



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
28 March 2011

Original: English

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

**Combined initial, second and third periodic reports
submitted by States parties under articles 16 and 17 of
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United Republic of Tanzania*

[25 August 2009]

* In accordance with the information transmitted to States parties regarding the processing of their reports, the present document was not formally edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

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Abbreviations

AE/NFE	Adult Education and Non-formal Education
ASDP	Agriculture Sector Development
BOT	Bank of Tanzania
BPR	Book-Pupil Ratio
Cap.	Chapter of the Laws of Tanzania
CDTT	Centre for the Development and Transfer of Technology
COBET	Complimentary Basic Education
COSTECH	Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology
DADP	District Agricultural Development Projects
DAS	Deposit Administration Scheme
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
EAC	East African Community
EFA	Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEPF	Government Employees Provident Fund
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HSRP	Health Sector Reform Programme
ICBAE	Integrated Primary Education
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILSF	Integrated Labour Force Survey
KCMC	Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre
LAPF	Local Authority Provident Fund
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LGRP	Local Government Reform Programme
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
Min. Ed + VT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MDR	Multiple Drug Resistance
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kuondoa Umaskini Tanzania
MKUZA	Mkakati wa Kuondoa Umaskini Zanzibar
MNCH	Nation Plan on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NARCO	National Ranch Cooperation
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty popularly known as MKUKUTA
NSMSF	National multi-Sectoral Strategic Framework on HIV and AIDS (2008–2012)
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Agency
PBFP	Business Formalisation Programme or in Kiswahili MKURABITA
PHSDP	Primary Health Services Development Programme
PLHAs	People Living with HIV and AIDS
PPF	Parastatal Pension Fund
PPS	Parastatal Pension Scheme
PRMRP	Public Finance Management Reform Programme
PSPF	Public Service Pension Fund
PSRP	Public Service Reform Programme
RCHS	Reproductive and Child Health Section
RE 2002	Revised Edition of 2002 of the Laws of Tanzania
SADC	Southern Africa Development Cooperation
SEDP	Secondary Education Development Plan
SSR	Self Sufficiency Ratio
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TB	Tuberculosis
TLR	Tanzania Law Report
TPMNCH	Tanzania Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
TUCTA	Trade Union Confederation of Tanzania
UPE	Universal Primary Education
WECS	Ward Executive Committees
ZSSF	Zanzibar Social Security Fund

I. Introduction

A. Background information

1. This is the initial to third consolidated periodic report submitted by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for its consideration, in conformity with articles 16, paragraph (1) and 17 of the Covenant. This report complements pre 1990 initial reports and covers those which are overdue since 1990.

2. The United Republic of Tanzania (hereinafter referred to as “Tanzania”) ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on 11 September 1976. By doing so it has accepted its obligation under the Covenant to submit periodic reports to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. In this context Tanzania submitted an initial report in 1979 which was considered in 1981. Since then significant developments have taken place in the country with regard to the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights. This report highlights the development so far as well as the challenges that are being encountered and measures taken to give effect to the provisions of the Covenant.

3. The process of preparing this report has taken into account inputs from a wide range of key stakeholders through workshops and consultative meetings. Stakeholders consulted include Government Ministries, Departments and agencies, civil society organizations, faith based organizations, non-governmental organizations and political parties. The list of stakeholders consulted is attached (see annex).

B. Historical and geographical background

4. Tanzania was founded out of the union of two sovereign states namely Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Tanganyika (now Mainland Tanzania) became a sovereign State on 9th December, 1961 and became a Republic the following year. Zanzibar became independent on 10 December, 1963 and the People’s Republic of Zanzibar was established after the revolution of 12 January, 1964. The two sovereign republics formed the United Republic of Tanzania on 26 April, 1964. However, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is a unitary republic consisting of the Union Government and the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government.

5. Situated in East Africa, Mainland Tanzania lies between the area of the great lakes — Victoria, Tanganyika, and Malawi (Nyasa) — and the Indian Ocean. It contains a total area of 945,087 sq km (364,900 sq mi), including 59,050 sq km (22,799 sq mi) of inland water. It is bordered on the north by Uganda and Kenya, on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the south by Mozambique and Malawi, on the southwest by Zambia, and on the west by the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, and Rwanda, with a total boundary length of 4,826 km (2,999 mi), of which 1,424 km (885 mi) is coastline.

6. On the other hand, Zanzibar comprises the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and all islets within 19 km (12 mi) of their coasts, as well as uninhabited Latham Island, 58 km (36 mi) south of Zanzibar Island. Zanzibar Island lies 35 km (22 mi) off the coast, and Pemba Island is about 40 km (25 mi) to the north east. The former has an area of 1,657 sq km (640 sq mi), and the latter 984 sq km (380 sq mi).

7. Tanzania has four climatic seasons. The long and short rain season ranges between 900 mm and 1000 mm. The long season begins in March and ends in June, the cool autumn

period which is a period of short and windy rains begins in June and ends in August. The short rain season that ranges between 400 mm and 500 mm begins from September to December; this is followed by dry and sunny period from January to March. Temperatures range between 20 and 40 degrees Celsius depending on location.

C. Socio-economic situation in the United Republic of Tanzania

8. Tanzania is among the United Nations Least Developed Countries (LDC) and its economy is mostly based on agriculture that accounts for 45 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 75 to 80 per cent of export earnings. According to the latest Economic Survey of 2006, the economy of Tanzania has been growing steadily over the past five years whereby the real GDP has been growing at an annual average of 6.0 per cent, well above the sub-Saharan average. Nonetheless, on account of the continued drought over the past few years, economic growth in 2006 slackened slightly to 6.2 per cent compared to 6.7 per cent attained in 2005. The energy crisis also impacted adversely on industrial production and service provision during this period.

9. With the improvement of the weather, coupled with the ongoing supportive Government and private sector initiatives, the economy is poised for an upswing back to the positive economic trend. Sectors that contributed substantially to growth during the year include agriculture, trade including tourism, manufacturing and quarrying, construction, finance and insurance.

10. The annual average inflation rate for the year 2006 was 7.3 per cent compared to 5.0 per cent in 2005. The higher inflation rate during the year was largely contributed by the increased prices of food and non food commodities which was compounded by persistent increases in oil prices. Indeed, these challenges were not unique to Tanzania since the entire globe is being challenged in many ways and many economies are rarely performing to their best for various reasons including the oil and financial crises.

11. In light of the above trends, Tanzania embarked on various economic reforms since 1997. These were aimed mainly at strengthening further the macro-economic situation, bolstering efficiency of the financial sector, goods and service markets, supporting development of the rural sector, improving performance of utilities, and creating an enabling environment for investment and high levels of domestic earnings.

12. Due to enormous external debt servicing requirements, Tanzania has been granted debt relief through the enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. The debt policy has enabled the Government through HIPC, to allocate funds to pro-poor sectors. These are education, health, agriculture, rural roads and water. The Multilateral Debt Relief Fund has been an important mechanism for safeguarding expenditures on social services. In addition, bilateral aid agencies continue to contribute towards extension of this fund.

13. Over the past ten years, Tanzania's macroeconomic performance has generally, continued to improve as shown in table 1 which reflect the trend between 1997 and 2002. Data for other subsequent years¹ are still being worked out but the general indication is that the performance is likely to lag due to the current global financial crisis. Many sectors are currently showing a downward trend and a lot will depend on how the global financial situation quickly recovers for the better performance of economies.

¹ The National Bureau of Statistics is currently trying to put together data from various sectors. For more details kindly visit its website at <http://www.nbs.go.tz>.

Table 1
Trends in selected macro-economic indicators

Indicators 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>
Real GDP growth (%)	3.3	4.0	4.7	4.9	5.6	6.2
Inflation annual average (%)	16.1	12.9	7.8	6.0	5.2	4.5
Merchandise exports (Mil. USD)	752.6	588.5	543.3	663.3	776.4	877.0
Export/import ratio (goods)	65.6	42.6	39.7	49.6	52.0	58.7

Source: Poverty and Human Development Report, 2002.

14. Following granting of debt relief by the end of April 2002, the total debt stock declined by 3.6 per cent compared with the stock registered at the end of June 2001. Macro-economic stability has received special attention, and markets for resources and products have been gradually liberalized while addressing institutional capacity constraints for managing the required changes.

15. These results have produced macro-economic gains. The aggregate economy has grown and macro-economic stability has been achieved. However, results from the 2000/01 Household Budget Survey (HBS) have shown that income poverty has hardly changed for the vast majority of the Tanzanian households in the ten years since 1991/92. Non-income poverty levels are still high and for many indicators there are no signs of decline. For example, infant and under-five mortality that had declined in earlier decades and levelled off in the mid-1980s seems to have been reversed in 1990s. The rapid spread of HIV and AIDS is likely to be one of the major causes. However, a few indicators of non-income overhead have responded quickly to the abolition of Universal Primary Education (UPE) fee. More than the household income poverty being largely a rural phenomenon both income and non-income poverty vary significantly between urban and rural areas, and among the regions of the country.

D. Poverty profile

16. Results of the Household Budget Survey (HBS) of 2000/01, which was carried out as part of the Poverty Monitoring System, show that 18.7 per cent of Tanzanians live below the food poverty line and 35.7 per cent live below the basic need poverty line. However, the comparison between urban (particularly Dar es Salaam) and rural areas reveals significant differences for both food and basic needs poverty. Poverty levels are highest in rural areas followed by urban areas except Dar es Salaam as shown in table 2 and the situation has not changed much since the data were populated in 2001.

Table 2
Poverty head count ratios for food and basic needs poverty lines, year 2000/01

<i>Area</i>	<i>Food (%)</i>	<i>Basic needs (%)</i>
Dar es Salaam	7.5	17.6
Other Urban	13.2	25.8
Rural	20.4	38.7

Source: Household Budget Survey 2000/01.

17. The Household Budget Survey also reveals that inequality between urban and rural development in Tanzania is growing. The description of the trends points clearly to the growing differences in poverty status between the inhabitants of Dar es Salaam and other urban areas and in rural areas, with Dar es Salaam making the most progress in poverty reduction, and the rural areas the least. But even with the various strata, inequality is increasing slightly as shown by the "Gini coefficient". Table 3 below compares the 'Gini coefficient' for all three strata in the 1991/92 and 2000/01 Household Budget Survey.

Table 3
Poverty status in Dar es salaam 1991/92, 2000/01

<i>Area</i>	<i>1991/92</i>	<i>2000/01</i>
Dar es Salaam	0.30	0.36
Other urban	0.35	0.36
Rural	0.33	0.36

Source: Poverty and Human Development Report 2001/2002.

E. The people

18. The population census is the main source of population data in the country. Since independence in 1961 and the Union between Zanzibar and Tanganyika in April 1964, Tanzania conducted population census three times, in 1967, 1978 and 2002. Other sources of population data include the 1991/92, 1996 and 1973 National Demographic Survey, Demographic and Health Surveys, and the 1999 Reproductive and Child Health Survey.

19. The population for the period between 1967 and 2002 has almost tripled from 12.3 to 34.4 Million people. The inter-census population growth rate for 1967, 1978 and 2002 was 3.2, 2.8 and 2.9 per cent respectively. The population growth rate in Zanzibar is 3 per cent per annum. According to the 2002 population and housing census Tanzania has a population of 34.5 million, 77 per cent which live in rural areas while the remaining 23 per cent are in urban areas. Women constitute 51.1 per cent of the population which is equivalent to 17.6 (million people), while men constitute 48.9 per cent (16.9 million). Similarly, children under 18 years constitute 50.6 per cent of the population, making Tanzania a country with young population.

20. The proportion of children aged 0–14 years is 44.24 per cent of total population while that of old people aged 65 years and above is about 3.91 per cent. It is also estimated that, the proportion of the economically active population aged between 15–64 years is 52 per cent. The summary of socio-demographic indicators for Tanzania is as follows:

Table 4
Summary of socio-demographic indicators

Indicators Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Tanzania mainland</i>	<i>Zanzibar</i>
Population	33 584 607	984 625
Population growth rate	2.9 % per annum	3.1 % per annum
Urban population (percentage)	24.2	33.4
Rural population (percentage)	75.8	66.6
Female-male ratio	100:96	105:95
Infant mortality rate per	1 000	10 490

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Tanzania mainland</i>	<i>Zanzibar</i>
Under-five mortality rate per	10 000	165 114
Maternal mortality rate per	100 000	525 357
Life expectancy	48 years	48 years
Per capita income	US\$ 25.3 (2002)	US\$ 25 (2002)

21. The census results have indicated that about two thirds of the population is concentrated over a quarter of the land area. The population distribution by region ranges from 12 person to 1,793 persons per square kilometre in urban areas. About 77 per cent of Tanzanians live in rural areas, where the majority of the people are poor, although the urban population has been growing rapidly mainly due to rural-urban migration.

