

THE AFRICAN NETWORK FOR THE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION AGAINST CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (TANZANIA CHAPTER)



# ANPPCAN e-Newsletter

June 2018, Volume 2



**WORLD DAY AGAINST  
TRAFFICKING  
IN PERSONS  
30 JULY**



## STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Thank you for taking a few minutes from your busy day to look at our first e-newsletter. It is our hope that this helps to keep you up to date on child labour and trafficking issues as the newsletter has been designed to be timely and informative on periodic basis as events warrant.

To keep the newsletter exiting and readers' appetite alive for the next edition, we want to feature a variety of topics in each edition. Ideas for articles are welcome, so please share them with us. Your feedback per edition will be highly appreciated as well.

Thanks again for your time and please look for our future editions.

Best Regards

Wilbert Muchunguzi



## VISION AND MISSION OF ANPPCAN TANZANIA

The Vision: to become a leading African based network organization in protecting and preventing children from abuse and neglect in Tanzania.

The Mission: to prevent and protect children from abuse and neglect through research, awareness creation, and advocacy, provision of legal aid, resource mobilization and networking with governments, NGOs, and community members in order to promote children's rights and welfare.

### ANPPCAN CORE VALUES:

- Respect of child rights
- Equity and equality
- Collaboration and partnerships
- Professionalism
- Accountability

## Tanzania Implements a Project on Child Labour and Human Trafficking.

ANPPCAN Tanzania is implementing a three year project on child labour and human trafficking.

This was pointed out by Mr. Daudi Chanila, the ANPPCAN Secretary General for ANPPCAN Tanzania Chapter in an exclusive interview. He said that ANPPCAN Tanzania Chapter in collaboration with Global March Initiative are implementing a three year project in Dar es Salaam on child labour and human trafficking under the Project Title: “Strengthening the Worldwide Movement for Protection of Children from Violence at Work”

He highlighted that child labour is one of the most pervasive human rights abuse that humanity is facing as it undermines and has serious consequences for structural poverty reduction, education for all, economic development and overall human development. That, since the late 90s, there has been a very significant shift, moving beyond seeing NGOs as partners in implementing projects – but recognizing their contribution to both policy dialogue (in the formulation of plans) and independent monitoring of plans (acting as watchdogs, tracking, budgets, etc). Whilst in some countries CSOs were more or less ready to assume

such roles, in others there was a big capacity gap, especially on linking child labour elimination efforts and reducing violence against children with the education for all agenda.



Mr. Daudi Chanila

To fully play these roles, he said, CSOs needed to have a substantial capacity and a high level of coordination within country. To date there are few means of support for CSOs to achieve this. Emphasized on strengthening worldwide movement against child labour towards a roadmap, taking the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the basis for advocacy, that was implemented from 2015-2016.

He also noted that in phase one of this project the Global March engaged partners from Latin America (Peru, Costa Rica, Panama, and Argentina), Asia (Philippines, Indonesia and Bangladesh) and Africa (Ghana, Togo and Ivory Coast). The Phase 2 of this project expands the project activities in 2016 and beyond, to countries in Latin America and Africa, namely Tanzania, Kenya, Malawi and Brazil.

## Child Trafficking Being Institutionalized In Tanzania.

This was said recently during a presentation made by Ms. Susan Bipa from IOM. The presentation was on Human Trafficking: A global overview. She argued that: UNICEF estimates that more than one million children are trafficked each year.

On Trafficking in Persons in Tanzania she pointed out that:

- Tanzania is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking.
- The incidence of internal trafficking is higher than that of transnational trafficking, and is usually facilitated by family members, friends or intermediaries who offer assistance with education or finding lucrative employment in urban areas.
- The exploitation of young girls in domestic servitude continues to be Tanzania's largest trafficking problem, though cases of child

trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation are increasing along the Kenya-Tanzania border.

- Girls are exploited in sex trafficking in tourist areas within the country. Boys are subjected to forced labour, primarily on farms, but also in mines, in the informal commercial sector, in the sex trade, and possibly on small fishing boats. (US Department of State Report).

