



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/1980/6/Add.2
21 December 1979

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC,
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Reports submitted in accordance with Council resolution
1988 (LX) by States Parties to the Covenant concerning
rights covered by articles 10 to 12

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

/10 September 1979/

ARTICLE 10: A. PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY,
MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

As a country aspiring to build a socialist State, the United Republic of Tanzania realizes the importance and the inviolability of the family unit. To this end the law and practice strive to accord greater security to this nucleus of its society and hence the State. As a cornerstone to this objective marriage has by law and of necessity to be entered into by the free consent of the parties concerned. This is based not only in the desire to preserve the essence of the establishment of the family unit but also in its continuity and development. On this regard the Law of Marriages Act, 1971, (Annex A - Extract) expressly provides for voluntary marriages and in order to ensure a firm base for such contracts, it also provides minimum age and the requirements for marriages. In effect, therefore, forced marriages are non-existent.

In order to further strengthen and protect the family the Government has made special assistance to families and children in the form of tax reliefs. The Finance Act, 1978, (Annex B - Extract) provides tax relief to married couples in the sum of 60 shillings and an extra 10 shillings for each child up to four children. This is applicable to all residents in Tanzania irrespective of citizenship.

B. MATERNITY PROTECTION

Inasmuch as the family is protected, mothers are, therefore, guaranteed maternity protection and employers are compelled to extend the contract of women workers during their maternity leave. The Employment Ordinance Cap. 366 as amended

by Act No. 1 of 1975 prescribed 84 days paid maternity leave for pregnant women - married or unmarried. This was further elaborated by the President's Office Staff Circular No. 1 of 1975 (Annex C). We realize the inadequacy of these benefits to our women much so when even what is available does not extend to the peasant women in the rural areas or those employed on daily terms. These only benefit from the free medical and clinic services but go without any financial assistance.

The Ministry of Health runs seminars and meetings, radio broadcasts and publications oriented towards the education of women in proper hygienic standards during the pre-natal, post-natal periods and general child care for the good health of the mother and the child. In this effort the national women organization, Union of Tanzania Women, plays an equally important part.

C. PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS

The Finance Act, 1978 S.32c(1) (Annex B) provides tax relief not only to parents but also to guardians of children whose parents by one reason or another could not undertake such responsibility. The goal is to protect the child. To enhance such children and young persons opportunities towards a healthy physical and psychological development, the Government, national organizations, etc., have been encouraging participation in entertainment activities such as sports, etc., largely under the Ministry of National Culture and Youth. Such participation is totally non-discriminatory. It is without regard to birth, parentage, social origin or any other status.

The National Education Act, 1978 (Annex D - Extract) on the national education system, provides for:

(a) Compulsory enrolment and attendance of pupils in schools at primary level.

(b) Ministerial powers to issue further regulations to facilitate this goal.

This right to education is equally enjoyed by all children regardless of their parental or birth status. However, special schools are made available for the handicapped - for the deaf, the blind and orphans, satisfaction of this special category in terms of special schools and equipments cannot be said to be satisfactory; nevertheless, greater effort is directed towards attaining the best that can be made available to them under the circumstances.

The Labour Legislation of the United Republic of Tanzania clearly protects children, young persons and women against economic, social and other forms of suppression. The Employment Ordinance Cap. 366 (Annex E - Extract) lists various kinds of and for children and young persons because of their stage of physical development. This is in realization of the fact that they can, on that account, be subjected to hardships and exploitation which could destroy the personalities and social well being of the young persons and children. On this regard traffic on the same is prohibited.

S.77 (1) of the Employment Ordinance prohibits the employment of any child under the prescribed age namely 12 years of age. It spells out conditions by which a child could be employed which are intended to protect his interests and well being. Among other things it is clearly prohibited to employ children for night work. Contravention of these provisions amounts to an offence which is penalized.

The Employment Ordinance S.79 (1) outrightly prohibits the employment of children or young persons in any employment deemed harmful to their health or dangerous in its nature or generally unsuitable. Forced labour is in every way prohibited.

