

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

In 2020, The United Republic of Tanzania made minimal advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Zanzibar Government increased funding of its labor inspectorate and hired an additional 16 labor inspectors. However, despite new initiatives to address child labor, Tanzania is assessed as having made only minimal advancement because it continued a practice that delays advancement to eliminate 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 are subjected to the worst forms of child labor, including in mining, quarrying, and domestic work, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking. Children also perform dangerous tasks in agriculture. The Mainland Government did not publicly release information on its labor and criminal law enforcement efforts. 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 are subjected to the worst forms of child labor, including in mining, quarrying, and domestic work, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking. (1-3) Children also perform dangerous tasks in agriculture. (1,4) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in Mainland Tanzania.

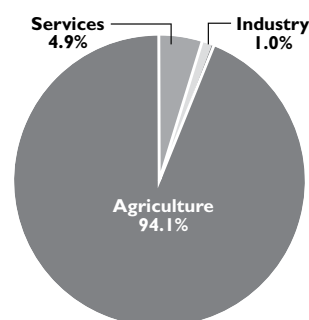
**Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education**

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 (%)		68.0

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2019, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2021. (5)

Source for all other data: International Labor Organization's analysis of statistics from National Child Labour Survey (NCLS), 2014. (1,6)

**Figure 1. 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 of crops, including coffee, sugarcane, sisal, tea, tobacco, and cloves (1,4,7-10)
	Seaweed farming (10)
	Production of sugarcane (10)
	Livestock herding, including tending cattle (2,11,12)
	Fishing,† including for Nile perch (1-3,13)
Industry	Quarrying† stone and breaking rocks to produce gravel (1,14,15)
	Mining,† including gold and tanzanite, and using mercury (1-3,5,16-20)
Services	Domestic work, including child care, cooking, and washing† (1-3,21,22)
	Garbage collecting† (4,23,24)
	Street work, including vending,† shoe shining, small business, and scavenging† (11,12,25,26)
	Work in bars† (11)

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

Sector/Industry	Activity
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (2,7,26,27)
	Forced begging (11,28)
	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 (2,3,11,27,29)

† 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.

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 with education, better living conditions, or employment. (2,30) Parents, particularly from poor and rural households, entrust their children to the care of wealthy relatives and community leaders who sometimes coerce the children to perform domestic work. (2) 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. (2) Although trafficking of children primarily occurs within Tanzania, children from Burundi and Rwanda are brought into Tanzania for forced labor. (2,31) According to reports, Burundian refugee children living in Tanzania are increasingly vulnerable to exploitation, including commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as result of human trafficking, and for work on farms in western Tanzania. (30,32,33) Research also indicates that commercial sexual exploitation of children, particularly girls, has increased in Tanzania, resulting from school closures and lockdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic. There are also rising instances of online-based forms of sexual exploitation. (3)

Children working in mining are exposed to many hazards, such as mercury poisoning and being trapped when tunnels collapse, especially in smaller unlicensed operations. (19,20,34,35) A 2019 report identified children grinding and pounding rock for production of gravel in Pemba. The children working at these sites were using dangerous tools and exposed to being hit by rock fragments. (15) The Mainland 2019 Statistics Act restricts the sharing of government-collected data and information with people and organizations, including information related to children’s protection and child labor. (3,36)




Schools, particularly in rural areas, lack adequate teachers, classrooms, food, and sanitation facilities. Families are often required to financially contribute to offset these deficits and pay for costs of uniforms, books, and other school materials. (3,37) In addition, schools often lack resources for children with disabilities or learning disorders, resulting in many of these students dropping out and becoming vulnerable to child labor. (3,38) A practice that contributes to children being left out of the formal education system derives from Mainland Tanzania’s Education Act, which allows school officials to conduct medical examinations on students; school administrators apply this law in combination with the Mainland’s Education Regulations, which allow for the expulsion of students for moral offenses, to compel female students to undergo pregnancy tests and expel them if they are pregnant. Pregnant girls excluded from the school system have increased vulnerability to the worst forms of child labor. (39-45) Senior government officials, including the late President, have explicitly expressed support for this practice. (3,44,46) In early 2021, the government indicated that expelled girls could return to school, but only if they passed either Form 2 or Form 4 national exams, which they must take independently, without the support of a school. (47) To date, schools continue the practice of expelling girls who become pregnant. (3,43-45)

