



General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 December 2021

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Forty-ninth session

28 February–1 April 2022

Agenda item 6

Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

United Republic of Tanzania

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-ninth session from 1 to 12 November 2021. The review of the United Republic of Tanzania was held at the 8th meeting, on 5 November 2021. The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania was headed by the Minister of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, Palamagamba J.A.M. Kabudi. At its 12th meeting, held on 9 November 2021, the Working Group adopted the report on the United Republic of Tanzania.
2. On 12 January 2021, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the United Republic of Tanzania: Bangladesh, Gabon and the Russian Federation.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the United Republic of Tanzania:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Angola, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to the United Republic of Tanzania through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stated that the United Republic of Tanzania was a proponent of the universal periodic review mechanism and that the current review came at an opportune time, as the country was preparing to celebrate 60 years of independence. The fight for independence was based on the right to self-determination as stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. An assessment of those 60 years through the human rights lens had revealed significant achievements. In 2020, the World Bank had categorized the country as a lower-middle-income economy. The country had moved from a conglomeration of tribes, or a collection of disparate ethnicities, to one nation united by a common language. Concerted efforts had gone into and continued to be made to ensure that the country remained stable, democratic and secular.
6. Broad-based consultations had been held for the preparation of the national report, which highlighted the legislative, institutional and administrative measures taken to promote and protect human rights in relation to supported recommendations from the previous review.
7. The ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as recommended during the previous review, remained under consideration, which was being guided by further research and consultations.

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/39/TZA/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/39/TZA/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/39/TZA/3](#).

8. The recommendations on the holding of a referendum as part of the Constitutional review process had not been implemented. That process would be revisited at an opportune time. Nevertheless, the Constitution guaranteed the enjoyment of human rights.

9. Recommendations on enhancing the normative framework to better protect human rights had been implemented. Laws enacted during the period under review covered a broad spectrum of rights in the areas of access to justice, equality before the law, the right to a fair trial, the promotion of economic rights for vulnerable groups of women, young people and persons with disabilities, peace and security, the protection of human dignity, the right to work, the right to education, the right to employment, good governance, the rights of the child, the right to health, cultural rights, the right to own property, environmental conservation and reducing unnecessary spending and increasing transparency and accountability in procurement matters, among other areas. Legislation had also been enacted and, where required, amended to guarantee gender equality. The Law of Marriage Act was in the process of being reviewed to implement a decision of the Court of Appeal on the minimum age of marriage. In that regard, following the receipt of the proposed bill, the National Assembly directed the Government to embark on a broad-based consultation, including with religious and community leaders, on prescribing 18 years as the minimum age of marriage.

10. Several recommendations in relation to the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance had been implemented. The independence and autonomy of the Commission had been further strengthened by amending the regulations for appointing commissioners. In response to a question submitted in advance, the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania stated that at no time in the history of the country had human rights defenders suffered reprisals owing to their engagement with the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

11. In consideration of the principles of good governance, the National Electoral Commission and the Zanzibar Electoral Commission had enhanced their operations through normative reforms and administrative measures. During the general election held in 2020, election campaigns had been governed by the Electoral Code of Conduct 2020, which had been endorsed by all political parties. Campaign disputes had been handled openly and fairly and alleged breaches of the Code had been referred to the relevant committees. The election was considered to have been free and fair.

12. The implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan 2013–2017 had been supported by development partners. Guidelines directed all ministries to incorporate into their annual budgets activities from the plan, and strategic human rights activities were mainstreamed into government activities.

13. During the period under review, various human rights programmes for law enforcement and correctional officers had been implemented. Humanitarian strategies aimed at ensuring that all refugees were provided with basic needs and were treated with dignity and respect had also been implemented.

14. The United Republic of Tanzania had been a committed troop-contributing country to United Nations peacekeeping missions and had continued to host international institutions mandated to promote and protect human rights.

15. The priorities set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development had been integrated into the medium-term development plan and national policies. In July 2019, the country had participated in a voluntary review by the General Assembly of its progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17.

16. Reports on the status of implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women were in the final stages of preparation.

17. The National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children in Tanzania 2017/18–2021/22 was being implemented on the mainland of the United Republic of Tanzania and had led to the establishment of 16,343 committees for the protection of women and children and 153 desks in police stations focused on gender-based violence and

violence against children. In Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania, the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children 2017–2022 was being implemented and committees addressing gender-based violence had been established in 388 *shehia*. Both plans would be evaluated in 2022.

18. Female genital mutilation had been criminalized. In addition, the national anti-female genital mutilation strategy and implementation plan 2019–2022 was being implemented to harmonize relevant policies with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

19. Efforts were being made to end violence against elderly women believed to practice witchcraft, including through a targeted national strategy for the period 2018/19–2022/23.

20. Trafficking in women and children was being addressed through the National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Action Plan 2018–2021. Shelters and safe houses had been established to better protect victims. The country was working closely with the International Organization for Migration to end trafficking in persons.

21. While marital rape was not an offence in the criminal statute, no complaints had been received that would necessitate making marital rape a specific criminal offence.

22. Efforts had been made to prevent the sexual abuse of children in street situations and there were programmes to identify and reunite children with their families and communities. The request made by the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, was still under consideration.

23. The economic empowerment of vulnerable groups had been enhanced through amendments to the Local Government Finance Act stipulating that 10 per cent of local government revenue should be directed at women, young people and persons with disabilities. The participation of women in all areas of life, including in politics and the public service, was guaranteed in law. The economic empowerment of women was supported by relevant legislation and policies.

24. Birth registration had been enhanced through a programme aimed at registering the births of children under 5 by waiving registration fees for newborns, devolving civil registration and vital statistics systems to local government authorities and establishing an online platform for the registration of births and deaths.

25. Child labour was being addressed through the development of the National Strategy on the Elimination of Child Labour 2018–2022. Also, the Zanzibar National Action Plan on the Elimination of Child Labour 2009–2015 continued to be implemented, with the Labour Commission reviewing the situation of child labour every six months. Awareness-raising programmes had been conducted in communities with a view to eliminating child labour, particularly in relation to the use of children in seaweed and clove farming and in the selling of stones.

26. Issues affecting persons with disabilities were addressed through the implementation of various policies and programmes to empower such persons. Persons with disabilities had been appointed to the post of minister and other senior government positions as a way of promoting an inclusive society.

