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United Republic of Tanzania

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I. Introduction

1. The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) has maintained sustained commitment to human rights through active engagement in the Universal Periodic Review Mechanism (UPR). During the 3rd cycle (2021), the URT accepted 187 recommendations with 20 being partial acceptance. The Government of the URT is pleased to submit its 4th National Report under the UPR mechanism reflecting how implementation of the recommendations contributed to promotion, protection and realisation of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar over the four-year reporting period.

II. Methodology

2. The National report was prepared through a consultative process coordinated by the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs in Mainland Tanzania and the President's Office, Constitution, Legal Affairs, Public Service and Good Governance in Zanzibar.

3. Data was collected using standardized reporting templates from State actors, including Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and the Judiciary. Inputs were also obtained from the National Human Rights Institution, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Faith-Based and Disability-Based Organizations (FBOs and DBOs) from Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. The report was validated through inter-ministerial and stakeholder consultations to ensure compliance with UPR reporting requirements.¹

III. New developments since the last review

Democratic governance

4. A Task-Force on Multi-Party Democracy was established by Her Excellency the President on 23 December 2021 with the objective of advising the Government on how to enhance civic space. The Task-Force collected views from stakeholders including political parties, civil society and the media and submitted its recommendations in October 2022. Its recommendations led to lifting the ban on political party rallies.

5. The governance philosophy of the Government was also developed by Her Excellency the President in 2022 being, "Reconciliation, Resilience, Reforms and Rebuilding." These 4 pillars are the guiding principles that led to revoking the suspension of 4 major independent newspapers in February 2022².

6. The administration of Criminal Justice was subjected to review through by establishment of a Presidential Criminal Justice Reform Commission launched on 6 January, 2023. The recommendations are at various stages of implementation.

7. Further, Local Government Elections were held in 2024 and General Elections in October, 2025. In the spirit of participatory governance, a Presidential Commission of Inquiry was established on 18 November, 2025 to examine the unrest that occurred during and after the General Elections. In implementing its recommendations, a Criminal Investigation Commission was established on 18 May, 2026 to address the criminal aspects of the unrest.

Human rights mainstreaming in development processes

8. The Tanzania Housing and Population census was conducted in 2022 as a tool for allocating resources equitably for socio-economic rights. The results revealed total population reached 61,741,120 representing a 3.2% increase from the 2012 census. Mainland Tanzania with a total of 59,851,347 persons (29,137,638 males and 30,713,709 females) and Zanzibar a total of 1,889,773 persons (915,492 males and 974,281 females). The total population aged 7 years and above having some form of disability reached 5.3 million persons which is 11.2% of the total population.

9. On 17 July, 2026 the National Development Agenda Vision 2050 was officially launched. The URT practices a human rights approach to development as Vision 2050 envisions “a prosperous, inclusive and equitable society grounded in good governance, respect for human dignity, and sustainable development.” Vision 2050 has integrated the human-rights orientated Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by mainstreaming targets focusing on poverty reduction, quality education, health, gender equality, clean energy, industrialization, and environmental sustainability.

Strategic investments and economic transformation

10. The URT accelerated structural transformation through strategic infrastructure and productive investments to expand economic opportunities and improve living standards. Construction of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) progressed to approximately 2,561 km, with 722 km operational and over 6,000,000 passengers transported.³ Electricity generation capacity increased to 4,522.54 MW, including commissioning of the 2,115 MW Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project, while electricity access expanded to all 12,318 villages and national electrification reached 79.5%.

11. Public investment in irrigation expanded irrigated land to 983,466 hectares, and investment promotion reforms resulted in 526 registered investment projects in 2023. Between 2022 and 2026, the economy generated 4,263,021 jobs across agriculture, construction, industry and services. Budget self-reliance increased to 78.0% in 2023/24 and the URT received a record in Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in 2025 as the country attracted nearly \$11 billion across more than 900 registered projects.

Normative framework developed

12. A comprehensive list of legislation enacted and reviewed over the reporting period is attached as Annexure-1. They reflect normative measures taken to promote and protect civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

IV. Implementation of recommendations from previous cycle

A. Civil and political rights

Ratification of international human rights instruments

Recommendations: 145.1, 147.4, 147.20, 147.21, 147.24 and 147.28

13. The URT is yet to ratify the international human rights instruments recommended during the 3rd cycle of UPR.⁴ The Government maintains that accession to international treaties is undertaken in accordance with established constitutional procedures, including legal review, inter-institutional consultations and assessment of the implications for domestic implementation. The Government is continuing legal and policy consultations regarding ratification of international human rights instruments.^{5,6}

Cooperation with Human Rights Mechanisms

Recommendations: 145.1, 145.2, 145.3, 145.85, 147.33, 145.4, 145.5, 145.6, 147.37

14. The URT continued to demonstrate its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights through engagement with International and regional human rights systems. The URT participated in the Human Rights Council (HRC) Sessions and held side-events on “Access to Justice through Legal Aid” during the 58th Session of the HRC in February, 2025 and on “Promoting National Dialogue and Social Cohesion” during the 61st Session in March, 2026. The URT also hosted the 77th Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights in 2023 and participates in the Sessions of the Commission.

15. The URT was a beneficiary of the Least Developed Country Small Island States (LDC/SIS) Trust Fund to attend the Human Rights Council session and also continued to

cooperate with special mechanisms under the UN and Africa human rights systems. In this regard, the URT received a Mission Visit by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in January, 2023.

16. The URT also hosted the Commonwealth Africa Regional Capacity-Building Workshop on Treaty Body Reporting and National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRFs) from 1–3 October 2024 jointly hosted with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

17. The URT is finalising its State Party Report on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

National human rights action plans

Recommendations: 145.11, 145.13, 145.14, 145.15, 145.17, 145.28, 145.53, 145.93, 145.94, 145.95, 146.11

18. The URT continued development of the Second National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP). During the reporting period, the Government undertook a comprehensive review of the draft Plan to align it with major legal, policy and institutional reforms, including Tanzania Development Vision 2050 and other national development and human rights frameworks. In 2025, the Government convened multi-stakeholder technical working sessions involving Government institutions, independent oversight bodies, civil society organisations and development partners to update the draft NHRAP, which is currently at the finalisation stage. However, there are a number of thematic action plans and frameworks already in place addressing thematic human rights areas as reflected throughout this report.

