

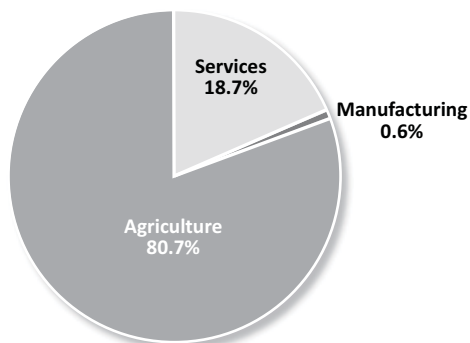
In 2011, the United Republic of Tanzania made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government of Zanzibar passed the Children's Act, prohibiting child labor and activities that prevent children from attending school. The Government of Zanzibar also increased the authority of labor officers in Zanzibar to prosecute cases of child labor. In addition to the number of policies and programs it maintains on child labor, Tanzania began working with UNICEF in 2011 on a Common Country Program that includes a child labor component. Despite these efforts, an updated comprehensive list of hazardous work prohibited to children has not been implemented in either the mainland or Zanzibar. The Government's child labor committee also failed to meet during 2011. Children continue to be involved in the worst forms of child labor in dangerous activities in agriculture and fishing.



Statistics on Working Children and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	27.9 (2,691,262)
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	75.4
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	22.3
Primary Completion Rate		Unavailable

Working Children by Sector, Ages 5-14



Sources:

Primary completion rate: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2012.(1)

All other data: Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis of statistics from Labor Force Survey, 2005-6.(2)

Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) includes mainland Tanzania and the semi-autonomous archipelago of Zanzibar. Children in Tanzania are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, many of them in agriculture and fishing. In mainland Tanzania, children cultivate coffee, sisal, timber, tea and tobacco.(2) In Zanzibar, they work in the production of cloves.(2-8) Children in agriculture use dangerous tools, are exposed to pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and carry heavy loads.(9) Reports also indicate children are involved in the production of rice, seaweed and sugarcane.(2-5, 8, 10-14) Children, especially boys, care for livestock.(15-17)

Children in Tanzania are engaged in fishing, including for Nile perch.(4, 5, 9, 18, 19) They are susceptible to diseases from standing water and injury from being entangled in nets and cleaning fish with sharp tools. Children in fishing camps are also susceptible to sexual exploitation. (3-5, 10, 12, 18, 20)

Children work in artisanal mines and stone quarries.(21) Children transport heavy loads and use dangerous tools to crush stones. Children mining tanzanite work without safety gear and are exposed in mining zones to crime, drugs and alcohol.(22, 23) Some children also engage in sex work in mining camps.(22) Children in Zanzibar reportedly make gravel and may use sharp tools to cut stones.(2, 3, 10, 22, 24-27)

Tanzania

Girls are commonly employed as domestic servants.(9, 25, 26, 28, 29) They are sometimes forced to work long hours and may be physically and sexually abused. Girls fleeing abusive households may be exploited as prostitutes.(11, 14, 25, 26, 30, 31)

There are large numbers of street children in Tanzania.(3, 19, 25, 32) Children working on the streets are vulnerable to severe weather, traffic accidents and crime.(9, 19, 33) In urban areas, they may sustain injuries from scavenging for scrap metal and other items to sell. Children selling food and other items in the streets are vulnerable to attacks from petty thieves.(3, 19, 25, 32). Some children may be forced by adults to beg or commit crimes.(16, 34) Children working as porters in markets are reportedly beaten, deprived of food and shoulder goods over long distances.(33) Along the Tanzania-Kenya border, Tanzanian children are found working as cattle herders and in motorbike repair shops.(35)

In Zanzibar, children work in the tourism industry as guides, street vendors and hotel cleaners. They work long hours, and girls employed as cleaners have been exploited through prostitution.(10, 12, 20, 25, 26, 30) Children in mainland Tanzania are also exploited in sex tourism along the Indian Ocean beach hotels.(36) Girls especially are vulnerable to sexual assaults.(16) Girls may also work as barmaids, serving alcohol until late at night and sometimes falling into commercial sexual exploitation.(19, 37)

