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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

United Republic of Tanzania

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction	3
I Summary of the proceedings of the review process	3
A. Presentation by the State under review	3
B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review	6
II. Conclusions and/or recommendations.....	13
Annex	
Composition of the delegation	28

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-fifth session from 2 to 13 May 2016. The review of the United Republic of Tanzania was held at the 10th meeting on 9 May 2016. The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania was headed by His Excellency Professor Sifuni E. Mchome, Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania. At its 19th meeting held on 12 May 2016, the Working Group adopted the report on the United Republic of Tanzania.
2. On 12 January 2016, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the United Republic of Tanzania: Burundi, China and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
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) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/TZA/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/TZA/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/25/TZA/3).
4. A list of questions submitted in advance by Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Liechtenstein, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, 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 extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation stated that the 107 recommendations accepted at the last review were clustered into 23 thematic areas and incorporated into the National Human Rights Action Plan.
6. Since the last review, local and national elections had been held. In Zanzibar, the Zanzibar Electoral Commission had identified irregularities and ordered a re-run of the elections which were successfully held on 20th March 2016.
7. The Constitutional Review Act (Cap 83) provided for transparency and inclusion of the views of people in all stages of the constitutional review process. People were given an opportunity to express their views to the Constitutional Review Commission.
8. In 2015, the minimum wage was increased and “Pay as You Earn deductions” for low income earners was reduced by 2 percent. Also, the Workers Compensation Board was activated and social security laws were amended.

9. The Cybercrimes Act of 2015 protected the right to privacy and personal security in the digital sphere. This legislation protected children from crimes such as child pornography and was in part domestication of the Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on The Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (OP-CRC-SC). Also, the Act prohibited acts of terrorism, genocide, and crimes against humanity.
10. A national action plan to control and prevent malaria (2014-2020) was launched. A HIV/AIDS trust fund was established, the HIV and AIDS Prevention Act of 2013 had been enacted, and programmes were introduced to prevent mother to child transmissions.
11. Three state party reports were successfully considered by the relevant treaty bodies and the recommendations arising therefrom were being implemented.
12. The third National Anti-Corruption Strategic Action Plan was in the process of being prepared. Legislation was enacted such as the Whistle Blowers Act of 2015 and in Zanzibar the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act of 2012 which establishes the Zanzibar Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Authority. An Asset Recovery and Forfeiture Unit had been established. A corruption and economic crimes court was in the process of being established.
13. The Government was assessing the possibility of ratifying the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the ICC, fully integrating the Rome Statute into domestic legislation, and ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT).
14. The National Action Plan for Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children continued to be implemented. A child free help line was launched to report and seek assistance for incidences of violence against children. Forty seven “One Stop Centres” for child abuse victims have been established. A shelter has been designated to accommodate survivors of gender-based violence.
15. The National Plan of Action for Prevention and Eradication of female genital mutilation continued to be implemented. Also operational were the National Plan of Action to Accelerate the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation and Other Harmful Traditional Practices as well as the National Human Rights Action Plan, while the National Policy on Childhood Care and Development which addresses female genital mutilation was at the validation and approval stages.
16. The Witchcraft Act (Cap 18) and the Traditional and Alternative Medicines Act of 2012 were being reviewed to combat witchcraft and witchcraft killings. The National Aging policy of 2003 is being reviewed, and a bill is being drafted to protect the elderly.
17. There has been a continued increase of women in decision making and leadership roles. In 2015, there were 10 women ministers, 5 women deputy ministers, 32 women judges in the High Court, 5 women judges in the Court of Appeal, 53 women district commissioners and 7 women regional commissioners. Also, for the first time the Vice President and Deputy Attorney General were women.
18. Access to education for children with disabilities has been ensured through measures which include the Education and Training Policy of 2014 and an Inclusive Education Strategy from 2012-2017. An Educational Support and Resource Centre has been established in Dar es Salaam. Guidelines on Early Identification and Interventions for Children with Special Needs were developed. In Zanzibar, the Persons with Disabilities

(Rights and Privileges) Act of 2006 continued to be implemented and an inclusive education system has been developed.

19. The National Pension Schemes have addressed disability concerns in the work place and guidelines for employers on how to support employees with disabilities have been developed.

20. A National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Action Plan (2015-2017) has been launched and regulations were being drafted for the implementation of the Anti-trafficking in Persons Act of 2008. Training on the identification and detection of alleged perpetrators and victims of human trafficking has been conducted.

21. To address prison overcrowding, a concept note to amend the National Parole Board Act, [Cap. 400 RE. 2002] to allow more prisoners to serve community service sentences has been drafted. Under the Presidential Amnesty prisoners were pardoned. The National Criminal Justice Forum has been established to improve decongestion in prisons. An implementation strategy was created in 2014 for the implementation of the National Prison Policy.

22. The national human rights action plan categorized the marginalized and vulnerable as persons with special needs, women, children, the elderly, and children in conflict with the law. The Tanzania Social Action Fund was being implemented to ensure social protection interventions to marginalized people. Regulations have been introduced to implementation of the Law of the Child Act. The National Child Justice Reform Strategy (2013-2017) was adopted.

23. The Law of the Child (Child Employment) Regulations GN 196 of 2012 prohibited employment of children under the age of fourteen years and the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour (2009-2015) continued to be implemented. The Child Labour Monitoring System has contributed to withdrawing children from child labour Measures have been undertaken to bring an end to child labour in extractive industries.

24. The Second National Coasted Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children 2013 – 2017 and the Community Based Strategic Plan of 2013 to address children living and working in the streets continued to be implemented.

25. Section 19 of the Public Health Act of 2009 which obligated every pregnant woman to immunize against tetanus and any other infectious diseases, continued to be implemented. The Act also imposed an obligation on parents and guardians to ensure that every child was immunized.

26. The Constitution guaranteed the right to freedom of expression and assembly to everyone including human rights defenders, political opponents and journalists.

27. Programmes to combat poverty continued to be implemented and the Government has subscribed to the Sustainable Development Goals and the Post 2030 Agenda. The 15 year national Development Plan was being implemented. The National Agriculture Policy of 2013 on food security and nutrition and the National Irrigation Policy of 2010 which recognizes irrigation as essential for increased productivity and production in mitigating vagaries of weather and food insecurity, continued to be implemented. These policies reinforce the commitment to food sufficiency and sustainability amidst climate change.

28. There has been a continued increase in access to adequate, clean and safe drinking water through the construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructure.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

29. Costa Rica noted the increase in female representation in the political arena, but expressed concern at the lack of women's access to employment and health services. It also concerns about corruption, trafficking in persons, corporal punishment and impunity.