Equality and non-discrimination

Recommendations: 145.24, 145.30, 145.35, 145.40, 145.44, 145.107 145.20, 145.21, 145.23, 145.90, 145.96, 145.99, 146.4, 146.5, 146.7, 146.9, 147.44, 147.117, 147.118, 146.12, 147.109, 147.122, 147.123, 147.124, 147.125, 147.126, 147.127, 147.128, 147.129, 147.130

19. As part of efforts to ensure equality and non-discrimination the URT took measures towards poverty alleviation for Persons with Albinism (PWA) by strengthening social and economic inclusion through expanded social protection, employment and economic empowerment programmes. During the reporting period, the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) reached 5,195,605 People with Disabilities (PWD) beneficiaries including PWAs, of whom 55.7% were women, while voluntary social security schemes expanded to 601,434 informal sector members. The Government also disbursed TZS 130.42 billion in interest-free loans to 12,997 groups of women, youth and PWD. Also, Local Government Authorities provided TZS 5.48 billion to 891 groups of PWDs through the National Disability Fund, benefiting 1,916 persons including PWA.⁷

20. The URT continued expanding equal access to essential services to PWA. Specialised healthcare for PWA was strengthened through the integration of sunscreen lotion into the national pharmaceutical supply chain and the provision of specialised care through Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania and at Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre.⁸

21. The URT continued to strengthen prevention, early detection and treatment of leprosy while combating stigma and discrimination through community awareness and outreach programmes. During the reporting period, 1,257 households were screened for leprosy, 3,825 persons were diagnosed and enrolled for treatment, and 3,475 persons in high-risk groups received preventive treatment. To reduce disability and promote social inclusion, the Government distributed 2,842 pairs of protective footwear to persons affected by leprosy.⁹ The Government has also conducted three major leprosy research studies aimed at improving early detection, prevention, and treatment outcomes.¹⁰

22. The URT has made progress with women in leadership and decision-making roles, the President of the URT is a woman, women's representation in Parliament increased to 39.3% in 2025 and the percentage of women judges in the High Court is 33% and 20% at the

Court of Appeal. Also, the proportion of women land-right holders rose from 28.5% in 2020 to 35.0% in 2025.

23. To further ensure non-discrimination of women and girls the National Women Access to Justice Strategy (2025/2026–2029/2030) was developed as a framework to increase women and girls' awareness of their legal rights and how to navigate the justice system. Further, the URT developed the National Gender and Women Development Policy of 2023, which reinforced gender mainstreaming and institutional response mechanisms across sectors.¹¹ The National Land Policy was revised in 2025 to promote inclusive participation in land administration and dispute resolution. These reforms were complemented by implementation of the National Gender Equality Strategy (2022–2027). Other Guidelines include the Gender Policy and Guidelines of 2023, Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in Research and Publication of 2023, Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines on Women's Economic Empowerment, Gender Mainstreaming Guideline for the Media Sector in Tanzania of 2025, and Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting Guidelines 2026/27.

24. The Second Five-Year Child Justice Strategy for Progressive Reform (2020/21–2024/25) continued to be implemented and further align national practices with regional and international child rights standards.

25. The URT also continued to expand universal birth registration for under five (U5BR) by strengthening digital civil registration services (eRITA), decentralising birth registration to health facilities and local Government authorities. This resulted in birth registration reaching 68% of children under five. Further, collaborations with humanitarian partners ensured registration of vulnerable children, including refugees and in 2025, 7,505 refugee children (3,787 girls and 3,718 boys) were issued birth certificates through the Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) with support from UNHCR.

26. The Government continued to strengthen the legal and policy framework to prevent child marriage and improve marriage registration. Amendment of the Law of Marriage Act, Cap. 29, are under consultation as part of broader legal reforms to align the Act with constitutional and international human rights standards. To address the root causes of child marriage, the Government continues to implement fee-free basic education from pre-primary to secondary education, allocating over TZS 1.39 trillion between FY 2023/24 and FY 2025/26, including TZS 906.69 billion for secondary education, thereby increasing girls' retention in school and reducing their vulnerability to early marriage. Complementary measures include alternative education opportunities for adolescent mothers and continued strengthening of the civil registration system, including marriage registration services administered by RITA.

Violence against women and children

Recommendations: 145.8, 145.86, 145.87, 145.88, 145.89, 145.91, 145.92, 145.98, 147.116, 147.119, 147.120, 147.117, 145.101, 147.109, 145.57, 145.102, 145.103, 145.104, 145.105

27. The URT strengthened prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) through implementation of the Second National Plan of Action to end Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC II) (2024/25–2028/29), building on NPA-VAWC I (2017/18–2021/22) which successfully drove a 26.5% decline in lifetime violence against women, girls and children. Implementation was strengthened through adoption of the Guidelines for Ending Gender-Based Violence in Public Spaces of 2023 which supported establishment of 550 new GBV Desks in markets, transport hubs, and other public areas across 19 regions, increasing the total number of GBV desks to 788 nationwide.¹² There are over 417 Police Gender and Children's Desks established in police stations throughout Tanzania.¹³

28. In Zanzibar, 40 Police Gender and Children Desks, 12 One Stop Centres, and child protection desks in public and private primary and secondary schools and five universities were established to strengthen prevention, reporting, referral and survivor support services. Zanzibar also advanced gender mainstreaming through implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB), capacity building across ministries, and community-based prevention programmes.¹⁴

29. Access to justice and accountability for GBV survivors also improved. In Mainland Tanzania, 13,411 GBV cases were registered in District and Resident Magistrates' Courts, of which 12,875 cases (96%) were prosecuted. Among them, 9,333 cases proceeded to full hearing and judgment, resulting in 5,562 convictions (60%) and 3,771 acquittals (40%). In Zanzibar, 1,809 GBV cases were reported, 352 cases were prosecuted, and 290 resulted in convictions.¹⁵

30. Further institutional measures strengthened child protection and prevention of technology-facilitated violence. The Government conducted the National Child Online Protection Campaign in all 26 regions of Mainland Tanzania, trained 516 facilitators, reached 821,098 parents and guardians, and provided online safety education to 786,901 primary and secondary school students.¹⁶

31. The Child Helpline 116, social welfare services and prosecution of offences against children supported child protection initiatives. The National Child Online Protection Campaign reached 821,098 parents and guardians and 786,901 students, while the Child Helpline handled 240,657 calls between July 2023 and April 2025.

32. Further, protection against child labour was reinforced through stricter safeguards for children and stronger penalties against employment of persons below 18 years in hazardous work. The URT also adopted the National Action Plan on the Elimination of Child Labour (2025/26–2029/30) and revised the Labour Inspection Manual to strengthen prevention, detection, and enforcement measures against child labour. Implementation of the OSHA Strategic Plan (2021–2026) strengthened labour inspection and occupational safety enforcement in high-risk sectors, including mining, agriculture, fishing, industry, construction, and transport. During the reporting period, 196,701 inspections were conducted and corrective measures taken in non-compliant workplaces. These interventions contributed to reducing child labour from 33.8% to 25.4% in 2024, equivalent to approximately 5 million fewer children engaged in child labour.

33. In Zanzibar, labour inspection and enforcement mechanisms were strengthened through inspection of 1,444 institutions, verification of 12,244 employment contracts, and occupational safety inspections in 234 workplaces. Enforcement measures included legal action against employers engaging underage children in labour and withdrawal of affected children from labour to return to school. Labour awareness and education programmes also expanded from 107 to 518 outreach activities in 2024/2025, reaching approximately 100 employers and 12,000 workers across public and private sectors to promote labour rights and child protection.

Persons with disabilities

Recommendation: 141.5, 145.106, 145.46, 145.108

34. In Mainland Tanzania, the Person with Disabilities Policy of 2004 was revised in 2023 and National Advisory Councils for PWDs increased to 26 regional committees, 184 council committees, 4,263 street committees and 5,034 village committees, reaching 84 per cent of streets and 81 per cent of villages.

35. As part of efforts to prioritise disability inclusive development, the Government launched the National Assistive Technology Strategy (2024-2027) on 3rd December, 2024. The strategy focuses on building a functional ecosystem for assistive technology. The strategy coordinates policy, improves healthcare integration, and expands access to essential tools like wheelchairs, hearing aids, technology and educational hardware.

