzanians elected CCM party candidate Benjamin Mkapa as president of the union. Mkapa was elected to a second term in office in October 2000. The CCM party also won 202 of the 232 available seats in parliament.

On the islands of Zanzibar, Abeid Amani Karume, son of Zanzibar's first president, defeated the CUF party candidate and was elected president. There were allegations of voting irregularities. Related violence three months later resulted in the deaths of at least 23 people, most of those were on the island of Pemba. Sixteen members of the CUF party boycotted parliament in protest over the Zanzibar election; they were later expelled from parliament.

In October 2001, the CUF and CCM parties worked toward reconciliation by signing an agreement that called for reforms in the election process on Zanzibar. A Commission of Inquiry

was set up to investigate the deaths on the island of Pemba. In addition, a CUF party member was appointed to parliament by the president of Tanzania.

In April 2002, changes were made to the Zanzibar constitution that allowed both parties to nominate members of the Zanzibar Electoral Commission.

The first test of the reconciliation agreement came in May 2003 when the commission held by-elections to fill empty seats in parliament, including those left vacant after the CUF boycott. Those who observed said the by-elections appeared to be free, fair, and peaceful.

The next national elections were supposed to occur in October 2005. However, a vice-presidential candidate for the opposition died, and elections were postponed until December of that year.

On the islands of Zanzibar, elections took place as originally scheduled. Karume was reelected as president of Zanzibar. Despite improvements since the previous elections, international observers again pointed out irregularities, including voter intimidation and outright violence.

When elections were finally held on the mainland of Tanzania in December 2005, there were few problems. Jakaya Kikwete won the presidency by more than 80 percent of the vote. The majority CCM party also gained more seats in parliament.

Two years later, a corruption scandal led to the resignation of the Prime Minister and two other government officials. In February 2008, Tanzanian president Kikwete dissolved his cabinet and created a new one. Mizengo Kayanza Peter Pinda was chosen as the new Prime Minister.

The next national elections for the executive and legislative branches of both Tanzania and Zanzibar are scheduled for 2010.

Meanwhile, events outside the realm of politics gained international attention. Superstition, plus the desire for wealth, has resulted in more than 40 murders of people with albinism, though some believe there has been nearly twice that many killings. The rash of murders from September 2007 to March 2009 was blamed on witchdoctors in the country who allegedly told people that albino body parts can bring good luck and wealth.

Superstitions have long been associated with albinism. Some think albinism is contagious, so employers often avoid hiring someone with the condition. Some believe they are evil or a curse from God. Because of these and other superstitions, albino people have often felt like outcasts.

In reality, albinism is a rare genetic condition that results in a lack of pigmentation in the skin, hair, and eyes. People with this condition are more vulnerable to skin cancer. Visual impairment is also associated with albinism as most are legally blind. Albinism is found all around the world in different races and genders, but it seems to be more common in Tanzania. In North America and Europe, albinism occurs in about 1 in 20,000 people. However, in Tanzania, it appears in about 1 in 4000 people.

The Tanzanian government has made attempts to stop the murders, including introducing a ban on traditional healers. Several people have been arrested and charged with murder; others are accused of trading in albino body parts. As of April 2009, the situation was not fully resolved.

Another issue not completely resolved has been the plight of refugees in Tanzania, as well as the strain placed on Tanzania for hosting them. In the years following the Rwandan genocide in 1994, various violent outbreaks in Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo caused additional people to flee their countries. By 2000, more than 680,000 people were living in refugee camps in Tanzania.

That number slowly declined during the early 21st century as many people returned to their home countries with help from UNHCR, the UN refugee agency. Some left voluntarily when it seemed safe to return, but there was also pressure from the Tanzanian government. Tanzania had already closed several refugee camps when it announced near the end of March 2009, that the Mtabila refugee camp in Kasulu would be closed June 30 and that all Burundi refugees in that camp must be gone.

On *World Refugee Day*, June 20, 2009—just ten days before the date scheduled for the closing of the last Burundi refugee camp—the Tanzanian government announced it would allow the remaining 36,000 refugees more time to return to Burundi, pushing the closing date to the end of September.

Many refugees from Burundi have not seen their homeland since they were children, and others were born in the refugee camps in Tanzania. Knowing there would be difficulty for all of them to claim land in Burundi, “peace villages” had been established in Burundi just across the border from Tanzania to provide, at the very least, a temporary place to live.

Leaving Tanzania has not been the only choice given to many of the refugees; citizenship has also been offered, especially to the refugees who fled Burundi in 1972. Since many refugees have spent most or all of their lives in the Tanzania, most of them have decided to stay and become citizens of Tanzania.

History Sources

Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tz.html>

Source: <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/governancef.html>

Source: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2843.htm>

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Said_bin_Sultan

Source: <http://www.zanzibar.net/zanzibar/islands/mafia>

Source: <http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/John-Okello>

Source: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/country_profiles/1072386.stm

Source: <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/ASAZ-7C2H4J>

Source: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/7148673.stm>

Source: <http://www.underthesamesun.com/projects.php>

Source: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/7523796.stm>

Source: <http://www.alertnet.org/db/cp/tanzania.htm>

Source: <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/echo/124515573028.htm>

Source: <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/UNHCR/a63061cc2ccb5df5c0d0e179e69c3e7a.htm>

Source: <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/echo/123865556489.htm>

Source: http://www.unitedhumanrights.org/Genocide/genocide_in_rwanda.htm

Source: <http://thecitizen.co.tz/newe.php?id=11612>
Source: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hc_Fsie6j8M&feature=channel_page
Source: <http://www.unhcr.org/4a49ddca9.html>
Source: http://www.isria.com/pages/1_July_2009_1.htm
Source: <http://timelinesdb.com/listevents.php?subjid=136&title=Rwanda>

Christian History

Christianity came to the Tanzania area in 1499 when Portuguese explorers established trading posts on the east coast of Africa and the islands of Zanzibar. Catholic missions were started, but they only lasted for about 200 years. When Arabs took over the territory from the Portuguese, Catholic missionaries did not return until the 1860s.

Not long after Catholics returned to what is now Tanzania, Anglicans started mission work. Today, Anglicans are the third largest church in Tanzania after Catholics and Lutherans. Various Lutheran groups from Germany, American, and Scandinavia originally worked separately in the mid to late 1800s, but they eventually joined together in 1963 to create the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania, the largest Protestant church in the country.

The Moravians from Germany started working in the country in 1891. The Tanzanian Moravians today are part of the largest Moravian provinces in the world. Other churches, such as Seventh Day Adventist, Mennonite, and Africa Inland churches began establishing themselves in the early 1900s. Then, in the 1930s, Pentecostals arrived from the United States, Canada, and Sweden.

Source: <http://www.rc.net/tanzania/tec/tzchurch.htm> (Catholics in TZ)
Source: http://www.zanzibarhistory.org/zanzibar_christians.htm (Christianity on Zanzibar)
Source: <http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Anglican-Church-of-Tanzania>
Source: Barrett, David. *World Christian Encyclopedia*, Vol. 1, 2nd ed. ISBN: 0195103181

Religion

Non Christian

Islam

Islam is strong in the coastal area of Tanzania, and especially on the islands of Zanzibar where at least 99% of the people are Muslim. As of 2000, more than 10 million people were Muslim, and that number was growing at a rate of 2.4% each year.

Source: <http://www.operationworld.org/country/tanz/owtext.html>
Source: *The Encyclopedia of Christianity*. Vol. 5, Si-Z, 310-313. ISBN: 978-0-8028-2417-2.
Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tz.html>

Hinduism

Found mostly among the Asian population in Tanzania, they are primarily descendants of workers who came from India in the early 1900s. As of 2000, there were about 300,000 Hindus in Tanzania, and that number was growing at a rate of 4.7% each year.

Source: *The Encyclopedia of Christianity*. Vol. 5, Si-Z, 310-313. ISBN: 978-0-8028-2417-2.

Source: <http://www.operationworld.org/country/tanz/owtext.html>

Buddhism

As of 1995, there were about 41,000 Buddhists in Tanzania, and that number was growing at a rate of 2.4% each year.

Source: Source: *World Christian Encyclopedia*, Vol. 1, 2nd ed. ISBN: 0195103181

Source: <http://www.operationworld.org/country/tanz/owtext.html>

Baha'i

Found mostly among the Asian population in Tanzania. They are primarily descendants of workers who came from India in the early 1900s. As of 2000, there were about 134,000 in Tanzania, and that number was growing at a rate of 2.3% each year.

Source: *The Encyclopedia of Christianity*. Vol. 5, Si-Z, 310-313. ISBN: 978-0-8028-2417-2.

Source: <http://www.operationworld.org/country/tanz/owtext.html>

Jehovah's Witness

As of 2000, there were 188 congregations and about 8,400 members; 23,000 people were affiliated with the Jehovah's Witness.

Source: <http://www.operationworld.org/country/tanz/owtext.html>

Non-religious/Other

As of 2000, a little over 100,000 fell into this category, and that number was growing at a rate of 2.3% each year.

Catholic

A Catholic mission was started in Bagamoyo in 1848, and many converts became itinerant preachers. Missionary pioneers were the Holy Ghost Fathers, the White Gathers, the Benedictines, and the Franciscans. Although the Roman Catholic Church started by settling along the coast, they eventually spread throughout Tanzania.

As of 2000, the Catholic Church had 800 congregations and a total of 4.5 million members; more than 8 million people were affiliated with the Catholic Church.

Source: <http://www.operationworld.org/country/tanz/owtext.html>

Source: <http://www.rc.net/tanzania/tec/tzchurch.htm>

Source: *The Encyclopedia of Christianity*. Vol. 5, Si-Z, 310-313. ISBN: 978-0-8028-2417-2.

Orthodox

As of 2009, approximately 200,000 people were part of the Orthodox Church in Tanzania. There are 166 communities, including 85 groups who meet in actual church buildings.

Source:

http://ancientfaith.com/podcasts/podup/illuminedheart/american_parish_builds_orthodox_church_in_tanzania

Christian/Evangelical

Anglican

Anglican Church of Tanzania (formerly the Church of the Province of Tanzania) began in 1864. It is the second largest church in the country. As of 2000 there were 8000 congregations and more than a million members; 2.65 million people were affiliated with the church.

Christian Revival Church Meeting Group began in 1968. As of 1995 they had 30 congregations and 3000 members; 6000 people were affiliated with the church.

Christian Witness Church began in 1968. AS of 1995, there were eight congregations and 250 members; 600 people were affiliated with the church.

Church of Christ in Africa began in 1957. This church is Anglican and not the same as the churches of Christ listed below. As of 1995, there were 30 congregations and 3000 members; 9000 people were affiliated with the church.

