



Submission by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

For the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' Compilation Report

Universal Periodic Review:

2nd Cycle, 25th Session

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) acceded to the *1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* in 1964 and to its *1967 Protocol* in 1968 (hereinafter jointly referred to as the *1951 Convention*). Tanzania is also a State party to the *1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa*. Tanzania is not a State party to the *1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* (the *1954 Convention*) or to the *1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness* (the *1961 Convention*).

The status and treatment of refugees in Tanzania is governed under the *1998 Refugees Act* and its *2003 Refugee Policy* and implemented by the Minister of Home Affairs (MHA) through the Refugee Services Department within the MHA. First instance refugee status determination (RSD) is conducted by the National Eligibility Committee (NEC) composed of representatives from various Ministries who make recommendations to the Minister. Any requests for review or appeal are also made to the Minister for Home Affairs. UNHCR continues to support the Government of Tanzania in the improvement of its asylum procedures to ensure continued adherence to international standards on refugee protection.

As of July 2015, Tanzania hosted approximately 177,343 refugees (mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi) and 2,150 asylum-seekers. Approximately 52 per cent of refugees and asylum-seekers are female and 58 per cent are children under 18 years of age.

Refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC):

As of July 2015, there were 61,461 refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo, hosted in Nyarugusu Refugee Camp in North-western Tanzania, (many of whom fled in 1996). Newly-arriving Congolese asylum-seekers must go to Nyarugusu Camp and await individual refugee status determination procedures through the NEC. Given continued insecurity in eastern DRC, the potential for voluntary repatriation of the Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu

is not envisaged. UNHCR has continued to apply and enhance resettlement as the next most viable durable solution for the protracted situation of Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu camp. UNHCR, with the support of the Government of the United States of America, foresees the resettlement of some 30,000 refugees over the next 5 to 7 years. For the residual population, UNHCR is looking to enhance other solutions such as self-reliance and local integration.

Refugees from Burundi:

In April 2015, the President of Burundi announced his intention to run for a third term, which resulted in violence that has claimed the lives of mainly opposition activists and caused an influx of refugees into neighbouring countries, including Tanzania. More than 85,000 Burundians had arrived in Nyarugusu Camp in Tanzania as of 31 July 2015 and there continue to be new arrivals on a daily basis. These asylum-seekers are expected to benefit from a grant of *prima facie* refugee status that will become official once notice is published in the Government Gazette. These new arrivals are staying in Nyarugusu Refugee Camp along with the existing Congolese population. However, the camp does not have the capacity to house so many refugees, and UNHCR is working with the Government to identify additional site(s).

In addition to the new arrivals, there were 34,313 Burundian refugees already in Tanzania. These include 22,227 self-settled Burundian refugees who have been living in villages in Kigoma since arriving in Tanzania in 1972; 8,836 Burundian refugees residing in the Old Settlements and not yet naturalized; and 2,661 Burundian refugees who were already living in Nyarugusu camp.

II. ACHIEVEMENTS AND POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS

Positive developments linked to 1st cycle UPR recommendations

Linked to 1st cycle UPR recommendation no. 85.11: “Continue with its commendable efforts to promote and protect human rights and freedoms (Sri Lanka).”¹

UNHCR welcomes the commitment and achievements of the Government of Tanzania in protecting the human rights and freedoms of all people, including persons of concern to UNHCR. This commitment was most evident in two significant areas: 1) the unprecedented grant of citizenship to more than 160,000 former Burundian refugees and 2) the reception of more than 80,000 new asylum-seekers fleeing violence in Burundi since April 2015.

In October 2014, the Government of Tanzania completed the much-anticipated naturalization process that commenced in 2007: the decision to grant citizenship to 162,156 former Burundian refugees who had fled their country in 1972. With the addition of their children, the decision will benefit more than 200,000 people. The process to finalize the appeal claims of some 2,000 refugees and about 16,000 new born children born in the old settlements since the time when the application for citizenship was made is expected to be completed by the end of 2015. However, there remains about 8,830 refugees in the old settlements whose applications for naturalization were not finalized and 22,227 cases who had self-settled in Kigoma villages. For pending cases that are still considered as refugees, the optimum solution remains naturalization, as was the case for the 162,156. This is the first time in UNHCR’s

¹ “Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Tanzania,” A/HRC/19/4, 8 December 2011, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/PAGES/TZSession12.aspx>.

history that naturalization has been offered as a solution to such a large group of refugees of the same nationality in a country of first asylum.