36. Further, the National Action Plan for the Rights and Welfare of Persons with Albinism (2024/25–2028/29) was developed to strengthen protection from discrimination and violence and improve access to health, education and economic opportunities for PWA.

37. Local Government Authorities continued to allocate 10% of their revenues for soft loans to women, youth and PWDs. During the reporting period, a total of TZS 130.42 billion was disbursed to 12,997 groups of youth, women, and PWDs. Additionally, the URT, through the National Disability Fund, empowered PWDs through interest-free loans and resources for economic self-reliance. As of March 2026, a total of 5.48 billion shillings were lent to 891 groups of PWDs with 1,916 beneficiaries.

38. In Zanzibar, 8,615 PWD (4,070 women and 4,545 men) were registered through the Persons with Disabilities Information Management System; awareness campaigns reached approximately 450,000 citizens through 13 radio and television programmes, and the CADiR Project valued at approximately TZS 20 billion was launched in 2025 to strengthen rights and well-being of persons with disabilities.

39. In Zanzibar, Local Government Financing of 10% was provided through the Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Agency, whereby a total of TZS 1.317 billion was disbursed to 1,518 beneficiaries, of whom 210 were youth and 1308 were women, based on the formula of 40% youth, 40% women, and 20% PWDs.¹⁷

40. Improving accessibility for PWDs during the reporting period, newly constructed courts, Integrated Justice Centres, health facilities, schools and other public buildings incorporated ramps, accessible toilets and other universal accessibility features. Accessibility of public transport also continued to improve through implementation of the Land Transport Regulatory Authority (Accessibility to Public Transportation Services) Regulations, 2020, while digital accessibility expanded through e-government platforms, virtual courts and the electronic Case Management System (e-CMS), improving access to public services for persons with disabilities.

Access to justice

Recommendations: 145.9, 145.47, 145.48, 147.76, 145.49, 145.50, 147.68, 147.69, 147.74, 147.75, 147.78, 145.51, 147.67

41. Judicial Case management reforms improved efficiency and reduced delays in justice delivery. In Mainland Tanzania, case backlog declined from 10% in 2022 to 5% in 2023, where it remained within the Judiciary's strategic target through the reporting period. Average case determination time reduced from 95 days in 2022 to 66 days by 2025. Judicial performance also improved through achievement of a 104.5% case clearance rate and an 88.4% case disposal rate. In Zanzibar, implementation of the Chief Justice Circular No. 1 of 2024 reduced case backlog from 43% to 18% and strengthened timely disposal of cases, including determination within 60 days.¹⁸

42. Judicial infrastructure was strengthened to expand physical and digital access to justice. In Mainland Tanzania 12 additional High Court sub-registries, including 15 Integrated Justice Centres were established¹⁹, increasing the total to 26 sub-registries across 25 regions. Also, 15 District Courts and 24 Primary Courts were established, bringing the total to 137 District Courts and 962 Primary Courts. In Zanzibar, the Judiciary established 4 Smart Courts²⁰ with integrated and inclusive infrastructure to improve efficiency, accessibility, and delivery of court services.²¹

43. The operationalisation of the electronic Case Management System (e-CMS) and virtual court proceedings improved efficiency of justice delivery, resulting in the conclusion of 170,342 cases and reducing delays and costs. Access to justice for inmates was enhanced through e-Court systems in 81 out of 129 prisons, enabling the conclusion of 5,442 cases in 2025.²² Also, mobile courts resolved civil small claims and family disputes, benefiting 70,574 people, particularly in underserved communities.²³ In Zanzibar, 31 cases were finalised through video conferencing.²⁴

44. Legal Aid continued to enhance access to justice through a strategic campaign called the "Mama Samia Legal Aid Campaign" (MSLAC) which provided legal aid awareness, advice and representation to a total of 7,885,295 people, (4,060,286 women and 3,825,009 men). 7,462,387 beneficiaries being from Mainland Tanzania, (3,851,101 women and 3,611,286 men) and 422,908 from Zanzibar, (209,185 women and 213,723 men).

45. Through the campaign 19,511 inmates received legal awareness, 3,849 inmates were provided with legal assistance and resolved 1,239 complaints. In Zanzibar, implementation of the Guideline on Accessibility to Legal Aid Services for Persons in Detention of 2022 enabled 308 inmates to receive legal awareness and provided legal aid services to 255 inmates.

46. In Mainland Tanzania, rehabilitation programmes enrolled 915 inmates in adult education, 195 in vocational training, 129 obtained VETA certificates, and 45 received

entrepreneurship training. As part of efforts to reduce prison overcrowding and support reintegration, 835 inmates benefited from Extra Mural Labour, 241 were released on parole, 596 through community service orders, and 5,923 inmates received a Presidential pardon in 2025.

47. Access to justice and effective remedies for PWA was strengthened and during the reporting period and the cases mentioned in the 3rd National Report with PWA victims, were prosecuted, resulting in 34 convictions.²⁵

48. The URT also strengthened prosecutorial accountability and safeguards against arbitrary detention. The Decision to Charge Guidelines (2023) and Director of Public Prosecutions Guidelines No. 2 of 2024 strengthened investigation standards, prosecutorial oversight, evidential review and public interest tests before prosecution, enhancing accountability for serious offences. Also, the Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act, Cap 3 is an avenue for legal redress through the Courts in the event of aggrievance with human rights provided in the Bill of Rights. In Zanzibar, implementation of the Criminal Procedure Act No. 7 of 2018, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Act No. 2 of 2010, the DPP Guidelines on Investigation and Granting of Bail by Investigation Authorities (2023) and DPP Guidelines No. 2 of 2024 strengthened investigation standards, bail administration, due process, and fair trial guarantees.

49. The translation of laws from English to Kiswahili continued to enhance access to justice for citizens as over the reporting period 446 laws were translated from English to Kiswahili. Further, 3,469 new advocates were admitted to the bar between 2022 and 2026 increasing the total number of advocates in Mainland Tanzania to 14,220 while in Zanzibar, 114 advocates were admitted between bringing the total to 1,492.

50. To further enhance access to justice a toll-free call centre was launched in the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs in 2024 to address legal complaints. Since its establishment until March, 2026 the centre received 2,551 complaints and 1,906 have been addressed and finalised.

Fundamental freedoms

Recommendations: 145.25, 147.39, 147.82, 147.83, 147.84, 147.85, 147.86, 147.89, 147.92, 147.94, 147.95, 147.96, 147.97, 147.80, 147.81, 147.87, 147.88, 147.90, 147.91, 147.93, 147.98, 147.99, 147.101, 147.103, 147.104, 147.105

51. The URT strengthened protection of freedom of opinion, expression, communication, and access to information. Amendments were made to the Media Services Act, Cap. 229 (R.E. 2023), the Access to Information Act, Cap. 149 (R.E. 2023), the Cybercrimes Act, Cap. 443 (R.E. 2023), the Political Parties Act, Cap 258 (R.E. 2023), the Political Parties (Registration and Monitoring) Regulations of 2025, the Statistics Act, Cap 351 (R.E. 2023) and the Electronic Postal Communications Act, Cap 306 (R.E. 2023). These reforms removed criminal defamation provisions and strengthened safeguards for editorial independence, professional standards, and responsible media practice.²⁶

52. These reforms enabled protection and participation of Human Rights Defenders (HRD), including CSOs in governance and democratic processes. During the 2025 General Elections, 164 CSOs were accredited to conduct voter education in Mainland Tanzania and 48 in Zanzibar. In addition, 76 organisations deployed 6,652 election observers, while 33 organisations deployed 1,066 observers to observe voter registration.²⁷

53. The URT continued to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for HRD as a total of 7,757 NGOs and 710 societies were registered by 2026 and the CSO Forum continues to be held annually with full participation of state actors. Also, the Government adopted the National Strategy for NGO Sustainability 2022/23–2026/27 to provide the framework for civic engagement while alleged human rights violations are addressed through the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance, the courts and other accountability mechanisms.

