

TANZANIA CSOs UPR MID TERM REPORT

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Developed By Tanzania CSOs under the Coordination of the
Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC)



UPR THEMATIC GROUP CONVENERS



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been developed following a collaborative implementation monitoring of 133 UPR accepted recommendations performed by more than 200 CSOs in Tanzania from September 2016 to September 2019. The report is an analysis of the status of implementation of the UPR-recommendations basing on the indicators from the UPR Implementation Plan developed by Civil Society from both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar in June 2016 and January 2017. The report also considered the implementation matrix that was developed by the Government in December 2018 and May 2019. The purpose of this CSO Mid Term Report is not to castigate the Government of the United Republic or to lay blame but to spur candid discussions and support the government in ensuring that the recommendations are implemented.

The United Republic of Tanzania has been reviewed twice by the UN Human Rights Council. The first cycle was on October 2011 and the second cycle on the 9th of May 2016. This midterm report is specifically for the second cycle review of the United Republic. During the second cycle, About 81 UN member states gave 227 recommendations to Tanzania the United Republic of Tanzania. Of these 227 recommendations, The United Republic of Tanzania accepted to fully implement 131 recommendations and 2 recommendations in part.

In the developed Implementation Matrix by the civil society, the said 133 recommendations were clustered in eight thematic groups namely 1/ Freedom of Expression and the Right to Information 2/ Women Rights 3/ Child Rights 4/ Social Rights 5/ Economic Rights 6/ Civil Society and Human Rights Defenders 7/ General Human Rights and Political Rights and 8/ Minority Groups Rights (PWD's and PWA). Each of them was assigned-a specific action which the government needed to undertake; indicators; government body responsible; potential partners and timeframe to ensure implementation.

Generally, this report indicates the positive move towards fully implementation of the accepted recommendations by the Government of the United Republic before the^{d3} cycle in 2021. This is because the findings of the report informs that 67% of all 133 accepted recommendations have been implemented in part (partially implemented). These recommendations relates to women and child rights protection, social, political and economic rights as well as civil society and human rights defenders. Seven percent (7%) of the recommendations have been implemented in full. Most of these recommendations are about efforts to combat corruption and protection of children with albinism. Four percent (4%) of accepted recommendations are not implemented at all. These concerns finalization of the constitutional making process and ratification of international treaties in particular the Convention against Torture (CAT). The recommendations on remaining 22% found to currently have no information on their implementation status.

ABBREVIATIONS

AOMA	African Ombudsman and Mediators Association
ASDPHII	Agricultural Sector Development Program Phase II
CAT	Convention against Torture
CRC	Convention on Rights of the Child
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
CWAs	Children with Albinism
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GN	Government Notice
ICRMW	International Covenant on Rights of Migrant Workers
IES	Inclusive Education Strategy
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini.
MKURABITA	Mkakati wa Kurasimisha Rasilimali na Biashara za Wanyonge Tanzania
MoCLA	Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs
NANHRI	Network of African National Human Rights Institutions
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHRAP	National Human Rights Action Plan
NPA	National Plan of Action
PWAs	People with Albinisms
PWDs	People with Disabilities
SACCOS	Saving And Credit Co-operative Society.
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SOSPA	Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHRC	United Nations Human Rights Council
UPR	Universal Periodic Review

URT United Republic of Tanzania
VAWC Violence against Women and Children

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique mechanism of the Human Rights Council (HRC) aimed at improving the human rights situation in each of the 193 United Nations (UN) Member States. Indeed, each State undergoes review once every 5 years. The genesis of the Universal Periodic Review may be traced to the institutional-building text of the Human Rights Council as set out in Resolution A/HRC/RES/5/1 of 18 June 2007.

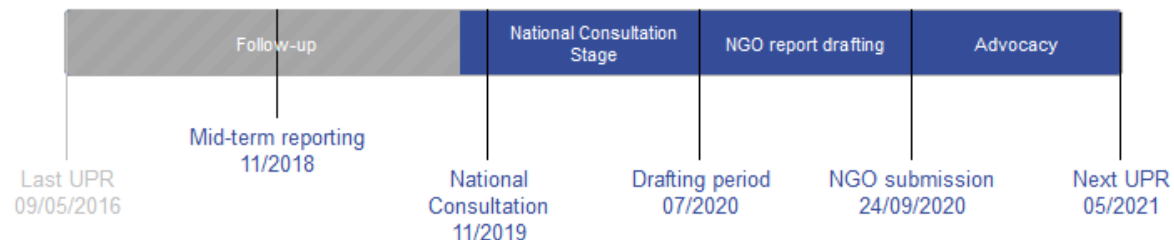
The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a full-circle process comprised of 3 stages namely 1/ Review of the human rights situation of the State under Review; 2/ Implementation by the State Under Review of the recommendations received and the voluntary pledges made; and 3/ Reporting at the next review on the implementation of those recommendations and pledges and on the human rights situation in the country since the previous review.

At the beginning of any review, the State under Review must present a National Report on its human rights situation to the Human Rights Council (HRC) in Geneva. During the process, the State under Review is “encouraged” to hold a “broad consultation process at the national level with all relevant stakeholders” (Resolution A/HRC/RES/5/1). These consultations should take place at least a year before the review in different cities and parts of the country reviewed and include civil society organisations. The result of each review is reflected in what is known as an “Outcome Report” which lists the recommendations for improving human rights that the State under Review (SuR) (in this case, the State of the United Republic of Tanzania) should implement before the next review.

The United republic of Tanzania underwent the first cycle of the UPR in October 2011. The state considered all 153 recommendations, accepted 107 in full, and 33 in part, and the remaining four were referred for further consideration or rejected. The second review session for the UPR was done on the 4th to 13th May 2016 upon which 227 recommendations were made, out of which 130 recommendations were accepted, 72 noted and 25 were left pending. After the UPR’s responses to recommendations on the 22nd September 2016, 133 recommendations were accepted and 99 noted.

In order to enhance the implementation, it is good practice for States to submit Mid Term Reports to the UN HRC between the UPR Cycles so as to bring out the progress they are making in this regard and also raise some of the challenges that the State is facing and the solutions they have put in place to overcome those challenges. While the Tanzania CSOs have finalized and hereby submit the CSOs UPR Mid-term report, The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has not opted to submit midterm report.

Timeline for UPR engagement in the current cycle



The 3rd Cycle UPR review is scheduled for May, 2021. The deadline for CSOs to submit their reports to the UN Human Rights Council will be September 2019 while that for the Government of the United Republic will be March 2021.

Even though one may argue that this Midterm Report is submitted within the late submission period but as already stated above, the UPR is a process and not an event. For this reason, this CSOs midterm review will be used to - 1/ Spur and improve the level of implementation of the 2nd Cycle UPR recommendations by bringing the said recommendation to the attention of the relevant implementing ministries and departments of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. 2/ The report will also serve as a baseline for the 3rd Cycle not only for CSOs but in particular, for the Government of the United Republic.

It is worth noting that in the spirit of the UPR process, the deliberations around this report as indeed should be the case in the entire UPR should be done through constructive dialogue as opposed to naming and shaming each other over the non-implementation or veracity of the information.

1.1 Methodology

This report was prepared through a collaborative effort of various Civil Society Organizations, the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) and other stakeholders under the coordination of the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC).

The report has outlined the thematic areas upon which the United Republic of Tanzania was reviewed at the last UPR in 2016. The 133 accepted recommendations during the review were clustered in eight thematic groups namely 1/ Freedom of Expression and the Right to Information 2/ Women Rights 3/ Child Rights 4/ Social Rights 5/ Economic Rights 6/ Civil Society and Human Rights Defenders 7/ General Human Rights and Political Rights and 8/ Minority Groups Rights (PWD's and PWA) by CSOs and CHRAGG Universal Periodic Review Implementation Matrix 2016-2020 that was developed and launched in 2017.

Soon after launching of the CSOs implementation Matrix, the office of the Attorney General of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (by then the coordinator of the process on the part of the Government), through the letter with reference number Ref:No.EA.213/275/01/282 dated 17th October 2017 and addressed to the National Coordinator of the Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition requested for the developed CSOs UPR implementation plan so that it incorporates it into the Draft National Action Plan (Governments Implementation Matrix).

In December 2018 and May 2019, the Government of the United Republic through the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs in collaboration with various stakeholders, CSOs included prepared the UPR National Implementation Matrix for both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. To the large extent, the Government Implementing Matrix adopted the form of the CSOs Implementation Matrix save for clustering all recommendations into 23 thematic areas, earmarking, lead and implementing actors, activities to be undertaken and indicators for monitoring and evaluation purposes. This midterm report has considered both matrices for better follow-up results.

Strategizing for the development of the midterm report, on the 11th July 2019, THRDC convened the meeting of 16 CSOs leading the eight thematic groups. The meeting was convened for the purpose of first, to do a quick recap on the universal periodic review and secondly, to discuss on the necessity of undertaking the mid – term review and strategizing on how to go about preparing the mid-term report and submit it to the OHCHR in Geneva. During the meeting, all eight thematic groups had a chance to present firmly on the status of the implementation of the accepted recommendations because of follow up so far undertaken by their group. The outcome of this meeting was the draft mid-term report, which was finalized by the same group on the 17th and 18th of September 2019 and validated on the 28th September 2019 by about 150 CSOs, CHRAGG and the representative of the UNDP. Making the report inclusive, THRDC made initiatives to consult various Ministries and Government departments responsible for implementation of the

recommendations. Among notable initiatives was the meeting with the Acting Director of the Department of Human Rights of the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs (MOCLA), Ms Nkasori Sarakikya on the 23rd August 2019 in her office at Mtumba (New Government's City) in Dodoma and then the official letter sent to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry to that effect on the 9th of September 2019.

During the 23rd August meeting, Ms Sarakikya although confirmed that the Government will not be able to submit the mid-term report because it has not yet subscribed to the process, they will be able to coordinate CSOs-Government information session on the progress of the implementation. Until the time this report is prepared, the CSOs-Government information session had never convened due to time limitation and prolonged procedures involved in coordinating all implementing Ministries and Departments for the information session.

