

**THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS IN COMBATING CHILD  
LABOUR: A CASE STUDY OF ARUSHA CITY TANZANIA**

**MARIA JOSEPH MASWA**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF HUMAN  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

**2014**

**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation entitled: "The Role of Law Enforcement in Combating Child Labour" a case study of Arusha City, Tanzania in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Human Resource Management of Open University of Tanzania

.....

**Dr. Daniel M. Pallangyo**

**(Supervisor)**

.....

Date

**COPYRIGHT**

All rights reserved strictly no part of this research paper may be reproduced, stored in any retrieval system, or transmitted in any form by means of electronic, mechanical, photocopying without written permission of the author or Open University of Tanzania in behalf.

**DECLARATION**

I, Maria Joseph Maswa, do hereby certify that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been submitted and will not be presented to any other university for similar or any degree award.

.....

Signature

.....

Date

## **DEDICATION**

This work is dedicated to the loving memory of my father Joseph Maswa and Mother Madam Moshi Ally Simba for their prayers and support, I love you. To my beloved husband Richard Albert Meela and his family for their moral support in my life. To the memory of my sister in law, the late Aneth Albert Meela rest in peace. To my spiritual father Pastor Frank Andrew (UfufuoNaUzima Ministry Arusha) for prayers, love and spiritual care. Finally, to colleagues Sara Mirambo and her family specially Madam Mama Kemilembe for encouraging me.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to acknowledge and thank the following people for their assistance during the production of this dissertation: I first and foremost, wish to express my profound heartfelt gratitude to God, the Almighty father of heaven and Earth, who is the reason as to who I am today and who has always been the source of my strength and knowledge. My supervisor, Dr. Milisho Pallangyo for his guidance through the entire process of writing this dissertation. His professional instruction in the areas of childhood studies and education has been particularly important. My appreciation should also go to Arusha Regional Police Commander Mr. Lebaratus Sabath and his subordinates under Gender Based Violence and Child Abuse Desk at Arusha Police Station, with whom I had a fruitful discussion about role of police to combat Child Labour. My family members who have endured my go and return for few months' absence while in Dar Salaam/Arusha, the waiting had been unbearable. Special mention goes to all my friends Sara Mirambo, Madam Msofe and Pastor Frank Andrew for prayers and encouragement, may God blesses you. I would like to acknowledge the Faraja Orphanage Center (NGO) especially Mrs. Ciara for helping children, which established and initiated informations concerning child labour in Arusha City. The special thanks go to my husband (Richard Albert Meela) who supported me financially and materially in the conclusion of this dissertation. qually, appreciates the contribution of local government and other government institution such as Social Welfare Officer, and Community at large, so without whom the dissertation would have been incomplete.

## **ABSTRACT**

The study aimed to assess the role of law enforcement agents in combating child labour in Tanzania. A case of Arusha City. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative approaches and a cross-sectional design was adapted. A snow-ball technique was used to obtain child labourers, while a social welfare officer was chosen purposively. A simple random sampling was used to choose police representatives. Sub-samples of 30 child labourers, 40 police respondents and a social welfare officer, Community 10 constituted a sample size of 80 respondents. The Specific objectives of study: to identify forms and Causes of Child Labour existing in place assesses the role played by law enforcement agents in combating Child labour; determine the community perception concerning the role played by law enforcement agents in combating child labour as well as exploring the challenges facing by the law enforcement agents in combating child labour. Findings of the study were analysed by using SPSS and Content Analysis. The study revealed that Children working in different forms of informal employment. Majority employed as domestic servants, apprentice mechanics and car washers. The study revealed the main causes of child labour are parent separation, negligence of parents to take care their children, and Child orphan hood, outdated culture, poverty, cheap labour and weak law enforcement. The study concluded that the law enforcement agent is yet to deliver effort to combating child labour due to some challenges facing such as lack of collaboration with other stakeholders, mistrust with the community, lack of resources lack of information from the community. Thus in order to deliver this there should adequate resource, good collaboration among stakeholders and community at large in fighting child labour.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>CERTIFICATION .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>COPYRIGHT .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>DECLARATION.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>DEDICATION.....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>xiii</b>
<b>ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>xiv</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background Information.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	2
1.3 Study Objectives .....	3
1.3.1 Main objective .....	3
1.3.2 Specific objectives .....	3
1.4 Research Questions.....	4
1.5 Significance of the Study.....	4
<b>CHAPTER TWO .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 A Child and Child Labour .....	6
2.2 Causes and Status of Child Labour.....	8
2.2.1 Causes of Child Labour .....	8



2.2.2	Status of Child Labours .....	10
2.3	Theoretical Explanation of Child Labour .....	11
2.3.1	Economic Crisis .....	11
2.3.2	Children’s Status in the Household.....	11
2.3.3	Failure in the Markets of Labour .....	12
2.4	Legal Framework on the Elimination of Child Labour .....	13
2.4.1	International Legal Agreements on the Elimination of Child Labour .....	13
2.4.2	A legal framework for the Elimination of Child Labour in Tanzania.....	17
2.5	Poverty and Child Labour.....	19
2.6	Community Mobilization in the Struggle against Child Labour .....	21
2.7	Conceptual Framework.....	22
2.8	Research gap.....	24
	<b>CHAPTER THREE .....</b>	<b>25</b>
	<b>3.0 METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1	Study Area .....	25
3.2	Population of the Study .....	25
3.3	Study design .....	25
3.4	Sampling procedure and Sample Size .....	25
3.5	Data Collection Methods .....	27
3.6	Data Analysis.....	27
3.7	Validity and Reliability.....	27
	<b>CHAPTER FOUR.....</b>	<b>29</b>
	<b>4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>29</b>
4.1	Overview.....	29

4.2	Background Information of child Labourers .....	29
4.2.1	Sex of children .....	29
4.2.2	Age of children .....	30
4.2.3	Household size of the child origin .....	31
4.2.4	Vulnerability Context of Child Labourers .....	32
4.2.5	Education Status and School Progress among Child Labourers .....	32
4.2.6	Class level of drop out among child labourers.....	33
4.3	Background Information of Police Respondents .....	35
4.3.1	Sex of police respondents.....	35
4.3.2	Age of Police Respondents .....	36
4.3.3	Education of Police Respondents.....	37
4.3.4	Professional Training On Gender among the Police Respondents .....	37
4.4	Forms of Child Labour .....	39
4.5	Causes of Child Labour .....	40
4.6	Contribution of Law Enforcement Agents in Combating Child labour .....	42
4.6.1	The role of Police in Combating Child Labour.....	43
4.6.2	The role of Social Welfare In Combating Child Labour.....	44
4.7	Community Perception on the Role of Law Enforcement Agents in Combating Child Labour.....	45
4.8	Challenges Facing Law Enforcement Agents in Combating Child Labour .....	48
4.8.1	Challenges Facing Police in Combating Child Labour.....	48
4.8.2	Challenges Facing Social Welfare Agents on Curbing Child Labour .....	49
	<b>CHAPTER FIVE.....</b>	<b>52</b>
	<b>5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>52</b>

5.1	Conclusion .....	52
5.2	Recommendations.....	54
	<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>56</b>
	<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>62</b>

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 4. 1: Labourers Bution of Child Labourers Based on Age .....	30
Table 4.2: Distribution of Child Labourers Based on Education Status and School Progress.....	33
Table 4.3: Distribution of Police Respondents Based On Education Level .....	37
Table 4.4: Response of Children On Causes Of Child Labour (n=30) .....	41
Table 4.5: Response of police on their role of combating child labour (n=40). ....	43
Table 4.6: Distribution of Community Respondents Based on their Views on the Role Performed by Law Enforcement Agents on Curbing Child Labour (n=10) .....	46

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework Showing the role of Law Enforcement Agents in Combating Child Labour .....	23
Figure 4.1: Distribution of Child Labourers Based On Sex .....	30
Figure 4.2: Distribution of Child Labour Based On Household Size of Origin .....	31
Figure 4.3: Distribution of Child Labourers Based on Vulnerability Context .....	32
Figure4.4: Distribution of Child Labourers Based On Stage of Drop out In Primary Education.....	34
Figure 4.5: Distribution of police respondents based on sex.....	35
Figure 4.6: Distribution of Police Respondents Based On Age Groups (n=40).....	36
Figure 4.7: Distribution of Police Respondents Based On Access To Gender Training .....	38
Figure 4.8: Existing Forms of Child Labour in the Study Area .....	38
Figure 4.9: Challenges Facing Law Enforcement Agents (Police) in Combating Child Labour.....	49

**ABBREVIATIONS**

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
IFSP	Integrated Food Security Program
KIWOHEDE	Kiota Women's Health and Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NBS	National Bureau of statistics
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
STI	Sexual Transmitted Infection
UDSM	University of Dar es Salaam
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour
GBV	Gender Base Violence
IOM	International Organization for Migrant
UN	United Nation

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background Information

The specter of small children toiling long hours under dehumanizing conditions has precipitated an intense debate concerning child labour over the past decade and a half. As during the midst of the 19th century industrial revolution, policymakers and the public have attempted to come to grips with the causes and consequences of child labour. Coordinating a policy response has revealed the complexity and moral ambiguity of the phenomenon of working children. Although child labour has been the norm throughout history, the fact of children working and the difficult conditions under which children work occasionally become more evident. Currently, child labour has become more visible because of the increase in the number of children producing goods for export (Brown *et al.*, 2002).

Law enforcement agents are among the stakeholders that play a role in combating the prevalence of child labour in Tanzania and other countries. Therefore, it becomes convenient to carry out the study to assess the contribution of law enforcement in combating child labour in Tanzania, using Arusha city as a case study.

Child labour is one of the obstacles to universal education as well as achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 for all developing countries, Tanzania inclusive (URT, 2005). In Sub-Saharan Africa, including Tanzania, primary and secondary school attendance rates continue to be low because millions of school children work instead of attending school (World Bank, 2005).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Tanzania is among the countries where children are trafficked internally or to other countries for purposes of forced labour, pornography and sexual exploitation. Children are primarily trafficked internally for agricultural labour, domestic servitude, commercial sexual exploitation, and to perform forced menial tasks for small businesses, mostly in major cities of the country such Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Arusha and Mbeya. Domestic and transnational child trafficking in Tanzania continues to pose a big challenge both to the general public and law enforcers as people involved find alternative ways of carrying out this inhumane business (NNOC, 2008).

Although is the greatest maladies that have spread across the regions as well as among cities coupled with child abuses (Alex, 2010; NNOC, 2008; Thordardottir, 2011). It is a very scary thought when each year statistics show increasing numbers. This is not a problem afflicting under-developed or developing nations, but also developed countries, though the numbers are comparatively less (Alex, 2010). It is estimated that about 1 out of 3 children aged between 5-14 years in Sub-Saharan Africa are employed, compared to Central and Eastern European/ Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) region where only 1 out of 20 are employed. In absolute numbers, 69 million children in Sub-Saharan Africa, which is 35% of its child population, are engaged in child labour (ILO, 2006).

In Tanzania, it is estimated that about 35.4 percent of children ages 5 to 14 years were working in 2000-2001 and majority were unpaid family workers who engaged



in agricultural and non-agricultural work on family farms (NBS, 2001). An estimated 77.4 percent of children ages 5 to 14 were working in the agricultural, forestry, and fishing sector, while 49.9 percent of children ages 5 to 14 engage in housekeeping activities (Ibid). This statistic makes Sub Saharan Africa including Tanzania to be the most dominant place with prevalent practice in child labour (Akarro and Mtweve, 2011).

Despite the challenge, various stakeholders/actors in the country such as the Government, the Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance (CHRAGG), law enforcement agencies, UN agencies and local NGOs continue to relentlessly and tirelessly put in place multi-sectoral approaches in fighting and curbing child trafficking, child prostitution and child pornography by arresting and prosecuting perpetrators, providing support to victims and conducting public awareness (Ibid).

### **1.3 Study Objectives**

#### **1.3.1 Main objective**

The study generally intends to assess the role of law enforcement agents in combating child labour in Tanzania, Arusha City.