54. Access to information and digital connectivity also improved through expansion of communications infrastructure. Tanzania established 10,787 communication towers and expanded the national fibre optic backbone to 15,167 kilometres, reaching 121 out of 139

districts by April 2026. Internet penetration increased from 25% (15.6 million users) to 85.3% (58.1 million users) by December 2025. Population network coverage reached 98.6% (2G), 93.9% (3G), 94.2% (4G), and 30.1% (5G), while geographical coverage reached 79.5%, 76.2%, 77.3%, and 10.5%. Further, Media pluralism flourished through 375 registered newspapers, over 272 radio stations, approximately 73 television stations, over 355 registered online television and radio platforms, and 72 registered blogs across Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.²⁸

Liberty and security of person

Recommendations: 145.32, 145.33, 145.34, 145.39, 145.42, 145.43, 145.31, 145.36, 145.37, 145.38, 145.97, 145.100, 146.9, 145.41, 145.52, 145.54, 145.55, 145.56, 145.5

55. The Government implemented the National Strategy to End Female Genital Mutilation (2020/21–2024/25) and adopted the National Multisectoral Strategy to End Female Genital Mutilation (2025/26–2029/30), contributing to a decline in the prevalence of female genital mutilation from 10% in 2015/16 to 8% in 2022/23 and approximately 5% in 2025.

56. The URT strengthened prevention and response to trafficking in persons through implementation of the National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Action Plan (NATIP III, 2021–2024) and establishment of a Multi-Agency Task Force in 2022 to support coordinated investigation and prosecution of trafficking offences. In 2023 Zanzibar, established the Anti-Human Trafficking Secretariat Office to coordinate anti-trafficking interventions and case management.

57. Victim protection and rehabilitation mechanisms were expanded through the establishment of 7 safe houses and referral systems in Mainland Tanzania to provide temporary shelter, psychosocial support, medical care, and reintegration services. Also, the Government conducted training to strengthen victim identification, investigations and prosecution to 921 law enforcement officers and NGO service providers.

58. In order to secure liberty and security of People with Albinism, the National Action Plan on the Rights and Welfare of Persons with Albinism (2024/25–2028/29) was established. It strengthens prevention, investigation, prosecution, victim protection and public awareness. During the reporting period, 71 criminal cases involving attacks against persons with albinism were prosecuted, of which 68 involved trafficking in body parts and 34 cases resulted in convictions.

59. In 2022, the Government operationalised the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Secretariat in Mainland Tanzania and established the Zanzibar Anti-Trafficking Secretariat, strengthening coordination of prevention, victim protection and prosecution including partnerships with CSOs. The Government also supported the launch of the Tanzania Network Against Human Trafficking (TANAHUT), comprising 105 CSOs from Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, to enhance victim support, public awareness and prevention of trafficking.

60. Public awareness campaigns on prevention of human trafficking were conducted through mass media, social media, community meetings and annual commemoration of the World Day Against Trafficking in Persons, targeting rural, border and high-risk communities. Also, the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence Campaign was implemented nationwide, while the Gender Caravan reached 10,393 people with legal aid services, psychosocial support, awareness and women's economic empowerment services, including protection of PWAs in 7 Regions.

Participation in public affairs

Recommendations: 147.102, 147.106, 147.107

61. The URT continued strengthening the legal and institutional framework to promote participation in public affairs by political parties, civil society organisations and human rights defenders. During the reporting period, implementation of the Political Parties Act, 2024, the Political Parties (Coordination and Supervision of Public Meetings) Regulations, 2023, the Non-Governmental Organizations Act, and the National Strategy for NGO Sustainability (2022/23–2026/27) enhanced civic participation and dialogue between Government and non-state actors.²⁹

62. The Government strengthened electoral transparency and public participation through implementation of the Independent National Electoral Commission Act, Cap. 292 and the Presidential, Parliamentary and Councillors' Elections Act, Cap. 343. By 2025, Tanzania had 18 registered political parties, while the Permanent National Voters Register increased to 37,647,235 voters, representing a 26.53% increase from 2020, including 18,950,799 women (50.34%) and 18,696,436 men (49.66%). During the 2025 General Elections, 164 civil society organisations were accredited to provide voter education, 76 organisations deployed 6,652 domestic election observers, and 12 international observer missions comprising 135 observers observed the elections, reinforcing transparency and public participation.³⁰

Refugee and asylum seekers

Recommendation: 147.132

63. The URT continued to provide international protection to refugees and asylum seekers and as of March 2026, Tanzania hosted 164,901 refugees in partnership with UNHCR and their country of origin. Also, voluntary repatriation of refugees continued in cooperation with UNHCR.

The death penalty

Recommendation: 147.60

64. The URT maintained its de facto moratorium on the death penalty, and no executions have been carried out since 1994.

B. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to development and elimination of poverty

Recommendations: 145.7, 145.16, 145.22, 145.26, 145.60, 145.62, 145.63

65. The URT successfully concluded implementation of Tanzania Development Vision 2025 through the Third National Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22–2025/26), contributing to sustained economic growth and improved living standards. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased from 4.7 per cent in 2021 to 5.9 per cent in 2025, while GDP at 2019 prices rose from TZS 211.975 trillion (USD 81.2 billion) in 2024 to TZS 234.104 trillion (USD 91.81 billion) in 2025. GDP per capita increased by 7.4 per cent to TZS 3,544,124 (USD 1,390), export earnings grew from USD 6.4 billion in 2021 to USD 10.6 billion in 2025, and inflation remained within the medium-term target at 3.3%.

66. Poverty reduction and economic empowerment continued to be addressed including through sustained economic growth and productive sector investments. The 2025 Integrated Household Budget Survey shows that the national basic needs poverty rate declined from 26.4% in 2020 to 24.9% in 2025. GDP growth increased from 4.7% in 2022 and 5.5% in 2024, and is projected to reach 5.9–6.0% in 2026, supported by growth in agriculture, infrastructure, mining, and financial services.

67. Agriculture remained a key driver of poverty reduction, employment, and economic transformation. Between 2022 and 2026, the sector employed 61.4% of the national workforce, contributed 26.3% of GDP, and maintained annual growth of 4.0–4.1%. Food crop production increased from 17.1 million tonnes in 2022 to 22.8 million tonnes in 2024, including 18.9 million tonnes of cereals, increasing the national Food Self-Sufficiency Ratio to 128%. Traditional cash crop production reached 1.59 million tonnes by 2025, while agricultural export earnings increased from USD 2.33 billion to USD 3.54 billion, accounting for 23.6% of total goods exports.