Each of the recommendations that were assessed were done through the indicators as contained in the said CSOs and Government Implementation Matrices. Most of the reports and reference documents were as much as possible from Government of the United Republic, Civil Society and reputable International Organisations. The feedback reports the implementation status of recommendations into the following categories and sub categories:

- **Recommendations (from the review process)**
 - **Goal expected to be achieved**
 - o **Specific Action by Government**
 - **Status of Implementation (Fully Implemented/Partially Implemented/Not Implemented)**

CHAPTER TWO

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

2.0 Implementation Status of 133 Accepted Recommendations

The United Republic of Tanzania was reviewed for the second time by the UN HRC on the 4th to 13th May 2016 upon which 227 recommendations were made, out of which 130 recommendations were accepted, 72 noted and 25 were left pending. After the URT's responses to recommendations on the 22nd September 2016, 133 recommendations were accepted and 94 noted.

This chapter presents the status of implementation of all 133 accepted recommendations. Generally, the governments pace towards implementation of recommendation is still low considering the remaining time for implementation before the next review. As pointed out in preliminary pages however, the purpose of this Mid-term report is not to castigate the Government of the United Republic or to lay blame but to spur candid discussions and support the government in ensuring that the recommendations are implemented.

2.1 Recommendations on Child Rights

Tanzania accepted 24 recommendations under child rights thematic group. Based on the review conducted, the state party has generally partially implemented all the recommendation with an increase in government accountability on service delivery to children in particular the free basic education for all children.

- i. **Recommendation: Combat the phenomenon of early and forced marriage by amending the relevant legislation accordingly. Recommendations No. 134.14, 134.61, 134.62 and 134.63**
 - a) **Goal:** Elimination of Child Marriage
 - b) **Expected action from the government:** Awareness creation on early marriage among the community, amendment of the Marriage Act, 1971, Enforcement of the law Finalize re-entry plan for school girls (pregnant).
 - c) **Implementation status:** Partially implemented

The government has carried out sensitization activities including capacity building sessions, sensitization and awareness raising programmes, dialogues and nationwide campaigns on child marriage. Regarding amendment of the ¹Marriage Act, 1971, following the petition to challenge constitutionality of the article 13 and 17 of the Law of the Marriage Act (LMA) in January 2016, in July 2016 the High Court of Tanzania issued the landmark ruling that outlaws the marriage of children below the age of 18. The Attorney General appealed against the High Court

ruling. As of the time of this report, the case is still on progress. In addition, the law for re-entry plan for schoolgirls (pregnant) is completely banned but there are other programs to ensure education for all particularly girls.

- ii. **Recommendation:** Take steps with regard to children, particularly with regard to sexual exploitation and all forms of discrimination, including children with albinism. Recommendations No. 134.54 and 134.55
- a) **Goal:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children with albinism
 - b) **Expected Action from the Government:** Awareness rising to change community behaviours and attitude Popularize the UN Convention National Law on the people with disability Strengthen/Establish Child Protection Team at all level Establish effective monitoring framework of the SE and discrimination
 - c) **Implementation Status:** Partially implemented
In Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, a comprehensive child protection system has been established under NPA- VAWC 2017-2022. Under the plan, Women and Children Protection Committees (WCPTs) have been established in regions, districts wards, villages and shehia. Through the office of the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) took heightened measures to expedite investigation and prosecution of killers of persons with albinism including children. The DPP office placed under supervision 8 regions with high reported incidences of assault and killings of children with albinism in order to enhance the investigation and prosecution.
- iii. **Recommendation: Continue to implement strategies to combat child sexual exploitation including trafficking of children, ensure accountability for the exploitation of children, and provide adequate resources for the shelter and rehabilitation of child victims. Recommendation No. 134.57, 134.58, 134.59 and 134.60**
- a) **Goal:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against torture of children and address street children issues.
 - b) **Expected Action from the Government:** Provide legal and psychosocial services to victims of exploitation and trafficking Finalize the One Action plan on violence against women and children and transform into action
 - c) **Implementation Status:** Partially Implemented
To combat sexual exploitation in schools, the State Party has taken initiatives to widely disseminate the National Child Protection Guidelines to Primary and Secondary Schools. Furthermore, the Tanzania Teachers' Code of Conduct and Professional Ethics of 1963 has been revised to address issues of sexual exploitation and abuse amongst teachers in schools. Guidelines, Procedures and Manuals have been prepared and implemented to ensure that victims of sexual exploitation and abuse have access to recovery mechanisms in accordance with management of child victims using national medical management protocols.
- iv. **Recommendation: Strengthen the Child Labour Monitoring System to ensure that children are withdrawn from the labour market in line with the ILO campaign. Recommendation No. 134.65, 134.66, 134.67 and 134.68**
- a) **Goal:** Take immediate effective measures to eradicate waste forms of child labour, modern slavery and human trafficking
 - b) **Implementation status:** Partially implemented
The State is progressively taking legislative measures to enhance legal prohibition of hazardous child labour, including Promoting Sustain-

able Practices to Eradicate Child Labor in Tobacco (PROSPER) Platform for Unity and Sustainability (PROSPER+) (2016–2017). Another important program dealt with eradicating the Worst Forms of Labor in the Mining Wards of the Geita District, Phase 2 (2015–2019). Ending the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Artisanal Gold Mines in Kahama (2016–2017). End Exploitation and Trafficking of Child Domestic Workers in Mwanza (2016–2017).

a) **Recommendation: Ensure the effectiveness of temporary protection centres for children with albinism throughout the country. Recommendation No 134.75**

b) **Goal:** To ensure the well-being and access to social services including quality education for children with albinism residing in the temporary protection centres

c) **Expected Action from the Government:** Improve the living environment in the centres. Ensure children have access to quality early childhood development including link to their families

d) **Implementation status:** Partially Implemented

Efforts were undertaken to reunite children with albinism placed in boarding schools or shelters for children with special needs. In this respect, the State Party has developed the National Guidelines on Children's Reintegration with Families. The guidelines are expected to be adopted in 2019. These guidelines comprise concrete measure to ensure the availability laid down procedures to facilitate the return of children including those with albinism to their families as set out in the International Guidelines developed by the Inter-Agency Group on Children's Reintegration in 2016.

v. **Recommendation:** Take immediate steps to change attitudes towards children with albinism and ensure protection of their human rights. Recommendation No.134.79

a) **Goal:** Ensure that children with albinism are protected and enjoy their right to inclusion and participation within their families and communities

b) **Expected Action from the Government:** Increase public awareness focusing local communities. Engage local authorities and local community leaders in the protection of children with albinism

c) **Implementation status:** Partly implemented

The state party has taken initiatives to raise public awareness about condition of albinism and curbing violence, discrimination and stigma. Thus, included adoption of the strategy to raise awareness to the areas most affected by killings and assaulting of people with albinism in collaboration with CSOs and UN agencies. Hence, in order to guard against superstitious belief and witchcraft practices that fuel attacks on children with albinism, the government issued a directive in 2015 requiring compulsory registration of all traditional healers. This move was a mechanism to eliminate nefarious traditional healers who encourage the use of people with albinism body parts for power and wealth creation.

vi. **Recommendation:** Adopt measures that are more adapted to children in the judicial system. No. 134.93 and 134.94

a) **Goal:** Ensure child friendly services in the judicial system

b) **Expected Action from the Government:** establish juvenile courts, develop regulations to protect children in court proceedings.

c) **Implementation Status:** Partial Implemented

In 2016, the State Party adopted the Law of the Child Act (Juvenile Court Procedures) Regulations, 2016 (GN No. 182 of 2016). The regulations aim to ensure protection of the rights of the child in court proceedings. The enactment of the Legal Aid Act, Act No. 1 of 2017 and Legal Aid Regulations of GN No.2018 and the Legal Aid (Civil Proceedings) Rules, 2018. These new laws provides for legal aid for children in conflict with the law. In Zanzibar, the Legal Aid Act No. 13 of 2018 was enacted in 2017. The Chief Justice in 2016 designated 130 primary courts as Juvenile Courts to hear cases concerning children in conflict with the law and civil matters relating to parentage, custody, maintenance and childcare. The number of juvenile courts has increased 3 in 2016/17 to 132 in 2018/19 and 141 as of June 2019.

vii. Recommendation: Take measures necessary to protect the rights of children deprived of a family environment and strengthens support to biological families to prevent out-of-home placements. Recommendation No. 134.106

a) Goal: Ensure measures in place to support family based care

b) Expected Action from Government: reinforce legal frameworks and administrative measures to reduce the institutionalization of children.

c) Implementation status: Partially implemented

Deliberate efforts have been taken by the State Party to strengthen and support biological families to effectively care for their children. This has been done through family strengthening programmes that addresses circumstances such as extreme household poverty through Social Safety Net programme under TASAF.

viii. Recommendation: Improve children's access to education. Recommendation No. 134.114

a) Goal: Ensure access to education to all children

b) Expected action from the government: provide free basic education to all children, improve infrastructure and learning environment

c) Implementation status: Partially implemented

The Education and Training Policy 2014 in Tanzania mainland allows tuition free education. Accordingly, pre-primary total enrolment increased by 33 percent in 2018. Net enrolment for secondary school (1-6) is between 28.8 percent in 2013 and 27 percent in 2017. For Zanzibar, the Education Policy 2006 (has been reviewed in 2018) formalized free and compulsory basic education of 12 years including 2 years of pre-primary education.

ix. Recommendation: Improve the access to education for children with disabilities. Recommendation No.118

a) Goal: All School-aged girls and boys with disabilities are enrolled to a free, equitable, inclusive and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes by 2021. Article 24 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

b) Expected Actions from the Government: Adequately implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act. To have levy on commodities that have impact to Persons with Disabilities wheelchairs, walking sticks, hearing Aids, Skin protecting lotions and assistive devices for visual im-

paired persons. Improve all public school infrastructures to be accessible. Increase public awareness on the issue and engage local authorities for identification and monitoring. Increase budget allocation for assistive devices for all types of disabilities

c) Implementation Status: Partially implemented

Inclusive Education Strategy (IES2012-2017) was reviewed. The new strategy (IES 2018-2021) ultimate goal is to ensure that all children including those with disabilities in Tanzania Mainland have equitable access to quality education in inclusive environment. In Zanzibar, Inclusive Education Policy has been prepared and is currently awaiting cabinet endorsement. Nevertheless, the implementation of programmes under the Education Sector Development Plan (2016/17-2020/21) financed by the education sector budget promote inclusive education. Specific measures have been taken to expedite the availability of the necessary infrastructure to accommodate children with different disabilities in public places.

