



International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

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Summary record of the 1713th meeting

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on Tuesday, 9 August 2005, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Yutzis

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The meeting was called to order at 3.05 p.m.

Consideration of reports, comments and information submitted by States parties under article 9 of the Convention (agenda item 4) (*continued*)

Eighth to sixteenth periodic reports of the United Republic of Tanzania
(CERD/C/452/Add.7)

1. *At the invitation of the Chairman, the members of the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania took places at the Committee table.*

2. **Mr. Masilingi** (United Republic of Tanzania) said that the Tanzanian Government was committed to strict implementation of all international human rights conventions, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. His country's delay in submitting its periodic reports was due to financial, technical and other problems and not ill-will on the part of the State authorities. To a large extent, the United Republic of Tanzania had addressed those shortcomings. To give prominence to its reporting obligations under national, regional and international human rights instruments, in 2003 the Government had established the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance and a department of constitutional affairs and human rights. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights had given the country technical assistance to improve training for public servants. Training in human rights reporting had been undertaken, funded by UNDP and OHCHR.

3. In general, tremendous social, economic and political changes had occurred in Tanzania over the previous decade. The multiparty political framework had been cemented and entrenched and the number of parties had increased from 15 in 1995 to 18. A framework for dialogue between political parties had been created, enabling them to consult each other in order to evolve and agree on ways of achieving a national political consensus.

4. Tanzania was a least developed country but it was engaged in the fight against poverty. Abject poverty had an adverse impact on human rights, in particular in areas where human and financial resources were needed. Intended to preserve the continuity of the economic way of life of hunter-gatherers and pastoralists, a comprehensive environmental protection law had entered into force in July 2005, but its implementation had been adversely affected by limited financial and technical capacity. There were no "quick fixes" to eradicate poverty but the "Vision 2025" programme and the Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy were evidence of the Government's political will to alleviate poverty if not eradicate it completely.

5. The Government had created an environment that encouraged economic growth and regional and global competitiveness. Inflation had been brought down from 27.1 per cent in 1995 to 4.3 per cent in 2004 and real GDP growth had increased from 3.6 per cent in 1995 to 6.7 per cent in 2004. The resulting rise in revenue collection had helped to increase investment in priority sectors, such as poverty reduction, health, water, rural roads, the remuneration of public servants and HIV/AIDS.

6. Tanzania was encouraged by independent evaluations by the World Bank Institute for the period 1996-2004 on governance in sub-Saharan Africa, which had found it to be one of five countries that had significantly improved in "voice and accountability", one of four that had significantly improved in "government effectiveness" and one of three that had significantly improved in "control of corruption".

7. The infant mortality rate had been brought down, without discrimination, from 99.1 ‰ in 1999 to 68 ‰ in 2004 and the mortality rate for children aged under 5 had decreased from 146 ‰ in 1999 to 112 ‰ in 2004. The number of children receiving vitamin A had

gone up from 1.5 million in 1995 to 5.7 million in 2004. Primary school fees had been abolished and secondary school fees had been halved. The number of primary schools had risen by 26 per cent and secondary school by 117 per cent. The number of female students in higher institutes of learning had risen from 1,135 in 1995 to 10,039 in 2004, an increase of 784.5 per cent. Freedom of speech and the press had been guaranteed — the number of daily newspapers had gone up from 22 to 42 in a decade and the number of weeklies from 67 to 171.

8. Concerning the composition and distribution of the population, he reaffirmed his country's statement that racial discrimination was not a national problem. Tanzania had made a deliberate and conscious decision not to give priority to demographic data disaggregated by ethnic or tribal affiliation as it would not serve a useful purpose. People in his country thought of themselves above all as Tanzanians and the collection of demographic data on the basis of tribe, race or religion not only would not be helpful but it could fuel tribalism.

9. Article 13 of the Tanzanian Constitution prohibited discrimination of any kind; bodies or authorities exercising the functions of any State office must not discriminate in any way on the basis of colour, origin or social situation. In Tanzania there was no specific legislation in place to combat racial discrimination but several laws prohibited it in various domains of public life. Section 14 of the 2004 Non-Governmental Organizations Act (para. 28) empowered the NGO Coordination Board to refuse to approve applications by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) whose activities were not in the public interest or were contrary to the law. Section 9 of the 1992 Political Parties Act (para. 28) stipulated that parties which advocated racial discrimination could not be registered, while the 2004 Employment and Labour Relations Act criminalized incitement to ill-will based on race, origin and station in life. According to section 63 of the Criminal Code any person who, in an assembly, made a statement likely to raise discontent among any of the inhabitants of the United Republic or to promote feelings of ill-will between different classes or communities of persons was guilty of an offence (para. 7).

