

# INFORMAL LABOUR MARKET IN TANZANIA

A case of Kinondoni district in Dar es Salaam

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## ABSTRACT

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Informal Labor Market is a concept that has been researched for more than twenty years, but no one has come up with a concrete definition. Many researchers referred to it as activities which are done outside the government control and regulations. Its operational criteria include lack of social security coverage, lack of written contracts. Some of its examples are small scale businesses and selling of different merchandises.

This research aimed at finding out the reasons why people engaged in Informal Labor Market in Dar es Salaam region in Tanzania. The study focused on the rise of informal activities in Dar es Salaam and the factors behind it, and most vulnerable groups who are engaged in informal activities, reasons why they are engaged in it and the problems they are facing.

The data was collected through qualitative research by the use of interview questions on papers, interview by face to face and the use of focus group discussions. Also learning diaries were kept for the memories of the day; personal knowledge and observation were also used. Books, web links and articles helped to support the findings. Analysis method used to analyze the data was narrative analysis.

The main results of the research indicated that, the interviewees shared a lot in common; their life experiences and struggles were almost similar. Main results were grouped as accommodation and working hours, working conditions, mistreatment and abuse, which were the main issues mentioned by the interviewees. Economic crisis was also mentioned as one of the main factors that contributed to the rise of informal labor market in Tanzania.

In conclusion, attitudes towards informal economy have changed greatly. It is no longer taken as clandestine, stagnant or marginal. Most people are attracted to informal activities to attain more income.

**Key words:** Informal labor market, rural-urban migration, Dar es Salaam Tanzania, qualitative research,

# CONTENT

## ABSTRACT

1 INTRODUCTION .....	5
1.1 Area of the study .....	6
1.2 Aim of the study .....	7
1.3 Research question .....	7
2 LITERATURE REVIEW .....	8
2.1 Perspectives of Informal Labor Sector .....	9
2.2 Features of informal sector (Urban) .....	11
2.3.1 Arusha declaration .....	12
2.3.2 Oil crisis of 1973 (Global economic crisis) .....	13
2.3.3 Ugandan war 1978-1979 .....	14
2.3.4 Lack of public services .....	14
2.4 Rural-urban migration .....	15
2.4.1 Migration and poverty reduction in Tanzania .....	16
2.4.2 Demography .....	17
2.4.3 Projection .....	18
2.5 Women in the informal labor market .....	19
2.6 Children in the informal labor market .....	23
3 METHODOLOGY .....	25
3.1 Scope of the Study .....	25
3.2 Interviews .....	25
3.3 Focus group interviews .....	26
3.4 Selection of the participants .....	26

4 DATA COLLECTION PROCESS .....	28
4.1 Interviews with the participants .....	29
4.2 Ethical consideration.....	30
4.3 Reliability of data.....	30
5 RESULTS .....	32
5.1 Narrative analysis.....	32
5.1.1 Accommodation and working hours .....	32
5.1.2 Working conditions.....	34
5.1.3 Mistreatment and abuse .....	36
6 RECOMMENDATIONS .....	38
6.1 Consequences of the informality.....	38
6.1.1 Advocate for clear policy .....	38
6.2 Social Protection .....	39
7 THE FUTURE OF THE INFOMAL SECTOR IN TANZANIA .....	40
8 CONCLUSIONS.....	41
REFERENCES .....	43
APPENDIX 1: Questionnaire .....	46
APPENDIX 2: Map of Dar es Salaam .....	48

## 1 INTRODUCTION

For the past 20 years there has been a lot of research and analysis carried out on the informal labor market, but there are still unanswered debates about the concept. This is because of the considerable argument in the role of informal labor market, particularly in the economic development. The debates became more energetic when development theorists widened the concept in development to include other variables such as economics (Omari 1995, 1.)

International Labor Organization ILO used the term informal labor market thirty-two years ago. Nevertheless, it became widely known ten years ago after additional literature on the subject emerging from research with different perspectives was published.

The informal labor market has often been described as economically inactive and unproductive, but intellectuals have changed their viewpoint to look upon it as more dynamic, productive and mostly to regard it as a political challenger to the state rather than viewing this sector as stagnant and poverty-stricken. (Omari 1995.)

Developing countries have started to view informal sector as more than just a clandestine part of society which led to the change of the rules and policies towards it. The most notable feature of the informal sector is its heterogeneity. This is proven by the social stratification within the sector which includes individuals from all steps of the economic and educational ladder, its nature of activities and types of products being produced as well as variety of technology used.

This thesis is intending to broaden causes and effects of informal labor market. In this thesis the concept is referred to as “*very small-scale units producing and distributing goods and services, and consisting largely of independent, self employed producers in urban areas of developing countries, some of whom employ family labor and/or a few hired workers or apprentices, which operate with very little capital or none at all which utilize a low level of productivity and which generally provide very low irregular incomes and*

*highly unstable employment to those who work in it*” (Mhone 1996, 1). The sectors are informal in a sense that they are not recorded in official statistics and likely to have less or no access at all to organized markets (Mhone 1996, 1). They are not recognized, supported or regulated by the government, but always forced by situations to function outside of the law and nearly invariably ahead of the pale of social protection, labor legislation, and protective measures at the work place (Mhone 1996, 1-2). The informal sector workers are usually disorganized; they work and live in dreadful and unhealthy conditions without sanitary facilities.

The purpose of the thesis is to form a deeper understanding of the reasons that led people to engage in informal labor market, since the concept does not involve unemployment but underemployment which is the main cause of the problem to the poor. The working conditions and wages in both rural and urban informal labor workers are extremely poor, and in many cities the 80% of the earning below the legal minimum wage fall in this sector have no security employment, and work very long hours (12-16 hours per day) under conditions which are often risky to health. Additionally, there is no access to any kind of workers’ protection or welfare such as sickness, maternity or old age pensions (Mhone 1996, 2.)

### 1.1 Area of the study

The area of the study is within the region of Dar es Salaam in Kinondoni district, the reason for choosing Dar es Salaam as the area of study is its size and economic situation in Tanzania. It is one of the fastest growing cities in Sub Saharan African; there are plenty of informal activities taking place in the city especially in Kinondoni district which is the main place where this research is taking place. There has also been a high population increase in Dar es Salaam in the late 1990s and 2000s, with a density of about five million inhabitants. The city contains 29% of the country’s urban population. Examples of informal sector business in Dar es Salaam include selling of different merchandise and commodities, self

employment, small scale businesses which are dominated by women and children, and in other cases sex workers. As the impact there are an increase number of street hawkers, street children and beggars along Main Street. See figure 6

## 1.2 Aim of the study

The aim of the thesis is to find out the reasons why people choose or are forced in to informal labor market in Tanzania. Because the concept of informal sector is highly associated with poverty, underemployment and unemployment, and Tanzania as one among developing countries, analysis of the informal sector will bring to light an understanding of the real situation with regard to informal sector and Tanzania. Migration has become part and parcel of everyday life in the city of Dar es Salaam, as are moving from rural areas to the big cities.

## 1.3 Research question

The thesis aims to investigate the reasons why people engage in informal labor market. Therefore, the author intended to get answers to the following question by carrying out interviews that focused on group discussions, with key players in informal activities and those who are affected by it in any way. Therefore, the thesis aims at finding out answers to the following question:

What are the reasons that led people to engage in informal labor market in Dar es Salaam?

