

**CEDAW FOCUSED SHADOW REPORT KEY QUESTIONS,**

**NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION: UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF TANZANIA**

**STATE PARTY: TANZANIA**

| PRINCIPAL AREA                             | GAPS /CONCERNS   | KEY QUESTIONS  |
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| Definition of discrimination against women | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Despite the attempts the legal regime of Tanzania does not define discrimination against women as per the requirements of the CEDAW. Even with articles 32(2) and 54(b) of the new constitution draft do not attempt to define discrimination against women exclusively.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why is the government of Tanzania reluctant in incorporating the CEDAW definition of discrimination against women in its legal framework?</li> </ul>  |
| Discriminatory Laws                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inheritance laws still recognize discriminatory traditional practices which undermine women rights</li> <li>There is no uniform inheritance regime in Tanzania the Customary Declaration Order</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apart from the new constitution what efforts are being made to eliminate the discriminatory inheritance regime that allows customary practices which are both discriminatory and undermining to women in Tanzania?</li> <li>The Law of Marriage Act s.13 (1) still allows a 15 year old girl to be married, in case the new constitution which the government relies heavily on repealing this provision, does not pass, what other measures are in place to ensure that this provision is repealed?</li> </ul> |
| Violence Against Women                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marital rape is not recognized by the laws</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With the increasing instances of sexual violence, what efforts is the government making to recognize and criminalize marital rape?</li> </ul>   |

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| <p>Female Genital Mutilation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The laws do not protect women above the age of 18 years from forced genital mutilation</li> <li>• The “ngaribas” practice FGM as a means of getting income.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why is female genital mutilation to women above the age of 18 years of age not criminalized under the Tanzania penal laws?</li> <li>• How is the government of Tanzania prepared to provide alternative means of earning income to the “ngaribas” (traditional women who practice circumcision)? Are there any designed schemes to provide other life skills to the ngaribas?</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Equality in Education</p>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is great increase in the number of student enrollment in schools, but the education system is plagued by lack of infrastructure, inadequate number of teachers and an outdated curriculum</li> <li>• The number of female students enrolling in Higher learning institutions is lower than the 50/50 goal.</li> <li>• Access to sexual reproductive health education is still very limited to students</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What strategies does the government of Tanzania have to improve on the quality of education?</li> <li>• What extra efforts/strategies is the government of Tanzania considering increasing on the number of female students enrolling in Higher learning institutions?</li> <li>• Why is there no consideration of the girl student sanitary needs in the school infrastructures?</li> <li>• What measures are there to ensure that there is an increase in the number of female lecturers in higher learning institutions?</li> <li>• When is sexual reproductive health going to be incorporated in the school curriculums?</li> <li>• How effective are the measures put in place to reduce the number of female students dropouts?</li> </ul> |

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| <p>Health</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maternal Mortality rate stands at 454 per 100,000 live births and studies shows that MDG 5 target of 133 deaths per 100,000 live births will not be achieved.</li> <li>• School toilets infrastructures are not suitable for female students sanitary needs; this prompts some female students to stay home during menstruation.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What elaborate measures are there to improve on the conditions that contribute to the high rate of maternal deaths prevalence especially for rural women?</li> <li>• What are the government plans in increasing access to quality healthcare to women in rural areas?</li> <li>• What are initiatives taken by the government to ensure that school toilet infrastructures cater for female students' sanitary needs?</li> <li>• What has the government learned from the failure to meet the targets on MDG 5, what will it do differently in the Post 2015 development agenda?</li> </ul> |
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