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Draft 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

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, Honourable Palamagamba J.A.M Kabudi. At its 13th meeting, held on 9th 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

To be completed by 19 November 2021

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

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

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. 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:

¹ A/HRC/WG.6/39/TZA/1.

² A/HRC/WG.6/39/TZA/2.

³ A/HRC/WG.6/39/TZA/3.

- 6.1 Accelerate implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Australia);
- 6.2 Continue efforts to submit and discuss national human rights reports to treaty bodies (Iraq);
- 6.3 Consider requesting technical assistance with a view to submitting overdue reports to the Committee 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);
- 6.4 Continue cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, including Special Procedures (Pakistan);
- 6.5 Continue to engage with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and other United Nations institutions for technical assistance and support in capacity building in human and people's rights matters (Mozambique);
- 6.6 Seek international cooperation and technical assistance and capacity building in the field of human rights (Nigeria);
- 6.7 Continue to implement the National Development Vision 2025, Africa's Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and to improve people's living standards (China);
- 6.8 Continue efforts aimed at the implementation of the National Plan of Action on Violence against Women and Children, including elimination of the gender-based violence (Georgia);
- 6.9 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);
- 6.10 Expedite the adoption of the Second National Human Rights Action Plan to implement the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review (Maldives);
- 6.11 Approve the implementation of the national human rights action plan, which was developed in 2017 (Mexico);
- 6.12 Continue advancing in the consolidation of its successful social programmes with an emphasis on policies on education (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.13 Expedite ongoing efforts aimed at early finalization of the second national human rights plan (Pakistan);
- 6.14 Continue steps to implement the third national development plan for achieving progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (Pakistan);
- 6.15 Enhance national infrastructure for the effective implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan (Sierra Leone);
- 6.16 Implement the Third National Five-Year Development Plan in line with the Development Vision 2025, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Africa Agenda 2063 in respect of human and people's rights (South Sudan);

- 6.17 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);
- 6.18 Extend the human rights training and awareness programme to cater for more categories of public service officials (Zimbabwe);
- 6.19 Continue efforts to strengthen the process of sensitizing civil society on human rights education and training to law enforcement officials, journalists and trade unions (Algeria);
- 6.20 Continue efforts to achieve gender equality and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls (Tunisia);
- 6.21 Continue efforts to halt all forms of discrimination against women (Libya);
- 6.22 Strengthen gender mainstreaming in national and local development planning and ensure the participation of women and other relevant stakeholders in the process (Philippines);
- 6.23 Continue the fight against all forms of discrimination against women (Serbia);
- 6.24 Take further steps to effectively address discrimination and violence against persons, including children, with albinism (Bulgaria);
- 6.25 Increase investment in the construction of communication facilities and infrastructure in rural areas to promote economic and social development in rural areas (China);
- 6.26 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);
- 6.27 Continue efforts aimed at improvements in tackling corruption through initiatives that includes the adaptation of legislative and regulatory frameworks (Georgia);
- 6.28 Adopt a National Strategy and Action Plan for Prevention of Radicalization and Violent Extremism (Montenegro);
- 6.29 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);
- 6.30 Take concrete measures to tackle stigma and discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their families, to 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);
- 6.31 Continue to enforce laws prohibiting female genital mutilation, domestic violence and violence against persons believed to be practising witchcraft (Zimbabwe);
- 6.32 Continue and strengthen its efforts to fight discrimination and violence and to eliminate human rights abuses against persons with albinism (Portugal);
- 6.33 Continue efforts to address all types of attacks against persons with albinism (Rwanda);

