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**United Republic of Tanzania**

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\* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



## I. Introduction and methodology

1. The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) is committed to meeting its national, regional and international obligations towards the promotion, protection and realisation of human and peoples' rights. In this regard, the URT continues to cooperate with the Human Rights Council and is pleased to present its Third National Report under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Mechanism.
2. The Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs (MoCLA) is mandated with preparing the National Report which is guided by broad based consultations. A refresher session to initiate preparation of the National Report for State actors implementing the recommendations was held in September, 2020. This was followed up with three joint consultation sessions with representatives of State actors, the National Human Rights Institution, the Judiciary and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) from Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. In the course of writing the report, the Ministry also received useful inputs and comments from a range of stakeholders.

## II. Developments since the previous review

### A. Background of the country

#### Administrative regions

3. The URT is a union between Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. The number of regions increased from 30 in 2016 to 31 in 2020 with 26 Regions in Tanzania Mainland and 5 in Tanzania Zanzibar.”

#### General elections

4. The URT held its 6<sup>th</sup> Multi-party Election starting with Local Government elections in 2019 and General Elections on 28<sup>th</sup> October 2020.

### B. Normative and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights

5. On 8<sup>th</sup> April 2020 the URT acceded to the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access of Published Works to Persons who are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled of 2013 thus enhancing access to information.

6. On 13 February, 2021 Parliament of the URT passed Miscellaneous Amendments Act No. 2 of 2021 which, among other things, officially made Swahili the legal language, language of the Court and of enacting legislation as part of efforts to enhance access to justice.

## III. Implementation of accepted recommendations

7. The URT accepted to implement 131 recommendations and 2 recommendations in part at the adoption of the Second National UPR Report in September, 2016. This section reports on their implementation over the Reporting Period from 2016 to 2020 under the following thematic areas.

### International human rights instruments (134.1, 134.2, 134.3, 134.4, 134.5)

8. The URT considered ratification of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984), the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (1990) and

the International Convention on the Protection of the Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2006). The URT resolved to continue with research, consultations and consideration of these treaties.<sup>1</sup>

### **Constitutional development (134.6, 134.7, 134.8, 134.9, 134.10)**

9. The Constitution making process reached the referendum stage in 2015. Going forward, the exercise requires significant technical and financial resources, which for the time being, such resources are strategically being utilized to implement more pressing development activities related to promoting and protecting civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Constitutional development is certainly important and as the current Constitution of the URT has aptly guaranteed the enjoyment of human rights to all and is ably guiding national development, the matter of the referendum for a new Constitution will be revisited at the appropriate time. Economic and social power give way to political power.

### **Normative framework (134.11, 134.12, 134.40, 134.44)**

10. A list of Laws enacted and amended from 2016 to 2020 and their objectives is attached.<sup>2</sup>

11. Laws enacted and amended which guarantee gender equality include the Legal Aid Act, No.1 of 2017 and the Zanzibar Legal Aid Act, No. 13 of 2018 which provide that there shall be no discrimination of legal aid recipients based on their gender.<sup>3</sup> Subsequently, in composing the Legal Aid Boards, the Appointing Authorities shall ensure there is gender representation.<sup>4</sup> Further, the Political Parties Act, Cap. 258 provides that a political party shall adhere to gender among other matters.<sup>5</sup> In 2019, the Chief Justice promulgated the Judicature and Application of Laws (Practice and Procedure in Cases Involving Vulnerable Groups) Rules GN. 110 which provides that cases involving women, children and persons with disabilities be concluded within 6 months.<sup>6</sup>

12. The URT is in the process of reviewing the Law of Marriage Act, Cap. 29 to conform to the Court of Appeal decision in the case of Attorney General vs Rebecca Z. Gyumi, Civil Appeal No. 204 of 2017 on the age of marriage. There are also ongoing discussions with regard to matters of inheritance and succession. Community and religious leaders are being engaged as part of law revision on matters of marriages, inheritance and succession.

13. Moreover, in Tanzania Zanzibar the Kadhi's Act. No.3 of 1985 was amended and the Kadhi's Court Act. No. 9 of 2017 enacted to provide for division of matrimonial assets after dissolution of civil marriages.

#### **134.13**

14. Efforts continue to address domestic violence which is prohibited under the Penal Code, Cap. 16, which criminalises specific acts of domestic violence and penalises offences such as grievous bodily harm, cruelty to children, rape, sexual harassment, grave sexual abuse, and incest by males and females. In 2016, complaints of domestic violence reported in police stations were 9,176 and decreased to 3,398 in 2020.

15. In Tanzania Zanzibar, specific acts of domestic violence are un-bailable after amendment of the Criminal Procedure Act No. 7 of 2018.<sup>7</sup> The Evidence Act No. 9 of 2016 also provides that electronic evidence in domestic violence cases is admissible in Court and evidence adduced by a minor is admissible without legal technicalities related to corroboration.

#### **134.15**

16. The URT is reviewing the National Elderly Policy of 2003 prior to enacting a law on the protection of the elderly. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the Elder Person Affairs Act No. 2 of 2020 was enacted to protect the rights of elderly persons.

### **The national human rights institution (134.16, 134.18, 134.19, 134.20, 134.21)**

17. The budget of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG) has been increasing over the review period from TZS 618,981,617.31 in 2016/17 to TZS 4,325,039,894.48 in 2019/20.<sup>8</sup> 11 staff was employed from 2016 to 2020 and 11 skilled professionals transferred to CHRAGG from other institutions. CHRAGG also continues to build the capacity of its staff on investigation skills, conflict resolution, management and administrative issues.

18. The independence and autonomy of CHRAGG continues to be guaranteed by the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977<sup>9</sup> and the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance Act, Cap. 391.<sup>10</sup> Its independence was further strengthened in 2018 by amending the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (Appointment Procedure for Commissioners) Regulations GN. No.89 of 2018 to enhance transparency and accountability in the process of appointing Commissioners. CHRAGG cooperates with regional organisations and is a member of the African Ombudsman and Mediation Association and Network of African Human Rights Institution. United Nations institutions and several Development Partners also continue to support CHRAGG activities which include strengthening its branch offices.<sup>11</sup>

19. Further, CHRAGG has retained its Status “A” accredited in 2018 by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institution which is testament of its autonomy and independence.

### **The Electoral Commissions (134.17)**

20. The National Electoral Commission (NEC) and the Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC) continue to enhance their operations in the spirit of good governance. During the 2020 General Election, nomination forms of all nominated candidates were displayed for 24 hours in conspicuous locations in the Commissions, Constituencies and Ward Offices to allow candidates to inspect their names and to raise objection.

21. Election campaigns were governed by the Electoral Code of Conduct, 2020 which was endorsed and signed by all political parties. All campaign disputes were handled openly and fairly and issues in relation to breach of the Electoral Code of Conduct were referred to the Electoral Code of Conduct Committees.<sup>12</sup> Every registered political party had equal right to participate in political activities and was treated equally. Each political party during voting, counting, tallying and announcements was permitted to appoint polling agents to represent and safeguard the interest of its candidate(s) polling station(s) in compliance with the National Elections Act, Cap 343.<sup>13</sup>

22. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the Election Act No.4 of 2018 and its regulations promote democracy and participation as do the Election Regulations of Registration, 2019, the Election Regulations, 2020, the Election Code of Ethics, 2020 and the Election Petition Rules of 2020. Normative measures to enhance the work of the ZEC included repeal of the Election Act, No. 11 of 1984 and enactment of the Election Act No. 4 of 2018 which introduced early voting,<sup>14</sup> established the procedure for voter’s education, demarcated powers and limitation of National and International election observers and increased the Commission’s powers and execution of its functions. Also, the reformation of ZEC in 2017 further strengthened the independence of the entity.<sup>15</sup>

23. In the 2020 General Election, all 19 registered political parties participated whereby 15 contested for presidency of the URT and 17 for presidency of Tanzania Zanzibar. 19 political parties participated in the contest for Members of Parliament, Members of the House of Representatives in Tanzania Zanzibar and Ward Councilor’s election.

## **The National Human Rights Action Plan (134.30)**

24. The URT continued to implement the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) of 2013-2017 which contained a reporting system that enabled stakeholders to submit implementation reports of their activities.

### **134.21, 134.22, 134.24, 135.25, 134.26, 134.27, 134.28**

25. The NHRAP underwent a final evaluation in 2017. The achievements of the NHRAP were tabled before the Parliamentary Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2018.<sup>16</sup>

### **134.23**

26. The implementation of the NHRAP was supported by Development Partners (DPs) including the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the European Union (EU).<sup>17</sup> Moreover, international and national Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) also supported the NHRAP.<sup>18</sup>

### **134.29**

27. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) were engaged in the implementation and evaluation of the NHRAP. CHRAGG entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 20 NGOs from Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar to implement the NHRAP.

## **Human Rights Programs (134.32, 134.33)**

28. Correctional Science Courses which incorporate a human rights component have been conducted for Prison staff whereby 86 were trained in administrative and human rights issues in 2016 and 101 in 2020. Further, the Police Force changed its Training Syllabus in 2016 to include human rights principles and the duty to adhere to them while discharging their duties.<sup>19</sup> Also, in 2020 a total of 218 Senior Police and Prison Officers were trained on human rights and legal aid matters.

29. In Tanzania Zanzibar, there is ongoing capacity building for Prison Officers. Two training session were held in 2016 and 5 training sessions have been held for senior and junior officials on human rights standards in 2020.<sup>20</sup>

### **134.90**

30. The Police General Orders (PGOs) require Officers of all ranks to respect human rights in the execution of their duties contrary to which they are held responsible for any violation. Several Police Officers have been charged with criminal offence because of excessive use of force in the execution of their duties. An example is the Police Officer who caused the death of a Journalist Daudi Mwangosi, the Officer was charged in the court of law for the offence of manslaughter, convicted and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in 2016.