#### **1.3.2 Specific objectives**

In specific, the study aimed;

- (i) To identify forms and causes of child labour existing in the study area
- (ii) To assess the role of law enforcement agents in combating child labour

- (iii) To determine community perception towards the contribution of law enforcement agents in addressing child labour
- (iv) To explore challenges encountered by law enforcement agents in fighting against child labour

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

The following research questions govern this study;

- (i) What are forms of child labour existing in the study area?
- (ii) What are the causes of child labour?
- (iii) What are roles of law enforcement agents in combating child labour?
- (iv) What are the challenges encountered by law enforcement agents in fighting against child labour?

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The study is important since it informs policy makers and other stakeholders, including academicians on the contribution of law enforcement in addressing child labour. The study also exposed the challenges that face law enforcement agents on curbing child labour and the perception of the community on the implementation of law enforcement agents in fighting against child labour. However, the study is in line with the MDG No.2 and 3 which advocate on achieving universal primary education for all children as well as gender equality and women empowerment. Once a child is free from any form of abuse such as child labour, she or he will be in a position of completing at least the level of primary education.

The findings are also in line with Tanzania's Child Development Policy of 1996 and the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)II which is famous in the Swahili acronym as MKUKUTA II. The two advocate the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour and other forms of child maltreatment (URT, 1996; 2010).

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 A Child and Child Labour

Child labour is a violation of Fundamental Human and Child Rights and that affects physical, psychological and social development. Who is child under Tanzania laws or statutes that children under the age of 12 to 18. The definition of a “Child” is guided by the Employment and Labour Relations Act No. 6 of 2004 (Part Two, Sub Part A Section 5), and the 2008 Child Development Policy, while under The Law of Child Act of 2009 Cap 21 of the law S. 76-77 which recognizes any person under the age 18 as a child and prohibits the of children in exploitative labour in the formal and informal sectors and prohibits forced child labour, children define exploitative work as that deprives a child of his or her health or development, exceeds six hours a day, and or is in appropriate to his or her age.

The Cap 21 of Child Act of 2009 includes a complete list of hazardous activities from which children in mainland Tanzania are prohibited for example fishing, mining, and drilling, building, selling goods. In line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the ILO Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) (URT, 2009). The Government maintains a list of hazardous types of work activities in both mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar which includes fishing and other work identified in the country’s most recent integrated labour force survey (URT 2012). Also there are laws applies in mainland Tanzania exhibition, sexual intercourse includes penalties for procuring a

child younger than age of 18 for sexual abuse, indecent such as SOSPA of 1998, Penal Code CAP 16 of 2002, Ant Trafficking In Person of 2008.

According to Ministry of Labour Administration and Inspection report of (2012), produced data on the number of children identified and withdrawn from the Worst Forms of Child Labour mainly, from agricultural activities on tobacco farms. The report also summarized the Ministry's efforts to raise public awareness 2401 labour inspection, issued 147 compliances orders, and brought 45 cases to court. (URT 2012)

According to ILO ( 2003) Child labour is work performed by children under the International minimum working age that undermining or harms children's well being and hinders their education, development and future livelihoods which, by its nature harms, abuses and exploits the child or deprives their development, mentally, physically and socially. Often child labourer's starts work at an early age of 4 to 5 years onwards. The study by UNICEF (2006) reported different forms of Child labour in Nigeria including street vendors, beggars, shoe shiners, car washers, mining workers, apprentice mechanic, iron or metal workers, carpenters, hairdressers or barbers, caterers, domestic servants, farm workers, scavengers and dancers. Whereby, Tanzania has a voluntary recruitment age of 18, though children ages 16 and 17 may volunteer with the consent of parent, guardian or if orphaned tat of the local district commissioner.

However, corporate insiders point out that in many nations, the use of child workers is almost institutionalized, ingrained in local cultures through years of poverty, poor

education and lack of strict law enforcement systems (Saha and Webb, 2005). Generally, working children have no time, money or energy to go to school for example in Arusha City.

About six million working children in Nigeria, equally split between boys and girls, do not attend school at all, while one million children are forced to drop out due to poverty or because of parents' demand to contribute to the family income. Missing out on education makes it impossible to break the cycle of poverty and exploitation and prevents children from having a better life and a safer future (UNICEF, 2006).

According to Saha and Webb (2005) further noted that many unscrupulous (or desperate) farm and factory owners and managers, the low level of their revenues can lead to the employment of cheap labour in the form of children. Child labour experts say companies should address this on a basic level by raising their suppliers' profit margins and pushing them to employ adults, using audits to verify progress.

## **2.2 Causes and Status of Child Labour**

### **2.2.1 Causes of Child Labour**

Some common causes of child labour are poverty, parental illiteracy, social apathy, ignorance, lack of education and exposure, exploitation of cheap and unorganized labour. The family practice to inculcate traditional skills in children also pulls little ones inexorably in the trap of child labour, as they never get the opportunity to learn anything else (<http://www.childlabour.in/?p=41>).

Alex (2010) asserts that poverty is the leading reason; families need additional sources of income. And unfortunately their poverty-stricken way of life makes them so ruthless that they sell their children as commodities to exploitative employers. Most such employers pay a lump sum for the child and then keep him or her imprisoned within the factory unit till the child cannot work due to deteriorating health as a result of harsh living and working conditions. Most traditional families believe that a child is born to them to earn more money for the family and just another source of income. Traditional business families, in fact, put the child into the business rather than sending them to school. Under the pretext of training them, they make them work long hours, sometimes resorting to physical torture in case the child makes mistakes.

Child abuse is another cause for child labours; in the case of the girl child, who has probably been abused by someone at home, and to hide this fact, she is sold to an employer from a city to city as domestic servant, or then as a bride to an old man. Lack of proper educational facilities force parents to send their children to work, rather than keeping them at home and giving them a home-based education along with a happy and innocent childhood playing amongst other children (Ibid).

Absence of compulsory education at the primary level, parental ignorance regarding the bad effects of child labour, the ineffectively of child labour laws in terms of implementation, non availability and non accessibility of schools, boring and unpractical school curriculum and cheap child labour are some other factors which encourage the phenomenon of child labour (<http://www.childlabour.in/?p=41>).

### **2.2.2 Status of Child Labours**

Status in employment was categorized into paid employment, unpaid family worker in family farms or business, and worker in own farm/enterprise with or without employees, and apprentices. The status in employment is in-built in the child labour concept in the sense that wage employment is in-built in the child labour concept in the sense that wage employment for young children is known to be exploitative in terms of low pay and long working. Also, wage employment is in most cases of permanent way. Also, self employment at such tender ages imposes undue responsibility, which is associated with both mental and physical stress. In addition the self-employed children forfeit advancement in schooling, and by so doing reduce their present economic welfare or their future income earning capabilities either by shrinking their future external choice set or reducing their own individual productive capabilities(NBS, 2001).

A rapid assessment done by Semkiwa et *al.*(2003) in Dar es Salaam and Arusha, Tanzania revealed that children lack clear contracts stipulating the relevant terms and conditions of employment. As a result, they typically worked longer than eight hours per day. At the same time, they received little payment or they were provided only with meals and accommodation plus other basic human needs, such as clothes and medicine when they became ill. In many instances, their employers or customers refused to pay them as (orally) agreed. Some were forced into sexual relationships with their employers or other members of the family. Typical working environments exposed children to health hazards and problems related to physical growth and social-psychological health, diminishing their development as responsible citizens.



### **2.3 Theoretical Explanation of Child Labour**

Several theories explain the implication of child labour; they are of different dimensions but all explain child labour. However, theories of child labour associated with economic crises, children's stature in the household, and failure in the markets of land or labour are used in explaining the study.

#### **2.3.1 Economic Crisis**

In their research work, Brown *et al.* (2002) found that economic volatility can affect household decision-making through a number of channels. On the one hand, a decline in economic activity that reduces current employment opportunities relative to the future may lower the opportunity cost of an education relative to its future payoff. Thus, families may decide to increase educational attainment. However, for families that are credit-constrained or lack access to employment insurance, the impact may be the opposite. Children are withdrawn from school and put to work in order to span the economic downturn. There is considerable evidence that families in developing countries adjust labour market activity of the children in response to shocks. Jacoby and Skoufias (1997) find that parents in rural India withdraw their children from school during an unanticipated decline in crop income. Duryea (1998) finds that paternal unemployment during the school year reduces the probability of grade advancement for boys and girls.

#### **2.3.2 Children's Status in the Household**

The willingness of children to work, aside from their parents' requirement that they do so, may also play some role in determining the level of child labour. As with

mothers, an increase in the share of household income earned by children may enhance their role in decision making in the family. Moehling (1995), in her empirical analysis of early 20<sup>th</sup> century urban America, finds that working children received a larger share of household resources than nonworking children.

Indeed, some of the most challenging theory concerning child labour attempts to simultaneously determine the amount of child labour and the amount of bargaining power that the child has in the household (Moehling, 1995; Bourguignon and Chiappori, 1994). These models are complex due to the fact that the amount of bargaining power that the child has been determined by the fraction of household income earned, but the fraction of household income earned is in turn an outcome of the bargain over how much the child works. Basu (1999) noted that such bargaining games have the potential to reach deep into the sociological construction of families. For example, the game described above may not have a unique equilibrium. As a consequence, child labour may be deeply imbedded in a complex interaction between bargain and outcomes that may not be readily amenable to policy intervention.

### **2.3.3 Failure in the Markets of Labour**

There may be several types of market failure that will alter the optimizing decisions combining children and other household assets. Skoufias (1995) emphasizes the importance of the difficulties that families may have in employing labour or in leasing land. There may be, for example, high monitoring costs associated with the use of nonfamily labour. As a consequence, families may have difficulty adjusting toward the household's desired cultivated area, given their reluctance to employ

labour from the spot market.

Labour market failure can also contribute to child labour when it is accompanied by adult unemployment, as analyzed by Basu (2000). Basu considers the impact of an adult minimum wage. If the statute specifies a wage that is above the equilibrium level, then adult unemployment may emerge. Parents may bridge the gap in earnings by putting their children to work. The analysis by Basu is part of a general observation concerning the interrelationship between income inequality and child labour. Ranjan (2001) concludes that in an economy where child labour is inefficient that is, the return to education outweighs the forgone earnings of a child, but poor households with an uneducated head do not have access to credit markets – then greater income inequality is associated with more child labour.

In contrast, Rogers and Swinnerton (2000) emphasize the opposite. For economies that cannot support the entire population without child labour, increased inequality reduces child labour. In this case, if all families have an equal share of household income, then all families will require child labour to survive. However, if income is unevenly distributed, then families in the upper half of the distribution maybe viable without putting their children to work. In this case, the number of working children will decline.

## **2.4 Legal Framework on the Elimination of Child Labour**

### **2.4.1 International Legal Agreements on the Elimination of Child Labour**

Most countries have national legislation that establishes a minimum working age and

regulates the working conditions of young persons. In addition, many have ratified one or more ILO Conventions and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), which means that the conventions that are all in force are binding upon the states party to them. Children are further protected against child labour by peremptory norms of international law binding on all subjects of such law, for example, states and international organizations. Such norms include rules prohibiting slave trading and slavery.

As far back as 1919, ILO Convention No. 5 prohibited the work of persons below the age of 14 in industrial establishments. Nine Sectoral Conventions on the Minimum Working Age were subsequently adopted until the Minimum Age Convention No. 138 (1973) came into force in 1976 along with the accompanying Recommendation No. 146. Today 90 countries are bound by the provisions of one or more of these conventions. A further 51 countries have ratified Convention No. 138, while 18 additional ones have begun or are in the process of ratifying it, and another 14 countries are contemplating doing including Tanzania in 1998 came into force in 2008 . In all, 141 of the 174 ILO member states have now ratified at least one of the ILO conventions concerning the minimum working age. However, as of mid-1997, only 21 developing countries have ratified Convention No. 138, and none is in Asia, where over half of working children are found (World Bank, 1998).

The Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted in 1989 by the UN General Assembly, and all, 187 countries have ratified this convention, covering 97 percent of the world's children. The convention has the force of an international treaty, and

its provisions (including those on child labour) are binding on the parties to it including Tanzania. Since the scope of the child's right to be protected from economic exploitation is defined by reference to "the relevant provisions of other international instruments," it may be considered that any work performed by children in conditions inferior to those laid down by the UN or ILO Conventions is to be deemed as economic exploitation (ILO, 1996b).