- 6.34 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);
- 6.35 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);
- 6.36 Effectively fight against the practices of female genital mutilation (Congo);
- 6.37 Redouble efforts to eradicate female genital mutilation (Gabon);
- 6.38 Enforce the relevant legislation criminalizing the practice of female genital mutilation (Iceland);
- 6.39 Take steps to implement the initiatives taken against female genital mutilation and towards protection of people with albinism (India);
- 6.40 Continue efforts to support persons with albinism and combat all forms of discrimination against them (Tunisia);
- 6.41 Take specific measures in close cooperation with civil society aimed at tackling human trafficking of persons with albinism (Angola);
- 6.42 Redouble efforts to guarantee people with albinism full enjoyment of their rights and in particular the right to life (Congo);
- 6.43 Strengthen efforts in order to protect persons with albinism from violence (Czechia);
- 6.44 Continue to combat discrimination against persons with albinism (Ukraine);
- 6.45 Continue efforts to ensure that all children, especially children living with albinism have access to education and health care services (Eswatini);
- 6.46 Strengthen the legislative framework to combat violence against persons with albinism (Gabon);
- 6.47 Approve and implement reforms to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and to strengthen citizens' access to justice and legal aid (Norway);
- 6.48 Continue to take measures aimed at improving the functioning of the judicial and penitentiary systems (Russian Federation);
- 6.49 Continue to promote access to justice for all through increased provision and coverage of legal aid (Sri Lanka);
- 6.50 Continue national efforts aimed at enhancing access to justice (Egypt);
- 6.51 Conduct full and impartial investigations of all threats and attacks against and killings of journalists, civil society actors and human rights defenders, and hold the perpetrators accountable (Latvia);
- 6.52 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);
- 6.53 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);

- 6.54 **Take concrete measures to implement the National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Plan of Action (2018-2021) with a view to combat trafficking in persons (Malaysia);**
- 6.55 **Continue measures to prevent trafficking in persons (Nepal);**
- 6.56 **Review the legislative framework and ensure that it sufficiently addresses trafficking in body parts of persons with albinism (Zambia);**
- 6.57 **Intensify the work done to prevent and investigate cases of sexual abuse of children and eliminate the practice of female genital mutilation (Mexico);**
- 6.58 **Take further proactive measures to prevent and address trafficking in persons and reduce the vulnerability of groups that are most at risk (Philippines);**
- 6.59 **Improve access to adequate housing, safe drinking water and adequate sanitation (Ukraine);**
- 6.60 **Continue efforts to reduce poverty, especially by enhancing access to quality education and skills development, as well as improving conditions for farming, small businesses and investors to thrive (Malawi);**
- 6.61 **Continue its efforts towards implementing the social protection policies contributing to poverty reduction (Nepal);**
- 6.62 **Ensure that persons with albinism benefit from programmes to combat poverty, in particular via special measures (Senegal);**
- 6.63 **Ensure that persons with albinism are covered by anti-poverty programmes (Timor-Leste);**
- 6.64 **Continue to take necessary measures to improve the clean drinking water and sanitation facilities to the rural areas (India);**
- 6.65 **Redouble efforts to resolve the disparity in accessing water services in urban and rural areas (South Sudan);**
- 6.66 **Further prioritises expenditure on health including, specialized care and services for people living with albinism (Botswana);**
- 6.67 **Continue expanding the health infrastructure and extending the scope of health services (Cuba);**
- 6.68 **Continue efforts to ensure equal access to quality health services for all citizens without discrimination in both urban and rural areas (Djibouti);**
- 6.69 **Further advance the right to health through the allocation of resources to and improvement of infrastructure in the health sector (Sri Lanka);**
- 6.70 **Continue the initiatives undertaken to prevent the spread of COVID-19, as well as to fight against misinformation on this pandemic (Angola);**
- 6.71 **Further ensure that people have access to vital information on prevention of COVID-19 (Indonesia);**
- 6.72 **Improve health infrastructure, access to training for midwives in emergency obstetric care and resources devoted to maternal health (Burkina Faso);**
- 6.73 **Strengthen measures to safeguard health rights of women, particularly on issues relating to prenatal and postnatal care of pregnant women (Lesotho);**