10. In Tanzania's view penal sanctions supplemented the provisions of article 2 of the Convention. Measures taken to give effect to those provisions included the incorporation of a bill of rights in the country's Constitution. The Basic Rights and Duties Enforcement Act No. 33 of 1994 made it possible to invoke the rights included in the bill before the courts (para. 8). The High Court, the court of first instance, had powers to redress any violations of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

11. The Government was undertaking legal reform with the aim, *inter alia*, of offering legal aid and para-legal services to the poor and disadvantaged. Accessibility to justice was hindered in rural areas, owing to the distances between courts and communities but also cultural prejudices, which discouraged women, in particular, from taking matters to court.

12. Tanzania was aware that the enactment of laws alone was not a panacea for eliminating racial discrimination. In order for the laws to be effective, they must first be disseminated through a continuous process of awareness-raising and implementation. The State met that requirement by including human rights education in school curricula and running legal literacy programmes, complemented by action by NGOs.

13. In order to increase the participation by women in public affairs and comply with regional instruments, in 2005 the Government had introduced an amendment to the Constitution to increase the number of parliamentary seats reserved for women, as the Constitution provided that the number of women in Parliament must be at least 30 per cent of the total.

14. Turning to the contentious issue of defining the term "indigenous peoples", he said that Tanzania was of the opinion that it was neither necessary nor desirable and that it was

more relevant and constructive to outline their major characteristics. Four criteria had been pinpointed for identifying indigenous peoples, in accordance with, *inter alia*, International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of 1989: the occupation and use of a specific territory; the voluntary perpetuation of cultural distinctiveness; self-identification and recognition by other groups as a distinct collectivity; and experience of subjugation, marginalization, dispossession, exclusion or discrimination.

15. Addressing the issue of violence against refugees, in particular women, he said that Tanzania had acted to prohibit discrimination between citizens and non-citizens in terms of equality before the law. There had been isolated acts of violence against women refugees committed by members of the local communities and even by law-enforcing officers, but the problem was not widespread. The Government had increased policing in the refugee camps and women police officers had been deployed in all camps under a memorandum of understanding signed between the Tanzanian Government and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to deal with women's issues. A programme funded by UNHCR, addressing sexual and gender-based violence, was designed to prevent and respond to that kind of violence against women. The focus was on creating awareness through activities such as training, workshops, meetings, theatre performances and income-generating activities aimed at empowering men and women economically and offering victims medical attention and psycho-social counselling. As for the issue of screening and *refoulement* of asylum seekers, Tanzania strictly respected its international obligations and cooperated with UNHCR. It currently hosted refugees from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo owing to the insecurity in their countries of origin. Other applications were processed humanely on a case-by-case basis.

16. Tanzania had always favoured the voluntary repatriation of refugees through a transparent process under tripartite commissions comprising Government officials, representatives of the Government of the country of origin and UNHCR officials based in Tanzania and the country of origin. Tripartite agreements were signed, including awareness-raising programmes and "go and see" visits, so that refugees could make informed decisions about returning to their country of origin.

17. His country was determined to do all it could to respect its obligations arising from the Convention. His delegation was ready to engage in constructive dialogue with the Committee.

18. **Mr. Lindgren Alves** (Country Rapporteur), recalling that the Committee had considered the previous report of Tanzania, in 1988, in the absence of representatives of the State party, noted with satisfaction that a large, high-ranking delegation had come to renew the dialogue with the Committee after an 18-year gap. In 1995, although Tanzania had not yet submitted a periodic report, the Committee had received the visit of a representative of the Tanzanian Government, with whom it had held a fruitful exchange of views, on the basis of which it had adopted conclusions (A/50/18, paras. 579 to 586).

