

In 2017, the United Republic of Tanzania made a minimal advancement to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The government published regulations to define hazardous work for children in several sectors and, for the first time, explicitly prohibited hazardous tasks for children in the fishing industry. Despite these initiatives to address child labor, Tanzania is receiving this assessment because it continued to implement a policy and practice that delayed advancement in eliminating the worst forms of child labor. Since 1984, the government has regulated access to secondary education through the Primary School Leaving Exam. Students who do not pass the exam do not have an opportunity to re-take the exam, and must drop out of public school, preventing them from continuing their education. Students in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar complete primary education at the average age of 14. Children in Zanzibar who do not pass the exam can find themselves both out of formal education but still below the minimum age for work, which is age 15, leaving such children at increased risk of child labor. Although the government has expressed its intention to phase out the National exam by 2021, it has yet to initiate efforts or make preparations to do so. The government also explicitly supports the routine expulsion of pregnant students from public schools, making them more vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor. Children in Tanzania engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in mining, quarrying, and domestic work. Other gaps remain in the legal framework, including protections for child engagement in illicit activities and domestic work.



### I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Tanzania engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in mining, quarrying, and domestic work. (1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6) Children also perform dangerous tasks in agriculture. (5) 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 (%)		72.4

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2013, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2018. (7)

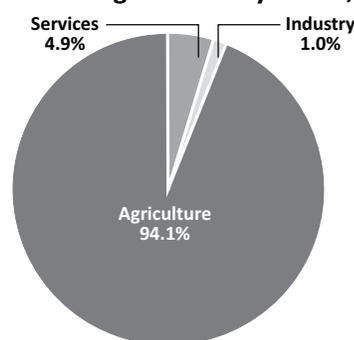
Source for all other data: Tanzania National Child Labour Survey (NCLS), 2014. (5)

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

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

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Plowing, weeding, harvesting, and processing crops including coffee, sisal, tea, tobacco, and cloves (1; 3; 4; 8; 9; 10)
	Seaweed farming (1; 11)
	Production of sugarcane† (4)
	Livestock herding, including tending cattle (3; 6; 12)
	Fishing, † including for Nile perch (13; 5; 8; 11; 14; 6; 12)
Industry	Quarrying† stone and breaking rocks to produce gravel (1; 3; 4; 13; 5; 12)
	Mining,† including gold and tanzanite, and using mercury (3; 4; 13; 5; 8; 11; 15; 16; 17; 18) (19; 20; 21; 22)

**Figure 1. Working Children by Sector, Ages 5-14**



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

Sector/Industry	Activity
Industry	Manufacturing,† activities unknown (4; 8; 11)
	Construction,† including digging, drilling, carrying bricks,† bricklaying, and assisting masons (3; 4; 11; 23)
Services	Domestic work,† including child care,† cooking, and washing† (3; 5; 24; 25; 26; 6; 12)
	Garbage collecting† (8)
	Street work, including vending,† shoe shining, small business, and scavenging† (3; 8)
	Work as barmaids† (27)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking or work in the tourism industry (3; 8; 11; 28; 6; 12)
	Forced begging (6)
	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 (28; 29; 30; 31; 6; 12)

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

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

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

Tanzania is a source, transit, and destination country for child trafficking for forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. Child trafficking is often facilitated by victims’ family members, friends, or intermediaries promising assistance or employment. (29; 31; 32; 6; 12) Girls are often trafficked for domestic servitude or commercial sexual exploitation, including along the Kenya border and in tourist areas. (29; 30; 6) Although most children are trafficked internally, children from Burundi and Rwanda are also trafficked to Tanzania for involuntary servitude. (33) Impoverished rural children and those orphaned by HIV/AIDS are particularly vulnerable. (32; 34; 6; 12)

Children working in mining are exposed to many hazards such as mercury poisoning and entrapment when tunnels collapse, especially in smaller unlicensed operations. (35; 22; 21)

Despite a recent policy shift to institute tuition-free primary education, families must still pay for books, uniforms, and school lunches, at costs that are prohibitive to some families. (36; 37; 38; 39) Barriers to education such as these can reduce children’s access to school and increase their vulnerability of child labor.