- 6.74 Continue to sensitize the population on the COVID-19 pandemic as part of the regional efforts to fight against the deadly pandemic (Uganda);
- 6.75 Scales 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 disability (Botswana);
- 6.76 Further develop the National Inclusive Education Strategy, especially for children with disabilities and ensure their access to quality education, infrastructure, assistive devices and learning materials (Bulgaria);
- 6.77 Review laws and policies to ensure that pregnant girls or young mothers can re-enter the formal education system (Bulgaria);
- 6.78 Take adequate measures to increase the information and communications technology-related infrastructure to advance the quality of education, in particular for the women and girls (India);
- 6.79 Strengthen measures for school enrolment and school infrastructure development (Morocco);
- 6.80 Continue to implement inclusive education programmes including alternative learning opportunities for vulnerable groups (Philippines);
- 6.81 Continue improving the public and technical education in rural areas (Yemen);
- 6.82 Review laws and policies to ensure that girls who fall pregnant whilst at school, are married or young mothers can re-enter the formal education system (Slovenia);
- 6.83 Continue its efforts to increase school enrolments and enhance access to education (Sri Lanka);
- 6.84 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);
- 6.85 Take further measures in implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in particular, in curbing discrimination and violence against women (Indonesia);
- 6.86 Continue efforts to enhance the capacity of law enforcement officials to combat violence against women and children (Tunisia);
- 6.87 Continue actions to combat violence against women and to reduce gender gaps (Cuba);
- 6.88 Enhance efforts to combat all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic and sexual violence (Ukraine);
- 6.89 Continue to reinforce relevant measures to ensure the elimination of violence against women, including prohibition of all harmful practices such as Female Genital Mutilation (Ghana);
- 6.90 Take further measures to eradicate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation (Italy);
- 6.91 Take more measures to implement more effectively the national action plan to end violence against women and children (Lebanon);

- 6.92 Continue strengthening the enforcement of laws prohibiting violence against women and girls (Malaysia);
- 6.93 Speed up the implementation of the National Plan of Action on violence against women and children (Mozambique);
- 6.94 Strengthen planning, budgeting, and institutional mechanisms at the sub-national and national levels to ensure effective implementation of the National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children (Namibia);
- 6.95 Continue strengthening the plans to combat gender-based violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.96 Continue efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women (Rwanda);
- 6.97 Enhance efforts to combat all forms of gender-based violence against women, including domestic and sexual violence (Sierra Leone);
- 6.98 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);
- 6.99 Adequately resource the National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Girls, and strengthen the fight against child and forced marriages (Spain);
- 6.100 Address gender-based violence (Zambia);
- 6.101 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);
- 6.102 Continue its efforts to curtail child labour (Bahamas);
- 6.103 Continue with efforts including existing programmes to eliminate child labour in the country (Kenya);
- 6.104 Continue the efforts undertaken to eliminate child labour (Lebanon);
- 6.105 Continue to enhance efforts to prevent child labour (Mozambique);
- 6.106 Improve accessibility of persons with disabilities to public places, including public buildings and public transport services (Japan);
- 6.107 Sustain efforts and commitments in protecting the rights of women, children and people with disabilities (Nigeria);
- 6.108 Continue to implement national policies and programmes aimed at empowering persons with disabilities (Syrian Arab Republic).

7. 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.

- 7.1 Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 7.2 Enact a law on the protection of older persons in society in mainland Tanzania (Kenya);

- 7.3 Implement the recommendations accepted during the previous universal periodic review on legislation aimed at protecting older persons (Senegal);
- 7.4 Consider revising inheritance laws in order to ensure equal inheritance rights for women with regard to their husbands and parents (Germany);
- 7.5 Take additional steps to ensure women's rights in matters of inheritance, succession and land rights (Japan);
- 7.6 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);
- 7.7 Continue efforts to combat discrimination and non-equality against women, especially on issues relating to marriage and inheritance (Lesotho);
- 7.8 Implement measures to provide non-discriminatory universal health coverage (Mauritius);
- 7.9 Enhance the protection of girls and women of all ages from the practice of FGM and set the minimum age of marriage to 18 years for both girls and boys by concluding the amendment of the Marriage Act (Austria);
- 7.10 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);
- 7.11 Implement the national action plan for persons with albinism, which has been pending since 2020 (Mauritania);
- 7.12 Continue to increase access to birth registration for all children born in Tanzania, including migrants and refugees thus avoiding statelessness (Eswatini).
8. The following recommendations have been noted by the United Republic of Tanzania:
- 8.1 Ratify the international human rights treaties, to which the United Republic of Tanzania is not yet a party (Ukraine);
- 8.2 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);
- 8.3 Ratify all outstanding international human rights treaties it has committed to (South Africa);
- 8.4 Continue to adhere to more international human rights conventions (State of Palestine);
- 8.5 Intensify efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aimed at abolishing the death penalty (Chile);
- 8.6 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);