### **134.34**

31. The URT has continued to host international institutions mandated to promote and protect human rights such as the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, the East African Court of Justice and the African Union Advisory Board on Corruption.

32. In March 2019 the URT extended relief aid to Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi following the impact of Cyclone Idai.<sup>21</sup> The URT is also a committed troop contributing country to UN-Peacekeeping Missions, with 1,759 personnel serving in six different UN missions.<sup>22</sup> Police and Prisons Officers also participate in UN peace-keeping missions.<sup>23</sup>

33. The URT has also been hosting refugees from Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and in collaboration with UNHCR ensures they are provided with basic needs. In 2019 the URT hosted 305,983 refugees and asylum seekers and in 2020 the URT hosted a total of 274,533 refugees and asylum seekers.

#### **134.37**

34. The CHRAGG and CSOs participated in the dissemination of the UPR recommendations, their implementation and preparation of this National report.

### **Human Rights and the Sustainable Development Goals (134.35)**

35. The URT has continued to make progress in implementing the internationally agreed commitments on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It formally started implementing the SDGs in 2016 carrying forward the work that was started by the previous global agenda, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's). The formulation of SDGs coincided with formulating the second National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP) of 2016/17-2020/21 as the second medium term framework for implementing the Tanzania Development Vision 2025. This accorded the country the opportunity to integrate the priorities of the 2030 Agenda in the medium-term plan therefore ensuring the policies attached to the SDGs are well integrated into National Policies. This resulted in implementation of the FYDP II while at the same time achieving the SDGs. This was supported through SDGs sensitization through a series of awareness raising workshops for MDAs and LGAs, to ensure that areas identified in the SDGs are implemented in line with the implementation of the FYDP II. A wide range of stakeholders from different sectors were involved in the implementation of the FYD II thus providing opportunity for stakeholders to agree on various policy and operational matters related to the implementation, monitoring and reporting of SDGs throughout the FYDP II.

36. Policy review has also been ongoing to ensure the SDGs are integrated in the development agenda.<sup>24</sup> The National Environmental Policy, 1997 was reviewed to integrate climate change (SDG.13), gender issues (SDG.10) and good governance (SDG.16).<sup>25</sup> Further, projects are being implemented to combat the effect of climate change to realise SDGs 1,2,3,4 and 13<sup>26</sup> through sustainable land management of Lake Nyasa catchment.<sup>27</sup>

37. The Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, 2016-2020, developed to achieve Zanzibar Vision 2020, considered the SDGs and the Zanzibar Gender Policy and its Implementation Plan of 2016-2020 was developed in line with SDG 10 to reduce inequalities. Further, Zanzibar Vision 2050 was developed incorporating the SDGs and is being implemented.

### **Human rights treaty obligations (134.39)**

38. The State is in the final stages of validating State Party Reports on the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006), the International Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979). These will be submitted to the relevant treaty body committees by the end of 2021.

### **Violence against women and children (134.41, 134.51, 134.71, 134.54, 134.55, 134.57, 134.64)**

39. The URT continues to implement the National Plan of Action to end Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC 2017/18-2021/22) which aims at reducing violence against women and children by 50% in 2022.<sup>28</sup> A direct outcome of the Action Plan is the establishment of 16,343 Women and Children Protection Committees from village to National level. Also, the Guideline to end Gender-Based Violence in Higher and Middle Learning Institutions of 2019 is operational.<sup>29</sup>

40. In order to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officers to combat violence against women and children, Gender and Children Desks are established in law enforcement facilities and by 2020, 153 desks were operational in Prisons and 420 in Police Stations.

41. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the National Plan of Action to end violence against Women and children 2017-2022 is being implemented. Gender Based Violence (GBV) Committees are established in all 388 Shehia and there are ongoing campaigns on anti-violence against women and children.<sup>30</sup> There were also 15 Children Desks and 11 One Stop Centres in Tanzania Zanzibar by 2020.

42. Further, the Child Protection Unit under the Ministry of Health has been strengthened with the provision of counseling support to victims and capacity building programs for law enforcement authorities on handling cases of violence against women and children.<sup>31</sup>

#### **134.42, 134.70**

43. All laws prohibiting violence against women and girls including rape and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), domestic violence and violence against persons believed to be practicing witchcraft are enforced. In harmonizing policy on the CEDAW with regard to elimination of FGM the URT has been implementing the National Anti-FGM Strategy and Implementation Plan 2019 - 2022 and the Cross-Border Anti-FGM Plan of Action for East African Countries of 2019 to prevent FGM practices across borders.

#### **134.49**

44. Safe Houses providing social welfare services to victims of violence have increased whereby in 2016 there were 3 One Stop Centres in 3 regions and 2 Safe Houses and in 2020 there were 13 One Stop Centres in 10 regions.<sup>32</sup> The URT continues to operate a Child-free Helpline whereby in 2019 a total of 3,044 children were attended and by February 2021 a total of 3,763 children have been referred and linked with service providers. The URT is also operating 5 safe houses and 2 children's homes to accommodate children who are victims of violence. Further, Child Protection Case Management Standard Operating Procedures of 2017 for Social Welfare Officers to provide a place of safety, psychological care and support are being applied in all 184 Councils.<sup>33</sup>

45. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the “Baba Bora program” that campaigns for paternal inclusion in child raising was launched in 2017.

#### **134.50, 134.52, 134.53, 134.69**

46. As part of efforts to end violence against persons believed to be practicing witchcraft the National Strategy to Eradicate the Killing of Elderly 2018/2019-2022/2023 was developed. This led to the establishment of 14,416 Older Persons Councils at Village/Mtaa, Ward, District, and Regional Levels which work to ensure the safety and security of older persons.<sup>34</sup>

#### **134.57, 134.58**

47. The National Anti-Trafficking Action Plan of 2018-2021 is operational in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.<sup>35</sup> In Tanzania Mainland, a National Guideline for Establishment and Management of Safe Houses for victims of Trafficking in Persons and Survivors of Violence were developed in 2019 and 6 shelters and safe houses for victims of trafficking established in 5 Regions.<sup>36</sup> Also, Standard Operational Procedures have been prepared to support children who are victims of trafficking and there is a joint action plan with the International Organisation for Migration 2020/2021 to combat trafficking of persons.

48. Perpetrators of trafficking in persons offences are being dealt with as the URT prosecuted 272 perpetrators in 2016, 202 in 2017, 173 in 2018, 30 in 2019 and 179 in 2020.

49. In Tanzania Zanzibar, Safe Houses for child protection have been strengthened as in 2016 there were 187 Children Care Centres which increased to 230 centres in 2020.

**134.58, 134.59, 134.57**

50. The URT has made efforts to prevent cases of sexual abuse of children in the streets, for example the URT implemented a program to identify and reunite children in 6 prevalent regions with their families and communities whereby 5,390 children (3,852 boys and 1,538 girls) were provided basic welfare services, 135 Children (92 boys and 43 girls) were reunited with their families, 821 children (519 boys and 302 girls) were given scholastic materials and 75 children (58 boys and 17 girls) were supported with household economic strengthening services by 2020.

51. Further, a Joint Government and Railway Children Action Plan 2020/2021 developed the National Guideline on Children's Reintegration with Families which was launched in 2020.

52. In Tanzania Zanzibar, One Stop Centres have been established in all District Hospitals and gender and children desks established in all police stations which also address sexual abuse of children.<sup>37</sup>

### **Non-discrimination (134.43, 134.45, 134.46, 137.47, 134.100, 134.36, 134.122)**

53. The Constitution and laws guarantee participation of women in all walks of life, for instance in politics the URT had a female Vice-President from November 2015 until March 2021 when she became the 6<sup>th</sup> President and Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces of the URT. In the 2015 National Election there was 1 female candidate and 1 female running mate candidate for the President of the URT while in the 2020 National Election 2 political parties had female presidential candidates and 5 political parties nominated female running mates for the presidential post of the URT.

54. The Deputy Speaker and Clerk of the National Assembly are women and the National Assembly is constituted at 36.38% women parliamentarians compared to 34.6% in 2015. There is also judicial diversity as women Judges constitute 41% of the Court of Appeal Judges (10 women out of 24 Judges) and 38% of the High Court Judges (31 women out of 85 Judges). There are currently 5 women Regional Commissioners out of 26 which is 19%, there are 43 women District Commissioners out of 139 which is 31% and 55 women District and Municipal Directors out of 184 which is 29%. There are also 12 women Regional Administrative Secretaries out of 26 which is 46% and 36 out of 133 District Administrative Secretaries are women.

55. Women in the Public Service have also been empowered through scholarship programs as from 2015 to February 2020 a total of 742 female public servants received scholarships and in 2019, 66 female Prison Officers and 16 women Police Officers were trained on legal aid and Gender Based Violence (GBV).

56. The Societies Act, Cap. 337 encourages women and elderly societies to be registered to foster their social and economic development. This has resulted in registration of 170 societies between 2017–2020 compared to 152 societies registered between 1955–2016.

57. Gender equality in the public service is progressing whereby by in March 2020 women employees were 225,149 which is 42.7% of 527,281 employees.