The Church of Jesus Christ the Light of the World began in 1967. As of 1995 it had 20 congregations and 2000 members; there were 4000 people affiliated with the church.

Nomiya Luo Church began in 1929. As of 1995 there were 20 congregations and 2500 members; about 4000 people were affiliated with the church.

Tanzania African Church began in 1956. As of 1995 there were five congregations and 300 members; 1000 people were affiliated with the church.

Source: Source: *World Christian Encyclopedia*, Vol. 1, 2nd ed. ISBN: 0195103181

Source: <http://www.operationworld.org/country/tanz/owtext.html>

Source: *The Encyclopedia of Christianity*. Vol. 5, Si-Z, 310-313. ISBN: 978-0-8028-2417-2.

Source: <http://www.oikoumene.org/en/member-churches/regions/africa/tanzania/anglican-church-of-tanzania.html>

Baptists

Baptist Convention of Tanzania began in 1956. As of 2006 there were 3100 churches with 489,000 members.

Source: <http://www.bwanet.org/default.aspx?pid=437>

Church of Christ

As of 1995 there were 100 congregations and 3000 members; 7000 people were affiliated with the church.

Source: Source: *World Christian Encyclopedia*, Vol. 1, 2nd ed. ISBN: 0195103181

Lutheran

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania began in 1886. It was the result of mission work begun in the late 1800s by German missionaries. Today it is the third largest church in Tanzania. As of 2000 there were 6500 congregations and one million members; 2.5 million people were affiliated with the church.

Church of the Holy Spirit began in 1953. As of 1995 there were two congregations and 500 members; 1000 people were affiliated with the church.

Source: <http://www.operationworld.org/country/tanz/owtext.html>

Source: *The Encyclopedia of Christianity*. Vol. 5, Si-Z, 310-313. ISBN: 978-0-8028-2417-2.

Source: <http://archive.elca.org/countrypackets/tanzania/church.html>

Methodists

African Methodist Episcopal Church began in 1933. As of 1995 there were 6 congregations and 600 members; 1400 people were affiliated with the church.

Free Methodist Church, as of 2000 had 4 congregations and 1000 members; 2000 people were affiliated with the church.

Source: Source: *World Christian Encyclopedia*, Vol. 1, 2nd ed. ISBN: 0195103181

Pentecostals/Holiness

Assemblies of God began in 1930. As of 2000 there were 1689 congregations and 300,000 members; 450,000 people were affiliated with the church.

Church of God began in 1951. As of 2000 there were 325 congregations and 30,000 members; 70,000 people were affiliated with the church.

Church of God in East Africa began in 1958. As of 1995 there were 50 congregations and 4000 members; 7000 people were affiliated with the church.

Church of God of Prophecy began in 1978. As of 1995 there were 17 congregations and 900 members; 1450 people were affiliated with the church.

Church of the Foursquare Gospel, as of 2000, had 250 congregations and 15,000 members; 28,000 people were affiliated with the church.

Church of the Nazarene began in 1990. As of 1995 there were 20 congregations and 2010 members; 3490 people were affiliated with the church.

Full Gospel Bible Fellowship began in 1987. As of 2000 there were 20 congregations and 12,000 members; 30,000 people were affiliated with the church.

Free Pentecostal Church of Tanzania (formerly Pentecostal Churches Association in Tanzania) began in 1932 when Pentecostals from Sweden sent missionaries to the country. As of 2000 there were 1600 congregations and 320,000 members; 650,000 people were affiliated with the church.

Pentecostal Assemblies of God began in 1944. As of 2000 there were 800 congregations and 33,000 members; 55,000 people were affiliated with the church.

Pentecostal Evangelistic Fellowship of Africa began in 1946. As of 2000 there were 160 congregations and 7000 members; 16,000 people were affiliated with the church.

Pentecostal Holiness Association began in 1938. As of 2000 there were 100 congregations and 33,000 members; 65,000 people were affiliated with the church.

Source: *World Christian Encyclopedia*, Vol. 1, 2nd ed. ISBN: 0195103181

Source: <http://www.operationworld.org/country/tanz/owtext.html>

Yoido Full Gospel Church is a mission from Seoul, Korea. As of 1995, there were three congregations and 200 members; 500 people were affiliated with the church.

Presbyterian

Presbyterian Church of East Africa, as of 1995, had 20 congregations and 3000 members; 5000 people were affiliated with the church.

Source: *World Christian Encyclopedia*, Vol. 1, 2nd ed. ISBN: 0195103181

Salvation Army

The Salvation Army began in 1933. As of 1995, there were 78 congregations and 7000 members; 11,700 people were affiliated with the church.

Seventh-day Adventist

The Seventh-day Adventist Church began in 1903. As of 2000, there were 964 congregations and 207,893 members; 460,000 people were affiliated with the church.

Independent churches found in the country

Africa Inland Church began in 1908. As of 2000 there were 500 congregations and 180,000 members; 540,000 people were affiliated with the church.

African Apostolic Church of Johane Masowe began in 1964. As of 1995 there were 10 congregations and 2000 members; 3000 people were affiliated with the church.

African Brotherhood Church began in 1960. As of 1995 there were five congregations and 400 members; 600 people were affiliated with the church.

African Israel Church Nineveh started in 1960. As of 1995 there were 30 congregations and 7000 members; 15,000 people were affiliated with the church.

African National/International Church began in 1932. As of 1995 there were three congregations and 600 members; 1300 people were affiliated with the church.

Bible Church began in 1957. As of 1995 there were 110 congregations and 700 members; 2000 people were affiliated with the church.

Christian Brethren began in 1951. As of 2000 there were 95 congregations and 3500 members; 9000 people were affiliated with the church.

Christian Missionary Fellowship began in 1990. As of 1995 there was one congregation with 11 members; 35 people were affiliated with the church.

Gospel Furthering Fellowship began in 1935. As of 1995 there was one congregation with 50 members; 100 people were affiliated with the church.

Last Church of God and His Christ began in 1929. As of 1995 there were three congregations and 1000 members; 2000 people were affiliated with the church.

Living Waters Churches began in 1990. As of 1995 there were two congregations and 1000 members; 3000 people were affiliated with the church.

Manchira Monthly Meeting (Quaker), as of 1995, had 12 congregations and 500 members; 1000 people were affiliated with the church.

Maria Legio of Africa began in 1963. As of 1995 there were 30 congregations and 15,000 members; 25,000 people were affiliated with the church.

Moravian Church in Tanzania began in 1879. As of 2000 there were 380 congregations and 280,000 members; 430,000 people were affiliated with the church.

New Apostolic Church began in 1985. As of 2000 there were 1125 congregations and 225,000 members; 450,000 people were affiliated with the church.

Pemba Yearly Meeting of Friends (Quaker) began in 1897. As of 1995 there were three congregations and 200 members; 400 people were affiliated with the church.

Tanganyika Mennonite Church began in 1934. As of 2000 there were 340 congregations and 43,000 members; 95,000 people were affiliated with the church.

Source: *World Christian Encyclopedia*, Vol. 1, 2nd ed. ISBN: 0195103181

Source: <http://www.operationworld.org/country/tanz/owtext.html>

People Groups

14900

Arab (49,684 in 2009)

The predominant religion among the Arabs in Tanzania is Islam. Less than 2% of the Arabs in Tanzania are evangelical Christian. The Bible is available in the Swahili language, as are the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14900>

14910

Bemba (47,541 in 2009)

The Bemba people live in the Mbozi district of the Mbeya region. Some of the Bemba people practice their traditional religion. 7.5% of the Bemba people are evangelical Christian. The Bible has been translated into Bemba. The *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts are available in their language, too.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14910>

Source: <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/census/census/mbeya.htm>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/bem>

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=101243>

33544

Bembe (435,181 in 2009)

The Bembe people live in the Kigoma Vijinini district of the Kigoma region and on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. Some of the Bembe people practice their traditional religion. The Bible has been translated into their language, and there are Gospel recordings available, also. However, the *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts are not available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=bmb

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=33544>

14911

Bena, Ekibena (780,156 in 2009)

The Bena live high in the mountains of the Njombe District in the Iringa Region, which is located in southwestern Tanzania. Many are well educated, and they are known for having good schools.

Traditional religions have an influence in the region, but Christianity is the major religion. Missionaries from Germany came to the region more than a century ago and the Lutheran Church has a strong presence there. More than 5% of the Bena people are evangelical Christians.

There is a New Testament available in the Bena language. However, it was made in only one of seven dialects of Bena. Most of the Bena people cannot understand it, especially considering that it was written in 1920 with an older version of their language. The *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts are not available in the Bena language, but some Gospel recordings do exist.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.thetask.net/mbeya-iringa/the-bena>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/language/970>

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=101248>

Source: <http://www.wycliffeassociates.org/news/articledetail.asp?ID=371>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14911>

14912

Bende (33,400 in 2009)

The Bende people live in the Mpanda district of the Rukwa region near Lake Tanganyika. The religions among the Bende people include Islam, Christianity, and a syncretic mix with traditional religions. Less than 2% of the Bende people are evangelical Christians. Neither the Bible nor the *Jesus* film has been translated into the Bende language. There are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts available, either.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=101251>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=bdp

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14912>

14913

Bondei (134,089 in 2009)

The Bondei people live around the Usambara Mountains in the Tanga region. Most of the Bondei think of themselves as Muslim, but they still practice elements of their traditional animistic religion. Less than 2% of the Bondei people are evangelical Christian. Only portions of the Bible have been translated into the Bondei language. The *Jesus* film and other Gospel recordings are available in their language, but radio broadcasts are not.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://cesa.imb.org/peoplegroups/Bondei.html>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=101588>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14913>

14915

Burunge, Bulunge (14,640 in 2009)

The Burunge people live in the Kondoa District of the Dodoma Region. They are described as Southern Cushites. They are thought to be descended from people who moved into the region from the Ethiopian plateau.

The Burunge people's religious beliefs are almost evenly divided between Christianity, Islam, and traditional religions. More than 5% of the Burunge people are evangelical Christian.

The Bible has not been translated into the Burunge language. Gospel recordings, the *Jesus* film, and radio broadcasts are not available in their language, either. It is probable they speak the primary language of Tanzania, and many resources are available in Swahili.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.thetask.net/burunge/the-burunge-people>
Source: <http://www.thetask.net/burunge>
Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=101786>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14915>

14916

Chagga, Mochi, Moshi (2,255,140 in 2009)

The Chagga are located in northern Tanzania on the southern side of Mt. Kilimanjaro.

