

THE AFRICAN NETWORK FOR THE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION
AGAINST CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

ANPPCAN e-Newsletter



Tanzania

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STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear our esteemed partners and readers. We thank you very much for continuing reading our e-newsletter. The newsletter is intended to keep you up to date on child labour and human trafficking issues, in Tanzania and beyond.



Your ideas and comments have been so useful. We welcome more ideas and articles as we plan for the 4th edition. Kindly share them with us.

Thanks again for your time.

Best Regards,

Wilbert Muchunguzi

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1. VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES

ANPPCAN's VISION

To become a leading African based network organization in protecting and preventing children from abuse and neglect in Tanzania.

ANPPCAN's 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.

CORE VALUES

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



2. THE WAR AGAINST CHILD LABOUR INTENSIFIED IN AFRICA

This was evident recently at the Hotel Metropole in Kampala during the Africa Workshop on Achieving SDG 8.7: Getting to ZERO Child Labour by 2030, held on 1st – 2nd August, 2018.

The workshop was hosted by the National Organisation for Trade Unions (NOTU). This workshop was supported by the Global March and was facilitated by Michael, Purva Gupta and Maina Sharma. The overall facilitator was Mr. Mathias Mulumba. ANPPCAN Tanzania Chapter was represented at the workshop by her Secretary General Mr. Daudi Chanila.

CSO's are a key player in a fight against child labour, and to fully play their roles, needs to have a substantial capacity and a high level of coordination within country. Also the fact 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) against children, with the education for all agenda.

The workshop emphasized on the initiative on strengthening a movement against child labour towards a roadmap, taking the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the basis for advocacy

In this workshop partner countries vowed to intensify the fight against child labour by identifying the key problems for Africa (both for Francophone and Anglophone) countries, causes established as well as goals and strategies to address the problems put in place.

In this regard participants were able to:

- i) Refresh their understanding on SDGs, and how to effectively support the implementation of ILO Conventions 138 & 182 to strengthen national legal policy framework and efforts to end child labour, inputting into the consequent achievement of SDG 8.7 Through this participants were able to share their experiences, successes, challenges and opportunities in their effort to advocate for implementation of ILO Conventions/strengthening national legal policy framework and efforts on child labour in relation to SDG 8.7.
- ii) Understand the situation of child labour, education and trafficking from each participant countries and for the overall region.
- iii) Work on a national action plan to strengthen advocacy on implementation of ILO Conventions/strengthening national legal policy framework and efforts against child labour in relation to SDG's.
- iv) Ensuring implementation of ILO convention on Child labour through CSO advocacy.
- v) Discuss so as to understand clearly the role of Civil Society in Supporting Monitoring and Follow up of SDG 8.7 and related goals.
- vi) Understand gender mainstreaming in elimination of child labour.



3. PARLIAMENTARIANS IN FULL SWING AGAINST CHILD LABOUR AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING



Members of the parliament attending the advocacy meeting with ANPPCAN officials in Dodoma. In front is Hon. Hamidu Bobali chairing the meeting.

The meeting with parliamentarians without borders for children's rights-Tanzania was done on 24th May 2018 at Dodoma Hotel in Dodoma, the Capital of Tanzania. The meeting involved ANPPCAN (3 members), Members of the Tanzanian Parliament (15) and officials from the office of the Commissioner for Social Welfare Department of the Ministry of Health (2) – representing the Commissioner for Social Welfare.

This was the first meeting and was chaired by MP. Hamidu Bobali, after returning from the Africa meeting for Parliamentarians without Borders, held in Togo, in March, 2018. The aim of the meeting was to advocate for

protection of children against child labour /trafficking and other forms of child rights violations in Tanzania. Therefore the meeting was for promotion of Parliamentarian without borders movement in order to champion for child rights in Tanzania through parliamentary platforms.

The meeting was organized by Hon Hamidu Bobali, who noted that the MP's had started lobbying the Speaker for the formation and official recognition of the MP's caucus composed of parliamentarians without borders - Tanzania for child rights. The meeting involved: Overview of the project and the Togolese experience, General discussion of child rights, Formation of the concept note that stipulates their functions and ANPPCAN to give a technical support, Election of leaders as follows:Chair person. Hon. Hamidu Bobali; Vice Chair: Hon. Dr. Swale, Secretary: Hon. Hawa Mchafu and Assistant Secretary: Hon. Salim Lehani.