## II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD LABOR

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

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

**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 and the compulsory education age.

**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 (48,49)
	Zanzibar	No	15	Article 6 of the Zanzibar Employment Act; Articles 2 and 98 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (50,51)
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 (48,49)
	Zanzibar	Yes	18	Articles 8 and 9 of the Zanzibar Employment Act; Article 100 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (50,51)
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 (34,48,49)
	Zanzibar	Yes		Article 100 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (51)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Mainland	Yes		Article 6 of the Employment and Labor Relations Act; Article 80 of the Law of the Child Act; Article 25 of the Constitution; Article 4 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (48,49,52,53)
	Zanzibar	Yes		Article 7 of the Zanzibar Employment Act; Article 102 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (50,51)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Mainland	Yes		Article 4 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (53)
	Zanzibar	Yes		Articles 6 and 7 of the Zanzibar Employment Act; Article 106 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (50,51)
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 (53,54)
	Zanzibar	Yes		Article 155 of the Penal Decree Act of Zanzibar; Article 110 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (51,55)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Mainland	No		
	Zanzibar	Yes		Article 7.2.c of the Zanzibar Employment Act (50)
Minimum Age for Voluntary State Military Recruitment		Yes	18	Article 29 of the National Defense Act (56)
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	No	13	Article 35 of the National Education Act (57)
	Zanzibar	No	13	Section 19 of Education Act (39,58)
Free Public Education	Mainland	No		
	Zanzibar	Yes		Section 59 of the Zanzibar Education Act (39,58)

\* No conscription (56)

# Tanzania

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

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. (11,52) 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. (48,50,51) 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. (34,48,49,59) In addition, Mainland Tanzania does not clearly provide penalties for using children for illicit activities, including in the production and trafficking of drugs.

Although Zanzibar has a policy establishing compulsory education through the age of 15, this standard has not been put into law; the Education Act stipulates a compulsory education age of 13, which is below the minimum age for work. (39,58) In the Mainland, there is no free basic education for children as established by law and the compulsory education age is below the minimum age of work, increasing the risk of children's involvement in child labor. (57)

### 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 within the authority of enforcement agencies 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, Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children. (11) 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. (60)
Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly, 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. (11) Promotes community development, gender equality, and children's rights by formulating policies, strategies, and guidelines in collaboration with stakeholders. (60)
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. (60)
Zanzibar Labor Commission	Zanzibar	Ensures compliance with child protection and child labor laws, including inspections, through its Child Protection Unit. (60) Located within the Zanzibar President's Office of Economy and Investment, investigates child labor cases reported by the police and refers cases to social welfare officers. In 2020, the Zanzibar Labor Commission was moved from the Ministry of Empowerment, Adults, Youth, Women and Children to the President's Office of Economy and Investment. (3)
Ministry of Health	Zanzibar	Enforces anti-trafficking laws, including cases of child trafficking. (60)
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. (11,60,61)

### Labor Law Enforcement

In 2020, labor law enforcement agencies in Tanzania took actions to combat child labor (Table 6). However, gaps exist within the authority and operations of the labor ministries that may hinder adequate labor law enforcement, including authority to assess penalties and publicly available enforcement data.