The religions of the Chagga people include Christianity and Islam, sometimes mixed with their traditional religion. The Chagga people are predominantly Roman Catholic. Between 2% and 5% of the Chagga people are evangelical Christian.

Portions of the Bible were translated into Chagga in the late 1800s, and the New Testament was translated in 1939. However, the whole Bible has yet to be translated into their language. The *Jesus* film is available in Chagga, as well as Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14916>
Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=101962>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.everyculture.com/wc/Tajikistan-to-Zimbabwe/Chagga.html>

14920

Comorian (11,041 in 2009)

The islands of Zanzibar are home to Comorian people. The predominant religion of the Comorians is Islam. Less than 2% of the Comorian people are evangelical Christian. The Bible

is available in their language, as is the *Jesus* film. Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts are also available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.zanzinet.org/zanzibar/>

Source: <http://www.zanzinet.org/zanzibar/people/people.html>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=102273>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14920>

14921

Cutchi Indian, Kachi, Kachchi (11,041 in 2009)

The Kachi people are of South Asian descent. The main religions among the Kachi people are Hinduism and Islam. Less than 2% of the Kachi people are evangelical Christian. The Bible is available in their language, as is the *Jesus* film. Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts are available, too.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=112475>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14921>

33479

Datoga, Datooga, Tatoga, Taturu, Barabaig (672,116 in 2009)

The Datooga people are scattered throughout the Singida and Mbulu regions of Tanzania. The primary religion among the Datooga people is their traditional, animistic religion. Less than 2% of the Datooga people are evangelical Christian. The Bible, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts are not available in their language.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://cesa.imb.org/peoplegroups/datooga.html>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=109878>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=33479>

33491

Deaf (219,299 in 2009)

Since 1963, there have been elementary schools for deaf children. Each school previously used different sign languages, but the Tanzania Association for the Deaf (CHAVITA) has attempted to standardize Tanzanian sign language, and most are making efforts to use the standardized version. However, only about 5% of deaf children go to school. Just over half of the deaf people in Tanzania are believed to be Christian, and about 17% are evangelical Christian.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=tza

Source: <http://www.thefoundation-tz.org/foundation-news-view.php?newsID=235>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=114916>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=33491>

14924

Digo (220,816 in 2009)

The Digo people live in both Tanzania and Kenya. Those in Tanzania live in the northeastern corner of the country, just south of Kenya's border between the Usambara Mountains and the Tanzanian coast.

The predominant religion is Islam. Less than 2% of the Digo are evangelical Christian. The New Testament has been translated into their language, as well as the *Jesus* film and a few Gospel recordings.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=102607>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14924>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://en.etnopedia.org/wiki/index.php/Digo>

14925

Doe (42,665 in 2009)

The Doe people live in the Bagamoyo district of the Pwani region on the coast of Tanzania. Islam is the primary religion among the Doe people and many people practice Catholicism. Less than 2% of the Doe people are evangelical Christian. The Bible has not been translated into the Doe language, nor has the *Jesus* film. There are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts available, either.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=102659>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14925>

14926

Fipa, Fiba (304,749 in 2009)

The Fipa people live on the southern end of Lake Tanganyika in the Sumbawanga and Nkansi districts of the Rukwa region. The Fipa people are primarily Roman Catholic. Approximately 2% are evangelical Christian. The Bible has been translated into their language and some Gospel recordings are available. However, the *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts are not available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=103028>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14926>

14927

Ganda (41,446 in 2009)

The Ganda people live in northwestern Tanzania near Lake Victoria and the Uganda border. Most of the Ganda people are Catholic. Less than 2% are evangelical Christian. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have been translated into the Ganda language. Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts are also available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=112045>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14927>

14928

Gogo, Chigogo (1,804,112 in 2009)

The Gogo people live in the Dodoma and Singida regions in central Tanzania. Some of the Gogo people are Muslim, but most are Roman Catholic. Less than 2% of the Gogo are evangelical Christian. There has been initial church planting within the last two years among this people group. The Bible has been translated into the Gogo language, along with the *Jesus* film, and Gospel recordings.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14928>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=103415>

14929

Goroa, Gorowa (84,670 in 2009)

The Goroa people live in the Mbulu district of the Arusha region and the Kondoa district of the Dodoma region. The Goroa practice Christianity mixed with their traditional religion. Less than 2% are thought to be evangelical. The Bible has not been translated into their language, nor has the *Jesus* film. There are Gospel recordings available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=103451>

Source: <http://www.globalrecordings.net/langcode/gow>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14929>

14930

Gujarati (110,408 in 2009)

Most of the Gujarati people are Hindus. Less than 2% are evangelical Christian. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have been translated into their language. There are Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14930>

14932

Gweno, Kigweno (42,665 in 2009)

The Gweno people live beside Lake Jipe in the Kilimanjaro region along the border with Kenya.

They are primarily Roman Catholic. Less than 2% of the Gweno people are evangelical Christian. There are no Gweno translations of the Bible, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts available. Ethnologue.com reports that the Gweno language is almost extinct; people either use Swahili or are switching to the Asu language. There are Christian resources available in Swahili.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=gwe

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=103611>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14932>

14933

Ha, Giha (1,170,235 in 2009)

The Ha people live in the Kigoma region along the border with Burundi. Their practice of traditional religion is predominant mixed with Islam. Less than 2% of the Ha are evangelical Christian.

Only portions of the Bible have been translated into Ha and that was in the early 1960s. The *Jesus* film is not available. There are a few Gospel recordings in their language, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14933>

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=103621>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/haq>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=haq

14962

Hadza, Hadzabe, Kindiga, Tindiga (315 in 2009)

The Hadza people are hunter-gatherers who like to stay on the move. They typically do not build any kind of permanent shelter and tend to move from place to place in search of food. The lifestyle was common to many people groups in the past, but it is very rare in the 21st century. Because of the more stable political borders around them, their movements are limited. They live mostly in the Manyara region around Lake Eyasi.

The Hadza traditional religion is very minimalist. They do have stories about the creation of the world around them, but they do not believe in life after death. There are very few religious restrictions. In fact, there are very few rules in their culture and even people who break those rules face few consequences.

Missionaries sometimes visit one of the more permanent Hadza settlements at Mongo wa Mono, but, the missionaries have had little success. The Hadza children and teenagers sometimes sing Christian songs and the Hadza are happy for the food given to them by the missionaries, but very few people have actually become Christians.

There is no Bible translation in their language, no *Jesus* film, and no radio broadcasts. However, there are a few Gospel recordings available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=105015>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/hts>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14962>

Source: <http://www.ntz.info/gen/b00479.html>

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hadza_people

Source: http://www.salon.com/wlust/feature/1998/09/cov_27feature.html

Source: <http://allafrica.com/stories/200806021112.html>

Source: <http://www.african.gu.se/aa/pdfs/aa04003.pdf>

Source: <http://www.african.gu.se/aa/pdfs/aa02163.pdf>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-469847/Face-face-Stone-Age-man-The-Hadzabe-tribe-Tanzania.html>

Source: www.anthro.fsu.edu/people/faculty/marlowe_pubs/why%20the%20hadza%20are%20still%20hunter-gatherers.pdf

14935

Han Chinese, Cantonese (45,947 in 2009)

The Han Chinese people are either non-religious or practice ancestor worship. Less than 2% are evangelical Christian. The Bible, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts are available in their language.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=103686>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14935>

14937

Hangaza, Kihangaza (249,894 in 2009)

The Hangaza live in the Ngara and Biharamulo districts of the Kagera region near Rwanda and Burundi. Traditional religions are predominant. Less than 2% are evangelical Christian. Portions of the Bible have been available in the Hangaza language since 1938. The *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts are not available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=103705>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14937>

14938

Haya, Ziba (1,730,972 in 2009)

The Haya people live mostly in the Bukoba district of the Kagera region near Lake Victoria. Some of the Haya people follow their traditional religion and Islam. There are Christian mission agencies working among the Haya, as well as a widespread and disciplined church. However, less than 2% of the Haya are evangelical Christian. A complete translation of the whole Bible is available in the Haya language. The *Jesus* film and other Gospel recordings are also available, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14938>
Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=hay
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=103741>

14939

Hehe (1,060,525 in 2009)

The Hehe people live in the Iringa region. They are mostly Roman Catholic. Between 2% and 5% of the Hehe people are thought to be evangelical Christian. The Bible has been translated into the Hehe language and so has the *Jesus* film. Some Gospel recordings are available in their language, but radio broadcasts are not.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=103748>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14939>

14941

Holoholo (5364 in 2009)

The Holoholo people live on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in the Kigoma region. The Bible has been translated into the Holoholo language, but the *Jesus* film has not. There are some Gospel recordings available in their language, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14941>

14945

Ikizu (46,687 in 2009)

The Ikizu people live in the Mara region near Lake Victoria and partly inside the Serengeti National Park. Their traditional religion is predominant among the Ikizu people. There are few if any known evangelical Christians among them. The Bible is not available in the Ikizu language, nor is the *Jesus* film. There are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=103974>
Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14945>

14946

Ikoma, Nata (24,989 in 2009)

Most of the Ikoma people live inside the Serengeti National Park in the Mara region. Their primary religion is Roman Catholicism. Less than 2% of the Ikoma people are thought to be evangelical Christian. The Bible is not available in the Ikoma language, nor is the *Jesus* film. There are Gospel recordings available, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=103977>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/ntk>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14946>

14948

Iraqw, Mbulu (659,237 in 2009)

The Iraqw people live in the Mbulu district of the Arusha region between Lake Eyasi and Lake Manyara. The major religion is animism. Less than 2% are thought to be evangelical Christians. The New Testament is available in the Iraqw language. The *Jesus* film and a few Gospel recordings have been made available in their language. However, there are no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=104058>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14948>

14949

Isanzu (54,001 in 2009)

The Isanzu people live in the Iramba district of the Singida region, to the south of Lake Eyasi. A few Isanzu are Muslim. About half the Isanzu population practices their traditional folk religion. The largest Christian group is Lutheran, along with a few Pentecostals, Anglicans, and Roman Catholics. Less than 2% of the Isanzu people are evangelical Christian. The Bible is not available in the Isanzu language; Christian ministers use the Swahili translation. The *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts are not available in Isanzu, but there are a few Gospel recordings.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=104077>

Source: http://joshuaproject.net/profiles/text/t104077_tz.pdf [PDF]

Source: <http://www.globalrecordings.net/langcode/isn>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=isn

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14949>

14951

Jita (365,698 in 2009)

The Jita people live on the southeastern shore of Lake Victoria in the Mara region. The Jita primarily practice their traditional religion. Less than 2% of the Jita people are evangelical Christians. Only the New Testament is available in the Jita language. The *Jesus* film has not been translated into Jita and there are no radio broadcasts. However, some Gospel recordings are available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=104287>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14951>

14952

Kabwa (14,566 in 2009)

The Kabwa people live in the Mara region. The Kabwa primarily practice traditional religion, but at least 5% are estimated to be evangelical Christians. The Bible, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts are not available in the Kabwa language. However, resources are available in Swahili which is the main language of Tanzania.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=114609>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14952>

14953

Kaguru, Kagulu (383,983 in 2009)

Most of the Kagulu people live in the Kilosa district of the Morogoro region, and others live just inside the borders of the neighboring Dodoma, Manyara, and Tanga regions.