19. He took note of the difficulties facing the State party, which resulted from the application in the 1990s of often unsuitable structural adjustment policies prescribed by the International Monetary Fund and other international financial institutions. In that respect, he said that when the Committee found that economic models imposed from the outside did nothing but aggravate the marginalization of certain population groups, it had the duty to draw the attention of the financial institutions to the adverse effects of their prescriptions on the fight against racial discrimination worldwide.

20. It was regrettable that the report was so succinct but the delegation's oral presentation had provided useful additional information. Having noted the general information given in paragraphs 2 to 5 of the report and the delegation's explanations for

the fact that religion, spiritual beliefs and race were not included among the questions asked during the national census on population (para. 3), he recalled that in general the Committee wanted a rough estimate, at least, of the number of ethnic or religious groups that made up the population along with the number of non-nationals, immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees living in States parties. Noting that the report mentioned the existence of minorities (para. 15), indigenous people (para. 10) and 126 ethnic groups (para. 2), he said that the State party should provide a practical definition of the term “minority”, as requested in the list of issues (questions 1 and 2). He wondered whether the promotion of “State socialism” (para. 3 of the report) did not contradict the market-oriented economic reforms undertaken by the State party. He requested more information on the consideration given by Tanzanian courts to customary law, compared with written law and case law (para. 4).

21. Turning to the information provided in the report on the legal framework of implementation of the Convention, he noted that article 13 of the Constitution of the State party prohibited discrimination on any grounds (para. 10). Overall the article met the aim of article 1 of the Convention but it did not expressly prohibit discrimination on the basis of race or descent. He wished to know whether any vestiges of caste existed in Tanzanian society, either in the Asian minority, or in African communities, some of which in other countries still practised a caste system based on profession.

22. He wished to know why a country like Tanzania, which had led the fight against apartheid in South Africa and attached great importance to the United Nations and international law had not yet completely brought its domestic legislation in line with the Convention. The provisions mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 were not sufficient, as article 2 of the Convention imposed on States parties the obligation to take measures to prohibit racial discrimination not only as practised by State officials, but also as committed by individuals, groups or organizations. That was why he had requested, in the list of issues, information of which specific provisions of the Convention were covered by section 63 (b) (1) of the Criminal Code and had asked for information on the incorporation into criminal law of the obligations under article 4 of the Convention (question 4). The State party had been asked to explain why it had not yet passed legislation prohibiting racial discrimination, in accordance with article 2 (c) of the Convention (question 5). He had asked, with regard to paragraph 11 of the report, how the authors of acts of racism could be prosecuted if there were no legislative provisions penalizing racial discrimination, and whether the Tanzanian Government believed that customary law was sufficient for combating racial discrimination (question 6).

23. With regard to implementation of article 5 of the Convention, in particular the case mentioned in paragraph 13 of the report, he did not fully understand why the rules of natural justice alone had been considered and asked if the dismissal that had led to the case was based on racial considerations. If so, why had the Convention not been invoked?

24. Contrary to what was stated in paragraph 14 of the report, Tanzania had invaded a neighbouring country, Uganda, when it was under the dictatorship of Idi Amin Dada. However, he was mentioning that event only to welcome it, as the circumstances had justified military action of that kind. The gesture seemed all the more praiseworthy at present, when military interventions supposedly motivated by humanitarian considerations as a matter of fact served the authority selfishly imposed by powerful military alliances. He also welcomed the frank way in which the problems currently facing the State party were described in the report, in particular corruption (para. 17), which limited access by the poor, women and members of minorities to justice.

25. The Committee had received information of cases of discrimination in various domains and he had requested information, in the list of issues (questions 7 to 12), about allegations of discrimination against Tanzanians of Asian origin, tensions between

Christians and Muslims, in particular in Zanzibar, the practice of female genital mutilation, alleged violence against refugees, the *refoulement* of Rwandan refugees towards their country of origin and the expropriation of indigenous groups. He asked the delegation to state what measures had been taken by the Government to remedy those problems. While highlighting the plethora of information about violence against refugees, coming from not only NGOs but also United Nations monitoring mechanisms, he paid tribute to Tanzania for hosting 1.5 million refugees, the largest number in Africa.

26. With regard to the tension between Christians and Muslims in Zanzibar, he asked the delegation to explain its causes, whether there were any radical groups in Zanzibar and on the mainland and what measures the Government had taken to restore calm. He wished to know whether the civil and criminal law of Zanzibar different from that of the rest of the country.