30. Cuba emphasized the significant increase in the number of women in leadership positions, the successful achievement of the constitutional reform, and the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan of Action.

31. Cyprus commended Tanzania for the launch of the National Human Rights Plan of Action, but it remained concerned about violations of human rights, particularly against women and children.

32. Czech Republic appreciated the presentation made by Tanzania and made recommendations.

33. Denmark welcomed the granting of citizenship to approximately 160,000 refugees in 2014, and the progress in promoting women and girls' rights despite the persistence of significant gender gaps.

34. Egypt welcomed the drafting of a new Constitution, the adoption of a National Action Plan for the prevention and eradication of violence against women and children, and the National Child Justice Reform Strategy.

35. Equatorial Guinea welcomed the adoption of measures regarding the improvement of access to justice and health, and initiatives taken to strengthen the right to participate into public affairs.

36. Philippines noted remaining challenges on child marriage, violence against women and accessing education. Philippines urged Tanzania to continue improving its normative framework and public awareness campaigns towards ending child marriage.

37. Finland commended Tanzania's commitment to curb corruption and to invest in education. Finland noted that the number of women in leadership positions in the ministries and at the local level remains low.

38. France made recommendations.

39. Gabon praised the review of the Witchcraft Act and the Traditional and Alternative Medicines Act, the creation of 15 shelters for survivors of witchcraft killings, and centres for the protection of children with albinism.

40. Germany welcomed efforts to reduce extrajudicial violence and violence against persons living with albinism, but it remained concerned at the rights of women and girls.

41. Ghana congratulated Tanzania for conducting free and fair general elections in 2015, for the drafting of a new Constitution and for the establishment of the AIDS Trust Fund.

42. Guatemala noted that corruption is a permanent challenge undermining individual and collective development and hoped that a corruption crimes court could be established as soon as stated by Tanzania.

43. Haiti noted progress made in the field of justice, the fight against corruption, the fight against FGM and the granting of citizenship to a remarkable number of refugees.

44. Honduras commended Tanzania's efforts in the implementation of the recommendations received in the first UPR cycle and noted in particular the adoption of a national human rights plan.

45. India congratulated Tanzania for the conduct of the 5th multi-party elections in October 2015, for affirmative actions to safeguard women's empowerment, for initiatives against FGM and for the protection of persons with albinism, and for ensuring gender equality in the field of health and economy.
46. Indonesia commended Tanzania for the holding of general elections in 2015, the formulation of a new Constitution, the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan and efforts towards accession human rights instruments.
47. Ireland was concerned that elements of domestic violence were not legislated for under the Penal Code. It welcomed the peaceful conduct of the 2015 elections but was concerned at limitations placed on freedom of assembly.
48. Italy welcomed the criminalization of FGM. Italy noted that for Tanzania the retention of the death penalty was the main reason for not ratifying the Convention against Torture.
49. Japan called on Tanzania to continue sincerely addressing the implementation of its education policy, including through new budget allocations. Japan was concerned at continued grave violations of women's rights, including domestic violence and FGM.
50. Kuwait observed Tanzania's commitment to human rights despite the challenges, through its adoption of the new constitution and the national action plan for human rights and the increased number of women in high positions and the judicial affairs law.
51. Latvia called for stronger action to address widespread child marriage and for enhanced cooperation with special procedures. Latvia urged Tanzania to act on its previous commitment to ensure full freedom of expression, association and assembly.
52. Libya commended the efforts to strengthen the work of the human rights commission and good governance through measures to enhance its capacities financially and with human resources and through the complaints electronic system.
53. Madagascar welcomed laws and regulations, policies, and programs and projects in the field of human rights.
54. Malaysia noted improvements such as the increased minimum wage and investment in public health. Malaysia encouraged Tanzania to accord further attention to the rights of women and children, and to the provision of adequate housing.
55. Maldives welcomed the adoption of policies for education and social protection and against trafficking. Maldives urged Tanzania to allocate adequate resources to tackle the effects of climate change, especially on food security.
56. Mali noted among others women's improved representation in decision-making positions and reviewing of the Witchcraft Act Cap. It encouraged Tanzania to ratify all international human rights instruments to which it was not yet a party. Mali appealed to the international community to support Tanzania's efforts.
57. Mauritius commended efforts towards gender equality including steps to prevent and eliminate FGM and hoped the new Constitution would soon be adopted to further consolidate women's rights and eliminate discrimination.
58. Mexico acknowledged the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan and the elimination of school fees in primary education. It noted efforts towards the adoption of a new Constitution.
59. Mongolia acknowledged the launching of the National Human Rights Action Plan and the strengthening of the national human rights institution's capacity. Mongolia

encouraged Tanzania to further promote and protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

60. Morocco valued the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan 2013-2017 as well as the strengthening of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance's resources.

61. Mozambique commended proposals in the new constitution affording women equal rights to men on inheritance, succession and issues of land. Mozambique appealed to the international community to respond to Tanzania's reported requests for support.

62. Namibia noted significant law reform and the translation of laws into Swahili. Namibia asked about lessons-learned following the recent ending of the national action plan to prevent and eradicate violence against women and children.

63. Nepal was sympathetic to Tanzania's need of technical and financial support from the wider international community and applauded the rigorous review process in the making of a new constitution, which awaited a referendum.

64. Netherlands expressed concern about the recently passed media laws that infringed on the freedom of expression, and the lack of inclusive and legitimate democracy in Zanzibar.

65. Norway noted that the number of reported instances of gender-based violence and violence against children remained high. Norway noted positively the twenty-year moratorium on the death penalty in Tanzania.

66. Oman was satisfied with the use of strategies and social and economic plans to combat poverty, by giving priority to specific development projects with budgets to fund those projects to raise the standard of living.

67. Pakistan welcomed the strengthening of national human rights institutions and appreciated measures taken for women's empowerment, protection of children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

68. Panama welcomed the enactment of laws to promote and protect human rights as well as Tanzania's commitment to increase its budgetary allocation to children.

69. Ethiopia commended Tanzania in particular for the implementation of the National Development Vision 2025, the National Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty and initiatives to control and prevent malaria.

70. Poland appreciated efforts at ensuring access to education for all children, including children with disabilities. Poland welcomed the adoption of legislation prohibiting child employment under 14 and the implementation of a related Plan.

71. Portugal commended Tanzania for its efforts to provide quality education. Portugal welcomed the strong commitment to fight discrimination and violence against persons with albinism and Tanzania's status as a de facto abolitionist country.

