**ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAISNT LEPROSY AFFECTED PERSONS AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS**

1. NO
2. Its through publishing different books concerning leprosy to the Hospitals or Health centers, example the book of NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS AND LEPROSISY PROGRAME (Manual for the management of Tuberculosis land leprosy sixth edition 2013).
3. In our country it seems leprosy was eliminated but in reality leprosy is still there especially central zone of the country. The policy is there but to some institution not countrywide.
4. i. There is state laws (constitution laws) act 12 (1) which states that all people are equal nor matter what he or she has.

ii. There is freedom to leave for people affected by leprosy and their family. They have freedom to choose where to live and not live.

1. (i) The terminology originally used in my native language in respect of persons affected by leprosy is “NUNGE” which means person affected by leprosy.

(ii) Popular myths associated with persons affected by leprosy is that: originally people affected by leprosy were treated like sinners or the ones who got curse from God, therefore they were discriminated and segregated by their family member and society. For example in some society they were killed and others were chased away from a certain society or house hold.

1. People affected by leprosy are active participating in the decision - making process for example at the village level, they tend to participate in village meeting and provide the views concerning to them for example matter concerning safe water, good infrastructure e.t.c
2. The government has provided fully and equally rights to the people affected by leprosy and other disabled. For example they have citizenship rights, rights to vote and stand for elections, rights to participate in political issues.

Also the government tends to provide one special seats in the parliament for disabled to represent disabled group (including people affected by leprosy)

1. According to national constitution At 12 and 13 all people are equal regards normal or disable. Hence may they have rights to work (depend to his or her qualification) to access public places and a like
2. Actions which have been taken by government to promote and protect the human rights of the following groups are follows:-
3. Women - the government through National Assembly has provided special seats (30% of all Member of Parliament) 80% to represent the women in the parliament.
4. Children – as we know every child has rights to get education through this the government has removed school fees from kindergarten to o’ level.
5. The elderly – the elders are protected against bad culture behavior for example in Tanzania called Shinyanga, the elders were killed due to bad believes on them, so the government was punished the killer. Also the government in some region built houses for elders and tend to provide food and shelter for example Kigamboni.
6. People who have leprosy – not much concerning has special groups they are included in the disabled group.
7. I can’t answer question 11 to 15 because I am not aware of the guideline principle of the United National adopted 2010.

14. In every district there is TB and leprosy coordinator who facilitate implementation of NTLP strategies in the district under the council of the health management team and technical guidance of the RTLC.

15. a) Marriage discrimination, normal person can not marry person affected by leprosy.

b) Work discrimination (at work place) people affected by leprosy are discriminated to perform some work because of disformat especially professional work.

Therefore I can not answer question 11, 12, 13 because I am not aware of principles and guideline adopted by united nations General Assembly.