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of informal sector first appeared in the 1970's, which highlighted how the rural areas were becoming more and more depopulated due to urban migration. This process resulted into more growth in the urban areas. However, the growth did not give rise to employment but to the development of small-scale activities. The activities provided rural migrants and urban dwellers with employment opportunities in the modern sector as a means of living and surviving (Turnham, Salome & Schwarz 1990, 12).

Earning opportunities outside the modern system which had to be found for surviving, and the informal sector appeared to be common and more practical covering all sorts of survival strategies employed by the poor. In other words, the informal sector was basically the urban transposition of rural underemployment (Turnham, Salome & Schwarz, 1990, 12).

As mentioned again by Chen (2001, 1) that the informal sector has quickly gone up in the past twenty years in all corners of the globe, see table 1 below. During that time there was Asian economic crisis; in the wake up of the crisis many countries in the Eastern and Southern Asia have experienced a breakdown of formal jobs and the rise of informal employment. Even before the coming of crisis some official statistics pointed out that, informal employment existed for more than 50% of non-agricultural employment in Latin America and the Caribbean, almost 50% in East Asia and greatly 80% percent in other parts of Asia and Africa. For urban employment the informal activities have gained control for more than half in Africa and Asia and a quarter in Latin America and the Caribbean (Chen 2001, 1)



TABLE 1: Size of the informal sector

Informal sector as share of	Latin America Caribbean	Africa	Asia
Non-agricultural employment	57%	78%	45-85%
Urban employment	40%	61%	40-60%
New jobs	83%	93%	NA

(Source Charmes 1998a, updated 2000)

15 years after the concept of informal sector was introduced, it was revealed that it was not easy to come up with one acceptable consistent and usable definition of informal sector (Celestine 1989, 6). The socio-anthropological studies of activities which were regarded as informal were based on shoe-shining, street vending and rickshaws. In the 1970's and 1980's most of the research done on socio-economic nature which had used a big variety of definition to expand the concept. Regarded the issue from socio-economic point of view, the researchers were not able to define the concept of informal labor unanimously, instead several definition were used. In one study of small enterprises by the Georgia institute of Technology had more than fifty different definitions classified in seventy five countries, all applicable and appealing. (Celestin 1989, 6.)

## 2.1 Perspectives of Informal Labor Sector

Turnham, Salome & Schwarz, (1990, 53) elaborate that, many researchers are conscious that majority of people working in developing countries are engaged in the sectors that are

not modern. They include small scale traders, street vendors, shoeshine boys, self-appointed parking attendants, beggars and also carpenter masons, tailors, and other tradesmen, cooks, and taxi drivers. ILO defined informality as a way of doing things characterized by ease of entry which explains how easy it is to get in or engage in informal activities.

Another characteristic that is common in informal sector activities is the reliance of indigenous resources where by individuals who are engaged in it; do not need to have a formal education, or a proper certification to conduct their activities. They use their general knowledge and skills that are acquired outside the formal school system.

It is also characterized by family ownership of enterprises for example traditional healers, local transport in Dar es Salaam known as “bajaji” (three legged motorcycles) which are common and spread in the city. Since informal activities rely on indigenous resource it does not need intensive capital and no specialized skills, therefore it is conducted on small scale operation.

Moreover, labor intensive and adapted technology is used in a way that people apply manual work for example, a bicycle is placed two strong sticks at the passenger’s seat, and it can carry four gallons of water and distribute them to the places, which saves time and energy than carrying them one by one which needs to have enough more energy. Another example is a manually made bicycle which pumps water from a well and sell to people rather than fetching water from the well using a bucket and pouring to the buyers’ gallons.

They are unregulated and competitive markets, Informal sector activities are largely ignored, rarely supported or regulated and sometimes actively discouraged by the Government, which are completely the opposite of modern formal sector.

Researchers add that the most important factor that drives the non-formal sector is its role as a source of earnings and not it’s economic efficiency or inefficiency or the contribution to the country’s wealth (Turnham, Salome & Schwarz 1990, 53). By definitions of formal sector it is a better pay job than the non-formal jobs that are mostly preferred by majority.

However, they are not easily found to those who search as a result people become unemployed (Turnham, Salome & Schwarz 1990, 54.)

The presence of many opportunities in the informal sector provides a wide option for those who engage in it. People seek for jobs in the evenings, weekends, or during the day. In most developing countries, the formal sector jobs are situated in the cities, therefore, the urban informal labor workers are expected to have a better chance to get hold of the non-formal jobs than those in the rural areas who mostly perform agricultural activities. (Turnham, Salome & Schwarz 1990, 55.)

## 2.2 Features of informal sector (Urban)

Celestine (1989, 7) argues that, in a same way in identifying urban informal sector enterprises for instance in manufacturing enterprise, the following characteristics are met:

- a) Employs ten or less workers
- b) Operates on illegal basis opposite to the government regulations
- c) Members belonging to the household of the head of the enterprise participate in the activity of the enterprise
- d) Does not observe fixed hours/days of operation
- e) Operates in a semi-permanent or temporary structure or in a variable location
- f) Does not use any electricity
- g) Does not depend on formal financial institutions for its credit needs
- h) Output of the enterprise is not distributed through other enterprises
- i) More or less all the workers have fewer than six years of formal schooling.

Therefore, my concept of informal labor in this thesis has certain operational criteria such as lack of social security coverage, lack of written contracts and lack of leave entitlements. Also includes low level of earnings, unstable working conditions, and lack of affiliation to labor organizations and the illegal nature of the work performed.

## 2.3 The informal economy and the state in Tanzania

There are various reasons that lead to the rise of informal economy in Tanzania, economic crisis of 1973 being the main factor.

### 2.3.1 Arusha declaration

The Arusha Declaration 1967 which was written by Julius Nyerere, the first president of Tanzania and approved by the executive committee of Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), which was the main political party before and after independence. It is one of the most important political and economic decrees in Tanzanian history, the declaration aimed at creating a more self-reliant society, and outlining the principles of “Ujamaa” (Nyerere’s vision of socialism) (Arusha declaration, the 1967)

The declaration has led to the establishment of villagization program through socialism and self reliance, which aimed at bringing the villages closer reasonably to facilitate government provision of economic and social services to rural dwellers. Moreover, there was provision of basic health, education, and transportation facilities. New dispensaries were built, schools, community centers and water supply. (Nyerere 1977, 3). And also bank of farmers (CRDB) was established, cooperative societies as well as agricultural boards.

Nevertheless, the campaign was conducted at the same time when Tanzanian economy was suffering from oil crisis of 1973, which led to the increased oil prices and simultaneously severe drought and shortage of food supply from peasants who depended on the government’s aid.

As the villagization program brought *ujamaa* policy to an end, farmers continued to live in their villages even though the government was not able to fulfill its promises regarding the provision of services. But later when hardships of life could no longer be bearable, people moved to urban places to search for more ways of surviving. Komba (1995) cited by (Erdmann & Mehler 2000, 163.)

### 2.3.2 Oil crisis of 1973 (Global economic crisis)

In October 1973 the oil crisis started which was a global economic crisis. As a result in 1970s and 1980s in Tanzania, the informal economy has gained too many new dimensions. In finding a way of beating up the crisis, people discovered new strategies (Smith 1990, 49). For example, several people have left their town jobs and started farming on the borders of the city to beat up the crisis. During these years of 1970s and 1980s, the country experienced 65% decline of wage earner, consumer prices boosted and the least wage earning to agricultural value added per worker went down by 60%, leading to workers becoming victims hence shifting to agricultural production. (Smith 1990, 49.)