72. The Republic of Korea congratulated adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan and efforts to reduce maternal mortality. It declared standing ready to contribute to further improving basic infrastructure for human rights.

73. Senegal welcomed the transparent electoral process, integration of the fight against corruption in the national school curriculum, centres regarding women's rights in rural areas and protection measures for persons with albinism.

74. In response to some of recommendations, the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania stated that female genital mutilation was criminalised in the penal code and referred to the National Action Plan for Preventing FGM as one of the initiatives to stop

female genital mutilation. The last demographic health survey indicated that female genital mutilation was on the decline.

75. The ratification of CAT was a policy issue, as the death penalty was a lawful sanction. The Constitution prohibited torture in all its forms, and some forms of torture were criminalised in the penal code. The Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance received complaints of torture. There were remedies for victims of torture.

76. As already indicated, the possibility of ratifying ICRMW was still being assessed. In the interim, there is adherence to the ILO framework for the protection of workers' rights, including for foreigners, and the local workers' rights framework. The possibility of ratifying CED was also being assessed.

77. In response to statements on the death penalty, the delegation stated that measures were in place to protect the rights of suspects charged with capital offences which included mandatory representation and fair trial guarantees. Convicts also have the rights to appeal decisions. No position could be offered on the issue of a moratorium on the death penalty, as this was a policy issue.

78. Rape in all its forms was criminalised in the penal code and the legal framework recognised rape for separated couples. The concept of marital rape was however alien to Tanzanian society and the legal framework, and was contrary to cultural norms and values. When people get married they become one, so one cannot see how then one spouse could rape the other.

79. On issuing standing invitations to special procedures could not be granted, requests by special procedures were normally assessed on a case-by-case basis. A number of special rapporteurs from regional and international organisations have visited the country.

80. The National Human Rights Action Plan launched in 2013 has already been implemented and is up for review next year, being a four-year plan. The 2025 Development Vision for Alleviation of Poverty was being implemented.

81. Crimes against persons with albinism were investigated and perpetrators prosecuted. An office has been set up to address issues concerning persons with disabilities, as well as persons with albinism.

82. The government was committed to the allocation of resources for human rights issues, such as health, education, protection of women and children, and resources for the national human rights institution. It was also committed to ensuring that there was peace and tranquillity in Zanzibar, and that it continued to be a stable part of the union.

83. Sierra Leone noted that more than 50 percent of the supported recommendations from the last UPR had been implemented. It encouraged Tanzania to facilitate the work of the Independent Expert on Albinism.

84. Singapore welcomed measures to strengthen protection of women and combat violence against women and children, and adoption of the New Education and Training Policy and Inclusive Education Strategy.

85. Slovenia remained concerned about reported discrimination particularly against pregnant teenage girls and children with albinism, and about gender gaps in human development and continued gender-based inequalities in reproductive health and economic activity.

86. South Africa welcomed abolishment of fees in primary and secondary schools. The Big Results Now initiative aimed at accelerating the development agenda was notable.

87. Spain commended the participation of women in political life, the *de facto* moratorium to the death penalty and the recently approved law on administration of justice. Spain noted progress in protecting persons with albinism.
88. The State of Palestine commended the progress since the first UPR through various measures and initiatives. They noted improvements of quality and access to education, remained concerned with inadequacies of the education infrastructure.
89. Sudan commended the legislative developments, particularly the enactment of the Cyber-crimes Act, the Disaster Management Act and the adoption of the NHRPA. They noted the initiatives to provide access to health care services.
90. Swaziland congratulated the successful 2015 elections and the domestication and promulgation of numerous human rights related legislations. It noted all national laws were being translated into Swahili.
91. Sweden commended efforts to secure women's and children's human rights since last UPR despite problems still existed.
92. Switzerland commended the National Human Rights Action Plan. It was concerned about violence and discrimination against women, and about violent repression of certain demonstrations and harassment and arrests of human rights defenders.
93. Tajikistan welcomed the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan and the Cybercrimes Act to improve the safety of children and of the younger generation.
94. Togo noted legislative measures towards human rights protection and appreciated translation of laws in Swahili and good cooperation with treaty bodies. It commended the Medium Term Human Rights Education Strategic Plan.
95. Turkey welcomed the various human rights efforts and appreciated that the NHRI retained its accreditation status "A". They welcomed the work of the Special Child Bureau while observing the necessity to implement certain targeted measures.
96. Uganda noted the efforts made to enact various human rights legislations and working on a third National Anti-Corruption Strategic Action Plan. They remained concerned with the continued killing of persons with Albinism and domestic violence.
97. Ukraine acknowledged achievements and accomplishments in line with the first UPR recommendations. Ukraine noted challenges on ensuring right to food due to drought and called for allocating adequate resources through donor funding.
98. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland noted restrictions to freedom of expression, political parties and journalists during the 2015 election. They were concerned by the cancellation of the election in Zanzibar and encouraged establishing an independent electoral commission.
99. United States of America was concerned by the decision to annul the election, the use of the Cybercrimes Act to arrest individuals, the use of excessive force by the security service, gender-based violence, trafficking, and media laws.
100. Uruguay congratulated efforts to implement Sustainable Development Goals and encouraged further efforts in improving access to health, water and education. It encouraged the implementation of CEDAW recommendations.
101. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the adoption of the 2014 Social Protection Policy in Zanzibar, the Medium Term Human Rights Education Strategic Plan and the National Human Rights Action Plan.