Trafficking for forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation is a problem in Tanzania.(2, 25, 30, 37, 38) Poor rural children in particular are trafficked internally for forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation.(2, 25, 30, 37) Some Tanzanian girls are coerced into prostitution in tourist areas and are forced into domestic work and childcare. (30, 39) Children are trafficked for domestic service and sex work in surrounding countries, Europe and the Middle East.(30) Children from Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda are trafficked to Tanzania including for fishing, domestic servitude, agricultural labor and sexual exploitation, which includes prostitution in brothels.(30)

Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Tanzania's Constitution stipulates which laws apply across the entire United Republic; labor laws are not among them. Therefore, mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar have separate legal regimes governing child labor.(40-42)

Mainland Tanzania is subject to the Employment and Labor Relations Act No. 6 2004, which prohibits the employment of children younger than age 14, except in the case of light

work, and prohibits children younger than age 18 from working in dangerous environments. The law also establishes criminal penalties for anyone using illegal child labor or forced labor.(41, 43)

	C138, Minimum Age	✓
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓
	Minimum Age for Work	14
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	18
	Compulsory Education Age	15
	Free Public Education	Yes

The Child Act 2009 harmonizes all mainland laws pertaining to children.(44-46) The law prohibits the employment of children in exploitative labor in the formal and informal sectors and prohibits forced child labor, children working in hazardous work, and the sexual exploitation of children.(25, 46) The act defines exploitative work as that which deprives a child of his health or development, exceeds six hours a day, and/or is inappropriate to his age.(46) The act includes an incomplete list of hazardous activities from which children in mainland Tanzania are prohibited. Although the Act is in force, it lacks a monitoring framework and regulations assigning roles and responsibilities to government ministries charged with implementing it.(15, 36, 42)

The Zanzibar Employment Act No 11 prohibits child labor, including the worst forms of child labor. However, it does not include a list of hazardous work prohibited for children.(10, 43) In 2011, the Zanzibar Children's Act was signed into law. It prohibits child labor and any work that would inhibit a child's ability to attend school.(15) The law is similar to the mainland Child Act of 2009, however, no information was available on its implementation.

The government maintains a list of hazardous types of work, which was updated to include provisions from newer legislation related to child labor and to incorporate hazardous activities in fishing and other specific sectors, including those identified in

the country's most recent integrated labor force survey.(2, 44) However, the list has not been gazetted or placed into law, as it is still pending the confirmation and signature of the Ministry of Labor.(42)

The Sexual Offences and Provisions Act 1998, which applies to mainland Tanzania, includes penalties for procuring a child younger than age 18 for sexual abuse, for indecent exhibition, or for sexual intercourse.(47, 48) The Penal Code also punishes those knowingly living off the earnings of prostitution.(49) The Penal Code of Zanzibar also includes provisions relating to the worst forms of child labor.(10)

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2008 is applicable to both mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.(25, 30) The law covers all aspects of trafficking in persons and considers trafficking of children to be "severe trafficking," a criminal offense with heavier penalties than those for adult trafficking.(50) Compulsory recruitment of children younger than age 18 years to the military is prohibited by law.(51) Tanzania has a voluntary recruitment age of 18, though children ages 16 and 17 may volunteer with parental consent.(52) It is unclear whether children ages 16 and 17 can engage in combat and therefore, it is not clear whether this law is in compliance with the provisions of ILO Convention 182.

By law, education in both mainland and Zanzibar is compulsory for children until the age of 15.(6) However, students or their parents are required to contribute money to cover school feeding programs as well as the construction of classrooms and provision of teachers' houses.(53, 54) These requirements may prevent some children from attending school.