Intolerable forms of child labour are partly covered by the Forced Labour Convention (1930) that has been ratified by 136 countries including Tanzania. Child labour practices that amount to forced labour come within the meaning of the convention - that is, "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which they said person has not offered him voluntarily." Bonded labour and trafficking of children for employment or prostitution are covered by the convention, but not other forms of harmful child labour.

There are likely to be further developments in international law in the next few years. The Governing Body of the ILO has decided to include child labour in the agenda for the 1998 session of the International Labour Conference, with a view to adopting new international standards. The objective is to create a binding instrument banning the most intolerable forms of child labour (under slavery or forced or bonded conditions; prostitution and other illegal sex practices; and for drug trafficking or in the production of pornography). There are also activities that expose children to particularly grave hazards to their safety or health or prevent them from attending

school normally (World Bank, 1998).

ILO Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and Work (C138) and Recommendation No 146 were created and adopted by the ILO in 1973 to replace ten conventions that all addressed minimum age of employment in various economic sectors with diverse contents (Borzaga, 2008). Although C138 allows flexible minimum age in employment, due to different levels of development in states, it has been perceived to reflect only on the social and cultural tradition of the Western world Ulfstein *et al.*, (2007) cited in Thordardottir, (2011). For many years it was considered to be an obstacle for ratification by several of the developing countries. Until 1998, the number of ratifications of the C138 remained quite low.

*Article 1* of the Convention states that: “Each Member for which this Convention is in force undertakes to pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labour and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or work to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons.” This provision confirms the scope of C138 that covers all sectors of economy and applies to both formal employment relationship between a child and an employer as well as to informal work that a child performs (Sweepston, 1994 cited in Thordardottir, 2011).

Furthermore, it places an obligation on member states to develop and implement into national legislation a policy to fight child labour and establish the minimum age for employment with consideration to the children’s well-being.(ILO 2010). The

UNICEF supported Common Country Program, recognizes child labour as a barrier to education and targets efforts towards achieving Universal Primary Education in Tanzania also Teams with UNICEF to address the issue of violence against children which may impact child labourers, (2011-15).

#### **2.4.2 A legal framework for the Elimination of Child Labour in Tanzania**

Tanzania is a signatory to the of the UN Conventions including the UNICEF, Child Rights Convention (CRC), the ILO Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182). In order to show progress in the elimination of WFCL, immediate and effective measures have to be undertaken. The Government put effort to provide a secure and sustainable Social protection system are supported by the One UN program, such as basic education program and National Economic Empowerment Fund, Tanzania Social Action Fund provides grants and conditional to Vulnerable populations including children; the Government signed a MOU with International Organization for Migrant (IOM) with capacity to attend to the needs of victims of trafficking. Both programs have impact on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC –URT 1998).

The (NAP) National Action Plan becomes a critical guiding tool towards all stakeholders and Ministries responsible for child labour intervention; it proposes strategies for poverty alleviation, child labor monitoring and Child protection for example in mainland Tanzania, the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Ministry of Labor) is responsible for the enforcement of Child Labour Laws and works closely with the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children, Ministry of

Home Affairs, Ministry of Education, The Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. The Ministry of Labor maintains a separate child labor for enforcement of child labour Laws at the national level (2010 – 15). It also calls for capacity building for child labour law enforcement and evaluation of efforts to combat the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA) targets the elimination of worst of child labour as one of the important measures to tackle poverty, literacy rates promoting schooling for out- of – school children, promoting children's rights, and providing Social Protection interventions to assist vulnerable populations, which may include families of working children (URT, 2009).The Government launched the National Costed Plan of Action for Vulnerable Children II which includes plans to provide social services to Vulnerable Children including child labourers (URT 2013 – 17).

The National Employment Policy of 2007 requires government and partners to provide child labour guidelines and programs such as the Employment and Labour Relations Act No. 6 of 2004 (Part Two, Sub Part a Section 5), and the 2008 Child Development Policy are also part of the interventions designed among others, to tackle the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the country. In 2012, the Government launched the third phase of PEDP III which includes the Ministry of Labour as a member of the Education Sector Development Program Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee, as well as Social Programs to eliminate or prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labour.(URT 2012). The Government supports the four year USDOL funded \$



10 million WEKEZA Project, which began in December 2012. These instruments are intended to enable Tanzania move from ratification of the international conventions to country legislative, policy and practical programmatic interventions as pertaining with other UN Agencies to address child labour. (URT 2025).

The National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour in Tanzania therefore geared towards enabling the country to fulfill its commitments to both the international community and to the Tanzania citizens particularly the children (URT, 2009). In addition, the National Social Protection Framework identifies child labour as a coping mechanism for families with economic risks and proposes strategies to improve sustainable livelihoods (URT 2012). The Government continues to implement the 2025 Time Bound Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour in Tanzania Country Program.

## **2.5 Poverty and Child Labour**

Researches show clearly high incidence of child labour in sub-Saharan Africa and majority of these children are unpaid family workers in rural households (ILO, 2010). The reasons for the prevalence of child labour in the region are complex and deeply embedded into the society. Factors that are considered to contribute to this situation are poverty, lack of regulations and enforcement regarding the issue, ingrained attitudes and perceptions regarding the role of children in rural areas, rapid population growth, and failure in the educational systems (Admassie, 2002).

Child labour was discussed in World Development Report 1995, which noted the limitations of legislation and the importance of poverty as a determinant of child

labour. WDR 1995 called for a multifaceted approach with programs that increase income security, reduce education costs, and improve the quality of schooling. It concluded: “as the incidence of poverty falls and education improves, child labour will decline. That in turn will make enforcement of legislated bans easier, starting with such universally abhorred forms of child labour as prostitution and hazardous work.” (World Bank, 1995).

Poverty is the greatest single force which creates the flow of children into the workplace. Acute poverty makes it nearly impossible for households to invest in their children’s education and the price of education can be very high as most “free” public education is in fact very expensive for a poor family. Poor households tend to have more children has been statistically shown to be associated not only with a higher likelihood that children work, but also lower school attendance and completion (ILO, 1996b).

Child poverty, which is the deprivation of a range of both material and social supports and services that are considered essential to ensure children’s well-being, is inadequately addressed in the implementation of the existing policies. In essence, social protection measures, must take into consideration the multi-dimensional and interrelated nature of child poverty and vulnerability. This includes addressing issues of social exclusion, which are currently not adequately addressed by the existing social insurance measures through the provision of the unconditional cash and in kind transfers to the Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) and their caregivers. Social policy and provisioning in Tanzania does not address inequalities and enhance access

to basic services for all children and adolescents, mitigation of poverty on families, strengthening of families in their child care role and providing special services to children who live outside a family environment. This is mainly due to the fact social provision is not statutory guaranteed (URT, 2009).

## **2.6 Community Mobilization in the Struggle against Child Labour**

Child labour appears in due to different spheres of influence: economic, health, social and cultural. Social and economic spheres are very critical because they touch knowledge, attitude and practices of community members. There are several people who do not know the demarcation between child labour and child work. Many parents have grown up while being involved in child labour. Involvement of children in labour is regarded as part of informal education which prepares a child to adulthood. Therefore, to win the battle against child labour there is needed to address and effect change in the mindset of people through community mobilization and sensitization.

UNAIDS (1997) defines community mobilization as “a group of people who have something in common and will act together in the common interest.” It is a process through which action is stimulated by a community itself, or by others, that are planned, carried out, and evaluated by a community’s individuals, groups, and organizations on a participatory and sustained basis. Community mobilization is the pivot for a people-centred development process because it encourages better use of own resources, establishing own capacities and willingness to contribute. It makes passive recipients to become active partners in development (IFSP, 2003).

A mobilized community is a key success factor in combating child labour. According to Jobe (2012), community mobilization:

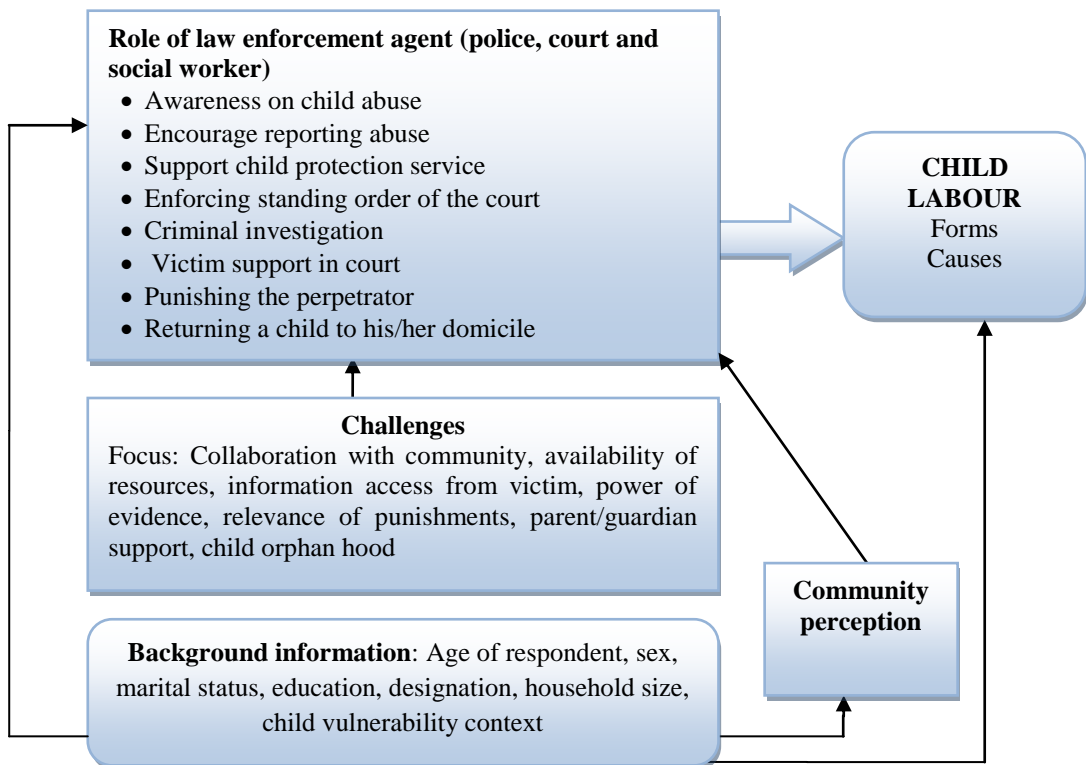
- (i) Infuses new energy into child labour elimination through community buy-in and support.
- (ii) Expands the base of participation in the child labour fight, which breeds a true community-based initiative in which local people say “we did it ourselves” thereby creating ownership.
- (iii) Helps a community overcome denial of child labour by influencing their attitudes and behaviour.
- (iv) Promotes local ownership and decision-making about child labour.
- (v) Encourages collaboration between individuals and organizations addressing child labour; and
- (vi) Creates a public presence and pressure to change laws, policies and practices -progress that could not be made by just one individual organization working in the area of child labour. Jobe(2012).

Therefore, in order to win the fight against child labour, the community must first be aware of what child labour means. After understanding the concept, the community can be in a position to effectively collaborate with other groups, including law enforcement agents (police, social welfare officers and the court, local government authority leaders and NGOs in the battle against child labour.

## **2.7 Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework (Figure 1) of the study is that there could be existing

relationship between roles of law enforcement agents (police, courts and social worker) and control of child labour. Awareness of child abuse, encouragement on reporting abuse, enforcing the standing order of the court and criminal investigation are among the functions of law enforcement agents that can play a part in curbing incidences of child labour which occur in the community.



**Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework Showing the role of Law Enforcement Agents in Combating Child Labour**

Source: Modified and adapted from Pence and Wilson (1992)

Children can be seen working in different sectors including industries, agriculture, mechanics, domestic works, cafeteria, scavenging and vending. They are often used as cheap labour and therefore, are poorly paid by their employers. Poverty of families is usually the main driver of child labour. Other possible causes are illiteracy, negligence of parents as well as child orphan hood. In fulfilling their responsibilities

of combating child labour, law enforcement agents may face different challenges, including limited budget, poor collaboration with victims of abuse and surrounding communities as well as abject poverty of parents. However, the role of law enforcement agents may be awarded in a positive or negative way by the community through perceptions of the performance.