58. Women participation in all sectors is encouraged including by establishing a Women Participation Unit in the Ministry of Works and Transport to facilitate women participation and contribution in the construction industry whereby from 2016 to June 2020, the WPU trained 400 women in implementation of roads works activities and projects.<sup>38</sup> Further, women in the meteorological sector are encouraged to reach management and decision-making level and 3 of the 8 members of the Meteorological Board are women.<sup>39</sup>

59. The economic empowerment of women is key in eliminating discrimination against women and children. The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) implements projects aimed at women economic empowerment at households (HHS) level. This includes a national-wide Productive Social Safety Net Programme under the third phase of TASAF. The objective of this programme is to enable poor HHS to increase income and opportunities. By

the year 2019, about 1,118,741 HHs were enrolled, where 5,127,730 (52% female and 48% male) benefited from the programme.<sup>40</sup>

60. The wellbeing of adolescent girls and young women is being promoted through life skills and economic empowerment programs. 8,082 young women were trained on self-awareness, leadership, decision making and goal setting skills by 2020. Also, 1,808 young women benefited from the Youth Development Fund<sup>41</sup> between 2016/2017 to 2019/2020.<sup>42</sup>

61. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the Zanzibar Gender Policy of 2016 was developed which calls for equality and non-discrimination and there are economic empowerment programs for women under the President's Office, Ministry of Economic Empowerment and Investment. The Zanzibar Reproductive Maternal, New Born, Child and Adolescent Reproductive Health Strategic Plan (2019-2023) removes gender gaps in reproductive health and reproductive health and economic empowerment activities are implemented through Gender Policy Strategies. Community awareness is also raised on gender programs and reproductive health. There has also been an increase of youth friendly services to adolescents and male involvement in maternal and child care has increased.

### **Child labour (134.65, 134.66, 134.68)**

62. Child labour is being curtailed as the URT developed a National Strategy on Elimination of Child Labour 2018-2022 to reduce child labour from 29% to 9% by 2022 including a program to eliminate child labour in tobacco plantations in Tabora Region.<sup>43</sup> A comprehensive coordination and collaboration mechanisms is being implemented with a target to increase child labour data and information for informed decision from 24% to 85% by 2022.

63. The Zanzibar National Action Plan on elimination of Child labour of 2009-2015 was implemented<sup>44</sup> and the Labour Commission monitors child labour every six months resulting in 100 children being withdrawn from the labour market in 2020.

#### **134.67**

64. Labour laws prohibiting child labour are being enforced as Labour Officers have been issuing Compliance Orders in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Institutions Act, Cap 300 and the Law of the Child Act, Cap.13 and compounding offences for non-compliance. Work permits for foreign investors are cancelled for those who employ children as prohibited by the Employment and Labour Relations Act Cap 366.<sup>45</sup> An application is filed in Court for the executions of Orders<sup>46</sup> for employers who fail to comply with the orders of the Labour Officers and criminal proceedings are instituted.<sup>47</sup> A person found guilty may be subjected to either, imprisonment, fine or both. Labour Inspection Tools have also been improved to include a section on inquiries of child labour in different areas including mines, factories and plantations.

65. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the community is trained on child labour protection and in 2020 awareness was raised to 600 children involved in sea weed farming, 250 children dealing with stones sales and 15 Children in cloves farming.<sup>48</sup>

### **Persons with disability (134.119)**

66. The URT has adopted legislative measures in favour of Persons with Disability (PWDs), for example the Local Government Finance Act, Cap. 290 was amended to stipulate that out of 10% of Council revenue 2% be directed to economic empowerment programs for PWDs in their respective areas. Further, the National Elections Act, Cap 343 gives priority to voters incapacitated by blindness or any other physical disability to be assisted by a person of their own choice in recording their vote.<sup>49</sup> The Legal Aid Act, No. 1 of 2017 which among other things mentions PWDs as one of the target groups, provides for representation of PWDs in the Legal Aid Advisory Board<sup>50</sup> and the Legal Aid Regulations of 2018 stipulates that offices of Legal Aid Providers be physically accessible by PWDs.<sup>51</sup>

67. There has been continued focus on issues affecting PWDs by implementing different policies and programs to empower PWDs over the reporting period which include:

(a) Provision of 2% of the proceeds from the local revenue of each Council for the provision of loans to PW's for economic recovery. The total number of groups that have received the funds is 1150 and the amount disbursed in TZS. 5,660,774,107.81;

(b) Economic Empowerment of PWDs through the Tanzania Social Development Fund (TASAF). A total of 176,035 Poor Households of PWDs have benefited from this fund;

(c) Provision of Vocational Education Training in Colleges of PWDs where a total of 376 students received training;

(d) Preparation of a Guide for the operation of the National Fund for Persons with Disability with a budget allocated of TZS. 202,300,000; and

(e) Capacity building through skills development programs including apprenticeship and entrepreneurship.

68. The Persons with Disabilities Act No. 9 of 2010 and the Zanzibar Persons with Disability (Rights and Privileges) Act No.9 of 2006 are both under reviewed. The intention is to harmonise these laws with other legislation such as in the areas of employment,<sup>52</sup> access to public services<sup>53</sup> and when receiving evidence from vulnerable or intimidated witnesses including children and PWDs.<sup>54</sup>

**137.72, 134.74, 134.76, 134.79, 134.87, 136.22, 134.56, 137.65, 134.81**

69. The URT provides structural support to persons with disabilities by registering Disabled Peoples' Organisations (DPOs), Societies and NGOs established to support Persons with Albinism (PWAs). The URT developed a Joint Guideline on Coordination of NGOs in 2020 where each sector has been directed to corporate with NGOs in consideration of their roles and duties. The URT also provides support by including PWAs in developing National policies and plans.

70. The Government coordinates annual commemoration of national events as platforms for sensitisation on the rights of PWAs. These include International Disability Day on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, International Albinism Awareness Day on 13 June and Human Rights Day on 10<sup>th</sup> December to raise public awareness on the dignity and capability of PWAs. They are celebrated at National, Regional and District Levels of the Country, thereby ensuring that awareness on the rights of PWAs is broad and reaches as many people and communities. Further, Security and Safety Committees for Persons with Albinism have been established from local to regional level to oversee the security, safety and provision of support to PWAs.

71. The Government collaborates with other stakeholders to supply sun screen lotions which are ordered by Councils for PWAs in their constituency and provides cancer, and pre-cancer treatment at no cost. The Skin Cancer Prevention Programme (SCPP), founded by the Government in collaboration with Standing Voice (SV) and the Regional Dermatology Training Centre (RDTc), provides dermatological healthcare to 6,499 PWAs whereby 3,341 patients receive full clinical service for skin cancer screening, sun protection education, cry therapy treatment, minor surgery and referrals to Government hospitals for major surgery. The URT has continued to provide sunscreen lotions to PWAs in all District hospitals in the country and has continued to provide clinical equipment for PWAs.

72. The URT also reviewed taxes with the aim of making necessary products for PWAs such as low vision assistive devices, dermatological products and sunscreens available at little to no cost.

73. In Tanzania Zanzibar, an Albinism Clinic was established at the Mnazi Moja Hospital in 2020. Also, Shehia Committees were established with the objective of creating awareness on disability issues at the grass root level.

**137.72, 134.82, 134.83, 134.84, 134.83, 137.65**

74. The URT continues to prioritize investigation and prosecution of cases where PWAs are victims.<sup>55</sup> In 2006 there were 68 incidences of attacks and killings of PWAs which were reported in police stations and this reduced to 3 reported incidences in 2017. All forms of violence against PWAs are criminalized and perpetrators have been charged with criminal offences including murder, attempted murder, assault, causing bodily harm, trafficking and kidnapping. All perpetrators are arrested and prosecuted and by 2020, 32 cases had been prosecuted with 11 in the Resident Magistrates Court, 17 in the High Court and 4 at the Court of Appeal. The same administrative and legal measures have been geared towards protecting vulnerable groups as it has been explained across the report.

**134.75, 134.77**

75. Children with albinism who were being kept in temporary housing shelters for their safety have all been returned to their families and communities and the shelters have reverted to their original purpose. This is a reflection of how the attacks and killings of PWAs was strategically addressed by the URT to the extent that security and safety of persons and children with albinism has been restored.

**134.73**

76. The URT has made efforts to increase PWAs in decision making and high positions such as appointment to ambassadorial positions.<sup>56</sup>

**134.78, 134.85, 134.86, 134.87, 136.22**

77. The Government, the CHRAGG, DPOs and CSOs have ongoing advocacy campaigns which incorporate religious, traditional, other influential leaders and policy makers to promote positive norms of PWAs. The URT also prohibits unlicensed traditional healers from practicing as a measure to protect PWAs.

**136.23**

78. The URT hosted a successful Mission Visit by the Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of Human Rights by Persons with Albinism, Ms. Ikponwosa Ero from 18 to 28 July 2017.<sup>57</sup>

**Prisons (134.89, 134.90)**

79. The URT continues to take initiatives to reduce congestion of inmates in prison and to promote good living conditions. Two (2) prisons facilities have been constructed and 20 have been rehabilitated over the reporting period. Also, between September 2016 and April 2021, a total of 48,820 inmates were released through presidential pardons, 5,608 through parole and 4,262 awarded community service sentences.

80. Inmates continue to have access to education and 3 inmates have graduated with a first degree in law and 1 inmate is pursuing a PhD over the reporting period. Furthermore, 80% of convicts participate in various economic, social and recreational activities.<sup>58</sup> There are health facilities in all prisons and one General Prison Hospital has been built in Ukonga Prison in the Region of Dar es Salaam and medical officers recruited.

81. In Tanzania Zanzibar, 5 correctional centres have been refurbished and 1 facility for children constructed.<sup>59</sup> TVs and Radios for inmates have been purchased, dormitories established instead of cells, provision of reproductive health services for women, strengthening of the complaints mechanism in prison settings and expansion of the rehabilitation programs including the Prison Education Program (PEP).

## **Access to justice (134.91, 134.88, 134.93)**

82. As part of the URT's efforts to enhance access to justice, the Legal Aid Act Cap. 21 was enacted in 2017 and the Legal Aid Regulations, 2018 developed with the objective of assisting indigents to access justice. Implementation of the Act has led to establishment the Office of the Registrar of Legal Aid Providers at National level and appointment of 209 Assistant Registrars in all Districts. The Government coordinates Legal Aid Providers (LAPs) to provide legal aid through a system that involves their training, monitoring and evaluation to ensure quality of legal aid services<sup>60</sup> and there are currently 600 LAPs.<sup>61</sup> Legal Aid has also been provided in detention facilities in Police Stations and Prisons from 2017 to 2020 where 872 women and 10,352 men received legal aid. Also, juvenile detention centres were visited and 11,524 children received legal aid.<sup>62</sup>

83. In 2018, the URT underwent institutional reforms by restructuring the Office of the Attorney General<sup>63</sup> and establishing the National Prosecutions Service (NPS)<sup>64</sup> and the Office of the Solicitor General<sup>65</sup>, the objective being to develop specialization and efficiency in the three offices and maintain the independence of the NPS.