- 8.7 Complete the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 8.8 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);
- 8.9 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mongolia);
- 8.10 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);
- 8.11 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Angola);
- 8.12 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);
- 8.13 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention on the Protection of the Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Armenia);
- 8.14 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Austria);
- 8.15 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Bahamas);
- 8.16 Ratify the Convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Côte d'Ivoire);
- 8.17 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol thereto, as previously recommended (Czechia);
- 8.18 Complete the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
- 8.19 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark);
- 8.20 Take further steps towards the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Indonesia);
- 8.21 Strengthen efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Iraq);
- 8.22 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Malawi);
- 8.23 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mali);
- 8.24 Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mauritius);

- 8.25 **Ratify the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mongolia);**
- 8.26 **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);**
- 8.27 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Namibia);**
- 8.28 **Continue efforts to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Republic of Korea);**
- 8.29 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Rwanda);**
- 8.30 **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);**
- 8.31 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Switzerland);**
- 8.32 **Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Zambia);**
- 8.33 **Submit reports on the implementation of the core international human rights treaties that Tanzania is a party to, and adhere to or ratify the remaining ones (Poland);**
- 8.34 **Consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council, as previously recommended (Latvia);**
- 8.35 **Extend a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Maldives);**
- 8.36 **Extend a standing invitation to special procedure mechanisms (State of Palestine);**
- 8.37 **Request technical support from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights 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);**
- 8.38 **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);**
- 8.39 **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);**
- 8.40 **Enact a comprehensive law on sexual and gender-based violence, ensuring inclusion of indigenous women and girls and those living with disabilities (Denmark);**
- 8.41 **Strengthen the legal protection of individuals belonging to the most vulnerable groups, among which sexual minorities and women, and ensure**

prevention and investigation of all forms of violence, including domestic and sexual violence and female genital mutilation (Netherlands);

8.42 Continue to provide adequate resources and funding for fundamental human rights issues, including access to healthcare and education (Malaysia);

8.43 Ensure protection in law and in practice of the rights of vulnerable groups of the population, in particular women, children, disabled persons, the elderly, and ethnic minorities (Russian Federation);

8.44 Promote the elimination of discrimination against women and girls, in particular child marriage, Female Genital Mutilation, the expulsion of pregnant girls and young mothers from schools, in accordance with Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Burkina Faso);

8.45 Enhance measures to prevent discrimination against all vulnerable groups, including all persons living with HIV and persons from the LGBTIQI community (South Africa);

8.46 Consider enacting legislation that decriminalizes same-sex sexual relations (Argentina);

8.47 Repeal or amend laws discriminating against LGBTI persons, including Section 154 of the Penal Code that criminalises consensual same-sex acts among adults (Australia);

8.48 Prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity and decriminalize same-sex activity between consenting adults (Canada);

8.49 Adopt urgent measures to modify the penal code and eliminate the criminalization of consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Chile);

8.50 Take the necessary steps to combat discrimination and violence against women and children, and on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (Fiji);

8.51 Ensure that section 154 of the Penal Code does not criminalise, or is not interpreted in a manner that criminalises, same-sex relations (Fiji);

8.52 Decriminalize consensual sexual relations between adults of the same sex (Iceland);

8.53 Respect the right to confidentiality and dignity of LGBTI+ persons by banning invasive and demeaning procedures disguised as evidence gathering such as anal examination (Iceland);

8.54 Decriminalize consensual adult same sex relations and combat discrimination against LGBTI persons (Italy);

8.55 Decriminalize same-sex sexual relations between consenting adults (Spain);

8.56 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);

8.57 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);