102. Yemen commended the creation of the legislation reform committee to revise the civilian judicial and criminal justice system and the legal framework to solve the disputes over land and laws related to social welfare and juvenile justice.
103. Zimbabwe commended the adoption of the NHRAP, enhancement of women's rights, and developing a roadmap for raising awareness on gender based violence, FGM and non-discrimination against people with albinism, adopting sectorial strategies and policies, and abolishing school fees.
104. Algeria welcomed several human rights-related laws and progress in matters such as civil justice and settlement of land disputes, social security, health, fight against malaria and HIV-Aids and the promotion of women's and children's rights.
105. Angola noted progress in improving access to the education system, and the substantial increase in participation of women in decision-making positions. It was concerned with challenges to health sector, albinism, disabled, urged more attention to young pregnant girls.
106. Argentina commended the adoption of the Medium Term Human Rights Education Strategic Plan and noted the efforts towards combating gender violence and discrimination against women and girls.
107. Australia commended strengthening the capacity of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance. Australia encouraged Tanzania to protect the rights of all persons regardless of sexual orientation, concerned with freedom of expression, particularly concerning media.
108. Austria welcomed efforts to create a new Constitution, while concerned by a number of oppressive laws, like the Cyber Crime and the Statistics Acts and reports of journalists facing harassment, death and torture.
109. Bangladesh noted various improvements and progresses in the areas health, ensuring rights of women and Persons with disabilities, and initiatives to curb violence against women and children. They acknowledged the difficulties and challenges in education and children living without parental care.
110. Belgium acknowledged progress regarding children's rights and welcomed the de facto moratorium on death penalty. It was worried by reports regarding cases of suspension of newspapers and radio stations.
111. Bhutan welcomed steps of incorporating the UPR recommendations into the NHRAP, for implementation purposes. Bhutan welcomed the announcement to provide free primary and secondary education starting 2016. Bhutan appreciated the various measures to fight corruption.
112. Botswana asked when the referendum to approve the proposed Constitution would be held. It welcomed the Children's Act, but noted Tanzania needed to do more to address rights of the girl child and children with albinism.
113. Burkina Faso was familiar with the phenomenon of certain elderly women being accused of witchcraft and welcomed a law was being developed to protect the elderly, including such women.
114. Burundi commended the adoption of the National Human Rights Action Plan and its follow-up mechanism. Burundi welcomed the strengthening of the National Human Rights Commission by granting greater financial and human resources.
115. Cabo Verde noted the Action Plans on human rights and on violence against women and children. It welcomed the criminalization of female genital mutilation and the participation of women in political life.

116. Canada commended the General Elections of October 2015 but reiterated concerned over the annulment of the elections in Zanzibar. Canada noted the generous hosting of refugees.
117. Central African Republic encouraged an official moratorium to the death penalty and speeding up the process towards its abolition. It encouraged publishing the regulations of the Anti-trafficking in Persons Act.
118. Chad acknowledged progress in areas of health, justice, education and witchcraft. It commended the strategy to reform juvenile justice in the mainland and in Zanzibar and the engagement with human rights mechanisms.
119. Chile acknowledged the Action Plans on human rights and on violence against women and children. Chile noted progress on the promotion the rights of women, older persons, persons with disabilities and persons with albinism.
120. China noted progress on poverty reduction, the status of women and malaria prevention. It welcomed the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan and the establishment of HIV/AIDS Trust Fund.
121. Congo noted the adoption of the action plan against corruption and welcomed efforts to eliminate discrimination against women. It encouraged greater compliance with human rights instruments.
122. Montenegro commended activities to improve the health care system. Montenegro commended the policy of zero-tolerance of violence against children and asked about actions to investigate and prosecute cases of sexual exploitation of children and about elimination of child, early and forced marriage.
123. Brazil commended the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan. It noted the commitment to fighting corruption and the dialogue maintained with civil society actors.
124. The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania recalled its earlier comments on the Cyber Crimes Act. The Statistics Act was enacted to coordinate the national statistics system, and aims to ensure that statistics are of high quality, and also to have an official repository for statistics and reports. Any views on amending this Act should be channelled through the appropriate authorities.
125. A coordination mechanism for implementation of UPR outcomes has already been set up under the authority of the Attorney General, who is empowered to coordinate implementation in consultation with stakeholders.
126. The issue of increasing the minimum age of marriage was sensitive, as sentiments, traditions and religion were connected to it. A white paper was being prepared, and legislative measures are in process to address the issue.
127. The United Nations in the country has been approached to provide funds and technical assistance to clear the backlog overdue reports to treaty bodies.
128. The Government has continued to implement the Water Policy of 2002 and the goal was to increase access to safe and clean drinking water to 87 percent in urban areas and 67 percent in rural areas.
129. It was not the policy of the Government to unlawfully evict any person. All relocation of people was done in accordance with the law, and the law provided for compensation where there was a violation of the law.

130. The proposed constitution makes specific provision for the rights of women and issues of inheritance and succession have been clearly elaborated in the text. When the proposed constitution is adopted, these issues will be addressed.

131. In relation to the elections in Zanzibar, the delegation stated that the March 2016 elections were free, fair, transparent, inclusive and representative. All parties were allowed to participate in the elections, although some parties chose to boycott the elections.

132. On the issue of property and land ownership for indigenous people, pastoralists and farmers, the delegation stated that all people of African descent were indigenous, and that the Constitution and legal framework protected the right of all persons to own property.

133. The delegation stated that homosexuality and abortions were illegal. It thanked all delegations for their participation in the review.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

134. The recommendations listed below have been examined by the United Republic of Tanzania and enjoy the support of the United Republic of Tanzania:

- 134.1. **Intensify efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture (Chile);**
- 134.2. **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention against Torture and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Philippines);**
- 134.3. **Continue looking into the feasibility of ratifying CAT and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Mozambique);**
- 134.4. **Consider the possibility of ratifying CAT and ICPED (Ukraine);**
- 134.5. **Consider ratifying the Convention on the protection of the rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Congo);**
- 134.6. **Consider adopting the new constitution as soon as possible (Togo);**
- 134.7. **Hold the referendum on the Constitution (Kuwait);**
- 134.8. **Continue with the constitution making process, which should be transparent and include consultations with civil society (Austria);**
- 134.9. **Proceed with the finalization of the draft constitution and take steps to make its provisions related to women's rights in matters of inheritance, succession and land rights, applicable (Burkina Faso);**
- 134.10. **Reinforce the prohibition of torture in the new constitution, which is pending approval (Spain);**
- 134.11. **Continue to improve its national laws and regulations for the protection and promotion of human rights (Tajikistan);**
- 134.12. **Undertake a global revision of its national legislation in order to harmonize it with human rights instruments to which Tanzania is party, with a view to guaranteeing gender equality (Honduras);**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited

- 134.13. **Prohibit and criminalize acts of domestic violence (Turkey);**
- 134.14. **Combat the phenomenon of early and forced marriage by amending the relevant legislation accordingly (Cyprus);**
- 134.15. **Finalize the law on the protection of the elderly, including women accused of witchcraft and ensure its strict application (Burkina Faso);**
- 134.16. **Give continuity to the strengthening of national human rights institutions and mechanisms to further promote and protect human rights in the country (Nepal);**
- 134.17. **Improve the functioning of the National Electoral Commission and Zanzibar Electoral Commission, ensuring their decision-making processes are fully transparent and impartial (Czech Republic);**
- 134.18. **Strengthen the independence and autonomy of the National Commission on Human Rights, granting it with resources so that it can act effectively (Chile);**
- 134.19. **Continue its efforts in strengthening the capacities of the Commission of Human Rights by providing it with financial and human resources and expand those efforts through cooperation with the regional organisations and the United Nations Institutions (Libya);**
- 134.20. **Consolidate the achievements in the field of human rights protection by strengthening the financial resources allocated to the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (Senegal);**
- 134.21. **Continue its efforts to strengthen the role of national human rights institution and the implementation of the national plan on human rights (Yemen);**
- 134.22. **Continue its efforts to implement the National Human Rights Action Plan (Sudan);**
- 134.23. **Seek support from the International community to advance on their efforts to implement the National Human Rights Action Plan (Bhutan);**
- 134.24. **Make available adequate resources for the awareness raising and for the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan (Uganda);**
- 134.25. **Accelerate its efforts towards the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan 2013-2017 (State of Palestine);**
- 134.26. **Step up efforts to accomplish the National Plan of Action for the Promotion and Protection of human rights (2013-2017) (Equatorial Guinea);**
- 134.27. **Ensure the effective implementation of the National Action Plan to strengthen human rights in Tanzania (Libya);**
- 134.28. **Ensure the effective implementation of its National Human Rights Action Plan (Mauritius);**
- 134.29. **Further progress in implementing the National Human Rights Action Plan with the full engagement of multi stakeholders, including civil societies (Indonesia);**
- 134.30. **Establish an official coordination mechanism about the main human rights benchmarks and indicators in the National Action Plan for Human Rights (Guatemala);**

- 134.31. Continue to allocate sufficient human and financial resources to fully implement its human rights policies and programmes (Philippines);
- 134.32. Continue the Government's efforts in providing the necessary training to the law enforcement officials in the area of human rights (Egypt);
- 134.33. Consider extending systematic training on human rights to all police and prison officers (Mauritius);
- 134.34. Provide international support aimed at improving the situation of human rights (Kuwait);
- 134.35. Continue reviewing policies for the effective implementation of the SDGs (Pakistan);
- 134.36. Continue to promote the rights of women and girls, elderly and children (Pakistan);
- 134.37. Coordinate closely with civil society, the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance and other key stakeholders to have a shared view and a systematic monitoring of the implementation of Universal Periodic Review recommendations (Switzerland);
- 134.38. Further consolidate their successful programs and policies, mainly in the field of economic, social and cultural rights, with emphasis on its sounded educational policy for all (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- 134.39. Submit overdue reports to the Human Rights Committee and CRPD (Sierra Leone);
- 134.40. Take concrete steps to implement the March 2016 recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Switzerland);
- 134.41. Adopt legislative and policy measures to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Italy);
- 134.42. Continue to take active measures to eliminate gender gaps in human development and gender-based inequalities in reproductive health, empowerment and economic activity (Namibia);
- 134.43. Continue improving security of citizens and enhancing protection of particularly vulnerable groups such as women and children as well as promoting equality and countering discrimination with a focus on racial or religious discrimination and that of persons with albinism (Ukraine);
- 134.44. Expedite action taken to modify legislation to promote equality between men, women and children in matters of inheritance and succession (Madagascar);
- 134.45. Continue to exert concrete efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and children (Republic of Korea);
- 134.46. Take concrete measures to eliminate all discrimination against women, protect women from being victimized by domestic violence, and promote the participation of women in all aspects of life, including politics, administration and socio-economic settings (Malaysia);
- 134.47. Adopt measures of a political and legislative nature, including positive measures in favour of vulnerable groups in order to protect them from discrimination based on belief and cultural stereotypes (Honduras);

- 134.48. Enforce fully existing laws prohibiting violence against women and girls, including rape, female genital mutilation, domestic violence and violence against persons believed to be practicing witchcraft (Canada);
- 134.49. Continue its efforts in addressing the harmful practice of female genital mutilation and ensure that all such cases are promptly investigated and prosecuted and that victims have access to social and medical services (Cyprus);
- 134.50. Step up efforts to end violence against women and children, and eliminate harmful practices such as FGM and killing of women accused of witchcraft (Norway);
- 134.51. Harmonize national policies with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, principally with regard to the elimination of female genital mutilation (Costa Rica);
- 134.52. Further continue fighting harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and witchcraft associated killings (Ethiopia);
- 134.53. Adopt more specific measures to prevent the practice of female genital mutilation (Spain);
- 134.54. Take steps with regard to children, particularly with regard to sexual exploitation and all forms of discrimination, including children with albinism (Costa Rica);
- 134.55. Improve the effectiveness of measures to protect vulnerable children against sexual abuse and protect children with albinism (Capo Verde);
- 134.56. Draw up and implement with external assistance, a comprehensive plan to address the problems faced by persons living with albinism, to include: massive public awareness campaign; free healthcare services, including preventive cancer treatment; protection mechanisms; investigation and prosecution of perpetrators of violence against them and reparation to victims of such attacks (Sierra Leone);
- 134.57. Continue to implement strategies to combat child sexual exploitation including trafficking of children, ensure accountability for the exploitation of children, and provide adequate resources for the shelter and rehabilitation of child victims (Malaysia);
- 134.58. Take measures to accelerate the adoption of a national plan of action to combat trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, in order to prevent this crime, rehabilitate victims and prosecute perpetrators (Mexico);
- 134.59. Intensify efforts to prevent and investigate cases of sexual abuse of children, particularly those living on the street, so as to punish the perpetrators, and provide assistance and protection to victims (Mexico);
- 134.60. Take necessary steps to ensure that all children exposed to sexual exploitation receive protection and assistance (Turkey);
- 134.61. Strengthen efforts to end child, early and forced marriages, especially among girls (Maldives);
- 134.62. Accelerates moves to end child and forced marriage, revises the 1971 Marriage Law Act, tightens legislation and enforcement to protect against Female Genital Mutilation, and in the process, collaborates with civil society

organizations at community level (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

134.63. Adopt necessary measures to end the practice of forced and early marriages (Argentina);

134.64. Make every effort to further strengthen the capacity of law enforcement authorities to combat violence against women and children, and to enhance the provision of support by relevant government institutions for victims (Singapore);

134.65. Strengthen the Child Labour Monitoring System to ensure that children are withdrawn from the labour market in line with the ILO campaign (South Africa);

134.66. Implement fully the ‘National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour (Belgium);

134.67. Take all measures in order to ensure the enforcement of the existing labour laws and regulations prohibiting all employment of children under 14 years as well as the employment of children under 18 years in mines, factories and plantations (Belgium);

134.68. Step up efforts concerning eradication of child labour, especially by means of targeted programs, such as income transfer conditioned to school attendance (Brazil);

134.69. Pursue efforts undertaken in the fight against all forms of violence and discrimination against women, especially female genital mutilation. (France);