27. There had been a reduction in the number of crimes committed against persons with albinism. All forms of violence against such persons had been criminalized and alleged perpetrators were charged with criminal offences and prosecuted. Children with albinism who were being kept in temporary housing shelters for their safety had all returned to their families and communities. In 2017, the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism visited the country.

28. Initiatives had been taken to reduce prison overcrowding and to promote decent living conditions for inmates. Two new prisons had been constructed and 20 prisons had been refurbished.

29. The Legal Aid Act had been enacted in 2017 and the Legal Aid Regulations had been developed in 2018 with the objective of assisting indigent persons to gain access to justice.

The Office of the Registrar of Legal Aid Providers had been established. Measures to expedite cases had been introduced, including plea bargaining. The first child justice strategy had been implemented during the period 2013–2017 and the second five-year strategy for progressive reform 2020/21–2024/25 was being implemented. Juvenile court rules had been introduced.

30. The judiciary had always been independent, pursuant to article 4 of the Constitution, which provided for the separation of powers. Judges' security of tenure too was guaranteed by the Constitution.

31. Media plurality was encouraged. Claims of interference with freedom of expression were addressed through judicial or administrative processes. Political parties and groups were permitted to conduct public meetings and processions in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and procedures. Amended legislation required civil society organizations to conduct their business with transparency and show accountability for funds received from donors.

32. A committee composed of representatives of eight ministries had been formed to address land disputes, with a focus on 975 villages bordering protected areas such as national parks and game and forest reserves. Land rights had become clearer following the formation of the National Land Advisory Council.

33. A fee-free education policy had been implemented for primary and secondary education. Investment in education had also increased and led to an increase in school enrolment. During the previous five years, 400 secondary schools had been built, 71 of which were specifically for girls; in line with the current budget, 260 secondary schools would be built, 10 of which for girls. Moreover, 22 science hubs had been established to encourage girls to pursue science. An informal education system had been introduced to provide education to out-of-school children, as well as to young people and adults outside the formal education stream. The National Strategy for Inclusive Education 2018–2021, which followed on from the strategy for 2012–2017, was being implemented, including for persons with disabilities.

34. There had been an increase in access to clean and safe potable water and to sanitation in both rural and urban areas. The Water Supply and Sanitation Act 2019 had been enacted, establishing the Rural and Urban Water and Sanitation Agency, which was charged with overseeing the development and sustainable management of water supply and sanitation services.

35. In order to promote affordable housing, measures had been taken to create an environment to facilitate access to decent and affordable housing, among others.

36. There had been significant increases in the budget allocated and spent for the health sector, which had resulted in an increase in health-care facilities and hospitals and, therefore, in a countrywide increase in access to health care.

37. Progress had been made in addressing maternal and child mortality. The Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030) was being implemented.

38. Development efforts were being supported by strengthening tax compliance, increasing revenue collection and addressing tax evasion. As a result, the country was able to use its own resources to fund large-scale development projects. The National Climate Change Strategy 2012, which set out climate change mitigation measures, was being implemented to address environmental concerns and climate change. In Zanzibar, five walls were being constructed to protect residential areas from salt-water intrusion and two more walls were being constructed to protect cultivation areas.

39. Phase III of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan, covering the period 2017–2022, was being implemented. It aimed to promote efficiency, transparency and accountability in the public and private sectors and called for effective enforcement of anti-corruption measures.

40. Same-sex relations remained prohibited under the Penal Code, in line with the customs, traditions and belief systems of the country. However, acts of violence, abuse and

discrimination against anyone, once reported to the police, were investigated and those responsible were prosecuted.

41. The practicality of ratifying the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression continued to be assessed.

42. The delegation called upon the international community to temporarily waive patent rights on coronavirus disease (COVID-19) vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostic kits so that those items could be locally produced in developing countries.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

43. During the interactive dialogue, 92 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

44. Tunisia noted, *inter alia*, the efforts made to implement the recommendations arising from the previous review and the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children in Tanzania 2017/18–2021/22.

45. Uganda noted the positive developments to protect human rights, especially the rights of persons with albinism.

46. Ukraine noted the progress made since the previous review. It also noted the improvements in tackling corruption by, *inter alia*, strengthening the relevant institutions.

47. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland urged the Government to prioritize media freedom and guarantee freedom of expression, remove restrictions on opposition parties and establish independent electoral commissions.

48. The United States of America remained concerned about the continued detention of members of the opposition.

49. Uruguay welcomed the efforts made to guarantee the rights of persons with albinism.

50. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted, *inter alia*, the progress made in implementing recommendations from the previous review.

51. Yemen noted the ratification of international human rights conventions and the inclusion of human rights principles in the training courses for prison and police personnel.

52. Zambia noted the efforts made to address domestic violence and the enforcement of relevant laws prohibiting violence against women and girls.

53. Zimbabwe noted the measures taken to protect human rights, including the implementation of a fee-free education policy.

54. Algeria welcomed the efforts made to improve access to justice, including the national pilot programme introducing online justice services.

55. Angola noted the steps taken to ensure greater respect for human rights.

56. Argentina thanked the delegation for presenting the national report.

57. Armenia encouraged the Government to ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

58. Australia remained concerned about restrictions on freedom of expression and reports of ongoing discrimination against minority groups.

59. Austria noted the efforts made to implement recommendations from the previous review, especially to improve prison conditions and increase the number of juvenile courts.

60. The Bahamas noted an increase in the number of safe houses providing services to victims of violence and the enactment of the Legal Aid Act and the Legal Aid Regulations.

61. Belgium welcomed the adoption of the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children in Tanzania 2017/18–2021/22 and the National Strategy on the Elimination of Child Labour 2018–2022.

