

COUNTRY BASELINE UNDER THE ILO DECLARATION ANNUAL REVIEW

United Republic of Tanzania - 2022

THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF FORCED OR COMPULSORY LABOUR Protocol of 2014 P029 to the Forced Labour Convention

REPORTING

Fulfilment of Government's reporting obligations

p29 Fulfilment of Government's reporting obligations

yes

Involvement of Employers' and Workers' organizations in the reporting process

91. When preparing its report, the Government consulted [10.1]

a) The most representative employers' organizations, b) The most representative workers' organizations

92. Employers' organizations to which the report was sent [12]

ATE -The Association of Tanzania Employers

93. Workers' organizations to which the report was sent? [13]

TUCTA - The Trade Union Congress of Tanzania

94. Description of the consultation process(es). [10.2]

Upon completion of the online Questionnaire, the printed pdf was sent with a formal covering letter.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE SOCIAL PARTNERS

Employers' and workers' organizations

83. Have employers and or workers organizations been consulted in the development and implementation of adopted measures? [6.1]	Yes
84. Please provide details and provide any relevant URL(s) [6.2]	ATE- The Association of Tanzania Employer- https://www.decp.nl/partners/at-e-association-of-tanzania-employers-4673 # TUCTA- The Trade Union Congress of Tanzania (https://tucta.or.tz/)
95. Did employers organizations comment on the report? [11a]	No
96. Did workers organizations comment on the report? [11b]	No

EFFORTS AND PROGRESS MADE IN REALIZING MEASURES TARGETED BY THE PROTOCOL

Ratification

Ratification status

p29 Ratification status

Not ratified

Ratification intention

61. If you have ratified Convention No. 29 but not the 2014 Protocol to Convention No. 29, what are the prospects for ratification of the Protocol?

Likely

62. The impediments to the ratification of the 2014 Protocol to Convention No. 29.

The Office will present an agenda to the LESCO-Labour Economic and Social Council in its future Meetings so as to advise the Minister on the need for consideration of initiating Tripartite Dialogue towards ratification of this Protocol.

Existence of a policy and or plan of action for the suppression of forced or compulsory labour

63. Is there a national policy and plan of action aimed at realizing the principle of effective and sustained suppression of all forms of forced or compulsory labour

Yes

through prevention, victim protection and access to remedies? [1.1]	
65. The manner in which employers' and workers' organizations have been consulted. [1.3]	As the United Republic of Tanzania has ratified the Tripartite Consultation Convention, all labour issues are done in a tripartite basis. All reports to ILO are sent after consultation with the social partners. Before sending this Questionnaire, the same has been done.
68. Is there a national policy and plan of action setting out measures and specific action for combatting trafficking in persons for the purposes of forced or compulsory labour? [1.5]	Yes
69. Description of these measures. [1.5]	The general objective of the National Action Plan is to prevent, suppress and punish Trafficking in Persons with a victim-centred approach in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. This tool will improve preventive measures and response services that will help combat Trafficking in Persons. The specific objectives are as follows: ■ To create an enabling policy environment that facilitates successful implementation of interventions geared towards combating Trafficking in Persons; ■ To provide an implementation framework geared towards enhancing the capacity of stakeholders with appropriate skills and capabilities for effective detection, investigations and prosecution of the crime of Trafficking in Persons with a victim-centered approach; ■ To strengthen coordination that fosters partnership with all relevant stakeholders in combating Trafficking in Persons
70. Does the Government collect and analyse statistical data and other information on the nature and extent of forced or compulsory labour? [1.6]	No
72. Does the Government envisage collecting data on forced or compulsory labour? [1.6.2]	Yes
Measures taken or envisaged for systematic and coordinated action	
64. Description of the measures envisaged, the established objectives and the authorities responsible for the implementation, coordination and assessment of these measures. Please provide any relevant URL(s) [1.2]	Efforts to combat and prevent Forced or compulsory labour require the support and cooperation of all sectors. It is a multi-sectoral endeavor between Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Local Government Authorities (LGAs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), International Organizations, Development partners, and community groups in order to obtain collective and positive responses and actions. Hence, some listed authorities are:- -Labour Commissioner's Office: Conducts Labour Inspections by using Labour Officers in all workplaces in collaboration with

	<p>relevant stakeholders as per the labour laws. https://www.kazi.go.tz - Forced Labour is prohibited as per the prevailing Labour Laws and Regulations- https://www.kazi.go.tz/ - Presence of the High Court of Tanzania -Labour Division and The Commission of Mediation and Arbitration (CMA) which are the Judicial Institutions in as far as Labour Disputes are concerned. https://www.judiciary.go.tz/web/ - Ministry of Home Affairs, in the Immigration Department as well as the Anti-Human Trafficking Department. - Tanzania Employment Services Agency (TaESA) which is an Executive Agency under Prime Minister's Office Labour, Employment, Youth and Persons with Disability established in the spirit of the government in converting some of its departments and units into executive agencies for the purpose of improving the delivery of public services, creating an environment conducive to efficient and effective management, improving the quality of employment services.</p>
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Measures taken or envisaged to prevent forms of forced labour