68. Public investment in agricultural productivity and resilience was expanded through mechanisation, input support, and irrigation development. The Government established 79 agricultural mechanisation service centres and deployed 369 tractors to support smallholder farmers. Between 2022 and 2025, TZS 490 billion was allocated to fertiliser subsidies to improve access to agricultural inputs. Irrigation infrastructure expanded from 13 to 780 projects, covering 543,366 hectares through investments valued at approximately TZS 1.345

trillion, alongside implementation of strategic infrastructure projects and irrigation expansion initiatives to support climate resilience and commercial agriculture.

69. Agriculture-related sectors also contributed to economic growth and livelihoods. During the reporting period, the livestock subsector increased in value from TZS 30.49 trillion to TZS 33.22 trillion, while meat exports generated USD 44.07 million from 9,863 tonnes of exports. The fisheries and blue economy sector generated TZS 3.42 trillion through production of 513,802 tonnes of fish, strengthening food security, employment, and household incomes.

70. The URT continued implementing the legal framework for sustainable management of natural resources to advance the right to development. During the reporting period, the Natural Wealth and Resources (Permanent Sovereignty) Act No. 5 of 2017 and the Natural Wealth and Resources Contracts (Review and Re-negotiation of Unconscionable Terms) Act No. 6 of 2017 strengthened national ownership and equitable utilization of natural resources. Environmental conservation was enhanced through the National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021–2026) whereby in 2025/26, the Government produced over 167 million tree seedlings, supported tree planting in 189 schools, and implemented district targets of approximately 1.5 million trees per council. By 2025, Tanzania had registered 72 carbon market projects, promoting ecosystem restoration, climate finance and sustainable livelihoods.

71. In Zanzibar, implementation of the Agricultural Sector Transformation Framework (2025–2035) strengthened transition towards commercial and climate-resilient agriculture through establishment of 11 farmers' service centres and expansion of modern farming practices. Irrigation infrastructure covering 1,354 hectares across seven rice valleys increased rice productivity from 3–5 tons to 8–11 tons per hectare annually, while agricultural mechanisation was strengthened through deployment of 63 tractors and four combine harvesters. Food security and resilience were further supported through grain storage facilities with a combined capacity of 4,100 tons, distribution of 1.2 million tree seedlings, livestock vaccination programmes, and development of improved rice seed varieties.

72. In Zanzibar, the right to development was further advanced through implementation of the Blue Economy Policy of 2022, strategic infrastructure and expanded access to energy. The blue economy contributes approximately 42% of GDP and supports 43% of the working-age population. Strategic investments included development of fisheries infrastructure, establishment of a 235-hectare Blue Economy investment area, and operationalisation of the Chamanangwe Seaweed Factory Electricity access expanded from 59 villages in 2023 to 135 villages in 2025, while customers increased from 332,935 to 450,000 following reduction of connection costs. Climate and blue economy interventions increased seaweed production from 8,785 tonnes in 2020 to 19,716 tonnes in 2024, valued at TZS 16.14 billion, and fisheries production from 38,107 tonnes to 78,943 tonnes, valued at TZS 618.18 billion. Tourism also recorded strong growth, with arrivals increasing from 260,644 in 2020 to 917,167 in 2025.³¹

73. Gender mainstreaming strengthened through development of the National Gender and Women Development Policy, of 2023 and its Implementation Strategy (2023–2033) which guides integration of gender across sectoral and local Government plans whereas sectors developed institutional gender mainstreaming guidelines.³² In Zanzibar, Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) was institutionalised across Ministries, Departments and Agencies to strengthen gender-responsive planning and resource allocation.³³

74. The URT ensured PWA were covered by anti-poverty programs through implementation of the Local Government Finance Act, Cap. 290 provides for Local Government Authorities to allocate 2% of council revenue as interest-free loans to PWD. During the reporting period, TZS 13.34 billion was disbursed to 3,056 PWD groups, including PWA. In Zanzibar, the Zanzibar Economic Empowerment Agency (ZEEA) allocated 7% of its loans to PWDs, disbursing TZS 910,128,000 to 241 groups, benefiting 607 PWD.

Corruption

Recommendation: 145.27

75. The URT implemented the 3rd Strategy and Action Plan (SAP) of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACSAP) and developed the 4th SAP of the NACSAP (2023-2030). It is a strategic document that confirms continuance of efforts by the Government of Tanzania to combat corruption.

76. The URT strengthened legal, policy, and institutional frameworks to promote good governance, transparency, and accountability reforms, including the Prevention of Corruption Act, Cap. 329, the Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act No. 5 of 2023, the Public Procurement Act, No. 10 of 2023, the Zanzibar Public Procurement Act No. 2 of 2025. Also, the Public Audit Act, Cap. 418 (R.E. 2023) in Mainland Tanzania and the Public Audit Act No. 7 of 2023 of Zanzibar were revised to enhance audit oversight for Ministries, Departments, and Agencies to improve accountability and public financial management.³⁴

77. Measures to combat financial crimes through implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act No. 1 of 2022. The framework requires reporting entities to undertake customer due diligence, maintain records, and report suspicious transactions to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). In addition, the Proceeds of Crime Act, No. 25 of 1991 was revised in 2023 and strengthened asset tracing, freezing, forfeiture, and recovery mechanisms for proceeds of corruption and organised crime.³⁵ As a result, Tanzania was removed from the FATF³⁶ grey list effective June 13, 2025, following significant progress in rectifying strategic deficiencies in its Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML/CFT) frameworks.³⁷

78. Citizen participation and social accountability mechanisms were also strengthened through the “TAKUKURU Rafiki Programme”³⁸ launched in 2022 and the ZAECA Door-to-Door Awareness Programme launched in 2025. During the reporting period, 43,225 public grievances were received, of which 23,421 (54%) were resolved, while 14,276 remained under follow-up, strengthening public oversight and responsiveness in service delivery.³⁹

Climate change

Recommendation: 145.29

79. During the reporting period, frameworks were developed to strengthen climate adaption, disaster adaptation and preparedness and inclusive participation and protection of vulnerable groups. This included the National Climate Change Response Strategy of 2021–2026, the National Disaster Management Strategy of 2022–2027, the Tanzania Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan of 2022, the Disaster Communication Strategy of 2022 and the Disaster Management Act No. 6 of 2022.

80. The URT also advanced clean and renewable energy through the National Clean Cooking Energy Strategy 2024–2034. As a result, clean cooking use increased from 15.9% in 2022 to 23.4% in 2026, reducing exposure to indoor air pollution, particularly for women and children.⁴⁰ Large-scale public awareness and behavioural change initiatives were implemented through national environmental campaigns, including the “Green Samia” climate action drive, promoting tree planting, environmental conservation, and citizen participation in climate action.

81. Afforestation and restoration programmes were expanded, including production of over 167 million seedlings in 2025/26, tree planting in 189 schools, and district-level targets of about 1.5 million trees per council.

82. Zanzibar strengthened climate resilience by implementing the Zanzibar Disaster Risk Financing Strategy and Implementation Plan, 2025–2030 and increased investment in Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (CDRR). A total of TZS 17.33 billion was allocated for CDRR interventions and TZS 2.176 billion for disaster management in FY 2026/27. Community-based adaptation measures included construction of three coastal dykes measuring 977 metres at a cost of TZS 533.21 million to reduce seawater intrusion into residential and agricultural areas, restoration of 60 hectares of mangroves along the coastline,

and training of 261 public servants (91 women and 170 men) on climate resilience and climate adaptation data collection.⁴¹

83. Also, under the Youth-Led Climate Change Actions for Sustainable Development in Zanzibar 2025–2027, climate education reached all secondary school students and 5,600 out-of-school youth, while 1,504 environmental management clubs were established.