Most of the Kagulu people consider themselves Christian, but many still follow their traditional religion or a syncretic mix of the two. Less than 2% of the Kagulu people are evangelical Christians. Only portions of the Bible have been translated into the Kagulu language. The *Jesus* film has not. Some Gospel recordings are available in the Kagulu language, but radio broadcasts are not.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=104401>

Source: http://www.joshuaproject.net/profiles/text/t104401_tz.pdf [PDF]

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14953>

14954

Kahe (4510 in 2009)

The Kahe people live near Moshi in the Kilimanjaro region. They are mostly Roman Catholic. Less than 2% of the Kahe people are evangelical Christians. The Bible has not been translated into their language, nor has the *Jesus* film. No Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts are available, either. It is possible they have access to Christian resources in Swahili.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=104407>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14954>

14955

Kamba (85,330 in 2009)

The Kamba people live in northwestern Tanzania. Some of the Kamba practice their traditional religion, but most are Protestants. Less than 2% are evangelical. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have been translated into their language. Radio broadcasts and some Gospel recordings are available in the Kikamba language.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.kenya-advisor.com/kamba-tribe.html>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=104515>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/language/75>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14955>

14956

Kami, Kikami (347,785 in 2009)

The Kami people live mostly in the Morogoro region and parts of the Pwani region. They are primarily Muslim. There are few if any known evangelical believers among them. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have not been translated into their language. No Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts are available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=200143>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14956>

14957

Kara, Regi (146,279 in 2009)

The Kara people live in the Mwanza region on Lake Victoria's island of Ukerewe. The Kara people primarily practice their traditional religion. Just over 2% are considered evangelical Christians. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have not been translated into their language. No Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts are available, either. The Kara may have access to resources in the official language of Tanzania.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=200325>
Source: <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/census/census/regions.htm>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14957>

14958

Kerebe, Kerewe (164,564 in 2009)

The Kerebe people live on Lake Victoria's southwestern shore and on the islands of Ukerewe and Ukora. The Kerebe people are mostly Roman Catholic. Less than 2% are evangelical Christians. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have not been translated into their language. No Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts are available. Access to resources in Swahili may be available to them.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=104859>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14958>

14959

Kikuyu (34,860 in 2009)

The Kikuyu people live in the Mwanga and Rural Moshi districts of the Kilimanjaro region. The primary language of the Kikuyu is spelled *Gikuyu*. It is thought around 2-5% of the Kikuyu are evangelical Christians. The Bible, the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and Christian radio are available in their language.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/census/census/kilimanjaro.htm>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14959>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=104997>

14961

Kimbu, Yanzi (134,089 in 2009)

The Kimbu people live in the Mbeya and Singida regions. The Kimbu people are mostly Roman Catholic. Some are Muslim. Less than 2% are considered evangelical Christian. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have not been translated into their language. No Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts are available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=105008>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14961>

14963

Kinga (323,034 in 2009)

The Kinga people are located in the Makete district of the Iringa region. They live high in the Kipengere Mountain range and the green highlands of northeastern Lake Malawi. A few live on the shores of Lake Malawi.

Though some still practice traditional religions, most of the Kinga think of themselves as Christian. Lutheran missionaries reached the Kinga more than one hundred years ago. There are also Baptist, Catholic, and a few Pentecostal churches in the area. Less than 2% of the Kinga are considered evangelical. A translation of the New Testament was made available in 1961, but is

too old to be read easily by the current generation of Kinga. No Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, or the *Jesus* film are available in their language.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.thetask.net/mbeya-iringa/the-kinga>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=105017>

Source: <http://www.wycliffeassociates.org/news/article/detail.asp?ID=371>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14963>

14965

Kisi (21,698 in 2009)

The Kisi people live along the northwestern shore of Lake Nyasa (also known as Lake Malawi). The Kisi people primarily practice their traditional religion. There are few, if any, evangelical Christians among the Kisi people. The Bible has not been translated into the Kisi language, nor has the *Jesus* film. There are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts available, either.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=105049>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14965>

14967

Konongo (85,330 in 2009)

The Konongo live in the northwest corner of the Mpanda district in the Rukwa region. Christianity is the primary religion among the Konongo people, but less than 2% are evangelical. The Bible has not been translated into the Konongo language, nor has the *Jesus* film. There are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts available, either. It is possible they have access to resources in the official language of Tanzania.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=105199>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14967>

14968

Kuria (353,508 in 2009)

The Kuria people live in the Mara region near Lake Victoria. The predominant religion of the Kuria people is Christianity, but less than 2% are evangelical. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have been translated into Kuria. Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts are also available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=105455>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14968>

14969

Kutu (48,760 in 2009)

The Kutu people live in the Morogoro and Kilosa districts of the Morogoro Region. The dominant religion of the Kutu people is Islam. There are few, if any, evangelical Christians. The Bible is not available in the Kutu language, nor is the *Jesus* film. There are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=105493>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14969>

14971

Kwaya (170,305 in 2009)

The Kwaya people live in the Mara Region on the southeastern shore of Lake Victoria. The Kwaya primarily follow their traditional religion. Less than 2% of the Kwaya are thought to be evangelical Christians. The Bible has not been translated into Kwaya, nor has the *Jesus* film. There are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts available in their language.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=105533>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14971>

14972

Kwere, Nghwele (101,355 in 2009)

The Kwere people live in the Bagamoyo district of the Pwani region. Islam is the primary religion among the Kwere people, though some people still practice their traditional religion. There are few if any known evangelical Christians among them. Portions of the Bible are available in the Kwere language, which they call Nghwele, but the *Jesus* film has not been translated. There are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=105537>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=cwe

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14972>

14973

Lambya, Rambia (67,045 in 2009)

The Lambya people live in the Mbeya region along the border with Zambia between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi). The Lambya people are mostly Roman Catholic. Less than 2% are evangelical Christians. The Bible has not been translated into Lambya, but the *Jesus* film has been translated into Lambya. Some Gospel recordings are available, but radio broadcasts are not.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=105616>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/lai>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14973>

14974

Luguru, Ruguru (804,536 in 2009)

The Luguru people live in the Morogoro and Kilosa districts of the Morogoro region, the Bagamoyo district of the Pwani region, the Luguru Mountains, and Dar se Salaam. Their primary religion is Islam, though some of the Luguru people are Roman Catholic. Less than 2% are evangelical Christians. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have not been translated into the Luguru language. There are some Gospel recordings available, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=105911>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/ruf>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14974>

14907

Maasai, Masai (956,074 in 2009)

The Maasai people are located in northeastern Tanzania, east of the Serengeti. The Maasai people primarily practice their traditional religions. Less than 2% are evangelical Christians. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have been translated into their language. There are Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/mas>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=105956>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14907>

14977

Machinga (112,616 in 2009)

The Machinga people live along the coast in the Kilwa and Lindi districts of the Lindi region. The Machinga are mostly Muslim. There are few if any known evangelical Christians among them. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have not been translated into the Machinga language. There are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mvw

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=105974>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14977>

14978

Makonde, Matambwe (1,494,418 in 2009)

The Makonde people live in southeastern Tanzania in the Mtwara region. They primarily practice their traditional religion. Some are Muslim. Less than 2% are thought to be evangelical Christians. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have been translated into the Machinga language. There are also Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=106097>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=kde

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/kde>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14978>

14979

Makua, Makuwa-meetto (358,528 in 2009)

The Makua people live in the Masasi district of the Mtwara Region in southeastern Tanzania. Many of the Makua are Muslim. Others follow their traditional religion. Less than 2% are evangelical Christian. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have been translated into the Makuwa-meetto language. There are also Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mgh

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=106087>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/mgh>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14979>

33499

Makwe (11,041 in 2009)

The Makwe people live in extreme southeastern Tanzania along the border with Mozambique. The Makwe are mostly Muslim. Few, if any are known evangelical Christian. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have not been translated into their language, and there are no radio broadcasts. However, there are a few Gospel recordings available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=106102>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/ymk>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ymk

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=33499>

14981

Malila, Malilia (85,330 in 2009)

The Malila people are known for the high priority they put on hospitality. They live in the mountains of the Mbeya region to the southwest of the town of Mbeya. Because their location is

not easily accessible, they have remained mostly isolated; very few of the Malila people travel very far. Most of them speak Malila and only a very few speak Swahili. The area gets enough rain that they can bring in a harvest three times each year. There is enough food for everyone, and they make money by selling their extra food in a local market town.

Both traditional religions and Christianity are found in the area. More than 2% of the Malila are thought to be evangelical Christians. There is a growing church, but the only Bible they have is in Swahili. There are no Bible translations in their language. The *Jesus* film has not been translated into Malila, and no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts are available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.thetask.net/mbeya-iringa/the-malila>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=106180>

Source: <http://www.wycliffeassociates.org/news/articledetail.asp?ID=371>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14981>

14983

Mambwe-Lungu, Ishimambwe (164,564 in 2009)

The Mambwe-Lungu people live along the border with Zambia in the Rukwa region near Lake Tanganyika. Their primary religion is traditional. Less than 2% are evangelical Christian. The Bible has been translated into their language, and some Gospel recordings are available. However, the *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts are not available in the Mambwe-Lungu language.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=106199>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/mgr>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14983>

14984

Manda (29,987 in 2009)

Then Manda people live in the Ludewa district of the Iringa region, the Mbinga district of the Ruvuma region, and on the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi). Many follow Protestant beliefs as the primary religion among the Manda people, but less than 2% are evangelical Christian. Only the New Testament was translated into their language in 1937. The *Jesus* film has not been translated into Manda, and no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts are available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=106220>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/mgs>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mgs

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14984>

14985

Matengo (249,894 in 2009)

The Matengo people live in Ruvuma region, east of Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi). Their primary religion is their traditional ancestor worship. Less than 2% of the Matengo people are considered to be evangelical Christians. There are no Bible translations in their language. The *Jesus* film has not been translated into Matengo, and no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts are available. It is probable that they have access to Christian resources in the official language of Tanzania.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mgv

Source: <http://www.ntz.info/gen/n01566.html>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14985>

14986

Matumbi (152,374 in 2009)

The Matumbi people live in the Lindi region. The primary religion of the Matumbi is Islam mixed with their traditional religion. Few, if any, are known evangelical Christians. There are no Bible translations in their language. The *Jesus* film has not been translated into Matumbi and no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts are available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=106409>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mgw

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14986>

14988

Mbugu, Maa, VaMaa (60,950 in 2009)

The Mbugu people live in the Tanga region in the northeastern corner of Tanzania. The Mbugu are mostly Muslim. Few, if any are known to be evangelical Christian. There are no Bible translations in their language. The *Jesus* film has not been translated into the Mbugu language, and no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts are available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=110501>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mhd

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14988>

14989

Mbugwe (36,058 in 2009)

The Mbugwe people live around Lake Manyara in the Babati district of the Manyara region.