x. Recommendation: Continue to prioritise the implementation of national legislation and policies to ensure that children with disabilities have access to education and that the education system is responsive to the needs of children with disabilities. Recommendation No. 134.120

a) Goal: All School-aged girls and boys with disabilities are enrolled to a free, equitable, inclusive and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes by 2021

b) Expected Action from Government: Increase public awareness on the issue and engage local authorities for identification and monitoring. Increase budget allocation for assistive devices for all types of disabilities.

c) Implementation status: Partially implemented

The State Party collaborated with different stakeholders to raise public awareness under interventions outlined in the NPA-VAWC in both Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar. The State Party has continued to support the National Council for People with Disability. Through this support, the Council has established PWA Committees in all 26 regions, 130 Councils, 5024 villages and 2284 towns in Tanzania mainland. These Committees plays a big role in community sensitization about disability at the grassroots level.

xi. Recommendation: Provide birth registration and issue birth certificates free of charge for all children under 5 years of age in order to reach universal coverage and increase public awareness of the importance of birth registration. Recommendations No. 134.14 and 134.15

a) Goal: Improve access of birth registration to all children

b) Expected Action from the Government: Increase public awareness on the importance of birth registration, ensure free birth certificates to children under 5 years, and decentralize birth registration services to local government authorities.

c) Implementation status: Partially implemented

The State Party has continued to decentralized births registration to the local government level primarily to ward offices and local health facilities. This has resulted into creation of about 4817 registration points closer to the community. For all registered births at this level, a handwritten birth certificate is issued for free of charge. A computer generated printed-paper certificate is available through application to the District Executive Officer (DED) at a little fee. In Zanzibar, Civil Status Registration Act was enacted in 2018 to regulate matters relating to birth registration. Various efforts have been to raise public awareness on the importance of birth and the process by which birth are registered especially in rural parts.

2.2 Recommendations on Women Rights

This thematic area comprises of women's rights. A total of 22 recommendations out of which 19 recommendations accepted while the rest were not accepted. After going through each accepted recommendation it was noted that none of the recommendation have been fully implemented rather 10 recommendation have been partially implemented and 9 have yet to be implemented by the state.

- i. **Recommendation:** Continue to exert concrete effort to eliminate all form of discrimination and violence for against women and children. Recommendation No. 134.45
 - a) **Goal to be achieved;** Enhance equality in family, social and political spheres
 - b) **Expected actions from the government**
 - Enact gender sensitive laws
 - Amend gender insensitive laws
 - Formulate a strategy to implement the enacted and amended policy and regulatory frameworks.
 - c) **Implementation status:** Partially implemented

There are laws which provides for non-discrimination and gender equality for example the URP Constitution, particularly Art 12 & 13 and the Employment & labour relations Act , However the Law of the marriage Act, 1971 still discriminates against women and children specifically in age of marriage, spousal beating and polygamy, the government has yet to take any initiatives.

- ii. **Recommendation:** Take concrete measures to eliminate all discrimination against women, protect women from being victimized by domestic violence and promote the participation of women in all aspects of life, including politics, administration and socio-economic settings. Recommendation No. 134.13 and 134.46
 - a) **Goal to be achieved:** GBV and Domestic violence laws in place by 2020.
 - b) **Expected action from the government:** Initiate the process of enacting GBV law.
 - c) **Implementation status:** Partially implemented

The government has made effort to combat GBV through enactment of SOSPA which criminalized some GBV acts such as; rape, sexual assault, sex trafficking and sexual harassment. It has also managed to launch police desk on most police station for purpose of enforcing GBV. However there is no specific law on GBV and the law itself does not cover some offense for instance; marital rape. There are major changes that have taken place to promote the participation of women in politics, administration and socio-economic for instance; women have currently taken leadership in parliamentary election, held office in most CSO offices and government ministries and forming of women socio-economic groups (SACCOS).

- iii. **Recommendation:** Proceed with the finalization of the draft constitution and take step to make it provisions related to women's right in matters of inheritance, succession and land rights, applicable. Recommendation No. 134.9
 - a) **Goal to be achieved:** Correction/review of the draft constitution with emphasis on matters of women's rights, succession, land rights and inheritance.
 - b) **Expected action from the government**
 - Referendum committee in place/ be it known whose task is this?
 - Referendum process commence.
 - c) **Implementation status:** Not implemented

This recommendation is not implemented, since the government has not made any effort to finalize the proposed draft constitution.

iv. **Recommendation:** Finalize the law on protection of the elderly, including women accused of witchcraft and ensure its strict application. Recommendation No. 134.13

a) **Goal to be achieved**

- Final draft of the law is adopted and enforced.
- Amendment of the elderly law to provide for protection of elderly including women accused of witchcraft.

b) **Expected action from the government**

- Complete and table the before the parliament the bill
- Table before the parliament miscellaneous amendment on the elderly law

c) **Implementation status:** Not Implemented

This recommendation has not yet been implemented since the law was proposed and no action to finalize has yet to take place.

v. **Recommendation:** Continue to promote the rights of women and girls, elderly and children. Recommendation No. 134.36

a) **Goal to be achieved:** Increase community awareness on rights of women.

b) **Expected actions from the government.**

- Engage media on promotion of women rights
- Engage CSOs and jointly reaching out to the community on women rights issues
- Publish and disseminate information on the rights of women and

c) **Implementation status:** Partially implemented

The government has provided support to the media and CSO's concerning advocating for women and children rights. However there is still large portion of support needed by the government to promote the rights of women and children including amending and enacting the laws that favors the vulnerable groups women, children and elderly.

vi. **Recommendation:** Take steps with regards to children, particularly with regards to sexual exploitation and all forms of discrimination, including children with albinism. Recommendation No. 134.54

a) **Goal to be achieved:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children with albinism.

b) **Expected actions from the government.**

- Awareness rising to change community behaviours and attitude
- Popularize the UN Convention National Law on the people with disability
- Strengthen/Establish Child Protection Team at all level Establish effective monitoring framework of the SE and discrimination.

c) **Implementation status:** Partially implemented

Despite the fact that, the government has taken measures to eradicate the killings of children with albinism. It has failed to amend the discriminatory laws against a girl child specifically on early marriage under parental consent, including banning of pregnant girls and teenage mothers attending school. The Law of marriage Act has yet to be amended.

vii. **Recommendation:** Adopt legislative and policy measures to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women. Recommendation No. 134.41

a) **Goal to be achieved**

- Having a Policy on Violence against Women by 2017
- Having a GBV and Domestic Violence law in place.

b) Expected actions from the government.

- Initiate the process of developing GBV policy
- Adopt a national plan of action on eliminating violence against women
- Initiate the process of enacting GBV law.

c) Implementation status: Partially implemented

The government has been able to come up with numbers of policies including a 2016 policy “National plan of action to end violence against women and children in Tanzania 2017/18 – 2021/22. But there has yet been a law that specifically addresses issues of GBV.

viii. Recommendation: Steps up efforts to end violence against women and children and eliminate harmful practices such as FGM and killing of women accused of witchcraft. Recommendations No. 134.50, 134.52 and 134.53.

a) Goal to be achieved

- Amend S. 169 A of the Penal Code to criminalize FGM against women and girls.
- Ensure fully enforcement of the law on FGM
- Ensure that Victims of FGM have access to shelter and other social medical services

b) Expected actions from the government

- Initiate the amendment process.
- Train law enforcers so that to build their capacity on issues concerning FGM.
- Creating centres as shelters for victims of FGM

c) Implementation status: Partially implemented

The government has come up with difference policies. Including the current 2016 “National plan of action to end violence against women and children in Tanzania 2017/18 – 2021/22” which addresses FGM practices to women and children and laws that criminalize acts of FGM, however there has been slight efforts to stop violence against women accused of witchcraft.

ix. Recommendation: Take concrete steps to implement the March 2016 recommendations on the committee on the elimination of Discrimination against women. ix. Recommendation No. 134.40, 134.51.

a) Goal to be achieved

- Review of all discriminatory laws and amend them.
- Increase awareness of community members on gender equality.

b) Expected actions from the government

- Commence a study to review all discriminatory laws
- Engage media on promotion of women rights
- Engage CSOs and jointly reaching out to the community on women rights issues
- Publish and disseminate information on the rights of women and girls

c) Implementation status: Partially implemented

Despite having laws that eliminate discrimination against women. There still short falls which indicate that the government has yet to reach zero discrim-

ination against women, for instance; succession/inheritance laws which discriminates women, includes age of marriage on the law of marriage where the allows for boys to marry at the age 18 years and girls at the age of 15 with parental consent. Tanzania's law have yet to include reproductive health rights for women.

- x. **Recommendation:** Expedite action taken to modify legislation to promote equality between men, women and children in matters of inheritance and successions. Recommendation No. 134.44
 - a) **Goal to be achieved :** Repeal, amend and enact laws on inheritance and succession in line with the constitution
 - b) **Expected actions from the government:** Initiate the process of repealing, amending and enacting laws on inheritance.
 - c) **Implementation status:** Not implemented

This recommendation is not implemented because nothing have been done to amend or rather to repeal the existing old customary law on succession that is discriminatory in nature. Despite the fact that the existing Indian succession is old and not favourable to the existing environment, is yet to be amended to feature the current environment.

