



International Labour Organization
International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)

Investigating the Worst Forms of Child Labour No. 12

Tanzania
Children in Prostitution:
A Rapid Assessment

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Preface

Unacceptable forms of exploitation of children at work exist and persist, but they are particularly difficult to research due to their hidden, sometimes illegal or even criminal nature. Slavery, debt bondage, trafficking, sexual exploitation, the use of children in the drug trade and in armed conflict, as well as hazardous work are all defined as Worst Forms of Child Labour. Promoting the Convention (No. 182) concerning the Prohibition and immediate action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999, is a high priority for the International Labour Organization (ILO). Recommendation (No. 190, Paragraph 5) accompanying the Convention states that “detailed information and statistical data on the nature and extent of child labour should be compiled and kept up to date to serve as a basis for determining priorities for national action for the abolition of child labour, in particular for the prohibition and elimination of its worst forms, as a matter of urgency.” Although there is a body of knowledge, data, and documentation on child labour, there are also still considerable gaps in understanding the variety of forms and conditions in which children work. This is especially true of the worst forms of child labour, which by their very nature are often hidden from public view and scrutiny.

Against this background the ILO, through IPEC/SIMPOC (International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour/Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour) has carried out 38 rapid assessments of the worst forms of child labour in 19 countries and one border area. The investigations have been made using a new rapid assessment methodology on child labour, elaborated jointly by the ILO and UNICEF¹. The programme was funded by the United States Department of Labor.

The investigations on the worst forms of child labour have explored very sensitive areas including illegal, criminal or immoral activities. The forms of child labour and research locations were carefully chosen by IPEC staff in consultation with IPEC partners. The rapid assessment investigations focused on the following categories of worst forms of child labour: children in bondage; child domestic workers; child soldiers; child trafficking; drug trafficking; hazardous work in commercial agriculture, fishing, garbage dumps, mining and the urban environment; sexual exploitation; and working street children.

To the partners and IPEC colleagues who contributed, through their individual and collective efforts, to the realisation of this report I should like to express our gratitude. The responsibility for opinions expressed in this publication rests solely with the authors and does not imply endorsement by the ILO.

I am sure that the wealth of information contained in this series of reports on the situation of children engaged in the worst forms of child labour around the world will contribute to a deeper understanding and allow us to more clearly focus on the challenges that lie ahead. Most importantly, we hope that the studies will guide policy makers, community leaders, and practitioners to tackle the problem on the ground.



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¹ Investigating Child Labour: Guidelines for Rapid Assessment - A Field Manual, January 2000, a draft to be finalized further to field tests, <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/guides/index.htm>

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Chapter 8, on the situation of children in prostitution in Zanzibar, was undertaken in collaboration with the Ministries of Youth, Employment, Women's Affairs and Children in Zanzibar.

Andrea Rossi at the ILO Area Office Dar es Salaam coordinated the research. Dr Rwegoshora served as lead consultant, and IPEC/SIMPOC Geneva provided guidance and technical support throughout the study.

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A TYPICAL CHILD ENGAGED IN PROSTITUTION¹

Gaudensia is a 16 year-old girl engaged in prostitution in Dar es Salaam. She is originally from Singida. Three years ago, her mother died and she moved to her aunt's house in Dar es Salaam to complete her primary education.

Her uncle began to sexually abuse her after she turned 15. She ran away and went to live with some friends in a guesthouse. She also got a job as a barmaid at a club. However, her salary was not sufficient to cover her daily needs, so she engaged in prostitution to increase her income. Together with some of her friends, she sees clients from 10pm until 6am. During the day she works in petty business.

Gaudensia has been arrested several times by the police, on charges of loitering. Whenever she cannot afford to pay a bribe she is forced to have sex in order to be released. Most of her clients refuse to use condoms. Four months ago she visited the Magomeni crisis centre to be treated for syphilis. She was convinced by the centre staff to be tested for HIV/AIDs, and her results were positive.

¹ Not real name, Data based on the results of the research

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Research done by: KIWOHEDE

Children's engagement in prostitution is a reality in Tanzania.

This is the first research ever carried out in Tanzania showing the characteristics, magnitude and hazards of this form of forced labour and slavery-like practice. But child prostitution is still a taboo. Nobody wants to take it seriously, relegating the question to individual privacy; even the research community is reluctant to admit that it is a problem in Tanzania.

This study is part of an International Labour Organization (ILO)/International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) project to investigate the worst forms of child labour in 38 locations around the world using the ILO/UNICEF Rapid Assessment methodology. Seven of these investigations took place in Tanzania, covering various sectors including the topic of this report: children and sexual exploitation. The main purpose of the study was to establish the causes, incidences and trends of children in prostitution in Tanzania. Also to examine the working conditions and environment that child victims of sexual exploitation are forced into, to establish the consequences of child prostitution and finally to propose tentative measures to eradicate child prostitution as one of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) as a matter of urgency. Testing and evaluating the ILO/UNICEF Rapid Assessment manual was a further objective of all investigations in the overall project.

This study was carried out in four regions, namely Ruvuma, Mwanza, Dar es Salaam and Singida. In these regions the study concentrated on urban areas. Certain key locations were deliberately selected according to a number of issues in relation to child prostitution. The selection of key locations was based on places thought to promote high concentrations of child prostitution practices; a number of children observed in these areas frequently reported incidence of the rise of child prostitution. The community leader and key informants participated in the selection of appropriate research locations. These key locations included *Majengo, Lizaboni, Bombambili* and *Ruvuma wards* in Songea. Singida Iramba district, based on several media reports on the incidence of local trafficking of children for the purpose of domestic and commercial sexual work, was identified as a catchment area. Selected locations within this district were *Sheluwi, Misigiri, Kiomboi* and *Iguguno wards*. In Mwanza the locations were *Igoma, Nyakato, Mbugani, Pamba*, and *Kirumba*. In Dar es Salaam they were *Manzese, Kigogo, Msasani, Mikocheni, Magomeni, Kijitonyama, Mzimuni, Kinondoni*, and *Tandale*.