In addition, in 2014, the Government of Tanzania completed the naturalization process of 1,514 Somali Bantu refugees that had originally commenced in April 2012. The citizenship certificates were awarded by the Minister of Home Affairs in a ceremony in May 2014.

The Government of Tanzania has demonstrated its generosity in continuing to receive the new influx of Burundians seeking asylum from the current unrest in Burundi and remains a strong partner of UNHCR in protecting the rights of these new arrivals. The Government of Tanzania has also been very actively involved with UNHCR and other partners at the planning and policy level both in Dar es Salaam and in the field in the Emergency Response. Security enforcement agencies have been involved in the screening and protection of asylum-seekers in transit; medical personnel and social workers have been deployed to assist individuals with specific needs; and the Jeshi la Kutenga Taifa (JKT), a national service corps for Tanzanian youth, cleared land for constructing shelters, among many other contributions.

Linked to 1st cycle UPR recommendation no. 85.71: “Ensure free birth registration and in this regard conduct relevant awareness-raising campaigns for the public and adopt efficient policies with a view to cover country’s remote and rural areas (Slovakia).”

In line with this recommendation from the 1st cycle UPR, UNHCR welcomes the Tanzanian Government’s efforts on the under-five birth registration strategy as implemented by the Registration Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA). The devolved nature of the implementation setting out a decentralized registration system is welcomed as it will ensure more children receive vital documentation. UNHCR is committed to providing the necessary assistance to ensure that the registration process also benefits refugee children born in Tanzania (see Issue 1 below for further information).

Linked to 1st cycle UPR recommendation no. 85.13:² “Prioritize the finalization of the National Human Rights Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (South Africa).”

UNHCR commends the launch of the *National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP)* in December 2013. UNHCR is also pleased to note the inclusion of the rights of refugees, asylum-seekers, and stateless persons in the drafting of this plan. The objectives outlined in the *NHRAP* reflect Tanzania’s international obligations, as well as Tanzania’s commitment to the protection of all persons within its borders. These objectives include ensuring due process and international protection, as well as revising the *2003 Refugee Policy* and the *1998 Refugee Law* and considering accession to the *1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* and the *1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness*.

² Several other States also made recommendations regarding the *National Human Rights Action Plan*, namely China (85.12), Indonesia (85.14), Algeria (85.15), and Ghana (85.16). See Annex for text of these recommendations.

Additional achievements and positive developments

Access to refugee status determination:

The National Eligibility Committee (NEC), the national body charged with adjudicating asylum applications, resumed operation in 2013 after several years of inactivity. Since then, regular sessions have been taking place and have begun to address the backlog of asylum claims, and members of the Committee have participated in workshops and training concerning various aspects of asylum law. UNHCR looks forward to continued partnership in this area, as UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania work together to further improve the RSD process.

Commitment to improving legal frameworks for protection:

At the 2011 Ministerial Intergovernmental Event on Refugees and Stateless Persons, the Government of Tanzania pledged to review the *2003 Refugee Policy* and to revise or repeal and replace the *1998 Refugee Act*. In view of this commitment, the Government has requested thorough review of the existing legal and policy framework governing refugee matters. This review process started in June 2015, in partnership with UNHCR and the Centre for the Study of Forced Migration in Dar es Salaam. UNHCR commends these steps and looks forward to further supporting the review process. This review should *inter alia* aim to make concrete recommendations with regard to the improvement of RSD procedures; the examination of the current approach toward designation and administration of refugee hosting areas; and the legal framework and practices in relation to refugees' access to economic activities.

There have already been some legislative developments in favour of the rights of refugees, most notably regarding access to employment. The "*Bill Supplement No. 2: The Non-Citizens Act 2014 amending the Tanzania Refugee Act section 32 on issuance of Employment Permits for refugees*" includes a section making explicit the delegation of authority to the Director of Refugee Services under the Minister of Home Affairs to issue individual work permits for refugees. UNHCR is hopeful that this will result in greater access to employment opportunities for refugees. UNHCR is already working with the Government to develop regulations to guide the issuance of work permits (see Issue 3 below for further information).