In addition to the mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar legal frameworks on child labor, some districts have incorporated restrictions against child labor into their local by-laws.(25, 55)

Institutional Mechanisms for Monitoring and Enforcement

The Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PMORALG) is the chair of the National Intersectoral Committee on Child Labor, which coordinates action to bring attention to child labor issues and strengthen local structures to eliminate child labor. Committee members include government ministries and NGOs.(25) District-level entities report on the prevalence of working children and current village and district-level child labor interventions to PMORALG. However, the regional governments between the district and national level are not involved.(20) The committee met once during the reporting period.(33)

In mainland Tanzania, the Ministry of Labor and Employment (Ministry of Labor) is responsible for the enforcement of child labor laws. As the lead agency on child labor issues, the Ministry of Labor works closely with the Ministry of Community Development, Women and Children, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, as well as with PMORALG.(26) The Ministry of Labor maintains a separate Child Labor Unit, which had a budget of \$29,000 during the reporting period.(15)

The Ministry of Labor has a total of 80 labor officers in mainland Tanzania.(15) Each region also has one or more labor officers responsible for enforcing labor laws, including those related to child labor. Labor officers are not in every district.(25, 56) The Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare are responsible for the district government-employed community development officers and social welfare officers who monitor child labor at the district and village levels and report findings to PMORALG.(20)

Zanzibar's Ministry of Labor, Economic Empowerment and Cooperatives is responsible for enforcing the archipelago's child labor laws.(26, 56) The Labor Commission, under the Ministry of Labor, is responsible for matters related to labor inspections.(56) The Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth Development in Zanzibar is responsible for all child protection issues and has created a separate Child Protection Unit.(26)

In both the mainland and Zanzibar, the police investigate cases of child labor reported to police stations, and in some cases, refer them to labor officers or solicit the assistance of social welfare officers.(3, 26) Child labor cases are usually resolved by district courts, and children engaged in exploitative labor are referred to social welfare officers for services and support. While district courts have jurisdiction over child labor cases, the mainland Commission for Mediation and Arbitration is responsible for other types of labor violations and can also mediate and arbitrate child labor law violations that have been reported to them or can send them to district courts.(2, 3) The distance and cost of traveling to district courts may deter rural inhabitants from taking complaints to them.(3) Regulations passed in Zanzibar this year include a provision to establish the Zanzibar Dispute Handling Unit to mediate labor disputes in a similar fashion to the mainland Commission for Mediation and Arbitration.(15) However, no information is available on when the unit will be fully operational. During the reporting period, labor officers seconded to the Zanzibar Office of the Director for Public Prosecutions (DPP) received training and authority to prosecute cases in Zanzibar. These officers did not take up any child labor cases during the reporting period.(15)

No data was available on the number of child labor cases, violations or prosecutions in 2011.(15)

In December 2011, the Ministry of Home Affairs officially launched the Anti-Trafficking Secretariat and Committee, which replaced the ad-hoc Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Trafficking that advocated for the implementation of the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act. The Secretariat is responsible for promoting, defining and coordinating policy to prevent trafficking.(50) The Secretariat did not meet during the first four months of 2012, but its members worked together online to produce Tanzania's National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Action Plan.(42)

The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the enforcement of anti-trafficking laws. The Interpol Office of Transnational Crimes within the police force includes the position of an officer responsible for trafficking. The police also have an independent trafficking desk.(26, 42) Despite these positions, there are no budgets allocated for activities to support anti-trafficking efforts.(15, 26) New police officers, investigators, and prosecutors receive training on child labor and human trafficking.(15, 26) However, training is reportedly inadequate as many police remain unaware of child labor laws and anti-trafficking laws.(15) Child trafficking cases can be reported through the Interpol Office and NGO hotlines.(25, 26)

Reports did not indicate whether child trafficking investigations took place in 2011. Additionally, no prosecutions related to child trafficking were made during the reporting period.(15) No information on child trafficking violations and prosecutions was found.

Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labor for Mainland Tanzania (2009) names key stakeholders and ministries responsible for child labor interventions. It proposes strategies for poverty alleviation, child labor monitoring and child protection. It also calls for capacity building for child labor law enforcement and evaluation of efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor.(15, 26) Zanzibar also has a National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labor (2009).(10) The plan authorizes the Zanzibar Child Labor Steering Committee, chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Chief Minister's Office and composed of key officials from various implementing agencies responsible for child labor, to provide policy guidance on the national action plan. The Zanzibar Steering Committee exchanges information with the National Intersectoral Coordinating Committee in mainland Tanzania.(10, 26) District labor officers oversee the

implementation of the national action plans in individual districts in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, in partnership with education officers, social welfare officers, and women and child welfare officers.(10) The Government of Tanzania signed an MOU with the Government of Brazil to develop an implementation plan for the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labor.(15)

The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II (NSGRP II) contains provisions for improving literacy rates, promotion schooling for out-of-school children, promoting children's rights, and providing social protection interventions to assist vulnerable populations, which may include families of working children.(57) The Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (2010-2015) includes a number of specific activities to reduce child labor, including providing support for the rehabilitation and re-integration of children withdrawn from child labor into the education system. It encourages district officials to adapt simple versions of child labor educational materials, establishes district-level child labor regulations, and strengthens the system for inspection and enforcement of child labor laws.(10, 58) There is no information on whether these activities have been budgeted or implemented. These poverty reduction plans are meant to contribute to the Government of Tanzania's National Development Vision of 2025.(10, 59)

A number of other Government policies target child labor. During the reporting period, the National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children 2007-2010, which includes child laborers among the most vulnerable children, is being implemented until the new plan is finalized.(60) The National Employment Policy 2007 requires the Government and partners to provide child labor guidelines and programs; the United Republic of Tanzania Child Development Policy has a goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labor; and the Zanzibar Child Protection Policy supports the Government's commitment to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In addition, the National Social Protection Framework identifies child labor as a coping mechanism for families with economic risks and proposes strategies to improve sustainable livelihoods.(11, 61-64)

Children involved in or at risk of becoming involved in child labor are identified by the Most Vulnerable Children Committees, which operate at the ward and village levels.(42) Child labor committees also exist in some districts.(25) Districts are guided by the District Framework for Interventions on Child Labor in Tanzania, which outlines a strategic approach for district-based action against child labor.(44) Districts integrate child labor into individual district development plans and budgets, and many do this

by promoting enrollment and retention of children in basic education and targeting vulnerable households in poverty reduction initiatives.(44)

No information on the status of the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children's Plan of Action to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children 2010 is available.

The Primary Education Development Plan (PEDP) and the PRSP eliminated primary school fees in Tanzania.(65-68) However, additional school related costs increase the risk of children's involvement in the worst forms of child labor.

The Government has focused on training as a means to address child labor and developed a number of policies and institutions to support this effort. The Zanzibar Vocational Education and Training Policy (2005) promotes government and private job training and preparation for youth.(69) A Ministry of Education-managed alternative education program assists adults and children who have dropped out of school. The mainland Tanzania Complimentary Basic Education and Training (COBET) program targets child laborers and provides child labor components in its curricula.(5) The Vocational Education and Training Authority provides skills and entrepreneurship training to rural populations and incorporates child labor targets.(10, 69-71) Tanzania's Secondary Education Development Programme (SEDP) and the PEDP also contributed to increased enrollments in schools.(72) The question of whether these programs had an impact on child labor has not been addressed.

Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor

The Government continues to implement the 2025 Time Bound Program on the Elimination of Child Labor and, with ILO assistance, has prioritized child labor in Tanzania's Decent Work Country Program.(15) USDOL is currently funding a \$1.71 million project, "Strengthening Labor Law Compliance", which supports the labor inspection component of ILO's child labor projects in the country.(15, 73)

Tanzania is also partnering with other UN agencies to address child labor. The UNICEF-supported Common Country Program (2011- 2015) recognizes child labor as a barrier to education and targets efforts towards achieving universal primary education in Tanzania.(74). The Government also teams with UNICEF to address the issue of violence against children, which may impact child laborers.(75) Government efforts to provide a secure and sustainable social protection system are supported by the One UN Program.