ARTICLE 11: A. RIGHT TO AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

It may indeed be said here that, the assertion that economic, social and cultural rights may be too burdensome, both economically and socially, for some developing countries to implement is to some extent valid. Yet Tanzania is aware that it cannot be complacent on that account, having directed our policy towards building a socialist state we cannot but be compelled to find ways within our available though limited resources, to further the opportunities of our people towards the realization of an adequate standard of living.

On this connexion, our policy blue print -- the 1967 Arusha Declaration prescribed the ideals of our national life. The country was thus set for a struggle against ignorance, poverty and diseases. With the establishment of Ujamaa Villages in rural areas and where about 95 per cent of our people are living together and working together for the good of all. In these centres it has been easier for the government to provide the communities with essential services such as water supplies, schools, dispensaries, shops and assist in housing projects.

It is true that there has been a great improvement in the general health and welfare of our people since 1967. Not as many of our children sit quietly in the apathy of malnutrition as was the case before. Illustrative figures are difficult to issue due to our statistics inadequacy, nevertheless, an indication derived from the 1957 and 1967 census figures points to the fact that, at birth average life expectancy has raised from 37 years in 1956 to 41 years in 1972. The same source indicates that infant and maternal mortality have also greatly decreased. Tanzania realizes that it still has a long way to go in its efforts to improve the economic and social conditions of its people, but it's a long way which it is, ready to go and accomplish.

B. RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD

The Third Five Year Plan (agricultural sector) (Annex F - Extract) spells out the national development strategy in ensuring adequate food to our population. The production target for food crops is self sufficiency on the same by the year 1981. This is to be achieved through raising our agricultural production and standards.

To the extent that our basic needs strategy aims at the provision of food, clothing, shelter, education, and health services, for everyone, under conditions which provide for universal human dignity, our agricultural policy so as to play its rightful part has, of necessity to be revolutionized. Following the 1974/75 food crisis, the Government undertook measures aimed at putting the country on a balanced path whereupon both food and cash subsectors were to get equal attention in respect of available investment. Aiming at self-sufficiency, the increased emphasis on food-crops production has been various measures being put into effect, among them:

(a) large and small irrigation projects at village, district, regional and national levels;

(b) establishment of strategic grain reserve programme which has so far resulted in the construction of silos in different regions. In essence, this constitutes a national food conservation programme aimed at eliminating crop and post-harvest losses and wastes;

(c) provision of fertilizers to farmers and at government subsidized prices.

Efforts aimed at improving agricultural inputs; support for the plough and, the tractor in rare cases rather than the hoe, fertilizers rather than poor manure, irrigation rather than leaving nature to take its course, have to a large extent not only reformed our hitherto almost primitive agrarian system making it possible for a more efficient development and exploitation of our natural resources but has also assisted in the realization of greater yields per acre of cultivated land and, also increased the crops quality.

Animal husbandry has also been given its priority. Livestock farms are being encouraged and supported by the Government at all levels in the country. In this field self-sufficiency is also the target in respect of livestock and livestock products which are also an important ingredient in ensuring an adequate and balanced food supply to Tanzanians. To this end the Government maintains veterinary centres where disease and pest control, technical and scientific knowledge is made available to villages, districts and regions. As in various other fields the use of the necessary technical and scientific knowledge has been limited to our available skill and resources.

Being aware that transport and communication represents important services for promoting a country social and economic development and that inputs like fertilizers and seeds goes a long way towards facilitating production activities, our ability to deliver and distribute food crops have at times raised problems and hence resulting into temporary difficulties in the whole set up. This is more true during the rainy seasons when a good number of our roads become water logged. Nevertheless, to ensure a better distribution and access to markets warehouses have been built at various railway and road terminals aimed at co-ordinating this programme. The National Milling Corporation (NMC) runs a network which assists the small peasant producer not only to find markets for his produce but also the provisions of other crops from other areas. The National

/...

Agriculture and Food Corporation (NAFCO) assists this programme by involving itself in production of crops such as maize, paddy, wheat, etc., on large scale farms.

As a result of 1974/75 food crisis pointed earlier, the Government realized the importance of having a producer pricing policy which would be consistent with the country's production objectives and which gave adequate incentives for food-crop production. Our pricing policy, therefore, is geared to ensure that sufficient resources are allocated to food production in the face of generally rising inputs costs, and equally important, income expectations of our people. Thus, since the 1975/76 marketing season, food-crop farmers have been receiving remunerative fixed producer prices, which take into account costs of production and market prospects.

The Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) was established by a Parliamentary Act with the sole purpose of improving food consumption levels and their respective nutrition standards. Emphasis in this context is particularly placed on providing nutritious food for children who are the most vulnerable group of the population. Rural Health Centres have been used to assist the TFNC in disseminating the knowledge and importance of nutrition. Radio broadcasts, publications and seminars in both rural and urban areas constitutes the most important measures that are frequently being undertaken for this purpose.

Aware that food adulteration and contamination constitutes a threat to the general health of the population; the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) also established by an Act of Parliament with the responsibility of adopting among other things, food standards. This has been very useful particularly with regard to the quality of canned foods and in relation to their storage levels. Environmental cleanliness, clean water, properly cooked foods are particularly emphasized in hygienic education programmes.

Tanzania has always been calling for the eradication of hunger not only to its own population but to the international community. Peace cannot be found in a world whose population is going without food, the same is true within a nation. In this regard Tanzania has been very willing to learn from the achievements of other countries and it equally realizes the importance of international co-operation aimed at the elimination of a starving world. It is in the light of this concern that Tanzania firmly believes that at the international level the struggle for rural development constitutes the essence of a New International Economic Order through an equitable distribution of among other needs, world food supplies and, account being accorded to both food-importing and food-exporting countries. This constituted the essence of President Nyerere's opening address to the Food and Agriculture Organization World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, in Rome this July (1979).

C. RIGHT TO ADEQUATE CLOTHING

It is a policy of the Government to ensure the manufacture of textiles which can sell at reasonable prices and with which our masses can afford to dress

/...

1/1980/6/aaa.2

English

Page 1

recently. A substantial amount of cotton which Tanzania grows is directed towards this goal.

The Tanzania Shoe Company (Bora) produces mass footwear for the population. Most of our people today in the rural areas are seen not only in decent clothes but in equally decent footwears that are made available at manareable prices.

To ensure that these provisions get to rural areas a chain of Trading Companies are established at regional and district levels, with obligation to ensure supply of inter alia textiles to the villages.

It may equally be important to point out that role of small-scale industries in the production of footwear and garments. These have enabled our people to use and develop their own skills in making shoes and garments which have managed not only to raise their living standards but has also sold at reasonable prices.

D. RIGHTS TO HOUSING

(i) Urban housing

In Tanzania, the question of housing our people, especially low income families, has almost been an intractable one. The problem is being aggravated by the increasing population in urban areas. This has resulted in considerable overcrowding in terms of average number of people in a room.

To remedy this situation the National Housing Corporation (NHC) was established with the task of:

- (a) building residential houses to meet the rapidly increasing urban population;
- (b) minimizing, and eventually eliminating, the shortage of residential houses;
- (c) clearing slums and building modern houses. This also included the improvement of unsuitable houses in urban areas.

In essence NHC did not minimize the shortage. Since a poor house had to be demolished and a new one built it meant that the total stock of houses did not actually increase substantially. Price escalation of building materials and the lack of funds to meet the increase are just part of the problem.

During the second Five Year Plan emphasis was placed on the importance of establishing housing co-operative societies, a move which is consistent with the national policy of socialism and self-reliance. During the plan period the Mwanza Housing Co-operative Society was formed and its success was substantial. During the Third Five Year Plan people are still being encouraged to form co-operatives and hence forming a strong case of requesting and getting a loan from the Tanzania Housing Bank for construction of modern residential houses.

/...

The Tanzania Housing Bank (THB) was established in 1973 with the task, among other things:

- (a) to enable low income persons to get a residential housing loan from the bank;
- (b) to enable a group of people, e.g., co-operatives, to secure loans for building decent houses, and for purchasing or producing construction materials, equipment, etc.;
- (c) to enable workers to secure housing loans through their employers, and also to enable peasants to secure such loans through their villages.

Since its inception the Bank has made remarkable success. In 1974 it approved loans for 1,811 houses. It is expected to increase its capacity to extend its services to both urban and rural people, to private and public corporations and also to put emphasis on projects geared to the production of construction materials.