84. Expedition of cases was addressed through introduction of Plea bargaining,<sup>66</sup> video conferencing, and the Civil Procedure Code Cap. 33 was amended<sup>67</sup> permitting the Court to forego technicalities and proceed to determine cases on merits. In order to further enhance dispensation of justice through alternative dispute resolution, the Arbitration Act, Cap 15 was passed on 14th February, 2020<sup>68</sup> and the Registrar of Arbitrators, Negotiators, Mediators and Reconciliators has been appointed.<sup>69</sup> The pecuniary jurisdiction of Primary and District Courts has been extended to enable adjudication of cases to these Courts which prior were instituted in the High Court hence, a reduction of costs and time.<sup>70</sup>

85. Integrated Justice Centres (IJC) have been established to facilitate smooth operations and provision of standard Court services in 6 zones. The IJC provide legal services in one geographic location or building to enable users to receive quality justice services.

86. In enhancing the rights of children in contact with the law, the URT implemented the First Child Justice Strategy 2013-2017 and is implementing the second Child Justice: Five Year Strategy for Progressive Reform 2020/21–2024/25.<sup>71</sup> The Chief Justice's Circular No. 2 of 2018 on the Protection of identities of Children before the Court was promulgated and The Juvenile Court Rules of 2019 (GN 154/2019) was enacted to facilitate access to justice and right to fair trial for the child. In 2020 Resident Magistrates Courts and District Courts were designated as Juveniles Courts and there are currently 148 Juveniles Courts across the Country.<sup>72</sup>

87. Tanzania Zanzibar established the Legal Aid Policy of 2017 and the Legal Aid Act of 2018 and passed the Legal Aid Regulations in 2019. In 2020, the Legal Aid Act was translated into a simple version, Guidelines for registration of Legal Aid Providers and a Code of Conduct for Legal Aid Providers were developed, a Legal Aid baseline assessment was conducted and an Annual Legal Aid Report published.

88. Human resources in the administration of justice improved as the number of Judges and Magistrates increased from 6 in 2016 to 9 in 2020 and institutional measures to address child justice was considered with the construction of a special Children's Court in 2017.

### **134.92**

89. Human and material resources to further enhance access to justice includes the Government's collaboration with CSOs and training 2,746 Paralegals in wards across the country and registering a total of 620 Paralegals to provide legal aid in rural areas. In 2018, the Judiciary piloted Mobile Courts in 2 Regions<sup>73</sup> and by 2020 861 cases were disposed through mobile Court services as part of increasing the geographical outreach of justice.

90. Virtual Courts are also being utilised to extend judicial services. Currently, all High Court Registries are equipped with video conference facilities<sup>74</sup> and a total of 14,641 cases were disposed through virtual courts. There are also 948 Court buildings across the country and 40 new modern Court buildings were constructed from 2016 to 2020. Primary Courts

are in 799 Councils while District Courts are in 118 Districts. Resident Magistrates Courts are in 31 Regions and 22 High Court Divisions have been established across the country.<sup>75</sup>

91. In Tanzania Zanzibar, there are 259 LAPs and 13 television and radio programs on legal aid have been aired. There are also 136 registered Paralegals.<sup>76</sup>

#### **134.94**

92. In Tanzania Zanzibar, juvenile Courts increased as in 2016 there were 3 children's Courts and the establishment of 1 children's Court, in 2017 increased the number to 4.<sup>77</sup> Further the Zanzibar Prison Strategic Plan of 2016-2021 is being implemented to improve prison conditions.

#### **134.95**

93. The URT investigates promptly all attacks against journalists through the justice system which has been constructed to accommodate all complainants and victims without discrimination.

### **Freedom of expression and the right to information (134.96)**

94. In the URT Claims of interference with freedom of expression are addressed through judicial processes or administrative complaints. A total of 6 cases have been filed in the High Court and the East Africa Court of Justice concerning provisions of media laws and regulations.

95. The Government also entered into dialogue with media practitioners and amended some legislation<sup>78</sup> in order to ensure freedom of expression and right to information are promoted and protected. There is also non-interference in media business as evident from media plurality, in 2020 there were 250 Newspapers, 44 television stations, 198 radio stations, 440 online TV stations, 23 online radios and 120 blogs.

96. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the Zanzibar Broadcasting Policy of 2016 ensures freedom of expression and right to information. There are also a number of media organization operating including WAHAMAZA, Zanzibar Press Club, Pemba Press Club, ODEYJO and TAMWA.

### **Freedom of assembly and association (134.97, 134.98)**

97. Freedom of Assembly and Association which is a Constitutional right in the URT is being promoted as political parties are allowed to conduct public meetings and processions in compliance with the applicable laws, regulations and procedures.

98. In 2019 the Societies Act, Cap. 337 was amended through Act No. 3 of 2019 to provide room for every individual to associate freely and the Registrar of Societies provides awareness and education to the public on registration and management of societies. The amendment also provides a clear definition of Societies.

99. In 2020, a total of 252 Civil Society Organization were accredited by NEC to provide voter education in the whole country with 245 in Tanzania Mainland and 7 in Tanzania Zanzibar. Moreover, in the 2020 General Election, NEC extended invitation to local and international observers to apply for Election Observation whereby 114 applications were received.

100. The law requires CSOs to conduct their business with transparency and accountability for funds received from donors, to meet the intended objectives and beneficiaries. The URT has created an enabling environment for them to conduct their activities and the number of registered NGOs has increased from 8,047 in 2015 to 10,745 by September 2020.

101. A safe and enabling environment for all political parties guaranteed in Tanzania Zanzibar through the Zanzibar Electoral Commission Office, Act No. 1 of 2017 and

amendment of the Political Parties Act in 2018 which provides for the rights of political parties to participate in elections. This was compounded with the development of Code of Ethics for political parties in 2020.

#### **134.99**

102. ZEC is at the forefront of ensuring the universal rights of Zanzibaris to elect their President and Members of House of Representatives through free and fair elections by taking normative and administrative measures as referred to in paragraphs 20, 22, 23, 97, 99 and 101.

#### **Land rights (134.102)**

103. The URT improved service delivery in order to clarify land rights with the formation of the National Land Advisory Council,<sup>79</sup> introduction of electronic systems for paying land related bills and speeding-up land disputes resolutions. The Government also formed a committee involving eight sector Ministries to address 975 villages with land disputes.

104. Strategic interventions were developed including rolling-out of Integrated Land Management Information System to provide land services and increase awareness creation to the public on land policies, laws and regulations.<sup>80</sup>

105. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the Commission for Lands was established and a review of the Land Tenure Act No. 6 of 2018 on awarding compensation of land led to strengthening management of land. This included increased land surveys (1,612 surveyed) provision of land lease (447 lease granted) and mapping preparation (619 mapping conducted). There was also an increase in urban and rural development from 2016 to 2020 as 5 towns were developed and 4 open spaces upgraded.

106. In order to expedite adjudication of land disputes, Magistrates in Land Tribunals were increased from 5 in 2016 to 6 in 2020, Courts handing land disputes increased from 1 in 2016 to 4 in 2020 and 832 land disputes were resolved by 2020.

#### **134.103**

107. The Land Policy of Tanzania, 1995 is being reviewed to address issues of inequality in the land tenure system between women and men, access to land without discrimination and limitations which are imposed by customs and cultural practices.

108. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the Land Policy of 2018 was developed which includes a policy strategy on gender and vulnerable groups.

#### **Education (134.38, 134.103, 134.117, 134.109, 134.112, 134.113, 134.114, 134.116)**

109. The URT is implementing a fee free education policy for all children at the level of primary and secondary education and allocates TZS 24 billion (USD10.3 million) monthly towards this spending a total of TZS 945,987 billion from 2016 to August, 2019. This investment has increased students enrolled in public primary schools from 8,342,284 in 2016 to 10,460,785 in 2020 and students enrolled in public secondary school from 1,469,589 in 2016 to 2,172,257 in 2020.<sup>81</sup>

110. The URT is also implementing the Secondary Education Quality Improvement Program (SEQUIP) with the objective of empowering girls through secondary education and life skills and reducing barriers to girls' education by facilitating access to secondary schools.<sup>82</sup>

111. Teaching and learning environments were improved at the technical and vocation education level through rehabilitation of training equipment in 40 training colleges, equipping Arusha Technical College with new teaching and learning equipment, and construction and rehabilitation of 10 vocational Centers capable of enrolling 5,000 students.

Teaching and learning environment in higher education was also enhanced by awarding loans to higher learning students from TZS341 Billion in 2016 to TZS450 Billion in 2020.

112. Tanzania Zanzibar also implements the fee free education policy and implemented the Zanzibar education Development Plan of 2017-2018. Special schools for girls have been established which increased from 1 in 2016 to 3 in 2020 and 22 Science Hubs to encourage the girl child to pursue sciences were established between 2019–2020.<sup>83</sup> There are also school feeding programs and 2 online education platforms were established by 2020.

#### **134.111**

113. Water and sanitation facilities in schools have been improved as 6,629 toilets were constructed between 2015 and 2020. In Tanzania Zanzibar, 247 wash facilities were built by 2020 and there is ongoing construction of toilets in schools. Also, an assessment of School Water Sanitation and Hygiene (SWASCH) was conducted in Tanzania Zanzibar in 2018.