Currently in Tanzania, everyone knows that it is difficult to live off the official wages. Everyone in the family ought to work to increase family's income (Smith 1990, 51.) Such work can be agriculture, animal husbandry, sewing, food vending, shoemaking, carpentry, and hair dressing; this includes women, children and retired senior citizens. The sideline activities seem to increase the income 10 to 15 times the formal wage. They are not supported or recognized by the government since they are untaxed and unlicensed (Smith 1990, 51). Nearly all employed people engage in these activities but their activities always depend on their class, occupation, education, gender, age and ethnic group and some of them may be related to their jobs. (Smith 1990, 51.)

The policy of Tanzania was based formerly on self-reliance cooperation and communalism as formulated by the first president Mwalimu Julius Nyerere (Smith 1990, 68). In recent years people have become more self reliant (Smith 1990, 68). The past informal economy

in Tanzania proved that the government attempts to use control over area of economics, but people can always form their own space and affirm their preferences (Smith 1990, 69.)

### 2.3.3 Tanzania-Ugandan war 1978-1979

The Ugandan-Tanzania war known as the Liberation war in Uganda was fought between Tanzania and Uganda in 1978-1979. Tanzania did not receive any help from other African countries in the Organization of African Unity (OAU). As a result, the war has led a country in to poverty since the economy went down because the country spent a lot of money to finance the war. Peasants in the rural areas, who depended on the government's support, could no longer get it. The production in the villages' decreased and later people decided to move to the cities to look for employments. However, employment was not easy to find which resulted to people get engaged in informal sector activities.

### 2.3.4 Lack of public services

Another reason for the rise of informal sector activities in Dar es Salaam was the lack of public services. Late 1970s and throughout 1980s Tanzania's economic situation worsened, state revenue dropped severely. The government attempted to subsidize agriculture and provide free education and public health facilities. However, with minimum revenue the quality of the services dropped drastically. Moreover, infrastructure was not well maintained and the public transport system got poorer and poorer and health facilities deteriorated significantly. In the beginning of 1980s private health care and private transport systems were established. Despite the strict restriction against private services, people were willing to offer them to make additional income. At that time Tanzania had harsh restrictions regarding imports so as to protect national industries, with the industries failing to produce desired goods which were greatly in short supply, informal activities increased an attempt to make desired consumer goods.

In the 1990s, Tanzania got engaged in a series of structural adjustment programs and liberalization, which resulted to trade liberalization and mainly softening regulations concerning imports. At this period import consumer goods were extensively available and informal sector was flourishing. The availability of these consumer goods increased businesses depending on the types of goods, for instance hair dressers, shoe repairers and mechanics. (Muller, 15-17.)

The private owned busses known as “daladala” were legalized as long as they obtained official safety checks and licenses when the government knew that they were not able to provide such services, since they were poorly maintained and were on the verge of unsafe. Between 1986 and 1991 the number of government owned busses fell from 300 to 50.

## 2.4 Rural-urban migration

Rural-urban migration has been a vital part of urban process scale and still maintains to be important in balance, though the rate of migration seems to be going down in some countries (Lall, Selod & Shalizi 2006, 3.) Migration mostly concerns young people who are optimistic on migration due to their longer-remaining life expectancy. Both low and high skilled people are more likely to migrate but usually for different reasons, low skilled individuals have strong encouragement to migrate to the city in search of manual jobs that they may not find any in the rural area but educated workers may find that their human capital is better rewarded in the cities than in the rural areas. (Lall, Selod & Shalizi 2006, 4.)

As officially defined (Mortuza 1992, 16) rural-urban migration is a movement of individuals or groups from rural areas to the cities that involves a change of residence, irrespective duration of stay in the new places and the distance travelled.

It should be kept in mind that majority of young people who come from rural areas to the cities come primarily for employment, have little or no education and nor skills. As a result they engage in informal labor (Mortuza 1992, 120.) The studies show that the employment

they get in the informal labor help the migrant household to make good profits, which in most cases is more satisfactory than what they make from the rural areas.

An extensive body of research within the country migration in most developing countries spotted out that many people move mainly for economic reasons, and the motivation has its importance in migrating World Bank (1975) cited (Mortuza 1992, 5.) Different opportunities in the cities, deterioration of economic and social conditions, all these are the causes that bring people from rural areas to the cities where they find it comfortable to survive. Moreover, the econometric mechanism proves that people move between places for economic growth (Brigg 1973) as cited by (Mortuza 1992, 5). The rural-urban migration in developing countries is different from developed countries. In most cases, the industries are slow in growing compared to fast growing industries in developed countries that brought new jobs and many opportunities in urban areas, which is taken as one of the main reasons for internal migration. (Mortuza 1992, 6.) It is argued that the internal migration in developing countries is a result of “rural pushes” rather than attraction of the cities Mortuza 1992, 8).

An additional reason for migration includes rural sector being abandoned and concentration of power; politics as well as resources are mobilized and put more in urban centers. These are proved by increasing services in health centers, education and the rise of employment in the cities (Mortuza 1992, 57.) Furthermore, as the rural areas were unable to provide adequate wages, the urban migration rose up

#### 2.4.1 Migration and poverty reduction in Tanzania

Migration in Tanzania also increases economic development (Murrugarra, Larrison & Sasin 2010, 13). Development and migration work hand in hand. Development can stimulate migration and it can result to fast growing of economic growth. Studies in Kagera region for over 13 years period report that, the average consumption who moved outside their villages increased 4 times more than those who remained (Murrugarra, Larrison & Sasin



2010, 14.) Those who moved out of the Kagera region had increased 10 times more compared to those who remained in the region. The studies also showed that the number of those who stayed in the community poverty dropped to 4%, those who moved outside their community but still inside the region dropped to 12% and those who moved completely outside the region had dropped to 23%. (Murrugarra, Larrison & Sasin 2010, 15.)

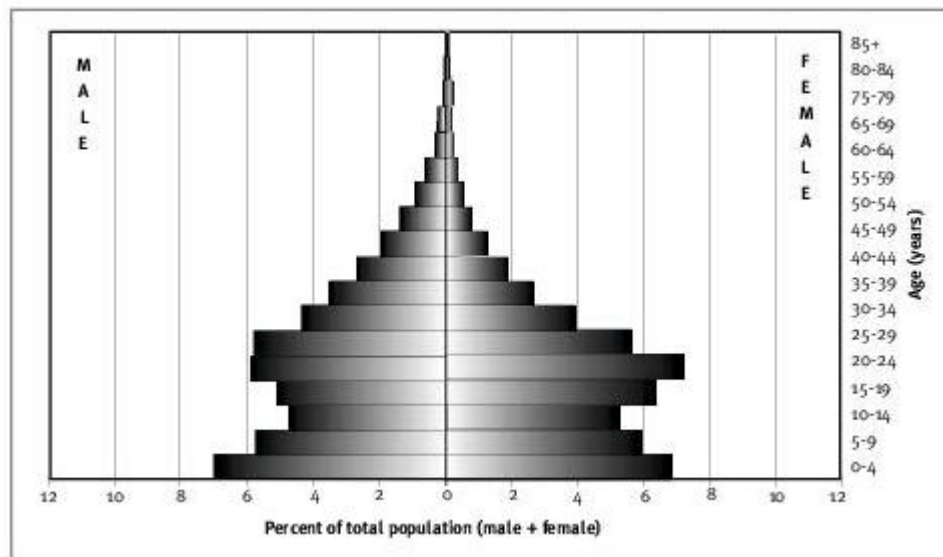
Moreover, between 1994 and 2004 the country experienced a rapid growth due to economic liberalization, a stable political context and a positive business climate that improved the economic performance. Growth Domestic Product GDP was 4% per year and annual population growth was 3.2% URT (2004) cited by (Murrugarra, Larrison & Sasin 2010, 15.) and the great advancement of poverty reduction was mostly from urban areas. From the Household Budget Survey HBS that keeps poverty data states that, poverty rates declined from 39% to more than 34%. On the other hand, poverty dropped to 38% from 41% in rural Tanzania while to Dar es Salaam it dropped to 16% from 28% though they are not enough in attaining the Millennium Development Goals MDG (Murrugarra, Larrison & Sasin 2010, 15-16.)

