

Tanzania

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i> ³⁵⁷⁸	
Population, children, 5-14 years, 2001:	9,829,325
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2001:	35.4
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2001:	36.2
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2001:	34.5
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%), 2001:	
- Agriculture	77.4
- Manufacturing	0.1
- Services	22.4
- Other	0.1
Minimum age for work:	14
Compulsory education age:	15
Free public education:	Yes*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	110.3
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	97.8
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2000:	57.0
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2006:	87.2
ILO Convention 138:	12/16/1998
ILO Convention 182:	9/12/2001
CRC:	6/10/1991
CRCOPAC:	11/11/2004**
CRCOPSC:	4/24/2003**
Palermo:	5/24/2006
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

*In practice, must pay for various school expenses

**Accession

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

The United Republic of Tanzania comprises a union between mainland Tanzania and the semi-autonomous archipelago of Zanzibar. In rural areas of mainland Tanzania, children work in small-scale agriculture on clove, coffee, sisal, sugarcane, tea, and tobacco farms.³⁵⁷⁹ Some children also work in mines and quarries, including tanzanite and gold mines.³⁵⁸⁰ Girls who live around mines also sell food and haul food supplies, water, and rocks.³⁵⁸¹ Boys, known as “snake boys,” run errands in unregulated mines, which include gathering stones by crawling through narrow tunnels in the mines.³⁵⁸²

Children work in the informal sector in stone-crushing, food processing, brick making, tailoring, basket making, preparing fish, or scavenging for items to sell such as plastic, metal, and bottles.³⁵⁸³ Other children work as barmaids, street vendors, and auto mechanics.³⁵⁸⁴ Children work as domestics, known as “house girls,” in third-party homes. After fleeing abusive employers, some are exploited in prostitution.³⁵⁸⁵

On Zanzibar, children work in agriculture, fishing, markets, and hotels.³⁵⁸⁶ Zanzibari children also work in the tourism industry, petty trading, seaweed farming, clove picking, and domestic service, and are involved in commercial sexual exploitation near tourist locations.³⁵⁸⁷ The commercial sexual exploitation of children is also a problem in mainland Tanzania.³⁵⁸⁸

Children in Tanzania are trafficked internally; boys are trafficked for exploitive labor in agriculture, mines, and fishing, and girls are trafficked from rural to urban areas for forced domestic service and commercial sexual exploitation.³⁵⁸⁹ A limited number of Tanzanian girls are reportedly trafficked to the Middle East and Europe for sexual exploitation and forced domestic service.³⁵⁹⁰

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The labor laws of mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar provide for the protection of children from exploitation in the workplace, and prohibit forced or compulsory labor.³⁵⁹¹ Mainland Tanzanian laws prohibit the employment of children under 14 years except for light work that is not likely to harm the child’s health and development, and that does not limit the child’s attendance at school. The law also prohibits children under 18 years from working in mines, factories, ships, or other worksites that the Minister of Labor deems to be hazardous.³⁵⁹² The Government of Tanzania maintains a list of the worst forms of child labor.³⁵⁹³

The labor law of mainland Tanzania establishes a criminal punishment for anyone using illegal

child labor or forced labor. Violators can be penalized by a fine, 1 year of imprisonment, or both.³⁵⁹⁴

Zanzibar is governed by its own labor laws.³⁵⁹⁵ In Zanzibar, the minimum age for employment is 18 years.³⁵⁹⁶ Zanzibari law provides for the following two categories of child labor offenses: (a) ordinary practices for child labor, and (b) worst forms of child labor. Penalties for these offenses are similar to mainland Tanzania's; the penalty for category (a) offenses is a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months; while penalties for category (b) offenses include a fine, imprisonment for a minimum of 1 year, or both.³⁵⁹⁷

Tanzanian law also prohibits the military recruitment of children under 18 years, though children may volunteer with parental consent.³⁵⁹⁸ The law also prohibits the procuring of a child less than 18 years for indecent exhibition or for sexual intercourse, either inside or outside the country.³⁵⁹⁹

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law became effective in February 2009, and formally criminalized trafficking in persons in both mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. Trafficking in children is a form of "severe trafficking in persons" and punishable by a fine and 10 to 20 years' imprisonment.³⁶⁰⁰ The procurement, promotion or facilitation of trafficking is punishable by a fine and 1 to 7 years' imprisonment.³⁶⁰¹

