



**STATEMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA AT
THE HIGH-LEVEL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
HUMAN RIGHTS, CIVIL SOCIETY AND COUNTER-
TERRORISM, ON 10-11 MAY 2022, MÁLAGA, SPAIN**

By

Brg. Gen. MBARAKA MKEREMY

Mr. Chair Person,

The United Republic of Tanzania congratulates the United Nations Office of Counterterrorism (UNOCT) and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain for convening this special meeting which the United Republic of Tanzania has been honored to be part of it. It is our expectation that the outcome of this conference will enhance a global awareness about the needs to preserve human rights on enforcement of counter-terrorism measures.

Mr. Chair Person,

1. Tanzania recognized the initiatives of the UNOCT on preventing violations of human rights while taking measures against terrorism. We are glad that finally human rights machinery is established within the UNOCT. Tanzania is ready to cooperate with the UNOCT and other international stakeholders on addressing the gap of human rights while combating serious crimes including violence extremism and terrorism.

Mr. Chair Person,

2. It has been always a desire of Tanzanian Government to prevent the violation of human rights as well as enhance the role of civil society while combating terrorisms. In this regard, Tanzania has embarked significantly on enhancing human rights on all stages of counterterrorism processes including preventions, investigation, operations, and prosecution measures. Our priority is to apply a non-lethal as preventive measure. Hereby are some of the soft-measures (**Pro-Human Rights Initiatives**) we are advocating: -

i. Inclusiveness:

Since independence, the United Republic of Tanzania have been embarking significantly on enabling fairly representatives of almost all groups in the society in government and development activities. It should be recalled that Tanzania is an ethnically heterogeneous society, consisting of more than 130 ethno-linguistic African groups. Tanzania is also a multi-religious society, that is, an amalgamation of social identities. Inclusiveness policy managed to turn these different groups into one entity. The strategy involved adequate incorporation of all groups as well as representatives of minority groups in political, social, and economic activities. As such It proclaimed its opposition to tribal, religious and racial segregation in politics. A proper inclusiveness of all groups as well as the fairly distribution of national's wealth has been a vital on easing the tension between the government and various groups, consequently, enhance the social stability in the country. Moreover, groups such as teachers, woman, religious leaders, journalists, activists and others are incorporated as part of de-radicalization machineries. Generally, Tanzania has been able to put in place good environment which prevent biasness and all form of segregation in the country, to extent that there is a limited antagonist relationship among various groups in the country. The strategy has been helpful in preventing various groups from being vulnerable to neither religious nor ethnicity radicalization, and as consequently we are experiencing a limited level extremism violence.

ii. Advocating Tolerance through Religion & Cultural Relationship:

Tanzanian has been advocating and facilitating communication and dialogues among leaders from different religious. We have established an inter-religion council that operates as a platform for dialogue among religious leaders. Through this council, leaders from different religion meets regularly to discuss issues of common interests. The platform

proved to be a vital on easing the tension and differences among religions in the country. The strategy has been helpful on preventing the following without violating human rights; terrorist's inspiration and hatred's speech, xenophobia related terrorism, youth being a victim of terrorist's recruitment and young woman being attracted to get married by terrorists.

iii. Enhancing Gender Sensitive Measures

Tanzania is aware of gender on enhancing human rights. In this regard, we have established a special woman desk within the Tanzania police force dedicated to handle woman and children's issues in relation to investigation and law enforcement. The intention is to limit circumstance that cause violation of suspects' rights particularly woman and children rights during arrest and investigation process. If resources allowed, Tanzania may incorporate woman's desk as necessary part of the judicial and prisons system. This is a necessary measure on eradication violation of human rights to the suspects and victims of various crimes including terrorism.

iv. Limiting investigation and prosecution delay

Tanzania is aware that some people do categorize a long-term detention and trial as a form of violation of human rights, and it happen that terrorist's suspects have been victim to this situation. To limit it, Tanzania has recently put in place a legal and institutional framework that prevent unnecessary detention and trial. Therefore, suspects can only be detained when there is adequate evidence for trial.

v. Limiting illegal interception and violation of privacy

Tanzania has embarked significantly on strengthening both institutional and legal frameworks that aim at preventing and combating cybercrimes. Based on the available frameworks, illegal access to individual

communication and violation of privacy are prohibited in Tanzania. Among the measures we've undertaken is to develop a National Cyber Security Strategy, enacting robust and comprehensive laws including the Cybercrimes Act of 2015, the Electronic Transactions Act of 2015, the Electronic and Postal Communications Act of 2011 and Intelligence Act of 1996. Currently, we are in the process of enacting the Personal Data Protection Act.

Mr. Chair Person,

3. Despite sharing the best practice in Tanzania, we would like to highlight the following as a precautions in connection to prosperity of human rights globally:-

a) Risk of Nuclear and other lethal Weapons to fall under Terrorists

Tanzania would like to use this opportunity to reminds international actors that there is a growing risk of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction to fall under the hands of terrorist's groups. Moreover, Tanzania recognized the threats posed by the non-state actors with regards to proliferation of small arms and light weapons and Weapons of mass destruction (WMD). As technology keeps on advancing, and Terrorists keeps on gaining more territories, the access to these weapons by the non-state actors is also becoming more likely. No one can imagine the rate of violation of human rights will be if the terrorists group get access to the said weapons. In this regard, we recommend civil societies and other states to increase their role and initiatives on counterterrorism and disarmament campaign.

b) Balance between counterterrorism and Human Rights' Measures

Tanzania agreed with other member states that protection of human rights, individual privacy and a freedom of speech and expression should be a priority. However, we insist that the protection measures should not be in contradiction or undermine other counterterrorism measures. We urge member states to take the necessary precautions so that to avoid establishing benchmarks that may be used as a hiding platform by the criminals such as terrorists, drugs smugglers, human traffickers, and the like.

4. To conclude, the United Republic of Tanzania would like to use this opportunity to remind all the member states that Terrorism posed immense threats against human rights and seriously erode national and international security. Therefore, we call all actors to tirelessly continue to support the global initiatives against terrorists' activities in line with observance of Human rights, the rule of law and inclusiveness of all actors.

Thank you for your attention.