The Mbugwe are primarily Roman Catholic. At least 5% of the Mbugwe people are thought to be evangelical Christians. There are no Bible translations in their language. The *Jesus* film has

not been translated into the Mbugwe language, and no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts are available. However, they may have access to Christian resources in Swahili.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=106487>
Source: <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/census/census/regions.htm>
Source: <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/census/census/manyara.htm>
Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mgz
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14989>

14990

Mbunga (48,760 in 2009)

The Mbunga people live in the Morogoro and Iringa regions in south-central Tanzania. The Mbunga people primarily practice their traditional religion. At least 2-5% of the Mbunga are evangelical Christians. There are no Bible translations in their language. The *Jesus* film has not been translated into the Mbunga language, and no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts are available. It is probable that they have access to these resources in Swahili, the official language of Tanzania.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=106496>
Source: <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/census/census/regions.htm>
Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mgv
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14990>

14993

Meru, Rwo, Rwa (152,374 in 2009)

The Meru people live mostly in the Manyara region just south of Arusha National Park. The Meru people are mostly Roman Catholic. Less than 2% are evangelical Christian. The New Testament is available in Rwa, the language of the Meru people. The *Jesus* film has not been translated into their language. There are no radio broadcasts, but there are some Gospel recordings in Rwa.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/rwk>
Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=rwk
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=106562>
Source: <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/census/census/regions.htm>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14993>

14995

Mpoto, Nyasa, Kinyasa (53,636 in 2009)

The Mpoto people live along the shores of Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi) in the Ruvuma region near the border of Mozambique. The Mpoto people are primarily Roman Catholic. Less than 2%

are evangelical Christians. Only portions of the Bible have been translated into Mpotu; the *Jesus* film has not. No Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts are available, either.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mpa

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=106843>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14995>

14996

Mwanga (146,279 in 2009)

The Mwanga people live in the Rukwa and Mbeya regions near Lake Tanganyika and the border with Zambia. The Mwanga are mostly Roman Catholic. Less than 2% are evangelical Christians. The Bible has been translated into the Mwanga language, but the *Jesus* film has not. Some Gospel recordings are available, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=106979>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mwn

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/mwn>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/census/census/regions.htm>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14996>

14998

Mwera (572,927 in 2009)

The Mwera people live on the coast of Tanzania in the Lindi region. The Mwera are mostly Muslim. Few, if any are known to be evangelical Christians. The Bible has not been translated into the Mwera language, nor has the *Jesus* film. There are a few Gospel recordings, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=106984>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mwe

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/mwe>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14998>

14999

Ndali (249,894 in 2009)

The Ndali people live in the Ileje district of the Mbeya region northwest of Lake Malawi. The Ndali live in both Tanzania and Malawi. A few Ndali follow traditional religions, but most would say they are Christian. The Moravian Church and Roman Catholic church account for 90% of them. Christianity was introduced to the Ndali people about one hundred years ago. Less than 2% are evangelical. The Bible has not been translated into the Ndali language, and many do

not speak Swahili. Some Gospel recordings are available, but the *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts are not.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.thetask.net/mbeya-iringa/the-ndali>

Source: <http://www.wycliffeassociates.org/news/articledetail.asp?ID=371>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=107148>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/language/1088>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14999>

15000

Ndamba (91,425 in 2009)

The Ndamba people live in south-central Tanzania in the Morogoro and Iringa regions. The Ndamba people are mostly Roman Catholic. Less than 2% are evangelical Christians. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have not been translated into the Ndamba language. There are a few Gospel recordings available, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=107150>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/ndj>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ndj

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15000>

15001

Ndendeule, Ndendeuli (134,089 in 2009)

The Ndendeule people live in the Ruvuma region in southern Tanzania. Their traditional religion is predominant. More than 2% of the Ndendeule people are believed to be evangelical Christians. The Bible and the *Jesus* film are not available in their language. There are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts available, either.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=107157>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=dne

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15001>

15003

Ndonde (54,855 in 2009)

The Ndonde people live in the Nachingwea district of the Lindi region. Islam is the primary religion among the Ndonde people. Few evangelical believers are known to live among them. The Bible and the *Jesus* film are not available in their language. There are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=107168>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=njd

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15003>

15005

Ngindo (552,040 in 2009)

The Ngindo people live in the Lindi region in southern Tanzania. Islam is their primary religion. Less than 2% of the Ngindo people are thought to be evangelical Christians. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have not been translated into the Ngindo language. There are some Gospel recordings available, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=107270>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=nnq

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/nnq>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15005>

15006

Ngoni, Magwangara (282,330 in 2009)

The Ngoni people live in the Ruvuma region in southern Tanzania near Mozambique and Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi). The Ngoni people are primarily Roman Catholic. Less than 2% are evangelical Christians. Only portions of the Bible are available in their language, translated in the late 1800s. The *Jesus* film is not available in Ngoni, but there are some Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ngo

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=107282>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/ngo>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15006>

15007

Nguruimi, Ngurimi, Ngoreme (53,636 in 2009)

The Nguruimi people live in the Mara region in parts of the Serengeti National Park and up to the border with Kenya. The Nguruimi people are primarily Roman Catholic. Less than 2% are evangelical Christians. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have not been translated into their language. There are some Gospel recordings available, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=107295>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/ngq>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.org/show_language.asp?code=ngq

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15007>

15008

Nguu, Ngulu (219,419 in 2009)

The Nguu people live primarily in the Tanga and Morogoro regions of eastern Tanzania. Their primary religion is Islam. There are no known evangelical believers among them. The Bible has not been translated into their language, nor has the *Jesus* film. There are some Gospel recordings available, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ngp

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/ngp>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=107296>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15008>

15010

Nyakyusa, Ngonde, Mombe (1,127,570 in 2009)

The Nyakyusa-ngonde people live in the Mbeya and Iringa regions around Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi). Traditional religion mixed with Christianity is the majority religion among the Nyakyusa-ngonde people. Approximately 2-5% of the Nyakyusa are evangelical Christians. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have been translated into their language. Some Gospel recordings are available, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=nyy

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/nyy>

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=107530>

Source: <http://www.wycliffeassociates.org/news/article/detail.asp?ID=371>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15010>

15013

Nyambo, Karagwe (11,702 in 2009)

The Nyambo people live in extreme northwest Tanzania in the Kagera region west of Lake Victoria and on the border with Uganda. Traditional religion, Islam, and Protestant practices are all found among the Nyambo people. Between 2% and 5% of them are thought to be evangelical Christians. The Bible has not been translated into their language, nor has the *Jesus* film. No Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts are available. It is probable that they may have access to Christian resources in other languages.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=now

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=107535>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15013>

15014

Nyamwezi, Nyanyembe (1,462,793 in 2009)

The Nyamwezi are located in the northwest and central parts of Tanzania between Lake Victoria and Lake Rukwa. The Nyamwezi culture and language are similar to the Sukuma who live north

of them. Islam is their primary religion. There are few, if any, known evangelical Christians among them. The New Testament is available in their language, and the *Jesus* film has been translated. There are some Gospel recordings, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15014>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=nym
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/nym>
Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=107537>
Source: <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/572301/Sukuma>

15015

Nyanja, Chewa (44,414 in 2009)

The Nyanja people live on the Mozambique border near Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi) in the Ruvuma region in southern Tanzania. The Nyanja people are mostly Roman Catholic. Less than 2% are evangelical Christians. The Bible has been translated into their language, and so has the *Jesus* film. There are some Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=107548>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/nya>
Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15015>

15009

Nyankore-Hima (20,357 in 2009)

The Nyankore-Hima people live in the Kagera region along the border with Uganda in northwest Tanzania. Their primary religion is Roman Catholic. Less than 2% are thought to be evangelical Christians. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have been translated into their language. There are Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/nyn>
Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=nyn
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=103783>
Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15009>

22241

Nyaturu, Turu (780,156 in 2009)

The Nyaturu people live in the Iramba and Singida districts of the Singida region. Their traditional religion is predominant in their religious practices. Less than 2% are known to be evangelical Christians. The Bible has been translated into their language, but the *Jesus* film has not. There are some Gospel recordings available, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/rim>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=rin
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=22241>

15016

Nyiha, Nyasa (511,978 in 2009)

The Nyiha people live in the Mbozi district of the Mbeya region in southwestern Tanzania. Many follow traditional religions, but there is a growing Christian church in the area. Less than 2% of the Nyiha are evangelical.

