

In 2021, the United Republic of Tanzania made moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The government issued a circular directing that girls be able to return to school following the completion of their pregnancy, reversing its previous support of permanently expelling girls who had become pregnant. The government also committed additional resources to address other barriers to educational access, including provision of additional classrooms and latrines, as well as desks. In addition, the government facilitated awareness campaigns related to human trafficking and trained 17 local committees focusing on child labor and other issues related to violence against women and children. However, children in Tanzania are subjected to the worst forms of child labor, including in forced labor in mining, quarrying, and domestic work. 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 the use of children in illicit activities and domestic work 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 forced labor in mining, quarrying, and domestic work. (1-3) Children also perform dangerous tasks in agriculture. (1,4) Table I provides key indicators on children's work and education in Mainland Tanzania.

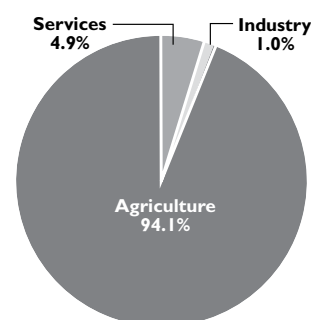
Table I. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

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 (%)		68.7

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2020, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2022. (5)

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

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 of crops, including coffee, sugarcane, sisal, tea, tobacco, and cloves (1,4,7,8)
	Chasing away birds on rice farms (4)
	Seaweed farming (8,9)
	Production of sugarcane (4,8)
	Livestock herding, including tending cattle (4,10,11)
	Fishing† and fish descaling, including for Nile perch (1-3,9,12)
Industry	Quarrying† stone and crushing and breaking rocks to produce gravel (1,4,13)
	Mining,† including gold and tanzanite, and using mercury (1,2,4,5,14-18)

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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† (1,2,14,18,19)
	Garbage collecting† (20)
	Street work, including vending,† selling charcoal, shoe shining, small business, and scavenging† (10,18,21-23)
	Work in bars† (10)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (3,7,23)
	Forced begging (3,10,24)
	Use in illicit activities, including the selling of drugs (25)
	Forced labor in agriculture, including cattle herding and tobacco cultivation, domestic service, mining, fishing, commercial trading, quarrying, shining shoes, pushing carts, and working in factories and bars (25,26)

† 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.

Human traffickers exploit domestic and foreign children in sex trafficking and forced labor in Tanzania, and traffickers exploit children from Tanzania abroad. Traffickers exploit individuals from underserved communities—particularly impoverished children, orphans, and children with disabilities from rural areas—in forced labor in domestic work, mining, agriculture, and begging, as well as commercial sexual exploitation in urban areas, such as Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mbeya, and Mwanza. (3) 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. (3,26) Exploitation of girls in commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor in domestic service frequently occurs in tourist hubs along the Kenyan border and may occur in Zanzibar. (2,19,27,28) Although child trafficking primarily occurs internally within Tanzania, traffickers also exploit migrant children, particularly from Burundi and Rwanda, in domestic servitude and commercial sexual exploitation. (2,3,29) According to reports, refugee children living in Tanzania are increasingly vulnerable to exploitation, including commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as result of human trafficking, and forced labor in farming in western Tanzania. (3,30,31)

Children in Tanzania engage in a number of hazardous work activities, including mining, quarrying, and working on tobacco plantations. (4) Children working in mining are exposed to hazards, such as mercury poisoning and being trapped when tunnels collapse, especially in smaller unlicensed operations. (16,17,32,33) 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 were exposed to being hit by rock fragments. (13) The Mainland 2019 Statistics Act restricts the sharing of government-collected data and information with people and organizations, including information related to child protection and child labor. (2,34)




Schools, particularly in rural areas, lack adequate teachers, classrooms and desks, food, and sanitation facilities. (11,25) Families are often required to financially contribute to offset these deficits and pay for costs of uniforms, books, and other school materials, creating economic barriers to education for some children. (2,11,35) 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. (2,11)

In November 2021, the government issued a circular outlining the unconditioned readmission to school of girls who previously left education on account of a pregnancy. The circular marks a departure from senior government officials' past endorsement of a practice by which schools expelled girls who had become pregnant and denied them the opportunity to return to school following their pregnancy. (36-38) This practice, which had been backed by senior-level government officials, had led to girls being subject to forced pregnancy tests and expulsion for morality if they were pregnant, making them vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor. (11,36) Under the government's new position, girls can return to education following the completion of their pregnancy. (37) Girls, however, can still be removed from school during the duration of their pregnancy, which reduces the likelihood that they will return to education. (39)

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 a lack of minimum age protections for children in domestic work.