27. As far as the freedom of expression in the State party was concerned, he asked whether domestic law prohibited political parties and organizations that advocated racial or religious hatred or racist propaganda. If not, he wished to know whether Tanzania might consider passing specific legislation to that end, in order to comply with its obligations under article 4 of the Convention, especially since it had not entered a reservation on article 4 upon accession to the Convention. He also wished to know the degree of autonomy enjoyed by Zanzibar within Tanzania. Was it a secular country? Was the separation of State and religion stipulated in the Constitution respected there?

28. According to the report the traditional welfare structures like the extended family and *ujamaa* were dying out (para. 41); he wished to know the reasons, such as any external influences. He also wished to know the views of the Tanzanian Government about *ujamaa* and whether it believed that it was wise to modernize society using the capitalist model whereas the age-old collective means of production and ownership seemed to work better. In the list of issues he had requested information on the situation of nomadic tribes (question 12).

29. Concerning application of article 6 of the Convention, he wished to know whether the ward tribunals (para. 47 of the report) had powers to hear cases of racial discrimination and settle disputes between ethnic groups. In the list of issues, he had requested information on the composition, statute, resources and activities of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (para. 51), the number of complaints that it had received and the outcome of any inquiries to which it had given rise (question 13). He had asked a question about the possibilities access to justice of persons belonging to vulnerable groups, including minorities and indigenous peoples, and on any measures taken to facilitate their access to legal aid (question 14). He had asked for details of the remedies available in the ordinary and civil courts to victims of acts of racial discrimination and the number and outcome of such cases, including reparations awarded to victims (question 15). He had also requested information on the status of the Convention in domestic law, the measures taken by the Tanzanian Government to disseminate the Convention, the training of State officials in the fight against discrimination and the State party's intentions concerning the declaration under article 14 of the Convention.

30. He concluded by welcoming above all the fact that the State party had submitted its periodic report and sent a delegation to Geneva to present it, which demonstrated its desire to renew dialogue with the Committee.

31. **Mr. Valencia Rodríguez** noted that, according to the report (para. 3), the exact composition of the population of Tanzania was not known because no questions had been asked about race in the census, as many countries did, in order to discourage intolerance; however, as the Committee had already observed, there were other approaches to sociological surveys that made it possible to collect demographic data.

32. He wished to know whether the Convention had been incorporated in the domestic legal order or, if not, whether it could be invoked before the courts as customary international law. He also wished to know whether the rights listed in the bill of rights incorporated in the Constitution in 1984 could be directly invoked before the courts.

33. Concerning article 2 of the Convention, he wished to know what specific measures the Government had taken to help certain tribal groups whose situation was precarious to ensure that the principle of equality had a real meaning for them. He observed that certain administrative measures did not call for sizeable resources and could be taken pending an improvement in the economic situation.

34. Turning to application of article 4 (b) of the Convention prohibiting racist organizations, he noted that the report of the State party did not state which legislative provisions gave effect to that requirement. With regard to article 5, he noted that poverty, the lack of means for executing the Government's development plans and ignorance limited Tanzanians' access to justice (para. 15 of the report) and that laudable efforts were being made to help the poor, in particular by encouraging the creation of small businesses (para. 20). Those efforts should also be able to count on the aid and understanding of the international community and international financial institutions. International cooperation and the mechanisms established for it could also be of precious assistance in the fight against corruption, which could not be combated by domestic measures alone.

35. He requested information on the outcome of the major effort to reform the legal system aimed at improving the functioning of justice and eliminating contradictions between domestic law and international instruments.

36. He noted with satisfaction that the Constitution guaranteed women 20 per cent of seats in Parliament. However, their representation currently stood at only 15 per cent and he hoped that the constitutional objective would soon be met.

37. With regard to the freedom of expression, he highlighted the importance of the Media Council, the independent self-regulatory body of media professionals, and wished to know whether it could take measures to prevent the dissemination of propaganda for racial hatred. Concerning the right of association and assembly, he asked whether workers from all ethnic groups could joint trade unions in their branch of activity in conditions of equality.

38. He asked which ethnic groups were most affected by HIV/AIDS and malaria. The national effort seemed insufficient and Tanzania should look to greater international cooperation, bilaterally and with specialized bodies.