## II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD LABOR

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

**Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor**

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

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

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

**Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor**

Standard	Related Entity	Meets International Standards: Yes/No	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 8–9 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; List of Hazardous Child Labor (4; 40; 41; 35)
	Zanzibar	Yes		Articles 8–9 of the Zanzibar Employment Act; Article 100 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (42; 43)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Mainland	Yes		Article 25 of the Constitution; Article 80 of the Law of the Child Act; Article 6 of the Employment and Labor Relations Act; Article 4 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (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 6–7 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 Offences Special Provisions Act; Article 4 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (45; 46)
	Zanzibar	Yes		Article 155 of the Penal Code of Zanzibar; Article 110 of the Zanzibar Children's Act (42; 47)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Mainland	No		
	Zanzibar	Yes		Article 7.2.c of the Zanzibar Employment Act (43)
Prohibition of Military Recruitment				
State Compulsory		N/A*		
State Voluntary		Yes	18	Article 29 of the National Defense Act (48)
Non-state		No		
Compulsory Education Age	Mainland	No	14‡	Article 35 of the National Education Act (36)
	Zanzibar	No	13	
Free Public Education		No		

\* No conscription (48)

‡ Age calculated based on available information (36)

Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar's non-union matters are governed by distinct territorial jurisdictional laws, leaving each territory to determine its own child labor laws. (1; 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) In 2017, Mainland Tanzania published regulations for the Employment and Labor Relations Act that defined hazardous work for children in many sectors. For the first time, the government explicitly prohibited hazardous tasks for children in the fishing industry. (49; 35) However, 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. (4; 40; 41; 42; 43; 35) Zanzibar does not have a hazardous work list, and research could not determine that the new regulations on hazardous work from Mainland Tanzania are applicable to Zanzibar. (49) In addition, Mainland Tanzania does not clearly provide penalties for using

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children for illicit activities, including in the production and trafficking of drugs. Zanzibar prohibits the use of children for illicit activities, including the production and trafficking of drugs. (42; 43)

Tanzania does not have a law requiring free public education, but it does have an education policy that allows children to attend primary school without paying tuition fees. The government regulates access to secondary education through the Primary School Leaving Exam; students who do not pass the exam do not have an opportunity to re-take the exam and must drop out of public school. (50) The compulsory education age for children in Mainland Tanzania is 14 but in Zanzibar is 13. (51) However, while children in Mainland Tanzania may begin work at 14, children in Zanzibar cannot work until the age of 15. As a result, children who do not pass the exam can find themselves both out of formal education in government schools and still below the minimum age for work, leaving them at increased risk of child labor. (50; 52) Although the government has expressed its intention to phase out the exam by 2021, it has yet to initiate efforts or make preparations to do so. (50; 52; 53)

Another practice that may contribute to children being left out of the formal education system, stems from Mainland Tanzania's Education Act of 1978 which allows the Ministry of Education to conduct medical examinations on students. Sources indicate that the Ministry has forced students to undergo a pregnancy test and expelled them from school if they are pregnant. (49; 36; 52; 54) Although pregnant girls are more at risk of expulsion, boys who are found to be sexually active are also expelled from school. (33) In June 2017, President John Magufuli stated publicly that he supported the expulsion of pregnant students from public schools. (49; 55; 56; 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 the labor ministries of Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar that may hinder adequate enforcement of their child labor laws.

**Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement**

Organization/Agency	Role
Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office for Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labor, Employment, Youth, and the Disabled (Mainland)	Enforce child labor laws. Assign area labor officers to each region to respond to reports of child labor violations, issue non-compliance orders, and report incidents to police and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. (1) Through its Labor Administration and Inspection Section, provide legal guidance on request, disseminate information to employers and employees on their rights and obligations, and help area offices conduct labor inspections. (58)
Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elders, and Children (Mainland)	Enforce child protection laws and regulations and health and social welfare policies. Employ officers to monitor child labor at the district and village levels, and report findings to the President's Office of Regional Administration and Local government. (2) Promote community development, gender equality, and children's rights by formulating policies, strategies, and guidelines, in collaboration with stakeholders. (58)
Ministry of Empowerment, Adults, Youth, Women and Children (Zanzibar)	Ensure compliance with child protection and child labor laws, including inspections, through its Child Protection Unit. (58) Following a merger with the Ministry of Labor, Economic Empowerment and Cooperatives, investigate child labor cases reported by the police and refer cases to social welfare officers. (50)
Ministry of Health (Zanzibar)	Enforce anti-trafficking laws, including cases of child trafficking. (58)
Tanzania Police Force	Investigate cases of child labor and other forms of child endangerment reported to police stations; in some cases, refer the cases to labor officers or seek assistance of social welfare officers and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions for legal actions. Includes a Human Trafficking desk, and Gender and Children's desks to handle cases pertaining to children. (29; 58; 59; 60)
Ministry of Home Affairs (Mainland)	Enforce anti-trafficking laws, including child trafficking, and laws prohibiting commercial sexual exploitation of children and the use of children in illicit activities. Chair the Anti-Trafficking Committee. (58)

#### *Labor Law Enforcement*

In 2017, labor law enforcement agencies in Tanzania took actions to combat child labor (Table 6). However, gaps exist within the authority of the labor ministries of Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar that may hinder adequate labor law enforcement, including the authority to assess penalties, and the lack of publicly available enforcement data.

