

## Tanzania

| <i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i>                |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| Percent of children 5-14 estimated as working in 2001:                  | 35.4% <sup>4011</sup>      |
| Minimum age for work:   | 15 <sup>4012</sup>         |
| Age to which education is compulsory:                                   | 15 <sup>4013</sup>         |
| Free public education:  | Yes <sup>4014*</sup>       |
| Gross primary enrollment rate in 2005:                                  | 106% <sup>4015</sup>       |
| Net primary enrollment rate in 2005:                                    | 91% <sup>4016</sup>        |
| Percent of children 5-14 attending school in 2000:                      | 57% <sup>4017</sup>        |
| As of 2004, percent of primary school entrants likely to reach grade 5: | 76% <sup>4018</sup>        |
| Ratified Convention 138:  | 12/16/1998 <sup>4019</sup> |
| Ratified Convention 182:  | 9/12/2001 <sup>4020</sup>  |
| ILO-IPEC participating country:   | Yes <sup>4021</sup>        |
| *Must pay for school supplies and related items.                        |                            |

### Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

In 2001, approximately 36.2 percent of boys and 34.5 percent of girls ages 5 to 14 were working in Tanzania. The majority of working children were found in the agricultural sector (77.4 percent), followed by services (22.4 percent), manufacturing (0.1 percent), and other sectors (0.1 percent).<sup>4022</sup> In rural areas, child labor is particularly prevalent.<sup>4023</sup> Children work on

<sup>4011</sup> UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, *Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Rates*, March 1, 2007.

<sup>4012</sup> The Law Reform Commission of Tanzania, *Report of the Commission on the Law Relating to Children in Tanzania*, 131-132. See also Tanzanian Ministry of Labour, Youth Development, and Sports official, Information on Efforts by Tanzania to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour Written communication to USDOL official, October 4, 2002.

<sup>4013</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Tanzania," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2006*, Washington, DC, March 6, 2007, Section 5; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78761.htm>.

<sup>4014</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4015</sup> UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Gross Enrolment Ratio. Primary. Total*, accessed December 20, 2006; available from <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>.

<sup>4016</sup> UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Net Enrolment Rate. Primary. Total*, accessed December 20, 2006; available from <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>.

<sup>4017</sup> UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, *Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Rates*.

<sup>4018</sup> UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Survival Rate to Grade 5. Total*, accessed December 18, 2006; available from <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>.

<sup>4019</sup> ILO, *Ratifications by Country*, accessed October 8, 2006; available from <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/newratframeE.htm>.

<sup>4020</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4021</sup> ILO, *IPEC Action Against Child Labour: Highlights 2006*, Geneva, October 2006, 30; available from [http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipcc/prod/eng/20070228\\_Implementationreport\\_en\\_Web.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipcc/prod/eng/20070228_Implementationreport_en_Web.pdf).

<sup>4022</sup> UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, *Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Rates*.

<sup>4023</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Timebound Program on the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Tanzania- Phase II*, project document, Geneva, September 2005, 3.

commercial tea,<sup>4024</sup> coffee,<sup>4025</sup> sugar cane, sisal, cloves,<sup>4026</sup> and tobacco farms,<sup>4027</sup> and in the production of wheat, corn, green algae, pyrethrum, and rubber.<sup>4028</sup>

Children also work in underground mines and in bars and restaurants close by. Children known as “snake boys” crawl through narrow tunnels in unregulated gemstone mines to help position mining equipment and explosives.<sup>4029</sup> In the informal sector, children engage in scavenging, fishing, fish processing, and quarrying.<sup>4030</sup> Other children work as street vendors, cart pushers, auto mechanics,<sup>4031</sup> barmaids, car washers, and carpenters.<sup>4032</sup> Children also work as domestic servants in third-party homes,<sup>4033</sup> and some fall prey to exploitation in prostitution when fleeing abusive employers.<sup>4034</sup>

The United Republic of Tanzania comprises a union between mainland Tanzania and the neighboring island of Zanzibar.<sup>4035</sup> On the island of Zanzibar, children work in fishing, in markets, and at hotels.<sup>4036</sup> Zanzibari children also work in the tourism industry,<sup>4037</sup> petty trading, clove picking, domestic service, and are involved in commercial sexual exploitation near tourist spots.<sup>4038</sup>

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<sup>4024</sup> M.J. Gonza and P. Moshi, *Tanzania: Children Working in Commercial Agriculture- Tea: A Rapid Assessment*, ILO-IPEC, Geneva, January 2002; available from [http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipecc/prod/eng/2001\\_ra\\_11\\_tz\\_tea\\_en.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ipecc/prod/eng/2001_ra_11_tz_tea_en.pdf).