## **2.8 Research gap**

Worldwide, researchers make great effort on studying child labour so as to inform policy makers about the incidence (Saha and Webb, 2005; Brown *et al.*, 2002; Ranjan, 2001; Moehling, 1995; Duryea, 1998). In Tanzania, various research work on child labour have been done for example (Dassau S. Tanzania 2010 “Child labour declining on slow Pace- ILO” and Mwitia S.P Tanzania “War on Child Labour Remains Sticky.” Daily News of October 25 2011). However, such studies mainly focus on the impact of HIV/AIDS on child labour (Semkiwa *et al.*, 2003); association between poverty and child labour (2011) as well as incidence of child labour in Tanzania (NBS, 2001). Still, there is inadequate information concerning the contribution of law enforcement in combating child labour in Tanzania. Therefore, the study intended to bridge the information gap by assessing the contribution of law enforcement in combating child labour in Tanzania, using Arusha as a case study.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Study Area**

The study was done in Arusha city Tanzania. Arusha city is convenient for the study since it harbours a large number of children as workers in different sectors including domestic servants, mechanics, and vending, catering and domestic works.

#### **3.2 Population of the Study**

The population of the study involved child labourers, police and social workers, community members who are males and females working in the Arusha city.

#### **3.3 Study design**

The study used a cross sectional design due to the nature of study objectives. Cross sectional research design consent data to be collected at a point in time (Kothari, 2004). The design is used in descriptive study and for determinations of relationships of variables (Babbie, 1990; Bailey, 1998). This statistic makes Sub Saharan Africa including Tanzania to be the most dominant place with prevalent practice in child labour (Akarro and Mtweve, 2011).

#### **3.4 Sampling procedure and Sample Size**

The study selected Arusha city purposively due to the fact that there are large number of children who comes from different parts of Tanzania such as Mbeya city, Dodoma, Singida, Manyara seeking an opportunities of jobs in different sectors including domestic servants, garages, begging, cafeteria and vending.

According to MKOMBOZI (2012) census report, in Arusha city and Moshi were 869 revealed that 358 fulltime and part time street135 and in Moshi 269 part time and 107 full time children were found working under the age of 18 were identified as street –involved; 84% of street involved children spend the majority of their time working, 6% of full time street involved attend primary school every day, 61% of street involved children were interviewed were between the ages of 15 and 18.

The findings of the census showed that there was an overall increase of 62% of full-time street – involved children and 10% of part – time Street – involved children 2010. In Arusha there was a significant increase of both part time and full time population, while in Moshi there was an increase in population of full time street – involved children and decrease of 14% of part time street –involved children have attended or still attending primary school, 55% of street involved children.

Thereafter, thirty (30) child labourers were selected by using a snowball technique, since they were mostly not free to respond when they are in their working places with their employers. On the other hand, Simple random sampling was used to select forty (40) police by using registers. The Summated Likert Scale was adapted to capture the views and perception of (10) Community against the role played by the law enforcement agents in combating child labour. A social welfare officer purposively selected due to the nature of her/his duties and responsibilities that provided under the Law (The Child Act Cap 21 of 2009) to protect children in enforcing such a law. Therefore, the sample sizes used in the study were (81) respondents. The selection of the sample sizes are parallel to the recommendations



given by Bell (1991) that the appropriate sample size is ideal once the total survey design sufficiently minimizes possible sources of error.

### **3.5 Data Collection Methods**

Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to collect qualitative and quantitative data. The study used questionnaire survey to collect quantitative data pertaining to the forms and causes of child labour, the contribution of police in combating child labour as well as community perception towards the contribution of law enforcement agents in curbing child labour. Also the questionnaire was used in collecting data concerning the challenges encountered by police when combating child labour. However, interview as a qualitative method was used to collect information pertaining to the role of a social welfare officer as well as challenges the social welfare department has been facing when implementing law enforcement.

### **3.6 Data Analysis**

The study analyses both qualitative and quantitative data. Quantitative data encoded through Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS) spread sheet and thereafter were analyzed. The analysis revealed the descriptive statistics including means, standard deviation, frequencies and percentages which presented in the form of figures and tables. However, content analysis was used for qualitative data collected through the interview method.

### **3.7 Validity and Reliability**

Validity and reliability were highly maintained by the study. In making sure that the data collection tools are reliable to provide the intended data, pre-testing of the data

collection tools were firstly done before the exercise of data collection begins. The findings from the pre-test helped to address some difficulties observed in the data collection tools before the official data collection exercise begins. Moreover, the researcher thoroughly surveyed literatures to ensure what is studied is valid by adapting other researchers' methodologies as well as cross-checking variables expected to be used by the study if other researchers were also used them in other study areas and came successfully with the findings.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **4.1 Overview**

The chapter covered results and discussion delivered from child labourers, police and a social welfare officer who were the respondents. The study focused on the explanations of the background information, forms and causes of child labour, roles of law enforcement agents on curbing child labour and associated challenges, and perception of the community on the performance of law enforcement agent in addressing the prevalence of child labour.

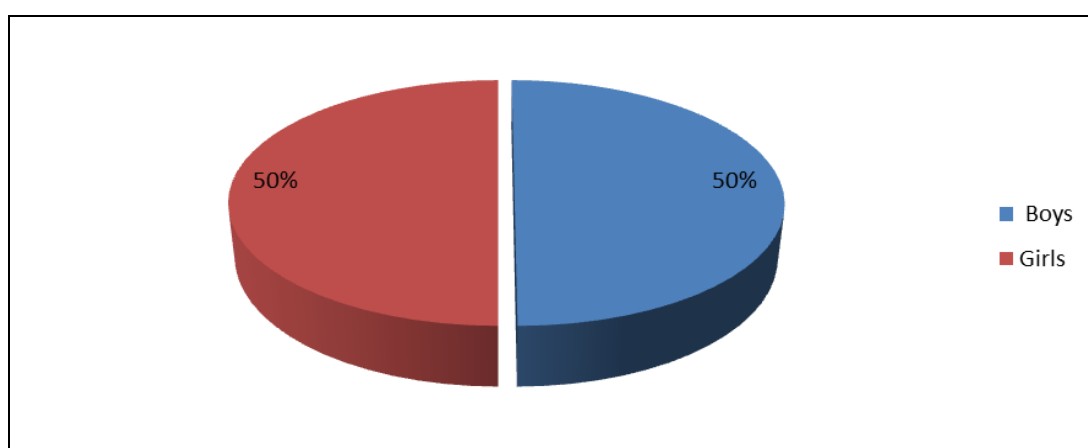
#### **4.2 Background Information of child Labourers**

The background information of child labourers covered in this section includes sex, age, education, household size of the domicile and vulnerability context as explained in sub-sections 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.4 and 4.2.5.

##### **4.2.1 Sex of children**

Based on sex, there was similar number of girls and boys who participated in the survey (Figure 4.1). The respondents were obtained by using a snowball technique. This technique was used because it was difficult to identify and approach child labourers since some were under the control of their employers and some were scavenging. Therefore, the few whom the study came across helped to call their fellows to participate in the survey at a convenient time. Sex of the child labourers is essential in the study as males and girls may participate in different forms of child

labour. Usually, girls have been employed in domestic works and as bar maids while boys normally found in activities such as mechanical works, farms, market vending and mining area. Also, girls and boys usually affected differently from child labour. Sexual abuse mainly affects girls in their workplace while drug abuse normally affects boys. Therefore, it was necessary for both employed boys and girls to participate in the survey.



**Figure 4.1: Distribution of Child Labourers Based On Sex**

#### 4.2.2 Age of children

There was variation of age of children participated in the survey (Table 4.1). Hence, child labour encompasses children of different age groups depending on the kind of work they perform

**Table 4. 1: labourers Bution of Child Labourers Based on Age**

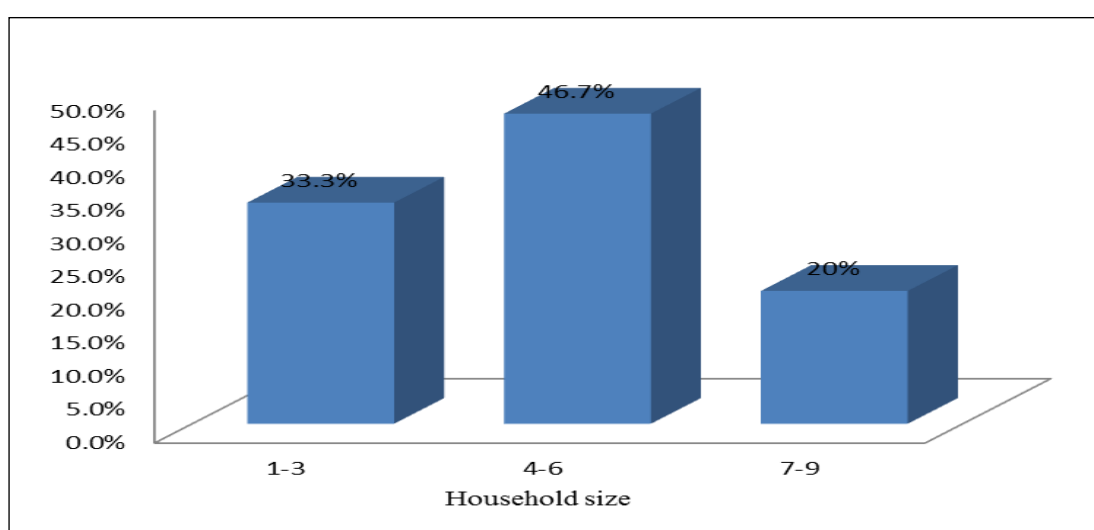
Age	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Frequency	2	1	2	2	5	7	5	6
Percentage	6.7	3.3	6.7	6.7	16.7	23.3	16.7	20

Source: Field Data, 2014

The results in Table 4.1 show that the minimum and maximum age was 10 years and 17 years respectively. The average age of child labourers was 14.6 years. The standard deviation from the mean was 2.04. Most of the children were above the age of 14 years. These children were supposed to be in primary and secondary schools. Different socio-economic and cultural reasons of households drive children in informal employment despite their small ages.

#### 4.2.3 Household size of the child origin

Based on their family of domicile, majority of child labourers were originating from households with 4-6 members (Figure 4.2). Others were coming from households which have 1-3 and 7-9 members. Understanding household size in which child labourers originate is important since other socio-economic aspects of the household such as expenditure can have a relationship with the number of household members. The larger household size can be associated with higher household expenditure.

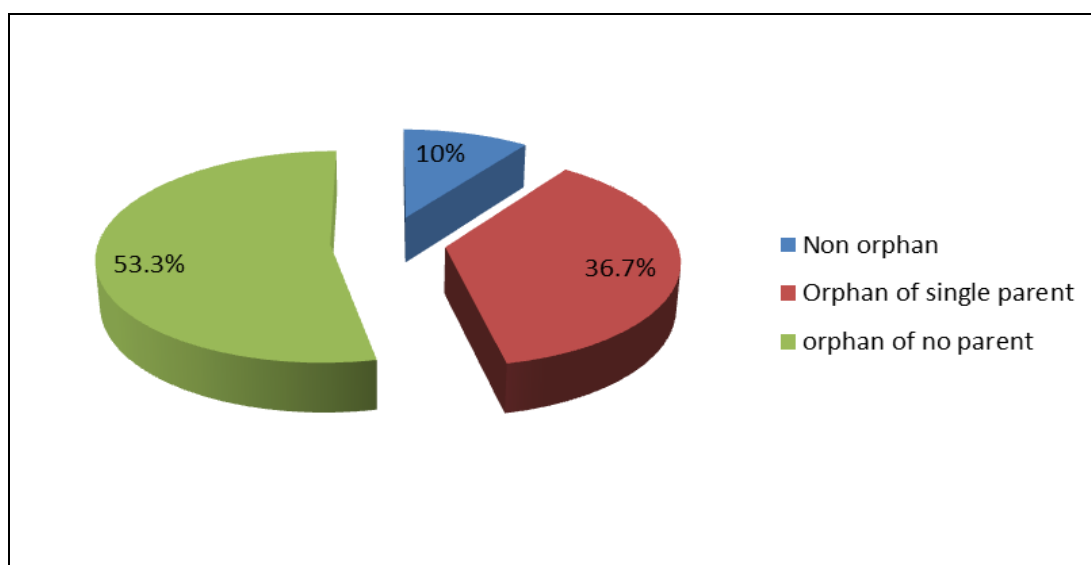


**Figure 4.2 Distribution of Child Labour Based On Household Size of Origin**

Source: Field Data, 2014

#### 4.2.4 Vulnerability Context of Child Labourers

The vulnerability of a child was assessed based on the status of orphan hood of the individual child. The study determined whether the child has all two parents, left by a single parent or neither of the parents was alive. Assessment of the vulnerability context in Figure 4.2 revealed that more than a half of child labourers participated in the survey were orphans who lost all parents. While others left by a single parent, the rest were non orphan. Those who have parents were driven to town due to several reasons, including harsh living conditions at home and negligence from their parents who are responsible to look after them by the provision of basic needs such as food and health services.