#### **134.115, 134.110**

114. The URT has continued to invest in the education sector to enhance education for all by improving teaching and learning environment in basic education and secondary education level. 2,898 class rooms 6,629 toilets, 535 hostels, 61 teachers house, 76 assembly halls and 16 administration blocks have been constructed between 2015 and 2020. 65 old secondary schools and 17 Teachers Colleges have been rehabilitated. Also, 1,696 schools have been equipped with laboratory apparatuses for physics, chemistry and biology subjects.

115. There were 17,174 primary schools in 2016 (16,109 public and 1,065 private) and 18,152 schools in 2020 (16,406 public and 1,746 private). There were 4,759 secondary schools in 2016 (3,614 public and 1,145 private) and 5,143 schools in 2020 (3,863 public and 1,280 private).

116. Tanzania Zanzibar has also established a centre for vocational training, built community schools<sup>84</sup> and constructed 8 new schools in remote and high population areas by 2020.

#### **134.118, 134.120**

117. The URT continues to implement the Inclusive Education Strategy (2012–2017 and 2018–2021). One new secondary school for special needs children capable of accommodating 640 students was constructed<sup>85</sup> and teaching and learning tools for students with special needs including braille prints, speech trainers, audio meters and white canes purchased.<sup>86</sup>

118. In Tanzania Zanzibar, schools for special needs have been strengthened and there has been supply of assistive devices and braille machines to the State University of Zanzibar. Two programs targeting children with disabilities have been developed for schools which accept children with special needs and require teachers and tools to teach children with disabilities.<sup>87</sup> Also, inclusive education programs at the certificate and diploma level have been developed.

### **Safe and clean drinking water (134.104, 134.105)**

119. The number of people accessing clean and safe potable water in rural areas increased from 47% in 2015 to 70.1% in 2020 and increased in urban areas from 74% in 2015 to 84 % in 2020. 1,423 water projects were implemented from 2015 to 2019 with 1,268 projects in rural areas and 155 in urban areas.<sup>88</sup>

120. The Urban Water and Sanitation Authorities connected the sewerage network and sewage disposal using special vehicles to transport waste material to treatment dams by March 2020, and the sewerage service target of 30% was met by October 2020.<sup>89</sup> Further,

1384 charcoal dams and 103 bore holes were rehabilitated by 2020 to increase sanitation by reducing diseases that are transmitted from animals to human beings through water sharing.<sup>90</sup>

121. The Zanzibar Utility Regulatory Authority (ZURA) was established in 2016 mandated to ensure access to clean and safe potable water. Water production has increased from m3/a 55,406,606 in 2016 to 66, 749,415,608 m3/a in 2020. Also, 64 wells and 7 water tanks were constructed by 2020.<sup>91</sup>

### **Social welfare system (134.106)**

122. Tanzania advocates for foster care and adoption services for vulnerable children through family-based care and discourages institution care. In 2016/17, 57 children were placed under foster care and 37 children in 2019/20. In 2016/17, 21 children were adopted and 24 in 2019/20. The Fit Person Schemes was established where homeless children are placed under the care of a Fit Person identified by the Local Government Authorities. The scheme is operational in 4 regions.<sup>92</sup>

123. There has also been awareness-raising on positive parenting skills in the community guided by the Parenting Training Manual of 2017 and the National Parenting Guideline of 2020.<sup>93</sup>

124. In Tanzania Zanzibar, there has been establishment of children protection units and strengthening of safe houses for children protection. A toll-free number 116 to report gender-based violence was operationalised, and Children's Councils were established in each Shehia of each District. The one stop centers in District Hospitals and the Gender and Children Desks at Police stations also advise on the social welfare of the victim and complainants.

### **137.69, 137.46**

125. As part of efforts to widen the social welfare system the URT prepared Guidelines for Diagnosis and Care for Vulnerable Children (2019) together with Guidelines for the Establishment and Operation of Elderly Homes (2019) and continued to provide training for social welfare officers on the identification of trustworthy people in 40 councils aimed at enhancing the protection and safety of children at risk. The training enabled the identification of 295 trustees and 527 children were placed under the care of trustworthy persons. Moreover, the URT continued to provide basic necessities (food, clothing, shelter and health care) where 349 elderly people (149 men and 200 women) received such services in 13 nursing homes; and set up child segregation programs. In the period 2015/16 to 2020 TZS 2,579,386,570 has been spent.

126. With regard to measures to promote affordable housing, in 2016 the URT took measures by preparing base maps for selected areas to expedite land surveying, mapping and land use planning; creating an enabling environment to have access to decent and affordable housing as owners and tenants; and continued awareness raising to the public on the land policies, laws and regulations.<sup>94</sup>

127. Further, public awareness on mortgage and unit/co-ownership property arrangement was conducted. A total of four (4) housing cooperatives were identified, information on Housing Cooperatives has been updated such as types of houses constructed, sources of income and the locations Guideline of establishment and Management of Housing Cooperatives Societies in the country was prepared. A draft document on Housing Standards and Guidelines was prepared; and low-cost housing technology including interlocking bricks machines were disseminated to the public including small builders' groups.

128. Tanzania Zanzibar implements the Elder Persons Affairs Act No. 2 of 2020. The act was operationalised with the establishment of 2 Residential Care Home for older person. In 2016, 125 elderly persons were being cared for and in 2020 126 elderly persons were being cared for in the Residential Care Homes.

## **Health (134.105)**

129. In order to ensure access to healthcare, from the period 2016/17 to 2019/20, the budget allocation for Health sector programs and activities increased by 13% whereby released and actual expenditure increased by average 35% per annum.<sup>95</sup>

130. This increased access to health care country-wide as the number of health facilities increased from 7,680 in 2016, to 8,458 in 2020 equivalent to 10.1 percent increase. Hospitals increased from 263 in 2016 to 369 in 2020, health centres increased from 758 in 2016 to 926 in 2020 and dispensaries increased from 6,658 in 2016 to 7, 163 in 2020. The figures include increase of council hospitals from 77 in the year 2015 to 147 in the year 2020.<sup>96</sup> There has also been construction of 8 referral hospitals<sup>97</sup> and rehabilitation of 23 referral hospitals.<sup>98</sup> The number of hospitals which offer super specialist health services also increased from 5 in the year 2015 to 9 in the year 2020.<sup>99</sup>

131. Super specialist services have improved at Muhimbili National Referral Hospital with kidney transplant services, at MOI Institute with surgery services at Jakaya Kikwete Heart Institute (JKCI) with open heart surgery and at Benjamin Mkapa Hospital with kidney plant services.<sup>100</sup>

132. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the number of health facilities increased from 158 in 2016 to 167 in 2020. The Doctor population ratio was 1:6,272 in 2017 and improved to 1:4,445 in 2020.<sup>101</sup> The nurse population ratio reached 1:1,258 in 2020 compared to 1:1,324 in 2016. There has also been an increase in health personnel recruited from 662 in 2016 to 785 in 2020. The number of specialists such as gynecologists, cardiologists, ophthalmologists and radiologists also increased and the percentage of facilities with stock out of essential medicine reduced from 66% in 2016 to 10% in 2020.<sup>102</sup>

### **134.107, 134.108**

133. In regard to reproductive health, maternal mortality reduced from 556 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2016 to 197 per 100,000 live births in 2020. New born deaths reduced from 25 per 1,000 live births in 2016 to 7 per 1,000 live births in 2020. Deaths of children below one year reduced from 43 per 1,000 live births in 2016 to 9 per 1,000 live births in 2020 and deaths of children below five years of age also reduced from 67 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016 to 11 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2020.

134. During 2019/20 81 % of all pregnant women made 4 more visits at antenatal clinics compared to 39% in 2015/16 implying that more pregnant women receive quality care and advice on safe birth control methods. Also, the number of pregnant women giving birth at health care facilities increased from 64% in 2015/16 to 83% in 2019/20. This is due to the improvements made in health service delivery. This has also been achieved through implementation of the National Road Map Strategic Plan to Improve Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child & Adolescent Health in Tanzania (2016-2020). The URT has also committed itself to the Global Strategy for Women's, Children and Adolescents' Health of 2016-2030 guide interventions in One Plan III to ensure nobody is left behind to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

135. Institutional Maternal mortality ratio has also reduced in Tanzania Zanzibar from 277 per 100,000 live births in 2016 to 166 per 100,000 live births in 2019.<sup>103</sup> Newborn mortality has decreased from 73 per 1,000 live births in 2015 to 53 per 1,000 live births in 2020 and child mortality is being addressed by increasing youth friendly services and centers with an increase from 2 centres in 2016 and 8 centres in 2020.<sup>104</sup>

## **Development programs (134.121. 134.124)**

136. The URT has been successfully implementing the development Vision 2025 and met its objective of being a middle-income country 5 years before its target as the World Bank categorised the URT a middle-income economy in July, 2020.

**134.123**

137. The URT through the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) which is mandated to collect the revenue has put in place measures to address tax evasion by publicizing the slogan “*Whenever you sell, issue a receipt, whenever you buy, demand a receipt.*” Tax evasion is also been combated by providing tax payers with knowledge on the tax systems and importance of paying tax, improving policies on business environment for small and medium enterprises, decentralization of taxes to facilitate collection of taxes and reduction of specific taxes to encourage more people to pay tax voluntarily.