- xi. **Recommendation:** Enforce existing laws prohibiting violence against women and girls, including rape, female genital mutilation, domestic violence and violence against person believed to be practicing witchcraft. Recommendation No. 134.48 and 134.70
 - a) **Goal to be achieved:** Ensure fully enforcement of the laws prohibiting violence against women.
 - b) **Expected actions from the government.**
 - Capacity building to law enforcers
 - Make follow-up on implementation on laws prohibit violence against women and girls
 - Amending shortcoming in existing laws.

c) Implementation status: Partially implemented

The government enforcing laws on FGM i.e. SOSPA and the law of the child act in prosecuting the FGM perpetrators, however the existing laws has no enforcement mechanism on cross-borders FGM because for instance Section 169A of SOSPA neither explicitly criminalizes nor punishes FGM carried out on or by Tanzanian citizens in other countries. Moreover, Section 6(b) of the Tanzanian Penal Code does state that the jurisdiction of the Courts of Tanzania for the purposes of the Code extends to 'any offence committed by a citizen of Tanzania, in any place outside Tanzania. Finally, the law itself protect women below 18 years but those of above 18 years are left unprotected.

- xii. **Recommendation:** Strengthening its efforts in addressing harmful practice of female genital mutilation and ensure that all such cases are promptly investigated and prosecuted and that the victims have access to social and medical services. Recommendation No. 134.49
 - a) **Goals to be achieved**
 - Amend section 169 of the Penal Code to criminalize FGM against women and girls
 - Ensure fully enforcement of the law on FGM
 - Ensure that victims of FGM have access to shelter and other social medical service.
 - b) **Expected actions from the government**
 - Initiate the amendment process.
 - Train law enforcers so that to build their capacity on issues concerning FGM.
 - c) **Implementation status:** Partially implemented

More cases are being reported and successfully handles by the police as a result of awareness-raising and systematic training of law enforcement officers

on FGM response and GBV more broadly, however the law is not yet amended to criminalize FGM for both women and girls.

xiii. Recommendation: Accelerates moves to end child and forced marriage, revises the 1971 Law of Marriage Act, tighten legislation and enforcement to protect against Female Genital Mutilation, and in the process, collaborate with civil society organizations at community level. Recommendation No. 134.62

a) Goals to be achieved

- Amendment of the Law of Marriage Act, 1971.
- Educate the community of the negative effect of the child/forced marriage.

b) Expected actions from the government

- Initiate the process of amending the law of the child
- Engage media on fighting early marriage]
- Engage CSOs and jointly reaching out to the community on issues of early marriage.
- Publish and disseminate information on the issues and incidences of child marriage.

c) Implementation Status: Partially implemented

Notwithstanding the facts that the government took efforts to enforce GBV laws, but the Law of marriage Act is yet to be amended to cure the age of marriage difference between boys and girls, that is 15years for girls under parental consent and 18 to boys/men. Yet it has made much improvement by working with civil society organization to eliminate FGM, through law enforcement at gender desks.

xii. Recommendation: Implement the provision of African Union's Maputo Protocol into its national legislation, including women's rights to medical abortion in cases of sexual assault, rape, incest, and whether the life of a mother or the foetus is in danger. Recommendation No.136.3

a) Goal to be achieved: Domestication of Maputo Protocol

b) Expected actions from the government: Initiate the domestication process of the Maputo Protocol

c) Implementation status: Partially implemented

This recommendation is partially implemented, since we have ratified the Maputo Protocol but is yet to be domesticated in our national laws.

2.3 Recommendations on Human Rights in General and Political Rights

The United Republic of Tanzania's National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) reflects the Government's commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights. The NHRAP responds to the recommendation of the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, which urged on all states to consider the development of a national action plan to promote and protect human rights. Its goals are to strengthen the respect, protection, promotion and fulfilment of inalienable human rights provided by the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Constitution of Zanzibar, and to guarantee human rights according to international agreements entered into by the state.

Generally, the Government has ratified different international instruments and participate in processes and meetings aimed at promoting and advocating for human rights and political rights in Tanzania. The government has enacted, and amended different laws for the purposes of protecting peoples' and political rights but the violations of the same is still a reality.

Under the period of review, the government of Tanzania accepted twenty-six recommendations under this thematic area. Few are not implemented, and most of the recommendations are partially implemented as indicated below.

i. Recommendation: Intensify efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture. Recommendations No. 134.1, 134.3 and 134.4

- a) **Goals to be achieved:** Reinforce the prohibition of torture by Ratifying and Domesticating CAT
- b) **Expected action from the Government:** Ratification and domestication of the CAT
- c) **Status of implementation: Not implemented**

Tanzania is among the few countries that has not ratified the CAT, although the Constitution of United republic prohibits torture and despite Tanzania being part to the international human rights Convention that also prohibits torture. There are no consultations sessions by the government-taking place. CSOs led by THRDC have tried to established a network to advocate for ratification of the CAT and enactment of the law but the Government has taken no action on it. Therefore, the Government of Tanzania should take into consideration to ratify CAT so as to effectively implement the requirements of the Constitution.

ii. **Recommendation: Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention against Torture and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Recommendation 134.2**

- a) **Goals to be achieved:** Reinforce the prohibition of torture by ratifying and domesticating CAT, CRC and ICRMW.
- b) **Expected action from the Government:** Ratification and domestication of the CAT
- c) **Status of implementation: Partially implemented**

The country has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child. However, the Convention against Torture and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families are not ratified. Thus we call for the government to ratify and domesticate the CAT.

iii. **Recommendation: Consider adopting the new constitution as soon as possible Recommendations No. 134.6, 134.7, 134.8,134.9, and 134.10**

- a) **Goal to be achieved:** To have new Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania
- b) **Expected action from the Government**
 - Amendment of the Constitutional Review Act, 2011
 - Amendment of the Referendum Act, 2013
 - Formation of the Referendum Committee
- c) **Status of implementation: Not implemented**

The Government was expected to amend the Constitutional Review Act, 2011, Referendum Act 2013 and form the Referendum Committee, until to date, the government have not implement any of the expectation. There is no governments' discussion on finalization of the review of the Constitution. There is no presence of consultations sessions with stakeholders to build consensus on the process, civic space is shrinking no awareness campaigns or media engagements and CSOs interventions to sensitize the public.

We call for the government to implement these recommendations by revitalizing the constitutional making process, which was almost at the end.

iv. **Recommendation: Continue to improve its national laws and regulations for the protection and promotion of human rights. Recommendation 134.11**

- a) **Goal to be achieved:** To have laws and negotiations which plot and promote human rights
- b) **Expected action from the Government:** Enactment and amendment of laws which protect and promotes human right
- c) **Status of implementation: Partially implemented**

The government through the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs has continue to amend and enact laws and regulations that pro-

mote human rights. For instance, in 2017, The Government enacted Legal Aid Act no 1, 2017 and its regulations in 2018. Further the government have been witnessed to begin to reform the legal sector (policy to guide the legal sector), the Government of Tanzania enacted legislations that aimed at achieving a balance between privacy, security and the right to freedom of opinion and expression. These include: The Cyber-Crimes Act of 2015 and the Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations of 2018; intended at ensuring the exercise of fundamental freedoms related to access to information, freedom of expression as well as protecting Tanzanian Citizens, ensuring media professionalism and to keep abreast with developments in the electronic industry. The Acts collectively address among other issues, child pornography, money laundering through the Internet, un-ethical journalism and content. However, these legislations still have some provisions that limits rights of the people and needs to be amended as they were enacted without enough consultations.

Further, during the Great Lake Regional Meeting on Justice and Good Governance Held in Nairobi from 13-15 May 2019 the Governments including the Government of Tanzania committed themselves to enact the law that will recognize and protect the Human Rights Defenders.

v. Recommendation: Improve the functioning of the National Electoral Commission and Zanzibar Electoral Commission, ensuring their decision-making processes are fully transparent and impartial. Recommendation No. 134.17 and 134.99.

a) Goal to be achieved: To have a free and fair election

b) Expected action from the Government

- Increase autonomy of election managerial bodies
- Increase budget and timely allocation of funds
- Allow and create enabling environment for participation of stakeholders in election process
- Amendment of electoral laws to reflect international standards

c) Status of implementation: Partially implemented

In Zanzibar, Zanzibar Electoral Commission has been rectified in terms of their policies and leadership; however, its effectiveness will be reviewed in the next general elections of 2020. The performance of this body needs to be reviewed too, this is due to witnessing their work to be done only during the election periods, and the five years between, they have not been witnessed to work at all.

vi. Recommendation: Continue to allocate sufficient human and financial resources to fully implement its human rights policies and programmes. Recommendation No. 134.31

a) Goal to be achieved: Put in place adequate financial and human resources to fully implement human rights policies and programs.

b) Expected action from the Government

- Allocate adequate budget to institution with human rights portfolio.
- Ensure availability of skilled labor in the field of human rights.

c) Status of implementation: Partially implemented

The Government has allocated some budget to the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs and CHRAGG, although the budget for instance of CHRAGG budget fluctuates as there was an increase of CHRAGG budget from TZs 3.7 billion in 2016/17 to 6.1 billion in 2017/18; However, budget was reduced to 5.6 Billion in 2018/19 and then increased to 6.8 Billion in 2019/20(URT). Therefore, the Government should increase the budget to ensure effectiveness of the CHRAGG, the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs and other government institutions responsible for promotion of human rights.

vii. Recommendation: Continue the Government's efforts in providing the necessary training to the law enforcement officials in the area

of human rights. Recommendation 134.32, 134.33 and 134.34

- a) **Goal to be achieved:** Providing the Capacity building to the enforcement officials for the improvement of human rights
- b) **Expected action from the Government:** Allocate financial resources, design and domesticate the national strategic plan
- c) **Status of implementation: Partially implemented**

During the 41st Session of The Human Rights Council in 2019 , the United Republic of Tanzania reported on the interventions done to promote and protect Human Rights, where the government acknowledged to have been benefitted from technical and financial support from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in State Party Reporting, Capacity Building on diverse human rights issues and accessing its Trust Funds to attend sessions of the Universal Periodic Review and the Human Rights Council.