#### 2.4.2 Demography

The Dar es Salaam region is located on the east coast of Tanzania made up of three municipalities which are Kinondoni (which constitute the city of Dar es Salaam), Ilala and Temeke, The region is bordered with Indian Ocean on the East. The population was 1,360,865 in the late 1980s but grew rapidly from 1990s towards 2000s to about five million inhabitants.

The population of the city is dynamic and attracts more young adults specifically of 15-30 years of age. The increasing number of females becomes more at the age of 15-19 than males in the mid 1990s (see figure 2). Women are more likely to move, their movement is mostly associated with marriage. (Murrugarra, Larrison & Sasin 2010, 18.)

FIGURE 2: Population pyramid for person–years observed at the Dar es Salaam DSS site, Tanzania, 1995–99.



Source (chapter 9, Dar es Salaam DSS, Tanzania)

### 2.4.3 Projection

The population of most African main cities is expected to triple in the next 40 years. 60% of Africans will reside in the main cities by 2050 (UN HABITAT.) In the next fifteen years, the population of Dar es Salaam city is predicted to rise to 3 million. Dar es Salaam being among the top 20 cities is predicted to enlarge in the next fifteen years. See table 3.

Table3: Dar es Salaam projection.

City	Country	2005 (000s)	2010 (000s)	2025 (000s)	% change (2005- 2010)	%change (2010- 2025)
Dar es Salaam	Tanzania	2680	3349	6202	25.0	85.2

(Source UN HABITATION.ORG)

## 2.5 Women in the informal labor market

A lot of research in the informal labor sector highlights the use of the urban excess labor, according to this observation lots of people who migrate from rural to urban areas in search of jobs in the formal sector find themselves being “jobless”, and in order to fill this gap of being unemployed they enter in the informal sector (Omari 1995, 17). Being in the informal sector is a passing time before securing a gainful employment in the formal sector. Other reason for having surplus labor in the informal sector is due to existence of unsecured jobs in the formal labor market. (Omari 1995, 17.) In today’s world, one need to acquire skills and different kinds of education , This put a lot of people off the formal labor market for the reason of lacking specialized skills, this includes women who are the majority that constitute the large number of those lacking the “formal education” and the necessary skills. (Omari 1995, 17.) Majority of social scientists and policy makers have seldom known that the majority of those left out of the formal work-related structure are women (Arizpe 1977, 25). This is one among the reasons that tempted me to have a look on women’s participation in the informal labor market, as well as the majority of the interviewees being women something that leaves the rest out of this sector.

Women are over-represented in the informal sector globally in a sense that it is a main source of employment for women in most countries which are developing. The current data reveals that economically active women in many developing countries are engaged in the informal sector. For example, nearly all of females in the non-agricultural labor force in some countries in the Sub Saharan African are in the informal sector, and also informal sector is a bigger source of employment for women than for men UN (2000) cited by (Chen 2001, 2). The quantity of women workers exceeds that of men in many countries in the informal sector. Lastly, women's share of the total informal labor force outside of agriculture is higher than what men share in developing countries.

In the 1990s women in Africa had 75.2% of non agricultural labor force in the informal sector than that of men which was 59.9%, followed by Asia whereby women held 74.3% and men 63.6%. In Latin America Women had 10.1% more of what men held. At those same years, women's shares in non-agricultural labor force in informal sector were the same as men in Africa which was 50/50. In Latin America men shared 2.6 % more than women, and in Asia women shared 39.8% of the total share. UN (2000) cited by (Chen 2001)

Previous studies about labor migration in Tanzania state that, women are best represented in the informal sector than in the formal sector, this is due to the fact that most of the jobs do not require certification (Omari 1995, 18) Since many women do not perform in the formal sector because of the lack of proper education and skills, the non-formal sector offers them a chance to practice and apply their managerial ability despite of the activities they engage in are legal or illegal (Omari 1995, 18). When looking at women in other neighboring countries like Uganda, even those migrated in to urban cities for non-economic reasons also do engage in informal business activities (Omari 1995, 18.)

The informal sector in Tanzania employs 40% to 60% of the urban women labor force and adds  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  to the total urban income (Omari 1995, 18). However, 70% to 80% of the labor force is women in the rural areas that contribute a lot in the economy of the country. The work force of women is based on the ideas of women being dominated by men (Omari 1995, 19). The idea has worked positively to some women because it has improved their

creating ability, which has been suppressed through social structures and institutions created by men. (Omari 1995, 19.)

Women have been given different names in the informal sector implying the type of economics they are dealing with or the level of their status in the community. For example, In Tanzania, especially in the big cities the low class women who cook and sell food in open spaces and make-shift shatters are commonly known as “*mama ntilie*”. The market women in Ghana are known as “*Makola*”, in Cameroun in the cities of Younde and Gaundere women who display their merchandises and products under umbrella along the sidewalks are called “*Umbrella women*”. (Omari 1995, 21.)

(Omari 1995) classifies the most common activities performed by women in Tanzania by calling them the “5ks” which means, *kusuka*, *kufuma/kushona*, *kupika* and *kusaga* (braiding, weaving/sewing, cooking and grinding), and that are even favored and supported by international communities and agencies. Table 4 below shows economic activities done by mostly women in the big cities in Tanzania and their places in society; they include Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Kilimanjaro. (Omari 1995, 21.)

TABLE 4: Showing women in the informal sector: their places in the society (Omari 1995, 22.)

<b>Class</b>	<b>Category of business</b>	<b>Areas of residence</b>
Low	Selling Flour mill	Manzese market
	Selling vegetables	Arusha market
	Selling charcoal	Manzese, Kagera in DSM
	Selling cooked food	Kariakoo, construction sites in urban areas
	Selling banana, milk in the markets	Moshi, Arusha
	Selling local beer	Manzese, Mlalakua
	Hair dressers (wasusi)	Mwenge, Buguruni in DSM
Middle	Tie and die clothing	Dar es Salaam
	Poultry	Dar es Salaam, Arusha
	Dairy cows (up to 2)	Dar es Salaam
	Food products e.g. oil and fish	Moshi, Arusha
Upper	Dairy cows (up to 10)	Dar es Salaam, Moshi
	Poultry	Arusha, Dar es Salaam
	Agri-business (Horticulture)	Dar es Salaam, Arusha

The participation of women in the informal sector has added a new group of actors to the political arena in Tanzania, articulating different and varieties of interests. During the economic crisis in the 1970s and 1980s, women were forced in to income generating activities because their husbands were not able to support the family.

## 2.6 Children in the informal labor market

Children make up a big part of labor force in the informal sector whether their activities are noticed or concealed (Aragao-Lagergren 1997, 65). The reviewed literature on informal sector concerning children revealed little analysis of economic activities performed by children and their role in the transformation processes and economic development (Aragao-Lagergren 1997, 65). In the largest part of informal sector's study in mainly developing countries, a big number of children at work are invisible and most frequently not even mentioned. On the other hand, there are studies of child work in urban areas mostly in the streets which more focused on literature; rather than analyzing children's work within the urban informal sector's context. Rodgers and Standing as cited by (Aragao-Lagergren 1997, 66) did not use work in this sector as a category in their classification of children's activities, as a substitute, most of those activities identified by ILO and grouped in the informal sector were spread out in a number of categories in their list.