4. BUSINESS AGAINST CHILD LABOUR

In Tanzania child labour is one of the major problems. Through this project, 34 employers were trained on the negative effects of employing children. The organizations were Kilombero (sugarcane plantation, Geita (gold) and Merelani (tanzanite)

The trainings were done in 3 different sites and were facilitated by regional labour officers. Through these trainings participants were able to discuss in details on what is child labour, forms of child labour in their areas, causes, effects and how to address the problem.

It was noted during the training that it was worth involving Social Welfare Officers (social workers) from the local district councils as they have monitoring resources and can make follow ups. At the end of the trainings members were able to form WhatsApp groups for easy communication and establishing follow up and reporting mechanism through the labour officers.



Mining business owners in Merelani during the training workshop held t Merelani



Mining business owners in Geita during the training workshop held in Geita

CHILD LABOUR-GLOBAL STATISTICS AND SITUATION IN TANZANIA

Child labour is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. In Tanzania the concept child is defined under the ELRA (2014) to mean a child below 14 years provided for the employment in hazardous sectors.

Magnitude and age towards child labour can be measured basing on different categories such as: hours worked that is more than 43 hrs per week in certain undertakings. Occupation related that is the child is employed in any of a number of specified occupations considered as constituting hazardous work such as mining, blustering, mineral processing, metal welding and moulding.

Most extreme forms of child labour involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities – often at a very early age.

Whether or not particular forms of “work” can be called “child labour” depends on the child’s age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions/culture under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries. The answer varies from country to country, as well as among sectors within countries.

The Child Labour Survey (2014) shows that child labour is increasing and those girls below the age 14 are mostly employed as domestic servants. The survey found that 70.4% of children aged 5-17 years are engaged in economic activities and that 84.8% are engaged in work more broadly defined to include both economic and housekeeping activities.

6. CHILDREN AMBASSADORS

On 7th July, ANPPCAN Tanzania Chapter, organised and facilitated a one day refresher/follow up training to 25 child right advocacy (child labour and trafficking) Ambassadors, at Sinza Multipurpose Hall. The training was facilitated by Ms. Rita Minga and it brought together 25 children (ambassadors).

During this training the facilitator sought for the feedback of the previous training. Children pointed out that the training was good as it helped them so much and the rest of the children through the knowledge that they could share thereafter as it helped them to create awareness to their fellow children.

As a way of refreshing their memories and internalising the key issues the facilitator with children discussed about child rights, child abuse, forms of child abuse such as physical, emotional and social, as well as how to identify that there is child abuse. The children also discussed on measures to take when there is child abuse, or child abuse is likely to occur, including reporting to parents, local leaders or the police.



Ms, Rita Minga, the training facilitator at the training venue with child labor and trafficking children ambassadors.

7. 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 including 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.

The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 also provides significant detail concerning the policy and operational aspects in ending child labour. The Convention requires ratifying States to design and implement programmes of action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as a priority and establish or designate appropriate mechanisms for monitoring implementation of the Convention.

It also calls for time-bound measures for prevention; support for the removal of children from the worst forms of child labour and their rehabilitation; access to free basic education or vocational training for all children removed from the worst forms of child labour; identifying children at special risk; and accounting for the special situation of girls.

8. STATISTICS ON CHILD LABOUR

CHILD LABOUR-GLOBAL STATISTICS AND SITUATION IN TANZANIA.

- UNICEF (2014) 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 population in child labour 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). *Tanzania National Child Labour Survey (2014)*

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES ON CHILD LABOUR:

- Child Labour continues to pose a significant challenge in the world today in this regard it cannot be approached in isolation and its reduction would require both direct and indirect measures.
- Today there are 152 million children in child labour globally.
- 73 employed in hazardous and other worst forms.

