

MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

In 2018, The United Republic of Tanzania made a minimal advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The government made efforts by establishing a new national child labor policy and continuing to support the Tanzania Social Action Fund Conditional Cash Transfer Program, planning Phase IV for launch in 2019. However, despite these initiatives to address child labor, Tanzania continued to implement a practice that delayed advancement in eliminating the worst forms of child labor. The Mainland Government explicitly supports the routine expulsion of pregnant students from public schools, making them more vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor. Children in Tanzania engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in mining, quarrying, and domestic work. Children also perform dangerous tasks in agriculture. Other gaps remain in the legal framework and enforcement of laws related to child labor, including protections for child engagement in illicit activities and domestic work; the lack of authorization for the labor inspectorate to assess penalties; and the likely insufficient number of labor inspectors for the size of Tanzania’s labor force.



I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Tanzania engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in mining, quarrying, and domestic work. (1-4) Children also perform dangerous tasks in agriculture. (2,3) Table I provides key indicators on children’s work and education in Mainland Tanzania.

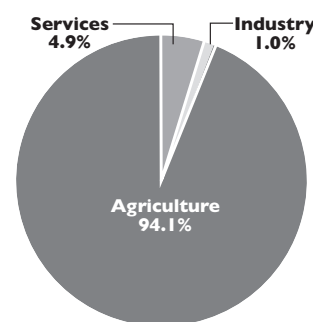
Table I. Statistics on Children’s Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5 to 14	29.3 (3,573,467)
Attending School (%)	5 to 14	74.3
Combining Work and School (%)	7 to 14	24.6
Primary Completion Rate (%)		58.4

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2016, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2019. (5)

Source for all other data: International Labor Organization’s analysis of statistics from Tanzania National Child Labour Survey, 2014. (2,6)

Figure I. Working Children by Sector, Ages 5-14



Based on a review of available information, Table 2 provides an overview of children’s work by sector and activity.

Table 2. Overview of Children’s Work by Sector and Activity

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Plowing, weeding, harvesting, and processing crops including coffee, sisal, tea, tobacco, and cloves (1-3,6-11)
	Seaweed farming (1,12)
	Production of sugarcane† (8)
	Livestock herding, including tending cattle (4,7,13)
	Fishing,† including for Nile perch (2,4,9,12-14)
Industry	Quarrying† stone and breaking rocks to produce gravel (1,2,13)
	Mining,† including gold and tanzanite, and using mercury (2-5,7,9,12,15-20)
	Manufacturing† (8,9,12)
	Construction,† including digging, drilling, carrying bricks,† bricklaying, and assisting masons (7,8,12,13)

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Table 2. Overview of Children’s Work by Sector and Activity (Cont.)

Sector/Industry	Activity
Services	Domestic work,† including child care,† cooking, and washing† (2,7,13,21-23)
	Garbage collecting† (9)
	Street work, including vending,† shoe shining, small business, and scavenging† (7,9)
	Work as barmaids† (24)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (3,4,7,9,12,13,25,26)
	Forced begging (27)
	Forced labor in domestic work, agriculture, mining, fishing, commercial trading, quarrying, shining shoes, pushing carts, and working in factories and bars, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking (3,13,25-29)

† Determined by national law or regulation as hazardous and, as such, relevant to Article 3(d) of ILO C. 182.

‡ Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor *per se* under Article 3(a)–(c) of ILO C. 182.

The United Republic of Tanzania consists of Mainland Tanzania and the semi-autonomous Zanzibar Archipelago. Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar have separate laws and regulations governing child labor and are presented separately in this report when information differs between them.

Tanzania is a source, transit, and destination country for child trafficking for forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. Child trafficking is often facilitated by victims’ family members, friends, or intermediaries who promise assistance or employment. (4,13,26,30) Girls are often subject to child trafficking, including for domestic work or commercial sexual exploitation; this frequently occurs along the Kenyan border and in tourist, mining, and construction areas, including “megaproject” sites. (4,26,28,31) Although most children are victims of domestic human trafficking, children from Burundi and Rwanda are also subject to child trafficking into Tanzania for forced labor. (4,32) Impoverished rural children and those orphaned by HIV/AIDS are particularly vulnerable. (4,13,30,33)




Children working in mining are exposed to many hazards, such as mercury poisoning and being trapped when tunnels collapse, especially in smaller unlicensed operations. (19,20,34)

Families are often required to pay for books, uniforms, and school lunches, at costs that are prohibitive for some families. (3,35-37) These barriers can reduce children’s access to school and increase their vulnerability to child labor.