<sup>4025</sup> George S. Nchahaga, *Tanzania: Children Working in Commercial Agriculture: A Rapid Assessment*, ILO-IPEC, Geneva, January 2002, 29-32; available from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/simpoc/tanzania/ra/coffee.pdf>.

<sup>4026</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Tanzania: Focusing on the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, Dar es Salaam, 2001.

<sup>4027</sup> A. Masudi, A. Ishumi, F. Mbeo, and W. Sambo, *Tanzania: Child Labour in Commercial Agriculture- Tobacco: A Rapid Assessment*, ILO-IPEC, Geneva, November 2001.

<sup>4028</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting*, December 15, 2006. See also U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting*, October 23, 2002.

<sup>4029</sup> J.A. Mwami, A.J. Sanga, and J. Nyoni, *Tanzania: Children Labour in Mining: A Rapid Assessment*, ILO-IPEC, Geneva, January 2002, 37-39; available from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/simpoc/tanzania/ra/mining.pdf>. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Tanzania," Section 6d.

<sup>4030</sup> C. Kadonya, M. Madihi, and S. Mtwana, *Tanzania: Child Labour in the Informal Sector: A Rapid Assessment*, ILO-IPEC, Geneva, January 2002, 33-48; available from <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/simpoc/tanzania/ra/infosec/pdf>.

<sup>4031</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Baseline Study and Attitude Survey on Child Labour and Its Worst Forms- Tanzania*, Dar es Salaam, June 2003, 9- 10, 28, 33.

<sup>4032</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Tanzania," Section 6d.

<sup>4033</sup> Ibid. See also ILO-IPEC, *Baseline Study and Attitude Survey on Child Labour- Tanzania*, 10. See also Daniel Dickinson, "Tanzania 'Housegirls' Face Sexual Abuse", BBC News, [online], May 10, 2003 [cited February 16, 2007]; available from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/3015223.stm>. See also Bill Rau for ILO-IPEC, *Combating Child Labour and HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa*, no. 1, Geneva, July 2002. See also ILO-IPEC, *Tanzania: Focusing on the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, 17. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Tanzania," Section 6d.

<sup>4034</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official, Email communication to USDOL official, August 9, 2007.

<sup>4035</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Timebound Program on the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Tanzania- Phase II, project document*, 1.

<sup>4036</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting*, December 15, 2006.

<sup>4037</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Timebound Program on the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Tanzania- Phase II, project document*, 3.

<sup>4038</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Tanzania," Section 6d.

The exploitation of children in prostitution is a growing problem in Tanzania,<sup>4039</sup> where girls, and increasingly boys, are involved in commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>4040</sup> On Zanzibar, some girls accept jobs at hotels and then become engaged in prostitution.<sup>4041</sup>

In Tanzania, children are trafficked internally; boys are trafficked for exploitive labor in agriculture, mines, and the informal sector, and girls are trafficked from rural to urban areas for forced domestic service and commercial sexual exploitation.<sup>4042</sup> A limited number of Tanzanian girls are reportedly trafficked for forced labor in domestic service to South Africa, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, Oman, and possibly to other countries in Europe or the Middle East.<sup>4043</sup> Children at especially high risk of being trafficked include girls, especially those who completed primary school but did not enroll in secondary school; orphaned children living in child-headed households; and children whose families live in poverty.<sup>4044</sup>

### **Child Labor Laws and Enforcement**

Tanzania's Employment and Labor Relations Act No.6 of 2004 and the Labor Institutions Act No.7 of 2004 took effect in 2006.<sup>4045</sup> These laws now prohibit the employment of children under the age of 14 in mainland Tanzania, except for light work that is not likely to harm the child's health and development and that does not prejudice the child's attendance at school.<sup>4046</sup> The laws also prohibit children under the age of 18 from being employed in a mine, factory, ship, or other worksite that the Minister of Labor deems to be hazardous.<sup>4047</sup>

Zanzibar is governed by its own labor laws.<sup>4048</sup> In Zanzibar, the minimum age for employment is 18 years, with some exceptions, such as for children in rural areas over 10 years who are permitted to perform light work, including some agricultural activities and domestic work.<sup>4050</sup>

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<sup>4039</sup> UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, *Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties Under Article 44 of the Convention, Concluding Observations: United Republic of Tanzania*, CRC/C/TZA/CO/2, June 21, 2006, Item 65; available from

[http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/\(Symbol\)/2010f74fde85dce1c1257259002607a3?Opendocument](http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/(Symbol)/2010f74fde85dce1c1257259002607a3?Opendocument).

<sup>4040</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting*, August 18, 2003. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Tanzania," Section 6d.

