

# TANZANIA

Tanzania is a republic located in Africa. Its capital is Dodoma and the total population is approximately 63 million. According to UNHCR, approximately 248,000 refugees are currently in Tanzania, which constitutes about 0.4% of the total population.

## **Negotiation guidelines**

As one of the poorest countries in the MUN simulation, Tanzania's lack of resources can be emphasized during negotiations. It would be impossible for Tanzania to implement the same measures as wealthier countries due to the lack of resources. A suggestion is to demand that richer countries provide economic aid to poorer countries to facilitate the arrival of refugees. It is advisable to collaborate with Ethiopia to urge richer countries to provide economic aid to help manage the arrival of refugees. Additionally, Tanzania shares similar positions with other countries on several issues. For example, on the topic of SRHR for youth, Tanzania can cooperate with Colombia, Lebanon, and Ethiopia. Regarding family reunification, Tanzania can suggest creative solutions that reference the country's own methods and guidelines for family tracking. Thanks to aid and support from international organizations, Tanzania's ability to receive refugees has strengthened, which can be used as an argument for more aid.

## **Family Reunification**

Tanzania believes that children on the move should have the right to be reunited with their families. The country has national guidelines for how to work with children who have been separated from their families, providing support to help them find their family or a new family, ensuring long-term safety and care for the child. These guidelines also cover children on the move. Poverty is a common reason for family separation, and Tanzania has tried innovative methods to help adults and children on the move reunite with their families. For example, an app developed by Unicef is used to reunite children and their families and to register other children at risk, using a mobile phone or tablet.

## **Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights**

There is legislation in place to ensure that children and youth receive sex education, but it is not fully followed by all schools in the country. Far from all of the country's girls and women (15-49 years) use contraceptives, and the country's abortion legislation is restrictive. Abortions can only be performed if necessary to save the woman's life or physical and



mental health. Tanzania believes that the same laws should apply to children on the move. Many girls marry before the age of 18, when they are still children, despite the official age of marriage being 18. They are, however, allowed to obtain parental consent to marry. Teenage pregnancies are common in Tanzania. It is not illegal to commit sexual violence against a woman if she is married to the man, or to commit domestic violence. Homosexual relationships are illegal in Tanzania.

#### **The Right to Complain to the UN**

Tanzania has not ratified the Third Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which allows children to complain if their rights are violated. Tanzania does not have a standing invitation to UN special rapporteurs and sometimes fails to report to UN convention committees. The country is not entirely convinced that establishing a special rapporteur for children on the move is a good idea, but it has no strong opinion on the matter.