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD LABOR

Tanzania has ratified all key international conventions concerning child labor (Table 3).

Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor

Convention	Ratification
 ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	✓
ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
 UN CRC	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
 Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

The government has established laws and regulations related to child labor (Table 4). However, gaps exist in Tanzania’s legal framework to adequately protect children from the worst forms of child labor, including the minimum age for work, access to public education, the compulsory education age, and prohibition of using children in illicit activities.

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Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor

Standard	Related Entity	Meets International Standards	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Mainland	No	14	Article 5 of the Employment and Labor Relations Act; Article 77 of the Law of the Child Act (38,39)
	Zanzibar	No	15	Article 6 of the Zanzibar Employment Act; Articles 2 and 98 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (40,41)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Mainland	Yes	18	Article 5 of the Employment and Labor Relations Act; Article 82 of the Law of the Child Act (38,39)
	Zanzibar	Yes	18	Articles 8–9 of the Zanzibar Employment Act; Article 100 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (40,41)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Mainland	Yes		Article 5 and First Schedule of Regulations of the Employment and Labor Relations Act; Article 82 of the Law of the Child Act; List of Hazardous Child Labor (8,34,38,39)
	Zanzibar	Yes		Articles 8–9 of the Zanzibar Employment Act; Article 100 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (40,41)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Mainland	Yes		Article 25 of the Constitution; Article 80 of the Law of the Child Act; Article 6 of the Employment and Labor Relations Act; Article 4 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (38,39,42,43)
	Zanzibar	Yes		Article 7 of the Zanzibar Employment Act; Article 102 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (40,41)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Mainland	Yes		Article 4 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (43)
	Zanzibar	Yes		Articles 6–7 of the Zanzibar Employment Act; Article 106 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (40,41)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Mainland	Yes		Article 138.2.b of the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act; Article 4 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (43,44)
	Zanzibar	Yes		Article 155 of the Penal Code of Zanzibar; Article 110 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (40,45)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Mainland	No		
	Zanzibar	Yes		Article 7.2.c of the Zanzibar Employment Act (41)
Minimum Age for Voluntary State Military Recruitment		Yes	18	Article 29 of the National Defense Act (46)
Prohibition of Compulsory Recruitment of Children by (State) Military		N/A*		
Prohibition of Military Recruitment by Non-state Armed Groups		No		
Compulsory Education Age	Mainland	Yes	14‡	Article 35 of the National Education Act (35)
	Zanzibar	No	13	Legislation not found.
Free Public Education		No		

* No conscription (46)

‡ Age calculated based on available information (35)

Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar's non-union matters are governed by distinct territorial jurisdictional laws, leaving each territory to determine its own child labor laws. (1,42) The minimum age for work laws in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar do not meet international standards because they do not extend to all working children, including children engaged in domestic work. (38,40,41) Mainland Tanzania's hazardous work list for children does not specify weeding and processing as activities that are dangerous agricultural tasks in the production of tobacco, cloves, coffee, sisal, and tea. (8,34,38-41) In addition, Mainland Tanzania does not clearly provide penalties for using children for illicit activities, including in the production and trafficking of drugs. Zanzibar prohibits the use of children for illicit activities, including the production and trafficking of drugs. (40,41)

A practice that may contribute to children being left out of the formal education system stems from Mainland Tanzania's Education Act of 1978, which allows the Ministry of Education to conduct medical examinations on

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students. This law, in combination with the Mainland’s 2002 Education Regulations (Expulsion and Exclusion of Pupils from Schools), allows for the academic expulsion of students for moral offenses, enabling schools to force students to undergo pregnancy tests and expel them if they are pregnant, thereby increasing their vulnerability to child labor. (35,47-51) Although pregnant girls are more at risk of expulsion, boys who are found to be sexually active are also expelled from school. (32)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor (Table 5). However, gaps exist with the authority of the labor ministries of Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar that may hinder adequate enforcement of their child labor laws.

