

Tanzania



Population: 41,048,532
Population Growth Rate: 2.04%
Birth Rate: 35.12 births/1,000 population (2008 est.)
Life Expectancy: total population: 52.01 years; male: 50.56 years; female: 53.51 years
Literacy Rate: total population: 69.4%; male: 77.5%; female: 62.2% (2002 census)
Net Migration Rate: -1.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population
Unemployment Rate: NA
Gross Domestic Product per Capita: \$1,300 (2008 est.)
Religions: Christian 30%, Muslim 35%, indigenous beliefs 35%; Zanzibar: more than 99% Muslim
Languages: Kiswahili or Swahili (official), Kiunguja (name for Swahili in Zanzibar), English (official, primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education), Arabic (widely spoken in Zanzibar), many local languages
Ethnic Groups: African 99% (of which 95% are Bantu consisting of more than 130 tribes), other 1% (consisting of Asian, European, and Arab); Zanzibar: Arab,
Capital: Dar es Salaam¹

Trafficking Routes

Tanzania serves as an origin, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. Most often victims are transferred from northeastern Africa, through Tanzania, to South Africa. A large portion of human trafficking taking place in Tanzania happens within the country's borders, mostly from countryside regions to larger towns and cities.² Some end points for trafficked Tanzanian victims include, but are not limited to, Uganda³ and Kenya.⁴

¹ CIA, THE WORLD FACTBOOK, 2009, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tz.html> .

² Lisa Schlein, *IOM launches Campaign to stop Human Trafficking in Tanzania*, NEWS VOICE OF AMERICA, Dec. 16, 2007, available at: <http://www1.voanews.com/english/news/a-13-2007-12-16-voa39.html> .

³ *Tanzania is Major Transit Point for Human Trafficking*, THISDAYONLINE, June 29, 2009, available at: <http://www.thisday.co.tz/News/5961.html>.

⁴ THE CRADLE FOUNDATION, REPORT OF THE STATUS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN KENYA (2006), available at: <http://www.thecradle.or.ke/Publications/CRADLE%20Human%20trafficking%20Report%202006.pdf> .

Factors That Contribute to the Trafficking Infrastructure

Tanzania shares borders with eight other countries, exposing it to various migration patterns into and out of the country.⁵ The country joins Sudan, Chad, and Kenya in hosting the largest number of refugees in Central and East Africa. A significant portion of Tanzania's refugee population comes from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi.⁶ These refugees are often more vulnerable to the dangers of trafficking because of poverty and lack of information regarding the crime.

Forms of Trafficking

Trafficking within Tanzania is often internal. Victims are generally children from rural areas that are forced to work in farming, fishing, or mining or as domestic servants in urban areas.⁷ Women and children are also trafficked on the international level for the purposes of sexual and labor exploitation.⁸

Trafficking victims are generally lured into the industry by those they know and trust. Criminals prey on the desire of the victims to emigrate to urban areas or other countries in the region. Usually the first person to persuade a victim to leave the village will then "pass off or resell the victim of trafficking to various intermediaries."⁹

Government Responses

In 2008, Tanzania enacted the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act. The law prohibits all forms of trafficking, including, but not limited to, transporting or receiving any person for the purposes of slavery, sexual exploitation, forced labor, pornography, and debt bondage. A person committing any crime outlined within the act is liable to be fined, imprisoned, or both. The maximum fine is 150 million shillings, and the maximum prison sentence is 20 years.¹⁰

Nongovernmental and International Organizations Responses

UNICEF has worked with the government to create a national strategy to protect vulnerable children and orphans.¹¹

In 2007, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) launched a three-month campaign aimed at informing potential victims about human trafficking risks.¹²

⁵ International Organization for Migration (IOM), *Tanzania* (2009), available at: <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/activities/africa-and-middle-east/east-africa/tanzania> .

⁶ *More than 11 Million Displaced in Central and East Africa*, RELIEF WEB. (2009), available at: <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/SHIG-7S6HBL?OpenDocument> .

⁷ IOM *supra* note 5.

⁸ Schlein *supra* note 2.

⁹ *Id.* at 8.

¹⁰ Act No. 6/08. Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2008.

¹¹ UNICEF: Unite for Children, *United Republic of Tanzania*, available at: http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/tanzania_1254.html (last visited July 2, 2010).

The campaign featured public service announcements on the radio and television. In addition, flyers, posters, brochures, calendars, stickers, and t-shirts were distributed in areas of high risk.¹³

IOM Tanzania, located in Dar es Salaam, is dedicated to the goal of combating trafficking within the country. The organization has been working on the Counter Trafficking Initiative through Preventative Measures, Protection, and Victim Assistance since May 2005. The program seeks to aid the Government of Tanzania in combating and preventing trafficking, raising regional awareness of human trafficking, and enhancing the capacities of regional NGOs in assisting victims.

Multilateral Initiatives

In 2007, 43 government officials, including individuals from the judiciary, police, immigration, and the National Organization for Legal Assistance, participated in a Trafficking in Persons training workshop provided by the U.S. government. The two-week workshop was designed to provide participants with the ability to combat human trafficking, with instruction in criminal investigation methods, evidence collection, interviewing, and crime scene investigation. In addition, the workshop covered trial preparation.¹⁴

Also, in 2007, Tanzania participated in the first East African regional anti-human trafficking conference, organized by the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative.¹⁵

In 2008, the U.S. Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training conducted a program for prosecutors in Arusha, Tanzania, on how to investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases. This program included a review of Tanzania's anti-trafficking legislation and a discussion of the importance of cooperation between investigators and prosecutors.¹⁶

¹² *Campaign to fight human trafficking in Tanzania*, MAIL & GUARDIAN ONLINE, Dec. 17, 2007, available at: <http://www.mg.co.za/article/2007-12-17-campaign-to-fight-human-trafficking-in-tanzania> .

¹³ Schlein *supra* at 2.

¹⁴ Press Release, The Embassy of the United States, Trafficking in Persons Training Graduation Ceremony, (May 7, 2007), available at: http://tanzania.usembassy.gov/pr_05072007.html .

¹⁵ American Bar Association, *Criminal Law Reform and Anti-Human Trafficking*, available at: http://www.abanet.org/rol/programs/resource_criminal_law.html (last visited Mar. 29, 2010).

¹⁶ ANTI-TRAFFICKING NEWS BULLETIN, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, (2007), available at: http://www.justice.gov/crt/crim/trafficking_newsletter/aug_07.php#5.