Various methods were used to collect the necessary information. These included conversation and dialogue, interviews (unstructured and informal), transect walks, observation, mapping and triangulation. Various variables were examined including socio-economic profiles of the study areas, poverty, culture, characteristics of child prostitution, features associated with WFCL working conditions, social support networks and measures of intervention. The study leads to the conclusion that there are various factors that contribute to the development of child prostitution in Tanzania. The most salient causes include: -

a) Poverty:

Poverty came out as a source of child prostitution; many children indicated the background of their families as being poor. This was revealed through the inability of parents to support their children. The parents were said to be either under- or unemployed, and because of this they possessed fewer means to fulfil their role and obligations. When met with poverty-stricken situations, some of the parents had facilitated the trafficking of their children to migrate to urban areas to search for jobs (i.e. In Iramba district it was said that 20 girls migrated to Singida, Dar es Salaam, and Mwanza).

b) Laxity of families and community members at large:

Communities and families are considered to be falling apart in the sense of losing moral ethics. There was a lack of parental responsibility for various reasons such as lack of hope, declining values, marital separation and domestic violence. These circumstances have driven children out of their homes to the streets, seeking an alternative.

c) Child exploitation by local and international private social entertainers:

Most of the child prostitutes were found in tourist places like brothels, hotels, guesthouses, disco bars, local brew shops, casinos and more generally in the entertainment industry. Owners of these places utilized girls to attract more customers and the girls were given false jobs. Normally the two parties do not enjoy a

positive cost-benefit balance. It is a ready-made market and children are not sexually exploited only because they are poor, but also because they are vulnerable to such pull factors.

d) Child Prostitution as a last resort for survival:

It was noted that to survive in prostitution one needs a great deal of courage and a large dose of initiatives. Engaging in prostitution is not for anyone; it is for those who can cope. The children in the business have already made their own decisions and developed strategies for coping and surviving around prostitution. The children have concluded that they have no options, and in some cases they have made the decision to remain in business for a long period of time.

Trafficking

There is a high mobility of children across the country. Moving as domestic workers from a very young age, and often abused in the employers' houses, many girls find themselves without any other alternative than engaging in prostitution. The organized system that recruits girls into prostitution can involve ringleaders (as in Manzese in Dar es Salaam), but often it is children themselves who recruit their siblings, friends or children living with them in the same house, neighbourhood or in the streets to engage in prostitution. In opposition to Tanzanian cultural norms, desperate parents have had their priorities impacted by their circumstances, and thus welcome this sort of trafficking, knowing they then have a guaranteed wage earner. Most of the families felt they had no other choice than to give up some of their daughters. Many of the girls had dreams about a better life while in prostitution, which were not focused only on income. In some cases some of the girls received good income in other jobs, but they engaged in prostitution as an opportunity to meet white men even if they had a decent job.

Extent and Magnitude

The phenomenon of children engaged in prostitution is growing quickly and steadily, and developing largely unnoticed. Moreover, child prostitution is evident throughout the country, and highly pronounced in major towns and at main truck stops along the highways where state, administrative, military and commercial activities are highly centralized. The mere existence of the market continues to promote the sexual exploitation of children. The main customers of the children were common men, medium and big businessmen, bureaucrats from public and private institutions, policemen, tourists and foreigners. Prostitution involves quite a number of children who are 10-17 years old, do not have families, have criminal records, have a history of drug abuse and very few social skills, and lack parental guidance, love, affection and care. Child prostitution is now becoming a more organized network. Those involved know each other, and sometimes they know each other's phone numbers; if they happen to be in Remand prison (*being kept in custody while further evidence is sought*) they know who will bail them out. According to the survey in Dar es Salaam, in nine selected sites in Kinondoni district approximately 450 – 500 children (*counted per head*) were seen on one occasion or another involved in child prostitution. Child prostitution (*mostly in urban centres*) is commonly practiced in brothels, bars, guest houses, tourist hotels, and along the streets.

Overall observations

Most children in prostitution come from poor family backgrounds, and most come from areas which are least developed like Iramba. Their education level ranges from grade II – VII and some have lost their parents and are orphans.

- A. Conditions: The conditions under which they work are described as “hell.” They work without protection such as condoms and, as a result they are subjected to various abuses, such as being sodomized, and being vulnerable to sexually transmitted diseases and violence. This was the case at a location in Kinondoni where about eight girls each had two packets of condoms at 9 p.m., and five hours later they remained with the same packets in tact despite having been with many clients. When asked whether they had used the condoms they said that none of the customers had requested them. Six girls at a social club said their lifestyle is to live like soldiers, and they are always ready to face the “reality” and find immediate solutions. They cited examples such as stealing customers' money, wedding rings, trousers, shirts and shoes. They spoke of biting customers' scrotum or tongue when they are forced to engage in “anal sex” or are left unpaid. At least 12 girls seen at these locations showed obvious signs of being infected by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).
- B. Social support networks: the girls involved in prostitution have their own social support mechanisms, especially those coming from the same home area. When they run into difficulties they assist each other by contributing certain amounts of money. They do not get any support from their relatives.

- C. Intervention: Any meaningful intervention should take into consideration the sources of the problem. In view of this it is recommended that withdrawing and providing alternatives is the best way to address the problem. i.e. self employment activities, particularly small micro-projects; establishing information and counselling centres which will facilitate girls' forums and recreation; and mobilization and sensitization of involving many different community leaders. Above all, emphasis must be placed on improving the social welfare of the people in catchment areas, i.e. facilitating availability of schools and hospitals, and promoting economic and agriculture community structures.

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Defining child prostitution.

It is not easy to define the concept of child prostitution, however, in this study child prostitution has been taken to mean the “sexual exploitation of young children for remuneration in cash or in kind, usually but not always organised by an intermediary such as parents, family members or procurer” (Otero, 1996). The above definition implies that prostitution involves the exchange of money or valuable materials in return for sexual activity.¹ Hence, child prostitution is tantamount to the exploitation and victimisation of the child both physically and emotionally, and it goes without saying that it is a breach of children’s rights.

Laws against the exploitation of child victims of prostitution exist to some extent throughout the world, and both specific and general laws on child prostitution exist. In Tanzania, however, there are no existing laws prohibiting child prostitution. As a result, most of the children practicing prostitution are regarded as loiterers. An issue of concern regarding the exploitation of children in the sex business is the age of consent. According to the “Sexual Offence Act - 1998” any sexual relation below the age of 18 is considered rape. In this context, this means that the customer is supposed to be charged with criminal responsibility if the child victim is under 18, even if he or she consents. But the “Sexual Offence Act” is in conflict with the Constitution where marriage is permitted at the age of 15. This discrepancy can lead to a situation where law enforcement authorities are reluctant to act, particularly in cases where the child is considered to be old enough to give consent but is younger than 18.

1.2 The historical development of child prostitution in Tanzania

Prostitution has existed in every society for which there are written records. “For a long period in history, women had only three options for economic survival: getting married, becoming a nun or becoming a prostitute” (Maina 1987). In the case of Tanzania, prostitution is regarded as the “choice left for divorced women and widows with no male children.”