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Related Entity	Role
Minister of State in the Prime Minister’s Office for Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labor, Employment, Youth, and the Disabled	Mainland	Enforces child labor laws. Assigns area labor officers to each region to respond to reports of child labor violations, issues non-compliance orders, and reports incidents to police and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. (1) Through its Labor Administration and Inspection Section, provides legal guidance upon request, disseminates information to employers and employees on their rights and obligations, and helps area offices conduct labor inspections. (52)
Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elders, and Children	Mainland	Enforces child protection laws and regulations, and health and social welfare policies. Employs officers to monitor child labor at the district and village levels, and reports findings to the President’s Office of Regional Administration and to local governments. Promotes community development, gender equality, and children’s rights by formulating policies, strategies, and guidelines in collaboration with stakeholders. (52)
Ministry of Home Affairs	Mainland	Enforces anti-trafficking laws, including child trafficking, and laws prohibiting commercial sexual exploitation of children and the use of children in illicit activities. Chairs the Anti-Trafficking Committee. (52)
Ministry of Empowerment, Adults, Youth, Women and Children	Zanzibar	Ensures compliance with child protection and child labor laws, including inspections, through its Child Protection Unit. (52) Following a merger with the Ministry of Labor, Economic Empowerment and Cooperatives, investigates child labor cases reported by the police and refers cases to social welfare officers. (53)
Ministry of Health	Zanzibar	Enforces anti-trafficking laws, including cases of child trafficking. (52)
Tanzania Police Force	Mainland and Zanzibar	Investigates cases of child labor and other forms of child endangerment reported to police stations; in some cases, refers cases to labor officers or seeks assistance from social welfare officers and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions to take legal action. Includes a Human Trafficking desk, and Gender and Children’s desks to handle cases pertaining to children. (28,52,54)

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2018, labor law enforcement agencies in Tanzania took actions to combat child labor (Table 6). However, gaps exist in the authority of the labor ministries and in the execution of their mandates that may hinder adequate labor law enforcement, including the authority to assess penalties, and the lack of publicly available enforcement data.

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	Related Entity	2017	2018
Labor Inspectorate Funding	Mainland	Unknown (48)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	\$26,818† (48)	\$28,193 (3)
Number of Labor Inspectors	Mainland	95 (48,55)	79 (3)
	Zanzibar	11 (48)	20 (3)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Mainland	No (48)	No (3)
	Zanzibar	No (48)	No (3)

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Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor (Cont.)

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	Related Entity	2017	2018
Initial Training for New Labor Inspectors	Mainland	Unknown (48)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	No (48)	No (3)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	Mainland	Unknown (48)	N/A
	Zanzibar	No (48)	N/A
Refresher Courses Provided	Mainland	Yes (48)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	No (48)	Yes (3)
Number of Labor Inspections Conducted	Mainland	2,237 (48)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	228 (48)	360 (3)
Number Conducted at Worksite	Mainland and Zanzibar	2,465 (48)	Unknown (3)
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	Mainland	Unknown (48)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	0 (48)	0 (3)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	Mainland and Zanzibar	Unknown (48)	Unknown(3)
Number of Child Labor Penalties Imposed that Were Collected	Mainland and Zanzibar	Unknown (48)	Unknown (3)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Mainland	Yes (48)	Yes (3)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (48)	Yes (3)
Routine Inspections Targeted	Mainland	Yes (48)	Yes (3)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (48)	Yes (3)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Mainland	Yes (48)	Yes (3)
	Zanzibar	Yes (48)	Yes (3)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Mainland	Yes (48)	Yes (3)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (48)	Yes (3)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Mainland and Zanzibar	Yes (48)	Yes (3)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Mainland	Yes (48)	Yes (3)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (48)	Yes (3)

† Data are from July 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017.