39. With regard to social security, he asked whether all members of the different ethnic groups had access under the same conditions and benefited from the same rights and services.

40. He wished to know how the policy to ensure the promotion and protection of culture described in paragraph 44 of the report had been applied and how many tribes had responded to the invitation to display their culture in accordance with the policy.

41. On the subject of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance, whose function was to conduct inquiries into complaints of human rights violations, he asked if the new body had received complaints concerning racial discrimination and whether the cases mentioned in paragraph 51 of the report including complaints of that nature.

42. Concerning article 7 of the Convention, he noted that programmes for the promotion of education should be continued and strengthened, as they formed the basis for understanding and entente between ethnic groups; efforts should be stepped up to combat illiteracy. Tanzania should define a policy to eliminate racial discrimination, as it did not

yet have one. He welcomed the culture policy described in paragraph 61 of the report and invited the State party to inform the Committee in a future report of its results.

43. **Mr. Boyd** noted that under article 13 of the Constitution organs of State or authorities discharging public duties or rendering services were prohibited from discriminating against any person on the basis of colour, origin, status in life, etc, and that any person who felt that he or she had been or was being discriminated against might seek redress in a court of law. He wished to know more about the redress that the courts might grant in application of article 13, such as court orders to end the alleged action or practices or reparations in the form of financial compensation; examples of specific cases would be welcome. He also wished to know whether the only discrimination against which redress could be sought was State discrimination, or whether redress could also be sought against discrimination by individuals, and if so, what reparations could be awarded, if any.

44. With regard to section 63 of the Criminal Code under which, in the absence of specific legislation on racial discrimination, any person who, before any assembly, made any statement likely to raise discontent among any of the inhabitants of the United Republic or to promote feelings of ill-will between persons, was guilty of a misdemeanour, he asked whether there was an equivalent provision in civil law. If that was the case, he would like to know whether redress was available and of what kind. He asked if there was a similar criminal provision for acts, as opposed to the statements covered by section 63, and if there was an equivalent in civil law.

45. With regard to the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance, which seemed to be a primarily administrative body, he asked for more details of the scope of its powers, such as whether it had powers to issue decisions and whether they could be executed by a court, whether it could impose sanctions and whether its decisions could give rise to reparations. He wished to know more about the publicity given to the decisions of the Commission, in official publications or through dissemination in the media, both for educational purposes and to discourage discrimination. He asked for information on the number and kind of complaints that the Commission had received.

46. **Mr. Amir** said that Tanzania had played a leading role, within the Organization of African Unity, in all the liberation movements of East Africa. In that respect President Julius Nyerere had done for Africa what few other African heads of State had done.

47. He noted that although Tanzania was one of the poorest countries it hosted the largest number of refugees. He also noted that Tanzania was resolutely committed to moving towards multiparty democracy and making liberal reforms. In addition to nation-building, the country was making efforts to bring its constitutional law and customary law closer, a process in which the administration of justice might be organized as a local customary authority. The Committee could consider that Tanzania was completing its transition and nation-building project in such conditions that it should not be too harsh with the deficiencies in the process or find fault with the situation of the State party in terms of different articles of the Convention; the Committee could by no means accuse the Government of not trying to apply the Convention.

48. **Mr. Avtonomov** noted that according to the report (para. 11) no cases of racial discrimination had been reported. In view of the existence of 126 ethnic groups and a large refugee population, he asked if that meant that racial discrimination did not exist at all in Tanzania and whether there had really been no cases of racial discrimination.

49. Referring to the independent regulatory body of the Tanzanian media (para. 32), he requested details of the way in which the media regulated their activities, in particular to ensure that the media were free of racial discrimination and racism.

50. As far as the Tanzanian legal system was concerned (paras. 45 to 51), he wished to know if Muslim law and tribal law were applied by the courts.

51. He requested more information on the country's education system, in particular whether teaching was only in Kiswahili or whether there was a choice of teaching language.

52. **Ms. Dah** had been surprised by the brevity of the report submitted by such an important African country as Tanzania; fortunately it had been complemented by the oral exposé. However, she regretted that the report did not contain enough figures to enable the members of the Committee to sharpen their analysis, and that the State party had not yet produced a core document.