- Interviewed in Bugabo village, several Haya women launch such careers with hopes of establishing themselves as “economically independent women” (Swants 1985, 73 – 74).
- Another writer in the Kiongozi News Paper (1961), points out that prostitution is a result of parents forcing their daughters into it for economic gain. This argument is somewhat valid if we consider the Sukuma and Nyamwezi systems of marriage where a dowry has to be paid in the form of cows to enrich the parents, or to get a dowry for the boys in the case of poor parents who have many male children.
- In the Haya tribe, parents were found responsible for advising married girls to run away from their husbands and go to towns to work as prostitutes, then to send money to the parents in order to bring wealth or support to the poor families in rural areas (Swants 1975: 85).

The above reasons are not the only factors to explain the increase of prostitution in Tanzania. There are others such as the breaking up of marriages which has led to the absence of parental guidance and counselling to girls entering puberty, forcing them to indulge blindly in sexual activity. The outcome of the blind sexual practices is hazardous. Girls become pregnant prematurely and out of wedlock. Besides, children born to underage mothers are regarded as outcasts by most societies in Tanzania, as are their mothers. Society rejects them and they have to seek shelter elsewhere. The only possible option is prostitution.

Outdated norms and traditions have also been expressed as a cause for the increase of prostitution in the country. The Masai and Hayas for instance, in previous years imposed severe punishments on girls who became pregnant out of wedlock. Punishments included being tied up with heavy stones on the neck until the victim died. The corpse was then thrown into the river where it was either eaten by crocodiles or was deposited on the riverbanks and left to rot. To overcome severe treatment, girls found a way of avoiding such punishments. They escaped to urban areas where they discovered that life, unfortunately, was also hostile. Again, the only way left to survive was prostitution, which gave them quick money but sometimes ended in violence. Parents who were not so cruel as to impose such a punishment on their child, still would ask their daughters to leave their homes. They ran to the cities and towns like their counterparts only to find that there were no employment opportunities. They also fell into prostitution. The number of girls and women in prostitution continues to grow

¹ For more details on commercial sex exploitation of children, see East and Southern African Regional Consultation on the commercial Sexual Exploitation of children. Final report. Pretoria 17 – 19, April 1996. UNICEF pp. 3 – 6

as more and more girls are expelled from their families. Economic constraints and lack of educational opportunities for girls have accelerated the problem. The towns and cities most affected were Arusha, Dar es Salaam and Mwanza. For example, in Dar es Salaam City, Milinga (1998) observed that there was an increasing number of children engaged in prostitution (commonly known as Changudoa). The reasons given for such an increase were social, economic and cultural repercussions to the individual children.

Another reason is the cultural belief that elderly men can take good care of girls. Girls aged 12-16, mostly forced to leave school by parents wanting a dowry, are encouraged by their parents to get married to elderly men. But the differences in age, needs and interest and the fact that usually girls are no more than servants to the men, cause the girls to seek other young men. This double-dealing often results in divorce. Divorced women cannot easily remarry, particularly those who are forced to leave their marriage with their children. Young men see them as second-hand material and their families see them as a burden. Given these circumstances, divorced young mothers resort to prostitution for livelihood and sexual satisfaction.

1.3 The situation of child prostitution in Tanzania

There are very limited statistical data and reliable information on the nature and extent of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in Tanzania. This is due to lack of research on the issue, and more importantly, a cultural inhibition that makes CSEC related issues a taboo. The available information so far indicates that child prostitution exists in various forms and that it is growing. Tourism, poverty and the growing number of street children in the urban areas have led to this increase. In most instances, child prostitution is hidden and in some cases it is disguised as early or forced marriages or as child abuse.

CSEC is a growing problem in the Tanzania urban areas due to acute poverty. Harsh economic conditions are causing children to drop out of school. Often young children and especially girls have no way to survive other than prostitution. Dire poverty provokes parents to sell their children into sexual exploitation or to give away their young daughters in marriage in exchange for a dowry. There are also increasing reports of children being trafficked from the rural areas to the urban areas because of the belief that they are free from AIDS. Furthermore, sexual abuse of child domestic workers is increasing. Tanzania also has a growing number of street children who are often harassed and sexually assaulted by “Sungusungu” (*local traditional community security guards*) or neighbourhood patrols. According to ILO/IPEC (1998/99: 6) in Dar es Salaam city there were about 4500 street children in 1999. Children in Tanzania engage in prostitution in order to support themselves or support their families. Some children exchange sex in return for protection or special favours. Girls as young as nine are sexually exploited. There are at least 800 children in prostitution in Arusha, Dar es Salaam and Singida (ECPAT, 1996). Sex tourists are increasingly seeking children in these areas. Child abuse in Tanzania is on the rise although it is still a hidden issue.

There is limited information available on the state and extent of child pornography in Tanzania. Child pornography is also a taboo in Tanzania and it is presumed that a lack of modern information technology has prevented it from becoming widespread.

Although there is limited information on trafficking of children in Tanzania, reliable sources such as NGOs dealing with domestic workers e.g. Kiota Women’s Health and Development Organization (KIWOHEDE), reveal and acknowledge the existence of child trafficking. Children as young as seven are trafficked from rural to urban areas. They go to work as domestic helpers for prosperous families as cheap labour. Most of these girls come from Singida, Morogoro, Dodoma, Iringa and the Coast region to Dar es Salaam. According to End Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking (ECPAT) (2000), in 1999 it was reported that about 90% of girls aged between seven and 18 years from Kwamtoro (Dodoma) and Kidabaga (Iringa) immigrated to Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Mwanza. Most of these victims are girls who were subjected to harsh living and working conditions. These children are very vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation. In many cases girls are abused by their employer and in the event of pregnancy, they are expelled from the family. Some of them, without any support and with few possibilities to return to the native village, can become victims of CSEC.