Despite regulations requiring that one or more labor officers be assigned to each region, research was unable to determine whether this was followed during the reporting period. (3,56) The number of labor inspectors is likely insufficient for the size of Tanzania’s workforce, which includes nearly 25 million workers. According to the ILO’s technical advice of a ratio approaching 1 inspector for every 40,000 workers in least developed economies, Tanzania would employ about 622 inspectors. (57,58)

The government did not provide information on its labor inspectorate funding, training, number of labor inspections conducted, or number of child labor violations found for inclusion in this report; however, in previous years, inspections in Mainland Tanzania were carried out in sectors such as agriculture, mining, domestic work, hotels, trade, industry and commerce, construction, and fishing. (7) Exact figures on labor inspectorate funding remain unavailable; nevertheless, research indicates that NGOs noted that labor enforcement efforts could benefit from additional funding and increased numbers of inspections. (52)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2018, criminal law enforcement agencies in Tanzania took actions to combat child labor (Table 7). However, gaps exist within the operations of the criminal enforcement agencies that may hinder adequate criminal law enforcement, including the collection and availability of enforcement statistics.

Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	Related Entity	2017	2018
Initial Training for New Criminal Investigators	Mainland	N/A (55)	No (3)
	Zanzibar	N/A (55)	No (3)
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Mainland	Yes (48)	N/A
	Zanzibar	No (48)	N/A
Refresher Courses Provided	Mainland	No (55)	Unknown(3)
	Zanzibar	No (55)	Yes (3)
Number of Investigations	Mainland	Unknown (48)	Unknown(3)
	Zanzibar	0 (48)	0 (3)
Number of Violations Found	Mainland	Unknown (48)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	0 (48)	0 (3)
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	Mainland	Unknown (48)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	0 (48)	0 (3)
Number of Convictions	Mainland	Unknown (48)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	0 (48)	0 (3)
Imposed Penalties for Violations Related to The Worst Forms of Child Labor		Unknown	Unknown
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Mainland	Yes (48)	Yes (3)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (48)	Yes (3)

In June, the UNODC trained 21 law enforcement officials, including immigration and prison officials, on data collection and other skills needed to address trafficking in persons cases. (26) The government did not provide information on the number of investigations undertaken, the number of prosecutions initiated, or the number of convictions for inclusion in this report.

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor (Table 8). However, gaps exist that hinder the effective coordination of efforts to address child labor, including inactive coordinating bodies.

Table 8. Key Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Related Entity	Role & Description
National Education Task Force on Child Labor	Mainland and Zanzibar	Reviews education sector policies and existing laws, regulations, and strategies related to children's issues, including the National Action Plan. Reviews existing curriculum and programs, identifies gaps, and suggests strategies to resolve barriers to accessing education. (9,59) Research was unable to determine whether the National Education Task Force on Child Labor was active during the reporting period.
Zanzibar Child Labor Steering Committee	Zanzibar	Coordinates various implementing agencies responsible for child labor and provides policy guidance on the Zanzibar National Action Plan to Combat Child Labor. (52) Chaired by Zanzibar's Ministry of Empowerment, Adults, Youth, Women and Children. (56) Research was unable to determine whether the Child Labor Steering Committee was active during the reporting period.
National Protection Steering Committee	Mainland and Zanzibar	Provides overall policy guidance and coordination at the national and local levels of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) through the merger of the National Inter-Sectoral Coordination Committee and the Multi-Sector Task Force on Violence Against Children. (53,54) Operates the NPA-VAWC National Protection Technical Committee and Thematic Working Groups at the national level. Merge pre-existing committees at the regional and district levels, focusing on violence prevention and response, including the Child Labor Committees, Gender-Based Violence Committees, District Child Protection Teams, and Most Vulnerable Children Committees. (52,54) Research was unable to determine whether the National Protection Steering Committee was active during the reporting period.
National Anti-Trafficking Committee (ATC) and National Anti-Trafficking Secretariat (ATS)	Mainland and Zanzibar	Promotes, defines, and coordinates policy to prevent human trafficking through engagement with local NGOs. (28,30,43,53) Chaired by the Ministry of Home Affairs, includes representatives from the Prime Minister's Office for Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labor, Employment, Youth, and the Disabled. (56) In 2018, ATC and ATS reviewed and updated the National Action Plan, operated with a budget of \$45,000, and, with the help of UNODC, held a 3-day workshop for judges and magistrates on the prosecution of human trafficking cases. (26)

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established policies related to child labor (Table 9). However, policy gaps exist that hinder efforts to address child labor, including lack of effort related to ongoing policy implementation.

Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor

Policy	Related Entity	Description
National Strategy for Child Labor (2018–2023) [†]	Mainland and Zanzibar	Coordinates policy on child labor at the national level, and was provided with a \$4.8 million budget for the duration of project. Drafted with support from ILO. (3) In 2018, the government adopted this policy, but did not begin implementation. (60)
National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children in Tanzania (NPA-VAWC) (2017–2022)	Mainland and Zanzibar	Prevents and responds to all forms of violence against women and children through comprehensive multi-sectoral collaboration at all levels and combining eight national action plans. (54) The renewed plan details responsible agencies to address multiple challenges, including education and poverty reduction. (52) The government allocated \$5.72 million for fiscal year 2017–2018, but did not provide details on how the allocation was spent. In 2018, research has been unable to confirm that the plan has been implemented. (3,9,52,55)
Zanzibar Education Policy of 2006	Zanzibar	Recommends formal education through the approximate age of 15. In 2018, research indicated that there were issues with implementation of this policy due to issues of quality, equity, and access. (31,61,62)

[†] Policy was approved during the reporting period.

[‡] The government had other policies that may have addressed child labor issues or had an impact on child labor: (52,53,63)

Tanzania does not have a law requiring free public education, but it does have an education policy that allows children to attend primary school and lower secondary school without paying tuition fees. Furthermore, the government regulates access to secondary education through the Primary School Leaving Examination. In Mainland Tanzania, students who do not pass the exam do not have an opportunity to re-take the exam and must drop out of public school. (53) Despite the government's intention to phase out the exam by 2021, there is no evidence of government efforts or preparations to do so. (47,53,55) The compulsory education age for children in Mainland Tanzania is approximately 14 as determined by law. In 2006, Zanzibar adopted and began implementing the Zanzibar Education Policy, which establishes compulsory education through Form 4, which is approximately age 15. (62,64) However, reporting suggests that implementation of this policy has been slow due to limited resources for schools and the economic burdens on families to financially contribute to post-primary education. More than half of children in Zanzibar leave the formal education system below the minimum age for work, leaving them at increased risk for child labor. (31,60,61)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2018, the government funded and participated in programs that may contribute to eliminating or preventing child labor (Table 10). However, gaps exist in these social programs, including the scope and implementation of programs in all relevant sectors, including the construction, service and informal sectors.

Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor

Program	Description
Global Research on Child Labor Measurement and Policy Development	USDOL-funded research project implemented by ILO in 10 countries to increase the knowledge base related to child labor by collecting new data, analyzing existing data, and building the capacity of the government to conduct research in this area. Additional information is available on the USDOL website.
Promoting Sustainable Practices to Eradicate Child Labor in Tobacco (PROSPER) Umoja (Unity) (2018–2020)*	\$900,000 extension project of PROSPER Plus funded by the Eliminating Child Labor in Tobacco-Growing Foundation and implemented by Winrock International, Tanzania Association of Women Leaders in Agriculture and the Environment, and Tabora Development Foundation Trust. Aims to bring together public and private sectors to reduce child labor on a nationwide scale, focusing in Kaliua, Sikonge, Tabora, and Urambo. (3,52,65) In November 2018, the program expanded to Mbeya and Songwe regions, providing 500 scholarships to children ages 5 to 14. (60)

Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor (Cont.)