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 (40,41)
	Zanzibar	No	15	Article 6 of the Zanzibar Employment Act; Articles 2 and 98 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (42,43)
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 (40,41)
	Zanzibar	Yes	18	Articles 8 and 9 of the Zanzibar Employment Act; Article 100 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (42,43)
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 (32,40,41)
	Zanzibar	Yes		Article 100 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (43)
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 (40,41,44,45)
	Zanzibar	Yes		Article 7 of the Zanzibar Employment Act; Article 102 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (42,43)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Mainland	Yes		Article 4 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (45)
	Zanzibar	Yes		Articles 6 and 7 of the Zanzibar Employment Act; Article 106 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (42,43)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Mainland	Yes		Article 138.2.b of the Sexual Offenses Special Provisions Act; Article 4 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (45,46)
	Zanzibar	Yes		Article 155 of the Penal Decree Act of Zanzibar; Article 110 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (43,47)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Mainland	No		
	Zanzibar	Yes		Article 7.2.c of the Zanzibar Employment Act (42)
Minimum Age for Voluntary State Military Recruitment		Yes	18	Article 29 of the National Defense Act (48)
Prohibition of Compulsory Recruitment of Children by (State) Military		N/A*		

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Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor (Cont.)

Standard	Related Entity	Meets International Standards	Age	Legislation
Prohibition of Military Recruitment by Non-state Armed Groups		No		
Compulsory Education Age	Mainland	No	13	Article 35 of the National Education Act (49)
	Zanzibar	No	13	Section 19 of the Zanzibar Education Act (50,51)
Free Public Education	Mainland	No		
	Zanzibar	Yes		Section 59 of the Zanzibar Education Act (50,51)

*Country has no conscription (48)

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. (10,44) 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. (40,42,43) 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. (32,40,41,52) In addition, Mainland Tanzania does not stipulate penalties for using children for illicit activities, including in the production and trafficking of drugs.

Although Zanzibar has a policy establishing compulsory education through age 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. (50,51) 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. (49)

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 operations 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, 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. (25) 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. (25)
Ministry of 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. (25) Promotes community development, gender equality, and children’s rights by formulating policies, strategies, and guidelines in collaboration with stakeholders. (25,53)
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. (53) Includes the Anti-Trafficking Secretariat, which coordinates the government’s response to human trafficking. (24)
Zanzibar Labor Commission	Zanzibar	Ensures compliance with child protection and child labor laws, including inspections, through its Child Protection Unit. (53) 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 2021, 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. (2)

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement (Cont.)

Organization/Agency	Related Entity	Role
Ministry of Health	Zanzibar	Enforces anti-trafficking laws, including cases of child trafficking. (25)
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. (10,53,54)

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2021, labor law enforcement agencies in Tanzania took actions to address child labor (Table 6). However, gaps exist within the authority and operations of the labor ministries that may hinder adequate labor law enforcement, including insufficient financial resources.