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

**Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor**

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	Related Entity	2019	2020
Labor Inspectorate Funding	Mainland	Unknown (11)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	\$7,180 (11)	\$20,171 (3)
Number of Labor Inspectors	Mainland	Unknown (11)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	11 (11)	27 (3)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Mainland	No (3,48,62)	No (3,48,62)
	Zanzibar	No (50)	No (50)
Initial Training for New Labor Inspectors	Mainland	Unknown (11)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	No (11)	No (3)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	Mainland	N/A (11)	N/A (3)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	Zanzibar	N/A (11)	N/A (3)
Refresher Courses Provided	Mainland	Unknown (11)	Yes (63)
Refresher Courses Provided	Zanzibar	No (11)	No (3)
Number of Labor Inspections Conducted	Mainland	Unknown (11)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	500 (11)	339 (3)
Number Conducted at Worksites	Mainland	Unknown (11)	Unknown (3)
Number Conducted at Worksites	Zanzibar	500 (11)	339 (3)
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	Mainland	Unknown (11)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	0 (11)	0 (3)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	Mainland	Unknown (11)	Unknown (3)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	Zanzibar	N/A (11)	N/A (3)
Number of Child Labor Penalties Imposed that Were Collected	Mainland	Unknown (11)	Unknown (3)
Number of Child Labor Penalties Imposed that Were Collected	Zanzibar	0 (11)	N/A (3)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Mainland	Yes (11)	Yes (3)
	Zanzibar	Yes (11)	Yes (3)
Routine Inspections Targeted	Mainland	Yes (11)	Yes (3)
Routine Inspections Targeted	Zanzibar	Yes (11)	Yes (3)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Mainland	Yes (62)	Yes (62)
	Zanzibar	Yes (50)	Yes (50)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Mainland	Yes (11)	Yes (3)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Zanzibar	Yes (11)	Yes (3)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Mainland and Zanzibar	Yes (11)	Yes (3)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Mainland	Yes (11)	Yes (3)
	Zanzibar	Yes (11)	Yes (3)

The Mainland Government did not provide information on labor enforcement efforts for inclusion in this report. (11) Despite regulations in both the Mainland and Zanzibar 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. An international organization reports there to be only 73 labor inspectors in the Mainland, although the Mainland government has not provided information on the size of its labor inspectorate. (64,65) While the number of labor inspectors is unknown, according to the ILO's technical advice of a ratio approaching 1 inspector for every 40,000 workers in least developed economies, Tanzania would need to employ roughly 622 labor inspectors as its workforce consists of over 25 million workers. (3,7,64-66) During the reporting period, the Government of Zanzibar increased the funding of the labor inspectorate to \$20,181 from its previous allocation of \$7,180 in 2019, while hiring an additional 16 labor inspectors; the labor inspectorate, however, lacks sufficient personnel, office facilities, transportation and fuel, and other resources to adequately enforce child labor laws. (3) Although figures on the Mainland labor inspectorate funding remain unavailable, NGOs have noted that labor enforcement efforts would benefit from additional funding and increased numbers of inspections. (60) As the law in Zanzibar treats child labor as a criminal offense, labor inspectorates may initiate prosecutions for violations related to child labor. (50)

# Tanzania

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

### Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2020, 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 training for criminal investigators.

**Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor**

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	Related Entity	2019	2020
Initial Training for New Criminal Investigators	Mainland	Unknown (11)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	No (11)	No (3)
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Mainland	N/A (11)	N/A (3)
	Zanzibar	No (11)	N/A (3)
Refresher Courses Provided	Mainland	Unknown (11)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	No (11)	Yes (63)
Number of Investigations	Mainland	2 (30)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	0 (11)	0 (3)
Number of Violations Found	Mainland	5 (30)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	0 (11)	0 (3)
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	Mainland	2 (30)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	0 (11)	N/A (3)
Number of Convictions	Mainland	2 (30)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	0 (11)	0 (3)
Imposed Penalties for Violations Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Mainland	Yes (30)	Unknown (3)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (11)	Unknown (3)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Mainland	Yes (11)	Yes (3)
	Zanzibar	Yes (11)	Yes (3)

The Mainland Government did not provide information on criminal law enforcement efforts related to the worst forms of child labor in 2020. In January 2021, however, Mainland criminal law investigators arrested and initiated prosecutions against 15 individuals accused of trafficking disabled children for forced begging. (3,28) An NGO operates a child abuse hotline and reported 49 complaints of child labor to government authorities in 2020; however, research could not determine whether the government conducted investigations in response to these complaints. (3) During the reporting period, police coordinated with social welfare officers, immigration officials, and local NGOs to identify and provide reintegration support to 56 street children. (28)