1.3.1 Efforts made to combat Child Prostitution in Tanzania

a) Government

Apparently there are no national plans at stake to address the problem of children in prostitution in Tanzania, nor is there a law prohibiting these practices. As a result, most of the children who have been found in the streets engaging in prostitution have been taken as loiterers. The government, however, has been positive in terms of creating an enabling environment in policy and practical terms for international funding as well as for the few NGOs that are striving to address the problem of disadvantaged children in general, and that of children exploited through domestic work and commercial sex in particular. The government has been keen about the programmes and NGOs are encouraged to assume roles in this sector.

b) Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

NGOs such as Kwetu Counselling Center (Salvation Army), AMREF (African Medical and Research Foundation), Kuleana, KIWOHEDE, and Upendo just to mention a few, have been involved in the effort to combat children in prostitution. The efforts which have been made by these NGOs range from carrying out research to establishing the nature and extent of child prostitution in the country. Outreach programs have been developed in the regions by mobilizing and sensitizing the victims of child prostitution on the effects of the practice, counselling and withdrawing sexually exploited children, and providing them with alternative means to earn a living. The alternatives include small grants and training in employable skills to enable the children to make ends meet.

c) International Organizations

International Organizations such as the International Labour Organization (ILO)/International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) and UNICEF have been at the forefront of movements to combat child prostitution. For example, these organizations have built the capacities of the local NGOs and government organizations to address the plight of the disadvantaged children. Other efforts include the provision of supporting funds to undertake the research activities, sensitizing and withdrawing the children involved in prostitution from the street, and providing them with alternatives. ILO Convention 182 provides the framework for action against the worst forms of child labour (WFCL). The sexual exploitation of children falls into the worst forms category as outlined in Convention 182, Article 3 below.

For the purposes of Convention 182, the term worst forms of child labour comprises:

- a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety and morals of children.

2. RESEARCH METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The main objective of this study was to quickly obtain sufficient qualitative and quantitative information on children in prostitution in Tanzania. The methods focused on themes related to children in prostitution in the traditional manner at each location. i.e. for the qualitative component, the research concentration focused on knowing who are the children at risk, characteristics of children engaged in prostitution, areas targeted most for prostitution, who their clients were and the services they required, where they came from, place of birth, duration of time spent in prostitution, relationships with clients, reasons why children were trafficked, risks and hazards of prostitution, and what other factors contribute to prostitution (*i.e. pornography, local trafficking*) so that programmed priorities can be set and actions can be planned.

2.1 Specific objectives of the study

The specific objectives were:

- To find out the causes of child engagement in prostitution in Tanzania,
- To assess the lifestyle conditions in areas where child prostitution is practised,
- To examine the characteristics of children in prostitution and associated features,
- To expose the consequences of children in prostitution, physically, psychologically and socially,
- To propose tentative measures of intervention to eliminate child prostitution as a matter of urgency, and
- To test and evaluate the ILO/UNICEF Rapid Assessment methodology as it relates to investigating this worst form of child labour.

2.2 Rapid assessment methodology and quantitative approach

For a good understanding of the nature and incidences of children engaged in prostitution, both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. The qualitative approach was used to seek the views of the researched community, and it helped to describe the nature of child prostitution in various key locations. Furthermore, it helped us to get indications as to why child prostitution persisted and to highlight the possible consequences; i.e. communities merged and fused child prostitution with adult prostitution in which a qualitative approach was used to distinguish between these two groups as in some cases adult prostitutes involved their children in prostitution lifestyles, while they were very young. They involved children in the preparation of sexual “love-making herbs,” bed-making for sex, food preparation for clients and sharing information on how to “do clients.” A quantitative approach was used to determine the cause, nature and extent of child prostitution. Hence, qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to compliment and supplement each other; i.e. the children in prostitution are given names such as entertainment girls, hospitality girls, prostitutes, massage girls, objects and commodities. Through these names key informants could identify and count girls who are in the business in their locality. This shows how hard facts and figures from the quantitative approach were explained by qualitative information.

2.2.1 Sampling

Rapid assessment as a research method uses “purposive” sampling techniques. This means that deliberate attention is directed only to specific areas. Hence, for the purposes of designing the sample we first defined the main study areas, which were believed to have relatively high concentrations of children in prostitution in different regions. Within each district and later after consultation with local key informants, local locations were identified and a sample of children in prostitution was randomly selected. The key location areas of focus are clearly indicated below.

Table 1 – Regions and key locations covered by the study*(note: the names of clubs and specific locations visited have not been published)*

City/Region	Wards	Key locations
Dar es Salaam (Kinondoni)	Mabibo, Manzese, Kigogo, Msasani, Makumbusho, Kinondoni Mwananyamala Ally Hassan Mwinyi Road Magomeni,	six bars five clubs one hotel one hostel one drive one market one ghetto
Ruvuma	Majengo, Mfaranyaki, Ruvuma, Bombambili, Lizaboni	one brew shop one hotel/social hall two bars one club one street area one inn
Singida/Kiomboi	Iguguno, Misigiri, Sheluwi (truck stop, Mining site) Kiomboi (New and Old)	three guest houses one hotel one market
Mwanza	Igoma, Nyakato, Mbugani, Pamba, Buhongwa, Kirumba, Isamiro, Nyamagana.	eight guest houses one hotel carpentry workshops and garages ferry area one bar one brew shop one ghetto streets

Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000.

As indicated above the study was carried out in four main regions: Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Singida and Ruvuma. In Dar es Salaam, nine ward key locations were selected in Kinondoni District; in Mwanza eight ward key locations were selected; five ward key locations were selected in Ruvuma in Songea; and five ward key locations in Singida in Iramba. In these locations key informants such as taxi drivers, police, primary and secondary school teachers, ward executive officers, religious leaders, business men/women, community development officers and social welfare officers were purposefully selected based on their positions, knowledge of the area and their experiences in the areas of social welfare, children's right and child prostitution problems. At another level snowball sampling was used to select sexually exploited children and parents. In addition, focus group discussions and individual contact methods were used whereby one of the respondents helped to identify other respondents. By the end of the day the researchers managed to interview 246 girls: 100 in Kinondoni (eight of them older than 18), 50 in Mwanza, 50 in Songea, 46 in Iramba through direct interviews; six boys found in prostitution, another 80 non-working girls through focus group discussions and 43 community member respondents as indicated in Table 2.