During the presentation participants argued that the issue of domestic workers has become formalised in Tanzania to an extent that now there are companies that recruit people in rural areas and transport them to major towns such as Dar es Salaam, Mwanza and Arusha. So a person who requires a domestic servant can contact such firms and when they are not in good terms the children can be returned to the firms and the chain goes on.

## ANPPCAN Tanzania Organise A One Day Training On Child Rights Advocacy.

ANPPCAN Tanzania Chapter recently, organised and facilitated a one day training to 25 child right advocacy (child labour and trafficking) Ambassadors, at Sinza Multipurpose Hall. The training was facilitated by Ms Fransisca Silayo and it brought together 25 children (ambassadors).



Ms, Fransisca Silayo, the training facilitator at the training venue with child labor and trafficking children ambassadors. [@picture](#) by Leodgard Lazarus: ANPPCAN TZ

Points raised by children were:

- domestic violence / harassment between parents at home affect children the more for some children perpetrate the same to fellow children;
- Bad socio-cultural practices such as vulgar dances eg. Vigodoro done by adults before the children pollute them;
- Lack of suitable infrastructures in schools and public transport for children with disabilities and girls put children at risk.
- Long distances to and from schools is one of the causes to problems such as tape.
- Risk environment and activities surrounding school compounds such as drinking sprees, brothels, video parlours, play stations contribute in polluting children.

## How ANPPCAN is Saving Vulnerable Children from Falling into a Trap of Trafficking and Hazardous Labor in Rombo, By Wilbert Muchunguzi.

### Anna's Story.

Anna Alex (not real name) is 10 years old girl in class five at Kasirwa primary school Tarakea, Rombo district. Tarakea is at Tanzania border with Kenya, in the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro.

Anna has been raised by her grandparents as she was told that her mother left home when Anna was just six months old and she has never come back. It is also told that Anna's mother gave birth to her when she was fifteen years old. She was in form two by then, but she had to drop out because of pregnancy. In Tanzania, pregnancy is one of the offences that make students be expelled for good from school. "... That is how my daughter lost her chance for education... but sadly, the man who impregnated her has never been known, to date!" said Anna's grandfather.

Anna's grandparents recall that, before her mother left home she told them that her friend had told her that there were green pastures in the neighboring country across the border. .. "Despite all our efforts to stop her she still escaped and went. It is more than nine years now, we have never seen her nor heard of her whereabouts...and her daughter, Anna, does not know her", Recalls Anna's grandfather. She became victim of trafficking and child labor, besides the sexual exploitation/ abuse she experienced while a student that led to her expulsion from school, delivery at early age and abandoning her baby to the parents.

Many vulnerable girls in Rombo live in an environment surrounded by such reality as that of Anna's mother. Lack of basic needs and responsible parental care, as well as assuming adult's responsibilities of being expected to provide for their families make the girls more vulnerable to sexual exploitation/ abuse, child labor and trafficking. They are forced to work in farms and other risky places; school attendance is never stable which makes them punished when they go back to school; they become pregnant, become parents at younger age and run away from home.

Some sources at district tell that 68 pregnancy cases were recorded in secondary schools in Rombo last year (2017). But the question remains, where did these girls end up to? Does anybody bother to know where they are and what they are doing? What about their babies, who takes care of them? Isn't this turning into a vicious cycle?

Anna has been brought up by her aging grandparents who have no reliable source of income for subsistence. She has been attending school but lacked most of her basic needs. She ate one meal a day and lacked schooling necessities such as books, pen, uniform, and shoes despite the fact that primary education is free and compulsory in Tanzania. Time and again, Anna was forced to cross the border to work on maize and tomato farms in order to get money to provide for her family. Consequently, Anna experienced some abuse, was exploited and missed school. Despite the fact that Anna was not contented with such a situation, she was tempted twice to escape from home to work for 'big money' in the city but she did not fall into the trap.

Many children especially girls in Rombo fell victims of trafficking and child labor across the border or in big cities within Tanzania. Girls, especially when they become pregnant, they lose hope and choices in life. The only available option is to leave their babies behind after delivering them and run away from home and work elsewhere. In reality, they run from stigma because premarital pregnancy is taboo in their culture. Those who go away, some of them come back home financially successful but many don't. But for those who look successful when they come home, they lure the ones still at home together with their caretakers/ parents who also encourage them to leave to the cities or across the border to work. But nobody knows actually what kind of work they do out there.