A translation of the New Testament was made in the Nyiha language in 1913; however, it is not widely available. Even if it were, most people would be unable to read it because their language has changed greatly over the last century. The *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts are not available in the Nyiha language, but some Gospel recordings are available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.thetask.net/mbeya-iringa/the-nyiha>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=107560>
Source: <http://www.wycliffeassociates.org/news/articledetail.asp?ID=371>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/language/1059>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15016>

14947

Nilamba, Niramba, Iramba, Nyiramba (731,397 in 2009)

The Nyiramba people live in the Iramba district of the Singida region. Their traditional, animistic religion is predominant in their lives. Less than 2% are evangelical Christians. The New Testament has been translated into the Nilamba language, and so has the *Jesus* film. There are some Gospel recordings available, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=104048>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/nim>
Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=nim
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=14947>

15017

Ongamo, Ngasa (5121 in 2009)

The Ongamo people live on the eastern slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro. Their traditional religion is predominant. Less than 2% are evangelical Christians. There are no translations of the Bible or the *Jesus* film in their language. There are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=107653&rog3=TZ>
Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=nsg

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15017>

15018

Pangwa, Ekipangwa (292,559 in 2009)

The Pangwa people live in near Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi) in the Iringa region in southern Tanzania. The Pangwa are predominantly Roman Catholic. Less than 2% are evangelical Christians. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have not been translated into their language. There are some Gospel recordings, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=107840>
Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=pbr
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/pbr>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15018>

15019

Pare (524,168 in 2009)

The Pare people live in northeastern Tanzania in the Mwanza and Same districts of the Kilimanjaro region. Most of the Pare people are either Muslim or Roman Catholic. More than 2% are thought to be evangelical Christian. The New Testament is available in the Pare's language of Asu, and so is the *Jesus* film. There are some Gospel recordings available, but no Christian radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/asa>
Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=107891>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15019>

15021

Pimbwe (48,760 in 2009)

The Pimbwe people live in the Katavi National Park near Lake Tanganyika in the Rukwa region. The Pimbwe are primarily Roman Catholic. There are no known evangelical Christians within this people group. Neither the Bible nor the *Jesus* film has been translated into their language. There are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=108035>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=piw
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15021>

15022

Pogoro, Pogolo (304,749 in 2009)

The Pogoro people live in the Morogoro region west of the Selous Game Reserve. The Pogoro people primarily follow their traditional religion or Protestant beliefs. Less than 2% are evangelical Christian. Only portions of the Bible are available in their language. The *Jesus* film has not been translated. There are some Gospel recordings available, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/poy>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=poy

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=108086>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15022>

15023

Portuguese (773 in 2009)

The Portuguese are primarily Roman Catholic. Less than 2% are evangelical Christians. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have been translated into the Portuguese language. Also, there are Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts available to them.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=108129>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15023>

15024

Punjabi (16,561 in 2009)

The Punjabi people are primarily Hindu. Less than 2% are evangelical Christians. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have been translated into the Punjabi language and there are Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=108182>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15024>

15026

Rangi (457,123 in 2009)

The Rangi people are located primarily in the Kondoa district of the Dodoma region in northern-central Tanzania. The Rangi are predominately Muslim, which accounts for about 93% of the population, though traditional religious beliefs have been incorporated into their worship practices. Witchcraft has been reported among the Rangi as well. The first mosque in Kondoa was built in 1885.

The rest of the Rangi are primarily Roman Catholic. The first Catholic Church was built in 1910. Less than 2% of the Rangi are evangelical Christian. No translation has been made of the Bible or the *Jesus* film in their language. Some Gospel recordings are available, but radio broadcasts are not.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15026>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=108299>
Source: <http://www.ling.ed.ac.uk/~oliver/03surviv.pdf> (PDF)
Source: <http://www.thetask.net/rangi/>
Source: <http://www.thetask.net/rangi/the-rangi-people>
Source: <http://www.thetask.net/rangi/history-of-the-rangi>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/language/1035>

15027

Rufiji-Ndengereko, Ruihi (276,020 in 2009)

The Rufiji people live in the Rufiji district of the Pwani region on the coast of Tanzania. Islam is their predominant religion. Less than 2% are evangelical Christian. No translations have been made of the Bible or the *Jesus* film. There are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts in their language.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=108434>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/rui>
Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=rui
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15027>

15029

Rungwa (29,987 in 2009)

The Rungwa people live in the Mpanda district of the Rukwa Region in and around the Katavi National Park and near Lake Rukwa. The Rungwa people are primarily Roman Catholic. Many follow their traditional religion. Less than 2% of the Rungwa people are evangelical Christian. No translation has been made of the Bible or the *Jesus* film. Some Gospel recordings are available, but radio broadcasts are not.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=108446>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=rnw
Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15029>

15031

Safwa, Poroto (263,303 in 2009)

The Safwa people live in and around the Poroto and Mbeya mountain ranges in the Mbeya region near Lake Tanganyika. There are many occult and traditional religious groups in the area. About half of the Safwa people consider themselves Christian. Those who are not Christian seem open to the Gospel, but many are also open to joining the occult groups. More than 2% of the Safwa are thought to be evangelical Christian.

The Bible has not been translated into the Safwa language, nor has the *Jesus* film. There are Gospel recordings available but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.thetask.net/mbeya-iringa/the-safwa>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=108505>
Source: <http://www.wycliffeassociates.org/news/articledetail.asp?ID=371>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/language/1064>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15031>

15032

Sagara (134,089 in 2009)

The Sagara people are located in the districts of Kilosa and Ulanga in the Morogoro region and the Mpwapwa district of the Dodoma region. Their society is based on a matrilineal system; lineage and inheritance is traced through a person's mother.

The Sagara people practice a mixture of their traditional animistic religion, Islam, and Roman Catholicism. Less than 2% of the Sagara are evangelical Christian. The Bible has not been translated into their language (often called Sagala). The *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts are not available in their language, either.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=108508>
Source: <http://cesa.imb.org/peoplegroups/sagara.html>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15032>

15033

Sandawe (91,425 in 2009)

The Sandawe people live between the Mponde and Bubu rivers in the Kondo district of the Dodoma region.

Many of the Sandawe people practice their traditional animistic religion, which places importance on living in harmony with nature. Their religion includes ancestor worship and divination. Other Sandawe people are Roman Catholic or Muslim. The Africa Inland Church has done mission work in the area, as have Anglican and Pentecostal groups. Less than 2% of the Sandawe people are considered evangelical Christians.

The Bible has not been translated into their language, nor has the *Jesus* film. There are a few Gospel recordings in their language, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://cesa.imb.org/peoplegroups/sandawe.html>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/language/981>
Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=108634>
Source: <http://www.worldmissioncentre.com/SANDAWWE.html>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15033>

15034

Sangu, Sango (121,899 in 2009)

The Sangu people live in the Usangu plains of the Mbarale district in the Mbeya region. 99% of the Sangu people practice their traditional religion. Islam was introduced to the Sangu people as early as the 1870s and Christianity in 1898, but many who claim to be Muslim or Christian also follow the traditional religion. At least 2% of the Sangu people are said to be evangelical Christian.

The Bible has not been translated into the Sangu language, and there is no *Jesus* film or radio broadcasts in their language, either. There are a few Gospel recordings. It may be they have access to resources in other official languages of Tanzania.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.thetask.net/mbeya-iringa/the-sangu>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=200215>

Source: <http://www.wycliffeassociates.org/news/articledetail.asp?ID=371>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/sbp>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15034>

15035

Segeju, Dhaiso (66,245 in 2009)

The Segeju or Dhaiso people live mostly in and around Bwiti in the Tanga region of Tanzania. The predominant religion in the area is Islam. There are few, if any known evangelical Christians. Neither the Bible nor the *Jesus* film is available in their language. Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts are not available, either.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=108791>

Source: <http://www.worldmissioncentre.com/SEGEJU.html>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15035>

15036

Shambala, Sambaa (810,631 in 2009)

The Shambala people mostly live in the Tanga region in northeast Tanzania. Their predominant religion is Islam. Few, if any are known to be evangelical Christians.

The New Testament is available in their language; it was translated in 1908. The *Jesus* film has been translated into Shambala, and there are Gospel recordings. However, there are no radio broadcasts in their language.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ksb

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/ksb>

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=108908>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15036>

15037

Shashi-Sizaki (134,089 in 2009)

The Shashi people live in the Musoma district of the Mara region. The Shashi speak the language of Sizaki (though some sources say they speak Ikizu). Their traditional religion is predominant. Less than 2% are evangelical Christian. The Bible is not available in the Sizaki language, nor is the *Jesus* film. There are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts, either. If there are believers, it may be they had access to Christian resources in Swahili, the official language of Tanzania.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=108920>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15037>

15039

Soga (3047 in 2009)

The Soga people are primarily Roman Catholic. Less than 2% are evangelical Christian. The Bible is available in the Soga language, as are the *Jesus* film and Gospel recordings. However, radio broadcasts are not available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=109374>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15039>

15040

Somali (48,848 in 2009)

The Somali (Bantu) people were refugees whose ancestors once lived in northeastern Tanzania. Since fleeing Somalia, they have been living in the Chogo settlement in the Tanga region. After several years in Tanzania, they have become self-sufficient. Many have become citizens of Tanzania, and others are in the process.

The predominant religion among the Somali people is Islam. Less than 2% are evangelical Christians if there are believers. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have been translated into their language. There are Gospel recordings and radio broadcasts available to them.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.somalilandpatriots.com/news-8058-0>

Source: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/unhcr/3365297240/>

Source: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3020110.stm>

Source: <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/EGUA-7SNML3>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/som>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=109392>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15040>

15042

Suba Luo (252,332 in 2009)

The Suba Luo people live in the Mara region near Lake Victoria and the border with Kenya.

Their primary religion is protestant Christianity, but less than 2% of the Suba Luo people are evangelical. The Bible has been translated into their language, as have the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=109564>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15042>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/luo>
Source: <http://www.strategyleader.org/profiles/suba.html>

33531

Suba (49,979 in 2009)

The Suba people live in the Mara region beside Lake Victoria and the border with Kenya.

Their primary religion is protestant Christianity, but less than 2% of the Suba people are evangelical. The Bible is available in the Suba language, as are the *Jesus* film and Gospel recordings. However, there are no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=109563>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=33531>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/suh>
Source: <http://www.strategyleader.org/profiles/suba.html>

15044

Subi, Shubi, Sinja (255,989 in 2009)

The Subi people live in the Kagera region of Tanzania along the Burundi border. The primary religions are Christianity mixed with their traditional religion. Less than 2% of the Subi people are evangelical Christians.

The Bible has not been translated into Shubi, nor has the *Jesus* film. Gospel recordings are available, but there are no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/suj>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=109568>
Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=suj
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15044>

15045

Sukuma (6,216,872 in 2009)

The Sukuma live in northwest Tanzania, just south of Lake Victoria, in the Mwanza region; their territory also includes part the Serengeti Plain. Sukuma culture and language are similar to the

Nyamwezi who live to the south. Although the Sukuma are the largest people group in Tanzania, it is made up of many smaller, distinct clans.

Witchcraft has historically played a major part of Sukuma culture and still has an impact on the people today. Fear has prompted the killings of hundreds of accused witches from the 1960s up until today.

Christian mission work began in the area in the early 1900s with the Africa Inland Mission. Later the Anglican's Church Missionary Society started work in the area. The Baptist Mission began work in the late 70s and early 80s. Today more than 2% of the Sukuma people are evangelical Christian. The Bible, the *Jesus* film, and Gospel recordings are available in their language, but there are no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/suk>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15045>

Source: <http://www.ippmedia.com/ipp/observer/2008/02/03/107606.html>

Source: <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/572301/Sukuma>

Source: <http://www.mwanzacomunity.org/sukumaenglish.html>

Source: <http://www.strategyleader.org/profiles/sukuma.html>

15046

Sumbwa (236,241 in 2009)

The Sumbwa people live in the Bukombe District of Shinyanga region in northwestern Tanzania. The Sumbwa people primarily practice their traditional religion. Less than 2% are evangelical Christian. The Bible is not available in their language, nor is the *Jesus* film. There are Gospel recordings available but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=109603>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/suw>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15046>

15051

Taveta, Taita-Taveta (18,769 in 2009)

Most of the Taveta people live in Kenya, but some live just across the border in the Kilimanjaro region of Tanzania. Christianity is the predominant religion, but less than 2% are thought to be evangelical.