Protection for internally displaced persons, stateless persons and persons at risk of statelessness:

At the 2011 Ministerial Intergovernmental Event on Refugees and Stateless Persons, the Government of Tanzania pledged to accede to and domesticate the *African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons* (the *Kampala Convention*) and to accede to the *1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* and to the *1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness*. UNHCR welcomes these commitments from the Government and looks forward to assisting in the implementation of these goals.

III. KEY PROTECTION ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Challenges linked to outstanding 1st cycle UPR recommendations

Issue 1: Birth registration for all children born in Tanzania

Linked to 1st cycle UPR recommendation no. 85.71: “Ensure free birth registration and in this regard conduct relevant awareness-raising campaigns for the public and adopt efficient policies with a view to cover country’s remote and rural areas (Slovakia).”

The Government of Tanzania currently does not provide birth certificates free of charge to all children born in the country. In 2010, a survey showed that only 16 per cent of children in Tanzania under the age of five were registered with civil authorities, and only about 8 per cent had a birth certificate. Since then, as mentioned above, the Registration Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency (RITA) has begun a programme to expand birth registration and birth certificates to all children under five years of age in Tanzania. Implementation will be carried out by building on existing health and local government systems. Specifically, this will involve strengthening the use of both the mother and child health (MCH) and local government systems for registration and certification as a one-step and unified process. Under the Initiative, hand-written birth certificates will be issued at all MCH facilities and Ward Executive Officer offices free of charge for all under-five children. Should a parent need a computer-generated certificate, this will be available at the District Executive Director (DED) office at a fee. This programme should include 10 regions of Tanzania by the year 2020. UNHCR is committed to providing the necessary assistance to ensure that the registration process also benefits refugee children born in Tanzania.

We wish to note that birth registration is fundamental to the protection of children of concern to UNHCR and to the prevention of statelessness. Failure to document a person’s legal existence can prevent the effective enjoyment of a range of human rights, including access to education and health care. Most recently, the Human Rights Council adopted a resolution on birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law, calling upon “States to ensure free birth registration, including free or low-fee late birth registration, by means of universal, accessible, simple, expeditious and effective registration procedures without discrimination of any kind.”³ Because birth registration legally establishes the place of birth, proof of age, and parental affiliation, it serves as important documentary proof to acquire the parents’ nationality or the nationality of the State in which the child is born. It also provides children with a degree of protection against child labour, illegal adoption, early marriage, sexual exploitation, and trafficking.⁴

Recommendation:

UNHCR recommends that the Government of Tanzania:

- a. Continue to increase access to birth registration for all children born in Tanzania, including children of refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons, in order to protect their rights and prevent statelessness.

³ UN Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/RES/19/9, 3 April 2012, available at: http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/RES/19/9.

⁴ UN High Commissioner for Refugees, *Birth Registration: A Topic Proposed for an Executive Committee Conclusion on International Protection*, 9 February 2010, EC/61/SC/CRP.5, para. 2, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4b97a3242.html>.

Additional Protection Challenges

Issue 2: Restrictions on refugees' and asylum-seekers' freedom of movement

Under Tanzanian law, refugees in Tanzania are currently required to stay in areas designated by the Government for the use of refugees, and to apply for special permits should they wish to leave those areas for any reason and for any duration. Leaving the camp without a permit leaves refugees vulnerable to arrest as irregular migrants. The restriction to designated areas also means that refugees may not travel to nearby villages without a permit.

The small number of permits that are granted are overwhelmingly for medical treatment and educational opportunities, and generally not for employment or other reasons. These permits also expire as soon as the medical treatment or degree programme is completed. A handful of refugees are allowed to stay in urban areas indefinitely, though these are largely individuals from outside of the Great Lakes Region who would have serious difficulty integrating in Nyarugusu.

Some refugees and asylum-seekers choose to leave the camp and live irregularly in other parts of Tanzania, risking arrest and detention, rather than being confined to the camp and dependent on humanitarian aid. Recent assessments estimate an urban population of at least 5,000 individuals whose experiences would meet the refugee definition, but who have decided to live without documentation in cities like Dar es Salaam and Bagamoyo instead of seeking refugee status and moving to Nyarugusu Camp.

Recent legislative developments have established an avenue for work permits to be granted to refugees by the Director of the Refugee Services Department on an individual basis. Presumably, these permits would also be tied to official permission to leave the designated areas and reside in urban and other non-camp settings. Regulations are currently being developed to implement this policy.

Recommendations:

UNHCR recommends that the Government of Tanzania:

- a. Relax the restrictions on movement to allow refugees to maximize livelihood opportunities; and
- b. Implement new legislation to grant work permits in urban and other non-camp areas.

Issue 3: Right to work

For refugees living in Nyarugusu Camp, livelihood opportunities are limited. In 2005, as part of a plan to encourage voluntary repatriation, the Government ended all livelihood activities in the camp. This remains the official policy, but in recent years, the refugees have resumed market activities without any interference from Government officials. A recent UNHCR assessment found that there were over 360 local income-generating activity (IGA) groups in the camp conducting various activities including handicrafts, tailoring, batik, incentive work for UNHCR and partners, and gardening. Construction is currently underway for a new common market, financed by the Korean Government; this is intended to serve both the refugees and the host community. It is hoped that the Government's approval of this common

market is an indication of a relaxation of the Government's policy towards allowing livelihood activities for refugees in the camp.

Even those few individuals who are allowed to stay in urban areas are not usually granted work permits or any fee reduction for obtaining work permits. Instead, they must pay for work permits at the same rates as other foreigners, which are expensive.

As mentioned above, the recent enactment of the "*Bill Supplement No. 2: The Non-Citizens Act 2014 amending the Tanzania Refugee Act section 32 on issuance of Employment Permits for refugees*" may create a greater opportunity for individual refugees to access work permits in urban areas.

Recommendation:

UNHCR recommends that the Government of Tanzania:

- a. Relax the restrictions on refugees' right to work.

Issue 4: Education for refugees

The existing policy on the education of refugee children under Tanzania's *2003 Refugee Policy* requires that education opportunities offered to refugee children be tailored with a focus on their repatriation and re-integration upon return to their country of origin, and therefore allow provision of education to refugees in accordance with the curricula used in the countries of origin. In the existing refugee schools at Nyarugusu Refugee Camp, the education curriculum from the DRC and Burundi is in use. As a result, and in light of the protracted nature of displacement for refugees from the DRC, (the majority of whom have been in displacement for over 19 years since their first arrival in 1996), opportunities for enrolment to any tertiary education in Tanzania have remained limited and they have been unable to fulfill their potential to contribute to their own and the host communities.

In addition, under the present system, in order to ensure that refugee academic credentials are recognized upon repatriation, the educational authority of the country of origin is closely involved in examinations and awarding of degrees, which is raising protection concerns.

UNHCR urges a relaxation of the education policy in favour of education for integration as opposed to one focused on refugee children's repatriation. This will not only enhance the integration prospects for refugees in a protracted situation but further enhance co-existence between refugees and the host community. In the long run, resources set aside for the benefit of refugee children will also benefit children from the host community.

Recommendation:

UNHCR recommends that the Government of Tanzania:

- a. Consider incorporating refugee students into the national education system and allow the use of the Tanzanian curriculum in the camps.

ANNEX

Excerpts of Recommendations from the 1st cycle Universal Periodic Review and Concluding Observations from UN Treaty Bodies

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

We would like to bring your attention to the following excerpts from the 1st cycle UPR recommendations and UN Treaty Monitoring Bodies' Concluding Observations relating to issues of interest and persons of concern to UNHCR with regards to Tanzania.

I. Universal Periodic Review

Recommendation ⁵	Recommend ing State/s	Position ⁶
National human rights framework		
85.13. Prioritize the finalization of the National Human Rights Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights	South Africa	Supported
85.14. Give attention, once the draft of the Human Rights Plan of Action for the promotion and protection of human rights is enacted, not only to the implementation of its articles but also the monitoring of it	Indonesia	Supported
85.16. Ensure effective implementation of the proposed National Plan of Action for the promotion and protection of human rights	Ghana	Supported
85.19. Take measures to strengthen human rights education and sensitisation	Burkina Faso	Supported
85.20. Take adequate measures to integrate human rights education into school curricula and design human rights training programmes for civil servants and security officers	Morocco	Supported
85.21. Provide human rights training for security forces	United States of America	Supported
85.2. Incorporate provisions from ratified instruments into domestic law and seek the international community to provide the necessary means to tackle difficulties that Tanzania is facing in the area of human rights	Chad	Supported
85.4. Continue implementing its national laws in accordance with the universally agreed human rights norms and principles	Lesotho	Supported
85.10. Continue institutionalizing the achievements in human rights and work to strengthen national human rights mechanisms and democratic institutions	Nepal	Supported

⁵ All recommendations made to Tanzania during its 1st cycle UPR can be found in: "Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Tanzania," A/HRC/19/4, 8 December 2011, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/PAGES/TZSession12.aspx>.