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	Related Entity	2020	2021
Labor Inspectorate Funding	Mainland	Unknown (2)	Unknown (2)
	Zanzibar	\$20,171 (2)	\$10,353 (25)
Number of Labor Inspectors	Mainland	Unknown (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	27 (2)	25 (25)
Mechanism to Assess Civil Penalties	Mainland	No (2,40,55)	No (2,40,55)
	Zanzibar	No (42)	No (42)
Initial Training for New Labor Inspectors	Mainland	Unknown (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	No (2)	No (25)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	Mainland	N/A (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	N/A (2)	No (25)
Refresher Courses Provided	Mainland	Yes (56)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	No (2)	No (25)
Number of Labor Inspections Conducted	Mainland	Unknown (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	339 (2)	447 (25)
Number Conducted at Worksites	Mainland	Unknown (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	339 (2)	447 (57)
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	Mainland	Unknown (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	0 (2)	0 (25)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	Mainland	Unknown (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	N/A (2)	0 (25)
Number of Child Labor Penalties Imposed that Were Collected	Mainland	Unknown (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	N/A (2)	0 (25)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Mainland	Yes (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	Yes (2)	Yes (25)
Routine Inspections Targeted	Mainland	Yes (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	Yes (2)	Yes (25)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Mainland	Yes (55)	Yes (55)
	Zanzibar	Yes (42)	Yes (42)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Mainland	Yes (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	Yes (2)	Yes (25)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Mainland and Zanzibar	Yes (2)	Yes (58)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Mainland	Yes (2)	Yes (2)
	Zanzibar	Yes (2)	Yes (2)

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As the law in Zanzibar treats child labor as a criminal offense, labor inspectorates may initiate prosecutions for violations related to child labor. (42) Mainland inspectors may issue compliance orders, notifying employers of labor violations; however, these orders do not stipulate a specific financial or other penalty. (55) The Mainland government did not provide information on labor enforcement efforts for inclusion in this report. (10)

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 reported that there are only 73 labor inspectors in the Mainland, although the Mainland government has not provided information on the size of its labor inspectorate. (59,60) Although 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 726 labor inspectors because its workforce consists of over 29 million workers. (25,59,61,62)

Figures on Mainland labor inspectorate funding remain unavailable, but NGOs have noted that labor enforcement efforts would benefit from additional funding and increased numbers of inspections. (53) Although the government has a complaint mechanism for individuals to report potential cases of child labor, research indicates this mechanism is not consistently used because of insufficient tools and resources and budgetary constraints. (58) The Zanzibar labor inspectorate, meanwhile, lacks sufficient personnel, office facilities, transportation and fuel, and other resources to adequately enforce child labor laws. (2)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2021, criminal law enforcement agencies in Tanzania took actions to address child labor (Table 7). However, gaps exist within the operations of the criminal enforcement agencies that may hinder adequate criminal law enforcement, including a lack of published information on criminal law enforcement efforts.

Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	Related Entity	2020	2021
Initial Training for New Criminal Investigators	Mainland	Unknown (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	No (2)	Unknown (25)
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Mainland	N/A (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	N/A (2)	Unknown (25)
Refresher Courses Provided	Mainland	Unknown (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	Yes (56)	Unknown (25)
Number of Investigations	Mainland	Unknown (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	0 (2)	Unknown (25)
Number of Violations Found	Mainland	Unknown (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	0 (2)	1 (25)
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	Mainland	Unknown (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	N/A (2)	0 (25)
Number of Convictions	Mainland	Unknown (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	0 (2)	0 (25)
Imposed Penalties for Violations Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Mainland	Unknown (2)	Unknown (25)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (2)	Unknown (25)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Mainland	Yes (2)	Yes (2)
	Zanzibar	Yes (2)	Yes (2)

The Mainland government did not provide complete information on its criminal law enforcement efforts for inclusion in this report. The Anti-Trafficking Secretariat, however, reported that in 2021, it had rescued and assisted 56 children from human trafficking for forced labor, including in domestic service; the children were ages 14 to 18. (63) Officials also undertook 113 investigations and 18 prosecutions related to human trafficking; however, the government did not provide information on ages of victims to determine whether these pertained

to worst forms of child labor. (24) An NGO operates a child abuse hotline and in 2021 reported 30 complaints of child labor to government authorities, resulting in referrals to health and social services providers, parental interventions, and, in some cases, referrals to criminal investigative authorities. (64)

In 2021, immigration officials repatriated 543 migrant children to their countries of origin in Burundi (402), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2), Rwanda (86), Uganda (51), Zambia (1), and Ethiopia (1) as part of a national crackdown on immigration. Many of these children were reportedly in child labor in domestic service, farming, and herding cattle and livestock. (65) The children received care before being returned to their countries of origin. (66)

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 inefficacy of coordinating bodies with respect to their mandates.