The Ministry of Labor carries the primary responsibility of enforcing mainland Tanzania's labor laws. USDOS reports child labor cases were brought to court in 2008, but that effective enforcement is impacted by the insufficient number, low pay, and high turnover of labor officers.³⁶⁰² The police Interpol Office of Transnational Crimes incorporates a former anti-human trafficking unit, which received additional funding and training in order to effectively investigate cases of trafficking, including child trafficking.³⁶⁰³ Zanzibar has its own Ministry of Labor, which is responsible for enforcing the island's child labor laws.³⁶⁰⁴

Current Government Efforts to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) 2005-2010 includes specific references to the reduction of the worst forms of child labor. The NSGRP commits the Government to reducing the percentage of children engaged in child labor to less than 10 percent by 2010 and linking former child laborers with a range of educational alternatives.³⁶⁰⁵ It also aims to increase the rates of primary school enrollment, attendance, and completion for child laborers, as well as orphans and other vulnerable children.³⁶⁰⁶

At the district and community level, child labor committees identify and monitor children engaged in exploitive child labor.³⁶⁰⁷ The Dar Es Salaam Police Department has a special officer dedicated to identifying children involved in child labor and referring them to education and healthcare assistance provided by a local NGO.³⁶⁰⁸

The Government of Tanzania is participating in a USDOL-funded, USD 5.09 million Child Labor Education Initiative project, TEACH, implemented by Winrock International. This 4-year project aims to withdraw 5,145 children and prevent 5,270 children from exploitive child labor through the provision of educational services.³⁶⁰⁹ The Government also works with ILO-IPEC to implement its Timebound Program, supported by a USD 4.87 million, 4-year, USDOL-funded project to continue efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in commercial agriculture, domestic service, mining, fishing, and prostitution in mainland Tanzania by 2010. The project ends in December 2009 and targets 10,250 children for withdrawal and 11,750 children for prevention in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.³⁶¹⁰

The Government of Tanzania partners with ILO-IPEC on the implementation of additional child labor and education projects including a 2-year, USD 428,040 inter-regional project to combat child labor and youth employment, funded by the Government of Sweden, and a 4-year, USD 1.44 million project to combat child labor in tobacco farming in the Urambo district, funded by the

Foundation for the Elimination of Child Labor in the Tobacco Industry.³⁶¹¹

The Ministry of Education and Vocational Training operates learning centers initially established by Education Development Center through a USDOL-funded project, providing radio-based curriculum and awareness raising activities.³⁶¹²

The Government collaborated with IOM in a campaign to train law enforcement officials, NGOs, and community leaders on all aspects of child trafficking and child labor.³⁶¹³ Police officers, immigration officials, and prosecutors were trained by USDOJ on anti-trafficking measures. The Government established an anti-trafficking fund, which is used to trace families of victims of human trafficking, including young girls lured to foreign countries with promises of employment that end up in commercial sexual exploitation.³⁶¹⁴

The Government of Tanzania continues to participate in the 2-year, USD 460,000 regional anti-trafficking technical assistance project implemented by the UNODC's Regional Office for Eastern Africa and funded by Norway and Sweden. The project aims to bolster coordination among the 11 EAPCCO countries through the Regional Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Eastern Africa, and harmonize national legislation with the Palermo Protocol.³⁶¹⁵

³⁵⁷⁸ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Introduction. For minimum age for admission to work, see The National Network of Organizations Working with Children (NNOC), *The Non-Government Organisations' Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in Tanzania*, December 2005, 46. See also Government of Tanzania, *Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004*, (December 2006), article 5; available from <http://www.parliament.go.tz/Polis/PAMS/Docs/6-2004.pdf>. For age to which education is compulsory and free public education, see U.S. Department of State, "Tanzania," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/af/119028.htm>.

³⁵⁷⁹ U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting*, January 30, 2009, para. 2. See also ILO-IPEC, *Support for the Time-Bound Programme on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Tanzania - Phase II*, Project Document, Geneva, September 2005, 3.

³⁵⁸⁰ David Frank, "Good Hope rescues over 3500 children from dangerous labour", *Arusha Times Weekly* [online] April 1-8, 2005 [cited April 17, 2009]; available from http://www.arushatimes.co.tz/2005/12/front_page_2.htm. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Tanzania: Gem slaves: Tanzanite's child labour", *IRINnews.org* [online] September 6, 2006 [cited January 23, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=61004>. See also Wilson Mutagwaba, Rosemarie Mwaipopo, David Nyage, and Eleanor Fisher, *Increasing the Contribution of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining to Poverty Reduction in Tanzania: Based on an Analysis of Mining Livelihoods in Misungwi and Geita Districts, Mwanza Region*, Department for International Development (UK), October 2004, 77.