## 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 existing laws, regulations, and strategies related to children's issues, including the National Action Plan on the Elimination of Child Labor. Evaluates curriculum and programs, identifies gaps, and suggests strategies to resolve barriers to accessing education. (4,67) Research was unable to determine whether the National Education Task Force on Child Labor was active during the reporting period. (3)
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. (60) Chaired by Zanzibar's Ministry of Empowerment, Adults, Youth, Women and Children. (64) Research was unable to determine whether the Child Labor Steering Committee was active during the reporting period. (3)



## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

**Table 8. Key Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor (Cont.)**

Coordinating Body	Related Entity	Role & Description
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. (61,68) Operates the NPA-VAWC National Protection Technical Committee and Thematic Working Groups at the national level. (60,61) Research was unable to determine whether the National Protection Steering Committee was active during the reporting period. (3)
National Anti-Trafficking Committee (ATC)	Mainland and Zanzibar	Promotes, defines, and coordinates policy to prevent human trafficking through engagement with local NGOs. (53,68) Chaired by the National Anti-Trafficking Secretariat within the Ministry of Home Affairs, includes representatives from the Prime Minister's Office for Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labor, Employment, Youth, and the Disabled. (64) The ATC met once in June 2020, and engaged in awareness-raising campaigns around the UN World Day Against Trafficking in Persons. (28)

**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 implementation.

**Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor**

Policy	Related Entity	Description
National Strategy on Elimination of Child Labor (2018–2022)	Mainland and Zanzibar	Coordinates prevention and responses to the worst forms of child labor at the national level. (69) The government, with the support of the ILO, drafted the National Strategy on Elimination of Child Labor in 2018, but has not launched or taken measures to operationalize the policy. (3)
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. (61) Details responsible agencies to address multiple challenges, including education and poverty reduction. (60) The government has not taken measures to launch or operationalize the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children in Tanzania. (63)

‡ The government had other policies that may have addressed child labor issues or had an impact on child labor. (58,60,68,70)

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. (71,72) The Mainland Government, however, regulates access to secondary education through the Primary School Leaving Examination. Students who do not pass the exam do not have an opportunity to re-take the exam and must drop out of public school at the end of compulsory education at age 14. (68) Despite the government's stated intention to phase out the exam by 2021, there is no evidence of government efforts or preparations to do so. (40,68,73) Since 2006, the Zanzibar Government has administered education under the Zanzibar Education Policy, which establishes compulsory education through Form 4 (approximately age 15). (58,74) However, research indicates that implementation of this policy has been slow due to limited resources for schools. The government, moreover, has not included child labor elimination and prevention strategies into the Education Policy. (58) 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. (75,76)

**VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR**

In 2020, 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.

**Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor**

Program	Description
Tanzania Social Action Fund Conditional Cash Transfer Program†	Government-funded conditional cash transfer program to provide financial assistance to vulnerable populations, including children. During 2020, Tanzania's Government launched the third phase of the Tanzania Social Action Fund Conditional Cash Transfer Program to benefit families living in extreme poverty. (3) The total program funding will be \$870 million, of which \$446 million is funded by the government through a World Bank loan; the remaining amount will be paid for through donor funding. (3)
Promoting Sustainable Practices to Eradicate Child Labor in Tobacco (PROSPER) Umoja (Unity) (2018–2020)	\$900,000 extension project of PROSPER Plus, implemented by Winrock International, the Tanzania Association of Women Leaders in Agriculture and the Environment, and the Tabora Development Foundation Trust, with funding from the Eliminating Child Labor in Tobacco Growing (ECLT) Foundation. Aimed to bring together public and private sectors to reduce child labor nationwide, focusing in Kaliua, Sikonge, Tabora, and Urambo. (7,60,77) The Prosper Program concluded in early 2020; however, ECLT launched an extension of its tobacco-sector programming called Rural Enterprise Support to Eliminate Child Labor in Tanzania. (3)
Eradicating the Worst Forms of Labor in the Eight Mining Wards of the Geita District, Phase 2 (2015–2022)	\$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. (7,78) Cumulative figures report that the project provided awareness-raising messages to 5,500 small-scale unregistered miners and supported the removal of 5,472 children from the worst forms of child labor; reintegrating removed children into schools. (11) In 2020, the program received an extension to continue the program in Geita through 2022. (3)
Decent Work Country Program (2017–2020)	ILO-supported program that aimed to promote job creation, workers' rights, social protection, and social dialogue. In 2020, the ILO worked to advance decent work deficits in the tobacco sector, including child labor, with programming in the Tabora and Urambo districts. (3,60,78) The program, however, concluded in August 2020, as a result of lack of funding. (3)