F. Good neighbourliness

22. As stated earlier, Tanzania borders Uganda, Kenya, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, and Rwanda. It maintains good relations with all of its neighbours and indeed championing and working towards strengthening regional relations through the East African Community (EAC), Southern Africa Development Cooperation (SADC) and the African Union. This is in keeping with principles of cooperation, solidarity and friendly relations among states.

23. In the promotion of the realization of the right of self-determination, Tanzania under the auspice of the African Union participated in the successful mission to restore democracy in the Comoros. In another historical event the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, in his capacity as the Chairman the African Union played a significant role in restoration of peace in Kenya following post election violence in January 2008. All these were done in the spirit that Africa can provide some solutions to some of its internal challenges.

24. Based on the above information tables 4a and 4b provide summaries of key statistics nationwide.

Table 4a
Key statistics

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>Source</i>
1.	Total land area	883 749	km²	2002		CCO
2.	Total population	34 443 603	Persons	2002		Census
3.	Males	16 829 861	Persons	2002		Census
4.	Females	17 613 742	Persons	2002		Census
5.	Sex ratio	95.5	Males per 100 females	2002		Census
6.	Aged 0–14	44.2	%	2002		Census
7.	Aged 15–64	51.8	%	2002		Census
8.	Aged 65 and over	3.9	%	2002		Census
9.	Population density	38	Persons/km ²	2002		Census

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>Source</i>
10.	Urban residence	7 943 561	Persons	2002		Census
11.	Rural residence (Composition)	26 500 042	Persons	2002		Census
12.	Urban	23.1	%	2002		Census
13.	Rural	76.9	%	2002		Census
14.	Population growth rate per year	2.9	%	2002		Census
15.	Crude birth rate	40.2	Annual live births per 1,000 persons	95–00		UN
16.	Crude death rate	12.9	Annual deaths per 1,000 persons	95–00		UN
17.	Total fertility rate	5.5	Children per woman 15–49	95–00		UN
18.	Infant mortality rate	100.3	Infant deaths per 1,000 persons	95–00		UN
19.	Life expectancy at birth, male	52.4	Years	2000		Health St.
20.	Life expectancy at birth, female	55.1	Years	2000		Health St.
21.	Households	6 996 036	Households	2002		Census
22.	Persons per household	4.9	Persons	2002		Census
23.	Primary schools (in number)	11 926	Schools	2001	Public only	Min.Ed.&VT.
24.	Enrolment in primary schools	6 140	1,000 pupils	2002	Public only	Min.Ed.&VT.
25.	Enrolment in secondary schools	357 461	Students	2002	Public and private	Min.Ed.&VT.
26.	Total domestic revenue of Central Government	1 172 296	Tshs, million	2002/03		Economic survey
27.	Total expenditure of Central Government	1 386 163	Tshs, million	2002/03		Economic survey
28.	Grants and loans including proceeds from HIPC debt relief	890 739	Tshs, million	2002/03		Economic survey

Source: National Bureau of Statistics.

Table 4b
The general situation in Tanzania

<i>GDDS data category and component</i>		<i>Observations</i>			
<i>Real sector</i>	<i>Unit description</i>	<i>Date of latest data</i>	<i>Latest data</i>	<i>Data for previous period</i>	<i>More information</i>
GDP at current prices, by production approach			2007	2006	Revised estimates, activities classified according to ISIC Rev.3
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Shilling million	2007	5 690 446	4 950 010	
Industry and construction	Shilling million	2007	4 431 057	3 723 978	
Mining and quarrying	Shilling million	2007	742 932	576 363	
Manufacturing	Shilling million	2007	1 625 504	1 395 282	
Electricity, gas and water supply	Shilling million	2007	420 880	352 724	
Construction	Shilling million	2007	1 641 741	1 399 609	
Services	Shilling million	2007	9 076 623	7 773 898	
Trade and repairs	Shilling million	2007	2 416 506	2 044 421	
Hotels and restaurants	Shilling million	2007	559 722	459 584	
Transport and communication	Shilling million	2007	1 373 976	1 144 071	
Financial intermediation	Shilling million	2007	345 000	299 734	
Real estate and business services	Shilling million	2007	1 982 107	1 723 571	
Public administration	Shilling million	2007	1 652 556	1 440 913	
Education, health and other services	Shilling million	2007	746 756	661 604	
Gross value added before adjustments	Shilling million	2007	19 198 126	16 447 886	
Less FISIM	Shilling million	2007	-208 281	-169 661	
Gross value added at current basic prices	Shilling million	2007	18 989 845	16 278 225	
Plus taxes on products	Shilling million	2007	1 958 559	1 663 043	
GDP at current market prices	Shilling million	2007	20 948 404	17 941 268	
GDP at constant 2001 prices, by production approach					
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Shilling million	2007	3 615 382	3 474 748	
Industry and construction	Shilling million	2007	2 889 519	2 639 902	
Mining and quarrying	Shilling million	2007	377 559	341 000	
Manufacturing	Shilling million	2007	1 263 435	1 162 000	
Electricity, gas and water supply	Shilling million	2007	344 981	313 252	
Construction	Shilling million	2007	903 544	823 650	
Services	Shilling million	2007	6 527 562	6 035 932	
Trade and repairs	Shilling million	2007	1 906 821	1 736 631	
Hotels and restaurants	Shilling million	2007	328 859	314 921	
Transport and communication	Shilling million	2007	991 649	900 537	
Financial intermediation	Shilling million	2007	251 280	228 000	
Real estate and business services	Shilling million	2007	1 408 120	1 316 000	
Public administration	Shilling million	2007	1 102 951	1 033 488	

<i>GDDS data category and component</i>		<i>Observations</i>			
<i>Real sector</i>	<i>Unit description</i>	<i>Date of latest data</i>	<i>Latest data</i>	<i>Data for previous period</i>	<i>More information</i>
Education, health and other services	Shilling million	2007	537 882	506 355	
Gross value added before adjustments	Shilling million	2007	13 032 463	12 150 582	
Less FISIM	Shilling million	2007	-158 292	-137 287	
Gross value added at current basic prices	Shilling million	2007	12 874 171	12 013 295	
Plus taxes on products	Shilling million	2007	927 751	867 868	
GDP at constant market prices	Shilling million	2007	13 801 922	12 881 163	
GDP at current prices, by expenditure approach					
Domestic expenditure	Shilling million	2007	24 479 865	20 297 875	
Government final consumption	Shilling million	2007	4 038 989	3 144 881	
Household final consumption	Shilling million	2007	14 231 135	12 195 212	
Changes in inventories	Shilling million	2007	90 728	74 292	
Gross fixed capital formation	Shilling million	2007	6 119 013	4 883 490	
Net exports of goods and services	Shilling million	2007	-3 531 462	-2 356 607	
Exports of goods and services	Shilling million	2007	5 078 248	4 047 990	
Imports of goods and services	Shilling million	2007	8 609 710	6 404 597	
GDP at current market prices	Shilling million	2007	20 948 403	17 941 268	
GDP at constant 2001 prices, by expenditure approach					
Domestic expenditure	Shilling million	2007	15 875 971	14 674 095	
Government final consumption	Shilling million	2007	2 495 962	2 279 417	
Household final consumption	Shilling million	2007	10 021 704	9 456 059	
Changes in inventories	Shilling million	2007	45 128	45 015	
Gross fixed capital formation	Shilling million	2007	3 313 177	2 893 604	
Net exports of goods and services	Shilling million	2007	-2 074 049	-1 792 932	
Exports of goods and services	Shilling million	2007	2 768 705	2 369 701	
Imports of goods and services	Shilling million	2007	4 842 754	4 162 633	
GDP at constant 2001 prices	Shilling million	2007	13 801 922	12 881 163	
Production index		Dec/08	627	544	
Employment	Person Million	2006	16.6	14.7	
Unemployment	Rate	2006	11.7	13.0	
Wages/earnings	Tsh.('000')	2006	98.54	51.3	
Consumer price index	Dec. 2001=100	Dec/08	161.7	158.0	
Fiscal Sector					
Central Government Operations					
Total revenue	Shilling million	Dec/08	426 645	346 676	
Tax revenue	Shilling million	Dec/08	409 078	327 685	
Non-tax revenue	Shilling million	Dec/08	17 567	18 991	
Total expenditure	Shilling million	Dec/08	614 330	362 509	

<i>GDDS data category and component</i>		<i>Observations</i>			
<i>Real sector</i>	<i>Unit description</i>	<i>Date of latest data</i>	<i>Latest data</i>	<i>Data for previous period</i>	<i>More information</i>
Recurrent expenditures	Shilling million	Dec/08	334 714	230 662	
Wages and salaries	Shilling million	Dec/08	127 666	93 477	
Interest payments	Shilling million	Dec/08	13 132	11 326	
Domestic	Shilling million	Dec/08	8 472	11 326	
Foreign	Shilling million	Dec/08	4 660	8 371	
Goods and services and transfers	Shilling million	Dec/08	193 916	125 859	
Development expenditure	Shilling million	Dec/08	279 616	131 847	
Domestically financed	Shilling million	Dec/08	61 531	34 000	
Foreign financed	Shilling million	Dec/08	218 085	97 847	
Overall balance before grants	Shilling million	Dec/08	-187 685	-15 833	
Grants	Shilling million	Dec/08	326 426	105 844	
Overall balance after grants	Shilling million	Dec/08	138 741	90 011	
Adjustment to cash	Shilling million	Dec/08	-4 232	-45 818	
Overall balance, cash basis	Shilling million	Dec/08	134 509	44 193	
Financing	Shilling million	Dec/08	-134 509	-44 194	
Net foreign financing	Shilling million	Dec/08	73 418	14 773	
Net domestic financing	Shilling million	Dec/08	-207 927	-58 967	
Bank financing	Shilling million	Dec/08			
Non-bank financing	Shilling million	Dec/08			
Central Government Debt					
Total gross outstanding debt	Shilling million	2008	7 929	7 256	
Domestic debt by maturity	Shilling million	2008	1 921	1 886	
Long-term	Shilling million	2008	1 630	1 324	
Short-term	Shilling million	2008	291	562	
External debt by maturity	Shilling million	2008	6 008	5 370	
Long-term	Shilling million	2008	4 354	3 326	
Short-term	Shilling million	2008	1 654	2 044	
Financial Sector					
Depository Corporations Survey					
Broad money (M2)	Shilling million	Dec/08	7 430 705	7 418 197	
Extended broad money (M3)	Shilling million	Dec/08	9 393 723	9 303 787	
Broad money (M2)	Shilling million	Dec/08	7 430 705	7 418 197	
Narrow money (M1)	Shilling million	Dec/08	3 183 960	3 241 152	
Currency in circulation	Shilling million	Dec/08	1 438 666	1 452 223	
Demand deposits	Shilling million	Dec/08	1 745 294	1 788 929	
Quasi money	Shilling million	Dec/08	4 246 745	4 177 045	
Foreign currency deposits	Shilling million	Dec/08	1 963 018	1 885 590	
Net foreign assets	Shilling million	Dec/08	3 997 098	3 628 444	
Net domestic assets	Shilling million	Dec/08	3 433 607	3 789 753	