## ANPPCAN'S Interventions

ANPPCAN is currently running project work in Rombo which target at protecting, preventing and reducing vulnerability of OVC from all forms of abuse and neglect. This is done through Interventions carried out at levels of schools, vulnerable families, communities and district where children, parents, teachers and village, ward as well as district leaders are involved. ANPPCAN facilitates formation and capacity development of district and ward Child protection teams. Also child rights clubs in schools, child rights/ protection sensitization in schools and communities and; intra- school sport activities are done. Income generation activities (IGA) have been facilitated in order to enhance child participation, responsibility and peer support. Also, teachers have been facilitated with Knowledge and skills in child

rights, protection, care taking and psycho social support. ANPPCAN also Facilitates formation and running of VSLAs targeting to uplift the financial capacity and livelihood of vulnerable families in the community with beneficial effect to the lives of OVC. More than 300 children, among whom about 120 OVC have been touched by the project with provision of basic needs and rights to education, protection and participation.

People now realize that when basic needs are available and environment is safe, children don't run away. They stay. Anna happens to be one of the beneficiaries of ANPPCAN's interventions in Rombo.

Currently, Anna goes to school and learns happily with other children. She participates in school sports; she is a member of child rights club and School IGA where they keep rabbits. Her grandfather is a member of a community VSLA group and Anna benefits from the group's social fund contributed for OVC in her school. Last time received books, pens and a sweater from the fund. She no longer misses school or think of escaping from home in order to go to work.

Child Trafficking and labor are like two sides of the coin. They are hardly separable. They affect children rights to education and development. However, sexual exploitation among other violations seems to be scoring higher as a push factor. Behind all this is vulnerability brought about by poverty, harmful social norms, gender based violence and irresponsible parenting. Prevention remains key here but need to be well blended with service provision and law enforcement. And this is what ANPPCAN is striving at and desire to see it happen in Rombo.

Anna Alex, is just but a sample used to highlight the need to protect children from child labor/ trafficking and associated effects. There are so many likes of her not only in Rombo but in so many communities in Tanzania and beyond, including our own communities and, perhaps, our families. The problem may become bigger and bigger as days go by with no substantial attention being paid. Prevention is more likely to reduce the magnitude of or arrest the problem. Together we can protect the children from trafficking and child labor and enable them enjoy their right to education. Always remember that prevention is better than cure! Time is now to join hands in saving Vulnerable Children from falling into a trap of trafficking and hazardous labor. Give them education.



# The Situation of Child Labour in Tanzania, by Pendo Berege.

## 1.0 Introduction

Child labour negatively impacts upon human resource development and thus magnifies the risks of turning a country's most prized assets into its biggest liabilities. In recent decades, the international community has established important standards on how it should be defined and prioritized.

In Tanzania, according to the 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey, there are about 14.7 million children aged 5-17 years, with 7.6 million boys VS 7.1 million Girls. Overall 4.2 million which is equivalent to 28.8% of children aged 5-17 years are engaged in some form of child labour in various economic sectors, including agriculture, forestry, fishing, Mining, quarrying, domestic work, accommodation and food services, manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade industries.

Children were engaged in one or more of the following categories of activities:

- (a) Worst forms of child labour,
- (b) Employment below the minimum age,
- (c) Hazardous unpaid household services, applicable where the general production boundary is used as the measurement framework.

## 2.0 Elimination of Child Labour Interventions

### 2.1 International Labour Standards

There are three principal international conventions – ILO Convention No. 138, ILO Convention No. 182 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) – together set the legal boundaries for child labour, and provide the legal basis for national and international actions against it. ILO Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age, adopted in 1973 and ratified by most countries of the world, represents the most comprehensive and authoritative international norm concerning minimum age for admission to work or employment.

The Convention calls on Member States to pursue a national policy to ensure the effective abolition of child labour. Within this framework, it calls on Member States to set a general

minimum age for admission to work or employment of at least 15 years of age (Art. 2.3), and a higher minimum age of not less than 18 years for employment.