134.70. Enforce laws criminalising gender-based violence and female genital mutilation (Australia);

134.71. Increase its efforts in the field of violence and domestic violence against women and children aiming for an eradication of both (Sweden);

134.72. Protect persons with albinism (Congo);

134.73. Include persons with albinism in decision-making processes concerning their protection and rights (Czech Republic);

134.74. Pursue efforts to guarantee safety to persons with albinism and prevent their stigmatization and discrimination in their regard, including implementation of programmes to sensitize the public opinion (France);

134.75. Ensure the effectiveness of temporary protection centres for children with albinism throughout the country (Gabon);

134.76. Intensify education and awareness raising campaigns to prevent stigmatization and discrimination of people living with albinism (Germany);

134.77. Improve the infrastructures for the shelters accommodating persons with albinism by providing them access to drinking water, locked of doors, adequate light and safety (Haiti);

134.78. Protect the group of persons with albinism to prevent murders and mutilations through the starting of an education and awareness raising campaign to prevent their stigmatization, guarantee their safety and facilitate access to education and employment (Honduras);

- 134.79. Take immediate steps to change attitudes towards children with albinism and ensure protection of their human rights (Maldives);
- 134.80. Strengthen the measures to ensure the protection of people with albinism, including by expediting the investigation and prosecution of all cases and effectively fighting impunity (Slovenia);
- 134.81. Monitor the effectiveness of the protection available to persons with albinism and ensure accountability for all acts of violence against persons with albinism (Czech Republic);
- 134.82. Continue to prioritise investigation and prosecution of cases where persons with albinism are the victims (South Africa);
- 134.83. Strengthen the protection of persons with Albinism by specifically prohibiting and criminalizing all form of violence against them (Uganda);
- 134.84. Fully investigate abuses against persons with albinism and ensure that those responsible for crimes are prosecuted (United States of America);
- 134.85. Adopt immediate measures to put an end to the belief that witchcraft is connected to albinism, with a view to end the killing or maiming of children born with this condition (Uruguay);
- 134.86. Establish an express prohibition on traditional practices and rituals that put at risk the physical integrity of persons, in particular persons living with albinism (Argentina);
- 134.87. Step up efforts to combat killings of people with albinism, particularly children, including through strengthening laws and awareness raising campaigns on rights of people with albinism (Botswana);
- 134.88. Continue and 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);
- 134.89. Strengthen the efforts of reforming the punitive system, including the development of the prison and detention conditions (Egypt);
- 134.90. Strengthen accountability measures for law enforcement officers and continue to improve living conditions in prisons (South Africa);
- 134.91. Take necessary measures to improve the functioning of justice as a whole, especially regarding access to justice and right to fair trial, and pursue the implementation of the 5-year strategy for the gradual reform of minors' justice (France);
- 134.92. Increase significantly the human and material resources to ensure access to justice in rural areas (Spain);
- 134.93. Adopt measures that are more adapted to children in the judicial system (Algeria);
- 134.94. Enforce the implementation of the National Prison Policy on all levels and work towards establishing more juvenile courts and juvenile retention homes especially on Zanzibar (Austria);
- 134.95. Investigate promptly all attacks against journalists and ensure justice and adequate redress for the victims (Latvia);
- 134.96. Address concerns related to claims of interference with freedom of expression (Australia);

- 134.97. **Guarantee fully the rights to freedom of assembly and association and ensure that the alleged perpetrators of human rights violations in this context are brought to justice (Switzerland);**
- 134.98. **Create and maintain a safe and enabling environment where members of all political parties and civil society organizations can exercise their rights, including to freedom of assembly in a manner which allows legitimate and peaceful dissent (Ireland);**
- 134.99. **Respect and guarantee the universal right of its citizens in Zanzibar to elect their government through genuinely free and fair elections (United States of America);**
- 134.100. **Continue to implement measures to promote women’s participation in society (Japan);**
- 134.101. **Plan at the regional and national level an increase in population through its inclusion into economic, social and political strategies, in consultation with all stakeholders (Haiti);**
- 134.102. **Take steps to clarify land rights and the land use situation, taking into consideration all stakeholders that are affected by the decision-making related to land ownership and use. (Finland);**
- 134.103. **Facilitate access to education and land rights, in particular for women and people in rural areas (Haiti);**
- 134.104. **Improve access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities (Maldives);**
- 134.105. **Accelerate on-going efforts to ensure access to clean and safe water, and to healthcare, countrywide (Zimbabwe);**
- 134.106. **Take measures necessary to protect the rights of children deprived of a family environment and strengthens support to biological families to prevent out-of-home placements (Bangladesh);**
- 134.107. **Accelerate the reduction of preventable maternal, new-born and child mortality in the country (South Africa);**
- 134.108. **Implement effective measures to prevent and reduce infant and neonatal mortality in the context of the 2016-2020 Roadmap (Angola);**
- 134.109. **Apply, in conformity with the policy of education and training adopted in 2014, legal and administrative measures in favour of the “education for all system” (Equatorial Guinea);**
- 134.110. **Maintain, and if possible increase, the levels of investment in education for all (Portugal);**
- 134.111. **Continue its efforts to improve the physical environment of schools including by ensuring appropriate water and sanitation facilities and to ensure the full enrollment of all children in education (State of Palestine);**
- 134.112. **Continue to implement the Education Strategy of 2012-2017 (Sudan);**
- 134.113. **Step up efforts to implement the strategy to ensure that education is provided to all segment of the population (Tajikistan);**
- 134.114. **Improve children’s access to education (Algeria);**