³⁵⁸¹ ILO-IPEC, *Girls in mining: Research finding from Ghana, Niger, Peru and the United Republic of Tanzania*, 2007, sections 2.1.3 and 2.3.1; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/gender/docs/RES/539/F181278003/Girls%20in%20Mining.pdf>.

³⁵⁸² Rebecca Wood, "Artisanal mining: A family affair," *Materials World* 13, no. 4 (April 2005), 33. See also U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting*, July 8, 2008, para 2. See also U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, June 24, 2009.

³⁵⁸³ Government of Tanzania, *Hazardous Child Labour in Tanzania*, Child Labour Unit, Dar es Salaam, 22-24.

³⁵⁸⁴ International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), *Internationally Recognized Core Labour Standards in Tanzania: Report for the WTO General Council Review of the Trade Policies of Tanzania*, Geneva, October 25 and 27, 2006, 7; available from www.icftu.org/www/pdf/corelabourstandards2006tanzania.pdf. See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Summary Record of the 1363rd Meeting: Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties (continued)*, CRC/C/SR.1363, October 21, 2008, para. 66; available from http://www.bayefsky.com/summary/tanzania_crc_c_sr1363_2008.pdf.

³⁵⁸⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Tanzania (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/105659.pdf>. See also U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting*, January 30, 2009, para. 1. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Tanzania: Focus on child labour", *IRINnews.org* [online] August 13, 2003 [cited January 23, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=45464>.

³⁵⁸⁶ U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, January 30, 2009*, para 3. See also ILO-IPEC, *Time-Bound Programme, Project Document, September 2005*, 3. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Tanzania: Thousands missing school to work, official says", IRINnews.org [online] June 26, 2006 [cited January 23, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=59443>.

³⁵⁸⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Tanzania," section 6d. See also The National Network of Organizations Working with Children (NNOC), *The Non-Government Organisations' Report on the Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in Tanzania*, 47. See also ILO-IPEC, *Time-Bound Programme, Project Document, September 2005*, 3.

³⁵⁸⁸ ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) United Republic of Tanzania (ratification: 2001)*, [online] 2007 [cited February 13, 2009]; available from [http://www.oit.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloilc&document=2876&chapter=16&query=\(Tanzania-Tanganyika\)%40ref%2BRequest%40ref%2B%23YEAR%3D2008&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0](http://www.oit.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloilc&document=2876&chapter=16&query=(Tanzania-Tanganyika)%40ref%2BRequest%40ref%2B%23YEAR%3D2008&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0). See also UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention: Concluding Observations: United Republic of Tanzania, CRC/C/TZA/CO/2*, June 21, 2006; available from <http://tb.ohchr.org/default.aspx?country=tz>. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Focus on child labour".

³⁵⁸⁹ U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, January 30, 2009*, para. 3. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: Tanzania," section 5. See also Integrated Regional Information Networks, "Tanzania: Human Trafficking 'significant', but US commends government for efforts", IRINnews.org [online] June 13, 2003 [cited January 23, 2009]; available from <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=44303>.

³⁵⁹⁰ U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official, E-mail communication, June 24, 2009. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Tanzania."

³⁵⁹¹ Government of Tanzania, *The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania*, (1977), article 25(2); available from <http://www.nec.go.tz/publications/constitution.pdf>. See also Government of Tanzania, *Employment and Labour Relations Act*, article 6.

³⁵⁹² Government of Tanzania, *Employment and Labour Relations Act*, part 2, article 5. See also ILO Committee of Experts, *Individual Direct Request, Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) United Republic of Tanzania (ratification: 1998)*, [online] 2008 [cited February 2,

2009]; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/pdconv.pl?host=status01&textbase=iloeng&document=21645&chapter=9&query=Tanzania%40ref&highlight=&querytype=bool&context=0>.

³⁵⁹³ U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, January 30, 2009*, para 7.

³⁵⁹⁴ Government of Tanzania, *Employment and Labour Relations Act*, article 102.

³⁵⁹⁵ U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, January 30, 2009*, para 10. See also ILO-IPEC, *Project of Support to the National Time Bound Programme of Tanzania on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour: Guidebook for District Child Labour Committees and Community Child Labour Committees*, March 2008, 20-21.

³⁵⁹⁶ ILO-IPEC, *Time Bound Programme: Guidebook*, 21.