**Figure 4.3: Distribution of Child Labourers Based on Vulnerability Context**

Source: Field Data, 2014

#### 4.2.5 Education Status and School Progress among Child Labourers

On the basis of access to education, nearly three-fourths of surveyed child labourers attended primary school although they didn't complete. Almost all of them dropped

out of school (Table 4. 2). The findings highlight the reality that there is an effort among the parents to send children to school. However, socio-economic reasons such as low household income and several cultural reasons contribute to the drop out of children from school in order to be employed in different forms of works as cheap labourers, beggars or scavengers.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of Child Labourers Based on Education Status and School Progress**

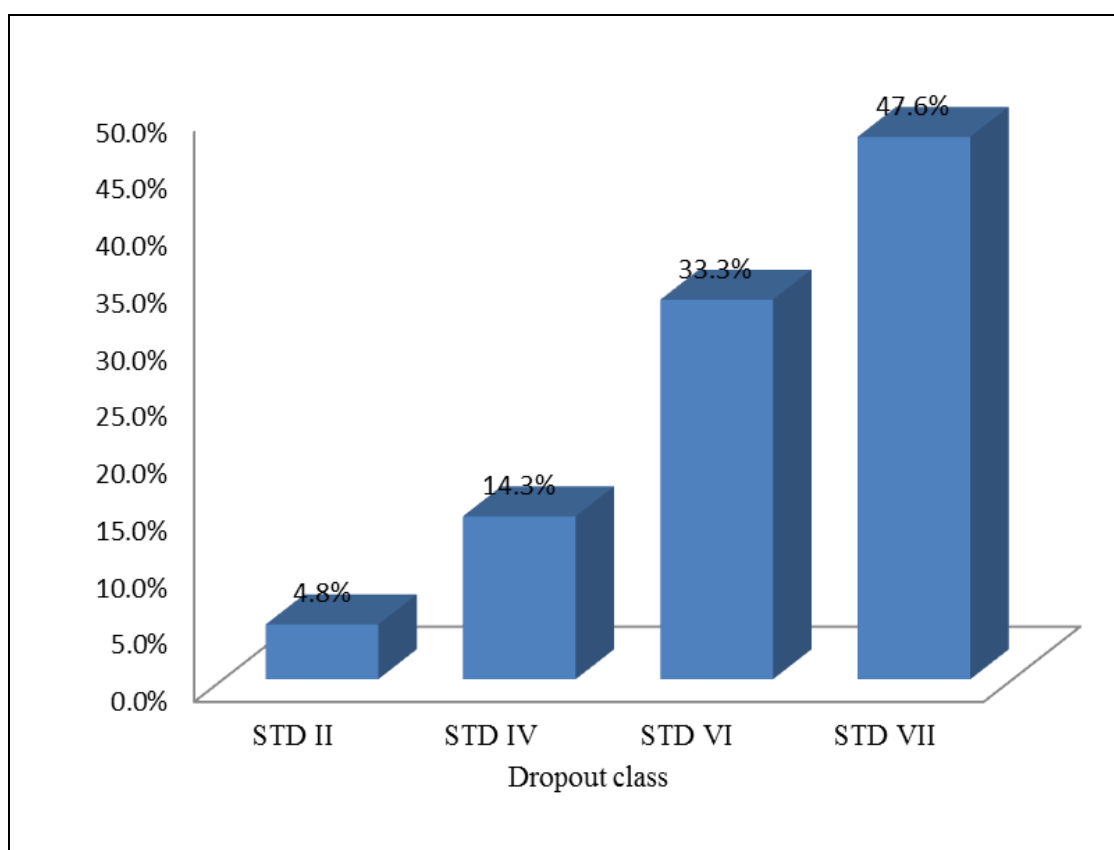
<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Education status		
Attended school	22	73.3
Never attended school	8	26.7
Total	30	100
School progress		
Very rarely attend	1	4.5
Dropped out of school	21	95.5
Total	22	100

Source: Field Data, 2014

#### **4.2.6 Class level of drop out among child labourers**

Research findings in Figure 4. 4 show that, majority of child labourers participated in the survey dropped out of school when they reach standard VI and VII. Such a level of drop out in those classes is related with the harsh living condition at homes. Such level of drop out is also accelerated the beginning of adolescence stage of children. At this stage children start facing more challenges associated with adulthood, including the need of good clothes and cosmetics which parents cannot afford. Therefore, some are enforced to search employments which are hazardous and can be done by adults, such as casual labour on farms, mining and petty trading. While other children are enforced by their parents to find employed so that they can contribute to

the household income, others are enforced by poverty at home to drop out from school so as to find a means of living in town following death of parents.



**Figure4.4: Distribution of Child Labourers Based On Stage of Drop out In Primary Education**

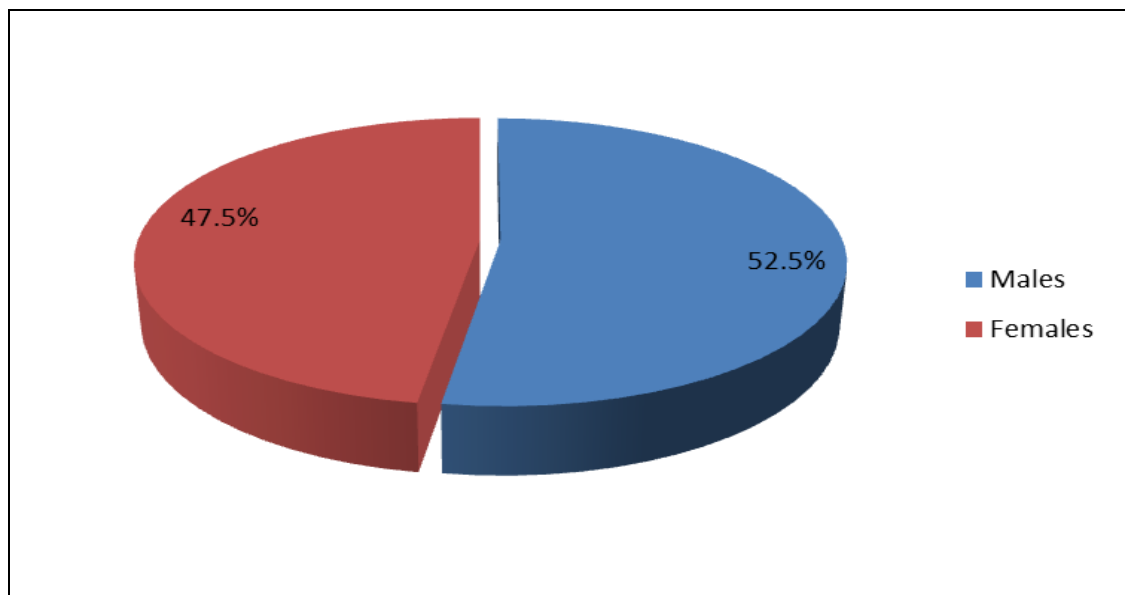
Source: Field Data, 2014

Similar findings were reported by ILO (2010c) that child labour is associated with greater difficulties in entering and remaining in school, and learning effectively in the classroom. The educational and developmental toll associated with child labour, in turn, makes it much less likely that children are able to successfully transition to gainful employment upon entering adulthood.



### 4.3 Background Information of Police Respondents

As well, police participated in the survey were assessed their background characteristics. The characteristics surveyed include sex, age, education and professional trainings on gender.



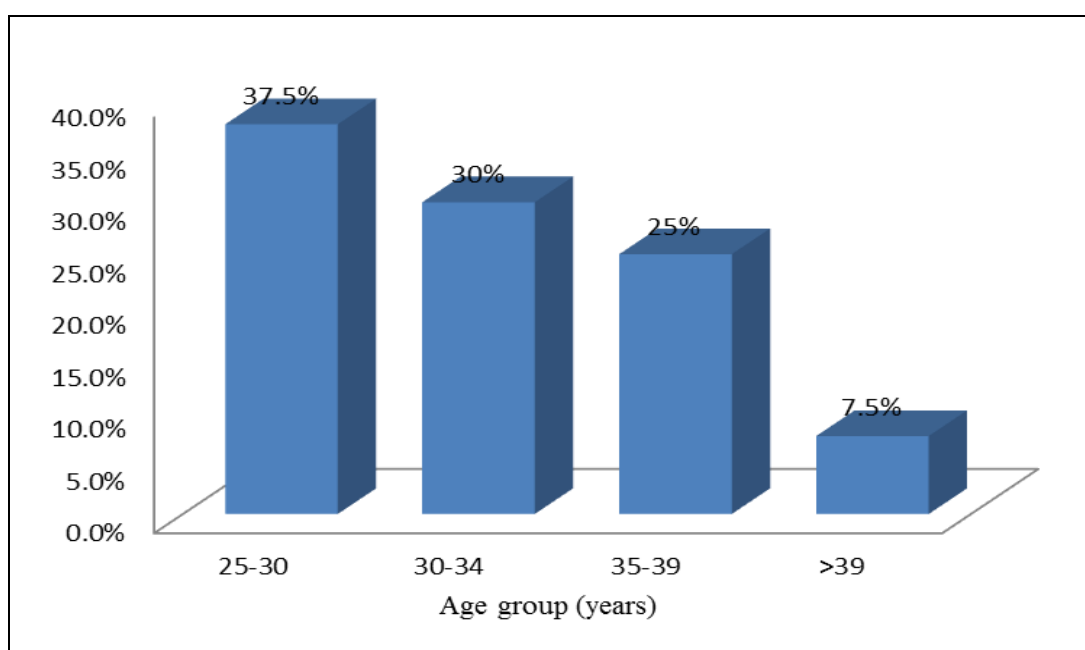
**Figure 4.5 Distribution of police respondents based on sex**

Source: Field Data, 2014

#### 4.3.1 Sex of police respondents

The findings of the survey show that the number of police respondents who are males was slightly higher than that of females (Figure 4.5). Such a difference is a result of coincidence during the sampling. The assessment of the distribution of police who participated in the survey based on sex is ideal because males and females might be facing performing different responsibilities in combating child labour. They might also be facing different challenges during the implementation of

responsibilities of combating child labour. Police who are females might be more responsible in taking care of female perpetrators of child labour who are under the custody, and also abused girl child during the case proceedings. On the other hand, police who are males are expected to be more responsible in handling male perpetrators of child labour and abused male child during the case proceedings. Therefore, information from both male and female police is important for the survey undertakings.



**Figure 4.6: Distribution of Police Respondents Based On Age Groups (n=40)**

Source: Field Data, 2014

### **4.3.2 Age of Police Respondents**

Results in Figure 4.6 show that the majority (37.5%) of police respondents were in the age group of 25-30 years, followed by those who had 30-34 years (30%) and 35-39 years (25%). Very few police respondents were above the age of 39 years. Therefore, most of the police participated in the survey are more active to perform

their responsibilities maintaining security to citizens. Such age group of police can provide appropriate information related to their role and challenges which they face in combating child labour.