<i>GDDS data category and component</i>		<i>Observations</i>			
<i>Real sector</i>	<i>Unit description</i>	<i>Date of latest data</i>	<i>Latest data</i>	<i>Data for previous period</i>	<i>More information</i>
Net domestic assets	Shilling million	Dec/08	5 396 625	5 675 343	
Net claims on general government	Shilling million	Dec/08	44 207	331 665	
Net claims on private sector	Shilling million	Dec/08	4 376 440	4 225 649	
Other items (net)	Shilling million	Dec/08	975 978	1 118 029	
Central Bank Survey					
Monetary base	Shilling million	Jan/09	2 489 247	2 276 343	
Domestic claims	Shilling million	Jan/09	-818 462	-1 059 007	
Claims on non-financial public sector	Shilling million	Jan/09	570 886	569 337	
Central government deposits	Shilling million	Jan/09	1 389 348	1 628 344	
Net foreign assets	Shilling million	Jan/09	3 190 287	3 413 635	
Foreign assets	Shilling million	Jan/09	3 494 924	3 705 720	
Foreign liabilities	Shilling million	Jan/09	304 637	292 085	
Other items (net)	Shilling million	Jan/09	117 422	-78 285	
Interest rates					
Bank rate	per cent per annum	Dec/08	15.99	15.33	
Savings rate	per cent per annum	Dec/08	2.68	2.63	
Deposit rate	per cent per annum	Dec/08	6.39	6.38	
Deposit rate: Foreign currency	per cent per annum	Dec/08	1.43	1.64	
Lending rate	per cent per annum	Dec/08	16.05	14.30	
Government bond yield					
External sector					
Balance of payments aggregates					
Current account	US Dollar million	2007	-1 855.7	-1 171.6	
Exports of goods	US Dollar million	2007	2 226.6	1 917.6	
Imports of goods	US Dollar million	2007	-4 860.6	-3 864.1	
Exports of services	US Dollar million	2007	1 714.0	1 528.1	
Imports of services	US Dollar million	2007	-1 473.6	-1 249.4	
Income: Credit	US Dollar million	2007	80.8	53.7	
Income: Debit	US Dollar million	2007	-159.8	-146.8	
Current transfers: Credit	US Dollar million	2007	689.4	655.2	
Current transfers: Debit	US Dollar million	2007	-72.5	-65.9	
Capital account	US Dollar million	2007	957.8	5 217.7	
Capital account: Credit	US Dollar million	2007	957.8	5 217.7	
Financial account	US Dollar million	2007	498.3	-4 412.9	
Direct investment in Tanzania	US Dollar million	2007	647.0	597.0	
Other investment: assets	US Dollar million	2007	117.6	-172.4	
Other investment: liabilities	US Dollar million	2007	266.4	-4 376.8	
Reserve assets and related items	US Dollar million	2007	-532.7	-460.7	
Net errors and omissions	US Dollar million	2007	399.6	366.8	

<i>GDDS data category and component</i>		<i>Observations</i>			
<i>Real sector</i>	<i>Unit description</i>	<i>Date of latest data</i>	<i>Latest data</i>	<i>Data for previous period</i>	<i>More information</i>
Official reserve assets	US Dollar million	Dec/08	2 893.4	2 703.8	
Foreign currency reserves	US Dollar million	Dec/08	2 878.0	2 688.0	
IMF reserve position	US Dollar million	Dec/08	15.7	15.7	
SDRs	US Dollar million	Dec/08	-0.3	0.1	
Gold	US Dollar million	Dec/08			
Other reserve assets	US Dollar million	Dec/08			
Template on International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity	US Dollar million				See BOT website (http://www.bot-tz.org/).
Merchandise trade					
Trade balance	Shilling million	Dec/08	-317 231	-441 362	
Total merchandise exports (f.o.b.)	Shilling million	Dec/08	323 861	345 255	
Total merchandise imports (c.i.f.)	Shilling million	Dec/08	641 092	786 617	
International investment position	US Dollar million	2007	-7 221.5	-6 519.0	
Direct investment abroad	US Dollar million	2007	0.0	0.0	
Direct investment in Tanzania	US Dollar million	2007	6 150.5	5 510	
Portfolio investment: Assets	US Dollar million	2007	0.0	0.0	
Portfolio investment: Liabilities	US Dollar million	2007	0.0	0.0	
Other investment: Assets	US Dollar million	2007	777.2	892.0	
Other investment: Liabilities	US Dollar million	2007	4 735.0	4 161.0	
Reserve assets	US Dollar million	2007	2 886.8	2 260.0	
External debt					
Total debt (stock)	US Dollar million	Dec/08	6 263	6 038	
Official debt (stock)	US Dollar million	Dec/08	4 586	4 357	
Multilateral	US Dollar million	Dec/08	2 991	2 820	
Bilateral	US Dollar million	Dec/08	1 595	1 537	
Private debt, incl. parastatals (stock)	US Dollar million	Dec/08	1 677	1 681	
Exchange rates					
Shilling per US Dollar: end of period		Jan/09	1 287.0	1 280.3	
Shilling per US Dollar: period average		Jan/09	1 294.5	1 274.9	
Population		2007	39 446 060	38 669 744	

II. Information relating to articles 1 to 15 of the Covenant

Article 1

25. Tanzania is a sovereign State which in her pursuit of economic, social and cultural development subscribes to rule of law. It is the Government's mandate to preserve peace and order, observe principles of good governance, guarantee political stability, ensure

social, economic and cultural development to all, to uphold and apply fully the rule of law, equality before the law, civil and social liberties and equality of opportunities for all the people of Tanzania regardless of race, tribe, religion, sex or origin.

26. Tanzania is a multi-party democracy and holds periodic presidential, parliamentary and local government elections based on universal adult suffrage principles. In this regard, the people of Tanzania have the right to freely participate in elections. These elections are conducted in terms of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania where Article 5 recognises the universal franchise and article 21 provides the right to association. Other laws which deal with electoral issues include the National Elections Act, [Cap. 343 RE 2002], the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Elections Act, [Cap. 292 RE 2002], the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, [Cap. 288 RE 2002], the Local Government (District Authorities) Act, [Cap. 287 RE 2002] and the Political Parties Act, [Cap. 258 RE 2002].

27. The Constitution also guarantees the freedom of conscience, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and association. These rights are necessary for assurance that people realise their right to self-determination and the right to freely choose their political, social, economic and cultural destiny.

28. In the pursuit of the economic rights, the people of Tanzania are guaranteed ownership of land which is the major means of subsistence by virtue of the Land Act, [Cap. 113 RE 2002] and the Village Lands Act, [Cap. 114 RE 2002].

29. However, Tanzania is still facing some challenges in the area of land especially with regard to land ownership under customary laws that are still applicable. In rural areas such laws can be misused to curtail women rights. Courts have played a significant role in ensuring that women and men are treated equally when it comes to land ownership. The Law Reform Commission has also carried research in this area and has submitted its recommendations aimed at improving the situation of customary law based land ownership and disposition. The Government is working on the recommendations.

30. Furthermore, every person has the right to own or hold any property and to freely dispose of such property. The Constitution directs that it shall be unlawful for any person to be dispossessed of his property for purposes of nationalisation or any other expropriation unless it is done in accordance with the law which must provide for adequate, prompt and fair compensation. For instance permissible land acquisition may be for agricultural purposes, land reorganization, forestry, environmental conservation wildlife conservation, in the interest of defence, public safety, public health, town and country planning, etc. Reasonable notice of intention to acquire the property must be given to any person owning the property or having any other right or interest in it and the acquiring authority must pay fair compensation for the acquisition before or within a reasonable time after the acquisition.

31. In addition to the above laws, Tanzania has enacted the Tanzania Investment Act, [Cap. 30 RE 2002] which encourages economic cooperation based on mutual agreement between foreigners and nationals. Foreigners are eligible to access land through this law for investment purposes.

Article 2

32. Tanzania does not discriminate people on any grounds. The term discrimination is defined in the Constitution to mean affording different treatment to different persons on various grounds including sex, gender, tribe, place of origin, political opinion, colour, religion or station in life, such that certain categories of people are treated differently or are accorded opportunities or advantages outside the specified conditions or prescribed

qualifications. This is in line with article 9(f), (g) and (h), article 12 as well as article 13(2) and 6(e) of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania. Article 13(2) further provides that no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either in it or in its effect. It is in this regard that the principle of non-discrimination is also reflected in various pieces of legislation enacted by Parliament including the Penal Code, [Cap. 16 RE 2002], the Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004, the Criminal Procedure Act, [Cap. 20 RE 2002], the Evidence Act, (Cap. 6 RE 2002), the National Microfinance Bank Ltd Incorporation Act, [Cap. 44 RE 2002] [5(1) (d)], the Tanzania Postal Bank Act, [Cap. 301 RE 2002] [14(d)], the Insurance Act, [Cap. 394 RE 2002] (s 101).

33. It may be noted that the definition of the term discrimination before the constitutional amendments in 2000 was not explicit on gender discrimination hence creating the impression that gender based discrimination was allowed in Tanzania. However, Tanzania is among the countries that believe in gender equality and therefore the constitutional amendments in 2000 addressed that shortfall. The aspiration of the country is to ensure that women enjoy same rights and privileges as their men folks a subject that will be treated in more details in other parts of this report and also in reports related to civil and political rights.

34. In recognition of the fact that certain groups of persons such as women, children and persons with disabilities within the society are particularly vulnerable to discrimination whether directly or indirectly, the Government has adopted various corrective measures to remedy the situation. At international and regional level Tanzania has ratified:

- (a) The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW);
- (b) The Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- (c) The Protocol to the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children;
- (d) The Maputo Protocol on the Rights of Women.

35. At domestic level, Tanzania is promoting the welfare and rights of women, children and those with disabilities through:

- (a) A full-fledged Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children Affairs;
- (b) The National Child Policy;
- (c) The National Policy on Disability which was adopted in 2004; prior to this policy the country had been providing services to people with disabilities without a comprehensive policy;
- (d) Municipal and District Councils throughout the country have adopted a policy that ensures the availability of space for the poor women and youth to run small businesses;
- (e) Adopted measures to ensure women Members of Parliament are not less than thirty per cent in Parliament;
- (f) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict;
- (g) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, Trafficking, and child pornography;
- (h) Adopted further measures to ensure a special Member of Parliament representing those with disabilities;

(i) Encourage women to take active role in science and technology through the National Science and Technology Act which was first enacted in 1985 and revised in 1995;

(j) Put in place land laws (Land Act and Village Land Act) which specifically require women representation in all local bodies dealing with land matters so that the voice of women is in every decision that affects land rights;

(k) Court decisions that men and women own land equally regardless of their customary laws; and

(l) Encouraging NGOs and similar organizations to also complement Government efforts in the areas of children, women and persons who are physically, mentally and health wise challenged.

36. Indeed, the Government understands that programmes that aim at protecting and empowering the vulnerable groups usually respond to the differential needs and constraints of individuals based on their age, gender and physical, health or mental situations. The defining characteristic of such interventions is that they meet the different needs of women and men.

37. All these efforts are currently anchored in the National Development Policy – Vision 2025 (Vision 2025) whose goal is eradicating poverty by 2025. In the course of implementing the Vision 2025, the Government has formulated a strategy on economic empowerment and poverty reduction known as National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), popularly known as MKUKUTA in Tanzania Mainland and MKUZA in Zanzibar. In the financial year 2006/2007 the Government allocated 18 per cent of its annual budget to implement the strategy at the village level.

38. The Government has also formulated property formalisation programme MKURABITA, in order to formalize informal sector properties to enable people to secure loans. In addition to the above mentioned efforts, Local Government Authorities — City, Municipal and District Councils — throughout the country allocate funds to the poor, women and youths in order to empower them economically. Among the initiatives include the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) which provides financial assistance to various areas and individuals. In this financial year the Government has allocated 500,000,000/= shillings to each region which will be used to empower people economically. Other initiatives

39. It is also important to note that Tanzania recognises that non-nationals are also interested in the development that is taking place in the country and that non-nationals can invest and be a catalyst for national development. It is in this recognition that different laws enable non nationals to be a part of the national development within the policies and laws that have been put in place for this purpose. In this regard, the Immigration Act, [Cap. 54 RE 2002], allows non nationals to enter, reside, work and study in Tanzania on meeting the conditions set for this purpose. Similarly, the Refugees Act, [Cap. 37 RE 2002] allows asylum seekers enter and process their asylum requests and for refugees to reside in Tanzania and enjoy rights enjoyed by the nationals. The Tanzania Investment Act, [Cap 38 RE 2002] allows foreigners to do business in Tanzania. Under the same Act they can access land for investment purposes. Indeed, as Tanzania in partnership with other State partners of the East Africa Community are moving towards the establishment of a common market that would allow, among other things, free movement of persons, goods, capital and skills among the State Partners. Once a full-fledged common market is in place it will be a milestone in making East Africans enjoy economic, social and cultural rights along a common regime and framework.

Article 3

40. Tanzania has undertaken legislative measures to ensure the equal rights of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Covenant. The Constitution upholds equal rights of men and women and there is therefore no discrimination in regard to the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights. This is mainly realised through articles 12 and 13 of the Constitution.

41. Tanzania has taken various measures to ensure attainment of gender equality and women's advancement. In 1985 the Government ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Also in February, 2004 the Government ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention. Moreover, the Convention was translated into the national language, Kiswahili, for accessibility to the majority of women and men. The Convention monitoring indicators were developed in 2002 in order to enhance follow up on implementation in order to accelerate legal and human rights of men and women. The Convention monitoring indicators guide sectors and regions to collect and use gender disaggregated data. The indicators were disseminated to all Gender Focal Points in Ministries and Regions and some of these indicators have also been included in the Computerised Gender Sensitive Monitoring System Database of the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children. Tanzania further ratified the Maputo Protocol on the Rights of Women in February 2008. This protocol protects women against mental and physical violence and abuse.