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 Strategy on the Elimination of Child Labor. Evaluates curriculum and programs, identifies gaps, and suggests strategies to resolve barriers to accessing education. (67) Research was unable to determine whether the National Education Task Force on Child Labor was active during the reporting period. (24)
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. (53) Chaired by Zanzibar's Ministry of Empowerment, Adults, Youth, Women and Children. (59) Research was unable to determine whether the Zanzibar Child Labor Steering Committee was active during the reporting period. (25)
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 in Tanzania (NPA-VAWC) through the merger of the National Inter-Sectoral Coordination Committee and the Multi-Sector Task Force on Violence Against Children. (54,68) Operates the NPA-VAWC National Protection Technical Committee and Thematic Working Groups at the national level. (53,54) Research was unable to determine whether the National Protection Steering Committee was active during the reporting period.
National Anti-Trafficking Committee and Anti-Trafficking Secretariat	Mainland and Zanzibar	Promotes, defines, and coordinates policy to prevent human trafficking through engagement with local NGOs. (45,68) Chaired by the National Anti-Trafficking Secretariat within the Ministry of Home Affairs, includes representatives from the ministries of Health, Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, Constitutional and Legal Affairs, and the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance. The Anti-Trafficking Secretariat organized 8 awareness campaigns during the reporting period, reaching 282 religious leaders, law enforcement officials, social welfare officers, teachers, journalists, and community leaders. (24) The Anti-Trafficking Committee met once during the reporting period. Financial and resource constraints, however, hindered the committee from meeting quarterly according to its mandates. (24)

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 a lack of implementation of existing policies.

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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) Although the government finalized the National Strategy on Elimination of Child Labor in 2019, it has not been formally launched, and research cannot determine whether the government has taken any actions to implement it. (25) The government reported that it is planning to review the strategy ahead of its expiration; however, to date, there are no specific activities the government has taken to update it. (25)
National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Plan of Action (2021–2024)*	Mainland and Zanzibar	Articulates shared objectives, resources, and activities for the government's response to human trafficking through survivor treatment, increasing knowledge and skill of enforcement officers, and community awareness. Includes integration of human trafficking concepts into secondary education activities, data collection, and mainstreaming human trafficking issues into the children's desk at police stations. (70) The government approved the National Anti-Trafficking in Persons Plan of Action in late 2021, and publicly launched the action plan in March 2022. (24)
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) Details responsible agencies to address multiple challenges, including education and poverty reduction. (53) On June 15, 2021, the government facilitated a stakeholder discussion on the achievements, challenges, and learnings in implementing the NPA-VAWC with respect to child labor. The government also supported the training of 17 community and district NAP-VAW/child labor committees on data collection and reporting. (66)

* Mechanism to coordinate efforts to address child labor was created during the reporting period.

‡ The government had other policies that may have addressed child labor issues or had an impact on child labor. (51,53,71)

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. (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 its stated intention to phase out the exam by 2021, there is no evidence that the government has made efforts or preparations to do so. (68,73,74)

Since 2006, the Zanzibar government has administered education under the Zanzibar Education Policy, which establishes compulsory education through Form 4 (approximately age 15). (51,75) However, research indicates that implementation of this policy has been slow due to limited resources and teachers within schools. (76) The Zanzibar Education Policy, moreover, does not include child labor elimination and prevention strategies. (51) Research indicates that a large proportion of students in Zanzibar leave the formal education system below the minimum age for work, leaving them at increased risk for child labor. (77)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2021, 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 inadequate scope of programs to address child labor 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. (24) In 2021, the Tanzania Social Action Fund expanded, registering an additional 420,000 households to benefit from cash transfer support. In total, the program targets 1.4 million low-income households that are vulnerable to coping mechanisms, including child labor. (24)
Rural Enterprise Support to Eliminate Child Labor*	Project implemented by the ECLT foundation as a follow-up to the Promoting Sustainable Practices to Eradicate Child Labor in Tobacco program that ended in 2020. Aims to support farmers and reduce child labor in Chunya, Kaliua, Sikonge, and Urambo districts. (2,25,53) In 2021, the program trained 17 community and district child labor committees on data collection and reporting and supported the development of 17 community child labor action plans in the 3 regions of Tabora, Mbeya, and Songwe. (25)