The New Testament and other portions of the Bible were translated into Taveta more than a century ago. The *Jesus* film has not been translated into their language, and there are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=109894>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15051>

15041**Temí, Sonjo (27,549 in 2009)**

The Temi people live in Ngorongoro district in the Arusha region in northwestern Tanzania. They are surrounded by the Maasai people. The Temi people tend to keep to themselves, retaining their own language and customs.

The Temi traditional religion involves the worship of a hero god called Ghambageu. Muslims built a mosque in the late 1990s. There are just a few Christian churches; the Temi seem resistant to changing religions. Lutheran missionaries brought Christianity to the Temi in the late 1940s, and the Roman Catholic Church started a church in the 1970s. Pentecostals came in 1984. Fewer than 2% of the Temi people are evangelical Christian.

The Bible and the *Jesus* film have not been translated into the Temi language, nor are there radio broadcasts. However, some Gospel recordings are available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.thetask.net/temi>

Source: <http://www.thetask.net/temi/about-the-temi>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=109415>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/soz>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15041>

15052**Tongwe (36,570 in 2009)**

The Tongwe people live mostly in the Kigoma district in the Kigoma region near Lake Tanganyika. Other smaller groups of Tongwe people live further away around the Uvinza and Nguruka villages.

Traditional religion, Islam, and Roman Catholicism are all represented among the Tongwe people. Less than 2% are evangelical Christian. The Bible and the *Jesus* film have not been translated into their language. Some Gospel recordings are available, but there are no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=110158>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=tny

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/tny>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15052>

15055**Vidunda (53,636 in 2009)**

The Vidunda people live in the Kilosa district in the Morogoro region near the Mikumi National Park. The Vidunda people primarily practice Roman Catholicism. There are no known

evangelical Christians or churches. The Bible has not been translated into Vidunda, nor has the *Jesus* film. There are no Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts, either.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=110560>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=vid

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15055>

15056

Vinza (16,700 in 2009)

The Vinza people live in the Kigoma district of the Kigoma region near Lake Tanganyika. Islam is the predominant religion among the Vinza. There are no known evangelical Christians. There are no Bible translations, *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, or radio broadcasts in their language.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=110573>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15056>

15057

Wanda (40,227 in 2009)

The Wanda people live by Lake Rukwa in the Sumbawanga district of the Rukwa region and the Mbozi district of the Mbeya region. The Wanda people practice their traditional religion mixed with Christianity, but less than 2% are evangelical Christian. The Bible, *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts are not available in the Wanda language.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=110663>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15057>

15058

Wanji, Vwanji (97,520 in 2009)

The Wanji live in the high mountain ranges of southwestern Tanzania in the Makete district of the Iringa region. Lutheran missionaries came to the area about a century ago, and most of the Wanji people today say they are Christian, though some still practice traditional religion. Other churches in the area are Catholic and Pentecostal. Fewer than 2% of the Wanji are evangelical. Only portions of the Bible are available in the Wanji language, and those were translated in the early 1980s. The *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts are not available in their language, but there are a few Gospel recordings.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.wycliffeassociates.org/news/articledetail.asp?ID=371>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=110676>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/wbi>
Source: <http://www.thetask.net/mbeya-iringa/the-vwanji>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15058>

15060

Wasi, Chasi, Alagwa (38,003 in 2009)

The Wasi people live in the Kondoa district of the Dodoma region. "Wasi" is the name of the people group. "Alagwase" or "Alagwa" is the name of their language in their language. "Chasi" is the Swahili name of their language.

The majority of Wasi are Muslim. Roman Catholics started a church among the Wasi people in 1951 and are the major religion after Islam. Pentecostals came to the area in 1952, but none of the Wasi became members. Lutherans worked with the Wasi at one time, but they left because of resistance. Fewer than 2% of the Wasi people are evangelical Christian.

There are no Bible translations or radio broadcasts in their language, nor has the *Jesus* film been translated into Wasi. There are a few Gospel recordings available.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15060>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/wbi>
Source: <http://www.thetask.net/alagwa/about-the-alagwa>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=100210>
Source: http://www.joshuaproject.net/profiles/text/t100210_tz.pdf (PDF)

15061

Wungu (Bungu) (60,950 in 2009)

The Bungu people live in the Chunya district in the Mbeya region on the east side of Lake Rukwa and in the Rift Valley.

The Roman Catholic Church has been in the area for nearly one hundred years, and most Bungu would say they are Catholic. However, many still practice their traditional religion. They believe in a creator god who has a son—though he did not come to earth—as well as something known as the "force of god." The Bungu tend to be obedient because they fear being disciplined by witchcraft. Sacrifices are made Mt. Kwimba.

There are Lutheran and Moravian churches in the area, as well as an Assemblies of God church. Less than 2% of the Bungu are evangelical. There are no Bible translations, Gospel recordings, the *Jesus* film, or radio broadcasts in the Bungu language. It is possible that they have access to resources that are available in the official language of Tanzania.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.thetask.net/mbeya-iringa/the-bungu>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=110875>
Source: <http://www.wycliffeassociates.org/news/articledetail.asp?ID=371>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15061>

15062

Yao (4,968,364 in 2009)

The Yao live in the Masasi district in the Mtwara region, the Tunduru district in the Ruvuma region, and east of Lake Malawi near the Mozambique border. Islam is the predominant religion. Less than 2% are evangelical Christians. The Bible is available in their language, as well as the *Jesus* film, Gospel recordings, and radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=110980>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/yao>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15062>

15063

Zanaki (103,615 in 2009)

The Zanaki people live in the Magu district of the Mwanza region and the Bunda district of the Mara region. Many of the Zanaki people practice their traditional religion, while others practice Christianity. Less than 2% of the Zanaki people are considered evangelical Christian. Portions of the Bible are available in their language and a few Gospel recordings, too. However, the *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts are not.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=111143>
Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/zak>
Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>
Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15063>

15064

Zaramo (1,014,593 in 2009)

The Zaramo are a matrilineal society descended from the Bantu people. They live along the coast and lower hills that surround Dar es Salaam in the Pwani Region (Kisarawe and Bagamoyo districts). Most of the Zaramo people live in rural areas and work as farmers, though a few live in the city.

The Zaramo are mostly Muslim, though it is often mixed with their traditional religion. Few, if any are known to be evangelical Christians. Few people speak the language of Zaramo. Those that do are usually older. Others are changing to Swahili.

Translations of the Bible and Gospel recordings are available in the Zaramo language. The *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts are not available in Zaramo, but they are available in Swahili.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>
Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=111153>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=zaj

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15064>

15065

Zigua, Zigula, Zigwa (560,737 in 2009)

The Zigua people live in the Bagamoyo district of the Pwani region and in the Tanga region. The predominant religion in the area is Islam, though traditional religions still have an impact on the people. Less than 2% of the Zigua are evangelical Christian. Portions of the Bible are available in their language and a few Gospel recordings, too. However, the *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts are not.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=111177>

Source: <https://secure.globalrecordings.net/language/1092>

Source: http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ziw

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplesgroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15065>

15066

Zinza (231,609 in 2009)

The Zinza live in northwestern Tanzania in the Geita district. They live on Lake Victoria's southwestern shores and nearby islands.

The Zinza take pride in their identity, their language, and their traditions. Generally, they are not open to outsiders, especially to observe their religious ceremonies. The Zinza religion, one of the strongest traditional religions in Africa, is marked by secrecy. They acknowledge that the beings they worship are demonic.

During the European colonization of the country, Catholic priests, primarily from Germany, came to do mission work in the Zinza area. Today, most of the Zinza would refer to themselves as Catholic because they were baptized as Catholics when they were babies. However, many of the Zinza do not attend church. The Africa Inland Church has started programs to reach the Zinza, and some seem receptive to the Gospel. It is not known if any of the Zinza people are evangelical Christians.

There is no Bible translation in their language. Catholics in the 1920s did translation work with an alphabet they developed, and went on to write some of the Biblical texts as well as a catechism. However, the alphabet was not easily understood, so the materials were not commonly used. A few Gospel recordings are available in Zinza, but the *Jesus* film and radio broadcasts are not.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.thetask.net/zinza/history>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=111183>

Source: <http://www.thetask.net/zinza/the-zinza-people>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/zin>

Source: <http://www.worldmap.org/countryG.php?rog3=TZ>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15066>

15067

Zoba, Joba, Zyoba (4145 in 2009)

The Zoba people live near Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania. There is a strong Christian influence among the Zoba people, but less than 2% are evangelical. Neither the Bible nor the *Jesus* film has been translated into Joba, the language of the Zoba people. There are some Gospel recordings in their language, but no radio broadcasts.

Source: <http://www.imb.org/globalresearch/downloads.asp>

Source: <http://www.peoplegroups.org/Detail.aspx?PID=15067>

Source: <http://globalrecordings.net/langcode/job>

Source: <http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rog3=TZ&rop3=111197>

Missiological Implications

1. Evangelical Christians and churches should recognize and act to reach the religiously diverse peoples of Tanzania. Materials for evangelizing people in Tanzania who follow Catholic, Orthodox, Islamic, and predominantly Traditional Religions should be made a priority. Evangelicals should develop materials to use in training local Christians in Tanzania to reach people in these people groups. Investigation of the People Groups section of this Profile will show how ingrained the traditional beliefs and practices are.
2. Evangelical Christians and churches should develop materials for evangelizing the rather large population of non-religious peoples in Tanzania. Many people groups with significantly large populations do not have the *Jesus* film or other Christian resources.
3. Evangelical Christians and churches should recognize the tremendous physical needs of the peoples of Tanzania and seek to find ways to alleviate the suffering and overcome the problems of such disease factors as AIDS, Malaria, and malnutrition.
4. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek to help local Christian groups in leadership training on both the career and the lay leadership levels.
5. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek to guide local Christian leaders to oppose the widespread syncretism that exists in many Christian groups.
6. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek ways to provide more Christian literature to the peoples of Tanzania. The *Jesus* film should be provided in numbers of people groups, many of which follow traditional religions.
7. Evangelical Christians and churches should consider recruiting people to share the Good News with the various peoples of the islands of Zanzibar (Zanzibar and Pemba have over 800,000 people). Most of this population is followers of Islam.