Program	Description
Eradicating the Worst Forms of Labor in the Eight Mining Wards of the Geita District, Phase 2 (2015–2019)	\$2 million EU-funded, 3-year project implemented by Plan International Tanzania to enhance social protection mechanisms to prevent and improve awareness of child labor among children, parents, and mining employers near Chato, Geita, and Nywangwale. (3,48) Cumulative figures report that by 2018, 6,550 community members and about 5,500 small-scale unregistered miners received awareness-raising messages on child protection and the effects of child labor. (3)
Tanzania Social Action Fund Conditional Cash Transfer Program, Phase III (2012–2018)†	Government-funded conditional cash transfer program to provide financial assistance to vulnerable populations, including children. USDOL-funded study conducted on the program reported increased school enrollment and reduced forced child migration and child labor. (48) In 2018, research reports that the program is moving to implement Phase IV, running from 2019 to 2023. The first transfer targets 300,000 poor households and is scheduled for July 1, 2020. (3,60)
Decent Work Country Program (DWCP)	ILO-supported program with four objectives: (a) create jobs, (b) guarantee rights at work, (c) extend social protection, and (d) promote social dialogue. Outcomes include an improved operational environment for the elimination of child labor and its worst forms. (48,52) During the reporting period, DWCP carried out five trainings for government labor inspectors to enhance the capacity to carry out inspections on farms and in industries, primarily tobacco. (60)
Achieving Reduction of Child Labor in Support of Education (ARISE)	Joint initiative of ILO, Japan Tobacco International, and Winrock International. Seeks to end child labor in tobacco through education. Operates in three districts in the Tabora Region: Kaliua, Urambo, and Uyui. (66,67) Research was unable to determine program activities during the reporting period.

* Program was launched during the reporting period.

† Program is funded by the Government of Tanzania.

‡ The government had other social programs that may have included the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor. (52)

The scope of government-funded social programs is inadequate in that it does not cover construction, domestic service, fishing, and informal sectors in which children engage in child labor.

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor in Tanzania (Table 11).

Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor

Area	Related Entity	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Mainland and Zanzibar	Ensure that minimum age protections apply to children engaged in domestic work.	2013 – 2018
	Mainland	Criminalize the use of children in illicit activities, particularly in producing and trafficking drugs.	2012 – 2018
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Criminalize the recruitment of children under age 18 by non-state armed groups.	2016 – 2018
	Mainland	Continue to expand the list of hazardous occupations and activities prohibited for children to ensure that the list includes weeding and processing in the production of tobacco, cloves, coffee, sisal, and tea.	2016 – 2018
	Zanzibar	Pass and publish legislation that establishes a compulsory age for education.	2018
	Zanzibar	Ensure that there is no gap between the age for compulsory education and the minimum age for work, which leaves children vulnerable to child labor.	2017 - 2018
	Zanzibar	Ensure that the law does not prohibit access to education for pregnant girls and sexually active boys.	2017 - 2018
Enforcement	Mainland and Zanzibar	Establish by law free basic public education.	2016 – 2018
		Increase the number of labor inspectors to meet ILO's technical advice.	2013 – 2018
		Ensure that a dedicated labor officer is appointed to each region, and publish this information.	2013 – 2018
		Authorize the Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar labor inspectorates to assess penalties.	2017 - 2018
		Publish information for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar on child labor law enforcement actions, such as funding, trainings provided, routine and unannounced inspections conducted, child labor violations found, and penalties imposed and collected.	2011 – 2018

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Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor (Cont.)

Area	Related Entity	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Enforcement	Mainland and Zanzibar	Provide sufficient funding and trained staff to conduct child labor inspections.	2013 – 2018
		Publish information on criminal enforcement efforts to combat child labor, including trainings provided, investigations conducted, violations found, prosecutions initiated, and criminal convictions executed in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.	2012 – 2018
Coordination	Mainland and Zanzibar	Ensure that the National Education Task Force on Child Labor, the Zanzibar Child Labor Steering Committee, and the National Protection Steering Committee are active.	2018
Government Policies	Mainland	Eliminate provisions in the Primary School Leaving Examination and other national exams that are barriers to education, such as the no re-take policy.	2016 - 2018
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Take steps to implement the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children in Tanzania.	2018
	Zanzibar	Ensure full implementation of the Zanzibar Education Policy to limit dropouts.	2018
Social Programs	Mainland and Zanzibar	Address barriers to education, including prohibitive related costs, such as books, school meals, and uniforms.	2010 - 2018
		Integrate programs that include the construction, domestic service, and informal sectors to address children engaged in child labor.	2017 - 2018
		Publish information on the efforts of government social programs that address child labor, including Achieving Reduction of Child Labor in Support of Education.	2018

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