The Third Five Year Development Plan envisages a special type of loan for the sites and services projects which shall be of two types, namely:

- (i) Loan for the construction of more houses for the low income people, under the sites and services programme. About 28,000 houses are expected to be built under this programme depending on loans from the THB and/or the capacity of the builders themselves.
- (ii) Loan for upgrading houses in the squatter areas. The aim is to make these settlements healthy and fit for people to live in. It is estimated that about 15,800 squatter houses will be affected by the phase two of the National Sites and Services Programme (1967-1981) and owners of the houses will be urged to get loans from THB for the improvement of their houses.

(ii) Housing in the villages

Most of our population in the countryside now live in villages. After food, provision for decent living houses takes the second priority in the list of basic needs.

Realizing the importance of this sector, the Government has already undertaken a special campaign aimed at mobilizing people to build decent houses. Builder's brigades, and the Building Research Unit (BRU) participates fully to make this campaign a success.

The BRU puts most of its emphasis on residential rural housing. To this end, Rural Construction Units have been established in 48 districts. The target is that every district will have such a unit. This programme also aims at ensuring the availability of building materials such as corrugated iron sheets, nails, timber, cement, etc. to the villagers.

/...

The Tanzania Housing Bank also participates in the housing campaign in the villages, particularly by:

- (i) Insisting on the construction of decent houses through self-help schemes. Loans from the bank assists the borrowers to procure building materials and meet costs of other inputs. Loans for individuals to construct whole houses are also considered on their own merits.
- (ii) The Village Registration Act of 1975 has created a viable system that can be used to extend housing loans to people in the rural areas. Therefore the loans to villagers are granted in accordance with the capacity and hence the level of income earning of a particular village. Villagers are encouraged to co-operate and secure or produce materials according to their abilities and the bank assists by providing loans for the other inputs which they themselves cannot produce. This relieves the burden which the borrowers would otherwise have to bear if they took bigger loans which exceed their capacity to repay. Minimum interest is charged on these loans.
- (iii) The target is to issue loans for 11,000 houses per annum by 1980/81 for the purposes of housing in the rural areas. An estimated 32,200 houses will be built in the whole of the five year plan period. Most of these loans will be funded by the "Workers and Peasants Housing Revolving Fund".

In order to help eliminate the special problems of housing and general sanitary conditions, the building research unit is expanding its activities to villages. Different technical and vocational training schools in the country have also proved very helpful. More importantly the curriculum for primary schools is being revised so that pupils can be taught basic technical knowledge such as the making of bricks, designing of village houses, etc.

The Rent Restriction Act, 1971, protects tenants from hostile landlords and, in case of rent default or anything deserving termination of the tenancy, notice of not less than three months must be given or an alternate reasonable accommodation should be provided. Further the Act stipulates for rent limits and it also sets up a Board to hear and determine on complaints received from both tenants and landlords.

ARTICLE 12: RIGHT TO PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

A. Every Tanzanian has the right to free medical care. It is the Government policy to ensure the expansion of health services so that they can also cover villages where more than 90 per cent of Tanzanians live. This is done by strengthening and expanding rural health centres in order to emphasize more on preventive services.

B. General emphasis is being placed in combating those diseases which could be prevented and hence upgrade health standards and the capacity of our people to raise their social and economic status. To this end, preventive services stress on:

/...

- (i) Nutritious food especially for children
- (ii) Environmental cleanliness, especially clean water
- (iii) Mother and child health
- (iv) Prevention of contagious diseases like T.B., leprosy, etc.

The success of this effort should assist in reducing diseases and deaths to mothers and children. Efforts to secure and use modern instruments enabling identification, discovery and hence early curing of diseases which contribute to these deaths, will also be helpful.

As an effort to control and contain environmental industrial hygiene, city and urban councils have made by-laws which regulate and provide basic standards for this purpose. Health inspectors from the Inspectorate Department make regular check-ups on both industrial and residential communities. To prevent water pollution the Marine Pollution Control Unit of the Tanzania Harbours Corporation tries its best towards this end only that it has been difficult to secure the relevant technical personnel and facilities.

Aware that epidemic, endemic and other diseases constitutes a threat to the health of its people, Tanzania aims to strengthen and expand immunization services in all rural and urban areas. All hospitals, health centres and more dispensaries will be provided with the necessary equipment like refrigerators and medicines so that health workers can vaccinate all eligible children. Children will be, and are vaccinated against whooping cough, measles, tetanus, small-pox, poliomyelitis, T.B. and diphtheria.