- 8.58 **Adopt a de jure moratorium of 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);**
- 8.59 **Establish a moratorium on 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);**
- 8.60 **Strengthen awareness-raising campaigns on the death penalty and 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);**
- 8.61 **Abolish the death penalty in all circumstances (Norway);**
- 8.62 **Fully abolish the death penalty in all circumstances, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Portugal);**
- 8.63 **Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Sierra Leone);**
- 8.64 **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 and the Convention against Torture (Spain);**
- 8.65 **Abolish the death penalty and commute all death sentences to alternative sentences (Switzerland);**
- 8.66 **Adopt a formal moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Madagascar);**
- 8.67 **Take all necessary measures to combat impunity for the crimes of enforced disappearance and human trafficking (Ukraine);**
- 8.68 **Strengthen the fight against torture and ill-treatment (France);**
- 8.69 **Take steps to promptly and effectively investigate and provide information on cases of arbitrary arrests and detention of political opponents, activists, protestors and dissenting journalists (Poland);**
- 8.70 **Review national legislation to mitigate the causes of persecution practices against persons with albinism (Mexico);**
- 8.71 **Prohibit all forms of corporal punishment (Zambia);**
- 8.72 **Pursue its efforts to combat harmful practices linked to witchcraft or accusations of witchcraft (Gabon);**
- 8.73 **Improve further the independence of the judicial system and its impartial attitude towards the LGBTI community and ceasing of criminalisation of its activities (Czechia);**
- 8.74 **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);**

- 8.75 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);
- 8.76 End illegal pre-trial detention which contravenes constitutional guarantees and the internationally-recognised right to a fair trial (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 8.77 Review the legislation on automatic denial of bail for enumerated offences, for instance economic crimes and particularly money-laundering, to align its laws to recognize regional and international law and human rights standards (Germany);
- 8.78 Ensure fair and public hearings for those criminally charged, and to prevent arbitrary arrests (United States of America);
- 8.79 Ensure access to justice, including by addressing the use of non-bailable offenses targeting politicians, businessmen, journalists, and human rights defenders, and ensure it complies with due process standards (Sweden);
- 8.80 Repeal or amend laws unreasonably restricting freedom of expression, including the 2015 Statistics Act, 2015 Cybercrimes Act and 2016 Media Services Act (Australia);
- 8.81 Amend the domestic legal framework to ensure respect for the rights to freedom of expression, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, and trial without undue delay, and to facilitate their exercise by all Tanzanians, including through civil society organizations, political parties, and the media (Canada);
- 8.82 Amend the Media Services Act of 2016 to comply with international standards (Slovenia);
- 8.83 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);
- 8.84 Take additional steps to ensure the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and political participation (Brazil);
- 8.85 Promote the freedom of media by ensuring the full compliance of the Media Service Bill of 2015 with the right to freedom of expression and implementing necessary legislative changes (Czechia);
- 8.86 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);
- 8.87 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);
- 8.88 Review legislation, including the Cybercrimes Act, to ensure that freedom of the press, as well as freedom of expression and opinion is protected (Germany);
- 8.89 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);
- 8.90 Ensure that the right to freedom of expression is duly respected and intensify the efforts to protect the rights of persons belonging to religious minorities (Italy);

- 8.91 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);
- 8.92 Promote and protect the right to freedom of expression and media freedom, as well as safety of journalists (Latvia);
- 8.93 Ensure, through dialogue and technical support, that the different laws and regulations governing the media sector, for example the Cyber Crimes 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);
- 8.94 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);
- 8.95 Take further steps to ensure respect for the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of assembly (Timor-Leste);
- 8.96 Ensure that human rights defenders and political dissidents can freely exercise their human rights without fear of reprisals (Belgium);
- 8.97 Ensure that human rights defenders can freely exercise their activities without risk of reprisal (France);
- 8.98 Repeal or amend national legislation that restrict civil society like human rights defenders and journalists, from exercising their rights and fundamental freedoms without fear for scrutiny and reprisals, including the three relevant acts, so that it complies with international standards (Netherlands);
- 8.99 Respect fully and protect the rights to freedom of assembly and freedom of expression, and enshrine in law the right to a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders, journalists and media workers (Norway);
- 8.100 Amend the Non-Governmental Organisations Act (Amendments) Regulation 2018, in line with international human rights standards on freedoms of association and peaceful assembly (Denmark);
- 8.101 Ensure freedom of assembly and expression to enable political and civic space, so that political parties, media and civil society organizations can operate safely and fully exercise their rights (Finland);
- 8.102 Ensure a safe and enabling environment for political parties, civil society organisations, and human rights defenders to exercise their legitimate activities effectively and independently (Ireland);
- 8.103 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);
- 8.104 Guarantee freedom of assembly, association, expression and press freedom for members of all political parties, media and civil society organizations by, inter alia, reforming the Cyber Crimes Act and the Media Act (Spain);

