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Comittee : UNICEF

Country: Unıted Republic of Tanzania

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The United Republic of Tanzania is an independent country located in the middle eastern part of Africa.Kenya and Uganda in the north of the country, Rwanda in the west, and Burundi are located. Over the years, the people of Tanzania, who went through a period of unsuccessful African socialism, had to settle elsewhere to work in collective fields.

After this period, Tanzania has become one of the least developed countries in the world and most in need of foreign aid.After Arab rule ended, Tanzania became a German colony. Tanzania, which was under the yoke of Germany from the 1880s to 1919, came under British yoke with the establishment of the League of Nations.During the socialist regime, some villages were burned and their inhabitants were forcibly sent to work in the collective fields. This situation ruined agricultural competence and production. Because of this wrong policy, the country was driven into famine.

In the country, malaria is the leading cause of death in babies who survive the new birth process. The deadliest disease for adults is HIV / AIDS. So much so that, according to 2006 data, the rate of those diagnosed with HIV and receiving treatment to the entire population in the country is 14 percent.According to 2006 data, the under-five mortality rate in the country is 118 per thousand, and the average life expectancy in live births is 50 years. The mortality rate between the ages of 15-60 is 518 per thousand for men and 493 per thousand for women.

Every child, sustainable development, by definition, is a development that can and will be sustained by future generations; Making the right choices for children is critical to the SDG agenda. There can be no sustainable development, prosperity and peace without reaching all children.Equality - a fair chance for every child to have access to the tools, services and skills they need to reach their full potential - should be a guiding principle in the implementation of the SDGs for children. While eradicating poverty remains the overall goal, it recognizes the critical importance of promoting equality to achieve it.The goals are linked to the saying that "no one will be left behind ... and we will strive first to reach the last place. Indeed, the new goals cannot be achieved unless we prioritize the most disadvantaged children and adapt policies, programs and public spending to promote greater equity.

Children are at the center of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals: It encourages countries to think holistically and to consider the links between the different policies and investments that affect children, clearly outlining the importance of investing in children and their role as agents of change. . All 17 and 169 goals on the agenda touch children's lives in some way.

This report will also focus on 17 of the 232 global indicators for which UNICEF has been identified as official accountant or assistant accountant for global reporting purposes, with key indicators very important in the local context in Tanzania.

Health Conditions

1. Malaria is the leading cause of child death in Tanzania. If the dirty puddles and streets are cleaned more frequently and germicidal supplements are put around, the rate of malaria in the country will decrease,
2. disinfectant materials distributed by the government should be placed in certain places.
3. free awareness activities should be done
4. The health conditions of the country are not well developed. For this reason, it is necessary to take care of the personal hygiene of children and to put children first in health centers,
5. health centers should be regulated
6. health centers should work by appointment.
7. The country's unconscious fertility rate is too high. This causes HIV. The state should make free awareness-raising offers to the public and provide the necessary protection support.

Education Conditions

1. Children go to school according to the conditions and do not improve themselves.

As a solution, the state should control and make school attendance a law.

1. access to the school can be done by state vehicles should be provided.

Economic conditions

1. Tanzania is a country rich in underground resources. Financial income can be provided to the country by using the wealth of underground resources.

Social Conditions

1. In order for children with parents to stay with their families, the state should help parents. Families who are in good condition but still do not want to take care of their children should be made aware.
2. Child marriages should be prohibited by law and those who do this should be punished, places that do such practices should be inspected and closed. Families should be made aware.
3. The use of children in trade should be prevented by law. Continuous supervision should be done and emergency action should be taken in case of child labor.

a) a child worker, an older individual should work.