There are several activities which are identified by ILO in the informal sector such as shoe-shining and selling, together with theft and prostitution is typically illegal or semi-legal are classified as marginal and semi-economic activities. Working children in this sector are from the sector of poverty, who mostly work on either independent or dependent ways, and work in most difficult conditions, no fixed work time and under salary. Their vulnerability is because the activities operated are outside the law and thus they get less or no legal protection, as most of their activities do not exist in any sector of the economy, therefore, their importance is ignored (Aragao-Lagergren 1997, 67.)

The children's plight in non-formal sector is possibly the most disastrous aspect of the problem. In most countries the laws do not allow child work but there are a number of them, currently totaling to more than 200 million children are working and in some cases in places with harsh working conditions. Children are often subjected to humiliating and demeaning forms of exploitation like prostitution; in some places families hire them to cover family debts. (ILO, Facts on child labor 2010)



### 3 METHODOLOGY

The study design marked the type of method to be used. The study uses multiple approaches to collect and analyze data. Large percentage of the data was collected using a qualitative method which included interviews and focus group as well as interview questions in a form of questionnaire. The interview questions contained open ended, questions. The author used both methods for complimentary and informational reasons to advance the progress of the study.

#### 3.1 Scope of the Study

The research and collection of data took place in Kinondoni district in Dar es Salaam region. As the country's richest city and a regionally important economic centre, the city is an administrative province within the country. The main reasons for choosing Dar es Salaam are its activities and the city's population. The city is largely dominated by lots of street hawkers, women doing different activities, and children working together with their families. It was easy for me to get access with the participants and conduct interviews.

#### 3.2 Interviews

According to Stern (1980) cited in (Strauss and Corbin 1998), a qualitative method of data collection can be used to search substantive area which little or much is known to increase more understanding. Qualitative interview is the best in bringing elaborative details in a phenomenon such as in thought processes, feelings and emotions that can be difficult to obtain through other data collection methods (Strauss and Corbin 1998).

### 3.3 Focus group interviews

The participants for the study are called focus group which is a form of qualitative research in which a group of people are asked about their opinion, perceptions, and beliefs towards something. Questions are asked in an interactive group setting where participants are free to talk and exchange ideas with other group members. It is called focus group because the interviewees share some things in common which can be culture or religion (Strauss and Corbin, 1998). The main purpose of using focus group to collect information about a particular topic is to enable the development of a broader and deep understanding rather than a quantitative summary, and also the method allows the interviewer to study interviewees in a more natural setting than one to one interview. In this research, the focus group consisted of two different groups, the sex workers and bar maids each had six participants. The research resulted into not so much information, as the interviewees were not comfortable talking about their life experiences in the presence of others; instead they were supporting what others were saying.

### 3.4 Selection of the participants

I conducted three different groups of participants; they include barmaids, domestic workers and sex workers. The main reason for choosing these groups being, they are the most vulnerable groups and big victims in the informal sectors. They share common things such as they all have low level of education, low self esteem, they come from poor backgrounds, they have no long term goals and also they are all forced to engage in informal activities not because they want to but because of the circumstances. Their level of education vary very little, see table 5. The idea of including barmaids in the research was what is in common for young girls who completed their primary education and move to the city, when they come to the city majority like to do the barmaid job.

After coming up with an idea of including barmaids in the research, I had a personal chat with one of the bar owners in Dar es Salaam. *“We do not employ old women because most of our customers like young, energetic charming girls who always smile”* This was most interesting because it gave me an opportunity to interview the barmaids (Personal conversation, Sinza Dar es Salaam, December 2010).

The choice of domestic workers comes because of the fact that, many young girls who finish their primary level of education cannot continue with further studies for various reasons such as parents cannot afford further education and others think that their academic ability is small and so there is no need to waste their parents’ money. The group of sex workers also known as prostitutes was initially initiated after having a visit in one of the organizations that deals with vulnerable groups during my practical placement. In the process of discussing their well-being they mentioned gays and prostitute groups, though they are hiding, and so I got helped for contacts from one of the workers in the organization.

TABLE 5: Interviewees’ level of education

<b>Level of education</b>	<b>Bar Maids</b>	<b>Domestic Workers</b>	<b>Sex Workers</b>
Primary education	2	6	1
Secondary ordinary level	4	None	4
Secondary advanced level	None	None	1

#### 4 DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

There were three different groups to interview, the barmaids was the first group, then domestic workers and sex workers being the last. I used interview questions (appendix 1) for sex workers and bar maids, but could not use for domestic workers due to the interviewee nature of work. They did not want anyone to know if they are being interviewed. Therefore, the interview questions in papers would have taken more time and only an interview by face to face was used in this group. The process that I chose and which was more easy and convenient for me was to start with interview questions and followed by interviews (face to face) and last was focus group discussions. For three main reasons, first to ease the situation and assure the interviewee and second to make it easier for the author when conducting face to face interview, those questions can be asked in elaborating a point from the questionnaires. Focus group interview was purposely left to be the last method so as to make the interviewees and interviewer getting used to each other. The interview questions were all the same for all three groups, but questions were asked differently according to the life story of a person.

The researcher used narrative analysis due to the nature of the methods of data collecting used. Tape recording was chosen not to be used for the reason that interviewees asked not to be recorded for their own safety. They were more comfortable in discussing and letting the interviewer take note on the conversation rather than being recorded. Scripts which are the referential core of personal narratives as explained by Labov & Waletzky (1967) were used in collecting data. They are analytical frames which a certain behavior is interpreted culturally. Scripts do not require an evaluative component. Keeping learning diaries for memories of that day was also used, as well as personal knowledge and observation was used to support the findings and analyses. Web links and books also supported the findings. Taking photos was allowed but due to technical problems of the camera used, the photos were unknowingly erased.

After completion of collecting data, I analyzed and categorized the findings according to the subject matters which included mistreatment and abuse, accommodation and working

hours, as well as working conditions. This means, in the process of analyzing the data the author realized the stories given by interviewees in all three groups were somehow similar, in a way that they shared common things. For example, all migrated from different places to Dar es Salaam for the purpose of searching for jobs, most problems they encountered were similar also, and their desire to get certain jobs. Therefore, I thought the best way to carry out an analysis is to group them as explained above.

#### 4.1 Interviews with the participants

In total, eighteen people participated in the interview process they were six from each group, aged 15-30 years old in all groups. The participants were excited and willing to discuss their life situations. The interview questions were open-ended questions which are not structured whereby interviewees answer by using their own knowledge (Seidman, 1998), and later were followed by a group discussion in which they all participated in talking about their lives. Before the individual interview, I prepared the interviewees by asking them to be calm and to feel free to point out in case questions were offensive in any way; same applies to the group discussion. For barmaids and sex workers groups, I had to meet them in social locations such as bars but in particular areas within the bar and not in the area where customers sit, in fact it was in the morning so the customers were not yet to come. The bars were recommended by them for they feel more comfortable and secured. I provided soft drinks and snacks for the interview situation to be calm. As for domestic workers I carried out a random interview with each of them by visiting them to the houses they live, but there was no group discussion in this group.