<sup>4041</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Tanzania," Section 5.

<sup>4042</sup> *Ibid.* See also U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting*, February 28, 2007. See also U.S. Department of State, "Tanzania (Tier 2)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2006*, Washington, DC, June 5, 2006; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2006/65989.htm>. See also ILO-IPEC, *Baseline Study and Attitude Survey on Child Labour- Tanzania*, 24.

<sup>4043</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting*, February 28, 2007. See also U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, August 13, 2006. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2006: Tanzania." See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Tanzania," Section 5.

<sup>4044</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Tanzania," Section 5.

<sup>4045</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official, Email communication, August 10, 2007.

<sup>4046</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official, E-mail communication, August 13, 2006.

<sup>4047</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4048</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting*, December 15, 2006.

<sup>4050</sup> Right to Education- At What Age?, *United Republic of Tanzania*, accessed February 16, 2007; available from <http://www.right-to-education.org/content/age/tanz.html>.

Zanzibari law provides for the following two categories of child labor offenses: (a) ordinary practices for child labor, and (b) worst forms of child labor. The penalty for category (a) offenses is a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months. For category (b) offenses, penalties include a fine, imprisonment for a minimum of 1 year, or both.<sup>4051</sup>

The law provides for the protection of children from exploitation in the workplace, and prohibits forced or compulsory labor, including a specific prohibition on forced labor by children.<sup>4052</sup> Unlike the previous law, the new labor laws establish a criminal punishment for employers that use illegal child labor as well as forced labor. Violators can be penalized by a fine, 1 year of imprisonment, or both.<sup>4053</sup> Tanzanian law also prohibits the military recruitment of children under 18.<sup>4054</sup> It further prohibits the procuring of a child under 18 for indecent exhibition or for sexual intercourse, either inside or outside the country.<sup>4055</sup> Tanzanian law considers sexual intercourse with a child under 18 years to be rape (except in cases of marriage), punishable by imprisonment ranging from 30 years to life in cases where perpetrators are 19 years or older.<sup>4056</sup> Tanzania does not prohibit all forms of trafficking in persons. On the mainland, traffickers can be prosecuted under existing statutes criminalizing the sale of people, forced labor, child labor, and various sexual offenses. On Zanzibar, traffickers can be prosecuted under existing law that criminalizes kidnapping, abduction, and slavery.<sup>4059</sup>

Although several government agencies have special child labor units and some jurisdiction over matters related to child labor, the primary responsibility for child labor law enforcement in mainland Tanzania lies with the Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Youth Development. In 2006, the government employed 124 national labor inspectors—a decrease from the 145 inspectors reported in the previous year.<sup>4060</sup> Enforcement of labor laws by the Ministry of Labor, Employment, and Youth Development remains weak, according to the U.S. Department of State, and is undermined by a lack of personnel and low salaries. At the community level, child labor committees identify and monitor children who engaged in exploitive child labor. The government took actions to address child labor during the year, such as ensuring children's attendance in school, penalizing parents who failed to enroll their children, and educating formal sector employers on child labor issues.<sup>4061</sup>

Zanzibar has its own Ministry of Labor, which is responsible for enforcing the island's child labor laws.<sup>4062</sup>

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<sup>4051</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, December 15, 2006.*

<sup>4052</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official, E-mail communication, August 13, 2006. See also U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, October 29, 2005.*

<sup>4053</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official, E-mail communication, August 13, 2006.

<sup>4054</sup> Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Tanzania," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2004*, London, 2004; available from <http://www.child-soldiers.org/resources/global-reports>.

<sup>4055</sup> Government of Tanzania, *Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act*, (July 1998), Sections 138 and 139; available from <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rsd/rsddocview.html?tbl=RSDLEGAL&id=3ae6b5098>.

<sup>4056</sup> *Ibid.*, Sections 130 and 131. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Tanzania," Section 5.

<sup>4059</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official, Email communication, August 9, 2007.

<sup>4060</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, December 15, 2006.*

<sup>4061</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Tanzania," Section 6d.