- 134.115. Allocates sufficient resources to improve the geographic accessibility of schools (Bangladesh);
- 134.116. Continue its development of education to achieve a higher primary school enrolment (China);
- 134.117. To robust measure to promote general quality education and to effectively safeguard the rights of women and girls (China);
- 134.118. Improve the access to education for children with disabilities (Congo);
- 134.119. Follow-up legislative measures adopted in favour of the rights of persons with disabilities (Equatorial Guinea);
- 134.120. Continue to prioritise the implementation of national legislation and policies to ensure that children with disabilities have access to education and that the education system is responsive to the needs of children with disabilities (Singapore);
- 134.121. Continued efforts towards achieving the development goals in accordance with Tanzania's specific vision (Oman);
- 134.122. Continue to promote women's rights and integrate the gender dimension in the economic and social development programmes (Senegal);
- 134.123. Combat tax evasion and strengthen the tax collection system in order to fund development projects and improve the delivery of services (Cuba);
- 134.124. Implement the National Development Vision 2025 and the national strategies for growth and reduction of poverty (Cuba);
- 134.125. Promote strategies for climate changes mitigation and adaptation to their effects, and disseminate them through school programmes (Haiti);
- 134.126. Make efforts to combat corruption (Kuwait);
- 134.127. Further enhance efforts to combat corruption which affects all areas of society and hinders individual and national development (Ethiopia);
- 134.128. Finalize the development of the third National Anti-Corruption Strategic Action Plan and strengthen the scope of action of the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (Morocco);
- 134.129. Continue with its efforts to tackle corruption and to expedite the establishment of a High Court to deal with serious corruption cases (Bhutan);
- 135. The following recommendation enjoys the support of the United Republic of Tanzania, which considers the recommendation to be already implemented:**
- 135.1. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC (Latvia);
- 136. Responses to the following recommendations will be provided by the United Republic of Tanzania in due time, but no later than the thirty-third session of the Human Rights Council in September 2016:**
- 136.1. Ensure the full compliance of the Media Service Bill of 2015 with the right to freedom of expression as guaranteed under the ICCPR and that its provisions facilitate the work of independent and pluralistic media, including citizen journalists (Czech Republic);

- 136.2. **Adopt and implement, through an inclusive process, a revised Access to Information Act and Media Service Bill in line with international human rights law and standards (Denmark);**
- 136.3. **Implement the provisions in the African Union’s Maputo protocol into its national legislation, including women’s rights to medical abortion in cases of sexual assault, rape, incest and where the life of the mother or the foetus is in danger (Norway);**
- 136.4. **Ensure compliance of legislation with its international human rights obligations, by inter alia reviewing the Cybercrime Act and the Statistics Act (Germany);**
- 136.5. **Amend all laws infringing on press freedom, in particular the Statistics Act and the Cyber Crimes Act (Belgium);**
- 136.6. **Amend the recently adopted Cybercrime legislation to make sure it does not infringe human rights and redraft the Access to Information Bill and the Media Service Bill of 2015 in line with international human rights law and highest human rights standards (Sweden);**
- 136.7. **Ensure that the legal framework and enforcement of laws, including the Cybercrimes Act and other laws affecting members of the media, are fully consistent with the human rights and fundamental freedoms in Tanzania’s Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United States of America);**
- 136.8. **Undertakes a thorough review with key stakeholders and civil society of its existing Cyber Crime and Statistic Acts and proposed Media Services and Access to Information bills, to meet human rights obligations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 136.9. **Amend the 2002 Law on Alternative Medicine in order to prevent healers harming persons with albinism (Spain);**
- 136.10. **Set the minimum age to marriage and voting to 18 years for both genders without preference (Haiti);**
- 136.11. **Review legislation with the view of establishing a minimum marriage age at 18 years for both boys and girls, under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Panama);**
- 136.12. **Amend the Law of Marriage Act of 1971 and increase the minimum marital age for girls, as well as prevent child, early and forced marriage (Poland);**
- 136.13. **Consider adapting the Marriage Act of 1971 and set a minimum marriage age at 18 years for boys and girls according to international standards (Austria);**
- 136.14. **Provide birth registration and issue birth certificates free of charge for all children under 5 years of age in order to reach universal coverage and increase public awareness of the importance of birth registration (Poland);**
- 136.15. **Accelerate efforts regarding birth registration, while ensuring the free issuance of birth certificates to all children (Turkey);**
- 136.16. **Raise the age of marriage for girls to 18 (Sierra Leone);**
- 136.17. **Raise the minimum age for marriage to comply with international child rights standards, to prevent child, early and forced marriages (Australia);**

136.18. Set the minimum age of marriage at 18 for men and women alike and develop a national action plan to prevent and address the consequences of child marriage (Slovenia);

136.19. Prevent child marriage by increasing minimum age restriction of marriage to 18 for girls so as to have the same age restriction for both genders (Botswana);

136.20. Prevent and bring to justice those responsible for the practice of child early and forced marriage by amending the 1971 Law of Marriage Act to set the minimum age of marriage to 18, for both boys and girls without exception and make it consistent with the 2009 Law of the Child Act, which defines a child as anyone under 18 (Canada);

136.21. Prohibit all forms of corporal punishment (Sweden);

136.22. Provide financial and structural support to civil society organisations to conduct awareness-raising campaigns against the discrimination of persons with albinism (Haiti);

136.23. Deepen cooperation with all stakeholders to fight discrimination and violence against persons with albinism, and in particular with the Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of Human Rights by Persons with Albinism, in full respect of the independence of her mandate (Portugal);

136.24. Guarantee freedom of expression and association through amending the media laws (that is the Cybercrime Act, Statistics Act, both of 2015 and Newspaper Act of 1976) and to ensure a conducive environment for civil society organizations, human rights defenders and media to operate freely in accordance with the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania and the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders (Netherlands);

136.25. Play an active role to ensure inclusive and legitimate democracy in Zanzibar by supporting a reconciliation process in Zanzibar that leads to a truly representative Government of National Unity, as required by the Constitution of Zanzibar (Netherlands).

137. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of the United Republic of Tanzania:

137.1. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol (Costa Rica);

137.2. Ratify CAT and the Optional Protocol thereto (Czech Republic);

137.3. Ratify CAT and OP-CAT (Slovenia);

137.4. Ratify the Convention against Torture and ratify its Optional Protocol (Uruguay);

137.5. Sign and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia);

137.6. Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Cyprus);

137.7. Adhere to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);

137.8. Ratify the Convention against Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Congo);

- 137.9. **Sign and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Germany);**
- 137.10. **Ratify the Convention Against Torture (Denmark);**
- 137.11. **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Algeria);**
- 137.12. **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Austria);**
- 137.13. **Ratify the Convention against Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and its Optional Protocol toward the establishment of a national prevention mechanism (Panama);**
- 137.14. **Ratify and accede to CAT, ICRMW and ICPPED (Sierra Leone);**
- 137.15. **Ratify the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers (Capo Verde);**
- 137.16. **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol and the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Guatemala);**
- 137.17. **Take the necessary measures to ratify 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 (Madagascar);**
- 137.18. **Ratify early the important international human rights treaties, in particular the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**
- 137.19. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons against Enforced Disappearance, signed in 2008, without reservations and recognize the competency of the Committee on Enforced Disappearance to receive and examine communications (Panama);**
- 137.20. **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention against Torture and its Optional Protocol (Italy);**
- 137.21. **Ratify the Convention for the Protection of All persons from Enforced Disappearance signed in 2008 (France);**
- 137.22. **Take all necessary steps to become a State party to the following treaties: the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families; 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 (Ghana);**
- 137.23. **Ratify the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Honduras);**
- 137.24. **Continue in its efforts to accede the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Indonesia);**
- 137.25. **Ratify ILO Convention No. 169 (Norway);**