⁶ Tanzania's views and replies can be found in the Addendum, A/HRC/19/4/Add.1, 12 March 2012, available at: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/PAGES/TZSession12.aspx>.

85.11. Continue with its commendable efforts to promote and protect human rights and freedoms	Sri Lanka	Supported
85.12. Complete as earliest possible the preparation of the National Human Rights Action Plan and implement the plan at earliest	China	Supported
86.1. Sign and ratify also remaining core international human rights instruments	Slovenia	Supported in part ⁷
Birth registration		
85.71. Ensure free birth registration and in this regard conduct relevant awareness-raising campaigns for the public and adopt efficient policies with a view to cover country's remote and rural areas.	Slovakia	Supported
Trafficking in Persons		
85.62. Undertake more effective measures to address the problems of trafficking, sexual abuse and exploitation of women and children, including through ensuring effective implementation of the relevant legislations and undertaking intensive media and education programmes aimed to increase public awareness and sensitivities on the rights of women and children	Malaysia	Supported
85.63. Adopt a national program against human trafficking, in particular of women and children, in order to prevent this crime, rehabilitate victims and prosecute perpetrators	Mexico	Supported
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence/ Discrimination		
85.15. Complete the draft national action plan for the promotion and protection of human rights and the draft national action plan on violence against women	Algeria	Supported
85.28. Continue policies aimed at multiplying and deepening, with inter alia the support of the international cooperation, actions to combat and bring an end to of all forms of gender violence, female genital mutilation and all practices that result either discriminatory or violating women's human rights	Argentina	Supported
87.1. Commit itself to the protection of the rights of all persons regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity in anti-discrimination and equal opportunity legislation and bodies	Sweden	Noted
87.2. Adopt political and legislative measures to establish a specific framework for the protection against discrimination based on sexual preferences accompanied with the elimination of penal provisions that criminalize consensual relations between adults from the same gender, and the implementation of public awareness campaigns in this matter	Spain	Noted
85.24. Harmonize the legislation to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, notably to ensure equality relating to inheritance and land rights	Belgium	Supported

⁷ Addendum 86.1: "This recommendation enjoys our support in part, in relation to the accession/ratification of CAT whose process is currently being considered by the Government at the Cabinet level. The Government does currently not consider a priority signing and ratifying OP-ICESCR, ICCPR-OP1 and OP2, and OP-CAT due to legal and technical reasons."

85.27. Take further steps to protect women and girls against violence and discrimination and put in place appropriate policy measures in that regard	South Africa	Supported
85.30. Pursue and strengthen efforts to combat social practices harmful to women, in particular female genital mutilation but also all other violence against them as well as discrimination in their access to rights in general	Cape Verde	Supported

II. Treaty Bodies

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Concluding Observations, 13 December 2012, [E/C.12/TZA/CO/1-3](#)

Trafficking in persons

17. The Committee is concerned that the State party is a source, transit and destination country for trafficking in persons. It is also concerned about the high level of internal trafficking from rural to urban areas affecting children, which is carried out for the purposes of exploitation in domestic servitude, petty trade and prostitution (art. 10).

The Committee recommends that the State party take steps to combat and prevent trafficking in persons and internal trafficking of children, including through the effective implementation and enforcement of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2008, and effective and sufficient costing of the National Anti-Trafficking Action Plan 2011–2015.

Committee on the Rights of the Child

Concluding Observations, 3 March 2015, [CRC/C/TZA/CO/3-5](#)

Non-discrimination

25. While noting the anti-discriminatory provisions contained in the laws of the State party, the Committee reiterates its concern (CRC/C/TZA/CO/2, para. 27) that discrimination against certain groups of children still exists, in law and in practice, particularly against pregnant teenage girls and teenage mothers (in the Mainland), children with albinism, children with disabilities, children infected with or affected by HIV/AIDS and children living on the streets. It also notes with concern that almost no systematic measures have been undertaken, including with religious leaders, opinion makers and the mass media, to combat and change the discriminatory laws, attitudes and practices.