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

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	Related Entity	2016	2017
Labor Inspectorate Funding	Mainland	Unknown (58)	Unknown (49)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (58)	\$26,818 <sup>‡</sup> (49)
Number of Labor Inspectors	Mainland	120 (58)	95 (49; 53)
	Zanzibar	5 (58)	11 (49)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Mainland	Unknown (58)	No (49)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (58)	No (49)
Training for Labor Inspectors			
Initial Training for New Employees	Mainland	Unknown (58)	Unknown (49)
	Zanzibar	Unknown	No (49)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	Mainland	Yes (58)	Unknown (49)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (58)	No (49)
Refresher Courses Provided	Mainland	Unknown (58)	Yes (49)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (58)	No (49)
Number of Labor Inspections Conducted	Mainland	1,200 <sup>†</sup> (58)	2,237 (49)
	Zanzibar	228 <sup>†</sup> (58)	228 (49)
Number Conducted at Worksites	Mainland and Zanzibar	1,228 <sup>†</sup> (58)	2,465 (49)
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	Mainland	Unknown (58)	Unknown (49)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (58)	0 (49)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties were Imposed	Mainland and Zanzibar	10 (58)	Unknown (49)
Number of Child Labor Penalties Imposed that were Collected	Mainland and Zanzibar	0 (58)	Unknown (49)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Mainland	Yes (58)	Yes (49)
	Zanzibar	Yes (58)	Unknown (49)
Routine Inspections Targeted	Mainland	Yes (58)	Yes (49)
	Zanzibar	Yes (58)	Unknown (49)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Mainland	Yes (58)	Yes (49)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (58)	Yes (49)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Mainland	Yes (58)	Yes (49)
	Zanzibar	Yes (58)	Unknown (49)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Mainland and Zanzibar	Yes (58)	Yes (49)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Mainland	Yes (58)	Yes (49)
	Zanzibar	Yes (58)	Unknown (49)

<sup>†</sup>Data are from January 2016 to July 2016.

<sup>‡</sup>Data are from July 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017.

Despite regulations requiring that one or more labor officers be assigned to each region, research was unable to determine whether this was followed during the reporting period. (61) The number of labor inspectors is likely insufficient for the size of Tanzania's workforce, which includes nearly 25 million workers. According to the ILO's technical advice of a ratio approaching 1 inspector for every 40,000 workers in least developed countries, Tanzania would employ about 622 inspectors. (62; 63)

The government provided incomplete data on inspections for the reporting period; however, in previous years, inspections in Mainland Tanzania were carried out in sectors such as agriculture, mining, domestic work, hotels, trade, industry and commerce, construction, and fishing. (3) Exact figures on Labor Inspectorate funding are unavailable; however, NGOs noted that child labor inspections could benefit from additional funding and increased numbers of inspections. (58) Complaint and referral mechanisms lack investigative and enforcement capacity. (8; 11; 58) In Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, penalties for violations of labor and criminal laws are determined by the courts according to the Employment and Labor Relations Act. (49)

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### *Criminal Law Enforcement*

In 2017, criminal law enforcement agencies in Tanzania took actions to combat child labor (Table 7). However, gaps exist within the operations of the criminal enforcement agencies that may hinder adequate criminal law enforcement, including the collection of and availability of enforcement statistics.

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

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	Related Entity	2016	2017
<b>Training for Investigators</b>			
Initial Training for New Employees	Mainland	Unknown (58)	N/A (53)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (58)	N/A (53)
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Mainland	Yes (58)	Yes (49)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (58)	No (49)
Refresher Courses Provided	Mainland	Unknown (58)	None (53)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (58)	None (53)
Number of Investigations	Mainland	Unknown (58)	Unknown* (49)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (58)	0 (49)
Number of Violations Found	Mainland	10 (58)	Unknown* (49)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (58)	0 (49)
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	Mainland	Unknown (58)	Unknown* (49)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (58)	0 (49)
Number of Convictions	Mainland	Unknown (58)	Unknown* (49)
	Zanzibar	Unknown (58)	None (49)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Mainland	Yes (58)	Yes (49)
	Zanzibar	Yes (58)	Unknown* (49)

\* The government does not publish this information.