62. Botswana noted various intersecting concerns with respect to access to education and health, gender equality and the protection of persons with disabilities.
63. Brazil noted improvements in the penitentiary system and appreciated the efforts made to combat violence against women and corruption.
64. Bulgaria noted the economic and social challenges faced by the country, especially owing to the COVID-19 pandemic.
65. Burkina Faso noted the development of a cross-border action plan to combat female genital mutilation in African countries.
66. Canada welcomed the efforts made to combat female genital mutilation and remained committed to cooperating with the Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women.
67. Chile welcomed the guidelines to end gender-based violence in middle and higher educational institutions.
68. China welcomed the promotion of sustainable economic and social development, industrialization and the development of education and health services in the United Republic of Tanzania.
69. The Congo noted the progress made in the education sector. It called for intensified efforts to fully protect the elderly and those accused of witchcraft.
70. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged the Government to continue to make efforts to develop the second national action plan for human rights with a view to improving the human rights situation.
71. Cuba noted the commitment to protect human rights and was encouraged by the results achieved in various sectors, including the health and education sectors.
72. Czechia welcomed the positive developments concerning freedom of the media, the functioning of the judicial system and the empowerment of women.
73. The Democratic Republic of the Congo noted the adherence to the 2013 Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled.
74. The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania stated that pregnant schoolgirls were not expelled from school. They might leave the formal system of education in favour of the informal system while breastfeeding and taking care of their babies. However, that was not only a problem for schoolgirls but also for boys from pastoral societies and poor children in urban areas. Therefore, within the framework of the Complimentary Basic Education in Tanzania programme, boys and girls who had dropped out of the formal education system had an opportunity to re-enter it.
75. Measures had been taken to ensure that political parties operated in a manner that did not compromise the secular character of the United Republic of Tanzania. All political discourse had to be of a non-religious nature.
76. In the context of development, efforts were being made to increase investment in rural areas and empower women and girls in those areas.
77. Denmark was concerned that intimate partner violence and marital rape were still not criminalized and that restrictions on civic space remained.
78. Djibouti welcomed adoption of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty and the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children in Tanzania 2017/18–2021/22.
79. Egypt noted the second National Five-Year Development Plan 2016/17–2020/21 and the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children in Tanzania 2017/18–2021/22.
80. Eswatini noted the progress made in implementing the recommendations from the previous review.

81. Fiji noted the progress made between 2015 and 2020 to ensure access to clean and safe potable water.
82. Finland welcomed the engagement of the United Republic of Tanzania in the universal periodic review process.
83. France welcomed the presentation of the national report by the delegation.
84. Gabon noted the positive measures taken to promote the rights of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities or albinism.
85. Georgia appreciated the progress made in relation to the rights of persons with disabilities and in ensuring universal primary education.
86. Germany commended the Government for its efforts in strengthening the rights of women and girls.
87. Ghana noted the development of the National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Action Plan 2018–2021 and the National Strategy on the Elimination of Child Labour 2018–2022.
88. Iceland welcomed the delegation and its presentation of the national report.
89. India congratulated the United Republic of Tanzania for holding a successful election in 2020 and for graduating to the status of lower-middle-income country.
90. Indonesia welcomed the efforts made to further guarantee gender equality, including through the enactment of the Legal Aid Act of 2017 and the Zanzibar Legal Aid Act of 2018.
91. Iraq welcomed the adoption of new plans and laws, especially the development of a national plan to prevent the spread of violent extremism.
92. Ireland noted the progress made under the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children 2017–2022.
93. Italy welcomed the efforts made to combat violence against women and children and the adoption of the national strategy against female genital mutilation.
94. Japan noted that the United Republic of Tanzania faced challenges in achieving gender equality and ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities.
95. Kenya noted the establishment of the High Court Corruption and Economic Crimes Division, the efforts to eliminate attacks on persons with albinism and the accession to the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled.
96. Latvia welcomed the delegation and thanked it for presenting its national report.
97. Lebanon appreciated the constructive engagement with human rights mechanisms and noted the general elections held in 2020.
98. Lesotho noted the fulfilment of reporting obligations to various treaty bodies and the development of a national strategy on the elimination of child labour.
99. Libya appreciated the efforts made to implement the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children in Tanzania 2017/18–2021/22, which aimed at reducing such violence by 50 per cent by 2022.
100. Malawi noted the progress made to reduce poverty, combat corruption and improve infrastructure for development.
101. Malaysia congratulated the United Republic of Tanzania for its general elections in 2020 and for strengthening its national human rights institutions and women's empowerment.
102. Maldives congratulated the United Republic of Tanzania on graduating to a lower-middle-income country and hoped that this would lead to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, among others.
103. Mali appreciated the establishment of safety and security committees for persons with albinism and of councils of older persons.

104. Mauritania welcomed the efforts made in protecting the rights of persons with albinism and the implementation of a national strategy against child labour.
105. Mauritius noted the efforts made to increase the capacity of law enforcement officers to combat violence against women and children.
106. Mexico noted the reduction in poverty and the progress achieved in the fight against corruption through the strengthening of government bodies and legislation in that regard.
107. Mongolia noted the progress made in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals and in combating violence against women and children.
108. Montenegro noted the efforts made to address violence against women and children, domestic violence and child labour and to protect the rights of older persons.
109. Morocco welcomed the accession to the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled.
110. Mozambique noted the implementation of laws prohibiting violence against women and girls, including female genital mutilation.
111. Namibia welcomed the establishment of committees to protect women and children as part of its efforts to address violence against women and children.
112. Nepal noted the efforts made to eliminate child labour, ensure universal birth registration and improve access to safe drinking water.
113. The Netherlands expressed concern that the United Republic of Tanzania had fallen 53 places on the 2020 World Press Freedom Index.
114. Nigeria noted the implementation of the first national human rights action plan and the efforts made to reinforce the institutional framework.
115. Norway welcomed the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children in Tanzania 2017/18–2021/22 and the progress made towards finalizing the national human rights action plan.
116. Pakistan welcomed the plans to combat violence against women and children, reduce child labour and protect the rights of persons with disabilities.
117. The Philippines noted the efforts made in the areas of poverty reduction and access to an adequate standard of living.
118. Poland stated that more efforts were needed to address the root causes of attacks against persons with albinism. It expressed concern about restrictions to the freedoms of expression, association and assembly.
119. Portugal noted an increase in investment in the education sector and the efforts made to combat human rights violations against persons with albinism.
120. The Republic of Korea noted the commitment to protecting the rights of the child and the efforts made to combat violence against women.
121. The Russian Federation supported efforts to strengthen the national capacity to protect human rights and noted the efforts made to reduce poverty.
122. Rwanda commended the United Republic of Tanzania for introducing mobile court services and for its policy on a fee-free education.
123. Senegal congratulated the Government for its development strategy and for the second National Five-Year Development Plan 2016/17–2020/21.
124. Serbia noted the commitment of the Government to addressing trafficking in persons and welcomed the adoption of the National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Action Plan 2018–2021.
125. Sierra Leone commended the Government for developing the national human rights action plan, among others, and welcomed, inter alia, the steps taken to ensure equitable access to education.