Social security

Recommendations: 145.12, 145.61, 146.2

84. The URT strengthened the right to social security through implementation of the National Social Security Policy of 2023, the Social Security Act, Cap. 135 (R.E. 2023), and the Public Service Social Security Fund Act Cap. 371 (R.E. 2023) to improve sector governance, expand social protection, and strengthen inclusion of vulnerable groups and workers in the informal sector.

85. The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), as the key social protection programme, became one of Tanzania's principal instruments for achieving the national goals of poverty reduction, social inclusion, and human development under the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN). This provides a combination of cash transfers, public works, and livelihood support to poor households. During the reporting period, TASAF benefited a total of 1.36 million households with 5,195,605 beneficiaries, of whom 55.7% were women and 44.3% men.⁴²

86. Social protection systems expanded substantially as coverage of informal sector workers expanded to 601,434 members under voluntary social security schemes, and pension reforms increased the minimum pension from TZS 100,000 to TZS 250,000, benefiting 63,987 pensioners. Digitalisation also improved service delivery through processing of 194,276 claims valued at TZS 2.87 trillion within an average of 30 days.

87. In Zanzibar, social protection was strengthened through implementation of the Zanzibar Social Security Act No. 2 of 2005 (as amended in 2022), which expanded unemployment and employment injury benefits. Social security membership increased from 112,009 in June 2022 to 166,464 in March 2026. Zanzibar also operationalised the Universal Pension Scheme (ZUPS) in 2026, providing TZS 50,000 per month to persons aged 70 years and above regardless of employment history. By 2026, the scheme had registered 34,121 older persons, including 19,529 women and 14,592 men. Public awareness on social protection was also expanded through 487 television and radio programmes, 33 seminars, and 502 workplace outreach sessions.⁴³

88. Protection of older persons continued in Mainland Tanzania through implementation of the Elder Persons Matters Act No. 2 of 2020 and community-based support systems. Further, the National Ageing Policy of 2003 was revised in 2023, which facilitates health service exemptions, social welfare programmes, and social protection schemes. As of February 2026, the Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF) served 181,215 pensioners.

Adequate housing

Recommendation: 145.59

89. The URT improved affordable and decent housing in partnership with Commercial Banks for the provision of accessible housing construction loans, which reached 31% of loans worth TZS 659.3 billion, approximately 251.16 million USD. Additionally, the URT has empowered financial institutions to provide housing loans to citizens with lower housing loan interest rates by providing long-term refinancing to banks. These financing and mortgage reforms are accompanied by Government and low-housing schemes.⁴⁴

90. During the reporting period, the Zanzibar Housing Corporation (ZHC) constructed 144 housing units valued at approximately TZS 17.98 billion approximately 6.85 million USD, benefiting 144 families across Zanzibar, and ZSSF has built 490 houses, business centres, and renovated old buildings worth 394.5 billion TZS. The Government also continued developing housing projects in all 11 districts and is in the process of finalizing the Urban Policy and Housing Development Policy that will strengthen housing sector regulations and access to decent housing.⁴⁵

Access to water**Recommendations: 145.59, 145.64, 145.65**

91. The URT implemented the Water Sector Development Programme Phase III (WSDP III) focusing on water source conservation, expansion, rehabilitation and new sanitation projects. A total of 1,373 projects in rural areas and 80 projects in urban areas were completed which increased access to water in rural areas to 85.2%, and 92.5 % in urban areas.⁴⁶

92. In Zanzibar, implementation of the Water Investment Programme (2022–2027), together with the review of the Water Sector Policy in 2025, strengthened efforts to expand access to clean and safe water. During the reporting period, water supply systems, distribution networks, storage facilities and pipelines were constructed or rehabilitated. These investments extended water services to 50 wards, connected 5,820 households and improved access to water for more than 30,000 households.⁴⁷

Health**Recommendations: 145.45, 145.66, 145.67, 145.68, 145.69, 145.70, 145.71, 145.72, 145.73, 145.74, 146.8, 147.42, 147.110**

93. The URT strengthened realization of the right to health through increased health financing and expansion of service delivery systems. Health financing increased from TZS 1.31 trillion in 2024/25 to TZS 3.104 trillion in 2025/26, supporting service delivery, infrastructure, workforce and medicines. TZS 209.5 billion was allocated for health commodities and TZS 33.8 billion for medical equipment in 142 council hospitals, 184 health centres and 184 dispensaries. Health facilities increased from 8,458 in 2022 to 10,044 in 2026, while availability of essential medicines improved from 63% to 95% in hospitals and from 63% to 86% in health centres. In Zanzibar, health financing increased from TZS 197.9 billion in 2022 to TZS 282.7 billion in 2025, reflecting a 42.9% increase in investment in health service delivery.⁴⁸

94. In Mainland Tanzania, health facilities increased from 8,458 in 2022 to 10,044 in 2026, including dispensaries from 7,163 to 8,328, health centres from 926 to 1,254, and hospitals from 369 to 462. A total of 113 health infrastructure projects were implemented across referral hospitals, specialised hospitals, training institutions, and council hospitals. In Zanzibar, district hospitals increased from 7 to 10, emergency service facilities from 2 to 15, intensive care units from 1 to 16, and mental health facilities from 34 to 55. Availability of essential medicines improved from 63% to 95% in hospitals and from 63% to 86% in health centres.⁴⁹

95. The URT expanded training opportunities for midwives contributing to improved maternal and newborn health outcomes, with a total of 9,093 midwives trained on the use of the updated labour monitoring chart (improved partograph) to strengthen their skills on monitoring women during labour, childbirth, and the postnatal period.⁵⁰

96. Maternal, new-born, and child health services, contributing to improved health outcomes. Maternal mortality declined from 197 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2022 to 104 in 2026. New-born mortality declined from 25 to 19 deaths per 1,000 live births, infant mortality from 23 to 9 per 1,000 live births, and under-five mortality from 11 to 5 per 1,000 live births. Access to maternal healthcare also improved, with antenatal care coverage increasing to 98% in 2026 and health facility deliveries increasing from 83% in 2022 to 98% in 2026. Also, postnatal care services were provided to a total of 3,427,635 mothers and 3,430,866 new-borns.

97. In Zanzibar, maternal mortality declined from 166 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2020 to 119 in 2024, while 37,085 of 44,351 deliveries were conducted in hospitals and health centres. These achievements contributed to regional and international recognition of Tanzania's progress in maternal and child health, including the Global Goalkeepers Award presented to Her Excellency the President (2025) and the African Union (AU) Champion for Reproductive, Maternal, and Child Health (2026).

98. The URT strengthened preparedness and response to COVID-19 through surveillance, public awareness and integration of vaccination into routine health services. COVID-19 vaccination coverage increased from 2.8 per cent of the population in January 2022 to 51 per

cent by April 2023, supported by mass campaigns, community outreach, door-to-door prevention, eliminating misinformation, and targeted vaccination of underserved populations.