138. The tax collection system was also strengthened and measures to increase the revenue collection in the country enhanced.<sup>105</sup> Measures to control public spending led to the increase of average monthly collection from TSZ 850 billion in 2015 to 1.3 trillion in October 2020. In December, 2019 the revenue reached TZS.1.987 which is the highest in the history of monthly revenue collection in the country.<sup>106</sup>

139. Tanzania Zanzibar established the Department of Fiscal and Financial Policy in 2019 that regulates policies relating to tax collection and administration including restrictions on Tax evasion issues. There has also been amendment of tax laws aimed at curbing tax evasion.<sup>107</sup> Further efforts to combat tax evasion include imposition of heavy punishment to tax evaders, tax awareness campaigns, simplification of procedures, strengthening of organization capacity, establishment of electronic systems in tax payer registration, and organizing stakeholders’ forums on tax matters.<sup>108</sup>

**134.125**

140. The URT has been implementing the National Climate Change Strategy of 2012 which provides climate change mitigation measures for each sector. There are also a number of projects focused on climate change impacts<sup>109</sup> including Strategic Support to Tanzania to become Redd Ready by 2022,<sup>110</sup> Sustainable Land Management of Lake Nyasa Catchment, Adapting to Climate Change in Lake Victoria Basin and Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience.<sup>111</sup>

141. The URT has incorporated climate change matters in all school level curriculum including general studies and geography since 2015.<sup>112</sup>

142. In Tanzania Zanzibar, there has been construction of 5 walls as mitigation measure from salt water intrusion to protect residential areas<sup>113</sup> and construction of 2 walls to protect cultivation areas.<sup>114</sup> There is ongoing awareness raising on climate change with 26 TV programs and 90 radio programs aired over the reporting period as well as establishment of environment school clubs.<sup>115</sup>

**134.101**

143. The Ministry of Finance and Planning is in the process of reviewing the National Population Policy of 2006 and its Implementation Strategy to adhere to changes that have been taking place within and globally by assessing population variables as well as socio-economic dynamics and number of challenges that occur during its implementation. The review involves State and non-State actors in order to coordinate and influence other policies, strategies and programs to ensure sustainable development of the people.

144. Currently, the National Population Policy (NPP) 2006 is being implemented by a number of stakeholders and has managed to form a common purpose towards reducing maternal mortality, improving reproductive health services, STIs, HIV/AIDS, empowerment of youth, disabled, elderly and women and employment as well as creating an environment for sustainable development.

**Anti-corruption measures (134.126, 134.127, 134.128)**

145. The URT has been strict on issues of corruption by ensuring finalization of Phase III of the National Anti- Corruption Strategy and Action Plan, 2017-2022 (NACSAP-III) which has been operational since July 2017.<sup>116</sup> NACSAP-III also considers the

Development Vision 2025 and the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) oversees its implementation. The URT is also implementing a program called Building Sustainable Anti- Corruption Action in Tanzania (BSAAT) aimed at tackling corruption at all levels.<sup>117</sup>

146. Other efforts include operations on ghost workers, tax evasion and ghost students from 2016/2017-2018/19 which recovered a total of TZS.167.78 billion. Public expenditure was tracked in 353 development projects<sup>118</sup> between 2016 and 2020 where TZS. 68,547,157,193.2 was tracked. In 2019/2020 the PCCB examined Revenue Collection Systems in the Municipal and District Councils within 20 Regions and advised them on the results.<sup>119</sup> In the year 2019/2020 PCCB recovered a total of TZS. 96,021,886,014.97 through monitoring use of public funds in development projects. The PCCB also performed a study on Sexual corruption in Higher Education Institutions between 2018 and 2020 which hinders personal development.<sup>120</sup>

147. The Zanzibar Integrated Strategy for Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes of 2018 is operational at the National and sectoral level. Efforts to combat corruption by the Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Agency (ZAECA) include establishment of a call centre with a toll-free number in 2018 and establishment of 43 anti-corruption clubs, education on Corruption in all 195 Shehia, airing of 35 TV programs and 148 radio programs and printing of 14,792 Anti-Corruption brochures and journals over the reporting period.<sup>121</sup>

### **134.129**

148. The Judiciary of Tanzania established the High Court Corruption and Economic Crimes Division which became operational on 7<sup>th</sup> July 2017. The Economic and Organised Crime Control (The Corruption and Economic Crimes Division) (Procedure) Rules, 2016 were developed to expedite trial of serious corruption cases within 9 months. 127 cases have been determined and 380 bail applications attended by the end of 2020 marking the disposal rate at 95%.

## **Universal birth registration (136.14, 136.15)**

149. The URT through the Registration Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) waived registration fees for newborns under the Under Five Birth Registration (U5BR) Program<sup>122</sup>. As a result, U5BR increased from 13% in 2016 with a coverage of 3 Regions to 55% in 2020 with a coverage of 18 of 26 Regions in the URT. Registration increased from 139 in 2016 to 7,443 in 2020. U5BR was also enhanced in 2019 by establishing an online platform for registration of Births and Deaths Registrations.

150. In 2017 the civil registration and vital statistics system was reviewed which led to decentralization of the process from Central Government to Local Government Authorities for registration of births and deaths.<sup>123</sup> Registration of under five years in Local Government is by Social Welfare Officers in the Councils supervised by Regional Social Welfare Officers.

151. Public Awareness on the importance of birth registration is through Registration Campaigns during Trade Fairs and National Festivals whereby registration of school children aged between age 7 to 17 takes place.<sup>124</sup> Awareness raising is also through social media, print publications, radio and TV programs.

152. Tanzania Zanzibar enacted the Birth Registration Act of 2018 which enhanced the civil registration and vital statistics system. District Registration Offices were established in 11 Districts by 2020 and there is ongoing public awareness on the importance of birth registration through outreach programs, TV and radio programs with four outreach programs in 2020.

## IV. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints

### Achievements and best practices

153. The URT has recorded significant achievements during the reporting period:

- (a) The URT has leaped from a poor country to the lower bracket of the middle income country in 2020.
- (b) The URT has remained a politically stable, peaceful and secure country.
- (c) The URT successfully implemented the first National Human Rights Action Plan, 2013-2017 which contributed to the adherence of human and peoples' rights by different stakeholders and further led to the mainstreaming of human rights in different policies, legislation and development programs.
- (d) The URT presented its Voluntary National Review on SDGs No.4, 8,10,13,16 and 17 in July, 2019 to the United Nations General Assembly<sup>125</sup> and continues to do so in other areas.
- (e) In the realization of the right to development, the URT embarked on an industrialisation agenda which led to the establishment of 8,477 industries with 2 large scale, 460 medium, 3,406 small and 4,410 very small industries. This increased the total number of industries from 52,633 in 2015 to 61,110 in 2020 thereby addressing issues related to employment.
- (f) In 2020, the URT was the leading country in Africa in achieving rural electrification at 74% coverage.
- (g) The URT with its *bona fide* partners continued to implement a legal framework for the protection and effective utilization of natural wealth and natural resources. This was made possible through enactment of the Natural Wealth and Resources (Permanent Sovereignty) Act, Cap. 449 that implements the Constitution of URT as well as the General Assembly Resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on Permanent Sovereignty over natural resources.
- (h) The URT has embarked on improving its transportation infrastructure with construction of a Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) which will network across the country, by reviving its national aviation carrier with the purchase of 8 new aircrafts and 4 radars and by building 37,000KM of tarmac roads as part of efforts to facilitate the realisation of socio-economic rights.
- (i) The URT continued to address electrification through the Rural Energy Agency (REA) and construction of the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Station that will enable the country to generate electricity cheaply for domestic and industrial use.

### Challenges and constraints

154. Success usually goes with challenges and obstacles, which the URT continue to address in collaboration with national, regional and international partners:

- (a) The concept of rights and duties and the balance thereof continues to be work in progress across the Tanzanian society. Some people think of more rights without appreciating that they equally have duties towards each other, their nation, region and the international community. This therefore, is public education and awareness continuous work.
- (b) The country has just graduated to a lower middle income country in 2020. A lot still needs to be done to enable it to graduate to a higher bracket in the middle income thresholds and thus gradually progress towards the attainment of the national development agenda Vision 2025, Africa Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 which carry with them the human and peoples' rights discourse. This again, is work in progress.

(c) There is under-utilisation of ICT in rural areas that may hinder realization of socio-economic development for its citizens. This also is work in progress as the URT continues to implement different projects in that regard.

## V. Key national priorities

- Completion and implementation of a second National Human Rights Action Plan.
- Submission of State Party Reports to the relevant committees.
- Increased provision and coverage of legal aid and access to justice.
- Translation of existing laws and regulations from English to Swahili.
- Effective use of technology in the promotion of the right to development.
- Embark on a National campaign for promotion of rights and duties agenda.
- Implement the Third National Five Year Development Plan in line with the Development Vision 2025, the SDGs 2030 and the Africa Agenda 2063 in respect of human and peoples' rights.

## VI. Expectations of the State concerned in terms of capacity-building and requests, for technical assistance and support received

155. The State shall continue to engage with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN Institutions, Development Partners, Financial Institutions, International Organisations, local and international NGOs for technical assistance and support in capacity building in human and peoples' rights matters to achieve its key national priorities in the promotion and protection of human rights.

### *Notes*

<sup>1</sup> Note that the URT ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 1st June 1991 and the Rome Statute on 20th August 2002.

<sup>2</sup> Legislation enacted and amended in Tanzania Mainland is attached as **Annexure-1** and legislation enacted amended in Zanzibar is attached as **Annexure-2**.

<sup>3</sup> Section 44 of Cap. 21.

<sup>4</sup> Section 1 of the Schedule to Cap. 21.

<sup>5</sup> Section 6A (2) of Cap. 258.

<sup>6</sup> The Penal Code, Cap. 16 was amended by the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act No 2 of 2016 whereby Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) of a person above 18 years is prosecuted as an offence of grievous bodily harm and The Evidence Act, Cap. 6 was amended to require a child of a tender age to testify without making an oath or affirmation but before giving such evidence.

<sup>7</sup> Section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No. 7 of 2018 through Misc. Amendment Act, No. 1 of 2021.

<sup>8</sup> A chart depicting increase in the budget allocation for the CHRAGG is attached as **Annexure-3**.

<sup>9</sup> Article 130 (2) of the Constitution of the URT, 1977 provides that the CHRAGG shall be an autonomous department and shall not be bound to comply with directive or orders of any person or any department of government, or any opinion of any political party or of any public or private sector institution.