8. Evangelical Christians and churches should mount a prayer movement directed toward the obviously overwhelming needs in Tanzania.
9. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek ways to aid the economy in Tanzania so as to raise the living standards of these people.
10. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek ways to stimulate evangelism and church starting among the peoples from Asia in Tanzania.
11. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek to introduce small group methods including Bible Storying into the lives of peoples in Tanzania.

Links

Tanzania photos on Flickr – Search all photos

<http://flickr.com/search/?q=tanzania&ct=0>

A search link to all the Tanzania photos on Flickr.com

Tanzania photos on Flickr – Search Creative Commons

<http://flickr.com/search/?q=tanzania&l=commderiv&ct=0>

A search link to Creative Commons-licensed photos of Tanzania on Flickr

A Cultural Profile of the Sukuma People of Tanzania

www.strategyleader.org/profiles/sukuma.html

The Sukuma live in northwestern Tanzania on or near the southern shores of Lake Victoria, and the territory has been divided into nine administrative districts of the Mwanza and Shinyanga Region. The northern area of their residence is in the famous Serengeti Plain. Sukuma families have migrated southward, into the Rukwa area, encroaching on the territory of the Pimbwe. These Sukuma have settled outside Pimbwe villages.

Albinos Targeted By Witchdoctors In Tanzania

www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=95214137

NPR's Tony Cox talks with Vicky Ntetema, bureau chief for the BBC in Tanzania. She recently went undercover to find out why the albino minority are being targeted and to help expose the killers.

AlertNet - Reuters - Tanzania

www.alertnet.org/db/cp/tanzania.htm

Tanzania information from AlertNet - Alerting humanitarians to emergencies

Burundi: Finding our place

www.youtube.com/watch?v=ijTiNm5WWPE&feature=channel

Around 75,000 Burundian refugees returned home in 2008. Returning is one thing, finding a home after years of exile is another. In this small and densely populated country, land is scarce and property disputes threaten the fragile post-war peace. UNHCR is lending a hand by mediating land conflicts and helping the most vulnerable to build homes.

CDC Activities in Tanzania – Malaria

www.cdc.gov/malaria/cdcactivities/tanzania.htm

An overview of CDC work against malaria in Tanzania

Church exceeds goal for Tanzania center

http://www.suburbanchicagonews.com/napervillesun/news/1332538,6_NA15_Church_exceeds_goal_Tanzania_center.article

The pastor asked members of his congregation to calculate how much they were planning to spend on Christmas this year. He suggested they instead give 25 to 50 percent of that sum toward the construction of a community center that would offer children of Kigoma, Tanzania a place to go and a variety of skill-building activities. By exceeding its goal, the church not only can finance the construction of the center—estimated to cost about \$80,000—but also begin furnishing its computer lab and library.

Country profile: Tanzania (BBC News)

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/country_profiles/1072330.stm

Brief history, timeline, and facts about the country of Tanzania in Africa.

Daily News Online

<http://dailynews.habarileo.co.tz/>

Daily News Online is located in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

DisabilityAfrica.org - Tanzania

www.tanzania.disabilityafrica.org/

This site has information about disability-related issues in Tanzania in Africa.

IPP MEDIA

www.ippmedia.com

IPP Media is the largest Media house in East Africa. Stories are generated from their newsrooms: The Guardian Limited, Independent Television Limited (which includes ITV, Radio One, East Africa Radio, East Africa Television, Sky FM) and Press Services Tanzania Limited.

Kagera Tanzania - The official webguide

www.kagera.org/aboutkagera/index.htm

Kagera Region is situated in the northwestern corner of Tanzania. The regional capital is Bukoba Town, which is about 1,500 km from Dar Es Salaam by road.

Key Event That Breaks Continents Apart Discovered

www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/12/081210090817.htm

Researchers have captured for the first time a geological event considered key in shaping the Earth's landscape. "So, today in Tanzania, we are really witnessing the earliest stages of ocean formation."

Linguistic maps - Tanzania, Burundi & Rwanda

www.muturzikin.com/cartesafrique/6.htm

African linguistic maps: Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda

Mwanza news blog

<http://mwanzanewsblog.blogspot.com>

Brings you the latest news from around the Lake Zone.

Nyakyusa Bibliography

www.nyakyusa.com/nyabibl.htm

The Nyakyusa Bookshelf: Publications about Nyakyusa or in the Nyakyusa language

Nyakyusa blog

<http://blog.nyakyusa.com/>

This blog aims to be a forum for exchanging information related to work and research on the Nyakyusa language as well as topics on Nyakyusa culture.

Official Online Gateway of the United Republic of Tanzania

www.tanzania.go.tz

In 1996 the President of the United Republic of Tanzania directed the Government to establish a National Website. The Tanzania National Website was launched officially by the President of United Republic of Tanzania H.E. Benjamin W. Mkapa on 9/12/2001.

Online Swahili - English Dictionary

<http://africanlanguages.com/swahili/>

Look up Swahili or English words and this web site will translate

Quick Links - Tanzania National Web Site

www.tanzania.go.tz/qlinksf.html

Quick links to information about Tanzania in Africa

Regions and territories: Zanzibar (BBC News)

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/country_profiles/3850393.stm

Brief history and facts about Zanzibar in Africa. The semi-autonomous territory maintains a political union with Tanzania, but has its own parliament and president.

State to strip Burundian refugees of asylum status

<http://thecitizen.co.tz/newe.php?id=11612>

Tanzania will strip Burundian refugees of their status if they do not go back to their country by end of June this year, Home Affairs minister Lawrence Masha said yesterday.

Sukuma / Nyamwezi African bibliography

www.stolaf.edu/people/mbele/bibliography.htm

The Sukuma and Nyamwezi are among the most researched of Tanzania's ethnic groups. For more than a hundred years, there has been a continuous stream of books, articles, manuscripts, theses and dissertations on this group. These writings cover the history, culture, economic and social life of these people. The focus in this bibliography is on folklore and culture in general, as well as subjects such as language. This was part research on Tanzania's Epic Folklore.

Tanzania - 2002 Population and Housing Census

www.tanzania.go.tz/census/index.html

The following tables present population in single years and five year age groups by region and district for Tanzania, categorized by rural and urban domains.

Tanzania - Country Guide - OneWorld.net

<http://uk.oneworld.net/guides/tanzania/development>

OneWorld Guides explore the range of humanitarian issues experienced in developing countries.

Tanzania - Humanitarian news and analysis from IRIN

www.irinnews.org/Africa-Country.aspx?Country=TZ

News from Tanzania. IRIN's principal role is to provide news and analysis about sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and parts of Asia for the humanitarian community. UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

Tanzania - The New York Times

<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/news/international/countriesandterritories/tanzania/index.html>

A page of Tanzania-related news stories from the New York Times

Tanzania: Selected Internet Resources (Portals to the World, Library of Congress)

www.loc.gov/rr/international/amed/tanzania/tanzania.html

Resources selected by Library of Congress subject experts. (Created and maintained by the African & Middle Eastern Division Collections and Services Directorate)

Tanzania and Zanzibar on the Internet

<http://library.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/africa/tanzan.html>

Selected internet resources from Stanford.

Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics

www.nbs.go.tz

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) is the Central Statistical Office of Tanzania. It conducts Censuses and Surveys which yield a wide range of economic, social and demographic statistics.

Tanzania on Wikipedia

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanzania>

Wikipedia entry on the country of Tanzania in Africa

Tanzania study reopens debate on targeting mosquito larvae to control malaria

www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2009-03/wt-tsr032709.php

Malaria is one of the world's deadliest diseases, killing over one million people each year, mainly young children in Africa. It is caused by the malaria parasite, which is transmitted through the bites of mosquitoes. Targeting mosquito larval populations may be an effective intervention to help control malaria in urban situations, a published study suggests. The research, conducted in Dar es Salaam, the largest city in Tanzania, has re-opened the debate on whether malaria can be controlled with larvicides, insecticides which kill mosquitoes in their water-borne larval stages of development.

Tanzania: A new start. The story of Mawazo Pardon, a Burundi refugee

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hc_Fsie6j8M&feature=channel_page

Mawazo Pardon has a new lease on life. After spending his entire life as a refugee in Tanzania, he now has the possibility to become a citizen of Tanzania.

Teaching in Tanzania: Two Years Later

www.mymuskegonow.com/story/index.aspx?id=826247

Mount Kilimanjaro, African safari, Zanzibar, and the Masai: These are the first associations most Americans make with the East African country of Tanzania. However, after living in Tanzania for a little more than two years, this teacher was able to see that Tanzania is much more.

Teaching them what is not

<http://thecitizen.co.tz/newe.php?id=7026>

Seems to be a similar problem all over the world: "...most institutions within Tanzania's education system train students to think of examinations only." Mwandege Boys Secondary School's Chief Facilitator, Enock Walter, talks about his school.

The Citizen Daily Newspaper

<http://thecitizen.co.tz/>

Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania (Mwananchi Communications LTD)

The Diversity of African People

www.africanholocaust.net/peopleofafrica.htm#m

"African" exclusively refers to the native people of Africa or people who trace their ancestry to these groups (i.e. African Diapora). This site is about the native people of Africa and is part of the MOTHERLAND PROJECT.

The Nyakyusa Homepage

<http://home.online.no/~felberg/nyakyusa/nyakyusa.htm>

The majority of the approximately one million Nyakyusa live in the area north and north east of Lake Malawi/Lake Nyasa. In Tanzania their area extends to just around Mbeya city limits in the north and down to the lakeshore in the south. The eastern border is the Livingstone mountain range where the Safwa and the Kinga live. In Malawi, where the Nyakyusa are called Ngonde, they live in the north-eastern corner north from Karonga town.

The Sukuma People (Wasukumaa)

www.mwanzacomunity.org/sukumaenglish.html

Information and history on the Sukuma people in Mwanza, Tanzania.

TheTask.net

www.thetask.net

The goal is for language communities in Uganda and Tanzania to have access to adequate Scripture and related materials. Motivated members of those communities will then be able to use those materials and sustain their own language development.

UN Chronicle | Chaotic Urban Transition in Africa www.un.org/Pubs/chronicle/2005/issue3/0305p30.html

Zimbabwe evictions come at a heavy cost

Under The Same Sun

www.underthesamesun.com

Albinism is a rare genetic condition occurring in both genders regardless of ethnicity. In North America and Europe it is estimated that 1 in 20,000 people have some form of albinism. In Tanzania however, it is 5 times as common with 1 in 4,000 people being affected.