The Government supports a number of NGO-implemented programs to combat child labor. These programs include the PROSPER program, which addresses forces that fuel child labor and strengthens local and national structures to achieve child free tobacco production in target districts.(15, 76) The Government also supports the provision of income generating activities, education materials, and other social services as a part of the Jali Watoto program.(15, 77) The Government likewise supports the EU-funded projects, Fighting Child Labor in Zanzibar, Eradicating the Worst Forms of Labor in the Eight Mining Wards of Geita District, and the Women Empowerment in Zanzibar program, which withdraws children from child labor and puts them in school.(78, 79) At a regional and policy level, the Government of Tanzania participates in the East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization to strengthen regional cooperation and capacities among East African law enforcement authorities.(80) The Regional Program for East Africa covers 13 countries: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda, and is funded with \$38 million from the UNODC and other funding partners. The Program includes activities that support increased coordination in combating human trafficking.(80)

The Government has promoted nationwide enrollment in basic education, which involves community mobilization and increased budgetary allocations to local administrators to ensure that enrollment covers children from poor, vulnerable families.(81) The National Economic Empowerment Fund supports poverty reduction efforts at the regional and district levels, channeled through financial institutions in rural areas.(82) The Tanzania Social Action Fund provides grants and a conditional cash transfer program to vulnerable populations, including children. However, the question of whether this fund, as well as the Government's basic education program and National Economic Empowerment Fund have an impact on the worst forms of child labor does not appear to have been addressed.(44, 83)

The Government of Tanzania contributes funds for the East African Regional Training Academy for immigration officials, which provides instruction in anti-trafficking efforts.(84, 85) The Government signed an MOU with the IOM to further increase Government capacity to attend to the needs of victims of trafficking.(86)

The Government has not built on past USDOL-funded efforts to address child labor in the agriculture and fishing sectors.

Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the elimination of the worst forms of child labor in Tanzania:

Area	Suggested Actions	Year(s) Action Recommended
Laws and Regulations	Finalize and implement the hazardous list in Tanzania, which includes hazards in fishing and other dangerous activities identified by the Government.	2011
	Clarify whether the minimum age for military recruitment meets the standards established in ILO Convention 182.	2011
Coordination and Enforcement	Make available information on child trafficking violations and prosecutions in mainland Tanzania and in Zanzibar.	2010, 2011
	Increase the number of child labor cases tried through the justice system in district courts or resolved through the Commission for Mediation and Arbitration and Zanzibar Dispute Handling Unit.	2009, 2010, 2011
	Provide legal aid, transportation or other assistance to help poor families access district courts.	2011
	Conduct regular meetings of the National Intersectoral Child Labor Committee and Anti-Trafficking Secretariat and Committee and develop concrete goals for the committee to work towards.	2011
	Promote the use by Zanzibari labor officers of their new authority to prosecute labor cases to identify and prosecute child labor cases.	2011
Policies	Ensure that child labor activities in the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction are budgeted for and implemented, and that information on the activities is made available.	2010, 2011
	Ensure that the Plan of Action to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children is implemented and information on its activities made available.	2010, 2011
	Assess the impact of all relevant policies on the worst forms of child labor.	2010, 2011
	Provide assistance to families to enable them to pay school costs, including school meals, so children can stay in school and out of child labor.	2011
	Coordinate current efforts to address the worst forms of child labor through implementation of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labor.	2011
Social Programs	Develop concrete programs to build on past USDOL-funded projects to withdraw and prevent children from engagement in hazardous labor, especially where present in the agriculture and fishing sectors.	2010, 2011
	Assess the impact that the Government's basic education program, the Tanzania Social Action Fund and National Empowerment Fund have on addressing the worst forms of child labor.	2011

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