99. The URT strengthened HIV prevention among adolescents and young people through the implementation of the National HIV Prevention Road Map (2023/24–2026/27), expanding HIV prevention, testing, and sexual and reproductive health services through schools, youth-friendly services, community outreach, and health facilities. During the reporting period, health facilities providing HIV care and treatment services increased from 7,805 to 8,203, viral load testing machines increased from 43% to 50%, while progress towards the UNAIDS 95-95-95 targets improved with 82.7% of people living with HIV aware of their status, 97.9% receiving antiretroviral therapy, and 94.3% achieving viral load suppression. Also, the Government maintained 100% nationwide availability of free antiretroviral medicines.⁵¹

100. Malaria incidences fell to 42.8 cases per 1,000 population in 2025 and specialised healthcare for PWA was strengthened through integration of sunscreen lotion into the national pharmaceutical supply chain and provision of specialised care through Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania and Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre.⁵²

Right to Education

Recommendations: 145.75, 145.76, 145.77, 145.78, 145.79, 145.80, 145.81, 145.82, 145.83, 145.84, 147.42, 147.111, 147.112, 147.113, 147.114, 147.115, 146.10

101. Financing the education sector increased in order to ensure access to quality, equitable and inclusive education with budget allocations increasing from TZS 5.6 trillion in 2022/23 to TZS 6.3 trillion in 2025/26. During the reporting period, 472 primary schools and 386 secondary schools were constructed, with enrolment reaching 11,425,482 pupils in primary education and 3,077,355 students in secondary education. Inclusive education was strengthened through construction of 42 special and inclusive schools, rehabilitation of 19 higher learning institutions, and provision of assistive equipment worth TZS 5.4 billion. In Zanzibar, 104 schools were constructed, 10,269 children with special needs were enrolled, and 5,507 assistive devices worth TZS 674.63 million were distributed. As a result, enrolment reached 11,425,482 pupils in primary education (5,808,563 girls and 5,616,919 boys) and 3,077,355 students in secondary education (1,608,202 girls and 1,469,153 boys).⁵³

102. In Zanzibar, 104 schools were constructed, including 43 pre-primaries, 28 primaries, 31 secondary. Enrolment reached 222,252 pupils in primary education (112,865 boys and 109,387 girls) and 493,787 students in secondary education (223,616 boys and 270,171 girls) in Zanzibar.⁵⁴

103. Inclusive education was strengthened through implementation of the National Strategy for Inclusive Education (2021/22–2025/26) with construction of 42 special and inclusive schools, rehabilitation of 19 higher learning institutions, establishment of 193 (primary 164, secondary 29) schools for pupils with visual impairment and albinism.⁵⁵ Also, provision of assistive equipment valued at TZS 5.4 billion to support learners with special needs, including children with albinism.⁵⁶ In Zanzibar, access to education was strengthened through construction of 2 special schools, enrolment of 10,269 children with special needs, and distribution of 5,507 assistive devices valued at TZS 674.63 million, benefiting 2,579 children (1,350 girls and 1,229 boys). In addition, 169 youth with disabilities received vocational and college training and 4,113 teachers were trained on inclusive education and counselling.⁵⁷ Also, a total of 193 (primary 164, secondary 29) schools were established for pupils with visual impairment and with albinism.

104. Access to education for children who had dropped out of school, including pregnant girls was regulated, through implementation of the Re-Entry Guideline of 2022, which enabled 13,272 students to return to school. In Zanzibar, re-entry programmes supported 33,541 students, including 17,481 boys and 16,060 girls, to resume education.⁵⁸ Skills development for out-of-school children and youth was enhanced through implementation of the Complementary Basic Education Tanzania program (COBET) and the Integrated Programme for Out-of-School Adolescents program (IPOS), including support for learners

with special needs. During the reporting period, 29,000 youth benefited from IPOSA through vocational and self-reliance skills training.

105. The Zanzibar Integrated Programme for Out-of-School Adolescents (ZIPOSA) provided vocational and life skills training to out-of-school youth. During the reporting period, 700 adolescents graduated in tailoring, carpentry, language, and computer studies, while 200 teachers were trained on vocational, entrepreneurship, literacy, and life skills education to support programme delivery.⁵⁹

Human rights education, trainings and awareness raising

Recommendations: 145.18, 145.19

106. The URT raised public awareness on human rights, children's rights, social justice, environmental rights and the protection of vulnerable groups. During the reporting period, awareness programs reached out to 21,109,573 people, including law enforcement officials, journalists, and trade unionists.⁶⁰

107. Also, the Tanzania Institute of Education (TET) included modules on the Constitution and citizenship in the curricula of pre-primary, primary and secondary schools in Tanzania. This step aims to ensure that students gain an understanding of the Constitution, their rights, and duties from an early age.

108. Human rights education in Tanzania was also strengthened through the MSLAC Campaign. The campaign provides education on human rights, legal awareness, constitutional rights, and access-to-justice information across Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, alongside continued collaboration between Government institutions, the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG), and CSOs to deliver community-based legal literacy, civic education, and capacity-building for public institutions.

V. Challenges during implementation which require support

109. Although the URT has made significant progress in the promotion and protection of human rights, challenges have been identified which require support. These are fundamental to enforcing the foundation for the realisation of human rights. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is requesting technical and financial support to:

- (a) Finalise the development of a National Human Rights Awareness Program on Rights and Duties targeting both duty bearers and rights holders;
- (b) Support in translating laws from the English Language to Swahili; and
- (c) Build the capacity of government officials on how to harness technology to accelerate development in the various sectors.

Notes

¹ The Methodology reflects implementation of **Recommendations: 145.10, 146.3.**

² The newspapers are Tanzania Daima, Mawio, Mwanahalisi and Mseto.

³ The operational route being between the Regions of Dar es Salaam and Dodoma.

⁴ These include the *International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED)*, *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* and the *Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT)*.

⁵ Convention Against Torture Initiative (International NGO).

⁶ MDAs received capacity Building on the CAT by the Convention Against Torture Initiative (CTI).

⁷ TASAF; National Social Security Fund (NSSF); Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF); President's Office–Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG); National Disability Fund.

⁸ Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; President's Office–Regional Administration and Local Government; Ministry of Health; National Electoral Commission; Zanzibar Electoral Commission.

⁹ Ministry of Health Budget Speeches FY 2022/23–2026/27.