The length of the interview varied mostly depending on the participant but also on the places. Those who were interviewed at home had less time about one hour than those we met at the social locations which took about more than two hours. Many authors suggest that the best possible duration for a qualitative research is ninety minutes (Hermanomiez and Seidman, 1998), but I did not want to limit them I let them feel free to say what they wanted to say. The questions were self explanatory and were easily understood and

therefore I did not have any difficulties in explaining about the questions. The interview took place between 1<sup>st</sup> December 2010 and 12<sup>th</sup> January 2011.

## 4.2 Ethical consideration

In all three groups interviewees were informed in advance about the topic and its main purpose. The consent being the main issue, I told them who I was and what exactly I needed from them, I gave them my topic title and told them the kind of questions I was going to ask, I gave them enough time to think about it and if they were ready for the kind of interview, the process of interview was well explained. And also confidentiality was another issue to consider between the interviewer and the interviewees was well assured; they were promised no mentioning of names and display of any identities. I left the responsibility of choosing a place and time for interviews to the interviewees themselves in respecting their wishes and be more comfortable. The interviewees were free not to answer any question that sounded personal or could bring any bad memories and emotions.

I did not promise the interviewees any help that they could get because they were asking if they were to receive any support in the near future. But rather, I informed them about the outcome of the research and that it could be possible to read the analysis of the interview.

The interviewees asked not to be recorded, and their wishes were well granted by the interviewer. Instead they allowed me to write down the notes and take them photos.

## 4.3 Reliability of data

Qualitative research method such as interviews and focus groups was used to produce reliable information. Literature reviews from books, articles and web links were also used as well as personal observation and knowledge of the area. Reliability is referred to as the

amount of consistence with which outcomes of a study can be reproduced again in the same methodology Golafshani (2003).

## 5 RESULTS

In the process of analyzing the interviews, it was discovered that majority of respondents gave similar answers. However, I encountered several problems during the research. Some of the respondents were reluctant in answering some of the questions for they found them too personal, they were not willing to disclose everything. Also, they wanted to know if they were going to get any help or support from the interviewer, and also if the government can help them in any way in securing good and recognized jobs. The researcher had a difficult time at some point when the respondents were asking questions that she did not have answers.

### 5.1 Narrative analysis

It belongs to qualitative research method whereby the researcher listens to the stories of the research subjects, trying to understand the relationships between the experiences of the individuals and their social framework (Jonas, 2005). The method involves collection of data that attempts to explain individual's lives, their experiences and the meaning of those experiences and understanding them. Usually the researcher says very little and acting primarily as an attentive listener. The method was used to sum up the main viewpoints shared by all participants.

#### 5.1.1 Accommodation and working hours

Economic crisis being one of the factors that contributed to the rise of informal labor market in Dar es Salaam. This is due to the fact that people started migrating from rural areas to urban areas. Before the crisis, the government was able to provide services such as health services, education, transport facilities to the rural dwellers. Peasants who depended



on the government aid could no longer get it; hence there was a severe drought and shortage of food supply. Since the economic crisis resulted to minimum revenue, quality of services such as infrastructure, public transport, health facilities dropped. When Tanzania got engaged in a series of Structural Adjustment Program and liberalization, many things were imported which increased business and hence the informal activities were increasing

The results from the interview state that, in most cases people left their villages with very little money to support them to come to the cities, and stay for a long time searching for a place to stay and a job. Accommodations were not easy to find especially in the cities, and when found they are too expensive to afford with the salaries they earn. Therefore most of them find themselves staying with relatives and friends.

Two barmaids had to say this about accommodation when they first came to the city:

The first barmaid

“When I first came to the city to search for a job, I did not have a place to stay for a period of one year, I was staying with one of my relatives who live in Tandika and my working place is in Sinza, it is really far. Because am supposed to be at work at 10:00 in the morning in order to start cleaning, and the bar is closed around 12:00 or 01:00 midnight, until I get to where I live it is just too much sufferings. But I had to persevere because I did not have any other place to stay. But for now I got a boyfriend whom I live with, in the same area Sinza, at least the punishment has reduced”

The second barmaid

“...For real this life is so difficult, work is hard, money is hard to get but there is nothing we can do, we have to stay strong. I live here in this bar where I work, I live with my four other colleagues in that room with blue color (she pointed at the door), and this weather of Dar es Salaam at night we do not sleep comfortably, full of heat. You do not even have privacy when you want to do your own things; sometimes drunkards follow us here and disturb us, it is so annoying for real, but we have to persevere since life is hard”

Response from two sex workers about where they live was this;

Gay male sex worker

“I have rented a house somewhere in Magomeni, I live alone, I do not want to live with so called relatives, my own relatives do not even support me with my situation, they are even jealous of me because I live in a nice house, I do not want any disturbance with anyone, they have their lives and I have mine, everybody should continue with their lives. But in the beginning when I came to Dar es Salaam I lived with one man who kept me in the house for sex, he was harassing me so much, I did not have a place to go, because I was new in this town, whose door could I knock? But now aaah I live comfortably”

Female sex worker

“We have rented a house somewhere in Kinondoni near Mango garden, I and my group live there, so when everybody goes to her customers leave from there. It is hard to live with people really because sometimes there are fights in the house, sometimes others are jealous of you but it’s all about life anyway, we have to agree with its results”

For domestic worker interviewees, they do not have problems of accommodations since they live with their employers, but they claim to have been mistreated by their employers including working without fixed time. As a result they find themselves being the first ones to wake up and the last to sleep.

### 5.1.2 Working conditions

Because of the nature of the work and its needs, barmaids do not get respected and their job is ignored. First it is an easy job to get since it does not need formal education. Generally, the working environments for barmaids are difficult. Their main job is to serve drinks and arrange tables and chairs for customers especially in peak hours when customers flock in big numbers. There is no job security in their working system. This means they can be hired and fired in a short notice, they do not have fixed salaries as most of the bars are owned by individuals who decide their salaries. Their wages range between 30,000 and 60,000 Tshs depending on a bar.

Two barmaids responded like this when asked about their working conditions:

First respondent

“In reality we are being harassed and abused by our bosses, first the job is difficult and the wages are small, if you break the glass it’s a big fault they deduct from the same small wage they give us. They ignore us because we do not have good education, so they know we have other places to go to, Even customers sometimes they insult us, even if you tell the boss it will not help because you will not get any help, since they are customers so the boss puts money first”

Second respondent

“We are being harassed with this kind of job, the wage is small and still the bosses harass us, they are so arrogant, in this job you can be fired anytime, it has no sympathy, they do that because they know they will get other workers”

Sex workers have even more difficult conditions in their work. When one was asked about to explain her working condition, this is what she had to say;

“We do this work not even with peace, because you can be killed anytime by the customer if you do not fulfill what he needs, you can be raided by a gang anytime and police beat us sometimes”

When I asked her why she was still engaging in that work with the knowledge that it was risky, she responded that;

“This kind of work is easy to get money, you get money quickly, all my problems can be solved at once, it gives me food and I can buy anything I want”

As a result, people who opt for this job are desperate. In most cases which make them accept whatever conditions that are laid by their employers. Most bar owners have a ‘take or leave it attitude’ because they know the workers are desperate, and therefore they take advantage of the barmaids’ difficult life condition in offering employment.

In reality, sex workers find it very hard work especially when they meet rude and harsh customers. Five out of six sex workers confessed that they have been raped and three out of six admitted that they have been threatened to be killed by their customers if they will not grant them their wishes such as using protection when having an intercourse. All of them wish to get more knowledge about the STD’s and HIV. They claim to have little knowledge about them.