126. Slovenia noted the commendable achievements and called upon the Government to strengthen the implementation of the Constitution and relevant international treaties.
127. South Africa welcomed the efforts made to facilitate access to justice, including through the enactment of the Legal Aid Act of 2017.
128. South Sudan offered its congratulations to the Government on its efforts to improve the human rights situation in the country.
129. Spain expressed concern about violence against women and girls and the infringement of civil liberties and political rights.
130. Sri Lanka noted, *inter alia*, the efforts made to guarantee gender equality, eradicate child labour and facilitate women's participation in public affairs.
131. The State of Palestine noted the commitment to promoting human rights, including through the implementation of the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, and welcomed the efforts made to improve access to education.
132. Sweden expressed concern about the lack of an independent judiciary, limitations on free and fair elections and restrictions on the freedoms of expression, assembly and association.
133. Switzerland welcomed the new Government's priority for protecting human rights and stressed the need to pursue the necessary reforms as soon as possible.
134. The Syrian Arab Republic commended the United Republic of Tanzania and noted the efforts made to ensure effective enjoyment of the rights to safe drinking water and to health care.
135. Thailand noted certain positive developments such as the criminalization of female genital mutilation, but also noted the continued existence of gender-based violence.
136. Timor-Leste noted, *inter alia*, the initiatives launched to combat corruption and the measures taken to protect persons with albinism.
137. Togo encouraged the Government to continue its ongoing efforts to enhance the enjoyment of human rights in the country.
138. Madagascar welcomed the measures taken to commute death sentences to life imprisonment.
139. The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania stated that the country followed the Anglo-Saxon judicial system and that judicial decisions were, therefore, part of the law. The decisions of the courts on human rights were robust, dynamic and trend-setters in the Commonwealth, and had improved the situation of human rights.
140. During the previous 27 years, there had been no execution resulting from a death sentence. The death penalty was imposed only for murder and treason and never on pregnant women and persons under the age of 18 years.
141. The enjoyment of rights and freedoms was enshrined in the Constitution. However, those rights and freedoms were not absolute and the Constitution also set out the circumstances under which they might be limited. The Court of Appeal had defined acceptable restrictions to rights and freedoms for reasons related to matters of public health, public morality, public safety, public peace and the maintenance of a secular State.
142. The Political Parties Act and the Non-Governmental Organizations Act had been amended to ensure transparency and accountability in financial matters. The amendments also emphasized the secular nature of political parties and provided for the inclusion of women.
143. The law relating to the media obliged State-owned and private media operators to provide media workers with contracts and social security.
144. The Village Land Act ensured equal access to land for women. It also provided that the quorum for village land councils could be attained only when women were in attendance.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

145. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below have been examined by the United Republic of Tanzania and enjoy the support of the United Republic of Tanzania:

- 145.1 Accelerate implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Australia);
- 145.2 Continue efforts to submit and discuss national human rights reports to treaty bodies (Iraq);
- 145.3 Consider requesting technical assistance with a view to submitting overdue reports to the Committees of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Sierra Leone);
- 145.4 Continue cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, including the special procedures (Pakistan);
- 145.5 Continue to engage with OHCHR and other United Nations institutions for technical assistance and support in capacity-building in human and peoples' rights matters (Mozambique);
- 145.6 Seek international cooperation, technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights (Nigeria);
- 145.7 Continue to implement the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, the Agenda 2063 of the African Union and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to improve people's living standards (China);
- 145.8 Continue efforts aimed at the implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children in Tanzania 2017/18–2021/22, including the elimination of the gender-based violence (Georgia);
- 145.9 Continue efforts aimed at reforming and developing the prison system to ensure its compliance with international human rights standards and take all measures to ensure justice and the fight against impunity (Libya);
- 145.10 Expedite the adoption of the second national human rights action plan to implement the recommendations of the universal periodic review (Maldives);
- 145.11 Approve the implementation of the national human rights action plan that was developed in 2017 (Mexico);
- 145.12 Continue advancing in the consolidation of its successful social programmes with an emphasis on policies on education (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 145.13 Expedite ongoing efforts aimed at the early finalization of the second national human rights plan (Pakistan);
- 145.14 Continue steps to implement the third national development plan for achieving progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (Pakistan);
- 145.15 Enhance the national infrastructure for the effective implementation of the national human rights action plan (Sierra Leone);
- 145.16 Implement the third national five-year development plan in line with the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Agenda 2063 of the African Union in respect of human and peoples' rights (South Sudan);
- 145.17 Accelerate the adoption of the overdue second national human rights action plan (2018–2022) and implement it with a view to mainstreaming human rights in different policies and programmes (Thailand);

- 145.18 **Extend the human rights training and awareness programme to cater for more categories of public service officials (Zimbabwe);**
- 145.19 **Continue efforts to strengthen the process of sensitizing civil society on human rights education and training to law enforcement officials, journalists and trade unionists (Algeria);**
- 145.20 **Continue efforts to achieve gender equality and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls (Tunisia);**
- 145.21 **Continue efforts to halt all forms of discrimination against women (Libya);**
- 145.22 **Strengthen gender mainstreaming in national and local development planning and ensure the participation of women and other relevant stakeholders in the process (Philippines);**
- 145.23 **Continue the fight against all forms of discrimination against women (Serbia);**
- 145.24 **Take further steps to effectively address discrimination and violence against persons, including children, with albinism (Bulgaria);**
- 145.25 **Increase investment in the construction of communication facilities and infrastructure in rural areas to promote economic and social development in rural areas (China);**
- 145.26 **Continue to implement the national legal framework for the protection of natural resources and their effective use in the context of realizing the right to development (Syrian Arab Republic);**
- 145.27 **Continue efforts aimed at improvements in tackling corruption through initiatives that include the adaptation of legislative and regulatory frameworks (Georgia);**
- 145.28 **Adopt a national strategy and action plan for the prevention of radicalization and violent extremism (Montenegro);**
- 145.29 **Ensure the meaningful participation of women, children, persons with disabilities and local communities in the development and implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks (Fiji);**
- 145.30 **Take concrete measures to tackle stigma and discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their families, ensure they have timely and adequate access to health services and can enjoy their rights to education and to work without discrimination, in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Portugal);**
- 145.31 **Continue to enforce laws prohibiting female genital mutilation, domestic violence and violence against persons believed to be practising witchcraft (Zimbabwe);**
- 145.32 **Continue and strengthen its efforts to fight discrimination and violence and to eliminate human rights abuses against persons with albinism (Portugal);**
- 145.33 **Continue efforts to address all types of attacks against persons with albinism (Rwanda);**
- 145.34 **Strengthen community policing and the role of security committees in each village with a view to promoting the safety of persons with albinism (Timor-Leste);**
- 145.35 **Intensify action to combat discrimination against persons with albinism, including by ensuring that persons with albinism benefit from poverty alleviation programmes through special measures (Togo);**
- 145.36 **Effectively fight the practice of female genital mutilation (Congo);**
- 145.37 **Redouble efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation (Gabon);**