#### 4.3.3 Education of Police Respondents

**Table 4.3 Distribution of Police Respondents Based On Education Level**

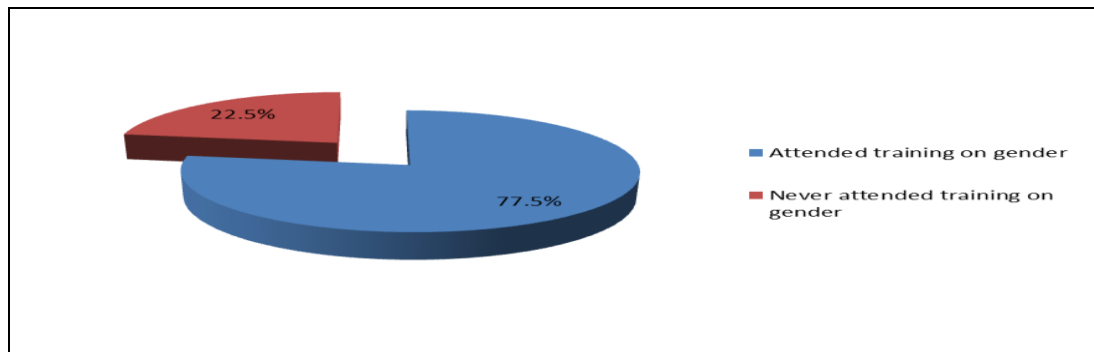
<b>Education</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Primary education	1	2.5
Secondary education	14	35
Certificate	11	27.7
Diploma	11	27.5
Degree	3	7.3
Total	40	100

Source: Field Data, 2014

On the basis of level of education, majority of the police surveyed had secondary education certificate (35%) followed by those who had professional certificates (27.7%) and diploma (27.5%). In general, all police respondents were literate since they attended formal education. Education for employees, including police has higher contribution on employee work performance since it improves work efficiency.

#### 4.3.4 Professional Training On Gender among the Police Respondents

Access to trainings on gender among employees working with community, including police is important in making decisions in a gender mirror by considering the implications of both male and female in social, economic, cultural and political aspects.

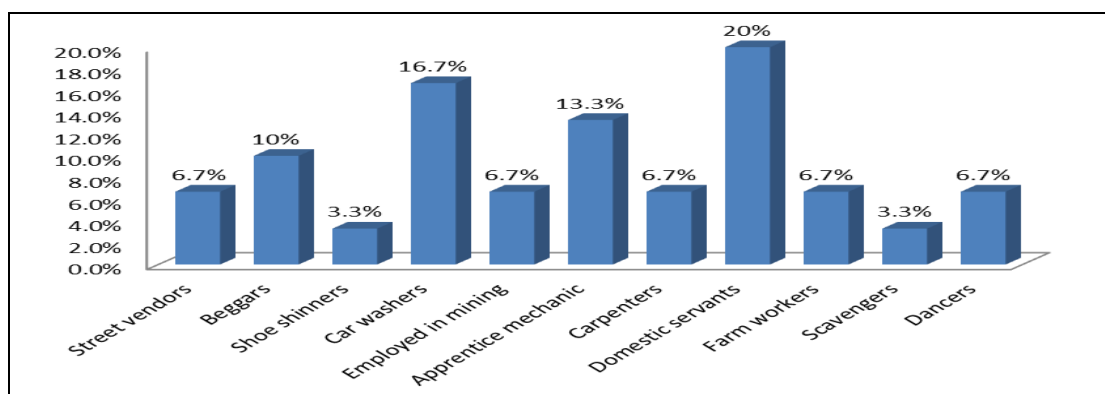


**Figure 4.7: Distribution of Police Respondents Based On Access To Gender**

### Training

Source: Field Data, 2014

The study wanted to assess if the police are aware of gender issues. It assessed whether police attended gender trainings. Results in Figure 4.7 reveal that more than three-thirds of police participated in the survey had attended gender training. The findings demonstrate that police can better perform their role as law enforcement in a gender mirror, and therefore, child abuse, especially sexual based violence directed to children who are domestic workers can effectively address according to the law which govern the protection of child rights.



**Figure 4.8 Existing Forms of Child Labour in the Study Area**

Source: Field Data, 2014

#### **4.4 Forms of Child Labour**

Different forms of child labour exist in the study area as shown in Figure 4.8. However, majority of children identified to be employed as domestic servants (20%), car washers (16.7%) and as apprentice mechanics (13.3%). Domestic works performed by employed children include cooking, fetching water, washing clothes, ironing, taking care children, looking after livestock, and house cleanliness. Domestic works found to be mostly done by girls while car washing and apprentice mechanical works are dominated by boys. Other children were found to be working as street vendors, shoe shiners, in mining, and as carpenters.

Others were scavenging in dump sites, employed as dancers, while others were beggars (Figure 4.8). These forms of child labour expose children in a very risky environments including exposure to dangerous diseases such as water borne diseases, drug abuse and Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs) such as HIV/AIDS. Their working environment can even change the behaviour of the child and ultimately can participate in evils as a thief or a bandit. Since, they are still children, work environments often lead to psychological and physical torture as they always feel a sense of separation from parents and relatives.

ILO (2007) reported that child labour is normally concentrated in the informal economy, in the rural sector and in other industries hidden from public view. Children who are engaged in child labour, either because they are under the legal work age or because they work in hazardous, illegal or degrading conditions, are unable to develop to their full potential.

Not only in Arusha Tanzania, but also in other Sub-Saharan African countries, child labour reported to be a problem. In Swaziland, children are reportedly working in domestic service. Child domestics may be required to work long hours, performing strenuous tasks, without sufficient food or shelter. These children may be isolated in private homes and are susceptible to physical and sexual abuse (ILO, 2011; 2012). Children are used for illicit activities and commercial sexual exploitation. Reports noted that children may grow, manufacture, and sell drugs and may engage in commercial sexual exploitation at truck stops, brothels, and bars in which some children serve alcohol (ILO, 2012).

#### **4.5 Causes of Child Labour**

Many children, girls and boys migrate in town and cities to be employed mainly in informal employment such as domestic works, vending, dancing and apprentice mechanics. Several causes drive vulnerable children to town to find their means of survival. Among other barriers, vulnerable children have poor access to food, education, clothes and shelter in their homes where they used to be.

Like Arusha Tanzania, child labour also reported as a problem in other developing countries including Bangladesh. About 7.4 million children aged 5-17 years are economically active (National Child Labour Survey, BBS 2003). 3.2 Million of them are considered to be child labourers, of which 1.3 million are involved in hazardous work. Of these children, 90 % are found in the informal sector. An estimated 100,000 children are involved in hazardous child labour in Dhaka (Koenders, 2009).

Based on the survey involved child labourers, several causes of child labour have

identified as presented in Table 4.4.

**Table 2.4 Response of Children On Causes Of Child Labour (n=30)**

<b>Causes of child labour</b>	<b>Percent of responses</b>
Informal employment of parents	64.7
Demand for cheap labour	60
Deep rooted out dated culture	73.3
Weak law enforcement	60
Parent separation	90
Negligence of parents	80
Child orphan hood	80
Absence of nearby school	33.3

Source: Field Data, 2014

Based on the findings in Table 4.4 child labourers surveyed (90%) ranked family separation as main cause that drives children to involve in child labour. When parents separate they often withdraw or minimize service provision for their children and ultimately children migrate to the street and towns to find cheap labour. Other causes of child labour which mentioned by majority of child labourers participated in the survey were negligence of parents, child orphan hood, outdated culture, informal employment of parents, demand of cheap labour and weak law enforcement (Table 5). Therefore, lack of responsibility of parents has a negative impact on the child's livelihood as it drives children to a hazardous living environment.

Congruent to the survey findings, a joint report by the ILO, World Bank and UNICEF released in 2010 also identified cultural aspects as among the causes of

child labour. The joint report asserts that if households are insufficiently aware of the benefits of schooling (or of the costs of child labour), or if prevailing socio-cultural norms discourage schooling, they are also less likely to choose the classroom over the workplace for their children (ILO 2010c).

Poverty of parents was related by the informal employments of parents. Children (64.7%) mentioned that their parents are peasants and they cannot afford to provide basic needs for families since they gain little from agriculture. Therefore, children decided to migrate to Arusha city to find jobs which can help them to acquire their basic needs such as food and clothes. Other children added that, part of the income used to keep for their parents at home when they will be back.

The findings on the state of poverty and socio-economic aspects revealed by the study are related to the report by Koenders (2009) who asserts that children are pulled into work as a result of household poverty, socioeconomic shocks, social and cultural norms that favour children's contribution to household economies, discrimination against girls, minorities and other marginalized groups, or the economic advantages employers gain through the recruitment of cheap child labour instead of adult labour.

#### **4.6 Contribution of Law Enforcement Agents in Combating Child labour**

The study assessed the contribution of police and social welfare officers as they have the mandate to enforce the law in combating child labour. The assessment on the role



of the police and social welfare officers has been covered in subsections 4.7.1 and 4.7.2.

**Table 4.5 Response of police on their role of combating child labour (n=40).**

The role performed by the police	Response of police (%)			
	Most frequent	Frequently	Rare	Very rare
Raising awareness about child abuse and neglect.	37.5	45	15	2.5
Encourage parents and care givers in reporting child abuse cases.	20	57.5	22.5	0
Reporting child maltreatment.	5	65	27.5	2.5
Enforcing a standing order of the court such as power of arrest on child abuse.	12.5	50	32.5	5
Taking legal custody of children without a court order.	40	12.5	30	17.5
Reacting to emergency situations such as when the perpetrators are trying to flee the jurisdiction of the court following committing child abuse.	42.5	50	7.5	0
Investigation related to committed child abuse such as child labour.	47.5	52.5	0	0
Supporting victims of child abuse.	55	40	5	0

Source: Field Data, 2014

#### **4.6.1 The role of Police in Combating Child Labour**

The assessment of the role of the police was done by involving the response given by each police respondent on the extent of participation in the different responsibilities related to child protection against different forms of child labour. Based on the findings in Table 6, police force has an important role to perform in all assessed aspects pertaining to child protection against different forms of child labour. The survey revealed that the police force has been creating awareness to the community

about child abuse and other forms of child maltreatment, and encourages victims of child abuse and community on reporting. To ensure perpetrators of child abuse, especially parties involved in illegal employment of children are arrested, prosecuted and children abused remain secured, police force plays an important role in the enforcement of the standing order of the court, taking legal custody, investigation and supporting victims of child abuse. In addition, police force responds to the emergency situation such as when the perpetrators are trying to flee the jurisdiction of the court following the commitment of child abuse.

#### **4.6.2 The role of Social Welfare In Combating Child Labour**

Social welfare department in the local government is among the law enforcement agents in combating child labour. Its role was assessed through the information derived from in-depth interview with a social welfare officer of the Arusha municipality. When interviewed, social welfare officer outlined the role of social welfare agents in curbing the prevalence of child labour as follows;

- (i) To identify children who have employed in different sectors such as agriculture sector, house maid, industrial sectors and those who are employed as bar maids. Social welfare officers used to collaborate with members of the community in reporting such incidences.
  
- (ii) Advocacy on child rights. The social welfare officers help in fighting against child right violations. They ensure that those who involve in employing children are prosecuted according to the law. Therefore, people, including parents, other relatives, and the employer are taken as perpetrators of child right violations.

- (iii) To provide vulnerable children with alternative works which do not interfere with their development, e.g. social welfare agents provide life skills and/or even taking them to school. Such a role is also recommended by ILO (2010c) that there is a need to provide former child labourers with “second chance” learning and vocational training opportunities to ensure they possess the necessary skills to find gainful employment in the labour market.
- (iv) To educate the community about different child protection laws prohibiting child labour, and the need to collaborate with law enforcement agents so as to empower the community to report all incidences of child labour in the respective offices.
- (v) To identify the priority needs of children and reintegration. The social welfare section used to investigate the talents of children who were labourers so that their capabilities can be easily developed for their sustainable livelihoods.