† 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. (60)

In response to rising cases of sexual exploitation of children and youths during the pandemic, the government partnered with a local NGO in an awareness campaign with information on issues of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. (3)

An evaluation of Tanzania's Conditional Cash Transfer Program found that it had achieved little reduction of child labor, as the work of children only shifted from outside to inside the household. Furthermore, the program had not achieved reductions in excessive working hours and engagement in hazardous activities among children. (80)

The scope of government-funded social programs is inadequate in that it does not cover construction, mining and quarrying, 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 all children, including those engaged in domestic work.	2013 – 2020
	Mainland	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 – 2020
	Mainland	Criminalize the use of children in illicit activities, particularly in producing and trafficking drugs.	2012 – 2020
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Criminalize the recruitment of children under age 18 by non-state armed groups.	2016 – 2020
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Establish by law a compulsory age for education, which leaves no gap between the age of compulsory education and minimum age for work.	2017 – 2020
	Mainland	Establish by law free basic public education.	2016 – 2020



## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

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

Area	Related Entity	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Enforcement	Mainland	Authorize Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar labor inspectorates to assess penalties.	2017 – 2020
	Zanzibar	Institutionalize training for labor inspectors, including training new labor inspectors at the beginning of their employment and refresher courses.	2019 – 2020
	Mainland	Publish information on child labor law enforcement efforts.	2011 – 2020
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Ensure the appointment of a dedicated labor officer for each region, and publish this information.	2013 – 2020
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Increase the number of labor inspectors to meet ILO's technical advice.	2013 – 2020
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Provide sufficient funding to ensure adequate enforcement of labor laws.	2013 – 2020
	Zanzibar	Institutionalize training for criminal law enforcement investigators, including by training new investigators.	2019 – 2020
	Mainland	Publish information on criminal law enforcement efforts related to the worst forms of child labor.	2012 – 2020
Coordination	Mainland and Zanzibar	Ensure that coordinating committees are active and able to carry out their intended mandates.	2018 – 2020
Government Policies	Mainland and Zanzibar	Implement the National Strategy on Elimination of Child Labor.	2020
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Publish activities undertaken to implement the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children in Tanzania during the reporting period.	2018 – 2020
	Mainland	Eliminate provisions in the Primary School Leaving Examination that are barriers to education, such as the no re-take policy.	2016 – 2020
	Zanzibar	Incorporate child labor prevention and elimination strategies, and ensure the full implementation of the Zanzibar Education Policy to limit dropouts.	2018 – 2020
Social Programs	Mainland	End legal restrictions that limit the sharing of information related to child labor.	2020
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Enhance efforts to eliminate barriers and make education accessible to all children in Tanzania by ensuring adequate resources for children with disabilities and learning disorders, increasing resources for teachers, classrooms, food, and sanitation facilities, while defraying informal costs imposed onto families, including school uniforms, books, and other learning materials.	2010 – 2020
	Mainland	Ensure that schools do not prohibit access to education for pregnant girls.	2017 – 2020
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Improve harmonization of child labor prevention and elimination measures into the Social Action Fund Conditional Cash Transfer Program to increase its effectiveness in preventing and eliminating child labor.	2020
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Integrate programs that include the construction, mining, quarrying, domestic service, fishing, and informal sectors to address children engaged in child labor.	2017 – 2020