42. The Government formulated Women and Gender Development Policy of 2000 with the aim of creating a conducive environment for women and men to perform their roles in society based on their particular gender needs. The policy has the objectives to provide guidelines that will ensure plans, strategies and operations in leadership and developmental activities in all sectors and institutions observe gender balance. In order to implement the policy the Government formulated a Strategy for Gender Development, 2005 which among other things address the named areas of gender concern such as decision making, empowerment, training, employment and reproductive health. Likewise in Zanzibar the policy on the Protection and Development of Women of 2001 provides a framework for promoting gender equality. Gender responsive budgeting has been institutionalized in all ministries as well as regional and local authorities. A special fund to empower women economically known as 'Women Development Fund' was set up and in 2007 where loans worth 232 Million were extended to 25 districts in Tanzania Mainland.

43. The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing commissioned a study through the assistance of the World Bank titled "Gender and Economic Growth in Tanzania" the study examined legal, regulatory and administrative barriers to women's private sector participation. The recommendations of the study have been disseminated and it is envisaged that it will spearhead the review in laws and procedures so as to facilitate women to participate in business.

44. Furthermore in 1999 the Government amended its land laws so that women can own land on the same basis as their men counterparts. This amendment is a milestone towards gender equality in regard to ownership of land. The same Act gives Women the right to mortgage land in order to get bank loans and credits. The Village Land Act Cap. 114 RE 2002 provides for representation of men and women in Land Allocation Committees and Land Administration Boards. Similarly in Zanzibar the Land Tenure Act of 1992 provides women and children the right of protection and safeguard of matrimonial property. The Employment and Labour Relations Act of 2004 prohibits among other things discrimination at work place based on gender. It require employers to provide equal opportunities to employment, introduced maternity leave, mother's right to breast feed and protection from engaging in hazardous employment.

45. The Government has also adopted affirmative measures so as to increase women participation in decision-making. The 14th constitutional amendment increased the threshold of special seats for women. Article 66 (1) (b) of the Constitution provides for the number of women to be not less than thirty per cent of the total number of parliamentary seats. This measure notwithstanding, there is a considerable increase in the number of women in the current Parliament. Out of 324 Members of Parliament, 94 are women (19 from constituency plus 75 from women special seats). This is equivalent to 30 per cent. The previous Parliament had 290 whereby women Members of Parliament were 63, (16 from constituency and 47 women special seats). Currently, the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly is also a woman.

46. Local Authorities' special seats for women have increased from 25 per cent in 1995 to 33.3 per cent 2000 the actual representation of women in Local Authorities were 35.5 per cent in 2004. Likewise, the Constitution of Zanzibar was also amended to increase the percentage of women's special seats in the House of Representatives from 20 per cent in 2000 to 30 per cent in 2004.

47. The Government has directed councils to set aside 10 per cent of their revenue for the District Women and Youth Fund. 20 per cent of the subsidy is remitted to Village's Government to meet administrative costs.

48. The Government through The Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children intends to conduct a country wide research that will identify the magnitude of Gender violence against women and children and levels of cruelty against albino's and elderly persons. The research will be conducted by National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with other stakeholders including the University of Dar Es Salaam. This research to be conducted for 15 month's will cover Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The Minister of Community Development Gender and Children explained the objectives of the research to determine and document various typologies of violence against women against women, men and children in Tanzania its causes, health and physical attributes. These efforts are geared towards creating conducive environment for equality between men and women in Tanzania.

Articles 4 and 5

49. Before 2000, the Constitution subjected the fundamental freedoms and rights to the ordinary laws of the land that was considered to be a limitation to the enjoyment of human rights. Following the 14th constitutional amendments that were effected in 2005, those claw back clauses have been removed from the Constitution.

50. Some commentators have viewed article 30 as imposing limitations on the enjoyment of rights by individuals. However, article 30 is only an enabling provision and the limitation if any is to be found in the laws that are enacted. Such laws are usually subjected to other constitutional principles accordingly. In the case of *DPP v. Daudi Pete [1993] TLR 22* it was agreed that a legislation that is saved by article 30 is valid despite the fact that it could limit the basic rights of the individual as provided in the Bill of Rights because the Article is about issues that could be regarded as of emergence in nature. Indeed, article 30 of the Constitution states that the enjoyment of human rights and individual's freedom provided by the Constitution shall be exercised in such a way that they do not cause disturbance or deny rights and freedoms of other persons or in a way that is against the public interest. However, this article does not only end with such limitations but also stipulates that if there is any person who feels that his rights and freedoms have been infringed to "institute proceedings for redress in the High Court" in accordance with the provisions of the Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act, [Cap 3 RE 2002]. This is a good safeguard in case of abuse.

Article 6

51. Right from the independence, majority of Tanzanians subsist on an agrarian economy that was considered to be the backbone of economy. Measures that were taken were directed to the improvement of the economy, policies and programmes were directed towards that end. The major policy was the Arusha Declaration of 1967 which set out the major policy framework for the development of Tanzania on the basis of socialism and self reliance. These initiatives were aimed at centralising the economy. It should be noted that there was an economic slump in 1970's and 80's. A number of initiatives were undertaken including liberalisation of the economy. These efforts, which had full development partners' support, did not address individual concerns.

52. Recently, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has, with effect from 1 July 1996, been fulfilling the requirements of article 6 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights through MKUKUTA. It must be noted that MKUKUTA was conceived by the third phase government and continued under the fourth phase government through people's empowerment. At any rate, the main aim of MKUKUTA has been to give every person an opportunity to work. This initiative is, therefore, in line with the constitutional right of work and at the same time, it marks one of the Government's measures geared towards safeguarding such right with a view to fostering socio-economic development of all the people.

53. There are economic and social challenges that are facing the Country. This includes unemployment among the population. Indeed, the analytical report of Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILSF) 2005/06 revealed that 1.0 million males and 1.3 million females were unemployed, this being equivalent to 11.0 per cent compared to 12.9 per cent in 2000/01. In urban centres unemployment was 16.3 per cent in 2005/06 compared to 26.0 per cent in 2000/01 and in rural areas it was 7.1 per cent in 2005/06 compared to 2000/01.² To this end the Government is mobilising both local and foreign investors to establish economic projects so as to create employment to the people.

54. In 2005 The Government also undertook to gradually create 1,000,000 jobs in five years and to that effect an integral labour force survey was done in order to assess employment growth in various sectors. The National Employment Policy has been formulated together with its strategy. To complement these efforts, the National Economic Empowerment and job creation programme has been put in place. So far up to September 2007, 401,390 jobs had been created. Under the same programme loans valued up to 32.3 billion shillings were advanced to 38,097 entrepreneurs through CRDB and NMB banks in the same vein, nine district councils have benefited from training programmes aimed at enabling citizens to create self employment for poverty reduction. Currently, preparations for the establishment of a Fund which will be known as "Mwananchi Empowerment Fund" are underway. This fund will be used to guarantee loans for entrepreneurs, who under normal bank procedures can not access loans.

55. In line with liberalised labour market a legal framework has been put in place for an efficient management of industrial relations which has taken on board international labour standards. The Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004 ensures good relationship between the employers and employees for economic development of this country. The Government is also improving the dispute resolution system for employment matters. It has established the Industrial Division of the High Court of Tanzania for dealing with employment disputes through enactment of the Labour Court (Labour Division of the High Court) 2004 and Labour Institutions Act, 2004. Previously it took between several years for

² *The Economic Survey 2007.*

the industrial tribunal to settle any employment dispute. The long delay was attributed to the tribunal constituting a single judge as chairman, assisted by deputy chairmen, and assessors. The current set up consists of three judges charged with hearing and determining the disputes between the employees and employers within specified period of two years.

56. Also, Tanzania has a number of vocational training colleges whereby vocational training in different areas is offered in 2007 a total of 6,936 students were trained compared to 7,512 in 2006. Technical Colleges are also in place and the number of students have been increasing yearly that in 2006 there were 2,466 compared to 3,544 in 2007.

Article 7

57. Tanzania is regularly increasing minimum wages in order to enable the employees meet their necessary needs. Article 23(1) of the Constitution provides the right to work which is supplemented by remuneration which is commensurate with the work done provided under article 23(2) of the same Constitution. It is the role of the Government to ensure fair wages and even remuneration for work of equal value without discrimination of any kind. In this regard, it recently announced the rise of minimum wage from T.shs. 30,000/= to T.shs. 65,000/= per month in respect of all workers in the private sector. At the same time, the minimum wage for civil servants and workers of parastatal organizations was raised from T.shs. 60,000/= per month to T.shs.100,000/= per month. Indeed, following the reforms of the labour system, wage boards have been established on sectoral basis. The sectoral wage boards are legally charged with responsibilities of conducting investigation on minimum remuneration and other conditions of employment as well as promoting collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Indeed, the Employment and Labour Relations Act No. 7 of 2007 provides a room for employers or employer's association to negotiate on better terms and conditions of employment. The institutional framework has been set in place to assist forthwith as mentioned earlier wage boards, as well as the Commission for Mediation Arbitration, and the Department of Labour Administration and Inspection.

58. The principle of equal pay for equal work of equal value has been incorporated in the Employment and Labour Relations Act. The employers are required to have a plan for promoting equal opportunity and eliminate discrimination at work place and register the plan with Labour Commissioner.

59. Rest, leisure and regulation of working hours are covered under the Employment and Labour Relations Act. The issue of occupational health, safety and working conditions are regulated and monitored by the Government agency known as Occupational Safety and Health Agency (OSHA). To complement the efforts indicated above the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development was established in order to ensure all workers are guaranteed with conditions of employment. The Ministry further safeguards every one of the right to work and earn a living by working as provided by article 22 of the Constitution of United Republic of Tanzania. This includes the recognition of safe and healthy working conditions, as well ensuring equal opportunity for every employee to be promoted in his or her employment to higher level.

60. Also, the Government established the Ministry for Women, Children and Gender Development which is tasked with ensuring that everyone earns a living for himself or herself and his or her family without discrimination.

Article 8

61. Article 20(4) of the Constitution provides that no one shall be compelled to join any association. The Employment and Labour Relations Acts of 2004 contains provisions relating to right of employees to form and join organizations of their own choice. Currently there are 21 registered trade unions. The trade unions have right to engage in collective bargaining with employers or employers' associations. In this regard, trade unions are free to form a federation. The current federation is known as the Trade Union Confederation of Tanzania (TUCTA), which has a role of collective bargaining with the authorities on matters pertaining to all workers interests. The employees have a right to strike given that they meet prescribed procedures and conditions laid down in the law.

62. The Employment and Labour Relations Act further enables employees to enter into voluntary agreements with their employers to work for specific period and to renew employment terms.

63. In brief, the Government has been making special efforts to enable all workers to enjoy their rights provided under article 8 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights bearing in mind that workers are the backbone of the economy of this country for mutual benefits of all workers as a whole.

Article 9

64. Tanzania has established various social security, health and provident funds. These include, the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF), Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF), Government Employees Provident Fund (GEPF), National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), Local Authority Provident Fund (LAPF), and Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF).

65. The funds provide schemes that cover employees in public and private sector, including companies, Non Governmental Organization Associations and organized groups employing people. Benefits covered include maternity benefits, invalidity pensions, retirement benefits, maternity benefits, employment injury occupational diseases and health benefits. These funds have continued to grow day after day.

66. For example, NSSF was able to pay its members a total of Tshs 40,183.89 million in year 2005/06 to 43,628 beneficiaries. This amount is 22.3 per cent higher than Tshs 29,775.3 million that was paid to 38,495 beneficiaries in the preceding year. The total membership size of the NSSF at 30 June 2006 stood at 380,693. During 2006/7 the Fund continued to invest the member's funds as provided in the NSSF Act, and as per the Investment policy. In executing this role, the Fund has continued to abide by the universal principles of investment of social security fund of safety, yield, liquidity and socio-economic utility currently NSSF is in the process of finalizing four projects which among other things will create employment, business and private accommodation. This Fund is also engaged in building low cost houses that are being sold to the people.

67. Parastatal Pension Fund provides pension and allied retirement benefits for eligible member employees. The Fund operates two types of social security scheme, that is, the defined benefit scheme (Parastatal Pension Scheme, PPS) and defined contribution scheme (Deposit Administration Scheme, DAS) both of which are contributory schemes. The investment of pension funds is a long term undertaking. The investment policy of the Fund's duty is approved by the Board of Trustees which has set limit on three permissible areas of investment namely equalities, fixed income assets and properties.

68. The major focus of the Fund has always been to increase membership coverage from formal as well as informal sector. As a result the revenue required to finance pension and allied benefits is accumulated through combination of investment income and employer and employee contributions. In year 2007 net income from investments amounted to Tshs 18.2 billion as compared to Tshs 216 billion in the year 2006.