CAUSES OF CHILD LABOUR:

Some of the major causes are:

- Household poverty hence children are taken as income generating tools.
- Perceptions of children, parents and guardians: that letting a child to do economic work is for good upbringing and imparting skills.
- Weak cohesion of laws, policies and child protection systems.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON CHILD LABOUR

- The Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention No.129 of 1969.
- Safety and Healthy in Agriculture Convention, Conv.No.184 of 2001. Plantations Convention Conv.No.110 of 1958, work in Fishing Convention, Conv.No.188 of 2007 etc.
- Convention No.182 on The Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- The Convention No.138 on Minimum Age of 1973.
- Convention No. 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers

LAWS AND POLICIES AVAILABLE IN TANZANIA INCLUDE:

- The Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004.
- The Law of the Child Act, no 21 of 2009.
- The National Action plan for the Elimination of Child Labour of 2009.
- The National Plan of Action to end Violence against Women and Children in Tanzania of 2017/18-2021/22.
- The GN No.47 on the Employment and Labour Relations (General) Regulations, 2017.

MEASURES TO COMBAT CHILD LABOUR

- Need to adopt strategies which will encourage and monitor school enrolment, attendance, retention and reintegration through school meals programmes to help poor families.
- Need to create a child friendly environment for child protection on violence and abuse.
- Requirement for Education Policy to be a driver for change and focus on acceptable, affordable and relevant education as an alternative to child labour.
- Need to strengthen child protection systems from village to national level.
- Need for a collaboration effort to increase house hold economy.
- Stress the role of education to parents, guardians and children.
- Need to build capacity of labour officers to conduct child labour inspections to commercial and non-commercial farms and especially in rural areas.
- Need for free education programmes that should go hand in hand with quality education and improvement of study environment.
- Requirement for mapping of all stakeholders who are dealing with child labour issues and engage them.



THE TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP UP IN SUPPORT OF CHILDREN FROM VIOLENCE AT WORK

ANPPCAN Tanzania Chapter is implementing a project named **“Strengthening the Worldwide Movement for Protection of Children from Violence at Work”**. The project is funded by Global March Against Child labour. Through this initiative a meeting was conducted for the specialized/TWG meeting against child labour, slavery, trafficking and promotion of education for all.

Objectives were to:

- Discuss issues related to child labour, slavery, trafficking and promotion of education for all under the framework of SDGs.
- Set out together mechanisms on how to deal with the problems.
- Get feedback and reflections from other partners on various initiatives in the country.
- Link child labour issues with the National Plan of Action to end Violence Against Women and Children (NPA- VAWC) 2017/18 – 2021/22.

The meeting took place at Hubert Kairuki Memorial University on 17th May 2018. The meeting was attended by partner members of the TWG which was facilitated by ANPPCAN (moderated by ANPPCAN’s Director – Wilbert Muchunguzi) in collaboration with a member from the Department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Health Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children who represented the Government and the NGO sector.

A brief update of ANPPCAN Global March project was shared by the project coordinator – Mr. Daudi Chanilla where the following were highlighted:

- What the project is about vis-a-vis promotion of education for all as well as integration of the project to the other ongoing child rights and household livelihood empowerment. That all these initiatives should focus at freeing vulnerable children and enable them to pursue with education, which is their basic right.
- Advocacy and sensitization work done through engagement at national level with child labor section of the Ministry of Labor Youth and Employments; Anti-Human trafficking secretariat of the Ministry of

Home Affairs; Parliamentarians through movement for parliamentarians for child rights (without borders); employers; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) through Technical working groups; as well as children groups through children ambassadors; and media engagement, newsletter and brochures.

- Child Labor and trafficking are child rights violations. A call was given to partners that besides the interventions highlighted above, this was a learning process but still we needed to intensify our efforts in working together in order to realize tangible changes on the ground. More importantly, alignment of the efforts to eliminate child labor / trafficking with the national plan of action on violence against women and children (NPA-VAWC) 2017/18 – 2021 /22 as well as other frameworks on child labor and trafficking remain essential.

Child Labor/ trafficking in the light of NPA-VAWC framework

A sharing on this section was done by a representative from the Department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Health Community Development Gender Elderly and Children – Ms. Grace Chenya. Despite the fact that Child trafficking is not directly reflected in the NPA-VAWC but generally mentioned under section 2.7 in relation to MDG 5.2 and 16.2, child labor and the need to promote education for children from poor households are specifically addressed. Child labor is fourteenth among the 18 issues identified from the 8 past NPAs in Tanzania. The following sections of the NPA-VAWC document were highlighted.