- 145.38 Enforce the relevant legislation criminalizing the practice of female genital mutilation (Iceland);
- 145.39 Take steps to implement the initiatives taken against female genital mutilation and towards the protection of people with albinism (India);
- 145.40 Continue efforts to support persons with albinism and combat all forms of discrimination against them (Tunisia);
- 145.41 Take specific measures, in close cooperation with civil society, aimed at tackling the human trafficking of persons with albinism (Angola);
- 145.42 Redouble efforts to guarantee people with albinism full enjoyment of their rights and, in particular, the right to life (Congo);
- 145.43 Strengthen efforts in order to protect persons with albinism from violence (Czechia);
- 145.44 Continue to combat discrimination against persons with albinism (Ukraine);
- 145.45 Continue efforts to ensure that all children, especially children living with albinism, have access to education and health-care services (Eswatini);
- 145.46 Strengthen the legislative framework to combat violence against persons with albinism (Gabon);
- 145.47 Approve and implement reforms to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and to strengthen citizens' access to justice and legal aid (Norway);
- 145.48 Continue to take measures aimed at improving the functioning of the judicial and penitentiary systems (Russian Federation);
- 145.49 Continue to promote access to justice for all through increased provision and coverage of legal aid (Sri Lanka);
- 145.50 Continue national efforts aimed at enhancing access to justice (Egypt);
- 145.51 Conduct full and impartial investigations of all threats and attacks against and killings of journalists, civil society actors and human rights defenders, and hold perpetrators accountable (Latvia);
- 145.52 Continue strengthening its laws that curb human trafficking and people smuggling, including through the use of awareness-raising programmes and campaigns on trafficking, particularly in rural areas, border areas and areas of poverty (Eswatini);
- 145.53 Fully implement the provisions of the 2008 anti-trafficking law as outlined in the implementing regulations and the national action plan (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 145.54 Take concrete measures to implement the National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Action Plan 2018–2021 with a view to combating trafficking in persons (Malaysia);
- 145.55 Continue measures to prevent trafficking in persons (Nepal);
- 145.56 Review the legislative framework and ensure that it sufficiently addresses trafficking in body parts of persons with albinism (Zambia);
- 145.57 Intensify the work done to prevent and investigate cases of sexual abuse of children and eliminate the practice of female genital mutilation (Mexico);
- 145.58 Take further proactive measures to prevent and address trafficking in persons and reduce the vulnerability of groups that are most at risk (Philippines);
- 145.59 Improve access to adequate housing, safe drinking water and adequate sanitation (Ukraine);

- 145.60 Continue efforts to reduce poverty, especially by enhancing access to quality education and skills development, as well as by improving conditions for farmers, small businesses and investors to thrive (Malawi);
- 145.61 Continue its efforts towards implementing the social protection policies contributing to poverty reduction (Nepal);
- 145.62 Ensure that persons with albinism benefit from programmes to combat poverty, in particular through special measures (Senegal);
- 145.63 Ensure that persons with albinism are covered by anti-poverty programmes (Timor-Leste);
- 145.64 Continue to take necessary measures to improve the provision of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities to rural areas (India);
- 145.65 Redouble efforts to resolve the disparity in accessing water services in urban and rural areas (South Sudan);
- 145.66 Further prioritize expenditure on health, including specialized care and services for people living with albinism (Botswana);
- 145.67 Continue expanding the health infrastructure and extending the scope of health services (Cuba);
- 145.68 Continue efforts to ensure equal access to quality health services for all citizens without discrimination in both urban and rural areas (Djibouti);
- 145.69 Further advance the right to health through the allocation of resources to and improvement of infrastructure in the health sector (Sri Lanka);
- 145.70 Continue the initiatives undertaken to prevent the spread of COVID-19, as well as to fight against misinformation on this pandemic (Angola);
- 145.71 Further ensure that people have access to vital information on the prevention of COVID-19 (Indonesia);
- 145.72 Improve health infrastructure, access to training for midwives in emergency obstetric care and resources devoted to maternal health (Burkina Faso);
- 145.73 Strengthen measures to safeguard the health rights of women, particularly on issues relating to prenatal and postnatal care of pregnant women (Lesotho);
- 145.74 Continue to sensitize the population on the COVID-19 pandemic as part of the regional efforts to fight against the deadly pandemic (Uganda);
- 145.75 Scale up investment in infrastructure, management, certification and learning aids for alternative learning opportunities for out-of-school adolescent boys and girls and people living with disabilities (Botswana);
- 145.76 Further develop the National Strategy for Inclusive Education 2018–2021, especially for children with disabilities, and ensure their access to quality education, infrastructure, assistive devices and learning materials (Bulgaria);
- 145.77 Review laws and policies to ensure that pregnant girls and young mothers can re-enter the formal education system (Bulgaria);
- 145.78 Take adequate measures to increase the information and communications technology-related infrastructure to advance the quality of education, in particular for women and girls (India);
- 145.79 Strengthen measures for school enrolment and school infrastructure development (Morocco);
- 145.80 Continue to implement inclusive education programmes, including alternative learning opportunities for vulnerable groups (Philippines);