Police reported that eight girls trafficked from Nepal had been returned home. (12) The government continued to include human trafficking in police academy training; research was unable to obtain information on the number of new employee training. (33) Supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Tanzania implemented a human trafficking data collection and reporting system, including computers and operator training for police, immigration officials, and the Director of Public Prosecutions; these government officials also received training on identifying and prosecuting human trafficking victims. (12)

## IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor (Table 8).

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

Coordinating Body	Role and Description
National Education Task Force on Child Labor	Review education sector policies and existing laws, regulations, and strategies related to children’s issues, including the National Action Plan. Review existing curriculum and programs, identify gaps, and suggest strategies to resolve barriers to education access related to child labor. (8; 64) Research was unable to determine whether the National Education Task Force was active during the reporting period.
Zanzibar Child Labor Steering Committee	Coordinate various implementing agencies responsible for child labor and provide policy guidance on the Zanzibar National Action Plan to Combat Child Labor. (58) Chaired by Zanzibar’s Ministry of Empowerment, Adults, Youth, Women and Children. (61) Research was unable to determine whether the Child Labor Steering Committee was active during the reporting period.
National Protection Steering Committee	Provide overall policy guidance and coordination at the national and local levels of the National Action Plan 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. (50; 60) Operate the NPA-VAWC National Protection Technical Committee and Thematic Working Groups at the national level. Merge pre-existing committees at the regional and district levels, focusing on violence prevention and response, including the Child Labor Committees, the Gender Based Violence Committees, District Child Protection Teams (DCPT) and Most Vulnerable Children Committees. (58; 60) Research was unable to determine whether the National Protection Steering Committee was active during the reporting period.

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

Coordinating Body	Role and Description
National Anti-Trafficking Committee and Secretariat	Promote, define, and coordinate policy to prevent human trafficking through engagement with local NGOs. (29; 32; 45; 50) Chaired by the Ministry of Home Affairs, includes representatives from the Prime Minister's Office for Policy, Parliamentary Affairs, Labor, Employment, Youth, and the Disabled. (61) In 2017, the Parliament allocated approximately \$43,500 to the Secretariat. However, the secretariat reported that its budget is not sufficient to conduct a nationwide public relations campaign to raise awareness of trafficking issues. (12)

## V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established one policy related to child labor (Table 9). However, policy gaps exist that hinder efforts to address child labor, including mainstreaming child labor issues into other relevant policies.

**Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor<sup>‡</sup>**

Policy	Description
National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children in Tanzania (NPA-VAWC) (2017–2022) <sup>†</sup>	Prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and children through comprehensive multi-sectoral collaboration at all levels combination of eight national action plans. (60) The renewed plan details responsible agencies to address multiple challenges, including education and poverty reduction. (58)

<sup>†</sup> Policy was approved during the reporting period.

<sup>‡</sup> The government had other policies that may have addressed child labor issues or had an impact on child labor. (2; 58; 50; 65)

The Anti-Trafficking Secretariat held meetings in 2017 to discuss challenges in the implementation of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons National Action Plan. These meetings ended in December 2017. (61; 66; 53; 67)

The National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children in Tanzania (NPA-VAWC) was published in December 2016 and includes funding requirements for 4 years. The government allocated \$5.72 million for fiscal year 2017–2018, but did not provide details on how the allocation was spent. Research has been unable to confirm that the plan has been implemented. (8; 58; 53)

At the 2017 Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labor held in Argentina, the Government of Tanzania made a pledge to implement a strategy within the NPA-VAWC to strengthen law enforcement through capacity building of labor officers and social partners, and conduct labor inspections in sectors with a high prevalence of child labor. The pledge also included the implementation of the National Skills Development Strategy (2016–2016 - 2020–2021), a 5 year plan that aims to equip the workforce, through internships, apprenticeship programs, and the development of a social protection policy, to extend coverage of social protection in the formal and informal economy. (68)

## VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2017, the government funded and participated in programs that may contribute to eliminating or preventing child labor (Table 10). However, gaps exist in these social programs, including the scope and implementation of programs in all relevant sectors, including construction, service and informal sectors.

**Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor<sup>‡</sup>**

Program	Description
Global Research on Child Labor Measurement and Policy Development (MAP)	USDOL-funded research project implemented by the ILO in 10 countries to increase the knowledge base relating to child labor by collecting new data, analyzing existing data, and building capacity of the government to conduct research in this area. Additional information is available on the USDOL website.

**Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor‡ (cont)**

Program	Description
Promoting Sustainable Practices to Eradicate Child Labor in Tobacco (PROSPER) Platform for Unity and Sustainability (PROSPER+) (2016–2017)	\$837,592 continuation project funded by the ECLT Foundation implemented by Winrock International, the Tanzania Association of Women Leaders in Agriculture and the Environment, and the Tabora Development Foundation Trust. Aims to reduce child labor in tobacco-growing areas by: (a) encouraging advocacy of social and political change; (b) coordinating to convert policy into action; (c) providing decent work for youth and combating hazardous work; and (d) expanding access to quality education and economic opportunities. (58; 69) In 2017, hosted child labor awareness events in targeted communities involving 9,725 participants in collaboration with the Tanzania Leaf Tobacco Companies and Alliance One International. PROSPER+ trained 101 cooperative leaders on combatting child labor and sensitized other crop boards on child labor issues, including Tanzania Tea Board, Tanzania Coffee Board, Tanzania Sisal Board, and Tanzania Cotton Board. (33)
Eradicating the Worst Forms of Labor in the Eight Mining Wards of the Geita District, Phase 2 (2015–2019)	\$1.1 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. (17; 49) During the year, increased community initiatives to support vulnerable children by training community leaders and social workers on child protection issues and discussing financial savings as a sustainable solution to child labor in 81 village meetings. (33)
Tanzania Social Action Fund Conditional Cash Transfer Program (TASAF CCT), Phase III (2012–2018)†	Government-funded conditional cash transfer program to provide financial assistance to vulnerable populations, including children. (70) USDOL-funded study reported increased school enrollment and reduced forced child migration and child labor. (2; 71; 49) Research was unable to determine whether activities were undertaken to implement TASAF-CCT, Phase III during the reporting period. (33)
Decent Work Country Program (DWCP)	ILO-supported program with four objectives: (a) create jobs, (b) guarantee rights at work, (c) extend social protection, and (d) promote social dialogue. Outcomes include improved operational environment for the elimination of child labor and its worst forms. (58; 72; 49) In 2017, ILO reviewed DWCP II, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor and Employment and the Trade Union Congress of Tanzania and Employers Association developed the DWCP III document, the next phase of the program. (33)
Achieving Reduction of Child Labor in Support of Education (ARISE)	Joint initiative of the ILO, Japan Tobacco International, and Winrock International, seeks to end child labor in tobacco through education. Operates in three districts in the Tabora Region: Kaliua, Urambo, and Uyui. (73; 74) In 2017, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children. They worked to build capacity of these DCPTs in Uyui and Urambo, which reactivated the Most Vulnerable Child Committees in 215 villages. (49) Assisted in preparing annual work plans and budgets that were approved by the Urambo and Uyui District Full Councils, making funds available to implement anti-child labor activities in 2017-2018. (49)

† 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. (58)

The government funded social programs do not cover construction, service and informal sectors where 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	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure that minimum age protections apply to children engaged in domestic work.	2013 – 2017
	Criminalize the use of children in illicit activities, particularly in producing and trafficking drugs.	2012 – 2017
	Criminalize the recruitment of children under age 18 by non-state armed groups.	2016 – 2017
	Mainland Tanzania: Continue to expand the list of hazardous occupations and activities prohibited for children to ensure the list includes weeding and processing as activities in the production of tobacco, cloves, coffee, sisal, and tea.	2016 – 2017
	Zanzibar: Create a list of occupations and activities that are hazardous for children.	2017
	Ensure that there is no gap between the age for compulsory education and the minimum age for work, which leaves children vulnerable to child labor.	2017
	Ensure that the law does not prohibit access to education for pregnant girls.	2017
	Establish by law free basic public education.	2016 – 2017

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

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Enforcement	Increase the number of labor inspectors to meet ILO's technical advice.	2013 – 2017
	Ensure that a dedicated labor officer is appointed to each region, and publish this information.	2013 – 2017
	Authorize the Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar Labor Inspectorates to assess penalties.	2017
	Publish information for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar on child labor law enforcement actions, such as funding, trainings provided, routine and unannounced inspections conducted, child labor violations found, penalties imposed and collected, and referral mechanisms between labor authorities and social services.	2011 – 2017
	Provide sufficient funding and trained staff to conduct child labor inspections.	2013 – 2017
Enforcement	Bolster the investigative and enforcement capacity of the government referral mechanism.	2014 – 2017
	Publish information on enforcement efforts to combat child labor, including investigations conducted, violations found, prosecutions initiated, and criminal convictions executed in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.	2012 – 2017
Government Policies	Integrate child labor elimination and prevention strategies into the Primary Education Development Plan III.	2011 – 2017
	Eliminate provisions in the Primary School Leaving Exam that are a barrier to education, such as the no retake policy.	2016 – 2017
Social Programs	Address barriers to education, including prohibitive costs, such as books, school meals, or uniforms.	2010 – 2017
	Integrate programs that addresses construction, service and informal sectors to address children engaged in child labor.	2017

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