- Part II. section 2.5: NPA-VAWC impact indicator (ii) ; Eliminate violence against children by 50% in 2021/22; Section 2.6: NPA-VAWC Operational Targets by 2021/22 (b): ii). Reduce child labour from 29% to 9% and (iii) Increase education support for girls from poor families from 23.4% to 53.4%.
- Other related important areas in the document are on strengthening data collection, analysis and reporting where Child labor should be regarded and coordinated as part of Violence against children.

- Thematic area n.6 of the NPA-VAWC on response, support and services also addresses improvements in capacity building and service provisions for survivors.

The NPA-VAWC is available on line; therefore TWG members have been advised to access and read this important working tool during sharing and interventions on child labor and trafficking. Possible ways of bringing aboard other key ministries on addressing child labor and trafficking need to be thought of. Some examples of these ministries include PORALG; MoEST, MoCLA and MoALF.

Discussions and Way Forward

Meeting participants held discussions in plenary on the areas shared above. It transpired during the discussion that there was great need for TWG members and other actors to access, read and apply the NAP-VAWC and relevant official documents and guidelines on child labor and trafficking. Also try to mainstream them in organizational programs/ projects. However, social norms and poverty being wrapped up by ignorance kept emerging as key push factors to child labor and trafficking, hence needing more interventional attention. So, said the participants during discussions. The following points were proposed for a way forward:

- TWG members to access and read key documents related to child labor and trafficking. Eg. NPA-VAWC; LCA etc;
- Identify and analyze potential areas of work on child labor/ trafficking in line with VAWC framework;
- Learn and exchange information with/ among NGOs which are directly working in the areas of child labor/trafficking;
- Continue linking up with government offices responsible for child labor and trafficking as well as education for all;
- Reach more children with awareness messages through active engagements with children ambassadors against child labor and trafficking; as well as organizations which work with children directly (eg. Makini, Baba watoto, C-Sema, KIWOHEDE);

- Need to pay attention to labor for children living and working in the streets and child domestic workers since they seem to be many but less attended; focus at push and pull factors for this;
- Keep tying the interventions for child labor and trafficking to SDG on education for all.



Buzz group sessions during the TWG meeting at Hubert Kairuki Memorial University

TANZANIA MARKS THE WORLD ANNIVERSARY AGAINST HUMAN TRAFICKING-30th JULY, 2018

On 30th July 2018 Tanzania was able to mark the for the first time the world anniversary against human trafficking



Members of Task force of Anti Human trafficking in a meeting held on 30th May, 2018 in the Ministry of Home Affairs premises.

Prior to this event there were meetings hosted by the Ministry of Home Affairs through its arm- the Anti-Human Trafficking Secretariat. The meetings brought together various Government representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Social welfare, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the NGO sector.

The planning meetings were held through ANPPCAN support under the project funded by the Global March. Prior to the event was a national dialogue at Ledger Hotel, the former Bahari Beach Hotel. The event brought to together 80 participants from across Tanzania where various papers were presented and various issues relating to human trafficking discussed

The Guest of honor during the climax was the Minister of Home Affairs, Hon Kangi Lugola, representing the Prime Minister. The Minister received the procession that started from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Mnazi mmoja grounds in the city centre where various cultural groups entertained the people who were gathered, sending the message against Human trafficking. The message for



this year was focusing on young peoples' trafficking hence directly relating to the vision of ANPPCAN. During this event the action plan against human trafficking which has been revised recently was officially launched. The event was live covered by the major mass media in the country.





Members of Task force of Anti Human trafficking in a meeting held on 30th May, 2018 in the Home Affairs Building. Far right behind is ANPPCAN's Accountant, Ms. Nancy Rwebembera

THE CORNER OF WISDOM

- Anger is a punishment we give to ourselves after someone else has made a mistake.
 - There is a difference between a human being and being human.
 - If you don't want to commit any mistake never try anything new.



**STOP HUMAN
TRAFFICKING**



Human Trafficking Awareness

**THE AFRICAN NETWORK FOR THE PREVENTION AND
PROTECTION AGAINST CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (ANPPCAN)**

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