69. The medical expenses of its members and their immediate dependants also provides direct support to the community in which it operates in form of social and financial support, mainly in the area of education and health. If an active member dies, educational benefit is payable directly to the school(s) of children of deceased member at the amount not exceeding 1/12th annual pensionable, emolument for maximum of 4 children from nursery to form four. During the year 2006 total benefit of payments was Tshs. 21.7 billion while in 2005 the benefits amounted to Tshs 17. 1 billion; this indicates an increase of 28 per cent.

70. Both National Securities Fund and Parastatal Pensions Fund have contributed a lot to the economy of our country. Among other things they have created employment opportunities to Tanzanians, and have assured their members a happy and peaceful retirement from their employments. For instance, the PPF had a total of 175 employees as at 31 December, 2006 as compared to a total of 159 on 31 December 2005. On its part, the NSSF had registered a total of 75, 606 new insured persons on the same date. During this period the Fund had a total of 974 employees.

71. Currently both social security funds have doubled their efforts in educating the general public to increase the level of awareness on the importance of joining the Fund and the benefit accruing from doing so. Similarly, the funds are working on modalities to widen membership coverage by targeting the informal sector.

72. Also, the Government Employees Provident Fund was established to provide social security to the Government employees. The benefits paid to members increased to Tshs. 865.3 million, in 2006/07 from Tshs. 726.3 in 2005/06, equivalent to an increase of 19.4 per cent. Likewise, loans extended to members by the fund valued at 266.20 million in 2006/07 compared to Tshs. 210.0 million in 2005/06 equivalent to an increase of 26.8 per cent. The number of members was 27,254 in 2006/07 compared to 26,875 in 2005/06, equivalent to an increase of 1.4 per cent. Investment income increased to shs.3,402.9 million in 2006/07 from shs.2,569.1 million in 2005/06 equivalent to an increase of 32.5 per cent. The net profit of the Fund was Tshs. 2,998.6 million, in 2006/07 compared to shs.1932.2 million in 2005/06. The increase was mainly attributed by dividends, return from government securities and interest on fixed deposits.

73. The National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) is also a statutory health insurance scheme established by Act 1999 to facilitate access to health services by members and their immediate families. The employers and employees are liable by law to register with the Fund and to contribute a total of six per cent of employees' salary equally shared by the employer and employee. Initially the Fund started with Central Government employees only. However, following the amendment of the NHIF Act in December 2002, additional groups were added to the scheme including local government employees' agencies. By 2006/07, membership of the NHIF had increased to 295,205 compared to 275,865 in 2005/06, equivalent to 7.0 per cent. The Funds provides six types of benefit packages which are registration fee, outpatient care services, basic diagnostic tests, inpatient care services, surgical services and spectacles. In 2006/07, total claimed lodged amounted to shs.7, 631,452,008 out of which Tshs. 6,642,339,463 were paid, equivalent to reimbursement rate of 91.0 per cent. Generally, these funds are providing substantial benefits to its members.

Article 10

74. Tanzania, like other States parties to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, recognizes that the widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society, particularly for its establishment and while it is responsible for the care and education of dependent children. Marriage must be entered into with free consent of the intending spouses. In this regard, special protection should be accorded to mothers during a reasonable period before and after child birth. During such period working mothers should be accorded paid leave or leave with adequate social security benefits and further those special measures of protection and assistance should be taken on behalf of all children and young persons without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions. Children and young persons should be protected from economic and social exploitation. Their employment in work harmful to their morals or health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their normal development should be punishable by law. States should also set age limits below which the paid employment of the child labour should be prohibited and punishable by law.

75. A family in the Tanzanian society falls under three categories: the extended, nuclear and single parent families. The extended family's role, while still of great impact in society, is shrinking due to the migration of persons to urban centres where nuclear and single parent families are more prevalent.

76. The Law of Marriage Act 1971 that governs marriages in Tanzania; the law provides for Christian, Islamic, Civil and Customary marriages essential is key to the protection of the family and children through marriages. Marriage is considered to be a voluntary union between a man and a woman intended to last for their joint lives. Forced marriages are prohibited and punishable under the Penal Code.

77. A man and a woman who are cohabiting can invoke the presumption of marriage doctrine under Section 160(1) of the Law of Marriage Act, No. 5 1971 this was held in the High Court decision of *Zacharia Lugendo v. Shadrack Lumilangomba*, High Court of Tanzania, 1987 (unreported). Indeed, courts in Tanzania as a matter of judicial prudence held that a marriage would be presumed to subsist if the couple cohabit and present themselves to the world as husband and wife. This was the judgment of the court in *Zaina Ismail v. Said Mkondo High Court of Tanzania at Tanga, 1985* (unreported).

78. Men and women are equal in the union of marriage by law and they share equal responsibilities towards their children. Though, the ownership of property acquired by spouses before marriage is deemed individual property, property acquired during the marriage period is considered matrimonial property and therefore each spouse has an equal share in the same, unless otherwise stated. Nevertheless each spouse is entitled to own property in his or her own name during the marriage.

79. It is also worth to note that the Government is preparing a process for the review of the Law of Marriage Act. So far, a bill on a single legislation on children issues has been tabled for debate in the National Assembly and its first reading was made in July, 2009, the aim of this new Legislation is to enhance the promotion and protection of children's rights in all areas including the age of the child, custody, maintenance and the age of marriage for girls, this is also done in order to be inline with the best interest of the child principle. Currently, protection of children's rights according to age in Tanzania is provided in the following statutes:

- The Constitution provides for the voting age of 18

- The Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004 which among other things prohibits child labour and provides punishment to violators
- The Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004 proscribes inhuman and degrading labour and sets age limits through which children can be engaged in child labour
- The Penal Code [Cap. 16 RE 2002] of the laws provides for the maintenance of the children and family members by parents or guardians
- The Penal Code protects children who are below 10 years by providing that they can not be held criminally responsible
- The Law of Marriage Act provides for the marriage age of 15 for girls and 18 for men
- The Children and Young Persons Act, [Cap 13 RE 2002] provides for different age groups for purposes of punishment
- The HIV and Aids (Prevention and Control) Act, 2008 protects people living with HIV and AIDS, against discrimination and stigmatisation
- The Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004 provides the working age limit for children for light work i.e. 14 years below and above 18 for disastrous work for purposes of apprenticeship
- The Anti-trafficking in Persons Act, 2004 prohibits trafficking of girls and women
- The Sexual Offences (Special Provisions) Act, [Cap 101 RE 2002] prohibits sexual exploitation

80. With regard to protection of children, the Government has formulated a child policy which, among other things, emphasises on sensitizing the society to make sure that children attend hospital and clinics for polio vaccination and to improve education by working with the Government in building schools and encouraging children and young persons to enrol in such schools.

81. The Government has given high priority to the reduction of maternal, newborn and child deaths; this is because of the fact that there has been a persistent high maternal, newborn and child mortality rates over the past two decades in African countries, Tanzania inclusive. Furthermore, this challenge is also addressed in various global and national commitments, as reflected in the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Tanzania Vision 2025, the MKUKUTA, and the Primary Health Services Development Programme (PHSDP), among others.

82. Maternal deaths are caused by factors attributable to pregnancy, childbirth complications and related poor quality of health services. Newborn deaths are related to the same factors and occur mostly during the first week of life. Child health depends heavily on the availability of and access to immunizations, quality management of childhood illnesses and proper nutrition. Improving access to quality health services for the mother, newborn and child requires evidence-based and goal-oriented health and social policies and interventions that are informed by best practice.

83. Development of this plan for reducing maternal, newborn and child mortality is in the line with the New Delhi Declaration of 2005. Tanzania and other countries are committed to develop one Nation Plan on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) for acceleration of the reduction of maternal and newborn deaths. This plan entails the improvement of coordination, alignment of resources and standardized monitoring. The incorporation of child health interventions into this plan was voiced by various stakeholders and development partners following the April 2007 launch of the Tanzania Partnership for

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (TPMNCH). The National Road Map Strategic Plan to Accelerate Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Deaths in Tanzania (2008–2015) was subsequently developed as Tanzania’s national response to the renewed commitment to improve maternal, newborn and child care. The Reproductive and Child Health Section (RCHS) of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, in collaboration with a number of different stakeholders, has developed this strategic plan to guide implementation.

84. The National Road Map Strategic Plan stipulates various strategies to guide stakeholders of MNCH. These include the Government, development partners non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, private health sector, faith-based organizations and communities in working together towards attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as other regional and national commitments and targets related to maternal, newborn and child health. So far, women in the public service enjoy 84 days paid maternity leave, along with their spouses who are entitled three days paid paternity leave. The challenge is in the private sector where most women might not be able to enjoy these benefits.

85. Indeed, Tanzania has ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, ILO Conventions No. 103 (1952) concerning Maternity Protection Convention (Revised) and No. 138 (1973) concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment.

86. Other initiatives in recognition of the fact that Social security is vital to the enjoyment of economic social and cultural rights, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has established the following programmes:

- The cash transfer programme under the social welfare department to assist poor people
- There are old age and destitute homes run by both the Government and faith based organizations of which 17 homes are run by the Government
- There are also children homes run by the Government, FBOs and NGOs. The National Children Home is run by the Government
- The National Coasted Plan of Action that caters for the most vulnerable children (MVC) Launched in March 2008 by Mrs Laura Bush
- There are MVC Committees at National, village, street and ward level. For the children who have not been reached, the challenge is attributed to among other things delinquency
- There is a time bound programme within the Ministry of labour for elimination of child labour in the country
- Community justice facilitation programme aimed at raising awareness at all the levels of community
- Dissemination of materials, booklets, Civil Society Organizations also provide awareness programmes through TVs and radios

Article 11

87. Tanzania recognizes the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The fundamental objectives and directive

principles of state policy contained under article 11(1) of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977 provide that the State authority shall make appropriate provisions to ensure that every person earns his livelihood. This article is found under part II of the Constitution whose implementation is subject to the progressive realization of the rights recognized in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by the State.

88. According to the World Bank–Data and Statistics for Developing Economies Report 2000, the physical quality of life index in the Tanzania is based on three indexes namely; life expectancy at birth, the infant mortality rate and the literacy rate. Basing on the 2002 Census figures, Tanzania’s physical quality of life index is still low to a tune of only 66.6 per cent. Generally, Tanzania acknowledges that the standard of living has deteriorated with a big percentage of the population living in abject poverty. As a way of addressing this situation, the Tanzania has MKUKUTA in Tanzania mainland and MKUZA in Zanzibar as strategies for reducing poverty and enhancing economic growth. It is hoped that through these strategies, the standard of living of most Tanzanians will be uplifted. These strategies are monitored by Poverty Monitoring Systems that were prepared to asses MKUKUTA and MKUZA implementation though a participatory approach.

89. According to the Poverty and Human Development Report of 2007 on the MKUKUTA’s cluster 1 which focuses on growth and the reduction of income poverty, a sustained rate of growth of between 6 to 8 per cent is needed to reduce poverty to the targeted level, and the rate of growth has been within this range for the last three years. However, although growth appears to have increased steadily since 1993, its slow overall trajectory is of concern. Growth increased sharply from 1993–96, continued less steeply from 1997–2002, and slowed further from 2004–06. This trend towards declining rates of growth is obviously a matter of serious concern.

90. The MKUKUTA places agriculture as number priority. Tanzania is convinced that agriculture has the potential of enhancing economic growth and reducing poverty. The Sector is viewed as one of the driving force for the anticipated economic growth that is required to reduce poverty and achieve adequate Standard of living for all citizens. It is worth noting that most people in Tanzania live below the recommended poverty line. It is in view of the challenges in agricultural issues that the Government established the Ministry of Water and Irrigation which is tasked among other things, to formulate policies on water and irrigation for improvement of the agriculture sector.

91. Notably, in 2006 the agricultural sector alone contributed 44.7 per cent of the GDP compared to 55.3 per cent contributed by other sectors. Yet, the sector is almost entirely driven by smallholder primary production characterised by the use of hand tools, and reliance upon traditional rain-fed cropping methods and animal husbandry. It is also proving extremely challenging to tap into the irrigation potential given that most of the production is undertaken by individual smallholders. While a total of 29.4 million hectares, (31 per cent of Tanzania’s land area) is suitable for irrigation development, only 227,490 hectares were under irrigation in 2004, increasing slightly to 275,388 hectares in 2006. Only 3 per cent of the total number of agricultural households accessed credit through formal and informal means. Modernization and commercialization of the agricultural sector will have to be given priority if the sector is to raise productivity and contribute more to growth.