<sup>10</sup> Section 14 (1) stipulates that except as provided by the Constitution, the Commission shall be an independent department and the Commissioners shall not, in the performance of their functions, be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority.

<sup>11</sup> CHRAGG headquarters is in Dodoma and branch offices are in Zanzibar, Mwanza, Lindi and Dar es salaam.

<sup>12</sup> Complaints can be raised under Section 40 of the National Election Act, Cap. 343 and Section 42(8) of the Local Government Election Act, Cap. 292. Candidates who were aggrieved by the decision of the Returning Officer were allowed to lodge appeals to the Commission for redress.

<sup>13</sup> Section 57 of Cap. 343.

- <sup>14</sup> The early voting system considers segments of the society which would be otherwise unable to vote on the designated day such as the police and persons involved in the voting process itself.
- <sup>15</sup> This was done through the Establishment of the Zanzibar Electoral Commission Office Act, No.1 of 2017.
- <sup>16</sup> Achievements of the NHRAP include mainstreaming the NHRAP into Action Plans of all MDAs, LGAs, CSOs and Trade Unions. The NHRAP enhanced human rights knowledge to the public through human rights education and training whereby 2,249 people including public servants and representative of CSOs were trained on human rights approaches. Public servants trained were from MDAs, LGAs, the Judiciary-Magistrates, secondary school teachers and tutors. 19,230 copies of the NHRAP were disseminated to the general public and the NHRAP led to incorporation of human right education in primary and secondary school curriculum and established 254 Human Rights Clubs in secondary schools.
- <sup>17</sup> The EU supported aspects of Business and Human Rights and Prisons Visits.
- <sup>18</sup> These included SOMO and Dignity.
- <sup>19</sup> The module is being taught in all police courses including basic recruitment, leadership, on-job training, and other special training sessions.
- <sup>20</sup> This was funded by the Government, the Red Cross and Cornel University.
- <sup>21</sup> The relief aid included 22 tons of rice, 200 tons of maize and 16 tons of drugs.
- <sup>22</sup> These are MINUSCA, MONUSCO, UNAMID, UNFIL, UNISFA and UNMISS.
- <sup>23</sup> These include UN Missions in Darfur, the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Seychelles and Liberia.
- <sup>24</sup> The Government has also been reviewing the Women and Gender Development Policy (2000), the National Ageing Policy (2003), the Nation Cultural Policy (1997), the National Sports Policy (1995), the Youth Development Policy (1996) and the National Investment Policy (1996) which will be aligned with the SDGs.
- <sup>25</sup> Tanzania also began preparing the National Adaptation Plan which intends to achieve SDG.13 on climate change.
- <sup>26</sup> SDG.1 (No poverty), SDG.2 (Zero hunger), SDG.3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG.4 (quality education) and SDG.13 (climate change).
- <sup>27</sup> This will improve natural resource management and livelihoods of lake Nyasa community through sustainable land management systems.
- <sup>28</sup> This activity was supported by UNICEF, UN WOMEN, UNFPA, TCRF and WILDAF.
- <sup>29</sup> The Government launched National Campaigns in 2019 to create awareness on women and children protection namely “Twende Pamoja”, “Ukatili Tanzania Sasa Basi” and “Kampeni ya Kutokomeza Mimba na Ndoa za Utotoni.”
- <sup>30</sup> These programs are Funded by the Government. UN Agencies and C SO's.
- <sup>31</sup> These activities are supported by UN Agencies and UNICEF.
- <sup>32</sup> These activities were supported by UNICEF, UN WOMEN and UNFPA.
- <sup>33</sup> This activity was funded by UNICEF.
- <sup>34</sup> These activities were funded by the Government and Help Age International.
- <sup>35</sup> The Committee on Anti-Human Trafficking has been established where Police Personnel are trained on handling human trafficking issues, sensitization on human trafficking in school clubs and mass media. Focal person at the National level work with INTERPOL to coordinate the investigation of all matters on trafficking of human being.
- <sup>36</sup> Regions of Arusha (1), Dar es Salaam (1), Mwanza (1), Kigoma (1), and Mara (2.).
- <sup>37</sup> This activity has been supported by Action Aid.
- <sup>38</sup> The involvements of women in road works in Tanzania play a great role in achieving a coherent vision for economic development and poverty alleviation as well as to; increase gender balance in women participation and contribution in the Construction Industry, increase income and reduce family dependency; and honour the Beijing Protocol.
- <sup>39</sup> The Director General of the Tanzania Meteorological Authority is woman and permanent representative of the URT to the United Nation's World Meteorological Organisation. The Meteorological Management also has a Gender Committee which advises management on gender issues.
- <sup>40</sup> Statistics on Women Economic Empowerment is attached as **Annexure-4**.
- <sup>41</sup> This is under the Prime Minister's Office.
- <sup>42</sup> A total of 3,306,274,000TZS was disbursed to 915 youth economic groups consisting of 2,203 young male and 1,808 young female. Through this program 100 adolescent girls in Kaliua and Uyui Districts in Tabora Region have been facilitating to establish economic groups. Currently there are 10 groups already established and each group has received 2,000,000 TZS as a start-up capital. In addition to that, with young mother's program the project will be replicated in other districts in Tabora Region which have high teenage pregnancy prevalence.

- <sup>43</sup> These activities were funded by ILO and Japan Tobacco International.
- <sup>44</sup> It is being reviewed with the intention of developing a subsequent Action Plan.
- <sup>45</sup> Section 5.
- <sup>46</sup> Through prescribed Form No. ccc 10 made under Order 21 rule 11 of the Civil Procedure Code, Cap. 33.
- <sup>47</sup> Under sections 78(4), 80(3) and 83(3), of the Employment and Labour Relations Act which creates criminal offences for contravening with the specified provisions.
- <sup>48</sup> This was Supported by UNFPA and the Government Budget Fund.
- <sup>49</sup> Section 61(3)(b).
- <sup>50</sup> Schedule 1(1)(g).
- <sup>51</sup> Section 5(6)(g).
- <sup>52</sup> Sect. 88 (1)–(5) of the Employment Act No. 11/2005.
- <sup>53</sup> Sect. 101 (1) and (2) of Public Service Act No.2/2011 on access of the services in the buildings to the persons with disability.
- <sup>54</sup> Sect 134 (1) and (2) and 135 of the Evidence Act no.9/2016.
- <sup>55</sup> The Police Force has formed a Multi-Agency Task Force which is composed of prosecutors and investigators in order to fast track investigation of cases. In combating incidences against persons with albinisms police use both proactive and reactive measures. The trial of these cases is prioritised through special sessions and completed within few days from commencement of hearing.
- <sup>56</sup> H.E Ambassador Dr. Abdallah Possi serving in Germany is a PWA and his brother Dr. Ally Possi also a PWA is a Deputy Permanent Secretary. There are affirmative measures for PWAs to become Members of the Parliament through the special seats window and PWAs serve as Directors, constitute Boards of Trustees and the National Council of Persons with Disabilities.
- <sup>57</sup> During her visit, the Government facilitated a number of meetings at the level of Ministers, Speaker of the Parliament and other senior Government officials. The facilitation of her visit is a clear testimony of the commitment of Tanzania commitment to cooperating with the special mechanisms in the promotion and protection of human rights, specifically the rights of PWAs.
- <sup>58</sup> These include agriculture and small-scale industries such as shoe making industry, soap industry, handicraft industry and furniture making industry in prison areas. Also participating in spiritual services, playing games and sports particularly playing football and draft.
- <sup>59</sup> The Correctional Centres are at Kinumoshi, Hanyegwa Mchana, Kengeja, Tungamaa) and the Children Facility is at Hanyegwa Mchana.
- <sup>60</sup> In 2020 during Legal Aid Week 529,079 women and 412,436 children were educated on various laws including land laws, GBV, matters of inheritance and succession. Thus a total of 941,315 beneficiaries.
- <sup>61</sup> 1. The Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs (MOCLA) signed an MOU with the Prisons on Access to Legal Aid Guidelines which has led to establishment of legal aid desks in prisons, training of 18 prison officers as Focal Persons providing legal aid, installation of 18 video conference facilities in the prisons thus enable trials and appeals to proceed. The MOCLA also trained 160 Police Officers in 14 Regions on provisions of legal aid services to women and children in detention places.
- <sup>62</sup> Legal Aid is in the form of legal representation, drafting of legal documents and capacity building.
- <sup>63</sup> Vide G.N No.48 of 2018.
- <sup>64</sup> Vide G.N No 49 of 2018.
- <sup>65</sup> Vide G.N No.50 of 2018.
- <sup>66</sup> Vide the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, No. 4 of 2019.
- <sup>67</sup> Via the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendment) (No.3) Act No. 8 of 2018.
- <sup>68</sup> The objective is to obtain fair resolution of disputes by an impartial arbitral tribunal without undue delay or incurring of unreasonable expense and Regulations to guide the process have been developed.
- <sup>69</sup> This is coordinated by the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs.
- <sup>70</sup> This was through enactment of Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act, No. 3 of 2016.
- <sup>71</sup> The strategy has been established to align relevant policies, laws and practices with the national, regional and international standards and norms with respect to child justice in Tanzania. It also seeks to guide and coordinate policy and legal and procedural reforms deemed necessary from a “system-point-of-view” in order to improve child justice. It aims to sustain the momentum of the progressive reforms achieved during the implementation of the First Child Justice Strategy 2013-2017; and to continue to create a more fair and effective child justice system in Tanzania.
- <sup>72</sup> The Judiciary provides a child-friendly environment in all Court buildings as old Court buildings were renovated and painted with drawings. 40 New Modern Court buildings were constructed between 2016 and 2020 and have also considered a friendly environment for children. 1,019 Judicial officers, Prosecutors, Police Officers and Social welfare officers have been trained from 2017 to 2020 on how to handle juvenile cases. Juvenile Courts are also having Magistrates knowledgeable of the