Table 2---The distribution of respondents by district, key location and gender

District	Type of respondents	Respondents		Total
		Female	Male	
Kinondoni	Children in prostitution	100		100
	Non working children	40		40
	Parents	1	1	2
	Priests		2	2
	Teachers	1	1	2
	Other key informants			
	Taxi drivers		2	2
	Bar, guest houses, local brew shops owners	1	2	3
	Community leaders	2		2
	Male working children		6	6
Iramba	Children in prostitution	46		46
	Non working children	20		20
	Parents	1		1
	Priests		1	1
	Teachers	1		1
	Other key informants			
	Taxi drivers		1	1
	Bar, guest houses, local brew shops owners	2		2
	Community leaders	1		2
Songea	Children in prostitution	50		50
	Non working children	10		10
	Parents			
	Priests		2	2
	Teachers	1	1	2
	Other key informants			
	Taxi drivers	2		2
	Bar, guest houses, local brew shops owners		2	2
	Community leaders		2	2
Mwanza	Children in prostitution	54		50
	Non working children	10		10
	Parents	3	3	6
	Priests	2		2
	Teachers	2		2
	Other key informants			
	Taxi drivers	3		3
	Bar, guest houses, local brew shops owners	2		2
	Community leaders		3	3

Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000

Interviews were conducted with 250 girls in prostitution at the areas of their operations (streets, bars, guest houses, local brew shops, ghettos, and night clubs/social halls). Eighty non-working girls were interviewed through focus group discussions as a control group in the areas of operations. Forty-three key informants in schools, seven teachers, (five females and two males,) nine priests (all male), nine businesses owners (five women and four males), 10 parents (five women and five men), eight community leaders (five females and three males) were interviewed using a checklist, and six boys engaged in prostitution a night club in Magomeni, Dar es Salaam were also interviewed.

2.3 Data collection methods

The rapid assessment methodology uses a “tool box” of different methods, each of which is designed to provide a different type of information. These tools make use of resources that are available in the area of study. In an attempt to search for relevant information concerning children in prostitution, various data collection methods

were used. These included documentary analysis, informal interviews and conversations with children in prostitution, group interviews (focus group discussion), direct observation, key informants, transect walks, mapping and focused questionnaires. Below is a summary explaining how each method was used.

a) Literature Review

Existing information/literature, published and unpublished, was reviewed. This included ILO/IPEC reports, ILO publications, UNICEF reports, research reports from various institutions and a situation analysis report on sexual abuse and exploitation of children in East Africa by End Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking (ECPAT), and reports from other NGOs dealing with child rights and prostitution in Tanzania such as Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA), Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA), KIWOHEDE, Dogodogo and Faraja. Such information helped us in designing our research and in enriching our understanding of the subject matter.

b) Key informants

An in-depth discussion was conducted with individuals who were purposefully selected because of their knowledge about child prostitution activities like locations, entry points, anecdotes, and habits. These interviews assisted us in focusing the study, both in terms of location of study sites and the type of respondents to be interviewed.

c) Observation

Systematic observations of children engaged in prostitution in the key locations were made. This helped us to assess the quantitative magnitude and learn about their living conditions, physical appearances and behaviour. Through these methods we were able to study the reliable magnitude of children in prostitution in different key locations.

d) Individual interviews

In-depth, unstructured and informal interviews were conducted at different places, especially in the bars, with children involved in prostitution. Such interviews were relevant in as far as soliciting children's views of their circumstances, the nature of their activities, their histories, lifestyle conditions, remunerations and their experiences. The most important technique that was used was to gather information by asking a child to give his/her personal life history.

e) Group interview

In-depth group discussions with selected children engaged in prostitution were conducted. These were carried out after conducting individual interviews with the children. These discussions were useful in terms of generating ideas of what needed to be done as well as getting perceptions about their lifestyles and whether they considered them dangerous or hazardous.

f) Mapping

Maps of key locations showing physical features (like bars, casinos, bus and truck stop stations, main routes) and the lay out of the area were used. These maps helped to identify the areas of high concentration of children engaged in prostitution and the kind of features, which drew children into prostitution.

g) Focused questionnaire

The focused questionnaire was used to collect quantitative data, first by cross-checking the information obtained through free interviewing and secondly by finding out the relationship between various social-economic factors and causes of child prostitution.

Briefly, through the rapid assessment method we employed different methods of collecting information in a spiral fashion. In this spiral, one set of information provided input for the next phase of the study. The use of various methods ensured that the collected data and information were varied and reliable as they built a cross-checking mechanism known as triangulation into the study. Another cross-checking technique included returning to a respondent for further information when necessary.

2.4 Data analysis

The analysis of data was done both qualitatively and quantitatively. First, qualitative analysis through translating, interpreting and categorizing the data into the themes and sub-themes took place. Secondly, a synthesis of these themes was made by abstracting means from themes and interpreting and focusing these means to the research objectives. Quantitative analysis was limited to simple and abstract methods of data analysis such as tallying, calculation of totals, averages and percentages.