92. In 2006/2007 the Government introduced a programme named Agriculture Sector Development (ASDP) with the aim of enabling farmers to improve the agrarian system of agriculture through education, new technology, modern farming equipment, infrastructure and reliable markets. ASDP focuses on the greater engagement and participation of the farmers themselves in their daily activities in order to achieve sustainability and ownership. This programme is implemented at the district level. The programme has a seven-year span

that is 2006/2007 to 2012/2013. The programme also aims at ensuring that every household participate in attaining food adequacy and sufficiency through modern food production methods, preservation and economical utilization of the produced foods. This programme has reached people via small specialised District Agricultural Development Projects (DADP) which have bases in village communities. The communities choose projects for implementation at village levels for attaining food adequacy and sufficiency in their areas.

93. Through the ASDP, the Government has increased subsidies to farmers for manure/fertilisers from 7.0 billion shillings in 2005/2006 to 19.5 billion shillings in 2006/2007. The subsidies also apply to provision of quality seeds, modern farming technologies and farming experts through agricultural extension services who provide farmers with expertise.

94. The production of food crops grains example Maize, Sorghum, Rice, Wheat and Millet increased from 5.015 million tonnes in 2004/2005 to 5.277 million tonnes in the 2005/2006 season. In the same vein, the production of cash crops i.e. tobacco, and sisal had increased in the year 2005/2006. This is due to the use of better agricultural methods e.g. adhering to the experts' advice, and use of manure and good seeds. However, the drought affected the production of cash crops in 2006/2007. The challenges of drought are being addressed in the ASDP programme through irrigational farming. The irrigational schemes have been improved to meet up these challenges. The ASDP further focuses on providing farming education to farmers and agricultural research. In order to reach the desired audience the Government uses the agricultural extension workers, radio, the mass media i.e. television, brochures and fliers.

Table 5

Production of cash crops

Crop	Year			Increase (percentage)
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	
Cotton	344 210	376 590	130 565	-188
Tobacco	51 970	56 500	65 299	13.5
Sisal	26 800	27 000	30 934	12.7
Sugarcane	229 620	263 317	192 535	36.8
Cashew nuts	81 600	90 385	92 232	2
Pyrethrum	1 000	2 500	1 500	-66.7

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.

95. As stated above, the period of 2005/2006 has witnessed a significant fall in food production due to drought. This caused food shortages in some areas of the country. To address this situation, the Government distributed 160,360 tones of grains to 3,765,500 families that had been affected by famine. 16,248 tones were distributed free to 188,243 people who could not afford buying food and 104,112 tones were sold at subsidized price of 50 shillings per kilogram less than 50 cents per kilogram. Distribution of food however is generally affected by the poor state of infrastructure in some rural areas.

96. The food Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) compares the volume of domestic food production against the food requirements of the country's population. Since the 1999/2000 season, the SSR has fluctuated between a low of 88 per cent (2003/04) and 112 per cent (2006/07). However, significant variations in food security between different regions and districts have been experienced. In seasons when there is adequate rainfall, Tanzania has managed to produce enough food to meet domestic requirements, as well as export

surpluses to neighbouring countries. Food insecurity can arise principally from challenges in distributing available foodstuffs from areas of surplus to areas experiencing shortages. However, in poor rain seasons, the country as a whole is vulnerable to serious food shortages due to low production and inadequate storage capacity.

97. The Government also improved its National Food Reserves by buying grains from both within and outside the country for the year 2007/2008 it had planned to buy and preserve 80,000 tonnes of food to help in the subsequent years in case of drought. In 2009 the Government launched an agriculture boosting campaign known as “Kilimo Kwanza” (Agriculture First). The budget for the Ministry responsible for agriculture has been increased and individuals are encouraged to buy modern agriculture equipment.

98. Regarding the control and use of land in both rural and urban areas; together with the national land policy, the Government has enacted the following laws:

- The Village Land Act and Land Act all of 1999 which together they provide basic laws in relation to the management and administration of land, settlements of disputes and related matters
- Urban Planning Act, 2007 which controls use of land in urban areas
- Land Use planning Act which controls use of land in rural areas
- Private Surveyors Legislation Act which controls surveyors of land
- Apart from the legislation, there is the national land policy

99. Livestock farming is also paramount in improving Tanzanians living conditions since the majority of them live in rural areas and they engage in farming and livestock rearing. The Government has increased the capacity and the quality of meat that is produced by our national ranches through the National Ranch Cooperation (NARCO). NARCO has provided income generating activity for small scale farmers to sell their cattle to the ranches. In the same vein the production of milk has increased from 1.41 billion litres in 2005/2006 to 1.43 billion litres in 2006/2007.

100. The Government through a special fund for agricultural equipment provide farmers and livestock keepers with soft loans in order to buy modern farming equipments. In the year 2005/2006 the Government provided 3.426 billion shillings for this fund and in 2006/2007 a total amount of 2.888 billion shillings had been provided for this fund.

101. On housing, Tanzania is experiencing high levels of urban migration. This has impacted heavily on the housing sector, resulting in unplanned settlements which are in most cases are un-serviced and pose a risk to public health. In improving the right to adequate housing, the Tanzania has a Ministry of lands and settlements which deals with among other things, the implementation of this right. According to the Minister for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development, 2007/8 Budget Speech, the Government builds houses and housing units for sale to its employees or availing them long term loans arrangements via revolving fund that was started in 2006. It has further embarked on building houses for the military and the police force. This move aims at decongesting the private houses which are rented by members of these armed forces.

102. The Government has also embarked on urban modernisation projects with the assistance of the World Bank and HABITAT, a United Nations agency for human settlement. The project aims at modernising old, unplanned and squatter areas by constructing different types of infrastructures like roads, sanitation facilities and social facilities like community health centres.

103. Currently, there are ongoing projects for building houses for people e.g. the Kibamba project. Similarly, the social security and provident Funds have their own initiatives for building affordable rental houses for people. In general, the real estate sub sector is growing at a good speed.

104. In relation to economic empowerment, in Order to improve the general standard of living of its people in the Year 2006/2007 the Government set aside 21 billion shillings for loans for all regions in Tanzania Mainland. By September 2007 the CRDB Bank had provided loans to small scale business of about Tshs 13.0 billion in all Tanzania regions and a total of 15,175 entrepreneurs had benefited from the loan out of that 6,257 were women and 8,918 men.

105. The National Micro Finance Bank had provided Tshs 16.1 billion loans to entrepreneurs. Thus a total of 16,534 had benefited from the loans out of that 2,958 were women and 13,576 men up to September 2007. Both banks had provided loans to a tune of 29.1 billion. The Bank of Tanzania in collaboration with CRDB and NMB banks has made arrangements to assist with provision of training to prospective borrowers to apply and secure loans under this scheme. Plans were also under way to extend the scheme to Zanzibar.

106. The Government also introduced TASAF which aims at providing both Financial and Technical Assistance to various local governments. The main beneficiaries of this Fund are people from poor rural areas especially women faced with food shortages, special groups like the disabled the elderly, orphans, widows, PLHA's, women and unemployed youth. These projects are worth 46.8 billion.

107. One of the initiatives under MKUKUTA is MKURABITA also known in English as the Property and Business Formalisation Programme (PBFP) which aims at formalizing or taking on board informal sector by formalizing it. The Programme also targets property owners in the informal sector to enable them to enter into the formal market economy for purposes of enhancing their opportunities of using their assets to access capital and hence improve national economic growth and reduce individual house hold poverty. Through this project the Government has formalized the squatter areas (un-surveyed areas) in town and about 220,000 houses out of 400,000 were formalized in Dar es Salaam.

108. In general, attaining the right to an improved standard of living is a difficult challenge due to uncertainty of the economic situation in our country caused by many factors including the global economic crisis, drought and other calamities.

Article 12

109. Tanzania recognizes the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. The steps taken to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for:

- (a) The provision for reduction of the still birth-rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the Child;
- (b) The improvement of all aspects of environmental and Industrial hygiene;
- (c) The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic occupational and other diseases;
- (d) The creation of conditions which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness.

110. For the financial year 2008/2009, the Tanzania Government allocated eleven per cent of the whole budget to health care. This is an increase of one per cent from the previous budget i.e. financial year 2007/8 which was 10 per cent. The current budget does not include development partners and non governmental funding outside the Government system. Such funding includes resources for the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and the like which are managed either by the development partners offering the funding or their representatives. It should also be noted that 20 per cent of the health services are offered by faith based organizations which were not covered in the budget ceiling.

111. Tanzania also has a National Health Policy of 1991, which is regularly reviewed to make sure that it goes hand in hand with the prevailing situation. The World Health Organization primary health care approach has been adopted in the policy. Emphasis is put on the community health centres, dispensaries, and clinics which are almost accessible to the communities. These measures have paid off and some diseases have been contained. In a few years to come Tanzania is likely to be declared a polio free country. Immunization policies on children have also paid off as 70 per cent of drugs and medicine budget is allocated to immunization.

112. In Tanzania pre-natal and post natal services are provided free of charge. Pregnant women are given education on the appropriate nutrition and prevention of diseases like malaria. Pregnant women are freely immunized against various diseases to protect them and their unborn children. In post-natal children from one to five years are freely treated and immunized against various diseases e.g. polio, chicken pox, measles, etc.

113. Since 1998, Tanzania has been implementing in phases the Health Sector Reform Programme (HSRP) which has a big component of reproductive health. By 2004, maternal mortality rate was high as it was at the rate of 578 per 100,000, live births, this is an improvement from the year 2000 where maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births stood at 1500. Child mortality rate was 100 per 1000 live births at the same time under five mortality rate per 1000 live births in 2004 was 134 for males and 117 for females and for both it was 126. This is also an improvement from 2003, where under five mortality per 1000 live births was 165. Furthermore, infant mortality rate per 1000 births for both sexes stood at 78 in 2004 which is also an improvement from the period between 1990 and 2003 where it was 115 and 104 respectively. See generally the World Health Statistics 2006.

114. The most threatening killer diseases and deficiencies for infants and under five of both sexes are neonatal complications, followed by malaria, pneumonia, diarrhoea disease, HIV/AIDS, injuries, measles, anaemia and others. According to the 2004–2005 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey, the crude birth rate was 42.5 per 1000 live births and the crude death rate was 68 per 1000 live births.

115. According to the country health system fact sheet of 2006, the life expectancy at birth for both males and females in 2004 stood at 47 and 49 respectively, this is a decline from the life expectancy at birth that was in 1990 i.e. 52 years. The recent decline in life expectancy is attributed to the impact of HIV and AIDS and other communicable diseases.

116. The proportion of pregnant women who are attended by trained personnel for delivery is 46 per cent for the year 2004/05. The health Condition of Pregnant women infected with HIV and AIDS is worsened by poor nutrition and increased workload including domestic chores.

117. The health sector through the Health Sector Reform Programme is currently undergoing reform with the aim of improving service and making it more accessible; these reforms are taking places in phases and are anticipated to benefit the whole health sector. Prior to mid 1990's, public health service was provided free of charge by the Government. The policy of cost sharing was introduced in mid 1990's targeting district and regional health centres. Under the cost sharing exercise vaccinations for the six major diseases are

still provided for free. Again, pregnant women, children under five and senior citizens over 60 years are exempt. All citizens get free medical treatment for dangerous diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy, polio and cancer. Furthermore, the National ageing policy allows for free medical treatment for the elderly while the National Policy for People with Disabilities allows for free medical treatment for people with disabilities.

118. There are certain diseases that are considered as a challenge to Tanzania. These are Malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and outbreaks of diarrhoea (typhoid, cholera and dysentery). In 2007, the Government in collaboration with various stakeholders continued to strengthen the provision of health services.

119. HIV/AIDS was declared a national disaster in 2001 at the launch of the National HIV/AIDS Policy by the Government. Since then the Government has taken various steps to intensify its war against the pandemic. The Government has launched the second National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Framework on HIV and AIDS (2008–2012) (NSMSF) in July 2007. This second NSMSF will be the guiding framework for the Government's response to the pandemic for the period 2008–2010. The focus of this second phase is on creating an enabling environment, prevention, care, treatment and support, impact mitigation and addressing groups that are most at risk, such as women.

120. The Government has also completed the construction of a new modern and state of the art laboratory which is well equipped in order to improve the capacity and the quantity of blood testing. With this modernisation, testing has improved from 75 to 8000 from 2005 to 2007 and testing of blood samples has increased from 100 to 400 samples a day in the corresponding period.