- Rules and Procedures applicable in Juvenile Courts.
- <sup>73</sup> Mwanza and Dar es Salaam.
- <sup>74</sup> The use of video conferences has expedited trial of cases, increased efficiency, transparency, saved time and costs to litigants and enhanced access to justice.
- <sup>75</sup> This was through support of the World Bank.
- <sup>76</sup> A graph with statistics on legal aid in Zanzibar is attached as **Annexure-5**.
- <sup>77</sup> The establishment of Children's Court at North Unguja-2017.
- <sup>78</sup> These include GN.No.133/2018 with the Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations, (GN.No.538) published on 17/7/2020. The Government also amended the Electronic and Postal Communications (Radio and Television Broadcasting Content) Regulations (GN. No. 134) of 2018.
- <sup>79</sup> Established by section 17(1) of The Land Act, Cap 113.
- <sup>80</sup> Practical Guidelines to improve and strengthen the application of Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms at Ward Tribunal and Village Land Council were prepared and the initiatives to review the system on legal and institutional challenges to enhance accessibility are underway.
- <sup>81</sup> NBS This is Tanzania 2020.
- <sup>82</sup> The programme aims at among other things increasing access to education particularly for girls and women.
- <sup>83</sup> There are ongoing joint education reviews to rate progress and provide recommendations on improvements in the education sector. Community schools are also being built in Pemba. The Education Policy of 2016 is being reviewed. The Zanzibar Education Development Plan (II) is being harmonized with other plans.
- <sup>84</sup> In Ndagoni, Pemba.
- <sup>85</sup> In Patandi area – Arusha Region.
- <sup>86</sup> Statistics on Education concerning Persons with Disability is Attached as **Annexure-6**.
- <sup>87</sup> This is compared with no programs for children with disabilities in 2016.
- <sup>88</sup> The Government is also conducting an advocacy strategy to “lift carrying of waters from the woman head.”
- <sup>89</sup> The Rural Water Agency (RUWASA) is responsible for Construction of Water projects and provision of Water Supply and sanitation in rural areas in collaboration with the Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation Organization CBWSOs. The Water Utilities and Regulatory Authority (EWURA) monitor and regulating the Water Supply and Sanitation services. The Basins Water Boards which is responsible for Management of Water Resources to ensure the sustainability of Water Supply through protection of Water resources.
- <sup>90</sup> The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries initiative.
- <sup>91</sup> 68,000 water metres were installed which is 30% of the desired coverage. Also 9 new water wells were constructed and 22 old wells maintained. There was also construction of 2 huge water tanks, a 2 million litre tank and a 1 million litre tank. The 2 million litre tank is located in Saateni area and the 1 million litre tank is in Mnara wa Mbao area.
- <sup>92</sup> Mwanza, Dar es salaam, Arusha and Iringa.
- <sup>93</sup> These aim at providing positive parenting education to parents/guardians and establishment of parenting Groups to protect children. The activity is financed by Government and UNICEF.
- <sup>94</sup> Related activities include curtailing land disputes; regularization of urban unplanned settlements through issuing land titles; strengthening security of tenure for sustainable land use to ensure that land is being utilised to promote rapid social and economic development.
- <sup>95</sup> The nominal figure in TZS and figures on health budget allocation are attached as **Annexure-7**.
- <sup>96</sup> 2020-Tanzania in Figures by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children.
- <sup>97</sup> Construction of Referral eight (8) Hospitals in the Regions of Njombe, Geita, Simiyu, Songwe, Katavi, Kwangwa, Chato and Ligula.
- <sup>98</sup> Rehabilitation of 23 Regional Referral Hospitals such as Mount Meru, Dodoma, Temeke, Ilala, Mwananyamala, Iringa, Kagera, Mawenzi, Sokoine, Ligula, Bombo, Manyara, Mara, Maweni, Mbeya, Sekou Toure, Shinyanga, Singida, Songea, sumbawanga, Tabora, Temeke and Tumbi.
- <sup>99</sup> There has been an increase in availability of medicine and facilities as Bugando Zonal Referral Hospital which was equipped with brachy therapy, renal dialysis, CT – Scan, KCMC Referral Hospital equipped with MRI and CT Scan with 128 slice, free distribution of 47,382,746 mosquito nets countrywide, distribution of 586,420 litres of pesticides countrywide for Malaria Vector Control which is locally produced in the URT.
- <sup>100</sup> There has also been construction of emergency building (EMD) at Tabora Referral Hospital (Kitete), Rukwa, Mara, Mbeya, Iringa, Kilimanjaro (Mawenzi), Ruvuma and Tanga (Bombo) Connection of Telemedicine system to four referral hospitals such as Amana, Mbeya, Muhimbili and Ocean Road Cancer Institute.

- <sup>101</sup> This is beyond the WHO target of 1:10,000 population.
- <sup>102</sup> These accomplishments were facilitated by policy and administrative measures such as the development of the Training Master Plan of 2016-2020, development of Quality Improvement Plan, the revised Human Resource Development Plan 2019/20-2020/24, development of the Zanzibar Digital Health Strategy and its implementation plan of 2020-2024. Amendment to the Zanzibar Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Act No. 3 of 2017, enactment of the Mnazi Moja Hospital Act. No. 3 of 2016 which makes the hospital autonomous in providing services and establishment of the Community Health Strategy of 2020-2025.
- <sup>103</sup> This is due to an increase in number of women attending at least one Anti Natal Clinic (ANC) from 86% in 2016 to 92% in 2019 as a result of facility delivery which has increased from 62% in 2016 to 65.8% in 2019, establishment of a Maternal Prenatal Death Review Committee, review of Standard Operation Procedures related to (RMNCAH) and establishment of Basic Emergency Obstructive Care (BEOC) and Basic Emergency Obstructive Comprehensive Care (BECMOC). There has also been improvement of integrated management of new born and childhood services and increase of public facilities which provide RMNCAH services. This initiative is supported by UNICEF, ADB and USAID.
- <sup>104</sup> These achievements were also facilitated by the construction of a maternal and health care centres and District Hospitals including a pediatric centre at Kivunge Hospital with 140 bed capacity contributing to improvement of maternal and child health services in the Northern Region of Unguja. Policy guidelines and strategic communications have been developed and reviewed to accomplish this including development of the Quality Assurance Strategic Plan in 2020, review and development of the Human Resource Development Plan 2019/20-2024/25, Development of Required Staffing 2020/21-2024/25, reviewed Community Health Strategy of 2019-2024 and development of Zanzibar Digital Health Strategy of 2020-2025.
- <sup>105</sup> These include supervising integrity of the staff entrusted with collection of revenue, strengthening of tax laws, improved ICT systems including Electronic Fiscal Device Management System (EFDMS), widening the taxpayers base, reducing tax exemptions and preventing tax evasion loopholes.
- <sup>106</sup> The non-tax revenue increased from TZS 688.7 in 2014/2015 to TZS 2.4 trillion in 2018/2019. The revenue in Local Government increased from TZS 402.66 billion in 2015/2016 to TZS 661 billion in 2018/2019. This has led to increase in internal revenue from TZS 11.0 trillion in 2014/2015 to TZS 18.5 trillion in 2018/2019.
- <sup>107</sup> These laws include, the Value Added Tax Act No 4/1998, the Petroleum Lev Amendment of tax laws aiming to curb tax evasion (the value Added Tax Act no 4/1998, The petroleum levy Act no 1/1995 Hotel Levy Act no. 1/1995, Port service Act, Stamp Duty Act no 7/2017, public Finance Management Act No 12/2016.
- <sup>108</sup> These activities have been supported by the Government, the African Development Bank (ADB), the IMF and NORAD.
- <sup>109</sup> These are being implemented by the Vice President's Office (Environment).
- <sup>110</sup> This project aims to reduce and slow down the use of emission from deforestation and forest degradation.
- <sup>111</sup> This Activity is funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).
- <sup>112</sup> During commemoration of Environment Day, there is a competitive program that involves students from all school levels, institutions, and universities.
- <sup>113</sup> 3 walls are in Kilimani area with 1 wall the length of 100metres and 2 walls the length of 60metres.
- <sup>114</sup> 2 walls at 25 metres each have been constructed in Kiswapanza and Pemba.
- <sup>115</sup> These activities are supported by the Government, Adaption Fund, UNDP, LDCF and UNEP.
- <sup>116</sup> It promotes efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the Public and Private sectors; effective enforcement of anti-corruption measures; capacity building of watchdogs and oversight institutions, and effective political leadership in the fight against corruption.
- <sup>117</sup> The project is supported by DFID. BSAAT is comprised of four components. These include, end-to-end criminal justice reform, normalising accountability through work with civil society and strengthening fiduciary risk assurance.
- <sup>118</sup> These include water, infrastructure, health, and education projects.
- <sup>119</sup> Further, System Analysis in Public Procurement was done within 89 Councils which were advised on the proper methods to be used in Procurement.
- <sup>120</sup> The PCCB and advised on strategies to prevent and monitor implementation of the strategies.
- <sup>121</sup> 8 meetings between the public and private sector were held by 2020 as well as 2 outreach programs and 14 prevention of corruption interventions.
- <sup>122</sup> There is no fee for first instance registration which is within 90 days of birth. However, late registration after this period attracts a nominal fee.
- <sup>123</sup> Decentralisation was facilitated by amending the Births and Deaths Registration Act, Cap. 108 through Act No. 4 of 2019.

<sup>124</sup> Registration during Registration Campaigns was funded by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania by providing fee waiver for new born and children below 5 years during campaign, Government of Canada, UNICEF, and TIGO mobile phone company.

<sup>125</sup> SDG No.4 is quality education, No. 8 is Decent Work and Economic Growth, No.10 is Reduced Inequalities, No. 13 is Climate Action, No. 16 is Peace Justice and Strong Institutions and No. 17 is Partnerships for the Goals.

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