<sup>4062</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, December 15, 2006.*

The Inter-Ministerial Committee to Combat Human Trafficking serves as the coordinating mechanism for government ministries, NGOs, international organizations, and civil society partners. Several ministries of both the Mainland and Zanzibar government participate in the Inter-Ministerial Committee and in mid-2006, the Ministry of Public Safety and Security established an anti-trafficking section in the Criminal Investigation Department.<sup>4063</sup>

## **Current Government Policies and Programs to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) 2005-2010 includes specific references to the elimination of the worst forms of child labor. The NSGRP commits the government to reducing the percentage of children engaged in child labor to less than 10 percent by 2010, by providing former child laborers with a range of educational alternatives. It also aims to increase the rates of primary school enrollment, attendance, and completion for child laborers and other orphans and vulnerable children.<sup>4064</sup>

In 2006, the government continued its campaign to raise awareness on the worst forms of child labor, including prostitution and forced domestic service.<sup>4065</sup> The Ministry of Labor's Child Labor Unit worked with ILO-IPEC to train to district officials and district child labor coordinators on the worst forms of child labor.<sup>4066</sup>

In 2006, USDOL awarded a 4-year, USD 5.09 million cooperative agreement to Winrock International for a Child Labor Education Initiative project in Tanzania, which aims to withdraw 4,975 children and prevent 5,100 children from exploitive child labor in agriculture through the provision of educational services. The government will be collaborating with Winrock International on this new project.<sup>4067</sup> ILO-IPEC continued to work with the government to implement its Timebound Program (TBP). The first phase of ILO-IPEC's Project of Support to the Timebound Program on the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Tanzania ended in August 2006. This USD 5.4 million project funded by USDOL withdrew 16,314 children from and prevented 19,200 children from entering exploitive labor.<sup>4068</sup> A USD 4.87 million, 4-year second phase of the TBP was funded by USDOL to continue efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in commercial agriculture, domestic service, mining, fishing, and prostitution in mainland Tanzania

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<sup>4063</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, February 28, 2007*. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Tanzania," Section 5. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2006: Tanzania." See also U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official, Email communication, August 9, 2007.

<sup>4064</sup> The United Republic of Tanzania, *National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)*, Dar es Salaam, June 2005, 14, 27; available from [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPRS1/Resources/TanzaniaPRSP\(June-2005\).pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPRS1/Resources/TanzaniaPRSP(June-2005).pdf). See also ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Timebound Programme on the Worst Forms of Child Labour- Phase I*, technical progress report, September 2005.

<sup>4065</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Tanzania," Section 5.

<sup>4066</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, December 15, 2006*.

<sup>4067</sup> U.S. Department of Labor, *Cooperative Agreement with Winrock International, Tanzanian African Women Leaders in Agriculture, and Khulisa Management Services*, Washington, DC, September 30, 2006.

<sup>4068</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Timebound Program on the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Tanzania- Phase I*, final technical progress report, Geneva, September 18, 2006.

by 2010. The second phase also includes activities to combat child labor on Zanzibar.<sup>4069</sup> The government also collaborated, through April 2006, on a USD 4 million, USDOL-funded child labor and basic education project implemented by the Education Development Center (EDC),<sup>4070</sup> which prevented 1,166 children from exploitive child labor.<sup>4071</sup> The Ministry of Education and Vocational Training agreed to continue operating the learning centers established by EDC and broadcasting the radio-based curriculum that served as the core of the project's efforts.<sup>4072</sup> The government also collaborated with ILO-IPEC on the implementation of several other child labor and education projects, including a USD 1.53 million project to provide skills and apprenticeship training to urban youth, funded by Canada; a USD 449,408 project to combat child domestic work in Tanzania and Kenya, funded by Sweden; and a USD 557,729 project to combat hazardous child labor in tobacco farming, funded by the Foundation for the Elimination of Child Labor in the Tobacco Industry.<sup>4073</sup>

In 2006, Tanzanian government officials referred victims of trafficking, including children, to NGOs to provide shelter, counseling, and rehabilitation. In support of the IOM's campaign to increase awareness of the dangers of trafficking, government officials appeared on television and radio programs and immigration officers distributed brochures at 25 border posts.<sup>4074</sup> On Zanzibar, the government trained immigration officers and local administrators on trafficking.<sup>4075</sup>

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<sup>4069</sup> ILO-IPEC, *Tanzania: Focusing on the Worst Forms of Child Labour*, vii, 27. See also ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Timebound Program on the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Tanzania- Phase II*, project document.

<sup>4070</sup> Education Development Center, *Supporting the Education Component of the Timebound Program on Eliminating Child Labor in Tanzania*, project document, Washington, DC, April 2002.

<sup>4071</sup> Education Development Center, *Supporting the Education Component of the Timebound Program*, final technical progress report, June 2006, 16.

<sup>4072</sup> Ibid. See also U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, February 28, 2007*.

<sup>4073</sup> ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, November 16, 2006. See also ILO-IPEC, *Supporting the Timebound Program on the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Tanzania- Phase II*, project document, 65-66.

<sup>4074</sup> U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2006: Tanzania," Section 5. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2006: Tanzania." See also U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam official, Email communication, August 9, 2007.

<sup>4075</sup> U.S. Embassy- Dar es Salaam, *reporting, February 28, 2007*.