Further, the government in collaboration with different institutions like the CHRAGG, Development Partners and CSOs have conducted different trainings to police and prison Officers to provide them with skills to be able to stand for human rights. In addition, the criminal justice system is still in the review process thus it is expected that it will provide also area for capacity building and learnings among criminal justice actors.

viii. Recommendation: Strengthen the efforts of reforming the punitive system, including the development of the prison and detention conditions. Recommendations No. 134.89 and 134.90

- a) **Goal to be achieved:** Reformed punitive system: Conditions of Prison and detention Centers improved
- b) **Expected action from the Government**
 - Improvement of investigation mechanism
 - Modification of detention facilities and prisons, willingness and financial support

c) Status of implementation: Partially implemented

The Government through the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs have started the review of the Criminal Justice System. Different stakeholders including CSOs have participated in the process and provided inputs from June to August 2019. The process is ongoing, the consulting team has developed the initial draft of proposed changes in Criminal justice system, which will be tabled in the open meeting with stakeholders and after the inputs will be submitted to Inter- Ministerial Technical Committee for further action.

ix. Recommendation: Increase significantly the human and material resources to ensure access to justice in rural areas. Recommendation No. 134.92

- a) **Goal to be achieved:** To improve the function and access to justice in rural areas
- b) **Expected action from the Government:** Allocation of funds and plan developed
- c) **Status of implementation: Partially implemented**

There some notable improvements in access to justice. These include improved coordination of legal aid following enactment of the Legal Aid Act in 2017 and its regulations in 2018 but also positive action taken by the Judiciary to modernize the justice sector and increase access to justice. The law coordinates provision of legal aid from the local to central government; the government has appointed assistant legal aid registrars who are based in the rural areas and have recognized paralegals who provide legal aid in the communities. The Judiciary has developed court rules for a person to be able to receive legal aid when the judge deems so and has stated the mobile court in some rural areas.

The challenge remain that legal aid services depends on donor funding and the government has not allocated funding specifically to the provision of legal aid. In addition, the justice institutions have limited funding to provide effectively services, as it is required.

x. Recommendation: Create and maintain a safe and enabling environment where members of all political parties can exercise their rights, including to freedom of assembly in a manner, which allows legitimate and peaceful dissent. Recommendation 134.98

a) Goal to be achieved: To guarantee freedom of assembly and association in compliance with international standards to enable conducive working environment for CSOs and political parties to operate freely.

b) Expected action from the Government

- Amend The Police Force Act and the Police General Orders.
- Review the NGOs Act to be in line with international standards.
- Repeal the Preventive Detention Act.
- Prosecute vigorously perpetrators of human rights violation.

c) Status of implementation: Partially implemented

The Government has amended different laws including the Political Parties Act, NGOs Act in June 2019 however, it has not reviewed the police Force Act, Preventive Detention Act and According to the 2018 Legal and Human Rights Report; Arbitrary restrictions on participation rights, namely: freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and freedom of association, greatly affected right to participate in political life in 2018. The amendments to the Political Parties Act further restricted the right to participate in political life in 2018. The Political Parties (Amendment) Act, 2018 contained several problematic provisions, including those essentially criminalizing political activities; granting too much powers to the Registrar; and regulation of political coalitions.

A 2018 Twaweza study on citizens' views on politics in Tanzania shows that majority of Tanzanians are not confident in their representation by their Members of Parliament (MPs). According to study findings, fewer than half of all citizens approve of the performance of their MPs (44%) and councilors (45%) since coming to office.

xi. Recommendation: Make efforts to combat corruption. Recommendations No. 134.126, 134.127 and 134.128

a) Goal to be achieved: Prevent and combat corruption in Tanzania

b) Expected action from the Government:

- Implementation of laws and Regulations regulating corruption
- Finalizing the development of the third National Anti- Corruption Strategic Action Plan

c) Status of implementation: Fully implemented

In efforts to combat Corruption, The Government has enacted the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Act, 2007, it's regulations regulating Corruptions and ratified United National Convention Against Corruption. In addition, the government has developed the third National Anti- Corruption Strategic Action Plan, which stipulates the activities done by the bureau.

According to the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) Commissioner General statement at the State House in Dar es Salaam, when he was reporting on the status of corruption in Tanzania, he revealed that the bureau recovered a total of TZS. 70.3 Billion in 2017/2018 compared to TZS.14.6 Billion in 2016-17 financial year. He added that, the Bureau has filed 495 cases compared to 435 in 2016-17 while 699 cases of bribery and 208 cases that contravened preventing and combating corruption laws being investigated.

The bureau has initiated collaborations with other government institutions and CSOs which previously was not the case and hence reduction of corruption in the country to some extent.

xii. Recommendation: Continue with its efforts to tackle corruption and to expedite the establishment of a High Court to deal with se-

rous corruption cases. **Recommendation No. 134.29**

- a) **Goal to be achieved:** To combat Corruption in Tanzania
- b) **Expected action from the Government :**Establishing High Court to tackle corruption and deal with serious corruption cases
- c) **Status of implementation: Full implemented**

The government has established the High Court Corruption and Economic Crimes Division of Tanzania in October 2016. The Court started with 9 Judges saving in it and has enacted the law establishing it which is the Economic and Organized Crimes Control Act, cap 200.

xiii. **Recommendation: Submit overdue reports to the Human Rights Committee and CRPD. Recommendation No. 134.49**

- a) **Goal to be achieved:** Submitting overdue reports to respective committee and CRPD Providing the Capacity building to the enforcement officials
- b) **Expected action from the Government**
 - Submitting the overdue reports
 - Implementation of the provisions of Law of Persons with Disabilities
 - Formation of the National Committee of PWDs

c) **Status of implementation: Partially implemented**

Despite Tanzania ratifying Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Tanzania has not submitted the report since 2011 its overdue reports to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention by the States Parties. However, the government have formed the National Committee and implements the law of the persons with Disabilities though the challenge remains lack of finances to fully implement the law.

2.4 Recommendation on Civil Society and Human Right Defenders

During the second phase of UPR, Tanzania accepted 17 Recommendations aimed at protection of Civil Society and Human Right Defenders. The following is the implementation status of the said recommendations.

i. **Recommendation:** Further progress in implementing the National Human Rights Action Plan with the full engagement of multi stakeholders, including Civil Society. Recommendations No. 134.22, 134.23, 134.24, 134.25, 134.26, 134.27, 134.28 and 134.29.

- a) **Goal to be achieved:** Effective implementation of the NHRAP ensured.
- b) **Expected actions from the Government:**
 - Allocate adequate resources for awareness raising and implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan
 - Mainstream NHRAP into Mid Term Expenditure Framework
 - Continue cooperation with national regional and International stakeholders in implementation of NHRAP.

c) **Implementation progress:** Partially implemented

The United Republic of Tanzania has developed and implemented several development policies and programs. The Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance, designed to play a wide-ranging role within its mandate under the Constitution, spearheaded the formulation and implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP 2013–2017). The Plan established a comprehensive national system for the protection and promotion of human rights through specific activities and actions. Under the Plan, the Government sought to, inter alia, mainstream human rights and promote a human rights based approach to national development policies and plans. The NHRAP 2013-2017 lapsed in 2017 whereby the Ministry of Constitution

and Legal Affairs is now in the process to finalize the review of the NHRAP and developing the second NHRAP.

The Government and other stakeholders have exerted efforts to ensure that the NHRAP is implemented successfully. These efforts includes mainstreaming of NHRAP in the Medium Term Expenditures Framework of all MDAs and LGAs and advocate for inclusion of NHRAP activities into work-plans of private institution including Civil Society Organizations. (CSOs).

In order to promote awareness of human rights to the society, CHRAGG in collaboration with MoCLA and Office of the Attorney General raised awareness of NHRAP to 784 public servants (295 men and 132women) from 106 Municipal and District Councils from 21 Regions both in Mainland and Zanzibar. Total of 74 MDAs were also made aware of the NHRAP and built capacity of their staff on implantation of the NHRAP. Through NHRAP total of 137 human rights clubs were established in secondary schools in Mainland for purpose of creating awareness of human rights amongst youths.

For effective support to implement the NHRAP, MoCLA and CHRAGG entered into agreement with UNDP to implement two projects namely Support for Human Priorities and Human Right and aces to Justice aimed at enhancing awareness of the NHRAP I by ensuring that human rights and access to justice is realized as well as developing the new NHRAP II. The Government has also involved CSOs in implementing the NHRAP though there was no a systemic monitoring mechanism to assess implementation by CSOs.

Despite efforts to implement the NHRAP, the situation of human rights in the country is improving gradually due to the facts that the NHRAP was over-ambitious as it aimed at improving human rights situation in accordance with international human rights standards without taking into consideration national development priorities plans. Moreover, funds allocated to MDAs and LGAs budgets were not sufficient to implement all activities of the NHRAP; as a result, there was limited awareness of NHRAP amongst majority of Tanzanians especially in rural areas.

ii. Recommendations: Coordinate closely with Civil Society, the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance and other key stakeholders to have a shared view and a systematic monitoring of the implementation of Universal Periodic Review recommendations. Recommendation No. 134.37

a) Goal to be achieved: Strengthen Coordination between Civil Society and CHRAGG and other stakeholders for shared goal and systemic monitoring of the implementation of UPR recommendation.

b) Expected actions from the Government

- Develop communication strategy between Government, CHRAGG and CSOs.
- Develop joint monitoring strategy and tools for implementation of UPR recommendations

c) Implementation status: Partially implemented

For effective coordination in monitoring the implementation of UPR recommendations, Government has establishment a Human Rights division within the Ministry Constitutional and Legal Affairs for the purpose of development of human rights regime through activities and intervention with various stakeholders including CSOs. The division is responsible for coordinating UPR processes. Through this division, CHRAGG, CSO and other stakeholders have been involved in the preparation of Country Report, implementation of the recommendations and monitoring. For instance CSOs were involved during the amendment of NGO Act which among other thing recognizes NGOs dealing with Human Right issues. The amendment process involved 60 representatives from CSOs whereby not less than 40 amendments proposed were considered.

Despite the establishment of Human Rights Division, but the involvement of CSOs is limited since in some occasions CSOs are not invited especially during preparation of the Implementation Plans by the Government. The Government has also been reluctant to attend UPR meetings organized by CSOs.