- 145.81 Continue improving public and technical education in rural areas (Yemen);
- 145.82 Review laws and policies to ensure that girls who fall pregnant while in school, are married or young mothers can re-enter the formal education system (Slovenia);
- 145.83 Continue its efforts to increase school enrolment and enhance access to education (Sri Lanka);
- 145.84 Continue its efforts with regard to education and adopt policies to enhance the quality of education and ensure inclusion in education for girls and children with disabilities (State of Palestine);
- 145.85 Take further measures to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in particular to curb discrimination and violence against women (Indonesia);
- 145.86 Continue efforts to enhance the capacity of law enforcement officials to combat violence against women and children (Tunisia);
- 145.87 Continue actions to combat violence against women and to reduce gender gaps (Cuba);
- 145.88 Enhance efforts to combat all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic and sexual violence (Ukraine);
- 145.89 Continue to reinforce relevant measures to ensure the elimination of violence against women, including by prohibiting all harmful practices such as female genital mutilation (Ghana);
- 145.90 Take further measures to eradicate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation (Italy);
- 145.91 Take more measures to implement more effectively the national action plan to end violence against women and children (Lebanon);
- 145.92 Continue strengthening the enforcement of laws prohibiting violence against women and girls (Malaysia);
- 145.93 Speed up the implementation of the national plan of action on violence against women and children (Mozambique);
- 145.94 Strengthen planning, budgeting and institutional mechanisms at the subnational and national levels to ensure effective implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children in Tanzania 2017/18–2021/22 (Namibia);
- 145.95 Continue strengthening the plans to combat gender-based violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 145.96 Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Rwanda);
- 145.97 Enhance efforts to combat all forms of gender-based violence against women, including domestic and sexual violence (Sierra Leone);
- 145.98 Continue to strengthen measures in combating violence against women and girls and fully implement the national action plan to end violence against women and children (South Africa);
- 145.99 Adequately resource the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Girls in Tanzania 2017/18–2021/22 and strengthen the fight against child and forced marriages (Spain);
- 145.100 Address gender-based violence (Zambia);

- 145.101 Continue to protect the rights of children through the strengthening of protective policies and legislation, in particular by meeting their educational needs and by sanctioning violations of their rights (Djibouti);
- 145.102 Continue its efforts to curtail child labour (Bahamas);
- 145.103 Continue its efforts, including existing programmes, to eliminate child labour in the country (Kenya);
- 145.104 Continue the efforts undertaken to eliminate child labour (Lebanon);
- 145.105 Continue to enhance efforts to prevent child labour (Mozambique);
- 145.106 Improve accessibility of persons with disabilities to public places, including public buildings and public transport services (Japan);
- 145.107 Sustain efforts and commitments in protecting the rights of women, children and people with disabilities (Nigeria);
- 145.108 Continue to implement national policies and programmes aimed at empowering persons with disabilities (Syrian Arab Republic).
146. The following recommendations will be examined by the United Republic of Tanzania, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the forty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:
- 146.1 Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 146.2 Enact a law on the protection of older persons in society on the mainland of the United Republic of Tanzania (Kenya);
- 146.3 Implement the recommendations accepted during the previous universal periodic review on legislation aimed at protecting older persons (Senegal);
- 146.4 Consider revising inheritance laws in order to ensure equal inheritance rights for women with regard to their husbands and parents (Germany);
- 146.5 Take additional steps to ensure women's rights in matters of inheritance, succession and land rights (Japan);
- 146.6 Revoke customary laws that undermine women's land rights, such as the Local Customary Law (Declaration) Order (G.N. No. 436/1963) (No. 4), and strengthen institutions dealing with land administration (Switzerland);
- 146.7 Continue efforts to combat discrimination and inequality against women, especially on issues relating to marriage and inheritance (Lesotho);
- 146.8 Implement measures to provide non-discriminatory universal health coverage (Mauritius);
- 146.9 Enhance the protection of girls and women of all ages from the practice of female genital mutilation and set the minimum age of marriage at 18 years for both girls and boys by concluding the amendment of the Law of Marriage Act (Austria);
- 146.10 Introduce amendments to the laws with a view to guaranteeing the right to education and introduce 12 years of free primary and secondary education, of which 9 years are compulsory, and at least one year of free and compulsory pre-primary education, especially for girls and children with disabilities (Poland);
- 146.11 Implement the national action plan for persons with albinism, which has been pending since 2020 (Mauritania);
- 146.12 Continue to increase access to birth registration for all children born in the United Republic of Tanzania, including children of migrants and refugees, thus avoiding statelessness (Eswatini).

147. The following recommendations have been noted by the United Republic of Tanzania:

- 147.1 Ratify the international human rights treaties to which the United Republic of Tanzania is not yet a party (Ukraine);
- 147.2 Intensify its efforts to ratify outstanding international instruments, of note is the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Ghana);
- 147.3 Ratify all outstanding international human rights treaties it has committed to (South Africa);
- 147.4 Continue to adhere to more international human rights conventions (State of Palestine);
- 147.5 Intensify efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Chile);
- 147.6 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);
- 147.7 Complete the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 147.8 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);
- 147.9 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mongolia);
- 147.10 Complete the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 147.11 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Angola);
- 147.12 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Argentina);
- 147.13 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Armenia);
- 147.14 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Austria);
- 147.15 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Bahamas);
- 147.16 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 147.17 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol thereto, as previously recommended (Czechia);
- 147.18 Complete the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 147.19 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);

- 147.20 Take further steps towards the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia);
- 147.21 Strengthen efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Iraq);
- 147.22 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Malawi);
- 147.23 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mali);
- 147.24 Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mauritius);
- 147.25 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mongolia);
- 147.26 Consolidate international commitments in the field of human rights, such as the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Morocco);
- 147.27 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Namibia);
- 147.28 Continue efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Republic of Korea);
- 147.29 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Rwanda);
- 147.30 Ratify and accede to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone);
- 147.31 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Switzerland);
- 147.32 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Zambia);
- 147.33 Submit reports on the implementation of the core international human rights treaties that the United Republic of Tanzania is a party to, and adhere to or ratify the remaining ones (Poland);
- 147.34 Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council, as previously recommended (Latvia);
- 147.35 Extend a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Maldives);
- 147.36 Extend a standing invitation to special procedure mechanisms (State of Palestine);
- 147.37 Request technical support from OHCHR to advance in the ratification of the main international human rights instruments to which the country is not yet a party, as well as to ensure the alignment of its national legal system with the obligations derived from ratified human rights treaties (Uruguay);
- 147.38 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, abolish the death penalty and commute existing death sentences to proportionate punishments in line with international human rights standards (Iceland);
- 147.39 Repeal or amend all laws that are not in conformity with articles 19 and 21 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);