For the purposes of the above Convention, worst forms of child labour comprise all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, child involvement in commercial sexual exploitation, child involvement in illicit activities and other work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (Art. 3).<sup>35</sup> The ratification of Convention No. 182 has been the fastest in the history of the ILO.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is the third key international legal standard concerning child labour. Adopted in 1989 and also ratified by nearly all countries, the Convention recognizes the child's rights to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development (Art. 32.1).

Tanzania in particular has ratified a number of international conventions regarding child labour. Some of these conventions are ILO Convention No. 138 of 1973 on the minimum age for admission to employment and work, ILO Convention No. 182 of 1999 on Worst Forms of Child Labour, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC), UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict, UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Pornography and Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children.

## 2.2 National Legal And Policy Frameworks

Human rights in Tanzania are protected by the National Constitution (1977) and provides for a sound basis for the elimination of child labour. Tanzania's Constitution stipulates which laws apply across the entire United Republic. In addition, Tanzania mainland has separate legislation governing child labour which are Child Development Policy 2008, National Employment Policy 2008, Employment and Labour Relations Act 2004, No.6 of 2004 and its Regulations and the Law of the Child Act No. 21(2009).

All these were prepared under the guiding document on child labour which remains as the 'National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour' was the Time Bound Programme (TBP).

Moreover, The Tanzania Employment and Labour Relations Act (2004), was enacted to describe categorically the age of a child to be of 14 years.

Furthermore; the Regulation of the Employment and Labour Relation Act (2004), has highlighted the circumstances permitted to employ child, hours of work, register of the employees to be kept by the employer, contract of employment and the list of Hazardous areas.

More intervention programmes such as the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour (NAP) [2009] were developed to act as a guiding tool for withdrawal, prevention and rehabilitation of children.

### 2.3 National Plan on Elimination of Violence against Women and Children in Tanzania of 2017/18-2021/22

Tanzania government has also inaugurated the National Plan on Elimination of Violence against Women and Children as the effort to address violence against women and children. Child labour has been categorized as a form of violence as it cartels the rights of a child to growth, life, to work and all degrading treatments. The plan has consolidated all the plan on child rights to attain the Agenda 2030 on child rights, gender equality and women's empowerment. It also call for a centralized information on violence and facilitate better reporting of the country conventions and treaty obligations.

### 2.3 Stakeholders Contributions Towards Elimination Of Child Labour

There are significant progress has been achieved in addressing the problem of child labour in the country, among them are:-

#### i. NISCC Meetings

The government through the Labour Department, has managed to convene bi annul stakeholders meetings where by different stakeholders are invited to attend

#### ii. Decent Work County Programme

Child labour has also been prioritized in Tanzania's Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP). In 2009, the Government and partners have updated and revised the existing legislative and policy framework as well as programme activities, and gathered them in a National Action Plan (NAP) for the elimination of child labour.

In addition, the Ministry of Labour and Employment in collaboration with ILO, UNICEF, FAO, TUCTA, ATE, Plan International, Winrock International, International Committees and other stakeholders has been taking various pro-active measures to prevent children from engaging in child labour.

Moreover, ILO-IPEC has been able to use their traditional tripartite partners as the backbone for a concerted effort on national level advocacy and awareness raising. Both TUCTA and ATE have been supported to reach union members and employers. ILO-IPEC has formed a strong alliance with UNICEF and child-rights NGOs to form a common platform for advocating for the rights and needs of vulnerable children

The UNICEF supported Common Country Program (2011–2015) recognizes child labour as a barrier to education and targets efforts towards achieving universal primary education in Tanzania. There are also common efforts by the Government and UNICEF to address the issue of violence against children (VAC), which may lead to an increase of child labour. Another anti – child labour programme known as Poor Urban Children at Risk (PUCR) programme was intended to alleviate the fundamental problems of social exclusion and marginalization amongst the most vulnerable groups of urban children, by increasing their access to health services, education, water and sanitation, care, protection and income.