## REFERENCES

- 1 ILO and Government of Tanzania. Tanzania Mainland National Child Labor Survey 2014. February 2016. [http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS\\_IPEC\\_PUB\\_28475/lang-en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_28475/lang-en/index.htm)
- 2 U.S. Department of State. Trafficking in Persons Report- 2020: Tanzania. Washington, DC, 2020. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-trafficking-in-persons-report/tanzania/>
- 3 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam. Reporting. January 19, 2021.
- 4 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam. Reporting. January 19, 2016.
- 5 UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%). Accessed March 3, 2021. For more information, please see "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" in the Reference Materials section of this report. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>.
- 6 ILO. Analysis of Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Statistics from National Household or Child Labor Surveys. Original data from National Child Labour Survey (NCLS), 2014. Analysis received March 2021. Please see "Children's Work and Education Statistics: sources and Definitions" in the Reference Materials section of this report.
- 7 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam. Reporting. February 11, 2019.
- 8 Yussuf, Issa. Clove Production Records Success Despite Challenges. Tanzania Daily News, June 29, 2016. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201606290468.html>
- 9 ILO-IPEC and Government of Tanzania. Rapid Assessment on Child Labour in Tobacco Growing Communities in Tabora Region, Tanzania. 2016. [https://www.ilo.org/africa/countries-covered/tanzania/WCMS\\_517519/lang-en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/africa/countries-covered/tanzania/WCMS_517519/lang-en/index.htm)
- 10 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam. E-mail communication to USDOL official. March 16, 2020.
- 11 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam. Reporting. February 10, 2020.
- 12 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam. Reporting. March 1, 2019.