<p>74. Have measures been taken or are measures envisaged for the prevention of all forms of forced or compulsory labour? [2.1]</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>75. The type of measures, [2.2]</p>	<p>a) Information, education and awareness raising targeting especially people in vulnerable situation and employers, b) Strengthening and broadening of the coverage of legislation, particularly labour law, c) Regulation and supervision of the labour recruitment and placement process, d) Supporting due diligence by the public and private sectors, e) Addressing the root causes that perpetuate forced labour, f) Promotion of safe and regular migration, g) Education/vocational training, h) Capacity building for the competent authorities, i) Promotion of freedom of association and collective bargaining to enable at-risk workers to join workers' organizations, j) Basic social security guarantees, k) Other</p>
<p>75.f. Description of measures taken or envisaged:</p>	<p>The Strengthening MSMEs Capacity to Improve Competitiveness in Domestic, Regional and International Markets for Horticulture, Honey, Palm Oil (for mainland Tanzania in Mara, Simiyu, Singida and Kigoma regions) Seaweed (in Pemba) and Anchovies (in Unguja) Value chains project aims at improving productivity, value addition and competitiveness of Tanzanian MSMEs, particularly women and youth entrepreneurs by increasing their sales to domestic and export markets. Through this project UNDP aims to increase MSMEs access to financing, new technologies and other inputs, innovations and skills, to enable them to penetrate new markets on sustainable basis. This may even be seen through https://www.facebook.com/undptz/posts/the-strengthening-msmes-capacity-to-improve-competitiveness-in-domestic-regional/4093950053991916/</p>

75.f. population groups benefiting from these measures and the relevant forced labour practices:	The Micro- Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the selected Regions as per the Project funded by UNPD
Measures taken or envisaged to protect victims of forced labour	
76. Have measures been taken or are measures envisaged for the identification, release, protection, recovery and rehabilitation of victims of all forms of forced or compulsory labour? [3.1]	Yes
77. the type of measures [3.2]	a) Training of relevant actors for identification of forced labour practices, b) Legal protection of victims, e) Measures for the rehabilitation and social and professional reintegration of victims, g) Appropriate accommodation, i) Specific measures for migrants, j) Other
Measures taken or envisaged to facilitate access to remedies	
78. Have measures been taken or are measures envisaged to provide victims of all forms of forced or compulsory labour with access to remedies? [4.1]	Yes
79. the type of measures, [4.2]	d) Development of forced labour indicators, e) Access to remedies and compensation
80. Please indicate whether the measures aimed at providing access to justice and remedies apply to all victims of forced or compulsory labour, irrespective of their presence or legal status in the national territory. [4.3]	Yes
Cooperation with other Member States, international / regional organizations or NGOs	
81. Does the Government cooperate with other member States, international and regional organizations, or non-governmental organizations to achieve the effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour? [5.1]	Yes
82. Description of the modalities of this cooperation. [5.2]	-Bilateral agreements -Technical Assistance - Financial Assistance
Promotional activities	

<p>90. Please provide URL(s) to any new information on efforts made to respect, to promote and to realize the principle of effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour through prevention, victim protection and access to remedies. [14]</p>	<p>1. The Government has been regularly submitting Annual Report under Article 22 of the ILO 2. The Government has increases capacity of intakes of applicants in the Recognition of Prio-Learning Institutions (www.kazi.go.tz) 3. Strengthening the Capacity of TAESA-Tanzania Employment Services Agencies 4. Establishment of the specific Portal under TAESA (https://www.taesa.go.tz)</p>
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Special initiatives or Progress

<p>85. Description of significant changes which have taken place since your last report (for example, changes in the legislative and institutional framework, launching of major programmes, new data, changes in the number of persons in forced labour who have been identified, released and protected, penalties imposed on perpetrators). [7]</p>	<p>-Publication and Release of The National Plan of Action (NPA) which aligns with the Ministry of Home Affairs Strategic Plan of 2021/2022-2025/2026 in collaboration with IOM, ILO and the Government of USA.</p>
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CHALLENGES IN REALIZING MEASURES TARGETED BY THE PROTOCOL

According to the social partners

Employers' and workers' organizations and the Government

<p>86. What are the main obstacles encountered by your country with regard to realizing the principle of effective and sustained suppression of all forms of forced labour through prevention, victim protection and access to remedies? [8]</p>	<p>a) Lack of awareness, b) Lack of information and data, c) Social values, cultural traditions, g) Lack of resources in the institutional framework, k) Lack of resources in employers' organizations, l) Lack of resources in workers organizations</p>
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TECHNICAL COOPERATION NEEDS

Request

<p>87. Does your Government think that it should establish technical cooperation activities with the ILO or pursue those that already exist for the prevention and effective suppression of forced or compulsory labour, victim protection and access to remedies? [9.1]</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>88. If so, please indicate the needs in this area by level of importance (not important, less important, important, most important) [9.2]</p>	<p>b) Awareness-raising and mobilization activities => Most Important</p>

	<p>c) Collection and analysis of data and information => Most Important</p> <p>d) Guidance on the development of the national policy and plan of action => Most Important</p> <p>e) Strengthening the legal framework => Important</p> <p>f) Capacity building for the competent authorities => Important</p> <p>g) Inter-institutional coordination => Most Important</p> <p>h) Promotion of fair recruitment and placement practices => Important</p> <p>i) Promotion of fair migration policies => Most Important</p> <p>j) Vocational training, job-creation and income-generation programmes for at-risk populations => Most Important</p> <p>k) Basic social security guarantees => Most Important</p> <p>l) Guidance on supporting due diligence => Important</p> <p>m) Capacity building for employers' and workers' organizations => Important</p> <p>n) Promotion of freedom of association and collective bargaining to enable at-risk workers to join workers' organizations => Most Important</p> <p>o) Exchange of experiences between countries or regions; international cooperation => Most Important</p> <p>p) Other => Most Important</p>
<p>89. Please provide additional information on the top three needs that you have identified in the elimination of forced labour or compulsory labour. Please provide URL(s) to any other information you may deem necessary.</p>	<p>A need of having both Technical and Financial assistance for Conducting the Tripartite Dialogue on the need to have a Policy on Labour Migration and Mixed Migration issues.</p>