121. Tanzania continues to improve the health sector through reforms in the sector, i.e. by taking these services closer to the people particularly those in the rural areas. Examples of recent initiatives include:

- Laboratories facilities have been introduced and in some places improved to test HIV/AIDS in all referral, regional and district hospitals. 30 district hospitals have been provided with CD4 machines.
- Training has been provided for 178 specialists to handle the machines.
- 83 centres have been opened in various councils in order to give counselling for people who want to undergo voluntary testing for HIV/AIDS.
- In the intensification of the war against HIV/AIDS the Government has increased public education.
- The number of centres providing free Anti-retroviral to the people living with HIV/AIDS has increased. In 2005 there were 110 centres as compared to 2007. Currently there are 54,000 PLHA'S on ARV'S and there are 60,000 PLHA'S who are under observation waiting to begin using ARV'S.
- Encouraging people to voluntarily test for HIV/AIDS such that on 14 July 2007 the President of the United Republic Honourable Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete took a front seat by publicly testing for HIV/AIDS this was highly publicised and encouraged a lot of people in the country to go for testing. By September 2007, 1,052,875 people had gone for voluntary testing.

122. A number of bodies have also been created to address the HIV AIDS epidemic. For instance, the Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TAC AIDS) was created in 2001 to coordinate a national, multi sectoral response to HIV/AIDS while the National AIDS Control programme (NACP) was created to coordinate the health sector's response to HIV/AIDS. TACAIDS plays an important role in addressing HIV in Tanzania, as it is the primary agency thru which the Government address HIV/AIDS.

123. The Government has further taken steps to address HIV/AIDS by enacting legislation entitled the HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act, 2008 with a view to addressing among other things protection of the rights of the people living with HIV/AIDS, issues of prevention, care and control of HIV and AIDS in Mainland Tanzania. The Act is fairly comprehensive in the manner in which it addresses the epidemic in Tanzania as it deals with issues such as the need for public education, HIV testing and counselling, discrimination and stigmatisation against people living with HIV/AIDS and the obligations of people with HIV/AIDS as well as obligations of various stakeholders in the fight against this pandemic.

124. Malaria is yet another challenging disease and is considered to be the number one killer as it kills more than HIV/AIDS. It affects 18 million people every year and 100,000 of them die most of them children and pregnant women. It accounts for 30 per cent of hospital cases and 25 per cent of the hospital child deaths. The Government has taken necessary steps to address this challenge by providing free mosquito nets for pregnant women and children.

125. The Government also provides subsidy for treated nets. In the year 2006/2007 about 3,300,000 pregnant women were provided with treated nets. This programme was also extended to children whereby in the same period 655,000 children were given treated nets.

126. On the other diseases, TB is now on the rise and of recent there have been reported cases of Multiple Drug Resistance for TB patients. The Government has identified and tasked Kibong'oto Hospital in Kilimanjaro for Multiple Drug Resistance (MDR) for TB. Tuberculosis is associated with HIV/AIDS as 40 per cent of the TB Patients are also HIV Positive. In the year 2006/2007, 1,222 TB outpatients who were attended, 421 patients were admitted as most referrals from other hospitals. 708 patients attended HIV/AIDS clinics amongst them 283 were given anti retroviral treatment.

127. With diarrhoea, the Government is making efforts to control the outbreak of diarrhoea and cholera through tight control of hygiene. This is a great challenge due to the fact that there are widespread squatters in the urban areas which do not have proper sanitary services. The Government has intensified its efforts to combat these outbreaks through health education to its citizens. The Government has created a department and has budgeted for this exercise.

128. Town Planning is one of the efforts that the Government is pursuing in collaboration with UN HABITAT. The Government has earmarked some areas i.e. squatters which were unplanned to be revisited by this project. It is anticipated that upon completion of this project sanitation facilities will be improved. These will address the challenge of lack of hygiene and minimise outbreak of diarrhoea and cholera.

129. Tanzania reports to the World Health Organization annually and to the 3rd committee of the General Assembly where issues of malaria are discussed. In this year one of the resolutions was the roll back on malaria by 2010. Tanzania presented this resolution which was later unanimously adopted by the General Assembly. Recommendations by the Treaty bodies are taken seriously and are mainstreamed into health policies and programmes.

130. Rehabilitation of national and referral hospitals is done with the view to improving the medical facilities and making them more accessible. Muhimbili National Hospital has completed the renovation of the children's ward. This was done in order to have a modern and state of the art ward for children and increase its capacity to attend to sick children's need.

131. The Government has resolved to re-categorise all regional hospitals in order to make them more accessible to people. Efforts are under way for the improvement of the district hospitals, dispensaries and health centres. The services in these facilities have been improved in order to make them more friendly and accessible to the people.

132. The construction of the “*child centred family care clinic*” at the Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMC) has been completed and this centre will be a pilot study, best lessons learnt will be taken to other hospitals and with time mainstreamed to dispensaries and health centres all over Tanzania.

133. Mental health is becoming a big challenge to Tanzania, mainly due to the increased substance and drug abuse among the younger generation. In order to address this challenge, a Mental Health Policy has been put in place; this policy is being reviewed and updated from time to time in order to address the following challenges:

- Centres for mental health patients have been improved and made more accessible for people. A new machine namely Electro Encephalogram-EEG has been procured for Mirembe Mental Hospital in Dodoma namely. This machine is vital in analysing the activities of the brain.
- In the year 2006/2007 Mirembe hospital attended 7512 mentally ill patients out of whom 361 were of Drugs and substance abuse.
- At the Isanga Institute in the year 2006/2007, 238 patients were attended.
- In the same period the Government trained 12 health officers on how to attend mental health patients and drug abuse patients.
- They have been addressing the issue of substance abuse through the Tanzania Commission of Drugs so that the youngsters may learn the dangers of substance and drug abuse this education is taken to schools since the youngsters are the most vulnerable ones.

134. With regard to educational programmes, there is a section on public health education within the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare that provides education on health related matters. Education on health issues is also provided through news papers and TVs.

Articles 13 and 14

135. Tanzania has reaffirmed the right to education to everyone. This being a fundamental principle of state policy, it has been translated in various policies and programmes and has been implemented by legislation. The Arusha Declaration which is the major policy document to be adopted by our country in 1967 affirmed³ among other things, the right to education for everybody. In order to facilitate this right, fees for primary school education has been abolished.

136. Early programmes for a sustained enrolment include the Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1975 which was followed by the enactment of the National Education Act in 1978,⁴ which provide for mandatory primary education, and created an offence for any person who interrupt the education of a pupil. Accordingly, enrolment was made compulsory for children of between the age 7 and 13 years.

³ Article 11 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania.

⁴ National Education Act No. of 1978.

137. The Education Sector Development Programme 2000–2005 was adopted aimed at providing compulsory primary education as well as secondary education to everyone by year 2015. Two more programmes have been developed for the purpose of ensuring the compulsory enrolment in the primary and secondary education. These are Primary Education Development Programme II, 2007–2011 and Secondary Education Development Plan 2004–2009. These are built upon their predecessors: the Education and Training Policy-ETP (1995) and Education Sector Development Programme (1997) and were complemented by Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP), Public Finance Management Reform Programme (PRMRP) and the Public service reform programme (PSRP).

138. The Primary Education Development Programmes II, I and II is a vehicle for the realization of the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All – (EFA) and MDGs which aimed at ensuring that all people especially children, have access to basic, quality education as a matter of right. PEDEP – I sought to achieve four main objectives, enrolment expansion, quality improvement, capacity building and strengthening of institutional arrangement. These objectives were achieved as can be evidenced by the improvement of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and Net enrolment Ratio (NER), which rose from 84 per cent and 65.5 per cent in 2001 to 112.7 and 96.1 per cent in 2006 respectively; the increase of the number of primary schools from 11,873 in 2001 to 14700 in 2006; with a Gender parity remaining at 0.99 over the period.

139. The quality of Primary education performed impressively with the pass rate improving from 28.6 per cent in 2001 to 61.8 per cent in 2005 and the Book-Pupil Ratio (BPR) from 1:20 to 1:3 between 2001 and 2006. The curriculum has been revised to make it competency based. Leadership of schools at all levels was trained.

140. Despite these achievements, a number of challenges beset the Primary Education Sector. These include inadequate trained and qualified teachers at all levels, but more significantly, for pre-primary classes as well as primary and secondary schools. Other challenges include inadequate pre-primary and primary schools as well as furniture, classrooms, teachers houses, and other amenities; inadequate orientation of teachers on the improved curriculum and examination assessment systems, inadequate capacity in schools' governance, management, monitoring and evaluation. The existing education system remained weak in addressing cross-cutting issues such as gender and HIV/AIDS. These are the challenges that are sought to be addressed in PEDEP II.

141. The strategies for addressing these challenges include enhancement and expansion of enrolment of pre-primary (from 791000 in 2007 to 2043984 in 2011) as well as the primary levels (from 1,166,737 to 1,383,752) encouragement of personal development of a child mould the character of the child and equip them with acceptable norms of social conduct and behaviour, assist them to acquire and appreciate the respect for family pride, cultural background, moral values, national ethics and identity as well as customs and traditions. Already the Government has issued a directive that each primary school should establish a pre-primary school as well as a pre-school class, parents' and community education. Community based pre-schools and pre-primary schools are important in order to address the challenge of long distance between schools and children residences.

142. The success of primary education has a direct bearing on the availability of both qualified teachers and necessary facilities like classes furniture, amenities and teaching materials such as water, sanitary facilities etc. Presently, the education sector has realized substantial expansion as it has already been demonstrated but it is challenged with acute shortage of classrooms, furniture, amenities and teachers. The Government is aware of the constraints and accordingly, the strategies that are contained in the PEDEP II (2007–2011) address the constraints. The strategies are expansion of pre-service teachers training and recruitment as shown in the table below.

Table 6
PEDEP II targets

<i>Training targets</i>		<i>Recruitment targets</i>	
<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of teachers</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of teachers</i>
2007	7 335	2008	7 335
2008	14 750	2009	14 750
2009	15 783	2010	15 783
2010	13 642	2011	13 642
2011	9 700	2012	9 700

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training.

143. The targets are aimed at ensuring a stabilized recruitment of gender balanced number of teachers by the year 2012 with the teacher-pupil ratio of 1.40. The Teachers will be adequately remunerated, with an optimum instruction in place a mechanism for supporting and monitoring of new teachers. They will also be supplied with housing and teaching equipment for that purpose. It is intended to construct 89,927 housing units for teachers between 2007 and 2011. This will ensure the supply and retention of quality teacher for primary education.

144. The challenge of shortage of Classrooms and amenities is addressed in PEDEP II. The review of PEDEP I indicated that only 50 per cent of pupils sat on desks, hence constraining the delivery of quality education. The strategy seeks to address the challenge by availing 22,348 Teachers chairs preschools and 201,000 pupil desks to primary schools. Between 2007 and 2011 during the same period, primary school teachers will be availed with 104,820 chairs and 627,610 desks will be supplied for pupils.

145. Special learning needs is a challenge facing our regular primary education which hinders the enrolment of all pupils in including those with special needs. The strategy seeks to address this challenge by ensuring that at least one teacher in each primary school is trained in special need and inclusive education, identification of pupils with special needs and equipping teachers with the capacity to teach them in areas of Tanzanian Sign Language (TSL), Braille typing, preparation of tactile diagrams and maps, taking ear moulds and fitting ear aids. Infrastructure of the present schools will be improved, they will be supplied with adequate facilities and learning materials in order to make them friendly to pupils with special needs. The few available schools for pupils with special needs will become specialized centres for regular schools in their catchments areas in supporting the pupils with special needs.

146. Adult Education and Non-formal Education (AE/NFE) is needed by adults and youths as well as children who could not be enrolled in formal primary education. These have been provided through implementation of three interventions namely, Complimentary Basic Education (COBET) and Integrated Primary education (ICBAE) as well as Adult Education. These could not be enrolled as a result of backlog in the enrolment of primary school pupils in the years before 2002, due to constraints in infrastructure. Tanzania has adopted strategies aimed at enrolling 4,182,800 adults in the adult education programme by year 2009, to improve adult literacy by 20 per cent and mainstream 11–13 year old pupils into formal primary schools. Out of school children, illiterate youths and adults with special learning needs will also be enrolled.

147. The concrete plans that have been adopted shall be executed to success depending on the availability of resources, the support of development partners and the full deployment of the available institutional resources. This is challenging given the capacity

constraints and the need to realign institutions. The plan has therefore apportioned duties and aligned them to various institutions for the effective operationalization of the plan. The identified institutions include village authorities which participate in school committees; these play the role of sensitization, of parents, pupils and teachers and participate in the budget process at that level. Ward Executive Committees (WECs) that ensure enrolment of all school age children and lend professional as well as administrative support to schools. Local Government Authorities and Regional Authorities that Guide, Coordinate and monitor the planning and delivery of pre-primary and primary education Central Government through the ministries of Education and Vocational Training and the Prime Minister's office are responsible for policy, regulation, quality assurance, planning, Monitoring and evaluation.