- 147.40 Enact a comprehensive law on sexual and gender-based violence, ensuring inclusion of indigenous women and girls and those living with disabilities (Denmark);
- 147.41 Strengthen the legal protection of individuals belonging to the most vulnerable groups, among which are sexual minorities and women, and ensure the prevention and investigation of all forms of violence, including domestic and sexual violence and female genital mutilation (Netherlands);
- 147.42 Continue to provide adequate resources and funding for fundamental human rights issues, including access to health care and education (Malaysia);
- 147.43 Ensure protection in law and in practice of the rights of vulnerable groups of the population, in particular women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly and ethnic minorities (Russian Federation);
- 147.44 Promote the elimination of discrimination against women and girls – in particular child marriage, female genital mutilation and the expulsion of pregnant girls and young mothers from schools – in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Burkina Faso);
- 147.45 Enhance measures to prevent discrimination against all vulnerable groups, including all persons living with HIV and persons from the LGBTIQI community (South Africa);
- 147.46 Consider enacting legislation that decriminalizes same-sex sexual relations (Argentina);
- 147.47 Repeal or amend laws discriminating against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, including section 154 of the Penal Code, which criminalizes consensual same-sex acts among adults (Australia);
- 147.48 Prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity and decriminalize same-sex activity between consenting adults (Canada);
- 147.49 Adopt urgent measures to modify the Penal Code and eliminate the criminalization of consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Chile);
- 147.50 Take the necessary steps to combat discrimination and violence against women and children and on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Fiji);
- 147.51 Ensure that section 154 of the Penal Code does not criminalize, or is not interpreted in a manner that criminalizes, same-sex relations (Fiji);
- 147.52 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Iceland);
- 147.53 Respect the right to confidentiality and dignity of LGBTI+ persons by banning invasive and demeaning procedures disguised as evidence-gathering, such as anal examinations (Iceland);
- 147.54 Decriminalize consensual adult same-sex relations and combat discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Italy);
- 147.55 Decriminalize same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults (Spain);
- 147.56 Establish an immediate formal moratorium on the mandatory death penalty with a view to its abolition and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia);

- 147.57 Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);
- 147.58 Adopt a de jure moratorium on capital executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Italy);
- 147.59 Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition, and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia);
- 147.60 Strengthen awareness-raising campaigns on the death penalty and hold public debates on the subject from a human rights perspective, including in parliament, with a view to realizing its definitive abolition and the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as soon as possible (Uruguay);
- 147.61 Abolish the death penalty in all circumstances (Norway);
- 147.62 Fully abolish the death penalty in all circumstances and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal);
- 147.63 Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Sierra Leone);
- 147.64 Consider the abolition of the death penalty in all cases and circumstances and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Spain);
- 147.65 Abolish the death penalty and commute all death sentences to alternative sentences (Switzerland);
- 147.66 Adopt a formal moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Madagascar);
- 147.67 Take all necessary measures to combat impunity for the crimes of enforced disappearance and human trafficking (Ukraine);
- 147.68 Strengthen the fight against torture and ill-treatment (France);
- 147.69 Take steps to promptly and effectively investigate and provide information on cases of arbitrary arrest and detention of political opponents, activists, protesters and dissenting journalists (Poland);
- 147.70 Review national legislation to mitigate the causes of persecution practices against persons with albinism (Mexico);
- 147.71 Prohibit all forms of corporal punishment (Zambia);
- 147.72 Pursue its efforts to combat harmful practices linked to witchcraft or accusations of witchcraft (Gabon);
- 147.73 Improve further the independence of the judicial system and its impartial attitude towards the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community and cease the criminalization of its activities (Czechia);
- 147.74 Continue to strengthen policies and programmes aimed at improving access to justice and redress for violations of the rights of people in vulnerable situations, including people with albinism (Algeria);

- 147.75 Continue to strengthen policies and programmes aimed at enhancing access to justice and redress concerning violations of the rights of persons in vulnerable situations, including persons with albinism (Brazil);
- 147.76 End illegal pretrial detention which contravenes constitutional guarantees and the internationally recognized right to a fair trial (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 147.77 Review the legislation on the automatic denial of bail for enumerated offences, for instance for economic crimes and, particularly, money-laundering, to align its laws to recognize regional and international law and human rights standards (Germany);
- 147.78 Ensure fair and public hearings for those criminally charged and to prevent arbitrary arrests (United States of America);
- 147.79 Ensure access to justice, including by addressing the use of non-bailable offences targeting politicians, businessmen, journalists and human rights defenders, and ensure it complies with due process standards (Sweden);
- 147.80 Repeal or amend laws unreasonably restricting freedom of expression, including the 2015 Statistics Act, the 2015 Cybercrimes Act and the 2016 Media Services Act (Australia);
- 147.81 Amend the domestic legal framework to ensure respect for the rights to freedom of expression, to freedom of peaceful assembly and association and to trial without undue delay, and to facilitate their exercise by all Tanzanians, including through civil society organizations, political parties and the media (Canada);
- 147.82 Amend the Media Services Act of 2016 to comply with international standards (Slovenia);
- 147.83 Take further measures to ensure freedom of expression and protect journalists and the media from harassment, assault, arbitrary arrest or detention and enforced disappearances (Austria);
- 147.84 Take additional steps to ensure the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and political participation (Brazil);
- 147.85 Promote freedom of the media by ensuring full compliance of the Media Service Bill of 2015 with the right to freedom of expression and implementing the necessary legislative changes (Czechia);
- 147.86 Guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and peaceful association as well as freedom of the press, in the first place by freeing political activists, lawyers and journalists detained on abstract grounds (France);
- 147.87 Amend the Media Services Act, the Political Parties Act and related legislation to ensure freedom of expression and assembly are protected (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 147.88 Review legislation, including the Cybercrimes Act, to ensure that freedom of the press, as well as freedom of expression and opinion, is protected (Germany);
- 147.89 Ensure full respect for the right to freedom of expression by removing all obstacles to the right to freedom of expression and media freedom (Ghana);
- 147.90 Ensure that the right to freedom of expression is duly respected and intensify efforts to protect the rights of persons belonging to religious minorities (Italy);
- 147.91 Amend or repeal aspects of the Political Parties Act, the Media Services Act and the Electronic and Postal Communications Act to promote freedom of expression (United States of America);