3. She requested details of the composition of the population, in particular the percentage of nomadic populations. She asked if their problems could be addressed by customary justice or whether they were addressed in the law courts, in view of the conflicts between nomadic populations, who were herders, and sedentary populations, who were mostly farmers. She also wished to know if there were areas mostly peopled by nomadic populations, how land was given over to herding and how the Government took all of those issues into account in its Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy.

54. She wished to know whether the United Republic of Tanzania, which defined itself as a secular country, faced difficulties in exercising its authority over the island of Zanzibar, whose population was 99 per cent Muslim, and whether the history of the island, which was profoundly marked by the practice of slavery, still influenced mentalities. She congratulated the State party on the positive discrimination measures taken in favour of women in education and politics; they were all the more impressive for their contrast with the persistence of discriminatory customary practices such as genital mutilation. She asked whether the victims of mutilation had lodged complaints and whether those responsible had been punished. Mindful of the problems facing Tanzania as the leading country of asylum in Africa, she referred to reports that the principle of *non-refoulement* had not been respected in the case of Rwandan and Burundian refugees. She asked what measures had been taken by the State party to foster the integration of long-term refugees in society, in particular those who did not wish to return to their country.

55. **Mr. de Gouttes**, noting that the State party had provided no statistics on the ethnic composition of its population, drew the delegation's attention to general recommendation XXIV concerning information on the demographic composition of their population, in which *inter alia* the Committee recommended States parties to include in their periodic reports relevant information on the demographic composition of their population, including information on race, colour and descent.

56. He asked about the status of the Convention in domestic law, bearing in mind that paragraph 52 of the report stated that as conventions were effectively customs derived from the general principles of common law even if they were not incorporated into domestic law they could be invoked as part of customary international law. He asked whether the fact that the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance had never received complaints of racial discrimination was due to difficulties in the functioning of the Commission or, more generally, to problems of access to justice. In that regard, he would like to know the outcome of the justice reforms that had been undertaken.

57. The Committee had heard reports that refugees had had difficulties in having their due rights recognized and been threatened with expulsion; he asked the delegation for information on the subject. According to paragraph 57 of the report adult illiteracy was growing at an alarming rate and asked if the State party was taking measures to remedy that worrying situation. He asked if female genital mutilation was practised nationwide or concerned only certain ethnic groups. According to paragraph 33 of the report the media had helped considerably to raise public awareness of a range of issues including sexual

abuse, excision and HIV/AIDS. He asked if the Tanzanian Government also intended to use the media to improve its dissemination of the provisions of the Convention and international human rights principles.

58. **Mr. Kjaerum** asked the delegation for more detailed information on the attributions of the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance. There were reports that new legislative texts, governing hunting, the environment and other areas, had had adverse effects on certain tribes and indigenous populations. For example, Maasai had been expelled from their lands and prevented from practising their pastoral activities; he requested information on the programme for the resettlement and compensation of Maasai tribes. He asked the delegation to confirm reports that refugees had been arrested outside their camps and deported to their country of origin and to explain why refugees must obtain an authorization to leave their camps even temporarily.

59. It was obvious that the population was not sufficiently informed of the awful physiological and psychological repercussions of female genital mutilation on women's health. He asked what measures had been taken by the Government to combat the practice and inform, in particular, teachers and those responsible for enforcing the laws of the dangers entailed. He told the delegation that the Committee was at the disposal of States parties to help them implement its recommendations and observations.

60. **Mr. Tang Chengyuan** requested information on the reported conflicts between Christian and Muslim communities. He welcomed the improvement in the economic situation in Tanzania, but noted with alarm that indigenous populations were still overlooked and lived in great poverty. Noting that some projects implemented by the State party, in particular in the military domain, had had repercussions on the means of subsistence of indigenous populations, he wished to know whether the State party had taken any measures to compensate the indigenous populations who had been affected.

61. **Mr. Masilingi** (United Republic of Tanzania) reaffirmed the great importance that his country attached to the Committee's work and its determination to enter into a frank and open dialogue with its members. Mindful of the brevity of the report, the delegation would spare no effort to provide the members of the Committee with exhaustive information, including statistics, taking due account of their observations and recommendations.

The meeting rose at 6.05 p.m.