Moreover there is no specific Communication Strategy for coordinating UPR activities amongst the stakeholders. Nevertheless, CHRAGG through the Project on Human Rights and Access to Justice supported by UNDP, has developed a general Communication Strategy and entered into Memorandum

of Understanding (MoU) with twenty (20) NGOs to cooperate in various issues including engagements in UPR processes.

iii. Recommendation: Create and maintain a safe and enabling environment where Civil Society Organizations can exercise their rights, including to freedom of assembly in a manner that allows legitimate and peaceful dissent. Recommendation No. 134.98

a) Goal to be achieved: Guaranteed legitimacy of Civil Society and civics space in the country.

b) Expected actions from the Government

- Amend laws governing operations of NGOs to broaden their mandates and secure legitimacy.
- Amend the Police Force and Auxiliary services Act and the Police General Orders to guarantee freedom of assembly without unreasonable conditionality.
- Prosecute vigorously perpetrators of human rights violations specifically those interferes with freedom of rights.

c) Implementation status: Partially implemented

The NGO legal framework in Tanzania has undergone some significant changes in recent years. The NGOs Act has been amended through Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act No 3 to ensure the smooth running of civil society in the country and close monitoring of their activities. Prior to the Miscellaneous Amendments Act, the Non-Governmental Organizations (Financial Transparency and Accountability) Regulations, G.N. 609 of 2018 (NGO Financial Regulations) introduced a number of requirements in relation to the financial reporting requirements by NGOs.

However, the amendment of NGOs Act has narrowed the definition of NGOs though it recognized NGOs dealing with human rights. The amendment has scrapped the certificate of compliance, put excessive powers to the Registrar and limit time for validation of certificate of registration. In general the amendment has put a fate for an existence of NGOs into the hands of the Registrar on unclear and undefined reasons thus a threat for the survive of NGOs.

Further, there is ill-will in screening and monitoring of NGOs activities which resulted to deregistering of some of NGOs without the due process of the law as some were not given any notices, warning or summoned for hearing. The Government through Registrar of NGOs is conducting the exercise for verification of NGOs, which also taking a long time to finish and therefore NGOs are working on crossroad without knowing their fate.

iv. Recommendation: Give continuity to the strengthening of national human rights institutions and mechanisms to further promote and protect human rights in the country. Recommendations No. 134.16, 134.18, 134.19 and 134.21.

a) Goal to be achieved: The autonomy and capacity of CHRAGG enhanced.

b) Expected actions from the Government

- To amend the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance Act No. 7/2001 so as to allow its reports to be discussed in the Parliament.
- Continue to strengthen human and management resources by rein-fencing CHRAGG budget
- Improve accessibility to CHRAGG services
- Timely implement CHRAGG recommendations

c) Implementation Status: Partially implemented

Government continues to empower CHRAGG and guaranteeing its independence through allocation of resources and non-interferences with the work of CHRAGG including the implementation of CHRAGG recommendations directed to various MDAs. In 2017 CHRAGG was accredited a Status A by Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI). CHRAGG continues to cooperate with Regional and International Human Rights Mechanisms like AOMA, NANHRI, OHCHR e.tc whereby few CHRAGG officers are availed with opportunity to build their capacity on human

rights issues during the invited meetings and trainings. Nevertheless, there are still challenges that hinders fully implementation of CHRAGG's mandates, powers and functions.

CHRAGG's budget is unstable and inadequate as it fluctuates from time, for instance there was an increase of CHRAGG budget from TZs 3.7 billion in 2016/17 to 6.1 billion in 2017/18. In 2018/19 budget was reduced to 5.6 Billion and then increased to 6.8 Billion in 2019/20.

Further CHRAGG law has not been amended therefore CHRAGG reports are not discussed by the Parliament. However, the Government is applauded for its efforts to amend law governing the appointment of CHRAGG's Commissioners, which increase transparency in the appointment, and recently, the President appointed the Chairman, Vice Chairman and Commissioners for after the long appointment process, which took almost a year since January 2018 when ex-Commissioners retired.

Lastly, CHRAGG extended its services to the grass root level by opening branch office in Pemba and shifted its headquarters to Dodoma but there is still a challenge of insufficient working tools.

v. **Recommendation:** Establish an official coordination mechanism about the main human rights benchmarks and indicators in the National Action Plan for Human Rights. Recommendation No.134.30.

a) **Goal to be achieved:** Harmonized human rights standards and baselines for monitoring and evaluation of NHRAP.

b) **Expected actions from the Government:** Develop / review Human Rights benchmarks and Indicators for NHRAP

c) **Implementation Status:** Not implemented

d) Tanzania is still using the International Human Rights Indicators Index, which is not customized with local context. More over there is no uniform yardstick for assessing the implementation of human rights in Tanzania, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Human rights stakeholders uses different benchmarks and indicators, which are contradictory to each other. This resulted to incredible findings.

Despite the absence of the uniform benchmarks and indicators, Government through MoCLA and in collaboration with CHRAGG in 2013 developed Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the NHRAP, which sets human rights benchmarks and indicators. However, the Framework does not contain a fully developed logical framework with assumptions, risks and mitigation measures. Moreover, the Framework does not contain outcome indicators and lacks clear and elaborate milestones and targets for monitoring purposes.

2.5 Recommendations on Freedom of Expression, Association And Assembly

Freedom of expression, Association and Assembly are cornerstones of principles of democracy, which Tanzania has committed to abide by. During the review, the government accepted 2 recommendations with regard to freedom of expression and speech. Our assessment show that all recommendations have been partially implemented as illustrated below.

i. **Recommendation:** Investigate promptly all attacks against journalists and ensure justice and adequate redress for the victims. Recommendation No. 134.95

a) **Goal to be achieved:** A free and independent media, that report without fear or favor.

b) **Expected action from the government:** Conduct investigations, book and prosecute all suspects and compensate victims.

c) **Status of implementation:** Partially implemented

Although there have been some statements by public officials especially the Minister for home affairs on investigations and prosecution of cases involving journalists, incidents of abduction of Azory Gwanda, journalist from Mwananchi newspaper, Dr. Ulimboka (the then chairperson of Medical Association of Tanzania), Absalom Kibanda (journalist HRDs), Saed Kubenea (journalist HRDs and now MP

for Ubungo Constituency) and many more.

ii. **Recommendation:** Address concerns related to claims of interference with freedom of expression; Recommendation No. 134.96; 136.4; 136.5; 136.6; 136.7; 136.8; 136.24; and 136.67

a) **Goal to be achieved:** Citizens are Access information and enjoy freedom of speech

b) **Expected action from the government:** Creation of environment (Policies and guidelines that guarantee freedom of speech and the right to information) that provide citizens freedom of speech and the right to information

c) **Status of Implementation:** Partially implemented

This recommendation has been partly implemented. The government in June 2019 amended the Statistics of 2018, which before the amendment made use of independent statistics illegal unless approved by the government, or making mistakes in figures criminal. This according to MC.s State of The Media in Tanzania 2017-2018 also made not possible to generate stories from in house or any other surveys and opinion polls except those sanctioned by the Chief Government Statistician. The amendment have removed the criminal aspect on publishing independent statistics, but has maintained NBS authority to give final approval for use of any statistics.

Actions that interfere with freedom of expression that were recorded during this reporting period include, threats to journalist, denial of information, confiscation of equipment and arrest, kidnapping, burning of newspaper, existence of clause in Cybercrime Act, Media Services Act, EPOCA Online Content Regulations 2018. Clause that curtail freedom of expression in the above documents should be amended to comply with the Tanzania constitution and international instruments.

2.6 Recommendations on Economic and Land Rights

Tanzania, in its second UPR review cycle, conducted in 2016, accepted seven recommendations that follow under the economic and land rights thematic group. The recommendations were made by Pakistan, Haiti Finland, Cuba, and Oman. The assessment, based on the set indicators and goals in the implementation matrix indicates that most of the recommendations have been partially implemented. We recommend that the government shall endeavor to fully implement the accepted recommendations.

i. **Recommendation:** Continue reviewing policies for the effective implementation of the SDG's. Recommendation No. 134.35, 134.121 and 134.124

a) **Goal to be achieved:** Quality/Improved/Decent life

b) **Actions expected from the Government of Tanzania:**

- Review existing policies/programs (in line with SGDs-such as ASDP II, TASAF, TAFSIP)
- Enact/formulate new policies
- Implementing policies
- To move Tanzania from a low income country to a middle income country by 2025
- Implementation of national plans to reduce poverty e.g. MKUKUTA II
- Put effective M&E in system to track changes

c) **Status of implementation:** Partially implemented

Tanzania is ranked 154 out of 189 countries by the UNDP, Human Development Index. The world Bank reports that the economy of the country is growing. However, poverty reduction is slowly decreasing. In terms of reviewing and implementing policies, the government of Tanzania has been reviewing and implementing several programs such as:

- It has reviewed MKUKUTA II and Five Year Development Plan 1, and is implementing ASDP II, and the Five Year Development Plan merging the MKUKUTA II with the Five Year Development Plan I.
- MKURABITA is being implemented.
- ii. Recommendation: Take steps to clarify land rights and the land use situation taking into consideration all stakeholders that are affected by the decision-making related to land ownership and use. Recommendations No. 134.102 and 134.103

a) **Goal to be achieved:** Secure land tenure rights for women and people in rural areas

b) **Actions expected from the Government of Tanzania:**

- Review land policy and legal frameworks
- Strengthening institutions dealing with land administration
- Land be a Constitutional matter; and
- Land Titling.
- Amend laws and regulations that deny women from owning land e.g. Customary practices in owning land

c) **Status of implementation:** Partially implemented

The Government of Tanzania has not made any remarkable progress in terms reviewing land policy and legal framework for enhancing tenure security especially for women and people in rural areas. Customary laws, which offend women land rights, Local Customary Law (Declaration) (No. 4) Order (G.N. No. 436/1963), for example, are still in force despite several calls for it being written off out of our legal system.