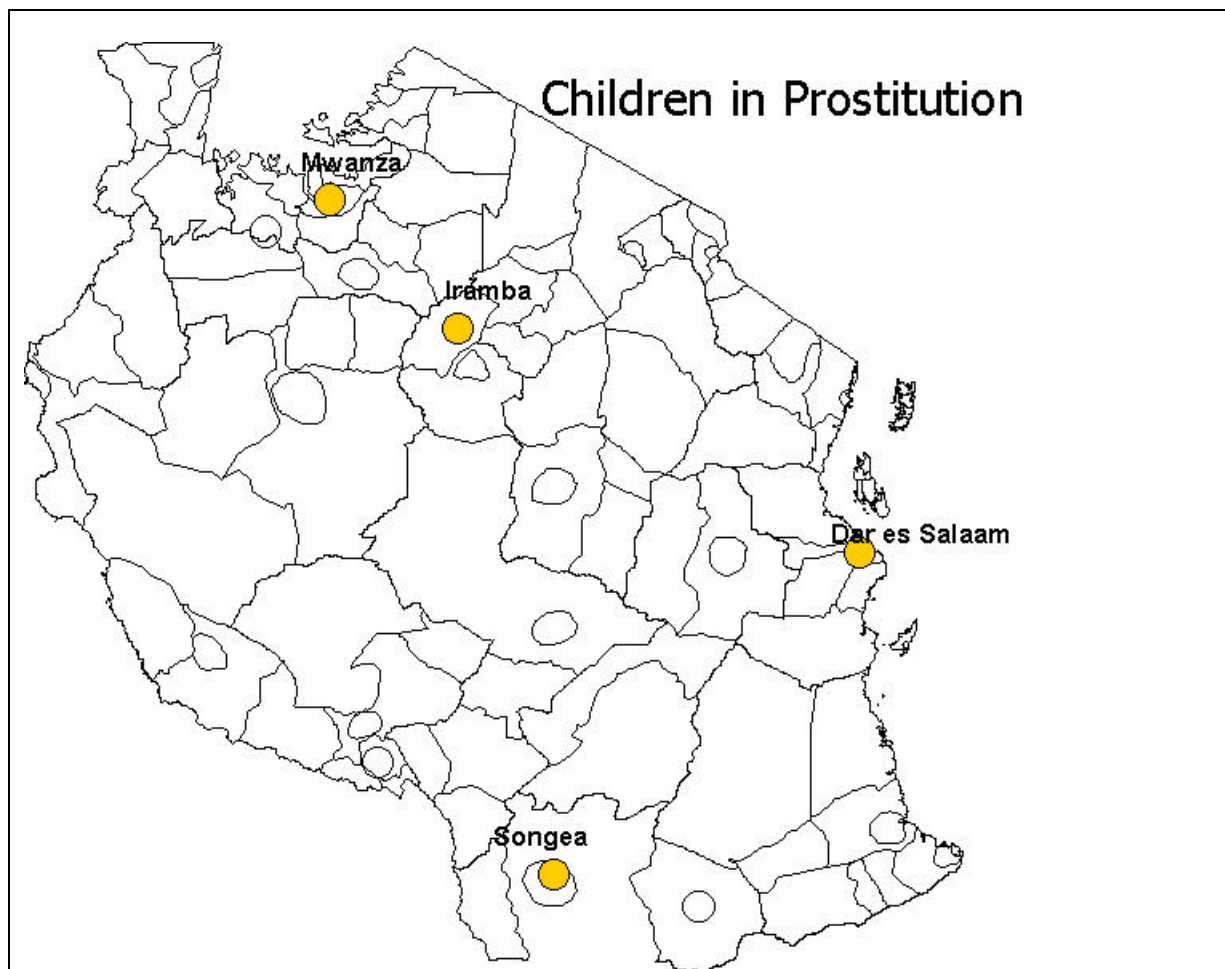
2.5 Limitations of the study

In undertaking this study various problems were encountered. These problems included the fact that the study took place when the general elections had just ended. The researchers were obliged to obtain a research clearance in order to be able to begin the study. But as this was during the interim period when the local government leaders were waiting to officially assume their business, the researchers had to wait despite the fact that the time allocated to the study was limited. Because of this, the researchers had to work long hours in order to regain the time wasted. Secondly, the key locations that were thought to have high incidences of child prostitution were very far apart. The researchers had to walk long distances from one location to another. This was a problem because when the researcher needed to cross-check the information from a respondent, it was very difficult, and triangulation was sometimes difficult. The problem of the great distances from one location to another was further complicated by poor infrastructure such as bad roads. Additionally, heavy rains disturbed the schedule of the research activities, especially up country. Thirdly, communication barriers made research difficult as some of the respondents used their local language to communicate, such as in Iramba district.

Other problems included the use of the questionnaire; it was not possible to use it in some places, particularly in Dar es Salaam, where the locations were very noisy, not conducive for interactions, and where the children seemed to be in a hurry all the time. Direct conversations were used instead. Children in prostitution were contacted during the daytime when they were doing other jobs or resting in the houses and casino, but for most of the respondents in Dar es Salaam and in some parts of Mwanza the girls were not available during the daytime and were found only at night time.

Accessibility to the respondents in some of the places of prostitution was guarded, and as a result it was very difficult to get to the respondents. Some research sites had a record of high crimes and this situation threatened the researchers at times.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREAS



The study was carried out in four main regions: Dar es Salaam (Kinondoni District), Mwanza, Ruvuma (Songea urban) and Singida, particularly in Iramba district. A short description of each district is explained below.

3.1 Dar es salaam

Dar es Salaam is situated on the coast of the Indian Ocean in eastern Tanzania. Although there is some controversy about its role as the national capital, most of the government institutions, embassies and international organizations have their offices and main activities in Dar es Salaam. The city serves as the largest commercial entry port for exported goods into and out of Tanzania and neighbouring countries. It is also a hub of commercial activities of all kinds.

Dar es Salaam is the largest city in Tanzania. According to the 1988 census it has a population of 1,360,850; about half this population is 15 years old or younger. Taking into account estimated population growth rates and recent figures during the 1995 general election, the present population is about 3,200,000. The population is highly heterogeneous and transient. According to an informal discussion with city officials there is a considerable influx of rural people, especially youth, at the rate of 6000 per month into the city. About half of the population are Muslim; the other religious denominations are mainly Christians, most of them Roman Catholics and Protestants (1998 Pop census).

Similar to most rapidly expanding cities in developing countries, urbanization has been accompanied by negative factors such as unemployment, urban poverty, baby dumping, street children, poor housing, overcrowding, inadequate social services, social “anomalies” (differences of peoples social lives), prostitution, malnutrition and spread of diseases. Road accidents, crime, and substance abuse including alcoholism appear to be increasing. The contrast between the openly demonstrated wealth of a few and the poverty of many people,

as well as the contrast between traditional values and modern lifestyles, add further areas of conflict to people's social lives at various levels. Growing up in this environment puts youth in a particularly challenging situation.

Although the informal communication network between people is sufficient, the telephone system is a major obstacle to efficient communication, which results in a great deal of unnecessary physical movements and communication delays. Radio and a variety of newsletters are the main mass media and directly or indirectly available to most of the population. Television only started a few years back but is already accessible to an increasingly broader audience. Very few cinemas exist, but an informal market for videos and video presentations has become more and more widespread.

Due to globalization policies there are a lot of investments that have attracted foreigners in various sectors of the economy. Inhabitants are coming in from all over the country and from other countries such as Somalia, Zimbabwe, Uganda, and Kenya to mention a few. They often come under the umbrella of other business and later engage in prostitution.

3.1.1 Kinondoni district

This study was conducted in Kinondoni District, particularly in places of entertainment such as in casinos, bars, nightclubs, community social areas, local brew shops and in the streets. Kinondoni is the largest of the three districts which constitute the Dar es Salaam region. The population in 2000 was estimated at 1.2 – 1.5 million (population center Kinondoni district 2000). Like the other two districts (Ilala, Temeke) of Dar es Salaam it is characterized by ethnic heterogeneity and multi-racial groups. The district constitutes 24 administrative wards that criss-cross between urban commercial and residential centres as well as peri-urban settings and peripheral rural villages. These areas are well linked by road networks, which facilitates people's movements. The condition of the roads is poor, especially away from truck roads and major feeder roads between the centres, suburbs and peripheral villages. Formal sector unemployment is high, particularly among youth. The government has recently largely deferred new employment in the public sectors as part of the structural adjustment policy. Parastatal and most private companies are also reducing their workforce or are even closing down. In this situation, the proportion of district dwellers employed on salary is decreasing while the proportion of those on self-employment such as petty or small-scale business is increasing. The dependency ratio has risen. Kinondoni Municipal had 70 public primary schools and 14 secondary schools including a vocational school. The schools are unevenly distributed among administrative wards. Most of the schools are co-educational. Ten tourist hotels, 120 taverns and bars, and 56 health facilities (only six were public) are located here. In terms of the dwellers of this Municipality, many of them were of high status.