As a comprehensive plan to ensure proper medical attention to the population the Government has, as a target to have a health assistant for every ward by 1981. The Government has, therefore, to train a further 1,443 health assistants since we have 1,793 wards in the country. Expansion of existing training schools is one of the means which will assist in meeting this target. Having at present about 1,550 Rural Medical Aids, the target is to have 2,800 by 1981 so that they run dispensaries and rural health centres which we expect to have by that time.

Public health, which is available freely for all, is financed by Government through the Ministry of Health. Regional and District Hospitals cater for their respective areas and are supplemented by dispensaries and rural medical centres in the countryside. The country has only two consulting hospitals and there is a plan to build a third one which would further develop our efforts to ensuring better medical care and administration to Tanzanians.

Annex A

Law of Marriage Act, 1971

No. 5 of 1971

Part II

Marriage

(a) The Nature of Marriage,

- 9(1) Marriage means voluntary union of a man and a woman, intended to last for their joint lives.

(b) Restrictions on Marriage

- 13(1) No person shall marry who, being male, has not attained the apparent age of 18 years or, being female, has not attained the apparent age of 15 years.

- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the court shall, in its discretion, have power, on application, to give leave for a marriage where the parties are, or either of them is, below the ages prescribed in subsection (1) if -

(a) each party has attained the age of 14 years; and

(b) the court is satisfied that there are special circumstances which make the proposed marriage desirable.

- (3) A person who has not attained the apparent age of 18 years or 15 years, as the case may be, and in respect of whom the leave of the court has not been obtained under subsection (2), shall be said to be below the minimum age for marriage.

- 17(1) A female who has not attained the apparent age of 18 years shall be required, before marrying, to obtain the consent -

(a) of her father; or

(b) if her father is dead, of her mother; or

(c) if both her father and mother are dead of the person who is her guardian,

but in any other case, or if all those persons are dead, shall not require consent.

- (2) Where the court is satisfied that the consent of any person to a proposed marriage is being withheld unreasonably or that it is impracticable to obtain such consent, the court may, on application, give consent and such consent shall have the same effect as if it had been given by the person whose consent is required by subsection (1).

Annex B

FINANCE ACT, 1978

Married Relief

32B. A resident individual who proves that at the commencement of any year of income his or her spouse was living with him or her, as the case may be, shall be entitled to a personal relief, in this Act referred to as married relief:

Provided that in respect of any year of income only one of the spouses shall be entitled to claim the married relief.

Child Relief

32C. (1) A resident individual who proves that at the commencement of any year of income he maintained any child of his -

(a) who was under the age of eighteen years on that date and who was either in his custody; or

(b) who was over the age of eighteen years on that date and who was -

- (i) receiving full-time education; or
- (ii) serving full-time under articles or indentures with a view to qualifying in a trade or profession; or
- (iii) totally incapacitated either mentally or physically from maintaining himself and was resident in the United Republic or in a recognized institution abroad,

shall, in respect of each child not exceeding four in number, be entitled to a personal relief, in this Act referred to as child relief:

Provided that no child relief shall be granted in any year of income in respect of any child who was entitled in his own right in that year of income to income exceeding four thousand five hundred and sixty shillings.

(2) In this section the expression "child" includes a step-child and a child who has been legally adopted.

32D. For the purposes of section 32B of this Act, a married person shall be treated as living with his spouse or, as the case may be, her spouse unless -

(a) they are separated under an order of a court of competent jurisdiction or under any written agreement of separation; or

/...

(b) they are separated in such circumstances that the separation is likely to be permanent; or

(c) one spouse is a resident person and the other is a non-resident person.

19. The Third Schedule to the Income Tax Act, 1973 is amended -

(a) by inserting immediately before the head entitled

"RATES OF TAX" the passage "HEAD A - PERSONAL RELIEFS FOR RESIDENTS.

Married Relief:

The amount of the married relief shall be sixty shillings per month.

Child Relief:

The amount of the child relief shall be ten shillings per month".

Annex C

EEC.3/41/064

President's Office,
Central Establishment Division,
P.O. Box 2483
Dar es Salaam.
24 April 1975.