148. There are also five key Institutions in refining the education. These are Tanzania Institute of Education, National Examination Council of Tanzania, Agency for Development of Education Management, Tanzania Library Service and Institute of Adult Education. These are responsible for curricular development, production of teaching materials, setting of examination, training of Management, Library support services and distance learning.

149. Coordination of education management is done by an established inter Ministerial Steering Committee comprising of the Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government, Ministry of Education and Vocational Training; Ministry Community Development Gender and Children and Ministry Finance and Economic Planning.

150. The intervention of Non State Actors such as Community Based Organization Faith Based Organizations and the Civil Society has enhanced the capacity of Tanzania in the assurance of access to quality of education.

151. With regard to secondary education, Tanzania realizes that secondary education is an important tool for modernization and development of the society in General; it serves as a driving force in the economic development of the country and its people. Secondary education prepares trainable labour force, prepares groundwork for competitiveness is a vehicles for sustenance of enhanced social and health standards, enhanced economic development and improved democratization as well as general development progress. The attainment of the secondary education is a strategic intervention as contained in Secondary Education Development Plan (SEDP).

152. Tanzania has resolved to allocate not less than 20 per cent of its annual budget to finance the plan throughout its lifespan. Between 2006/7 and 2010/2011, the Government expenditure on education is estimated to remain at 20 per cent as shown in the following table.

Table 7

Government expenditure on education

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount USD</i>	<i>% budget</i>
2006/07	497 177	20.5
2007/08	580 468	20.5
2008/09	646 950	20.5
2009/10	730 439	20.5
2010/11	224 665	20.5

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training.

Article 15

153. The Rights to Leisure is generally recognized by the Constitution in terms of Article 9(f) of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania. This right is further elaborated in a number of legislation, policies and programmes have been put in place for the purpose of affecting the right.

154. The Cultural Policy that was adopted in 1997 it forms the foundation for implementation of culture development in our country. Kiswahili which is a national language, draws from almost all vernaculars spoken in the country, has played a historic and pivotal unification factor of the Tanzanian Nationhood. The Kiswahili language is not a replacement of the vernaculars but a compliment is a dominant means of communication throughout the Tanzania. There are about 126 tribes and their distinct vernaculars remain an important means of communication in their respective places and provide an important source of cultural identification. Other languages are such as English, Arabic, French, and German.

155. The legislative and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of culture that has been put in place include the Ministry of Sports and Culture that has been formed specifically with a portfolio of overseeing matters pertaining to sports and culture. The National Sports Council, National Kiswahili Council, and The National Arts Council have been established by law to specifically oversee Sports, Cultural activities and arts development. Individual sports associations have been formed to oversee specific sports. These are Tanzania Football Federation that has a membership of various Regional Football Associations for every region of Tanzania mainland. This Association also represents Zanzibar Football Association in Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA). However, the Zanzibar Football Association (ZFA) enjoys autonomy in Zanzibar and has been admitted to membership of the Confederation of African Football (CAF). There are other sports Associations for Basketball, Netball (CHANETA), Boxing (TBA), Athletics, (TAA) etc. Associations conduct coordination for the respective sports under their umbrella and organize representation of sports internationally.

156. Arts and literary works is protected by Legislation, the Copyrights and Neighbouring Rights Act which recognizes the Copyright Owners Society of Tanzania (COSOTA) as a mechanism for the protection and enforcement of the literary rights. The Association has been instrumental in collecting royalties due to copy rights owners of literary works especially music and performing arts, thereby addressing in a way a long standing challenge of piracy and meagre remuneration to that sector. Nevertheless, the challenge of piracy and underpayment for owners of copyrights remains a critical challenge due to poor publication and recording infrastructure.

157. Training in the profession remains a serious challenge. The Government has undertaken a number of initiatives for putting in place a training programme, these include: dissemination of culture which is done through the private as well as Public media (both electronic and print media) and Special events that are organized annually for the purpose. Tribes organize their traditional events to mark recognized ceremonies such as the Maasai regiment initiation Ceremonies which are very auspicious. There are festivals that are organized by the Ministry of Information Sports and Culture to mark tribal traditions at the cultural village specifically established and maintained for the purpose. National Ceremonies invariably include cultural functions, local publications, Traditional Medicine, dances and songs.

158. These functions sometimes have been associated with negative aspects of carrying negative customs and traditions. For example, regimental initiation Ceremonies have, in some tribes been identified with unhealthy Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and the

spread of HIV/AIDS. Efforts have been made to educate the citizenry on the need to get rid of this negative behaviour.

159. For a long time the cultural activities have been conducted as part of leisure during celebration and in away, they have lacked in professionalism, coordination and even adequate planning for purposes of imparting the activities between generations. The Government has realized this shortfall and the danger of loosing some valuable aspects of our cultural values or even outright distortion. Accordingly, the Cultural Policy 1997 that was adopted by Tanzania, among other things articulates training as one of its fundamental resolve. Training programmes are offered up to University level in order to afford the willing persons access into researched and preserved academic knowledge in Tanzanian culture. Presently, the University of Dar-es-Salaam offers a course of study in culture, at graduate as well as post graduate degrees. Further expansion has been made of degree courses at Bagamoyo Institute of Culture. Other preparatory training is availed in four different zones. The sports training college in Mwanza has been established to cater for the lake as well as the Western Zone, Southern Zone at Songea, Nyumba ya Sanaa at Dar-es-Salaam to cater for Eastern Zone and Mwalimu Nyerere Art Gallery at Arusha for the Northern Zone Presently, a blueprint for the Construction of a huge “Nyumba ya Sanaa” (House of Culture) has been finalized, and a site for the location of the house has already been secured at Bagamoyo within the outskirts of the city of Dar es Salaam.

160. Beside, leisure and culture, the promotion of science and protection of scientific innovations is a challenge to Tanzania. At the cabinet level, for the Past nineteen years a specific Ministry has been dedicated to matters of science and technology, and a commission of science and Technology has been formed to champion coordination of scientific research. There are a number of Institutions which have been established to deal with specialized areas of research.

161. Tanzania has more than 15 institutions dealing with science and technology including: University of Dar es Salaam, Sokoine University of Agriculture, University College of Lands and Architectural studies, Muhimbili University College of Health Science, Rwegalulira Water Resources Institute, Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology, Centre for Agricultural Mechanization and Rural Technology, National Institute of Medical Research (NIMR), Serengeti Wildlife Research Institute, Tanzania Bureau of Standards, Tanzania Engineering Manufacture and Design Organisation, Tanzania Forestry Research Institute, Tanzania Industrial Research and Development Organisation, Tanzania Industrial Studies and Consulting Organisation, Tropical Pesticides Research Institute. These institutions deal with the research of prevalent deceases and appropriate medicine for the country and Region, proper seeds and crops agricultural equipment and matters of science and crops that are relevant for the development of the country appropriate technology for the Economic development if the country and a dearth of scientific issues an research.

162. Scientific innovators are acknowledged and protected by law. The Patents Act, have been enacted to register scientific patents and industrial innovations. There are professional Association which have actively advocated for the rights and matters of science, and remained pivotal in supporting Social activities. These include the most famous medical-Women Association of Tanzania whose members have played a pivotal role in raising health awareness of Tanzania women. There are also Associations of Teachers, Medical Practitioners, Lawyers (who are regulated by statute i.e. the Tanganyika Law Society Act) and others who can register themselves under the societies Act.

163. Tanzania is a Member of UNESCO and has participated in the activities of the United Nations and its organs dealing with scientific matters ever since it became Independent.

164. In the past, Tanzania had no deliberate strategies or plans for appropriate selection, acquisition and transfer of technology for effective integration of imported technologies with local capacity for Research & technology. However, currently deliberate efforts have been put into place in order to make sure that the speed of technology transfer is effective and sustainable. For example the establishment of Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) in 1986 and the Centre for the Development and Transfer of Technology (CDTT) in 1994 are some of the efforts made to institute a workable mechanism for the coordination of capacity building in the selection assessment, negotiation; adoption, research and development, information exchange and extension services.

III. Conclusion

165. Tanzania is facing various challenges in implementing the rights enshrined in the Covenant on Economic, Social and cultural Rights, and the major challenge being poverty. Tanzania is amongst the least developed country and also highly indebted. All these impact negatively on the aspirations of Tanzania to realise the rights and fulfil its obligations to its people.

166. However, in spite of the challenges, the Government will continue to take positive steps to insure sustainable development in the country.

Annex

List of participants

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Office/institution</i>	<i>Contact</i>
1.	Joyce Macha	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance	Box 2643 DSM 0713 414152 shomacha@yahoo.com
2.	Chiku Shomari	Ministry of Information Culture and Sports Department of Development of Culture (Utamaduni)	Box 8031 DSM 0787 004747
3.	Nkira-Ashisarya A. Urasa	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	Box 9121 DSM 0713 315378 naankira@yahoo.co.uk
4.	Rabikira O. Mushi	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	Box 1949 DSM rabikira@yahoo.co.uk rmushi@ustawi.go.tz
5.	Israel Mwakapalala	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	Box 796 DSM mwakapalala@nbs.go.tz 0754 811973/ 0712 199007
6.	Humphrey Mtuy	Media Council of Tanzania	Box 10160 DSM humphey@met.or.tz
7.	Latifa Ayoub Mwabondo	(Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA)	Tawla-tawla@yahoo.com Lyrice2002@yahoo.com Box 9460 DSM
8.	Moh'd Ramadhani Khamis	Ministry of Labour Zanzibar	Mahaz68@yahoo.com
9.	Clarence Kipobota	Legal and Human Right Center (LHRC)	Box 75254 kipobota@yahoo.com lhrc@humanrights.or.tz 0762 776281 022 2773038/48
10.	Armando Swenya	SAHRINGO (T)	Box 11393 DSM aswenya@yahoo.com sahringotz@yahoo.com 0713 656323 2182981
11.	Hollo S. Kazi	National Electoral Commission	Box 10923 DSM hkloyce@yahoo.co.uk

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Office/institution</i>	<i>Contact</i>
12.	Ayub Makoye Musa	Ministry of Labour Employment and Youth Development	Box 9014 DSM ayubmakoye@yahoo.co 0755 629840
13.	Amina Chande	President Office Public Service Management	Box 2483 DSM
14.	Richard A. Maridadi	Foreign Affairs	Box 9000 DSM rkunda@yahoo.com
15.	John C. Minja	Tanzania Prisons	0715-299907 2134859 Box 9190 DSM
16.	Elifuraha Isaya Laltaika	Community Research and Development Services(CORDS) Makumira University College	Box 11142 Arusha elitaltaika@yahoo.com
17.	Emmanuel Burton Mwakilembe	Ministry of Community Development	Box 3448 DSM eburton@yahoo.com 0715 684677
18.	Annuciater Ngairo	Registration Insolvency and Trusteeships Agency (RITA)	Box 9183 DSM 0713 178631
19.	Jacobs C.M. Mwambegele	President's Office (Cabinet Secretariat)	Box 9120 DSM
20.	Doto Justo	National Organization for Legal Assistance	Box 1009 DSM
21.	Mary Kessi	UNICEF	mkessy@unicef.org 0784 163263
22.	Justa Mwaituke	Kiota Women Health and Development Organization (KIWOHEDE)	Box 10127 DSM katri@africaonline.co.line.tz
23.	George Kayombo	National Network of Organizations Working with Children (NNOC)	Box 80232 DSMnnoctsecretariat@gmail.com 0713 212178
24.	Mathew Mwaimu	Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice	Box 9050 DSM
25.	Joseph Ndunguru	Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice	Box 9050 DSM Jokindu3@yahoo.com
26.	Sirilius Matupa	Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice	Box 9050 DSM sbmatupa@hotmail.com
27.	Mwendwa Malecela	Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice	Box 9050 DSM Mwendwa_2000@yahoo.com

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Office/institution</i>	<i>Contact</i>
28.	Sarah Mwaipopo	Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice	Box 9050 DSM sarahganga@yahoo.com
29.	Alesia Ndunguru	Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice	Box 9050 DSM
30.	Neema Mghamba	Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice	Box 9050 DSM Neemaludao@yahoo.com
31.	Waziri Ahmedi	Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice	Box 9050 DSM
32.	Marco Kisanga	Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice	Box 9050 DSM
33.	Khoti Chilomba Kamanga	Centre for forced Migration – University of Dar-es-Salaam	Box 35167 DSM kkamanga@uccmail.co.tz 0784 314478
34.	Selma Vadala	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	svadala@uneca.org
35.	Frej Fennich	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	ffenniche@uneca.org
36.	Prof. S.E. Mchome	UDSM	smchome@usdm.ac.tz 0784 284814
37.	Vilda Makwambe	Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice	Box 9050