3.2 Mwanza

3.2.1 Location and land distribution

Mwanza region lies in the northern part of Tanzania, with Kagera region in the west, Shinyanga to the south and southeast and Mara region bordering it in the east. The northern part of Mwanza is surrounded by Lake Victoria, which in turn separates the region from the neighbouring countries of Uganda and Kenya. Mwanza region has seven districts namely Magu, Ukerewe, Geita, Sengerema, Missungwi, Kwimba and Mwanza. Mwanza Region occupies a total of 35,187 square kilometres. Out of this area 20,095 square kilometres is dry land and Lake Victoria covers 15,092 square kilometres. Mwanza district's dry land occupies an area of 425 square kilometres (Planning Commission and Mwanza Regional Commissioner's Office – 2000).

3.2.2 Population distribution

According to the 1988 Census projection for the years 1998 and 2000, the region has a population of 2,966,500. The population projection by sex and age shows that there are 1,534,360 females and 1,465,640 males. Children between 0-14 constitute 45.7 percent of the total population, and those between 15-44 years account for 41.5 percent. Ages 45 years and above account for 12.8 percent of the total population. From the above statistics, it is evident that the population of Mwanza is high and it is likely to increase due to the influx of migrants from within the country and from the neighbouring countries of Uganda, Kenya and Somalia and also refugees from Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic republic of Congo. Mwanza City is estimated to have a population of about 1.9 million. The residential patterns vary across the city comprised of high-density areas such as squatter settlements, medium density and some low-density areas of Capri Point.

3.2.3 Ethnic diversity

The main ethnic groups in Mwanza region are the Sukuma, Zinza, Haya, Sumbwa, Nyamwezi, Luo, Kurya, Jita and Kerewe. The Sukuma dominate by constituting over 90 percent of the population. The rest of the groups constitute various smaller proportions. These small proportions migrated from their original places in search of

better lives through employment opportunities and better pastures (Planning Commission and Mwanza Regional Commissioner's Office – 2000).

3.2.4 Socio-economic activities

Mwanza City is a main economic centre in the Lake zone region. Rural inhabitants of Mwanza region are farmers, fishermen, miners and livestock keepers. Urban dwellers are mainly workers employed in various formal and informal sectors. Besides being the main economic centre, Mwanza is also the main industrial, commercial and central harbour for Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. The city also provides a wide range of economic activities from large industry, commerce and business to petty trading and fishing. Mwanza has improved infrastructure services such as water supply and sanitation facilities, power, transportation, health facilities such as Bugando referral hospital, and schools. Originally Mwanza was a municipal council; of late it has been upgraded into a city. Like Dar es Salaam city, Mwanza has a lot of attractive features and entertainment places like big hotels, night clubs, bars, casino, tourist centres and beaches which attract child prostitution. With the support of the city director, key informants and people from Kuleana, and Upendo Daima organizations, it was proposed that this study be conducted in the areas which the girls frequented most. Hotels, guest houses, casinos, streets, markets and beaches were thus specified.

3.3 Songea urban area

3.3.1 Location

Songea region is located in the southern part of Tanzania. It is bordered by the Republic of Mozambique in the south and west, by Lake Nyasa and Mtwara region in the east, and by Iringa region in the north. Songea region has an area of 66,477 square kms; 80% of the dry land is fertile and suitable for agriculture.

3.3.2 Population

According to the 1967 population census, Ruvuma region had 395,447 inhabitants. The population, however, has been increasing at the rate of 3.4 per cent. It is estimated that by 1998, the region had a total population of 783,327. The main tribes in Songea are Matengo, Ngoni, Yao, Nyasa, Ndendeule, Makua, Manda, Nindi and Bena

3.3.3 Economic activities

The economic activities undertaken in Ruvuma region include: agriculture, bee keeping, mining, and business (trade) activities (taking into consideration that Ruvuma shares a border with Mozambique and Zambia). The main agricultural crops include coffee, tobacco, cashew nuts, sunflowers and soya ground nuts. Food crops are maize, cassava, rice, sweet potatoes, cereals and beans. The main minerals found in Songea are Aleandrite, Sapphire and Tormaline. Hence the main sources of employment include agriculture, the government departments, public institutions and the informal sector that seems to employ a large section of young people. .

3.3.4 Study areas in Songea Urban

Songea Urban key locations included places that are pull factors affecting children's engagement in prostitution such as bars, clubs, markets, local brew shops and ghettos in the selected wards.

3.4 Iramba District

3.4.1 Location:

Iramba is a district in Singida Region. It is bordered by Meatu District North, Igunga district West, Singida District South East, Hanang and Mbulu Districts East and Iringa District South. Iramba District has a total land area of 7,900 square kms (7,900 km²).

3.4.2 Population

Iramba has a population of 290,260 people with a growth rate of 1.8% per annum. It was projected that by the year 2000 there would be 553,000 people. The population density of this District (Iramba) is 37 people per square km. Iramba district has seven Divisions, two Constituencies, 26 Wards and 118 Villages.

3.4.3 Economic Activities

Activities are farming, livestock keeping, fishing and small-scale mining. People practice farming activities to produce food crops e.g. sorghum, maize bulrush millet, paddy, cassava, cowpeas and beans. Cash crops are also produced e.g. cotton, sunflowers, onions, chick peas and groundnuts. Livestock kept include 514,740 cattle,

167,678 goats, 157,341 sheep and 17,826 donkeys. The above livestock data was taken in the 1984 census. There are 134 Primary Schools, two Public Secondary Schools, two Private Secondary Schools, one Teachers College, one Folk Development College and one Vocational Training Center (Education Officer Singida of 1996). There are 37 public dispensaries and 19 private dispensaries forming a total of 56. The total number of hospitals is two, one private and one government. The total number of Health Centres is four; they are all government centres (Source from RMO Singida 1996).

3.4.4 Description of the study areas in Iramba

The district has four wholesale shops, 216 retail shops, 16 restaurants, 86 milling machines, 29 butcheries, 16 guesthouses and 36 textile and garment businesses. The four main wards of Iramba district chosen as research areas are Kiomboi, Musigiri, Shelui and Iguguno. Kiomboi is divided into two, Old and New. Old Kiomboi is the original settlement area before all administrative issues were moved to New Kiomboi, about four kms away. In this research Iramba was supposed to be taken and studied as a catchment area. One of the key research themes looked into here was uncovering the trends of children engaged in prostitution and migration.