STAFF CIRCULAR No. 1 OF 1975

MATERNITY LEAVE

1. This Circular sets out the new regulations governing the grant of paid maternity leave for female officers following the amendments made to the Employment Ordinance (Cap. 366) in Act No. 1 of 1975.

2. Paid maternity leave will be granted to female officers except only those serving on daily terms, in respect of whom a medical officer has given a certificate that she is expected to deliver a child, immaterial whether or not the officer who applies for such leave is lawfully married.

3. The female officer concerned will be entitled to:

(a) Pre-natal paid maternity leave of 42 days which may be taken at any time:

(i) after the completion of the seventh month of pregnancy and before delivery; or

(ii) before the completion of the seventh month of pregnancy if the medical officer recommends that such leave is necessary or desirable in the interest of the officer's health.

(b) Post-natal paid maternity leave of 42 days commencing from the date on which such officer delivers herself of a child.

4. An officer who avails herself of only a portion of her paid maternity leave entitlement in relation to any pregnancy (whether by taking only a part of pre-natal leave or a part only of post-natal leave or a part of pre-natal and a part of post-natal leave) will be deemed to have availed herself of the whole of her paid maternity leave entitlement. No part of maternity leave entitlement can be carried forward for any subsequent pregnancy. Similarly, no part of any pre-natal maternity leave entitlement, not taken before delivery, can be credited towards the post-natal leave entitlement after delivery.

/...

5. Paid maternity leave may be granted once in three years, the three years' period counting from the date on which the officer completed her last paid maternity leave.

6. When an officer takes paid maternity leave she will forfeit her annual leave entitlement due to her in respect of that annual leave cycle, and if she had already availed of her annual leave cycle, she will forfeit her annual leave entitlement in the succeeding leave year.

7. For the purpose of paragraph 5 above, where an officer commenced her paid maternity leave in one leave cycle and completes it in the succeeding leave cycle, she will be deemed to have taken the maternity leave in the leave cycle in which her maternity leave expires and will, therefore, forfeit the annual leave entitlement for "that annual leave cycle".

8. The provisions of this Circular take effect from 1 May 1975. Those officers, who are already on maternity leave, which commenced before 1 May 1975 will be governed by the conditions prevailing at that time.

9. Staff Circular No. 6 of 1972 is hereby cancelled.

J. D. MGANGA,
Principal Secretary (Establishments)

Annex D

National Education Act, 1978

No. 25/1978

S. 35

- (1) It shall be compulsory for every child who has attained the age of seven years but has not attained the age of thirteen years to be enrolled for primary education.
- (2) The parent or parents of every child compulsorily enrolled for primary education shall ensure that the child regularly attends the primary school at which he is enrolled until he completes primary education.
- (3) Every pupil enrolled at any national school shall regularly attend the school at which he is enrolled until he completes the period of instruction specified in respect of the level of national education for the attainment of which he is enrolled at the school.
- (4) The Minister shall make rules, which shall be published in the Gazette, for the better carrying out of the purposes of this section and may, in those rules, prescribe acts or things which shall be done by any person and penalties for the contravention of those rules.

Annex E

Employment Ordinance

Cap. 366

Part VII

Women, Young Persons and Children

S.77 (As repealed and replaced by S.4 of the Employment Ordinance (amendment))
No.5 of 1969.

S.77 (1) No child under the prescribed age shall be employed in any capacity whatsoever.

(2) Any person who employs any child under the prescribed age shall be guilty of an offence against this part of the Ordinance.

(3) For the purpose of this section "prescribed age" means the apparent age of twelve years or such age between twelve years and fifteen years as the Minister may from time to time by order published in the Gazette declare to be the prescribed age for the purposes of this section.

(4) Nothing in this Part or in any other provision of this Ordinance or in any written law shall be construed as permitting employment of a child under the prescribed age.

S.78 (1) A child shall be employed only -

(a) upon a daily wage and on a day to day basis; and

(b) upon the terms that he returns each night to the place of residence of his parent or guardian.

(2) Any person who employs a child in contravention of any of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall commit an offence against this Part of this Ordinance.

S.79 (1) No child or young person shall be employed in any employment which is injurious to health, dangerous, or otherwise unsuitable.