- 8.105 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);
- 8.106 Promote citizens' ability to choose their government in free and fair periodic elections by reforming election observation and voter education programs, and by preventing political violence (United States of America);
- 8.107 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 EU Election Observation Mission to Tanzania of 2015 (Sweden);
- 8.108 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);
- 8.109 Strengthen the policies and the legal framework to ensure marriage registration to address cases of early child marriages (Uganda);
- 8.110 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);
- 8.111 Refrain from imposing a ban on pregnant girls and young women for attending schools or taking exams (Armenia);
- 8.112 Ensure that pregnant girls and young mothers can attend school and take measures against the practice of invasive pregnancy tests without prior consent (Austria);
- 8.113 End its policy of expelling pregnant school girls (Bahamas);
- 8.114 Take measures to eliminate stigma, discrimination and exclusion of pregnant girls and adolescent mothers, including in schools (Chile);
- 8.115 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);
- 8.116 Continue national efforts to address domestic violence (Egypt);
- 8.117 Adopt legislative and policy measures to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including addressing the issue of child marriage and ensuring access to education for pregnant schoolgirls and young mothers (Finland);
- 8.118 Take all necessary measures to combat discrimination and violence against women, including family and domestic violence (France);
- 8.119 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);
- 8.120 Undertake further measures to prevent domestic violence and marital rape, and ensure that all victims receive necessary assistance (Thailand);

- 8.121 **Protect children's rights to access to health and education by abolishing corporal punishment in schools (Norway);**
- 8.122 **Amend the 1971 Marriage Act to raise the marriage age for girls to 18, as ordered by the Supreme Court of Appeal in 2019 (Australia);**
- 8.123 **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 end child, early and forced marriages (Belgium);**
- 8.124 **Revise the 1971 Law of Marriage Act to set the minimum age of marriage to 18 years for both girls and boys (Canada);**
- 8.125 **Amend the Law of Marriage Act (1971) and other legislation to reflect the Court of Appeal decision on the minimum age of marriage (Ireland);**
- 8.126 **Complete the reforms necessary to raise the minimum legal age of marriage for boys and girls to 18 and sensitise people on the importance of protecting the rights of all children (Malawi);**
- 8.127 **Harmonize the regulation regarding the minimum age of marriage and prohibit early child marriages and unions (Mexico);**
- 8.128 **Take urgent steps to amend legislation to outlaw all forms of child marriage, safeguards women's rights to sexual and reproductive health and end violence against women and children (Norway);**
- 8.129 **Amend the Law of Marriage Act from 1971 to set the minimum age of marriage to 18, for both boys and girls (Slovenia);**
- 8.130 **Continue to combat the phenomenon of child, early and forced marriage by amending the relevant legislation accordingly (Germany);**
- 8.131 **Clarify land rights and safeguard indigenous culture, including traditional livelihoods, especially for indigenous peoples, and adopt positive measures to protect them (Finland);**
- 8.132 **Uphold the rights of refugee claimants in Tanzania and ensure that those seeking asylum are protected pending status determination, that refugee status determination in an impartial, fair, and timely manner, and that any repatriation of refugee claimants is conducted in accordance with Tanzania's international human rights obligations (Canada).**
- 9. 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 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, Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs;
 - Mr. Richard Kilanga, Senior State Attorney, Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs;
 - Ms. Zulekha A. Fundi, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Tanzania in Geneva;
 - Mr. Gerald Alfred Ngoi, Counsellor and Political Attaché, Permanent Mission of Tanzania in Geneva;
 - Mrs. Neema G. Manongi - First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Tanzania, Geneva;
 - Ms. Hellen A. Mgeta, Desk Officer, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation;
 - Mr. Lameck Alfred Mugeta, Officer, Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs;
 - Mr. Adolph Chundu Ulaya, Private Secretary to the Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs;
 - Mr. Elia Kalonge Athanas, Personal Assistant Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs;
 - Mr. Stephano Andrew Mwinula, Personal Assistant to the Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs.
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