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

- 13 Mwaipopo, Rosemarie. Tanzania: Labour, Fraught with Danger. Samudra Report no. 77 (2017).  
[https://www.icsf.net/images/samudra/pdf/english/issue\\_77/4309\\_art\\_Sam77\\_e\\_art08.pdf](https://www.icsf.net/images/samudra/pdf/english/issue_77/4309_art_Sam77_e_art08.pdf)
- 14 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam. Reporting. February 20, 2018.
- 15 Abdi Suleiman. Zaidi ya Watoto 1,500 Wanabanza Kokoto Mwambe. February 21, 2019. Source on file.
- 16 Human Rights Watch. Child Rights and the Environment—The Need for Action. Submission by Human Rights Watch to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. July 22, 2016.  
<https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/07/22/child-rights-and-environment-need-action>
- 17 Lobulu, William. City Fathers Erred on Arusha Tag. Arusha Times, February 27, 2016. Source on file.
- 18 Kippenberg, Juliane. Tackling Child Labor in the Minerals Supply Chain. Human Rights Watch, May 3, 2017.  
<https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/05/03/tackling-child-labor-minerals-supply-chain>
- 19 Mahr, Krista. Tanzania struggles to end child labor from the lure of gold. Reuters, April 3, 2017.  
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-tanzania-mining-children-feature/tanzania-struggles-to-end-child-labor-from-the-lure-of-gold-idUSKBN176007>
- 20 Spence, Tony. Child Mining in Tanzania: A Forgotten Story. Global South Magazine, 2017.  
<http://www.gsdmagazine.org/child-mining-tanzania-forgotten-story/>
- 21 ILO. A Situational Analysis of Domestic Workers in the United Republic of Tanzania. January 30, 2016.  
[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---africa/---ro-abidjan/---ilo-dar-es-salaam/documents/publication/wcms\\_517516.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---africa/---ro-abidjan/---ilo-dar-es-salaam/documents/publication/wcms_517516.pdf)
- 22 Grant, Rebecca. No school, no salary: the children tricked into domestic servitude in Zanzibar. The Guardian, November 9, 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/nov/09/children-domestic-servitude-zanzibar-trafficking>
- 23 Mwita, Sosthenes. Scavenging—a Worrisome Scenario. allAfrica. August 25, 2016.  
<https://allafrica.com/stories/201608250225.html>
- 24 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam. E-mail communication to USDOL official. June 24, 2020.
- 25 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. February 7, 2020.
- 26 Mujaya, Nyakwesi et al. How COVID-19 is playing with street children in Tanzania. Devdiscourse. June 11, 2020.  
<https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/national/1088396-how-covid-19-is-playing-with-street-children-in-tanzania>
- 27 Kimani, Geoffrey. Child Trafficking On Increase With No Solution in Horizon. The Citizen, October 28, 2016.  
<http://allafrica.com/stories/201610260785.html>
- 28 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam. Reporting. February 22, 2021.
- 29 Mwita, Sosthenes. Human Trafficking Seen Escalating. Tanzania Daily News, June 23, 2016.  
<http://allafrica.com/stories/201606230071.html>
- 30 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam. Reporting. February 14, 2020.
- 31 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam. E-mail communication to USDOL official. June 20, 2018.
- 32 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam. Reporting. January 20, 2020.
- 33 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. January 6, 2020. Source on file.
- 34 Government of Tanzania. Employment and Labor Relations Act General Regulations. Enacted: 2017. Source on file.
- 35 Merket, Hans. Tanzania: Study Reveals High Prevalence of Child Labour and Health and Safety Hazards in Small-Scale Mines. January 28, 2019. <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/tanzania-study-reveals-high-prevalence-of-child-labour-and-health-safety-hazards-in-small-scale-mines>
- 36 Government of Tanzania. The Statistics Act, Revised Edition. Enacted 2019.  
<https://www.nbs.go.tz/index.php/en/about-us/policies-and-legislations/acts/522-the-statistics-act-cap-351-r-e-2019>
- 37 Mtema, Nelly. Tanzania: School Desk Initiative Pays Off. Tanzania Daily News, July 1, 2016.  
<http://allafrica.com/stories/201607010575.html>
- 38 UNICEF Global Initiative on Out-Of-School Children-Tanzania Country Report. 2018.  
<https://www.unicef.org/tanzania/media/596/file/Tanzania-2018-Global-Initiative-Out-of-School-Children-Country-Report.pdf>
- 39 Government of Zanzibar. The Education Act. 1982. Source on file.
- 40 Human Rights Watch. I Had a Dream to Finish School: Barriers to Secondary Education in Tanzania. 2017.  
[https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/accessable\\_document/tanzania0217\\_-\\_accessible.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/accessable_document/tanzania0217_-_accessible.pdf)
- 41 Human Rights Watch. Tanzania: 1.5 Million Adolescents Not in School. February 14, 2017.  
<https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/02/14/tanzania-15-million-adolescents-not-school>
- 42 Ratcliffe, Rebecca. 'After getting pregnant, you are done': no more school for Tanzania's mums-to-be. June 30, 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/jun/30/tanzania-president-ban-pregnant-girls-from-school-john-magufuli>
- 43 Human Rights Watch. Q & A on Ban on Pregnant Girls and World Bank Education Loan. April 24, 2020.  
<https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/04/24/tanzania-q-ban-pregnant-girls-and-world-bank-education-loan>
- 44 Spiller, Penny. Pregnant at 13 and able to attend school. BBC. December 29, 2020.  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-55326814>
- 45 Bhalla, Nita. Tanzanian ban on pregnant school girls challenged in African court. Reuters. November 20, 2020.  
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-tanzania-women-education/tanzanian-ban-on-pregnant-school-girls-challenged-in-african-court-idUSKBN28011>
- 46 U.S. Department of State. Country Reports on Human Rights Practices-2020: Tanzania. Washington, DC, March 30, 2021. <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/TANZANIA-2020-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf>
- 47 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam. E-mail communication to USDOL official. May 18, 2021.
- 48 Government of Tanzania. Employment and Labour Relations Act. Enacted: 2004. Source on file.
- 49 Government of Tanzania. The Law of the Child Act. Enacted: 2009.  
[http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_protect/---protrav/---ilo\\_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms\\_151287.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_151287.pdf)
- 50 Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. Employment Act, No. 11. Enacted: 2005.  
<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/49108/65102/E98TZA01.htm#p2>
- 51 Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. Children's Act. Enacted: 2011. Source on file.
- 52 Government of Tanzania. The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania. Enacted: 1977. Source on file.
- 53 Government of Tanzania. The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act. Enacted: 2008. Source on file.
- 54 Government of Tanzania. Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act. Enacted: 1998.  
<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/67094/63635/F532037758/TZA67094.pdf>
- 55 Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. Penal Decree Act No. 6 of 2004. Enacted: 2004. Source on file.
- 56 Government of Tanzania. National Defence Act. Enacted: 1966. Source on file.