#### **4.7 Community Perception on the Role of Law Enforcement Agents in Combating Child Labour**

Perception of community members towards the role of law enforcement agents has been assessed by focusing on responses of community members on the statements pertaining to child protection from employment which is against the law. A 5-summed Likert scale was used to capture views of community members based on the indicators, namely; 1=Strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Undecided, 4=Agree,

and 5=Strongly agree. The assessment of perception summed the responses of indicators 1 and 2 to stand as Disagree while the responses of indicators 4 and 5 summed as Agree. Responses of indicator 3 remained as undecided. Hence, the assessment of perception based on community responses revealed as appears in Table 4.6

**Table 4.6 Distribution of Community Respondents Based on their Views on the Role Performed by Law Enforcement Agents on Curbing Child Labour (n=10)**

Perceived Statement	Percentage response		
	Disagree	Neutral	Agree
There is strong collaboration between Law enforcement agents and community in curbing child labour.	70	30	0
Lowest priority is given by law enforcement agents in addressing the problem of child labour.	10	30	60
Law enforcement in combating child labour should go parallel with poverty reduction.	0	0	100
Effort which is done by law enforcement agents to eradicate child labour should be praised.	50	40	10
The punishments often given to perpetrators are not enough in eradicating child labour.	0	0	100
Awareness of child maltreatment is well extended by law enforcement agents to the community.	50	30	20
<b>Average</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21.67</b>	<b>48.33</b>

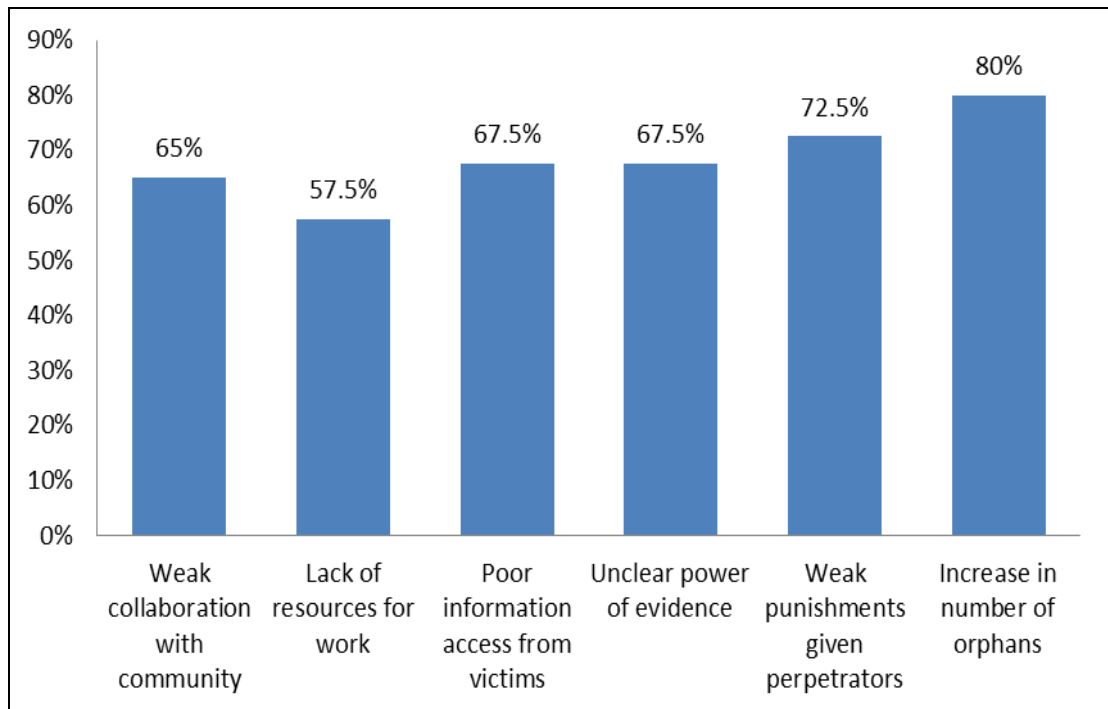
Source: Field Data, 2014

On the basis of Table 7, the study found that the community perceives the collaboration between Law enforcement agents and community in curbing child labour as weak since they disagreed (70%) to the statement that the collaboration between the two sides is strong. The community (60%) also viewed that there is low

priority given by law enforcement agents in addressing the problem of child labour. Such a community response demonstrates that the struggle against child labour played by law enforcement agents is still weak.

The high poverty level among the households seems to reduce the effort of the law enforcement to combat child labour. The community perceived that fighting against child labour should be parallel with effective strategies of poverty alleviation in the community, especially to the most vulnerable groups, including single parent headed households and child headed households as they are prone to child labour. Moreover, the community rejected to appraise (50%) the effort which is done by law enforcement agents to eradicate child labour since they do not satisfy by the achievements reached.

In their views pertaining to the punishments given to perpetrators of child maltreatment especially those employing children, the community respondents (100%) perceived the punishment often given the perpetrators are not sufficient in comparison to the abuse committed to the child. Also, the community respondents (50%) perceived that awareness of child maltreatment is less extended by law enforcement agents to the community. This highlights the fact that the community is less aware about many issues pertaining to child abuse including child labour. However, the community showed the overall positive perception on contribution of law enforcement agents in combating the problem of child labour in the study area. This is shown by the majority of respondents (48.33%) who agreed on the overall contribution of law enforcement agents in addressing the problem of child labour.



**Figure 4.9 Challenges Facing Law Enforcement Agents (Police) in Combating Child Labour**

Source: Field Data, 2014

#### **4.8 Challenges Facing Law Enforcement Agents in Combating Child Labour**

##### **4.8.1 Challenges Facing Police in Combating Child Labour**

Despite its relevant role in combating child labour, police force encounters several barriers which affect its performance. Based on the frequencies of responses given by the police respondents in Figure 4.9, increase in the number of orphans (80%) was the main problem facing police in combating child labour. Other problems are weak punishments given to perpetrators of child labour in comparison to the committed abuse (72.5%), the nuclear power of evidence (67.5%), poor access to information from victims of the abuse (67.5%), weak collaboration with community (65%) as well as lack of resources to implement activities (57.5%).

A shortage of resources is also reported to be facing the country of Swaziland. The Government continued to suffer from the remnants of a severe fiscal crisis in 2010 and 2011 that impacted its ability to provide social services (IMF, 2011) As a result, resources allocated to education, the fight against HIV/AIDS, and social protection programs that may combat the worst forms of child labour are still limited, and existing social programs lack components of child labour (IMF, 2012).

The weak collaboration with the community often is mainly a result of lack of awareness of the community on recognizing on what is regarded as a child labour and what is not. The 2008 report by Winrock International put forward that anti child labour projects are required to ignite interest in people through awareness-raising and motivational activities, and charge them for action. Awareness-raising means alerting specific groups of people and the public in general about the existence of child labour and the harm it does, as they need to know about child labour, particularly its worst forms and why it is harmful both to children and society as a whole. Awareness-raising is the starting point and keystone if any child labour project is to inform those most closely concerned with the issue and the wider society of the existence and implications of child labour (Winrock International, 2008).

#### **4.8.2 Challenges Facing Social Welfare Agents on Curbing Child Labour**

Challenges which face social welfare in combating child labour were assessed through the use of in-depth interview with a social welfare officer of the Arusha municipality. The interview revealed that there are several barriers which affect the effective implementation of the social welfare department in addressing child labour.

The barriers include;

- (i) Lack of cooperation between different authorities which have given the mandate to safeguard child rights. Weak synergy between other law enforcement agents and social welfare officers contributes to weakening the struggle against child labour in Tanzania.
  
- (ii) There is no friendly source of reporting incidences of child maltreatment. As law enforcement agents, social welfare officer explained that there is a challenge of reporting child maltreatments because they lack appropriate sources of reporting incidences. Therefore, this situation reduces the power of evidence of the committed child abuse by the perpetrators.
  
- (iii) Many community members and close relatives normally are not ready to cooperate effectively with law enforcement agents, especially social welfare officers due to fear of wasting their time or been forced to appear before the court if the issue is taken to court. Most of the time, close relatives of the child labourer have a good relationship with child employers because they benefit from the income gained from child labour. For this reason, they are usually reluctant to give cooperation law enforcement agents in combating child labour.
  
- (iv) Good linkage existing between perpetrators of child labour and authorities which are in place to safeguard child rights. Some of the employees of law enforcement agents who have the mandate to protect children are not trustful because they



have a weak commitment in fighting against child labour. Sometimes they used to favour perpetrators of child abuse with unclear reasons.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

Child labour is among the serious problems which violate fundamental child rights including the right to be educated and the right to be protected. The majority of child labourers participated in the survey were orphans of no parents. Although they enrolled in primary schools, they dropped out and therefore, never completed their primary education. The majority of children in the study area have been employed as domestic servants, car washers, apprentice mechanic and beggars. Others are street vendors, working in mining, carpenters, farm workers, dancers, shoe shiners and scavengers.

Main causes that drives children into such risky jobs include family separation, being an orphan, negligence of parents, outdated culture excluded child girls from access to education, regarding children as source of income as well as need of cheap labour. Other causes are lack of formal employment of parents, which results to low household income, and weak law enforcement towards child labour.

In intervening child labour, police, court and social welfare departments have a great role to perform as law enforcement agents. Police force creates awareness about child violations, encourages reporting, enforcement of standing order of the court, taking legal custody, investigation and supporting victims of child abuse. On the other hand, social welfare officers enforce prosecution, investigation of child

violations, supporting vulnerable children with alternative works, which do not interfere with their development such as skills and sending them to school. Social welfare officers also create awareness to the community about law and policies safeguarding children.

However, the community viewed that there is weak collaboration between law enforcement agents and the community in curbing child labour. Moreover, the community perceived that the problem of child labour is not prioritized by law enforcement agents and put forward that the struggle against child labour must go parallel with effective household poverty reduction strategies. Moreover, the community perceived that punishments given to perpetrators are very weak to combat child maltreatment. Based on community perception towards law enforcement agents, the effort done by law enforcements in combating child labour is not appraised, and there is poor awareness raising in the community on child maltreatment. Despite the few shortcomings of law enforcement agents, the community showed positive perception in the performance of law enforcements in curbing child labour.

Several challenges are facing law enforcement agents when implementing their role of combating child labour. The challenges include weak collaboration with community, lack of resources, poor access to information from victims, unclear power of evidence, irrelevant punishment given to perpetrators, and increase in number of orphans. Other challenges include lack of cooperation between authorities and mistrust among law enforcement agents in the effective law implementation.

## 5.2 Recommendations

- (i) Government and other stakeholders, including NGOs should increase their efforts in finding alternative activities to vulnerable children. Such activities include provision of vocational skills and sending them back to school.
- (ii) NGOs should arrange programs for child rights awareness and advocacy on child rights violations to the community, especially in rural areas where vulnerable children are coming from to supplement to the effort already done by the government.
- (iii) Law enforcement agents are supposed to obey trustfulness and job ethics so that the community members can be confident with their work and hence provide high cooperation in combating child labour.
- (iv) Laws regarding child protection should well be exercised and reviewed where possible so that they can provide appropriate punishments to the perpetrators of child abuse.
- (v) There is a need to mainstream child labour concerns into overall national development agendas and plans, including poverty reduction efforts, and into decisions concerning budgetary resource allocations. This will contribute to the effectiveness in combating child labour since there would be adequate resources and wide scope of synergy between sectors.

- (vi) The government must collaborate more closely with social partners in the area of child labour. Employers' and workers' organizations have a critical role to play in mobilizing civil society and businesses in the fight against child labour.
  
- (vii) It is recommended for the law enforcement agents to be provided adequate resources to improve their efficiency and raise their morale in fighting against child labour.

## REFERENCES

- Admassie, A. (2002). *Explaining the High Incidence of Child Labour in Sub-Saharan Africa*. African Development Bank. p. 251-275.
- Akarro, R.R.J. and Mtweve, N.A.(2011) Poverty and Its Association with Child Labour in Njombe District in Tanzania: The Case of Igima Ward. *Current Research of Social Sciences*, 3(3):199-206.
- Alex (2010) Child Labour [<http://childhub.blogspot.com/2010/09/causes-of-child-labour.html>]. Site visited on 4/10/2013.
- Arusha Times, Arusha (2008) “Market Turning Into Child Labour Camp” <http://allafrica.com/stories/200807210907.html>
- Arusha Times (2010) “Activists Free Mererani kids from Dreadful Labour” <http://allafrica.com/stories/201005310967.html>
- Babbie, E (1973). *Survey Research Methods*. Wards worth Publishing Company, Belmont,California.pp.395.
- Bailey, K (1998). *Method of Social Science Research*. The free Press Collier Macmillan Publisher London.pp. 478.
- Brown, D. K., Deardorff, V. A. and Stern, M. R.(2002) *The Determinants of Child Labour: Theory and Evidence*. Research Seminar in International Economics. Discussion Paper No. 486.
- Basu, K. (1999) Child Labor: Cause, Consequence, and Cure, with Remarks on International Labor Standards. *Journal of Economic Literature* 37(1):1083-1119.
- Basu, K. (2000). The Intriguing Relation between Adult Minimum Wage and Child Labour. *Economic Journal* 110(462):50-61.