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	French Development Agency-funded program, implemented by Plan International, to eliminate child labor and other forms of violence against children, especially girls, in the small-scale mining and fishing sectors. The project covers 15 wards and 63 villages in 3 Geita districts: Geita, Nyang'hwale, and Chato. (25) In 2021, the program supported the establishment of 81 child protection committees in 15 wards and 63 villages. The committees aim to raise awareness on child protection, child labor prevention, and response. (25) The program also supported 957 children with school materials and return to school, and supported an additional 908 youth with skill-building opportunities through Youth Saving and Lending Associations. (25) The project was extended to its third phase, which will run through February 2023. (66)

* 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. (53)

During the reporting period, the government committed to allocating additional resources to address barriers to education, particularly the shortage of school desks. The government received a \$576 million COVID-19 Rapid Credit Facility loan from the IMF, including \$100 million for Zanzibar, with some of the funds directed to construct 15,000 classrooms in secondary schools and 3,000 in primary schools, as well as latrines in Mainland Tanzania; in addition, the government directed schools to cease sending children home from school because they lack appropriate uniforms or school supplies. (25)

An evaluation of Tanzania's Conditional Cash Transfer Program found that it had achieved little reduction of child labor, because 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. (79)

The scope of government-funded social programs is inadequate in that it does not cover other forms of agriculture beyond tobacco, nor does it include 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 all children, including those engaged in domestic work.	2013 – 2021
	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 – 2021
	Mainland	Criminalize the use of children in illicit activities, particularly in producing and trafficking drugs.	2012 – 2021
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Criminalize the recruitment of children under age 18 by non-state armed groups.	2016 – 2021
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Establish by law a compulsory age for education that is the same or higher than the minimum age for work.	2017 – 2021
	Mainland	Establish by law free basic public education.	2016 – 2021
Enforcement	Mainland	Establish a mechanism to assess civil penalties for child labor violations.	2017 – 2021
	Zanzibar	Institutionalize training for labor inspectors, including training new labor inspectors at the beginning of their employment and refresher courses.	2019 – 2021
	Mainland	Publish information on labor law enforcement efforts.	2011 – 2021
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Ensure the appointment of a dedicated labor officer for each region and publish this information.	2013 – 2021

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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	Increase the number of labor inspectors to meet the ILO's technical advice.	2013 – 2021
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Provide sufficient funding to ensure adequate enforcement of labor laws.	2013 – 2021
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Ensure that the child labor complaint mechanism has sufficient resources to carry out operations.	2021
	Zanzibar	Institutionalize training for criminal law enforcement investigators, including by training new investigators.	2019 – 2021
	Mainland	Publish information on criminal law enforcement efforts related to the worst forms of child labor.	2012 – 2021
	Zanzibar	Publish information on criminal law enforcement efforts related to the worst forms of child labor, including trainings, number of investigations, and imposed penalties for violations related to the worst forms of child labor.	2021
Coordination	Mainland and Zanzibar	Ensure that coordinating committees are active and able to carry out their intended mandates.	2018 – 2021
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Ensure that the National Anti-Trafficking Committee and other coordinating bodies have sufficient resources to accomplish their mandates.	2021
Government Policies	Mainland and Zanzibar	Ensure that activities are undertaken to implement the National Strategy on Elimination of Child Labor and publish results from activities implemented during the reporting period.	2020 – 2021
	Mainland	Eliminate provisions in the Primary School Leaving Examination that are barriers to education, such as the no re-take policy.	2016 – 2021
	Zanzibar	Incorporate child labor prevention and elimination strategies and ensure the full implementation of the Zanzibar Education Policy to limit dropouts.	2018 – 2021
Social Programs	Mainland	Ensure educational access for girls removed from school during pregnancy.	2021
	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 on families, including school uniforms, books, and other learning materials.	2010 – 2021
	Mainland	End legal restrictions that limit the sharing of information related to child labor.	2020 – 2021
	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 – 2021
	Mainland and Zanzibar	Integrate programs that include the agricultural, construction, domestic service, fishing, and informal sectors to address children engaged in child labor.	2017 – 2021

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