Invertebrate harvesting is an activity carried out in the intertidal zone during the ebb tide. It is practiced mainly by women and children of both genders. The need to increase family income in the coastal community of Pemba has led to the involvement of children in this activity, to the detriment of class attendance. This study aims to evaluate the impact of invertebrate harvesting on the educational performance of children in Chuíba, a peri-urban area of Pemba city. The qualitative observation method of 32 children was used for data collection. The samples were taken on the beach for information about children’s school attendance and their role in invertebrates harvesting. A pedagogical survey was also carried out in the school, to compare the quarterly educational performance of the children who practice the activity with those who did not practice it. The Manny-Whitney test was used to compare the children’s quarterly grades, and a correlation coefficient was calculated to relate the educational performance to invertebrate harvesting. This study showed that the main role of children in this activity is the collection of invertebrates in the substrate, and that their catches are low in relation to adults. In general, the educational performance of children who practice invertebrate harvesting did not differ significantly from those who do not practice it. Probably because of their teachers help in assigning grades or to the low quality of teaching which can be due to teacher-student ratio and inefficient means of teaching that can lead to low educational performances affecting all of the classes. However, there are still many other variables to be studied in order to further expand our understanding of the impact of this activity on the educational performance of children. For example, the socio-economic profile of families of children involved in the invertebrates harvesting. Therefore the negative influence of this activity on pedagogical performance has only been verified in part.

**KEYWORDS:** Invertebrates harvesting; Educational performance; Pemba; Mozambique.