- 147.92 Promote and protect the right to freedom of expression and media freedom, as well as the safety of journalists (Latvia);
- 147.93 Ensure, through dialogue and technical support, that the different laws and regulations governing the media sector, for example the Cybercrimes Act 2015, the Media Services Act 2016, the Access to Information Act 2016 and the Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations 2020, are in full compliance with human rights, including freedom of expression (Sweden);
- 147.94 Protect freedom of expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association, bring laws restricting these freedoms into line with international standards and combat impunity for attacks on journalists, human rights defenders and peaceful political actors in line with target 16.10 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Switzerland);
- 147.95 Take further steps to ensure respect for the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of assembly (Timor-Leste);
- 147.96 Ensure that human rights defenders and political dissidents can freely exercise their human rights without fear of reprisal (Belgium);
- 147.97 Ensure that human rights defenders can freely exercise their activities without risk of reprisal (France);
- 147.98 Repeal or amend national legislation that restricts civil society like human rights defenders and journalists from exercising their rights and fundamental freedoms without fear of scrutiny and reprisal, including the three relevant acts, so that it complies with international standards (Netherlands);
- 147.99 Respect fully and protect the rights to freedom of assembly and freedom of expression, and enshrine into law the right to a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders, journalists and media workers (Norway);
- 147.100 Amend the Non-Governmental Organizations Act (Amendments) Regulation 2018 in line with international human rights standards on freedoms of association and peaceful assembly (Denmark);
- 147.101 Ensure freedom of assembly and expression to enable a political and civic space, so that political parties, the media and civil society organizations can operate safely and fully exercise their rights (Finland);
- 147.102 Ensure a safe and enabling environment for political parties, civil society organizations and human rights defenders to exercise their legitimate activities effectively and independently (Ireland);
- 147.103 Ensure that the laws governing the right to freedom of peaceful assembly are fully in line with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Montenegro);
- 147.104 Guarantee freedom of assembly, association, expression and press freedom for members of all political parties, the media and civil society organizations by, inter alia, reforming the Cybercrimes Act and the Media Act (Spain);
- 147.105 Create and maintain a safe and conducive environment where all political parties and civil society organizations can exercise their rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of political participation without fear of reprisal (Republic of Korea);
- 147.106 Promote citizens' ability to choose their government in free and fair periodic elections by reforming election observation and voter education programmes and by preventing political violence (United States of America);
- 147.107 Enable future free, fair and transparent elections by undertaking political and electoral reforms, including the implementation of the

recommendations issued in the final report of the European Union election observation mission to the United Republic of Tanzania of 2015 (Sweden);

147.108 Affirm its commitment to the principle of non-discrimination, promoting the necessary debates to review the Penal Code as soon as possible with the aim to put an end to the criminalization of consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Uruguay);

147.109 Strengthen the policies and the legal framework to ensure marriage registration to address cases of early child marriage (Uganda);

147.110 Strengthen HIV-prevention programmes aimed at young people and make efforts to expand their coverage, ensuring that health services and information on the subject are accessible throughout the country (Uruguay);

147.111 Refrain from imposing a ban on pregnant girls and young women attending schools or taking exams (Armenia);

147.112 Ensure that pregnant girls and young mothers can attend school and take measures against the practice of invasive pregnancy tests without prior consent (Austria);

147.113 End its policy of expelling pregnant schoolgirls (Bahamas);

147.114 Take measures to eliminate stigma, discrimination and exclusion of pregnant girls and adolescent mothers, including in schools (Chile);

147.115 Take the necessary measures to ensure that pregnant girls have access to education without discrimination, in accordance with national and international human rights obligations (Togo);

147.116 Continue national efforts to address domestic violence (Egypt);

147.117 Adopt legislative and policy measures to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including by addressing the issue of child marriage and ensuring access to education for pregnant schoolgirls and young mothers (Finland);

147.118 Take all necessary measures to combat discrimination and violence against women, including family and domestic violence (France);

147.119 Step up efforts on the legislative front to combat and punish all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, including domestic violence, and take further measures to eliminate female genital mutilation (Republic of Korea);

147.120 Undertake further measures to prevent domestic violence and marital rape and ensure that all victims receive necessary assistance (Thailand);

147.121 Protect children's rights to access to health and education by abolishing corporal punishment in schools (Norway);

147.122 Amend the 1971 Law of Marriage Act to raise the marriage age for girls to 18 years, as ordered by the Supreme Court of Appeal in 2019 (Australia);

147.123 Revise the Law of Marriage Act of 1971 to establish the minimum age of marriage at 18 years for both girls and boys with a view to ending child, early and forced marriages (Belgium);

147.124 Revise the 1971 Law of Marriage Act to set the minimum age of marriage to 18 years for both girls and boys (Canada);

147.125 Amend the Law of Marriage Act (1971) and other legislation to reflect the Court of Appeals decision on the minimum age of marriage (Ireland);

147.126 Complete the reforms necessary to raise the minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls to 18 years and sensitize people of the importance of protecting the rights of all children (Malawi);

147.127 **Harmonize the regulations regarding the minimum age of marriage and prohibit early and child marriages and unions (Mexico);**

147.128 **Take urgent steps to amend legislation to outlaw all forms of child marriage, safeguard women's rights to sexual and reproductive health and end violence against women and children (Norway);**

147.129 **Amend the Law of Marriage Act from 1971 to set the minimum age of marriage at 18 years for both boys and girls (Slovenia);**

147.130 **Continue to combat the phenomena of child, early and forced marriage by amending the relevant legislation accordingly (Germany);**

147.131 **Clarify land rights and safeguard indigenous culture, including traditional livelihoods, especially for indigenous peoples, and adopt positive measures to protect them (Finland);**

147.132 **Uphold the rights of refugee claimants in the United Republic of Tanzania and ensure that those seeking asylum are protected pending status determination, that refugee status is determined in an impartial, fair and timely manner and that any repatriation of refugee claimants is conducted in accordance with the international human rights obligations of the United Republic of Tanzania (Canada).**

148. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania was headed by the Minister of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, Honourable Palamagamba J.A.M Kabudi, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ms. Maimuna K. Tarishi, Alternate Head of Delegation, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Prof. Sifuni Ernest Mchome, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs;
- Mr. Amon A. Mpanju, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs;
- Ms. Nkasori Sarakikya, Director-Human Rights, Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs;
- Mr. Richard Kilanga, Assistant Director-Human Rights,, Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs;
- Ms. Zulekha A. Fundi, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Gerald Alfred Ngoi, Counsellor and Political Attaché, Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mrs. Neema G. Manongi - First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Hellen A. Mgeta, Desk Officer, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation;
- Mr. Adolph Chundu Ulaya, State Attorney and Private Secretary to the Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs;
- Mr. Elia Kalonge Athanas, State Attorney and Personal Assistant to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs;
- Mr. Lameck Alfred Mugeta, State Attorney, and Personal Assistant to the Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs;
- Mr. Stephano Andrew Mwinula, Personal Assistant to the Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs.