

**Universal Periodic Review
(12th session, 3-14 October 2011)**

Contribution of UNESCO

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

I. Human rights treaties which fall within the competence of UNESCO and international instruments adopted by UNESCO

1. Table:

<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of ratification, accession or succession</i>	<i>Declarations /reservations</i>	<i>Recognition of specific competences of treaty bodies</i>	<i>Reference to the rights within UNESCO's fields of competence</i>
Convention against Discrimination in Education 1960	03/01/1979	<i>Reservations to this Convention shall not be permitted</i>		Right to education
Convention on Technical and Vocational Education. 1989	-			Right to education
Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972	02/08/1977			Right to take part in cultural life
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage 2003	-			Right to take part in cultural life
Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions 2005	-			Right to take part in cultural life

2. The United Republic of Tanzania submitted a report in 2006 to UNESCO for the Seventh Consultation on the measures taken for the implementation of the Convention against Discrimination in Education (covering the period 2000-2005).

II. Promotion and protection of human rights on the ground

1. Right to education¹

A. Normative framework

a) Constitutional framework

3. The Constitution of Tanzania, as amended in 1998, recognizes the right to education in the Article 11 (2), which states that “every person has the right to self education”. This article adds that “every citizen shall be free to pursue education in a field of his choice up to the highest level according to his merits and ability.”

4. Besides, Article 11 (3) reads as follow “the Government shall endeavor to ensure that there are equal and adequate opportunities to all persons to enable them to acquire education and vocational training at all levels of schools and other institutions of learning.”

b) Legislative framework

5. The Education (Amendment) Act, 1995:

i) According to Section 35 “It shall be compulsory for every child who has reached the age of seven years to be enrolled for primary education” and “every child of not less than five years of age shall be eligible for enrollment for pre-primary education for a period of two years.”

ii) Section 56 states that: “(2) No person may, within the United Republic, be denied opportunity to obtain any category, nature or level of national education for the reason only of his race, religion or political or ideological beliefs.”

iii) Section 57 sets that “No fees, subscriptions or contributions shall be charged, levied or collected as a condition of admission into or attendance at any private school except with the approval of the Commissioner.”

¹ Sources :

i) Tanzania National Website, <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/education.html> (accessed 21/02/2011).

ii) International Conference on Education; 48th; Geneva; 2008, the Development of education: national report of the United Republic of Tanzania, http://www.ibe.unesco.org/National_Reports/ICE_2008/tanzania_NR08.pdf (accessed 21/02/2011).

6. The Vocational Education and training Act, as amended in 2006 repeals and replaces the Apprenticeships Ordinance and makes further and better provision for the regulation of the training of apprentices and other persons in industry.

B. Policy measures

7. The following governmental plans were adopted :

- i) Primary Education Development Plan II (PEDP II) 2007 – 2011: it ensures full identification and admission of all eligible children and their regular attendance;
- ii) Secondary Education Development Programme (SEDP) 2002 – 2010: it aims at enrolling more children in secondary schools, retaining and ensuring that they learn properly;
- iii) Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MOEVT) Gender Strategic Plan 2009 – 2013.

8. “Tanzania Beyond Tomorrow” project brings the best technologies and partners together to make learning more effective and accessible to all environments across Tanzania.

2. Right to take part in cultural life

9. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is a United Republic consisting of the Union Government (Tanzania Mainland) and the Zanzibar revolutionary Government. Culture activities in Tanzania Mainland are handled out by two Ministries (Ministry of Information, Youth Development, Culture and Sports and Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism) and the President’s Office (Public Services Management, Records and Archives Management). In Zanzibar, culture activities are dealt with the Ministry of Information, Culture, Tourism and Sports and with the Ministry of Lands, Housing, Water and Energy. UNESCO Culture programme was developed and is being implemented in close collaboration with the Government and with relevant stakeholders involved in the implementation of Culture Conventions.

10. UNESCO Dar es Salaam is chairing the Culture Sector Working Group (CSWG) whose members are representatives from the Government, bilateral donors and some cultural institutions. Through the CSWG, UNESCO successfully advocated for the integration of culture in the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction.

11. Legislative framework: National Museums Act; National Archives Act; Tanzania National Parks Act; Tanzania National Arts Council Act; Copyright Society of Tanzania Act; Antiquities Act and its Amendment; Land Act; National Environmental Management Act; National Tourism Act.

12. Institutional framework: National Museums and House of Culture; National Archives; Tanzania National Parks; Tanzania National Arts Council; Tourism Policy; Culture Policy; Copyright Society of Tanzania; Culture Trust Fund; Bagamoyo School of Arts; College of African Wildlife Management; University of Dar es Salaam.

13. Policy measures: Among the most significant policies and established institutions in the field of promotion of cultural rights are: Culture Policy; Tourism Policy; Culture Trust Fund.

14. Cooperation: The United Republic of Tanzania is involved in regional and international activities of the African Union (AU), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the United Nations system organizations and cooperates with the Advisory Bodies of such organizations as: the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

15. Work with civil society: Tanzanian Government works very well with civil society organizations that undertake various activities in all facets of culture for the promotion of the 1972, 2003 and 2005 Conventions.

16. Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints: Tanzania has ratified the 1972 Convention and has already 7 world heritage sites inscribed on the World Heritage List of which one is on the List of the World Heritage in Danger. The country has submitted to the World Heritage Committee (WHC) two files for nominations.

17. Capacity-building and technical assistance provided and/or recommended by UNESCO:
- Awareness raising activities;
 - Capacity building workshops for safeguarding of cultural heritage (2003 and 1972 conventions);
 - International assistance for the rehabilitation of Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara world heritage in danger;
 - Preparatory assistance for nomination processes under the 1972 Convention;
 - Improvement of communication facilities at world heritage sites.

3. Freedom of opinion and expression

Achievements, best practices, challenges and constraints:

18. The situation of freedom of expression is favorable in the United Republic of Tanzania and has improved significantly in recent years. Freedom of expression is protected by the 1977 Constitution and law. Article 18 (1) of the constitution states: “every person has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and to seek, receive and impart or disseminate information and ideas through any media regardless of national frontiers, and also has the right of freedom from interference with his communications.”

Capacity-building and technical assistance provided by UNESCO

19. In Zanzibar, which enjoys a semi-autonomous status, the media law remains under the sphere of competence of its government. Zanzibar is currently reviewing its broadcasting laws to cope with the changing media environment. In collaboration with the Zanzibar Broadcasting Commission, which operates under the Ministry of Information in Zanzibar, UNESCO supported stakeholder consultations in order to lead to the review of the Broadcasting laws in Zanzibar.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

Right to education

20. The United Republic of Tanzania should be encouraged to ratify the 1989 UNESCO's Convention on Technical and Vocational Education.

Right to take part in cultural life

21. The United Republic of Tanzania should be encouraged to continue the work under way to reinforce its political and institutional frameworks in the field of culture and to firmly integrate cultural dimension in the development activities.