### 5.1.3 Mistreatment and abuse

Majority of the barmaids and sex workers interviewees admitted that they worked as domestic workers. Based on this result, it is obvious that being a domestic worker is like a stepping stone before securing another job. But the author found out that one of the reasons leads them to leave their job as domestic workers is because of being mistreated and abused by their employers. Majority mentioned about the salary they receive is not enough for their daily lives, their employers deduct amount of money from their salaries in case they break kitchen utensils or lose anything that belongs to the employee.

As there is no formal employment contract, domestic workers face harassment and threats from their employers but they do not dare to complain as they are afraid of losing their jobs. They are normally treated like second-class citizens in relation to the family members in the household. Some of them get severely punished for the slightest errors. One main thing that they all complained is the problem of sexual abuse.

#### First domestic worker

“It has happened twice in this house where I work now, and once where I worked before. Where I worked before the male boss wanted to have sex with me and I refused, then he had so much hatred in me, he was raising so many bad things in the house so that it brings the picture that I cannot work well and so that I leave. When I cooked he complained that the food was not well done, sometimes he says the food (rise) has small stones, he was saying that I have become disobedient and so many other things until they decided to chase me away. And where am right now, the male boss as well wanted to have sex with me and I refused, also there is one guy who is a relative to my female boss came to stay with us for a short while, he was forcing me to become his girlfriend, he was threatening me that if I refuse he will tell my boss that am the one who wanted him, to be frank with you I live with no peace because I know I will lose my job anytime, and even if I try to defend myself no one will hear me”

Domestic workers refusing sexual relations with their male bosses, or sons of the bosses, or relatives of their bosses are at risk of being dismissed. This brings the tension with the boss's wife as they usually do not trust the domestic workers, and so for the situation like this the worker is mistreated with the entire family household.

Another problem is the irregular payment of their wages. Sometimes, when approaching the end of the month, their bosses tell them they will be paid the following month and when the following month comes nothing is being said by the boss, and the domestic worker is scared to ask thinking that she will make her boss angry, since she was told before that she will be paid. In some situations, the boss holds on to their wages until their departure, saying that they do not need to be paid since they were eating and accommodated freely. Some were not paid the whole wage for the excuse that they broke a lot of kitchen utensils and other things in the house.

#### Second domestic worker

“Am so used to this life of not being paid, my boss always tells me that she will pay me at the end of the month, but when the end of the month comes she does not give me and she does not say anything, and I do not ask because am afraid she will be angry and I do not want to make her angry, so I just keep quiet until then she decides to pay me”

Another domestic worker whom I interviewed had this to say concerning her wages.

“These bosses of these days they have become very stingy and they have become abusive. I was working for one woman, she was very rich but very fierce, if I break a glass or cup she will deduct from my wages, or if anything gets lost in the house she will be on my neck that am the one who lost it while it is not me. It got to a point that I was abused too much, and then I decided to leave and search for another job. When I was leaving that boss gave me twenty thousand shillings only while my normal wage was fifty thousand shillings, she claimed that I broke a lot of her kitchen utensils that’s why she deducted that amount of money”

For domestic workers it is common to have their wages deducted or not paid at all and they will not complain about it since they have no one to listen to them. So at the end they end up being like slaves.

All in all, the results gained from the research are that, respondents engage in all this kind of jobs because of life difficulties. All admitted that, if they get a better job which they argue not easy to find, they are willing to leave the ones they have. Others wish to get financial support to go for further studies, or start their own businesses so as to get respected in the community.

## 6 RECOMMENDATIONS

In this section, am going to give some suggestions on what could be done better for individuals who are engaged in informal activities.

### 6.1 Consequences of the informality

There is scarcity of land whereby the government failed to provide the ideal place for people to carry on their informal activities. The places provided to individuals are invisible to the public which leads the individual to locate themselves to places where they can sell their merchandises and carry on easily with their activities. As a result, the government sends city police to these places to evict them. But the city police always do not do it the right way. In 1987 the president directed the Dar es Salaam city council to stop harassing women and youth food vendors and all those who engage in small activities for the reason of feeding their families, and let them continue with their activities, but for their own reasons the city council did not heed the president's statement. What they do best is breaking people stuff, kick things away that belong to the owners; sometimes they take things such as food, clothes, instruments and even money to their homes leaving the owners with nothing. The police capture them by force and put them in big police trucks which are well known as "karandinga". They mistreat them and abuse them in public; they do not care whether the person's clothes are well kept or not and leaving his or her inner parts of the body to be exposed. They beat them hard with their sticks which are known as "virungu" which leave the victims in bad condition and without being taken care of.

#### 6.1.1 Advocate for clear policy

There should be a clear policy to support the youth, women and all those who are involved in the informal sector activities. When a clear policy exists, most people including city council will respect people's jobs. People will do their work comfortably without harassing each other, victimizing and bullying will decrease. And also the government should listen to people more of what they want and how they want it to be, since they are the ones who suffer most and are in need of such services.

## 6.2 Social Protection

A scheme of micro insurance for healthcare in Tanzania UMASIDA (Mutual Society for Health Care in the Informal Sector), was established in 1994 but came to be registered in 1997 basing its work for informal sector groups. The scheme offers treatment for regular diseases like Malaria, Diarrhea etc, provides voluntary counseling and testing and sexually transmitted infections management, surgical needs, ENT (ear, nose and throat) and Ophthalmic (for eyes) provided at government units. But the big question comes, what about other social protection that give workers freedom to organize themselves in trade unions? What about defending and advance their interests to a better wage or working conditions? What about maternity benefits? And most of all, responsibility of old age security in terms of social security contributions and insurance?

## 7 THE FUTURE OF THE INFORMAL SECTOR IN TANZANIA

Attitudes towards informal economy have changed greatly. The third president of Tanzania Benjamin Mkapa, was quoted in an article in January 2004 talking about informal economy that:

“The informal sector is presently a key thread of the fabric of our society, and of our economy. That is the reality...The time has come for the government, both central and local, and for the people in the public and formal sector as a whole, to accept the informal sector for what it is: a reality of life, an important provider of goods and services, and a market for goods and services provided by the formal sector... there is indeed an immense potential within the informal sector. This potential has been condemned to function outside the existing legal regime, constraining its ingenuity and productivity, and thereby denying the poor and the economy as a whole the benefits of the entrepreneurship that is vital to their self-determined well-being and the prosperity of their country”

Having describing the informal sector with such words as ‘thread of the fabric of our society’ it has come a long way in ascribing a decent name for itself, as it is no longer considered as clandestine, stagnant or marginal. As it is no longer a stagnant sector, people are attracted to informal activities to attain additional income. From its lucrative and productive nature, it has become an important element to the national economy, the government attempts to put this sector under state control. Additionally, a big percentage of political actors participate in the informal economy as a source of extra income and networking and see no reason to hold back these activities. The pushiness of actors to continue with their informal activities regardless of harsh regulations against it, has forced authorities to realize the importance of informal sector in alleviating poverty. Furthermore, forces in the informal sector have proven successful in creating social security institutions such as savings societies and cooperatives. These institutions have proven the ability of the informal sector to provide services the government failed to provide.



## 8 CONCLUSIONS

From the participants view point migrating to Dar es Salaam was a positive decision, majority have no plans of going back to their villages. Many gained more income and poverty rate reduced in a big percentage. I found out that people who migrated have advanced more than those who are left in the villages. Despite all that, respondents raised a few questions to the interviewer of how they can be helped or supported by gathering data from them. For instance, the discussion I had with sex workers concerning their title and how they are perceived in the society. They pointed out that, they want to campaign to the government to realize, legalize and understand their type of job, and that the government should educate the society about it and that it should be taken like any other kind of a job. On the other hand, they do not realize our customs and traditions do not allow such things, for them it does not matter if they are seen as bad people in the society, what they claim is that they are comfortable and it is a quick pay job.