## MINIMAL ADVANCEMENT – EFFORTS MADE BUT CONTINUED PRACTICE THAT DELAYED ADVANCEMENT

- 57 Government of Tanzania. National Education Act. Enacted: December 4, 1978.  
<http://www.unesco.org/education/edurights/media/docs/873ae01bc28cf449895950c7cac2a419d3ede5fd.pdf>
- 58 Government of Zanzibar. Zanzibar Education Development Plan II. 2017.  
[https://www.globalpartnership.org/sites/default/files/zedp\\_ii\\_zanzibar.pdf](https://www.globalpartnership.org/sites/default/files/zedp_ii_zanzibar.pdf)
- 59 Government of Tanzania. List of Hazards. 2013. Source on file.
- 60 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam. Reporting. January 17, 2017.
- 61 Government of Tanzania. National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children in Tanzania. December 2016. <https://www.unicef.org/tanzania/reports/national-plan-action-end-violence-against-women-and-children-tanzania-20178-20212>
- 62 Government of Tanzania. Labour Institutions Act (No. 7 of 2004). Enacted 2004.  
<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/68356/66545/F1726067877/tza68356.pdf>
- 63 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam. E-mail communication to USDOL official. May 11, 2021.
- 64 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. June 16, 2017.
- 65 ILO. Strengthening Capacity of Tanzania to Implement Labour Standards and to Address Violations of Acceptable Conditions of Work: Briefing for USG (USTR & USDOL) on Tanzania. 2021. Source on File.
- 66 UN. World Economic Situation and Prospects 2020 Statistical Annex. New York. 2020  
[https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/WESP2020\\_Annex.pdf](https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/WESP2020_Annex.pdf)
- 67 Government of Tanzania. NETF Action Plan. National Education Task Force on Child Labor. 2015. Source on file.
- 68 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. May 2, 2017.
- 69 Government of Tanzania. National Strategy on Elimination of Child Labour, 2018–2022 December 2017. Source on file.
- 70 The World Bank. Secondary Education Development Program II. 2016.  
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/182201483110970136/pdf/ISR-Disclosable-PI14866-12-30-2016-1483110951754.pdf>
- 71 Taylor, Ben. Education. Tanzanian Affairs. January 1, 2016. <https://www.tzaffairs.org/2016/01/education-11/>
- 72 Mashala, Yusuph Lameck. The Impact of the Implementation of Free Education Policy on Secondary Education in Tanzania. International Journal of Academic Multidisciplinary Research. January 1, 2019.  
<http://ijeais.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/IJAMR190102.pdf>
- 73 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. March 23, 2018.
- 74 Government of Zanzibar. Ministry of Education and Vocational Training 2018. 2018. Source on file.
- 75 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. June 26, 2019.
- 76 Suleiman, Amran Said, Yen Yat, and Issah Iddrisu. Education Policy Implementation: A Mechanism for Enhancing Primary Education Development in Zanzibar. Open Journal of Social Sciences 5, 2017.  
<https://www.scirp.org/journal/PaperInformation.aspx?PaperID=74820>
- 77 Winrock International. Empowerment & Civic Engagement: PROSPER Plus Program. 2016. Source on file.
- 78 U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam. Reporting. January 29, 2018.
- 79 ILO. An Integrated Strategy to Address Decent Work Deficits in the Tobacco Sector. Geneva, 334th session, October 25–November 8, 2018. [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_646755.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_646755.pdf)
- 80 de Hoop, Jacobus, et al. Impact of the United Republic of Tanzania's Productive Social Safety Net on Child Labour and Education. UNICEF. 2020. <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/1112-impact-of-the-united-republic-of-tanzanias-p-productive-social-safety-net-on-child.html>