



Human Rights Situation Report

January – June 2018





UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF
HUMAN RIGHTS

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Prepared by Legal and Human Rights Centre

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LHRC

August, 2018

Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) prepares a mid-year human rights report each year, which highlights the situation of human rights in Tanzania Mainland for the period of January to June.

This year's report looks at the civil and political rights, social rights and rights of vulnerable groups. It also provides recommendations on improving the situation of these rights in Tanzania.

Data used to prepare this report were mainly collected through media survey and document review. Some of the data was obtained through human rights monitoring conducted by LHRC. Reports of various stakeholders were also reviewed and analysed in the process of preparing this report. LHRC also obtained data from the police force, particularly on incidents threatening right to life and violence against children and women.

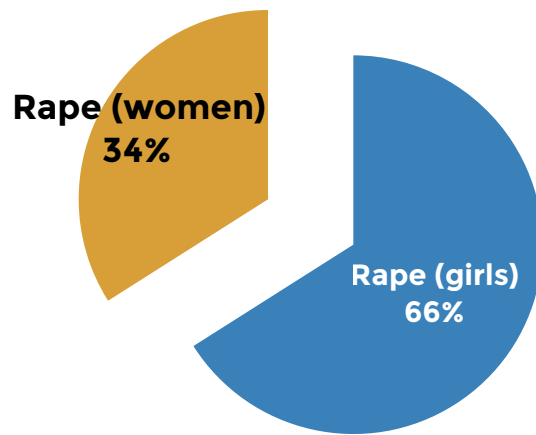


KEY FINDINGS

- ➔ Violence against children on the rise, especially sexual violence
- ➔ Increased incidents of child rape and sodomy
- ➔ Increased violence against women, especially sexual and physical violence
- ➔ Rape incidents still high, despite slight decrease in the first half of 2018
- ➔ Witchcraft-related killings and mob violence still high, despite slight decrease
- ➔ Concern over politically-motivated violence, jeopardizing right to liberty and personal security
- ➔ Increased fear among PWAs as Tanzania heads to 2019 and 2020 elections
- ➔ Reduced road accidents and resulting deaths
- ➔ Shortage of toilet holes a major concern in primary and secondary education



Reported incidents
of sexual violence
(rape) against
women and children
in Tanzania
Mainland, Jan -June
2018



1.Civil and Political Rights

Right to Life, Freedom of Expression, Freedom of Assembly,
Right to Liberty and Personal Security



05 Right to Life

- In the period between January and June 2018 the overall situation of right to life has slightly improved compared to the same period in 2017.
- However, right to life continues to be jeopardized by death penalty, witchcraft-related killings, mob violence, extrajudicial killings and road accidents.
- No reported incidents of violence against law enforcement officers.

501

Number of people killed due to mob violence and witchcraft suspicion from January to June 2018



06 Right to Life - Death Penalty

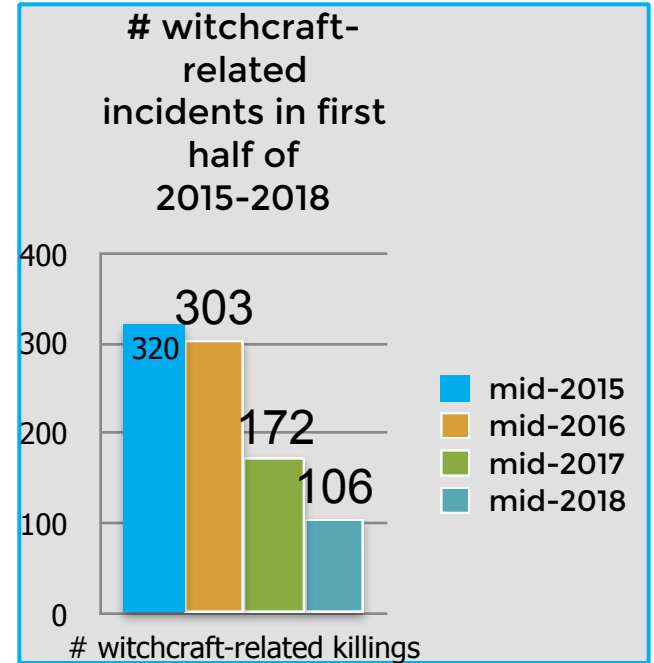
- ➔ In 2017, President John P. Magufuli announced that he would not sign any death warrant to order execution of death penalty convicts.
- ➔ It has been more than 20 years since the last execution of death penalty and at the moment there are **more than 400 death row inmates in prisons**. Because of this situation, Tanzania is considered to be in a state of moratorium.
- ➔ However, death sentence is still provided by law and courts of law continue to impose it.
- ➔ For the first half of 2018, LHRC could not document any reported incidents of death penalty.
- ➔ Death penalty amounts to violation of right to life, the most fundamental human right and is torture and cruel and inhuman treatment.



07 Right to Life – Witchcraft-Related Killings

- ➔ Police data for the first half of 2018 indicate decreased incidents of witchcraft-related killings
- ➔ However, at 106, the number is still very high, threatening right to life.

At least 17 people killed each month because of witchcraft beliefs.



08 Right to Life – Witchcraft-Related Killings

Some of the Reported Incidents of Witchcraft-Related Killings

Description	Source	Date
Kaliuwa, Tabora: Ndilu Mbogashi (65), resident of Taba Village in Kilauwa District, was reportedly killed by an angry mob over witchcraft-suspicion in March 2018. It was reported that a woman, Amina Lufungulu (49), who was sick went to a witch-doctor – who pointed a finger at the late Ndilu Mbogashi.	HabariLeo Newspaper	23 Mar 2018
Nyangw'ale, Geita: A woman in Bukulu Village in Nyangw'ale District was reported to have strangled to death her 6-year-old son, claiming he disguised himself as an old woman during prayers.	Mwananchi Newspaper	18 Feb 2018



09 Right to Life – Attacks and Killings of PWAs

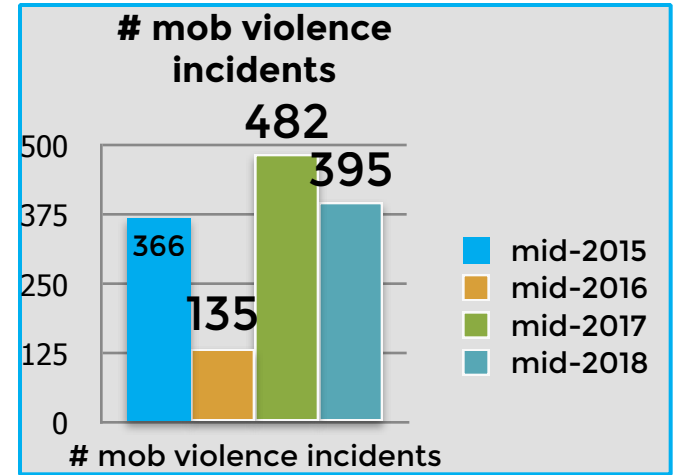
- ➔ Efforts by government and non-government actors, including civil society have seen attacks and killings of PWAs decrease. As was the case in 2016, police data for the first half of 2018 indicate no incidents of attacks and killings of PWAs.
- ➔ However, PWAs' personal security is still a matter of big concern for them, given the reported incidents of attempted abductions and attacks for their body parts in 2017, leaving them in fear of fully participating in social, economic and political activities.
- ➔ Starting 2018, PWAs' fear of attacks may increase, as statistics show that these attacks tend to increase during election periods. Tanzania is heading to elections in 2019 and 2020.
- ➔ LHRC calls on the Government and non-government stakeholders to ensure protection and security of PWA, including ensuring their social inclusion.



10

Right to Life - Mob Violence

- ➔Rate of mob violence is still high, although 87 less mob violence incidents/deaths, were reported in the first half of 2018, compared to 2017
- ➔Most of these killings are perpetrated in urban areas
- ➔An indicator of lack of faith in the justice system
- ➔This is a major indicator of public faith in the justice system, which is low, due to perceived corruption within the police and judiciary.



Average of 65 people killed each month in January to June 2018, at least 2 each day.



11 Right to Life – Mob Violence

In Mtwara Region, a man in Lipwindi Village was killed and torched by an angry mob after attacking and killing a child of a woman who had refused his sexual advances.

Source: Nipashe Newspaper, 8th February 2018.

In Geita Region, a man known by the name Eric, resident of Buhulahula Village, was attacked and killed by an angry mob, accusing him of breaking into a shop and stealing Tshs. 20,000 on 2nd June 2018.

Source: LHRC Human Rights Monitoring Unit



12 Right to Life – Mob Violence

The lifeless body of Eric, who was attacked and killed by an angry mob in Buhulahula Village – Geita Region on 2nd of June 2018



13 Right to Life - Extrajudicial Killings

- ➔ Extrajudicial killings is when law enforcement officers use excessive force against civilians or suspected criminals, resulting into their deaths
- ➔ No incidents of extrajudicial killings were reported by the police in the first half of 2018.
- ➔ However, the death of a university student, Akwilina Akwilini, in Dar es Salaam was purported to be extrajudicial killing. The former student of the National Institute of Transport (NIT) was shot while in public transport after police fired at members/protestors of the major opposition party, CHADEMA, in an effort to disperse them. The Dar es Salaam Special Zone Police Commander insisted that the police acted in self-defense because the protestors were throwing stones.
- ➔ The incident attracted a big public debate and calls for justice for the student. Six police officers were reportedly arrested in connection with the incident.



14 Right to Life – Extrajudicial Killings



15 Right to Life – Extrajudicial Killings

➔ In another incident, Suguta Chacha (27), was reportedly killed while under police custody in Mara Region. The incident took place in April 2018; and it was reported that the victim was stabbed with a knife by a police officer identified as William Marwa.

In a photo: The late Suguta Chacha, who was reportedly killed while under police custody in Mara Region



16 Right to Life – Extrajudicial Killings

➔ In Mbeya Region, a fruit vendor, Allen Mapunda (20), reportedly died a few hours after he was released from police custody. The family members accused the police of torturing him, leading to his death, but the Regional Police Commander insisted he was not killed. The Regional Commissioner ordered the RPC to investigate the matter and bring him the report. There were also calls for prompt investigation in Parliament, with the Nzega Constituency MP (CCM), Hon. Hussein Bashe, calling for the Prime Minister's Office to form an independent inquiry body to investigate such incidents.



The late Allen Mapunda



Right to Life - Extrajudicial Killings

11 prison officers suspended and taken to court over killing a villager in Tanga

→ In April 2018, Tanzania Prisons Services (TPS) announced that it had suspended 11 prison officers who were accused of killing a resident of Kirengo Village, Aloyce Makalla (41). The prison officers reportedly went to the late Aloyce's house and accused him of injuring their fellow officer before attacking and killing him. The incident took place in Korongwe, Tanga Region on 22nd January 2018.



18 Right to Life – Extrajudicial Killings

Disciplinary action against police officers

→ In February 2018, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs mentioned, when asked in Parliament, that 105 police officers had faced disciplinary action, including termination, for different reasons, including taking the law into their own hands by torturing/beating suspects while in custody.

→ LHRC is very concerned with these incidents, which indicate excessive use of force by police officers while apprehending criminal suspects. Law enforcement officers are expected to be models for other members of the public in abiding by the law, not being the first to break them.



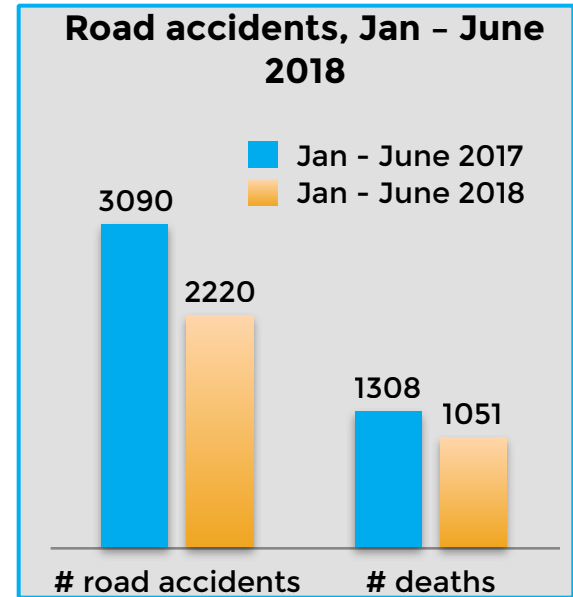
19 Right to Life – Road Accidents

➔ According to the Police Force, most road accidents are caused by negligence/reckless driving, an aspect which makes them a human rights issue, among others.

➔ Police statistics in recent years indicate decreasing incidents of road accidents and resulting deaths.

➔ From January to June 2018, road accidents recorded by the police were 2,220, which are 870 less than those reported in the first half of 2017.

➔ 1,051 deaths have been reported from January to June 2018, which are 257 less than in the same period in 2017.

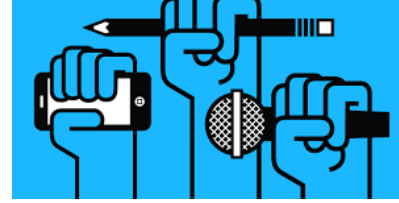


20 Right to life - Violence against Law Enforcement Officers

➔ Unlike in the first half of 2017, no incidents of violence against law enforcement officers have been reported in the months of January to June 2018.



21 Freedom of Expression



- ➔ Freedom of expression is a fundamental human rights. It is one of the participation rights, rights essential for enjoyment of the right to participate in governance, others being freedom of assembly and freedom of association.
- ➔ Freedom of expression includes press/media freedom, right to information and freedom of opinion.
- ➔ Restrictions on freedom of expression have had a negative impact on opposition political parties, media and community members.
- ➔ In 2017, Tanzania's press freedom ranking dropped significantly, according to the World Press Freedom Report 2017
- ➔ In 2018, restrictions on freedoms of expression and assembly have been major factors behind reduced civic space in Tanzania.



22 Freedom of Expression – Press Freedom

- ➔ **Freedom of expression threatened by the new online content regulations**
- ➔ In March 2018, the Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations 2017 came into effect, introducing new legal requirement for bloggers and online media that threaten freedom of expression.
- ➔ Human rights concerns over the regulations include: **vague provisions**, including definitions which are broad and likely to be abused and do not meet international human rights standards; **granting too much powers to the TCRA**, including **ordering removal of prohibited content**; **mandatory registration and licensing** of bloggers, online forums and media; and **internet cafes to install video cameras to record activities** of internet users and **keep recordings for 12 months**.
- ➔ **Heavy punishment** is provided for failure to comply with the regulations, including a fine of **not less than five million Tanzanian shillings** or to **imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months or both**.



Freedom of Expression – Press Freedom

- ➔ The online content regulations on serve to further arbitrarily restrict freedom of expression, following enactment of Media Services Act and Cybercrime Act; and have attracted a strong criticism from different fronts, including the media owners and civil society. The regulations do not conform to international standards on freedom of expression and do not meet the tests for restriction of such freedom.
- ➔ On the other hand, the regulations contain some important provisions and set minimum standard requirements with regards to the protection of children online, fighting hate speech and extremism online, and promoting user responsibility and digital security practices.
- ➔ **Media houses and journalists operating under fear**
- ➔ Due to the incidents of threats, harassment and disciplinary/legal action taken against them in line with the recently-enacted laws and regulations, media houses and journalists have generally been operating in fear of consequences, including heavy fines and imprisonment.



Freedom of Assembly

- ➔ Together with Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Association, Freedom of Assembly is key for realization of the Right to Participate in Governance (participation rights).
- ➔ Ban on political rallies outside one's constituency continues to be a major factor hindering realization of freedom of assembly for political parties.
- ➔ Opposition parties also complain of arbitrary arrests, illegal attention and discrimination in conduct of political affairs.



25 Right to Liberty and Personal Security

- ➔ **Right to liberty and personal security under threat: Killing of Godfrey Luena**
- ➔ On 23rd February 2018, the public was shocked by the tragic death of human rights defender, Mr. Godfrey Luena, who also worked with LHRC in the past. The human and land rights defender, who was also Councillor of Nemawala Ward, was brutally killed by known assailants outside his house. The tragic death of Godfrey Luena sent shockwaves throughout the nation and was met with strong condemnation. LHRC and other human rights stakeholders are very concerned with these trends of killings, which threaten peace and personal security.



A human rights defender, Mr. Godfrey Luena, who was brutally killed with machete by unknown assailants outside his home in Ifakara-Morogoro Region



26

Right to Liberty and Personal Security

- ➔ In February 2018, a secretary of CHADEMA political party was reported kidnapped and killed by unknown assailants in Dar es Salaam. The late Daniel John, disappeared on 12th February 2018, his body discovered along the Indian Ocean.
- ➔ Azory Gwanda, a journalist who disappeared in late 2017, last seen with unknown people, is still missing.
- ➔ Ben Saanane, an opposition politician and activist who disappeared in 2016, is also still missing.
- ➔ These incidents raise concern of personal security of members of the public and fears of politically-motivated violence.



27 Right to Liberty and Personal Security

- ➔ **Right to liberty and personal security: The Abdul Nondo Saga**
- ➔ **The story:** 24-year old Abdul Nondo, student at the University of Dar es Salaam (Political Science and Public Administration), was reported by his fellow students who are members and leaders of the Tanzania Students Networking Programme (TSNP) as missing on the night of 6th March 2018. His colleagues apparently got worried and reported the matter to the police and sought intervention of human rights defenders and the public to find him, having also contacted his family and relatives. On 8th March 2018, the Iringa Regional Police Commander announced during a press conference that Abdul Nondo appeared in Mafinda-Mufindi District on 7th March 2018 and was in police custody pending police investigation to determine whether he had really been kidnapped or not; and if not he would be treated like any other criminal. Abdul Nondo was transferred to Dar es Saalam where he continued to be held by police without being charged.



28 Right to Liberty and Personal Security

- ➔ **Statements by police and public leaders:** The Iringa Regional Police Commander issued a press statement, noting that the police would investigate the matter to determine if he was really kidnapped; and if he was, then the perpetrators would be brought to justice, if not, then Abdul Nondo would face legal action.
- ➔ The Dar es Salaam Regional Commissioner, Hon. Paul Makonda, dismissed the allegations that Abdul Nondo had been kidnapped and slammed his colleagues for causing public panic.
- ➔ The then Minister of Home Affairs, Hon. Mwigulu Nchemba, also dismissed the allegations and commented that such allegations seek to taint the image of the country.



29 Right to Liberty and Personal Security

- ➔ **LHRC's assessment and views on the matter:** Statements of the public leaders interfered with/pre-empted police investigation and contravene the principle of presumption of innocence.
- ➔ Abdul Nondo's colleagues were right to be worried about his sudden disappearance given the trend of people vanishing under mysterious circumstances since late 2016.
- ➔ Whether he was abducted or not, Abdul Nondo had a right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty by a court of law [Article 13(6) (b) of Constitution]
- ➔ Holding Abdul Nondo without charging him was in violation of his constitutionally-guaranteed right liberty [Article 15 of the Constitution]



30 Right to Liberty and Personal Security

- Whether or not it was right for police to hold him for more than 2 days without charging him, Abdul Nondo had a right to legal representation and should have been allowed to see his lawyer [Article 13(6) (a) of Constitution]. We made the laws ourselves, let us follow due process of law and respect rule of law.
- Statements made by the public leaders before completion of police investigation were in violation of the constitutional right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty in a court of law [Article 13(6) of Constitution]
- Statements made by the public leaders before charges were made against Abdul Nondo and he is sent to court interfered with the independence of the judiciary. Only the judiciary can determine the guilt or innocence.



2. Social Rights

Right to Education, Right to Health



32 Right to Education

- ➔ Right to education is one of the basic human rights, guaranteed under Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESR) of 1966.
- ➔ The Covenant imposes an obligation upon States, including Tanzania, to ensure progressive realization of this right. This is done first through making primary education compulsory and available to all; and making secondary education accessible to all and progressively making it free.
- ➔ The Government has continued to implement its FEE-FREE EDUCATION policy to increase access to basic education for children and progressively address some of the challenges affecting quality of education.
- ➔ However, several challenges continue to affect quality of education, including the problem of toilets/toilet holes for pupils and students.



33 Right to Education

→ Other challenges include shortage of desks and classes, shortage of teachers and shortage of teacher houses. These are mainly caused by increased enrollment following introduction of fee-basic education and parents who do not send their children facing legal sanctions. There is also a problem of sufficiency of grants provided to schools for fee-free education, according to a recent study by Hakielimu.



Right to Education

Description	Source	Date
Bunda, Mara: It was reported that 692 students at Nansima Secondary School are using one toilet which has four toilet holes. There is no toilet for female students, forced to share boys' toilet.	HabariLeo Newspaper	26 Feb 2018
Rukwa: 679 students failed to be admitted in secondary school due to shortage of class rooms.	HabariLeo Newspaper	5 Feb 2018
Temeke, Dar es salaam: Shortage of 90 classrooms to accommodate extra 5000 students who joined primary school on implementation of the free education policy	Nipashe Newspaper	6 Feb 2018
Mtwara: More than 166 pupils in primary schools congested in 1 classroom	Mtanzania Newspaper	8 Feb 2018
Dodoma: It has been reported that Dodoma has shortage of more than 6600 classrooms, equal to 52% of required classrooms.	HabariLeo Newspaper	26 Feb 2018
Dodoma: It has been reported by the Parliamentary Committee on Administration and Local Government Affairs that the Government supplied over 15.79 million text books on various subjects to primary and secondary schools during the fiscal year 2016/17, but many of them were found with glaring errors.	The Guardian Newspaper	9 Feb 2018
Mbozi, Songwe: 8 toilet holes for more than 1300 students in Ichenjezya primary school	Habari Leo Newspaper	16 Feb 2018

Reported incidents of challenges hindering quality education



Description	Source	Date
Mbozi, Mbeya: It has been reported that 1,300 pupils at Ichenjezya Primary Schools are using only 8 toilet holes. Ratio is one toilet hole per 162 pupils.	HabariLeo <i>Newspaper</i>	16 Feb 2018
Mikindani, Mtwara: More than 166 pupils reportedly using one classroom at Lilungu Primary School. Total number of pupils reported at 1,812, with 21 teachers.	Mtanzania <i>Newspaper</i>	8 Feb 2018
Temeke, Dar es Saaam: Municipal Director reportedly claimed that more than 27,000 pupils were enrolled for standard one, exceeding the expected enrollment of 22,000 by 5000. He mentioned that there is need of 90 more classrooms to accommodate the 5000 more pupils.	<i>Nipashe Newspaper</i>	6 Feb 2018
Kalambo, Rukwa: It was reported that 679 (44%) students could not commence secondary education due to shortage of classrooms, according to the District Executive Director.	HabariLeo <i>Newspaper</i>	5 Feb 2018
Kigoma: It was reported that 1,644 pupils at Airport Primary School were using 8 classrooms, each used by at least 250 pupils.	HabariLeo <i>Newspaper</i>	5 Feb 2018

Reported incidents of challenges hindering quality education



36 Right to Education

Description	Source	Date
<p>Dodoma: In February 2018, the Chairperson of the Parliamentary Committee on Administration and Local Government Affairs told the National Assembly that there is a 47.96% shortage of classrooms in primary schools, 80.54% of teachers houses, and 59.34% shortage of pit latrines. He added that in secondary schools, shortage of teachers houses is 84.54% and of pit latrines is 27.14%. The chairperson further reiterated that most of the teachers are stationed in urban areas.</p>	<p>The Guardian <i>Newspaper</i></p>	<p>9 Feb 2018</p>



37 Right to Health

➔ Right to health is key for realization of other rights, including fundamental right to life. Under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Government has a duty to ensure realization of this right. In this regard, the Government has taken several measures to improve availability and accessibility of health services, including construction and renovation of health facilities. Despite these measures, realization of right to health continues to be faced with several challenges, highlighted below.

➔ Insufficient budget: One of the major factors that have been affecting delivery of quality health services is insufficient budget, which usually falls short of the minimum 15% of the annual budget required under the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and other related Infectious Diseases of 2001.



38 Right to Health

- ➔ Shortage of health workforce: In February 2018, Chairperson of the Parliamentary Committee on Administration and Local Government Affairs reportedly told the National Assembly, while presenting the committee's report, that shortage of health workers in regional and referral hospitals stands at 54.4%, following the removal of 3,310 health workers during the workers' verification exercise. He added that the ministry needs to employ 57,788 health practitioners to cover the gap.
- ➔ The Chairperson also commended the Government for employing 2016 out of 500 doctors who had applied for jobs in Kenya.
- ➔ Report by the Parliamentary Committee also indicates that at least 64 municipalities lack hospitals, forcing local residents to walk long distances to access medical services.

(Source: The Guardian Newspaper, 9 February 2018)

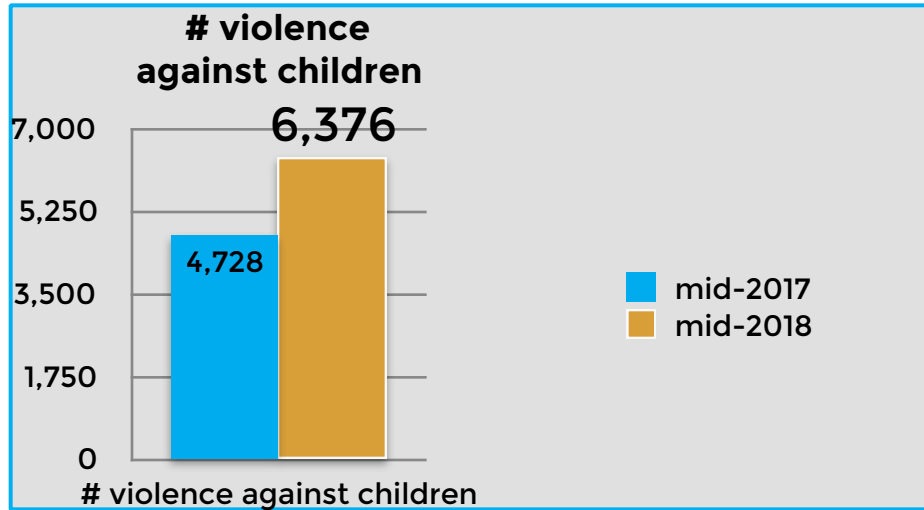


3. Rights of Vulnerable Groups

Children, Women, PWDs

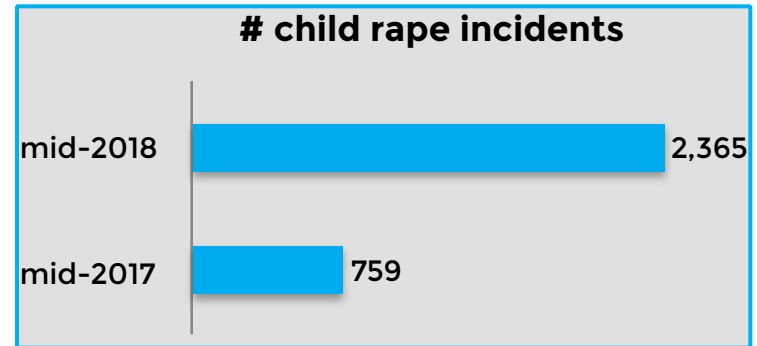


40 Children's Rights



An average of **394** children reportedly raped across the country each month from January to June 2018. Major perpetrators

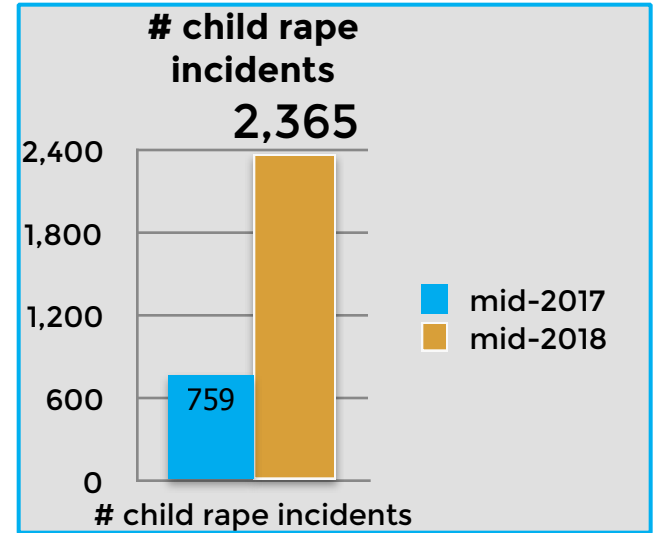
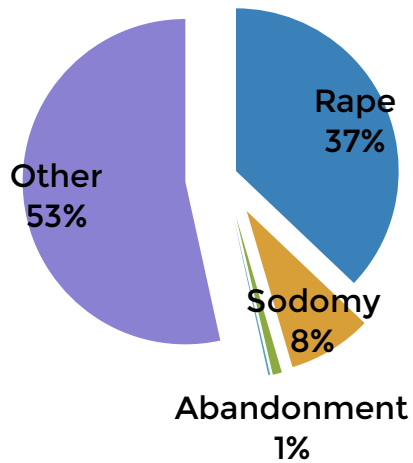
- Children's rights continue to be threatened by violence against children
- **Sexual violence against children in form of rape and sodomy on the rise**
- **Child rape incidents increased by more than 3 times compared to mid-2017.**



41 Children's Rights

→ Out of 6,376 incidents of violence against children, 2,365 were rape and 533 sodomy

Reported incidents of violence against children in Tanzania Mainland, Jan -June 2018



→ Sodomy incidents have increased from 12 in the first half of 2017 to 533 in the first half of 2018. Such incidents are also common in schools, including primary schools and boarding schools.



42 Children's Rights – Violence Against Children

Description	Source	Date
Nkasi, Rukwa: Police managed to rescue a 15-year-old girl from child marriage, after a dowry of 45 cows had been accepted by her father. The girl had passed her standard seven examinations and was due to commence her secondary education when her parents decided to marry her to a man aged around 45-50 years.	HabariLeo Newspaper	16 Feb 2018
Same, Kilimanjaro: A standard two pupil aged 12 years was reportedly forced by her foster father to marry a 48-year-old man.	Nipashe Newspaper	15 Feb 2018
Mtwara: A man reportedly attacked and killed a child after the child's mother refused his sexual advances.	Nipashe Newspaper	8 Feb 2018
Loliondo, Arusha: A secondary school teacher, Erick Kaliache, reportedly raped and impregnated his student March 2018.	HabariLeo Newspaper	12 Jul 2018
Shiyanga: A father poisoned his 2-month-old baby born outside wedlock, allegedly to prevent his wife from finding out about the child.	Nipashe Newspaper	13 Apr 2018

Some of the Incidents of Violence Against Children Reported by the Media



43 Children's Rights – Violence Against Children

Description	Source	Date
Nyegezi, Mwanza: Soli Mkanzabe (24) was reportedly apprehended by police, accused of raping a 4-year-old girl.	HabariLeo Newspaper	28 Feb 2018
Maswa, Shinyanga: Two people were taken to court in February 2018, accused of raping and impregnating students, including a Standard Three pupil.	Mtanzania Newspaper	8 Feb 2018
Arusha: A resident of Oloipili Village was accused of forcing his female children to undergo FGM, threatening to kill himself if they refused.	Mwananchi Newspaper	13 Jun 2018
Ruangwa, Lindi: A police officer (28) was reportedly arrested and suspended after being accused of raping a 14-year-old girl.	Majira Newspaper	10 Apr 2018

Child marriage and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) continue to be a challenge for girls. The anti-child marriage case instituted and won by a local girls' rights organisation called Msichana Initiative is still in Court of Appeal, the High Court having declared the provisions within the Law of Marriage Act of 1971 unconstitutional and ordering amendment of the law to outlaw child marriage.



44 Women's Rights

Increased violence against women in the first half of 2018

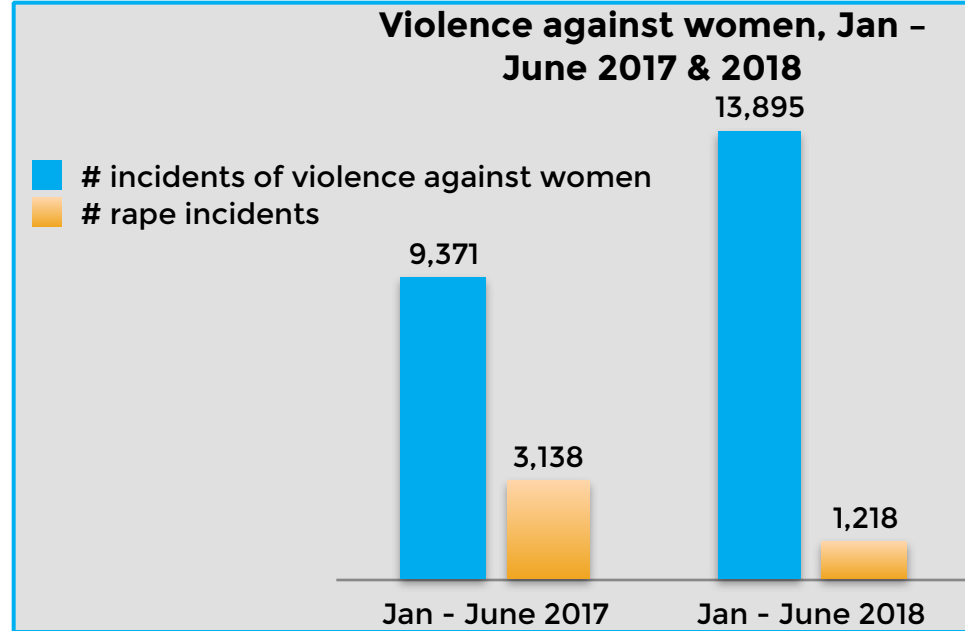
- ➔ Physical violence against women appear to be on the rise in the first half of 2018 compared to the same period in 2017.
- ➔ In May 2018, a university lecturer at the University of Dodoma in Dodoma Region was reportedly stabbed to death with a sharp object by her husband, John Mwaisango, a pastor. It was reported that the victim was stabbed multiple times.
- ➔ In the same month, a senior nurse at Mkuranga District Hospital in Pwani Region, Rosemary Magombora, was reportedly killed by her husband by hitting her with a hard object. It was reported that the husband was accusing his late wife of infecting him with HIV.
- ➔ LHRC was able to document several other incidents of physical violence against women, reported by the media, as indicated in the table below.



45 Women's Rights : Freedom from Violence

→1,218 women reportedly raped from January to June 2018.

Average of 203 women reportedly raped each month across Tanzania Mainland from January to June 2018



46 Women's Rights

Sexual Corruption (Sextortion)

➔ Sexual corruption continues to be a major challenge for young women seeking jobs. Reports of these women being asked to sleep with prospective bosses in order to secure employment continue to be widespread, with some agreeing in order to be employed or promoted and others are discouraged and give up on employment altogether.



Source: DailyNews Newspaper, January 2017



Women's Rights

Sexual violence against female journalists and university students

- ➔ A study conducted by Internews (an international nonprofit organization, works to ensure access to trusted, quality information that empowers people to have a voice in their future and to live healthy, secure, and rewarding lives) in 2018 reveals that 'women who aim for media careers face rampant discrimination, a lack of opportunities, and demands for transactional sex.'
- ➔ According to the study, female journalists are usually asked for sexual corruption when they seek employment or by their story sources. They also sexual exploitation at their workplaces, especially when they seek promotion.
- ➔ The study also reveals that male lecturers make sexual advances and sexually exploit female students, sometimes giving them failing grades when they refuse such advances.



Description	Source	Date
Meatu, Simiyu: A secondary school teacher in Meatu District, Richard Kihwili (29), was brought before a court of law, accused of raping a 19-year-old student.	Mtanzania Newspaper	6 Jun 2018
Njombe: A 32-year-old man was arrested by police for burning his wife in her private parts. It was reported that the man attacked his wife after refusing to have sexual intercourse with him.	Mtanzania Newspaper	12 Mar 2018
Kakonko, Kigoma: A woman in Itumbiko Village was reportedly killed by her husband with a bat for bearing him only female children.	Mtanzania Newspaper	23 Apr 2018

Incidents of violence against women reported by the media – Jan. to June 2017



49 Rights of Persons with Disability

- ➔The major challenges that continue to face PWDs, hindering them from fully realizing their rights continue to be violence and discrimination against them.
- ➔They continue to face difficulties in education, employment opportunities and infrastructure.
- ➔For PWAs, they also continue to live in fear, as highlighted above, due to attacks and killings for their body parts, despite no such killings being reported in 2017 and the first part of 2018.



4. Conclusion and Recommendations

Government, Law Enforcement, MPs, CSOs, Public



Conclusion

- ➔ Overall, the situation of human rights in Tanzania Mainland for the period of January to June 2018 has worsened compared to the same period in 2017. The major factors contributing to this situation are continued violations of civil and political rights, particularly right to life; further restrictions on freedom of expression, which explains Tanzania dropping in the World Press Freedom Index; and increased violence against children and women, especially sexual violence (rape).
- ➔ On the other hand, there has been slight improvement on situation some rights, such as right to education, which has been boosted by introduction of free basic education and right to life for PWAs.



Recommendations – Civil and Political Rights

- ➔ Being a de facto abolitionist state, the Government should move to declare a state of moratorium and improve death row conditions, and prepare to abolish death penalty.
- ➔ Police force should promptly respond to mob violence and witchcraft-related killings; and ensure the perpetrators are brought to justice.
- ➔ Ministry of Home Affairs to ensure law enforcement officers who conduct extra-judicial killings are held accountable in accordance with the law.
- ➔ The Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs to spearhead amendment of laws restricting freedom of expression such as the Media Services Act and Cybercrimes Act.
- ➔ Government officials to refrain from interfering with freedom of expression without reasonable ground stipulated by law; and stop threatening journalists.



53 Recommendations - Civil and Political Rights

- ➔ Police to use their powers under the Police Force and Auxiliary Services Act in relation to freedom of assembly objectively, ensuring that any denial of assembly is lawful, reasonable and necessary.
- ➔ Government authorities and police to refrain from suppressing opposition political parties through denial of political assembly.
- ➔ Government officials and members of political parties to exercise political tolerance in order to preserve peace and security.
- ➔ Community members to expose and report violations of human rights, especially right to life, and ensure the perpetrators are brought to justice.
- ➔ Community members to refrain from taking matters into their own hands, instead ensuring suspected criminals are brought to justice.



Recommendations – Social Rights

- ➔The Ministry of Education and Vocational Training to devise strategies of improving the quality of education in public schools, to compliment improved access to education through free basic education.
- ➔The Ministry of Education and Vocational Training to improve teachers' welfare, as an important step towards raising quality of education.
- ➔The Government, through Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, and in collaboration with community members and companies – through their corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities – to construct toilets at public schools to address shortage of toilet holes.
- ➔The Government to increase the budget for Ministry of Health in order to address shortages of medicines, medical supplies and beds at hospitals.



Recommendations – Social Rights

- ➔ The Government, in collaboration with the private sector, to construct more classrooms to address the problem of shortage of classrooms caused by increased enrolment due to introduction of free basic education.
- ➔ The Government and other stakeholders of right to education to ensure more desks are available to address the problem of shortage of desks. Investors in various parts of the country should help in this regard as part of their corporate social responsibility (CSR), e.g. Geita.



56 Recommendations- Rights of Vulnerable Groups

- ➔The police force to improve investigation of cases of violence against children in order to ensure the perpetrators are brought to justice and receive strict sentences.
- ➔CSOs to continue raising awareness about violence against children and women.
- ➔Religious and traditional leaders to use their positions in the society to encourage people to respect and protect human rights and speak against all acts of violence against women and children.
- ➔Members of the public to report incidents of human rights violations, including violence against children and women, as they have a legal obligation to do so.
- ➔Members of the public to obey laws and refrain from acts and practices which violate human rights. They should respect, protect and promote human rights.



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