However, there are some initiatives taken by the Government of Tanzania to clarify land rights such as:

- There is a draft National Land Policy which was released in September 2018.
- There was a move in 2014 to constitutionalize land through the Draft National Constitution (articles 22-24).
- There are several land titling exercises across the country, for example, the Land Tenure Support Program (LTSP) in Malinyi, Ulanga, and Kilombero, and the forthcoming project-Land Tenure Improvement Project.
- The government has established 2 new land and housing tribunals-Ifakara and Ulanga.

iii. **Recommendation:** Promote strategies for climate changes mitigation and adaptation to their effects, and disseminate them through school programmes. Recommendation No. 134.24

a) **Goal to be achieved:** Community to be resilient to climate change

b) **Actions expected from the Government of Tanzania:**

- Develop Disaster management plans at LGA level
- Develop Smart agriculture techniques guidelines
- Develop national strategy for dealing with climate change

c) **Status of implementation:** Partially implemented

The Government of Tanzania has taken several policy/initiatives to address climate change. The Government of Tanzania has done the following to implement the recommendation:

- Tanzania is a part to the Paris Agreement (signed on April 22, 2016, accepted on May 18, 2018);
- National Guidelines for Climate Smart Agriculture 2017 ;
- Enacted the Disaster Management Act 2015;
- Tanzania National Development Plan (2016/17- 2020/21);
- Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), 2015;
- National Guidelines for Mainstreaming Gender into Climate Change Related Policies, Plans, Strategies;
- Tanzania Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan, 2014–2019;
- The National Climate Change Communication Strategy;
- Guidelines for Integrating Climate Change into National Sector Policies Plans and Guidelines, 2013.

2.7 Recommendations on Minority Rights, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and Persons with Albinism (PWA's)

During the review, the Government of the United Republic accepted about 22 UPR recommendations. The accepted recommendations in this group also includes the rights of refugee/asylum seekers and elderly. Among the accepted recommendations, some demanded legislative measures, some calling upon the government to take administrative measures to ensure persons with disabilities/people with albinism are protected and their rights are promoted. The following is the implementation status of the recommendations.

i. Recommendation: Improve the access to education for children with disabilities. Recommendation No. 134.118

a) Goal to be achieved: All School-aged girls and boys with disabilities are enrolled to a free, equitable, inclusive and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes by 2021

b) Expected action from Government:

- Improve all public school infrastructures to be accessible
- Increase public awareness on the issue and engage local authorities for identification and monitoring
- Increase budget allocation for assistive devices for all types of disabilities

c) Implementation Status: Fully implemented

In 2017, the government issued directives to Local government Authorities to guide them in the implementation of the law of persons with disabilities Act, 2010 and ensuring the infrastructures are accessible for persons with disabilities.

The national strategy on inclusive education 2009-2017 reviewed to accommodate disability diverse needs and the budget allocation for purchase of assistive devices for learners with disabilities increased in 2019/2020. The Government has initiated the development of the guidelines for teaching deaf children using sign language and currently is in the final stage.

The Government has also issued secular No 11 of 2011, which came into force in 2017. This secular is directing teachers and academicians to add 30 minutes to student with disabilities in their internal and national exams, but also the secular orders teachers to enlarge printed materials while in the exams for the purposes of making exams look friendly for students with disabilities.

Moreover, the Government has introduced special education program (degree) in both public and private universities on special education needs for students with disabilities. In this course, teachers are trained on how to handle student with disabilities.

ii. Recommendation: Follow-up legislative measures adopted in favor of the rights of persons with disabilities. Recommendation No. 134.119

a) **Goal to be achieved:** Existing policies and practices on disabilities are reviewed and implemented by 2021

b) Expected action from Government:

Implement the existing measures adopted in favor of the rights of persons with disabilities

Improve/review the existing laws and policies affecting persons with disabilities, in particular, review the Disability Act (2010)

c) **Implementation Status:** Partially implemented

The process of reviewing the Law of Persons with disabilities Act, 2010 has started with consultations with the beneficiaries. The government has also reviewed the law on economic empowerment to facilitate persons with disability access to loans issued by Local Government Authorities.

iii. Recommendation: Continue to priorities the implementation of national legislation and policies to ensure that children with disabilities have access to education and that the education system is responsive to the needs of children with disabilities. Recommendation No. 134.120

a) Goal to be achieved: All School-aged girls and boys with disabilities are enrolled to a free, equitable, inclusive and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes by 2021

b) Expected action from Government:

Increase public awareness on the issue and engage local authorities for identification and monitoring

Increase budget allocation for assistive devices for all types of disabilities

c) Implementation Status: Partially implemented:

Budget allocation for assistive devices has increased in 2019/2020 budget. In addition, the Inclusive Education Strategy (IES2012-2017) reviewed to increase government response to education for people with disabilities

iv. Recommendation: Ensure the effectiveness of temporary protection centers for children with albinism throughout the country. Recommendation No. 134.75

a) Goal to be achieved: To ensure the well-being and access to social services including quality education for children with albinism residing in the temporary protection centers

b) **Expected action from Government:**

Improve the living environment in the centers

Ensure children have access to quality early childhood development including link to their families

c) **Implementation status:** Partially implemented

The government has increase budgetary support for the social services in temporary centers. More efforts is still needed linking people with albinism with their families.

v. Recommendation: Take immediate steps to change attitudes towards children with albinism and ensure protection of their human rights. Recommendation No. (134.79

a) Goal to be achieved: Ensure that children with albinism are protected and enjoy their right to inclusion and participation within their families and communities

b) **Expected action from Government:**

Increase public awareness focusing local communities

Engage local authorities and local community leaders in the protection of children with albinism

c) **Implementation Status:** Partially implemented

NGOs on PWAs are allowed to freely conduct awareness campaigns. In addition, Protection of CWA has been included in priorities of Local Safety and security committees.

vi. Recommendation: Strengthen the measures to ensure the protection of people with albinism, including by expediting the investigation and prosecution of all cases and effectively fighting impunity. Recommendations No. 134.80, 134.81, 134.82 and 134.83.

a) Goal to be achieved: Prevent attacks against persons with albinism

b) Expected action from Government: Speed under fast-track the investigation and prosecution of the existing cases of atrocities against persons with albinism

c) Implementation Status: Fully implemented

All cases involving persons with albinism have been prosecuted. The cases involving people with albinism are prioritized in the investigation of lead by the focal police investigator designated to oversee these cases.

vii. Recommendation: Fully investigate abuses against persons with albinism and ensure that those responsible for crimes are prosecuted. Recommendation No. 134.84

a) Goal to be achieved: Prevent attacks and all forms of abuses against Persons With Albinism

b) Expected action from Government: Organize investigation on the abuse of the rights of persons with albinism and provide measures to reduce them

c) Implementation Status: Partially implemented

Done in part, a focal police investigator has been designated to oversee all cases of this nature; however, improvements in efficiency are still required because many cases have been quashed due to inadequate evidence.

viii. Recommendation: Adopt immediate measures to put an end to the belief that witchcraft is connected to albinism, with a view to end the killing or maiming of children born with this condition. Recommendation No. 134.85

a) Goal to be achieved: Eliminated killings and maiming connected to superstitious beliefs against persons with albinism

b) Expected action from Government:

Remove and prohibit all posters promoting superstitious beliefs in the streets and villages around the country

Amend the 2002 Law on Alternative Medicine and the 1922 Act on Superstitious

c) Implementation Status: Not implemented

ix. Recommendation: Establish an express prohibition on traditional practices and rituals that put at risk the physical integrity of persons, in particular persons living with albinism. Recommendation No. 134.86

a) Goal to be achieved: Eliminated killings and maiming connected to superstitious beliefs against persons with albinism

b) Expected action from Government:

The express removal order and prohibition for the posters promoting superstitious beliefs

Continue monitoring practices of licensed traditional medicine practitioners

c) Implementation Status: Partially implemented

Superstitions beliefs are still prevailing in the Tanzanian community and there is no order prohibiting their popularization. There is an existing Traditional and alternative health practice council with the monitoring function of conducts of traditional medical practitioners.

x. Recommendation: Step up efforts to combat killings of people with albinism, particularly children, including through strengthening laws and awareness raising campaigns on rights of people with albinism. Recommendation No. 134:87

a) Goal to be achieved: Eliminate killings and attacks, and ensure people with albinism enjoy their human rights

b) Expected action from Government:

- Awareness raising campaigns on rights of people with albinism.
- Reviewing and strengthening laws and policies related to people with albinism.

c) Implementation Status: Partially implemented

The government has made notable efforts towards combating killings of people with albinism, although the exercise of reviewing is yet to be finalized. The awareness campaigns are undertaken by CSOs in collaboration with government authorities. As part of the campaign the government celebrates and marks major international and regional days on disability annually such as the Disability Day (celebrated on the 3rd day of December of each year) and the International Albinism Awareness Day (celebrated annually on 13 June). In addition, the law of persons with disabilities Act 2010 review process is underway.

xi. Recommendation: Provide financial and structural support to civil society organizations to conduct awareness-raising campaigns against the discrimination of persons with albinism. Recommendation No. 136:22

a) Goal to be achieved: Change the attitude of the society towards PWA

b) Expected action from Government:

- Raise awareness in education institutions, medical personnel, parents of PWA, and the general public.
- Liaise with CSOs interested in the issue in conducting nationwide

c) Implementation Status: Partially implemented

The government is working with CSOs in developing guidelines for educators and health services with regards proper handling of PWAs

CHAPTER THREE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.0 Conclusion

It is the hope of THRDC on behalf of all CSOs working on the UPR that the information contained in this report will be used constructively to enhance the level of implementation of the 2nd Cycle recommendations and in preparation for the 3rd Cycle. Secondly, there is need for greater data collection and more evidenced based advocacy as it is only this that will ensure the development of policies that respond to the needs of the Tanzania citizens.