## 2.0 Challenges on Elimination of Child Labour

Regardless of the achievements realised from different interventions on elimination of child labour, the following challenges have been encountered:-

- i. Income Poverty in household level still exists and the children are used to boost the household income.
- ii. Increasing of orphans and vulnerable children.
- iii. Limited resources at national and local levels for child labour intervention activities especially the reporting structure so that the department could intervene.
- iv. Rapid expansion of informal sector which necessitate the increase of child labour to informal farms where the extension officers and the labour officers could not reach.
- v. Insufficient number of Labour Officers to conduct special child labour inspections to the rural areas and informal agriculture farms.
- vi. Lack of an effective and efficient child labour monitoring system to capture data on child labour and its all forms.
- vii. Cultural context that the child has to be taught to work and produce for the family.
- viii. Knowledge context on the impact of child labour and the hazardous working areas as hazardous area can change according to the environment and work itself.
- ix. Sustainability of projects due to the low allocated funds to conduct child labour elimination interventions.
- x. Lack of local government by laws on elimination of child labour and its implementation.
- xi. Lack of collaboration between different elimination of child labour projects and stakeholders.

### 3.0 Way forward

The government has proposed to do the following:-

- i. To continued conducting labour inspection on child labour to informal farms and rural areas.
- ii. To implement the National plan on elimination of violence against women and children by preparing the Roll out Plan on Elimination of Child labour (NPA) VAWC) as the NATION ACTION PLAN ON ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR has been amended by the NPA (VAWC).
- iii. To facilitate the preparation of by laws on elimination of child labour at the district level.
- iv. Facilitate capacity building and implementation of the Women and Children Protection Committees.
- v. Continue provide education to the public on the impact of child labour to the community.
- vi. Collaborate with income and financial programmes that facilitate strengthening of the house hold economy and the development partners.
- vii. The integration of child labour issues into Districts budgets and plans in line with the supply chain.



## Ministry of Home Affairs, Eager to Combat Child Trafficking and Child Labour.

Ministry of Home Affairs through the Anti-Human Rights Secretariat which is under Mr. Separatus Fella, has been coordinating the implementation of trafficking in persons Act No.6 of 2008 and the regulations thereto.

Serious measures to combat this heinous offence have been taken by ATC & ATS in collaboration with other key stakeholders such as Immigration,

Police, Judiciary, DPP, Prisons, MDAs and NGOs. In the year 2016 -2017 almost 24 perpetrators have been arrested and charged against trafficking in persons offences. Between the same period 29 victims of trafficking in persons rescued and unified with their family. In the area of training and awareness campaign 120 Law enforcement officers and other relevant stakeholders have been trained.



Mr. Separatus Fella



# Some Facts on Child labour, Child Trafficking and on Policy Requirements:

## Facts on Child Labour-Global Statistics and situation in Tanzania.

- UNICEF estimates that more than 1,000,000 children are trafficked each year.
- 28.8 percent (4.2 million) of children aged 5-17 years were engaged in child labour.
- There are more boys (29.3%) compared to girls (28.4%) and that the highest rate of child labour (40.7%) is found in the 14 – 17 years age group.
- Child labour is more prevalent in the rural areas than in the urban areas (18.0%) in Tanzania.
- 21.5 percent and that of non-hazardous child labour is 7.3 percent.
- Rural areas have the largest proportion (26.4 percent) of children in hazardous child labour followed by other Urban (13.8 percent) and Dar es Salaam (3.5 percent).

## International Instruments Review on Child Labor: Policy Requirements for Effective Legislation.

International Labour Organization Minimum Age Recommendation No. 146 (supplementing the Minimum Age Convention No. 138) suggests that policy measures may include:

- Adequate facilities for education and vocational orientation and training;
- Promotion of employment-oriented development in rural and urban areas;
- Extension of economic and social measures to alleviate poverty and to ensure family living standards and income that makes it unnecessary for children to work;
- Social security and family welfare measures aimed at ensuring child maintenance;
- Facilities for the protection and welfare of children and young persons.

## The Corner of Wisdom

- i. Better a flock of 100 sheep led by a lion than a group of 100 lions led by a sheep.
- ii. He who knows not that he knows not is a fool.
- iii. In a war the first victim is the truth.
- iv. A thing you can believe to politicians is their names.
- v. Cowards die a thousand times before death.
- vi. Idle mind is the devil's workshop.
- vii. God gave you a face, your duty is to create the impression.
- viii. You cannot eat a cake and have it.
- ix. The world teaches your duty is to learn.





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