- ¹⁰ PEP4LEP Study (Chemoprophylaxis for Leprosy Prevention) – October 2018 to March 2024; Leprosy Antimicrobial Resistance Study (LARS) – June 2021 to May 2024; Geo-Spatial Methods of Clustering Leprosy Cases Study – 2019 to 2025.
- ¹¹ Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, *National Gender and Women Development Policy*, 2023, Dodoma.
- ¹² NPA-VAWC II 2024/25–2028/29; *Guidelines for Ending Gender-Based Violence in Public Spaces*, 2023.
- ¹³ Gender Statics from Tanzania Bureau of Standards, <https://www.nbs.go.tz/statistics/gender-statistics>
- ¹⁴ *Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar Abstract* 2024.
- ¹⁵ *Judiciary of Tanzania Annual Reports; Judiciary of Zanzibar Administrative Reports; Ministry responsible for Legal Affairs and Justice Sector Reports*.
- ¹⁶ Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, *Budget Speech for FY 2025/26*.
- ¹⁷ *Government budget speech of 2025 2026*.
- ¹⁸ *Judiciary of Tanzania, Comprehensive Performance Report of Judicial Functions, 2023; Judiciary of Tanzania, Annual Performance Report 2023/2024; World Bank, Citizen-Centric Judicial Modernization and Justice Service Delivery – Implementation Status Report (2023); Chief Justice Law Day Speech 2025 and Judiciary of Zanzibar Annual Implementation Report 2025 (for Zanzibar figures)*.
- ¹⁹ An Integrated Justice Centre (IJC) is a modern, "one-stop shop" judicial hub with multiple levels of the court system and key legal stakeholders inside a single building. Currently they are 15 located in Geita, Simiyu, Singida, Pemba, Katavi, Njombe, Songwe, Lindi, Songea, Dodoma, Morogoro, Arusha, Mwanza, Temeke, Kinondoni.
- ²⁰ It functions as a hybrid court, blending physical courtrooms with virtual spaces to make justice accessible from anywhere.
- ²¹ *Judiciary of Tanzania Annual Reports 2022–2025; Judiciary of Zanzibar Administrative Reports 2022–2026*.
- ²² *Judiciary of Tanzania Annual Reports 2022–2025*.
- ²³ *Magistrate' Courts (Small Claims) Rules of 2022*.
- ²⁴ *Judiciary of Zanzibar Administrative Reports 2025/2026*.
- ²⁵ National Prosecutions Service, Administrative Reports, 2022–2026; Tanzania Police Force, Administrative Reports, 2022–2026.
- ²⁶ *Media Services Act, Cap. 229 (R.E. 2023); Access to Information Act, Cap. 149 (R.E. 2023); Cybercrimes Act, Cap. 443 (R.E. 2023)*.
- ²⁷ Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), Administrative Report, 2025; Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC), Administrative Report, 2025.
- ²⁸ Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA).
- ²⁹ Political Parties Act, Cap. 258 (as amended, 2024); Political Parties (Coordination and Supervision of Public Meetings) Regulations, 2023; Non-Governmental Organizations Act, Cap. 56; National Strategy for NGO Sustainability (2022/23–2026/27).
- ³⁰ Independent National Electoral Commission Act, No. 2 of 2024; Presidential, Parliamentary and Councillors' Elections Act, No. 1 of 2024; INEC Administrative Report, 2025; Zanzibar Electoral Commission Administrative Report, 2025.
- ³¹ Ministry of Energy, Budget Speeches 2022–2026; TANESCO Administrative Reports; Ministry of Water, Budget Speech FY 2025/26; Water Sector Development Programme III Reports.
- ³² Tanzania Gender Equality Strategy 2022–2027, Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines for the Public Service, Gender Policy and Guidelines 2023, Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in Research and Publication 2023, Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines on Women's Economic Empowerment, Gender Mainstreaming Guideline for the Media Sector in Tanzania 2025, and Gender Budget Statement / Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting Guidelines 2026/27.
- ³³ Endnote: National Gender and Women Development Policy, 2023; Implementation Strategy for the National Gender and Women Development Policy, 2023–2033; Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, Administrative Reports, 2022–2026; President's Office; Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, Gender Responsive Budgeting Reports; Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries, Budget Speeches FY 2025/26–2026/27.
- ³⁴ *Public Audit Act, Cap. 418 (R.E. 2023); Public Audit Act No. 7 of 2023 (Zanzibar); Controller and Auditor General Reports*.
- ³⁵ *Anti-Money Laundering Act, Cap. 423; Anti-Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act No. 1 of 2022; Proceeds of Crime Act, Cap. 256 (R.E. 2023)*.
- ³⁶ The Financial Action Task Force (FATF).
- ³⁷ The Tanzania Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Portal, <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/countries/detail/Tanzania.html>.

- ³⁸ TAKUKURU Rafiki Programme is an initiative of the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB). TAKUKURU is an initial Swahili word for the Bureau to label the program, create understanding in the community to promote citizen participation in preventing and combating corruption by providing platforms for reporting corruption risks, addressing service delivery challenges, and strengthening cooperation between TAKUKURU, public institutions, and communities.
- ³⁹ PCCB *Administrative Reports*; ZAECA *Annual Implementation Reports 2022–2026*).
- ⁴⁰ Ministry of Energy, *National Clean Cooking Energy Strategy 2024–2034*; Ministry of Energy, *Budget Speech FY 2025/26*; United Republic of Tanzania, *National Energy Compact, 2025*.
- ⁴¹ Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, Office of the First Vice President, *Budget Speech FY 2026/27*.
- ⁴² *National Social Security Policy, 2023*; *Social Security Act, Cap. 135 (R.E. 2023)*; *PSSSF Act, Cap. 371 (R.E. 2023)*; *TASAF III/PSSN Reports 2022–2025*.
- ⁴³ *Social Security Fund Administrative Reports 2025/2026*; *Zanzibar Social Security Act No. 2 of 2005*; *Universal Pension Scheme Reports, 2026*.
- ⁴⁴ Government and Public Housing Projects include the Magomeni Housing Scheme.
- ⁴⁵ *Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development Zanzibar*; *Zanzibar Housing Corporation Administrative Reports, 2025/2026*).
- ⁴⁶ *Water Sector Development Programme Phase III (WSDP III), 2022/23–2025/26*; Ministry of Water, *Budget Speech and Sector Performance Reports, FY 2024/25 and FY 2025/26*; Ministry of Water, *Administrative Data on Rural and Urban Water Supply Coverage, 2022–2025*; Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) *Administrative Reports, 2022–2025*; Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs) *Sector Performance Reports, 2025*.
- ⁴⁷ *Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals Budget Speeches 2023/2024, 2024/2025 and 2025/2026*).
- ⁴⁸ *Ministry of Health Budget Speeches 2024/25–2025/26*; *Zanzibar Ministry of Health Budget Speeches 2022/2023–2025/2026*).
- ⁴⁹ *Ministry of Health Administrative Reports and Budget Speeches 2022–2026*; *Zanzibar Ministry of Health Budget Speeches 2022/2023–2025/2026*.
- ⁵⁰ Ministry of Health *Budget Speech FY 2026/2027*.
- ⁵¹ Ministry of Health, *Budget Speeches FY 2022/23–2026/27*; National AIDS Control Programme, *Administrative Reports, 2022–2026*; National HIV Prevention Road Map (2023/24–2026/27); Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), *Administrative Reports, 2022–2026*.
- ⁵² *Ministry of Health Administrative Reports 2022–2026*.
- ⁵³ *Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania*; *Education Act, Cap. 353*; Ministry of Education *Administrative Data, 2022–2026*.
- ⁵⁴ *Constitution of Zanzibar*; *Education Policy, 2006*; *Education Act No. 6 of 1982*; Ministry of Education and Vocational Training Zanzibar *Budget Speeches 2022/2023–2025/2026*.
- ⁵⁵ BEST 2009–2021.
- ⁵⁶ *National Strategy for Inclusive Education 2021/22–2025/26*; Ministry of Education *Administrative Reports*.
- ⁵⁷ *ZAEP 2021–2026*; Ministry of Education and Vocational Training Zanzibar *Budget Speeches 2022/2023–2025/2026*.
- ⁵⁸ *Re-Entry Guideline, 2022*; Ministry of Education *Administrative Reports*; Ministry of Education and Vocational Training Zanzibar *Budget Speeches 2022/2023–2025/2026*.
- ⁵⁹ Ministry of Education and Vocational Training Zanzibar *Budget Speeches 2022/2023–2025/2026*; *Zanzibar Education Development Programme (ZAEP) 2021–2026*.
- ⁶⁰ Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs; Media Engagement and Public Education Reach – 2026.