Annex F

Summary of the third Five Year Plan (agricultural sector)

Development strategy during the Plan period: During the period of the third Five Year Plan the agricultural sector has been allocated T.shs. 3,276 million or 15.1 per cent of the total development budget: provisional biennial allocations are as follows:

	T.sh.
1976/77	501,747
1977/78	392,589
1978/79	500,000

Food crops. The production aim for food crops during the Plan period is to be self-sufficient in food by 1981 by improving agricultural practices. These production targets, which have been distributed among regions/districts, suitable for the production of these crops, have been adjusted to take account of the minimum nutritional requirements.

In the course of implementing these projects, agricultural services will also be improved and research and extension services will also be improved and research and extension services expanded. National institutions will also participate in food production programmes whenever feasible.

In order to increase reliability of food production, large- and small-scale irrigation projects at national, regional and village level will also be implemented.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture will initiate a programme to assess the foods supply position at any given time so that early appropriate remedial measures can be undertaken whenever shortfalls are detected. This programme will include the establishment of 100,000 tons of grain under the Strategic Grain Reserve Programme.

PROJECTED CROP DEMAND (1981)

'000 tons

Crop	Average production 1970-72	Target 1981	% Increase over 1970-72	Average production 1972/73- 1976/77
Maize	866	1 360*	57	804
Paddy	194	315*	62	252
Sorghum and millets . .	347	750*	116	344
Wheat	43	127*	165	54
Sugar	90	275	305	99
Pulses	188	251	33	200
Oil seed	21.1	49	130	-
Bananas	976-1 060	1 350-1 450	35-37	1 138
Cassava (dried)	645	850	32	750
Potatoes	375	524	40	432
Vegetables	133	209	57	-

* Excludes export surplus and Strategic Grain Reserves. Over and above this we would require 75,000 tons of maize, 15,000 tons of paddy, 20,000 tons of wheat and 10,000 tons of sorghum and millets.

PRODUCTION TARGET FOR CASH CROPS

	1973			1981			1975/76
	Domestic Consumption			Domestic Consumption			Production
	Total	Processing	Exports	Total	Processing	Exports	
Coffee . . .	54.6	1.3	53.3	65	2	63	55
Cotton . . .	66.6	11.0	57.6	100	21	79	42
Sisal . . .	155.4	4.0	151.4	200	130	70	118
Cashew nuts	139.4	-	139.3	166	74	70	83
Tea	12.7	2.7	10.0	24	4	20	13
Tobacco . .	12.7	3.0	9.7	33	6	32	16
Pyrethrum .	3.5	-	3.5	8.1	0.1	8	4

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (1973) AND PROJECTED DEMAND (1981)

	Production	Heat	Demand	Production	Heat	Demand
	Thousands	Thousands tons	Kg/caput	Thousands	Thousands tons	Kg/caput
Cattle	1,172	106	7.7	1,552	188	10.53
Goats	982	15	1.1	2,933	44.0	1.04
Sheep	498	12	0.43	-	-	-
Pigs	10	60	0.08	30	1.84	0.125
Poultry	-	-	0.8	20.8	26.0	1.4
Milk (litres)	483	-	39.8	-	972	53.8

Improvement of the distribution of inputs to farmers including the use of artificial fertilizers and low cost fertilizers such as farm yard manure will be undertaken in addition to the encouraged use of improved seed, and pesticides.

The Ministry will continue revision of producer prices periodically in order to arrive at favourable producer prices commensurate with changing market trends of both agricultural inputs and outputs.

It is envisaged that despite the fluctuation of international prices, Tanzania will still gain through increased exports, particularly of processed/semi-processed goods.

Livestock. Tanzania's target during the Plan period is to achieve self-sufficiency in livestock and livestock products through increased production both quantitatively and qualitatively, to be achieved through the development of livestock farms at national, regional and village levels, and through improved marketing. The improved grades to be stocked in these farms would be obtained through artificial insemination, imports and upgrading of the traditional zebu cattle. Pest and disease control programmes will be intensified. It is envisaged that by 1981 the national herd will be about 16 million, of which 527,000 will be in MARCO ranches, 200,000 in other national institutions and the rest in traditional institutions and the rest in traditional herds.