- 137.26. Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR with a view to abolishing the death penalty and establish an official moratorium on the death penalty (Namibia);
- 137.27. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and declare an official moratorium to the death penalty and abolish it (Uruguay);
- 137.28. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium);
- 137.29. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);
- 137.30. Establish a formal moratorium with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);
- 137.31. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Norway);
- 137.32. Move towards the “*de jure*” abolition of capital punishment (Spain);
- 137.33. Strengthen the legal protection of individuals belonging to groups in the most vulnerable situations: persons living with albinism; LGBTI persons; elderly women; pastoralist and hunter-gatherers/community with specific needs; and people with disabilities, in comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation (Sweden);
- 137.34. Adopt specific legislation to ensure equality of women in family, social, economic and political spheres (Spain);
- 137.35. Enact a non-discriminatory law on succession, inheritance and land-rights issues (Norway);
- 137.36. Expedite the adoption and implementation of laws to counter all forms of violence against women and girls, including marital rape and Female Genital Mutilation (Denmark);
- 137.37. Promote initiatives such as legislation for preventing domestic violence and marital rape (Japan);
- 137.38. Criminalize marital rape and sexual violence (Slovenia);
- 137.39. Criminalize marital rape and domestic violence and sufficiently staff and equip Gender Desks in police stations to ensure the proper reporting and investigation of incidences of violence (Latvia);
- 137.40. Ensure amendment of the relevant laws to adequately address issues of domestic violence and spousal abuse and to ensure prosecution of all alleged perpetrators (Uganda);
- 137.41. Enact a comprehensive anti-discrimination law designed to prevent, combat and punish all forms of violence against women and girls, including domestic and sexual violence, and discriminatory infringements of the right to education (Germany);
- 137.42. Eliminate the criminalization of homosexuality and adopt urgent measures to amend the Criminal Code to this effect (Uruguay);
- 137.43. Take urgent steps to amend the penal code and eliminate the criminalization of consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Chile);

- 137.44. Effectively implement the National Human Rights Action Plan and publicly call for an end to attacks, abuse and discrimination against persons with disabilities, persons with albinism, LGBTI persons, and people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV/AIDS (Canada);
- 137.45. Establish a national intergovernmental independent mechanism responsible for monitoring public policies in the field of human rights (Morocco);
- 137.46. Widening the social welfare domain and make it available to its beneficiaries (Egypt);
- 137.47. Respond positively to all outstanding requests of Special Procedures and extend a standing invitation to all Special Procedure Mandate holders (Latvia);
- 137.48. Consider issuing a standing invitation to the special procedures (Ukraine);
- 137.49. Extend a standing and open invitation to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council (Chile);
- 137.50. Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures mandate holders (Madagascar);
- 137.51. Extend a standing invitation to all Special Procedures (Republic of Korea);
- 137.52. Extend a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Montenegro);
- 137.53. Repeal provisions criminalizing homosexuality, with the aim at fully respecting the principles of equality and non-discrimination (France);
- 137.54. Abolish the death penalty (Costa Rica);
- 137.55. Establish formally a moratorium on the application of the death penalty, as a first step towards its definitive abolition (France);
- 137.56. Establish an official moratorium on the death penalty (Slovenia);
- 137.57. Expedite the proceedings to abolish the death penalty (Togo);
- 137.58. Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Angola);
- 137.59. Consider taking all necessary steps to establish a de jure moratorium on executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);
- 137.60. Consider taking steps towards the abolishment of the death penalty and ratifying the Convention against Torture, as well as to intensify its efforts to implement the recommendations made at the First UPR Review Process, including ratifying the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mongolia);
- 137.61. Formally abolish the death penalty for all cases and under all circumstances and ratify the second optional protocol to the ICCPR (Portugal);
- 137.62. Adopt an official moratorium on the death penalty and conduct studies and discussions to consider its abolition (Chile);
- 137.63. Prohibit and characterize domestic violence and marital rape as crimes (Guatemala);

137.64. Improve access to justice for victims of intimate partner violence, including by enacting legislation that would recognize and criminalize marital rape, spousal battery and other forms of intimate partner violence (Ireland);

137.65. Strengthen efforts to protect the rights of people with albinism, and other vulnerable and minority groups (Australia);

137.66. Combat impunity for crimes committed against sexual minorities, ensure that their right to assembly and association is upheld and ensure the right to equal treatment in accessing health services and justice (Norway);

137.67. Duly safeguard freedom of speech and the right to information in the fight against an emerging brand of criminality in the context of cybercrime, through the adoption and implementation of suitable regulations (Portugal);

137.68. Take appropriate measures to ensure that civil society, especially human rights defenders, may operate in a safe and enabling environment free from reprisals and to remove restrictions impeding their work, both in law and in practice, including by guaranteeing the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly in accordance with international human rights standards (Finland);

137.69. Increase the measures taken to counter homelessness and the lack of adequate and affordable housing especially for vulnerable people such as those living in poverty and single mothers (Malaysia);

137.70. As previously recommended, promote a legal framework providing legal certainty in the area of property, particularly land tenure and protection against forced evictions, and recognize the rights of indigenous peoples, pastoralists, hunters and gatherers (Mexico);

137.71. Provide fairness and swift action in protecting the rights and legitimate interests of indigenous minorities (Capo Verde);

137.72. Ensure, before the next UPR, that asylum seekers and refugees have access to work and freedom of movement (Canada).

138. 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 His Excellency Professor Sifuni E. Mchome, Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, and composed of the following members:

- Ambassador Modest J. Mero- Permanent Representative, Tanzania Mission to the United Nations in Geneva;
 - Ms. Sarah D. Mwaipopo - Director, Division of Constitutional and Human Rights, Attorney General Office, Dar es Salaam;
 - Mr. Robert K.V.Kahendaguza- Deputy Permanent Representative, Tanzania Mission to the United Nations, Geneva;
 - Mr. Deusdedit B. Kaganda- Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative, Tanzania Mission to the United Nations, Geneva;
 - Ms. Nkasori M. Sarakikya- Assistant Director, Division of Constitutional and Human Rights, Attorney General Office, Dar es Salaam;
 - Mr. Richard J. Kilanga - Senior State Attorney, Division of Constitutional and Human Rights, Attorney General Office, Dar es Salaam; and
 - Ms. Gwantwa E. Mwaisaka - Legal Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, East Africa, Regional and International Cooperation, Dar es Salaam.
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