The discussion I carried out revealed some important aspects of rural-urban migration in Dar es Salaam. It mainly illustrated the process of impoverishment that obliges people to move out of their original places to the cities to seek a better life. Despite of the urban growth the development of a country is still low. The information has revealed that Dar es Salaam has been growing at a much faster rate.

This report discusses main reasons for the existence of informal labor market in Dar es Salaam, why people engage in them, problems they encounter and how they tackle them. Majority of people practicing informal labor are from poor families, less educated and mostly young. They come from less developed areas to the cities trying to survive. Problems they encounter such as employment once they reach to the cities which leads them to the informal activities. Moreover, a solution to an old age pension for individuals who practice informal labor activities should be considered. An ideal solution has to be found on the side of city police in handling the public without causing troubles to the society.

My general view concerning informal labor market and what pushes people in it is the household economic situation which is brought by the global economic system. The concept of informal labor market is still not very well defined though it is recognized, but no one has provided an accurate definition. The informal labor activities have come to be known as big source of income for developing countries like Tanzania, and that it will continue to play a big part in raising economic development in the near future.

The first thing I noticed after conducting the research in Dar es Salaam in Kinondoni district about informal labor market has less information about men's' participation in this sector than women's. Most books and studies reveal how much women have been participating and performing in the informal labor market. This is because most women and children in other cases are the victims of poverty; therefore in trying to survive they find themselves participating in the informal activities. More research and studies need to be carried out on the performance of men in the informal labor market since women have dominated in this sector

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## APPENDIX 1: Questionnaire

### **DIACONIA UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES**

#### RESEARCH ON THE INFORMAL LABOUR MARKET: ANALYSIS OF CAUSES AND EFFECTS A CASE OF DAR ES SALAAM REGION IN TANZANIA

#### QUESTIONNAIRE FORM: TARGET GROUPS DOMESTIC WORKERS, BARMAIDS & SEX WORKERS

DATE: 05.01.2011

Important information about the person filling the form

(Taarifa muhimu kuhusu mtu anayejaza fomu hii)

Sex/Jinsia:

Age/Umri:

Tribe/Kabila:

Education/Elimu:

1. What brought you to town and how did you come?  
- Nini kimekuleta mjini na umekujaje?
  
2. How do you compare town life to village life?  
- Unatofautishaje maisha ya mjini na yale ya kijijini?
  
3. Why did you choose this kind of job?

-Kwanini ulichagua aina hii ya kazi?

4. Do you do this work because you like it or because of the hardships of life?

-Je, unaifanya kazi hii kwa sababu unaipenda au kwa sababu ya ugumu wa maisha?

5. Please explain if you are abused in any way?

-Tafadhali elezea kama unapata manyanyaso ya namna yoyote ile?

6. How is your work schedule? Wake up time? Sleeping time? Resting?

-Mpangilio wa kazi yako ukoje? muda wa kuamka? kwenda kulala? muda wa kupumzika?

7. Do you think what you earn is enough according to life style? how much are you paid?

-Unadhani unatosheka na kipato chako kutokana na mpangilio wa maisha?

Unalipwa kiasi gani?

8. Challenges

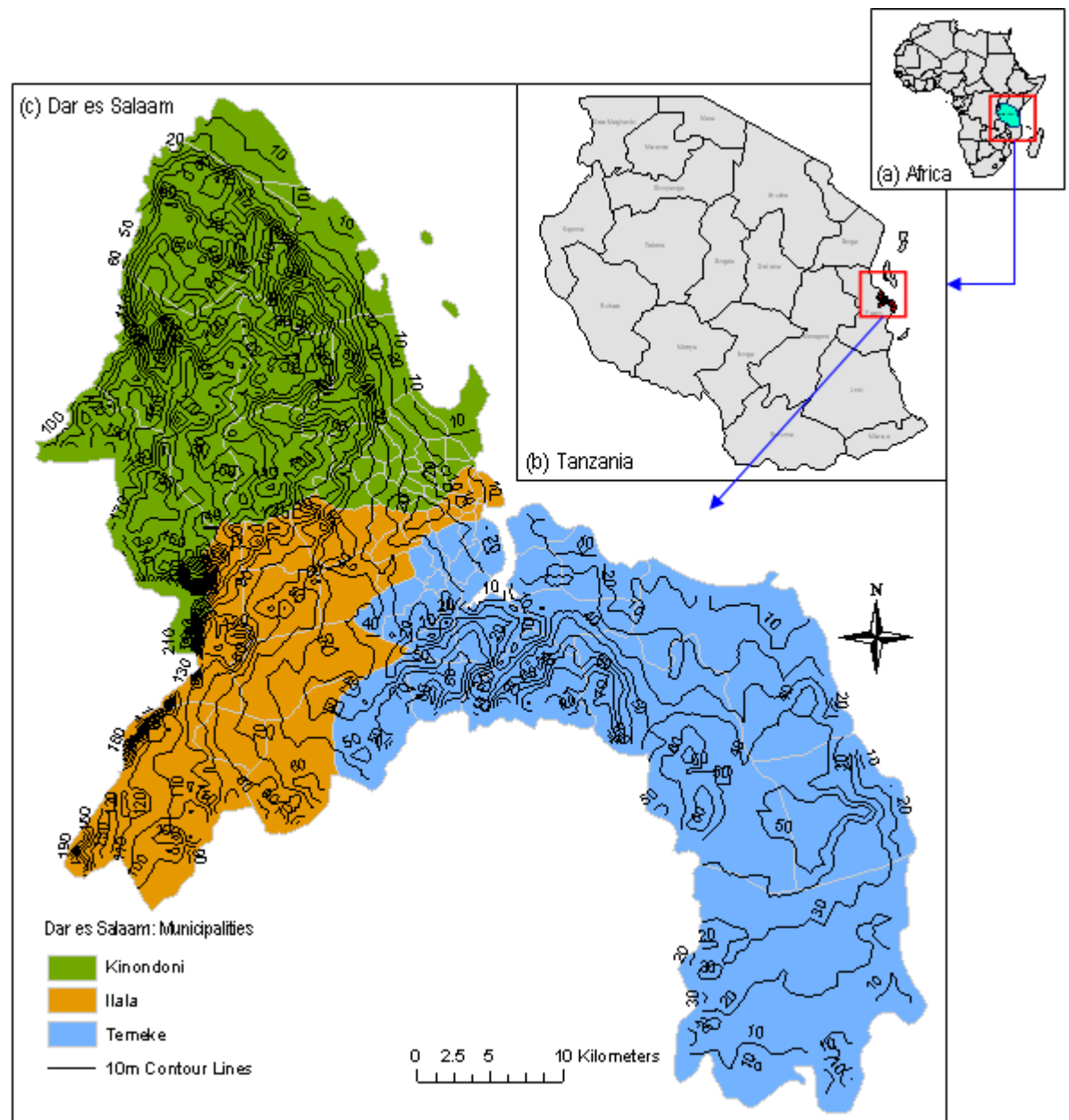
-Changamoto

9. Proposal/opinion

-Mapendekezo

## APPENDIX 2: Map of Dar es Salaam

Figure 6: a) Geographical location of Tanzania, b) Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, c) Municipalities of Dar es Salaam.



Source: Population and Assets Exposure to Coastal Flooding in Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)