³⁵⁹⁷ U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, January 30, 2009*, para 10.

³⁵⁹⁸ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Tanzania," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008, 331; available from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf.

³⁵⁹⁹ Government of Tanzania, *Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act*, (July 1998), section 12; available from <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/refworld/rwmain?page=country&skip=0&coi=TZA&x=15&y=16>. See also Interpol, *National Laws: Legislation of Interpol member states on sexual offences against children*, [online] 2006 [cited January 2, 2009]; available from <http://www.interpol.int/public/children/sexualabuse/nationallaws/default.asp>.

³⁶⁰⁰ Government of Tanzania, *The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act*, (June 6, 2008), article 6.

³⁶⁰¹ *Ibid.*, article 5.

³⁶⁰² U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, January 30, 2009*, para. 9.

³⁶⁰³ U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official, E-mail communication, June 24, 2009.

³⁶⁰⁴ U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, January 30, 2009*, para. 4.

³⁶⁰⁵ The United Republic of Tanzania, *National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)*, Dar es Salaam, June 2005, 14 and 27; available from [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPRS1/Resource6/TanzaniaPRSP\(June-2005\).pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPRS1/Resource6/TanzaniaPRSP(June-2005).pdf).

³⁶⁰⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁶⁰⁷ ILO-IPEC, *Support for the Time-Bound Programme on the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, Technical Progress Report, September 2008, section II.B.

³⁶⁰⁸ U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, January 30, 2009*, para 4.

³⁶⁰⁹ Winrock International, *Teaching Education Alternatives for Children (TEACH)*, Project Document, September 2006, 1, 7, 27.

³⁶¹⁰ ILO-IPEC, *Time-Bound Programme, Project Document, September 2005*, cover page, ix.

³⁶¹¹ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008.

³⁶¹² Winrock International, *Teaching Education Alternatives for Children (TEACH)*, Technical Progress Report, September 2007, 31. See also USDOL, *Trip Report of Site Visit by U.S. Department of Labor Officials to Tanzania and Angola: September 15-26*, Washington, DC, October 2008, 11.

³⁶¹³ U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, January 30, 2009*, para 13.

³⁶¹⁴ Ibid.

³⁶¹⁵ UNODC, *Ongoing Projects in Eastern Africa*, [online] December 16, 2008 [cited February 9, 2009]; available from <http://www.unodc.org/easternafrika/en/about-unodc-eastern-afrika/ongoing-projects.html>. See also UNODC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, April 2, 2009. See also UNODC and EAPCCO, *Regional Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Eastern Africa*, Addis Ababa, August 2008.

Thailand

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

Native Thai and migrant children in rural Thailand work primarily in family-based agriculture, producing crops such as sugarcane, rice, cassava, corn, rubber, and oranges, and harvesting seeds.³⁶¹⁷ In urban areas, children work in the service sector in gas stations, entertainment venues, markets, and restaurants.³⁶¹⁸ Children also work in domestic service, street vending, and in the construction, manufacturing, knitting, garment, fishery, fishery-related, shrimp, and seafood sectors.³⁶¹⁹ Large numbers of street children are present in urban centers and many of them engage in begging.³⁶²⁰ Children are exploited in prostitution and pornography.³⁶²¹

Thailand is a source, transit, and destination country for trafficking in children, for both labor and commercial sexual exploitation, including through sex tourism.³⁶²² Boys and girls are trafficked from Burma, Cambodia, China, Laos, and Vietnam to Thailand for commercial sexual exploitation and forced begging.³⁶²³ The Office of the National Commission of Women's Affairs estimated that there are between 22,500 and 40,000 Thai nationals below age 18 engaged in prostitution, representing 15-20 percent of the total prostitute population in Thailand.³⁶²⁴ Children also migrate or are trafficked into Thailand and are subsequently subjected to forced labor in agriculture, construction, garment factories, commercial fisheries (including shrimp), deep-sea fishing, and domestic service in private

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Population, children, 5-14 years, 2005-2006:	9,990,624
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 2005-2006:	13.0
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 2005-2006:	13.5
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 2005-2006:	12.6
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	16
Free public education:	Yes
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2007:	106.0
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	93.9
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2005:	96.3
Survival rate to grade 5 (%):	-
ILO Convention 138:	05/11/04
ILO Convention 182:	02/16/01
CRC:	05/27/92**
CRCOPAC:	02/27/06**
CRCOPSC:	01/11/06**
Palermo:	No
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

**In practice, must pay for various school expenses

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