26. The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation (CRC/C/TZA/CO/2, para. 27) and urges the State party to continue revising all its legislation in order to bring it into full compliance with article 2 of the Convention, and to ensure the full implementation of all legal provisions. The Committee reiterates its recommendation to the State party that it carry out comprehensive public-education campaigns to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination.

Birth registration

34. The Committee notes with appreciation the measures taken by the State party to increase birth registration, including the Under-Five National Birth Registration Strategy and the 6-18 Birth Registration Initiative. It also welcomes the information provided by the State party's delegation that local authorities at the ward level have been mandated to register children. However, the Committee remains concerned at the low number of births registered, especially in rural areas. In particular, the Committee notes with concern that:

- (a) Financial resources allocated to carry out birth-registration initiatives are still insufficient;
- (b) The high costs relating to obtaining birth certificates, particularly in rural areas, remain obstacles for many families;
- (c) The use of mobile registration, and the organization of public-awareness measures on the importance of birth registration, remain inadequate.

35. **The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation (CRC/C/TZA/CO/2, para. 32) and recommends that the State party:**

- (a) Equip decentralized government authorities at the local level and health facilities to register births and issue birth certificates;**
- (b) Allocate sufficient funds for strengthening birth-registration initiatives;**
- (c) Provide birth registration and issue birth certificates free of charge for children under 5 years of age;**
- (d) Strengthen and expand mobile birth registration to reach universal coverage, in particular for registering children born outside of health facilities and children who have never been registered;**
- (e) Increase public awareness of the importance of birth registration and the process by which births are registered.**

Asylum-seeking and refugee children

64. While noting the efforts undertaken by the State party to operate programmes to combat sexual and gender-based violence in all refugee camps, the Committee is concerned about reports of frequent sexual and gender-based violence in Nyarugusu refugee camp, including giving away a child, mainly a daughter, to pay a debt; forced marriage; and teenage pregnancy. The Committee is also concerned about the scarce opportunities for children, in particular long-term refugee children, to access education and develop life skills, and the insufficient assistance for unaccompanied children in the camps.

65. **The Committee reiterates its previous recommendation (CRC/C/TZA/CO/2, para. 60) that the State party improve the protection response and follow-up for cases of sexual violence concerning children. The Committee urges the State party to ensure the right of all children to education and to provide basic assistance for children without family in the camps. It also recommends that the State party continue seeking international assistance and the cooperation the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.**

Sale, trafficking and abduction

70. While welcoming the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (2008) and the establishment of its national advisory committee, the Committee notes with concern that the regulations for the implementation of the Act have not been published in the Official Gazette. The Committee is further concerned about:

- (a) Persistent reports of trafficking of girls for domestic work, as well as increasing sexual exploitation and reports of trafficking of body parts;

- (b) Insufficient resources for the implementation of the National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Action Plan 2013-2017, in particular for supporting victims of exploitation and trafficking;
- (c) Lack of awareness of the problem of domestic and cross-border child trafficking for sexual exploitation.

71. The Committee recommends that the State party expedite the publication in the Official Gazette of the regulations for the implementation of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (2008) and that it:

- (a) Ensure the effective enforcement of relevant legislation, policies and programmes to combat trafficking in children and their body parts, including through the allocation of sufficient human and financial resources;**
- (b) Expand efforts to provide specialized training in combating trafficking in children to the judiciary, prosecutors, the police—particularly gender and children’s desks—law-enforcement officials, social workers and other relevant professionals, and ensure that the training is available throughout the State party;**
- (c) Strengthen awareness-raising programmes, including campaigns, on trafficking, particularly in rural areas, border areas and areas of poverty;**
- (d) Ensure the protection of, and support services for, children who have been victims of trafficking, including the provision of shelters, a formal determination of the best interests of the child, and their rehabilitation and social integration;**
- (e) Address the root causes of trafficking, child labour and sexual exploitation, for example by increasing efforts to improve and expand access to education for both girls and boys, particularly for children in vulnerable situations.**