- Bourguignon, F. and Chiappori, P. (1994). *The Collective Approach the Household Behavior*. In: *The Measurement of Household Welfare*. (Edited by Bludell, R., Preston, I., and Walker, I.). UK, Cambridge University Press.
- Borzaga, M. (2008). *Limiting the Minimum Age: Convention 138 and the Origin of ILO's Action in the Field of Child Labour*. *Child Labour in a Globalized World: A Legal Analysis of ILO Action*. p. 39-64.
- Causes of Child Labour. [<http://www.childlabour.in/?p=41>]. Site Visited on 6/10/2013.
- Duryea, S. (1998). *Children's Advancement through School in Brazil: The Role of Transitory Shock to Household Income*. Inter-American Development Bank, Office of the Chief Economist, Working Paper No. 376, Washington, D.C.
- Dassau S. (2010). "Childlabour Declining on Slow Pace-ILO" Tanzania, <http://allafrica.com/stories/>
- ILO (2003). *The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)*. A UN/ILO Initiative.
- ILO (2006). *The End of Child Labour: Within Reach. Global Report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*. University of Dar es Salaam.
- ILO (1996b). *Child Labour: What is to be Done?* Geneva.
- ILO, World Bank and UNICEF (2010). *Joining Forces Against Child Labour*. Inter-agency Report for The Hague Global Conference, May 2010, Geneva.

- ILO (2007). *Eliminating Child Labour: The Role of Employers' Organizations in Combating Child Labour*. Bureau for Employers' Activities. International Labour Office, Geneva.
- ILO (2010). *Accelerating Action Against Child Labour*. Global Report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work 2010. Geneva. p. 14.
- ILO –IPEC (2007) Girls in mining Research Finding from Ghana, Niger and the URT. Geneva –  
<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/gender/docs/RES/539/F181278003/Girls%20in%20Mining.pdf>] visited on 20 August 2014.
- ILO (2011). *Children in Hazardous Work: What We Know, What We Need to do*. Geneva, International Labour Organization [[http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/dgreports/dcomm/publ/documents/publication/wcms\\_155428.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/dgreports/dcomm/publ/documents/publication/wcms_155428.pdf).] Site visited on 22/7/2014.
- ILO (2012). *Domestic Labour*, International Labour Organization.  
[\[http://www.ilo.org/ipec/areas/Childdomesticlabour/lang--en/index.htm\]](http://www.ilo.org/ipec/areas/Childdomesticlabour/lang--en/index.htm).] Site visited on 24/7/2014.
- IMF (2011). *Kingdom of Swaziland: 2011 Article IV Consultation-Staff Report; Staff Supplement; Public Information Notice on the Executive Board Discussion; and Statement by the Executive Director for Swaziland* [online] [<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2014/cr1237.pdf>.] Site visited on 24/7/2014.



- IMF (2012). Customs revenue, Fiscal Steps can power Swaziland Recovery, IMF, [online] [<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2014/CAR021012B.htm>.] Site visited on 21/7/2014.
- IFSP (2003). *Community Mobilization: Principles and Practices*. Sri Lanka.
- Jacoby, H. G. and Skoufias, E. (1997). Risk, Financial Markets, and Human Capital in a Developing Country. *Review of Economic Studies* 64(3):311-335.
- Jobe, G. (2012). *Community Mobilization in Combating Child Labour in Malawi*. A Paper for the National conference in Eliminating Child Labour in Agriculture. Creative Centre for Community Mobilization. Malawi.
- Kothari, C.R.(2010). *Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques*, II edition, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.
- Koenders, B. (2009). *Eliminating Child Labour through Education: The Role of Bilateral Donors*. Report on the Expert Seminar governed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The Netherlands, The Hague.pp. 27.
- Moehling, C. (1995). *The Intrahouse hold Allocation of Resources and the Participation of Children in Household Decision-Making: Evidence from Early Twentieth Century America*. Northwestern University.
- NNOC (2008). *Non-governmental Organizations' Report on the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography in Tanzania*. Presented on the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, May 2008.
- NBS (2001). *Child Labour in Tanzania, Country Report: 2000/2001 Integrated Labour Force and Child Labour Survey*. Dar es Salaam.

- Mwita S.P (2011). “*War on Child Labour Remains Sticky.*” Daily News Report on October 25, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Pence, D. and Wilson, C. (1992).*The Role of Law Enforcement in the Response of Child Abuse and Neglect.* US Department of Health and Human Services.McClean.
- Ranjan, P. (2001).Credit Constraints and the Phenomenon of Child Labor. *Journal of Development Economics* 64(1):81-102.
- Rogers, C. A. and Swinnerton, K. A. (2000). *Inequality, Productivity and Child Labor: Theory and Evidence.* Georgetown University, manuscript.
- Saha, P. and Webb, T. (2005).*Facing up to the Child Labour Challenge: Tackling Child Labour.* Ethical Corporation September 2005. London. p. 40-41.
- Skoufias, E. (1995).Household Resources, Transactions Costs, and Adjustment through Land Tenancy. *Land Economics*71(1):42-56.
- Semkiwa, H.H., Tweve, J., Mnenge, A., Mwaituka, I., Mlawa, H.M. and Kawala, E. (2003).*HIV and Child Labour in the United Republic of Tanzania: Rapid Assessment. A Case Study of Dar es Salaam and Arusha.*ILO(IPEC)/UDSM(IDS)/KIWOHEDE, paper No. 3.
- Thordardottir, E. M. (2011). Combating Child Labour Through Corporate Social Responsibility: A Case Study of Côte d'Ivoire. A Master Thesis Report of Master’s Programme in International Human Right Law and Labour Rights, Lund University.pp.95.
- UNAIDS (1997).*Community Mobilization and AIDS: UNAIDS Technical Update; Best Practice Collection.* Geneva.
- UNICEF(2006).*Child Labour.* Nigeria.pp. 1.

- UNICEF Cities and Children: *The Challenge of Urbanization in URT Dar es Salaam*  
[http://www.unicef.org/info\\_by\\_country/files/cities\\_and\\_children\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/info_by_country/files/cities_and_children_FINAL.pdf).
- URT (1996). *Child Development Policy*. Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children, Dar es Salaam.
- URT (2005). *National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)*. Vice President's Office, Dar es Salaam.
- URT (2009). *National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour*. Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development, Dar es Salaam.
- URT(2004) The Employment and Labour Relation Act 2004, Cap 21
- URT (2010). *National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)*. Vice President's Office, Dar es Salaam.
- URT (2013 -17) The National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children II
- URT (2008) The National Action Plan
- Winrock International (2008). *Best Practices in Preventing and Eliminating Child Labour through Education*. Arlington; Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data, pp16.
- World Bank (2005). *Development in Practice: Priorities and Strategies for Education*. World Bank, Washington D.C.
- World Bank (1995). *Workers in an Integrating World*. World Development Report 1995. New York: Oxford University Press.
- World Bank (1998). *Child Labour: Issues and Directions for the World Bank*. The World Bank, Washington D.C
- [www.mkombozi.org.com/census2012](http://www.mkombozi.org.com/census2012)

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1: Questionnaire for Child Labourer

Questionnaire number.....

#### A. Questions related to background information

1. What is your age? .....years
2. Sex of respondent a) Male      b) Female      (      )
3. Marital status of respondent a) Married      b) Not married      (      )
4. What are household sizes of where you originate...members?
5. What is your status based on the parenthood?
  - a) Both parents    b) Orphan of single parent    c) Orphan of no parents (      )
6. Did you ever attend school?
  - a) Yes                      b) No                      (      )
7. If the answer above is **Yes**, do you still attend school?
  - a) Frequently attend school    b) Occasionally attend school      (      )
  - c) Very rarely attend school    d) Dropped out of school
8. If the answer in Qn7 is **“d”**, at what level did you dropped out of school?
 

.....
9. If you have both or either of the parents, what is major occupation of your parent(s)?
  - a) Farmer    b) Formally employed    c) Market vendor
  - d) Business e) Livestock keeper (      )

#### B. Questions related to possible causes of child labour

7. Using the table below, please respond appropriately to the possible causes of child labour

Possible causes of child labour	Response	
	Yes	No
Abject poverty of the family		
Demand of cheap labour among employees		
Deep rooted outdated culture		
Lack of strict law enforcement		
Family separation		
Negligence from parents		
Lack of nearby schools		

### C. Questions pertaining to the forms of child labour

8. What kind of work was the surveyed child dealing with? Use the table below to mark (V) the appropriate activity performed by a child.

Possible work performed by the child	Observed work performed by the child
Street vendor	
Beggar	
Shoe shiner	
Car washer	
Mining	
Apprentice mechanic	
Iron/metal worker	
Carpenter	
Hairdresser/barber	
Caterer	
Domestic servant	
Farm worker	
Scavenger	
Dancer	

**APPENDIX 2: Questionnaire for Law Enforcement Agents (Police)**

Questionnaire number.....

1. Sex of respondent    a) Male    b) Female    (    )

2. Age of respondent .....years

3. Designation:

a) Police    a) Magistrate    c) Social worker    (    )

4. What is your level of education?

a) No formal education    b) Primary education    c) Secondary education( )

d) Professional certificate    d) Diploma    e) Bachelor degree    f) Postgraduate

5. Did you attend any training pertaining to Gender and Development?

a) Yes    b) No    (    )

6. Use the table below to respond on the level of implementation of selected responsibilities of law enforcement agents in combating child labour

Selected responsibilities of law enforcement agent	Level of implementation			
	Most frequently	Frequently	Rare	Very rare
Raise awareness about child abuse and neglect				
Encourage parents and care givers to report child abuse once occurs				
Reporting child maltreatment				
Enforcing a standing order of the court such as power of arrest pertaining to child abuse				
Taking legal custody of children without a court order				
Reacting to emergency situations such as when the perpetrator is trying to flee the jurisdiction of the court following child abuse (e.g. child trafficking and employment)				

Investigation related to committed child abuse such as child labour				
Supporting abused child (e.g. market vendor and domestic servant) to the court allow to explain what happened to him or her				

**Questions pertaining to challenges that face law enforcement agent (Police) on curbing child labour.**

7. Use the table below to respond to the mentioned areas if you have encountered any challenge or not, and if yes, you are supposed to give explanation on the nature of the challenge you encountered.

If challenge encountered by the police	Response (%)		Explanations of the challenge(s) encountered
	Yes	No	
Collaboration with community			
Availability of resources			
Information access from victim			
Power of evidence			
Relevance of punishments			
Parent/guardian support			
Child orphan hood			

**Appendix 3: Questionnaire for community respondents**

1. Age of respondent.....years.

2. Sex of respondent      a) Male                      b) Female                      (      )

3. Marital status of respondent

a) Married              b) Not yet married              c) Divorced

d) Widow      e) Separated                      (      )

4. What is your education level?

a) No formal education      b) Primary education

c) Secondary education                      d) College education                      (      )

## 5. What is your perception pertaining to the contribution of law enforcement agents

Perceived statement	Response				
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
There is strong collaboration between Law enforcement agents and community on curbing child labour					
Lowest priority is given by law enforcement agents on addressing the problem of child labour					
Law enforcement in combating child labour should go parallel with the increased poverty reduction					
The effort that had been done by law enforcement agents to eradicate child labour should be praised					
The punishment often given to perpetrators are not enough in eradicating child labour					
Awareness of child maltreatment is well extended by law enforcement agents to the community					



**APPENDIX 4: Interview questions for a Social Welfare Officer**

1. What are your responsibilities as a law enforcement agent in curbing the prevalence of child labour?
2. What are the challenges which hinder your work efficiency in fighting against child labour? Please, justify.