3.1 Recommendations

- i. Government agencies should create strategies on how to engage with CSOs to ensure that CSOs are provided with information in a timely manner, not only for UPR monitoring but also for other activities that require cooperation from government entities.
- ii. CSOs and the government should have initiatives to run UPR-related programs, trainings and workshops to increase knowledge and awareness about the UPR mechanism.
- iii. More development partners should support CSOs in UPR-related issues, which will empower CSOs to conduct more trainings and have sufficient funds and resources to carry out UPR-related activities.
- iv. CSOs and donors should build up on what has been already done by many CSOs on UPR by supporting thematic groups' effort rather than re-inventing the wheel. Unnecessary duplication is wastage of time, resources and confusion to our government and other partners

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APPENDICES

TANZANIA CSOs WHICH PARTICIPATED IN MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECOND CYCLE 133 UPR ACCEPTED RECOMMENDATIONS

1. ACT – MARA DIOCESE MUGUMU SAFE HOUSE
2. ACTION AID
3. ACTIONS FOR DEMOCRACY AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE (ADLG)
4. AGAPE AIDS CONTROL PROGRAM
5. AHADI FORUM TANZANIA (AFTA)
6. ARUSHA NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION NETWORK (ANGONET)
7. ARUWE
8. ASSOCIATION FOR NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION ZANZIBAR (ANGOZA)
9. ASSOCIATION OF RARE BLOOD DONOR (ARBD)
10. AVIWATA
11. BETTER LIFE
12. BIHARAMULO COMMUNITY FM RADIO (BCFM)
13. BIHARAMULO NGOS NETWORK FORUM
14. BIHARAMULO ORIGINATING SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (BOSEDA)
15. BIHARAMULO SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (BISEDEA)
16. BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS TANZANIA
17. CEDESOTA
18. CENTRE AGAINST GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (CAGBV)
19. CENTRE FOR WIDOWS & CHILDREN ASSISTANCE (CWCA)
20. CENTRE OF YOUTH DIALOGUE(CYD)
21. CESOPE
22. CHIFU KIMWELI FOOTBALL CLUB
23. CHILD WATCH

24. CHILDREN DIGNITY FORUM (CDF)
25. CHRISTIAN EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (CEDO)
26. CIVIC AND LEGAL AID ORGANIZATION (CILAO)
27. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES SUPPORT ORGANIZATION (CODISO)
28. COMMUNITY FOCUS TANZANIA
29. COMMUNITY FOR EDUCATORS AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE
30. COMMUNITY SUPPORT INITIATIVES –TANZANIA (COSITA)
31. CORDS
32. CRISIS RESOLVING CENTRE
33. C-SEMA
34. DIGNITY KWANZA COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS
35. DOOR OF HOPE TO WOMEN AND YOUTH IN TANZANIA
36. DUNGONET (NGO'S NETWORK FOR DODOMA)
37. EMPOWER SOCIETY, TRANSFORM LIVES (ESTL)
38. EQUALITY FOR GROWTH
39. FADHIL TEENS TANZANIA
40. FAIDIKA WOTE PAMOJA (FAWOPA)
41. GIRLS EDUCATION SUPPORT INITIATIVES
42. GOSPEL COMMUNICATION NETWORK OF TANZANIA
43. HAKI CATALYST
44. HAKI MADINI
45. HAKI RASILIMALI
46. HAKI ZETU TANZANIA ORGANIZATION
47. HAKIELIMU
48. HAPPY CHILDREN TANZANIA ORGANIZATION
49. HUHESO FOUNDATION
50. HUMAN RIGHTS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATORS FOR WORLD PEACE
51. HUMANITY AID FOR DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

52. HURUMA ORGANIZATION
53. INITIATIVE FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE AND TRANSPARENCE IN TANZANIA (IGT)
54. JAMIIFORUMS
55. JUKWAA LA KATIBA TANZANIA
56. JUMAVIWACHA
57. JUMUIYA YA KUELIMISHA ATHARI ZA MADAWA YA KULEVYA UKIMWI NA MIMBA KATIKA UMRI MDOGO (JUKAMKUM)
58. JUMUIYA YA KUENDELEZA UFUGAJI NYUKI NA UHIFADHI MAZINGIRA (JUKUNUM)
59. JUMUIYA YA KULINDA NA KUTETEA HAKI ZA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO MKOANI (JUKUWAM)
60. JUMUIYA YA KUTETEA HAKI ZA WANAWAKE NA WATOTO SHEHIYA YA OLE (JUKUHAWA)
61. JUMUIYA YA MAENDELEO YA ELIMU KWA WATOTO PEMBA (JUMAEWAPE)
62. JUMUIYA YA MAENDELEO YA WAVUVI WA KOJANI (KOFDO)
63. JUMUIYA YA MAENDELEO ZIWANI (JUMAJZI)
64. JUMUIYA YA OWEDE
65. JUMUIYA YA TUMAINI JIPYA PEMBA (TUJIPE)
66. JUMUIYA YA TUSISHINDWE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION PEMBA (TUDOPE)
67. JUMUIYA YA WASAIDIZI WA SHERIA PEMBA (JUWASPE)
68. KAGERA HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS & LEGAL AID SUPPORT ORGANIZATION
69. KIGOMA PARALEGAL AID CENTRE (KIPACE)
70. KIGOMA UJJI NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION NETWORK (KIUNGONET)
71. KIGOMA WOMEN DEVELOPMENT
72. KIKUNDI CHA SAWABI
73. KIKUNDI CHA USHINDI
74. KIWOHEDE
75. KOK FOUNDATION
76. KONGA BIHARAMULO
77. LARETOK-LE-SHERIA NA HAKI ZA BINADAMU NGORONGORO (LASHEHABINGO)
78. LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE (LHRC)
79. LERCI CONSULT

80. LINDI REGIONAL PRESS CLUB (LRPC)
81. LINDI WOMEN PARALEGAL AID CENTRE (LIWOPAC)
82. LIWALE FARMERS ASSOCIATION (LIFA)
83. MAASAI PASTORALIST DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (MPDO-LARETO)
84. MAGATA PRIMARY COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
85. MANYARA REGIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORK (MACSNET)
86. MBEYA HOPE FOR ORPHANS
87. MBEYA PARALEGAL AID CENTRE (MBEPACE)
88. MBEYA WOMEN
89. MCHOMORO AIDS COMBAT GROUP
90. MEDIA ASSOCIATION FOR INDIGENOUS AND PASTORALIST COMMUNITIES
91. MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA (MCT)
92. MICHEWENI ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND AIDS CONTROL (MIDECAC)
93. MIKONO YETU CENTRE FOR CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION (MIKONO YETU)
94. MISA TAN
95. MOROGORO PARALEGAL CENTRE (MPLC)
96. MSICHANA INITIATIVES
97. MTWARA DISTRICT NGOS NETWORK (MTWANGONET)
98. MTWARA PARALEGAL CENTRE
99. MTWARA YOUTH ANTI AIDS GROUP
100. MUKEMBA GROUP MAENDELEO
101. MWANZA PRESS CLUB
102. NATIONAL UNION OF MINE AND ENERGY WORKERS OF TANZANIA (NUMET)
103. NEW AGE FOUNDATION
104. NEW HOPE NEW WINNERS FOUNDATION (NHNWF)
105. NGUVUMALI COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
106. NOMADIC PASTORALIST DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (NOPADEO)
107. NYAKITONTO YOUTH FOR DEVELOPMENT TANZANIA (NYDT)

108. OPEN MIND TANZANIA
109. ORGANIZATION FOR RURAL SELF-HELP INITIATIVES (ORSHI)
110. PAMOJA DAIMA (PADA)
111. PARALEGAL PRIMARY JUSTICE (PPJ)
112. PEACE RELIEF ORGANIZATION (PRO)
113. PEMBA ASSOCIATION FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION (PACSO)
114. PEMBA EAST ZONE ENVIRONMENT ASSOCIATION (PEZEA)
115. PEMBA ISLAND RELIEF ORGANIZATION (PIRO)
116. PEMCO
117. PEOPLE'S HEALTH MOVEMENT TANZANIA (PHM)
118. PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT FORUM (PDF)
119. PINGOS FORUM
120. POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN TANGA (POVATA)
121. PROMOTION AND WOMEN DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
122. PROSPEROUS HEALTH LIFE INITIATIVES (PHLI)
123. RAFIKI SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
124. RESOURCE ADVOCACY INITIATIVE (RAI)
125. ROWODO
126. RUANGWA ORGANIZATION FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION (ROPA)
127. RUJEWU INTEGRATED EFFORTS TO FIGHT POVERTY (RIEFP)
128. RURAL WOMAN DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE (RUWODI)
129. SADELIN HEALTH CARE TRUST
130. SAFE SPACE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH WOMEN TANZANIA (SSCYWT)
131. SAHARINGON
132. SAKALE DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
133. SAUTI YA HAKI TANZANIA
134. SAUTI YA WANAWAKE UKEREWU
135. SAVE THE CHILDREN

136. SAVE THE MOTHER AND CHILDREN OF CENTRAL TANZANIA (SMCCT)
137. SERVICE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR PEOPLE
138. SHIRIKA LA BINADAMU NANDANGALA (SHIHABINA)
139. SHIVYAWATA
140. SIKIKA
141. SPORTS DEVELOPMENT AID LINDI
142. TALA
143. TANDAHIMBA WOMEN ASSOCIATION
144. TANGA PARALEGAL AID
145. TANGIBLE INITIATIVES FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT TANZANIA
146. TANZANIA ASSOCIATION OF NGOS (TANGO)
147. TANZANIA CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND INFORMATION ON PASTORALISM (TCRIP)
148. TANZANIA CITIZEN INFORMATION BUREAU
149. TANZANIA HOME ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION (TAHEA) BIHARAMULO
150. TANZANIA HOME ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION BIHARAMULO
151. TANZANIA HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS COALITION
152. TANZANIA LEGAL KNOWLEDGE AND AID CENTRE
153. TANZANIA MEDIA WOMEN ASSOCIATION (TAMWA)
154. TANZANIA MEDIA WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION (TAMWA)
155. TANZANIA NATURAL RESOURCE FORUM (TNRF)
156. TANZANIA NETWORK OF LEGAL AID PROVIDERS (TANLAP)
157. TANZANIA NETWORK OF WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV AIDS (TNW+)
158. TANZANIA PASTORALIST COMMUNITY FORUM (TPCF)
159. TANZANIA PEACE LEGAL AID JUSTICE
160. TANZANIA WIDOWS ASSOCIATION (TAWIA)
161. TANZANIA WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN ACTION (TAWEA)
162. TANZANIA WOMEN LAWYERS ASSOCIATION (TAWLA)
163. TANZANIA YOUTH POTENTIAL ASSOCIATION