4. NATURE AND EXTENT OF CHILDREN IN PROSTITUTION IN TANZANIA

4.1 Age and sex

Children of different ages were found to be engaged in prostitution in different key locations. As indicated below in the table, children participating in prostitution ranged from nine to 17 years of age. According to the girls interviewed, circumstances forced them to be in the prostitution business. The researchers visited areas where these children live and operate and they observed that the children were living in very difficult and terrible conditions. For example, they lived in a small rented guesthouse room for the rental cost of 1,000 – 3,000/= Tanzanian Shs, per day². The girls had to share rooms whether single or double-bedded, which accommodated about six to 10 of them. The number of girls in the rooms depended on the owner of the guesthouse.

Other girls were found in family houses where they lived with guardians or owners of the entertaining social houses like bars, local brew shops and brothels. The owners of the houses used girls to attract customers and bar clients, and to earn money for their own benefit. In some cases they forced girls to offer sexual services to customers that were arranged for them. Some of the women who owned the girls blackmailed them by pressing superstitious beliefs on them such as the fact that they must use traditional herbs to insert into their vagina or wash with, in order to attract more clients.

Some girls lived in ghettos with only mattresses and locally made mats; often no chairs or tables were seen. The rooms were full of sexy pornographic pictures on the walls. In these ghettos “gongo” (local spirit), brew, marijuana and other hard drugs were present.

Another group of sexually exploited children was found sleeping outside shops, on market pavements and in hidden street corners. The majority of these children were children of beggars and others were youngsters from upcountry (rural areas) – street children who had just migrated into town and who had no contacts. At least 15 girls were found in Dar and Mwanza City centres who admitted to engaging in prostitution as a means of living. The girls were found sleeping on boxes and sacs, some covered their bodies with sacs and some covered their heads/faces with blouses or pieces of clothes. The girls were said to be at very high-risk of being raped by male street children, watchmen and other men who might pass by at night. They were vulnerable to HIV/AIDS and STD infections and exposed to cold, rainy and windy weather. This study found that the modes and areas of prostitution are very different from one area to the next, mainly depending on the environment the girls worked in, such as the types of clients and their status, attitudes, and the age of the children. While the majority of girls in Dar and Mwanza slept with customers in cars, guest houses and hotels, in Iramba and Songea they performed sexual acts at shop corners, on pavements, at construction sites, on stones and rocks, and on farms.

Some of the girls were pregnant and said to be highly marketable, as customers believed they provided more satisfaction. At least 80% of the girls interviewed found themselves at high risk of contracting diseases, particularly HIV and AIDS as they said certain sexual styles accelerate the condition of vulnerability. They said that most of the customers are very rough and forceful in order to satisfy themselves and ensure that they will get what they paid for.

Table 3 Number of children per age from different key locations in the study areas

District	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+Tot
Iramba				2		3	9	6	25	1 46
Kinondoni	4	3	2	8	3	7	5	25	31	12 100
Mwanza urb		1	3	3	3	5	7	13	13	2 50
Songea					1	1	8	18	15	7 50
Total	4	4	5	13	7	16	29	62	84	14 246

Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000.

At least 3%, or seven children, were forced to engage in prostitution at a very young age, under 10 years old. Most of them came from a typical slum area in Dar es Salaam (Kinondoni). The common age of children in prostitution was found to be 17 years; at least 34% (84) of the respondents were this age. The majority were

² Tshs 887 = USD \$1 (September 2001)

children from Magomeni and Kinondoni areas in Dar es Salaam, followed by a group of girls ranging in age from 15-16 years, constituting about 37% of the total respondents, mainly from Kinondoni, and Pamba area in Mwanza. Through economic constraints children in very poor communities like Manzese, Nyakato and Pamba were engaged in prostitution. It seems that children delay their engagement in the places where cultural and traditional norms are promoted as in Songea and Iramba. Places such as clubs in Mwanza, however, pull children into prostitution.

According to the interviews with children, the age group of 10-13 years was at high-risk of contracting venereal diseases including HIV, and to suffer from sexual abuse, early pregnancies and deliveries, baby dumping and complications from abortions. This group of children seemed to be unaware of reproductive health issues and reported to contract STDs. The majority of them never used condoms, thus increasing the risk of contracting HIV and other STDs. About 2% of the total respondents were very young, between seven and nine years of age.

Most of the girls (42%) engaged in prostitution activities for a period ranging between three to four years followed by newcomers who had been engaged in prostitution for about one year (only 24% of the total respondents were able to remember the exact period they had been involved). A good number of girls (19%) had been engaged in these activities for quite a long time - about six to seven years. Some of the girls could not say how long they had been commercially sexually exploited. There is not enough information on why some girls stay, or leave and how. More information needs to be known about the various factors involved; this could be a cause for future follow-up research.

Children in prostitution in Tanzania are mostly girls, but some male children were also observed in Kinondoni (6) and two in Mwanza city. They constitute about 2% of the total child respondents.

4.2 Migration and trafficking

According to our findings, the sexually exploited children interviewed were all from big regions in Tanzania. The majority of children were from Mwanza, Singida, Kilimanjaro, Iringa Mbeya, Mara, Shinyanga, and Kagera regions. Others were from Dodoma, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Arusha. The majority of the recruitment into prostitution was found to be occurring with the support of the parents and other family members i.e. father, mother, brother or sister. The government medical officials involved themselves in medical procedures which could put the girls more at risk and cause post-abortion complications i.e. supporting and/or performing unsafe abortions, provision of uninformed choice of family planning methods, and provision of transportation. The village leaders or ward executive officers were said to be giving the girls false identity cards and the teachers gave the girls false primary education completion certificates. The group of people who commonly said they supported the girls in the above issues included teachers, police, nurses, doctors, and social workers etc. The local business owners used their business areas like their bars, saloons and clubs to benefit from the fact that having young girls in their business guarantees cheap earnings from customers.

Although at the beginning of the study Iramba in Singida was thought to be one of the catchment areas in the country, during the study it was found to both receive girls from other areas, and to produce a large number of girls who migrated out of the area. The study shows that the above-mentioned region had many young girls who were at risk of entering into commercial sexual exploitation. The girls who seemed to be favourable for recruitment were those about to complete primary school and therefore considered to be of suitable age and no longer legally required to go to school, or those with an older sister or relative already involved in prostitution. Other backgrounds noted were girls who had been expelled from schools or were not interested in continuing with education, those who did not want to do what they perceived as hard work but who wanted to have money and nice clothes and to follow their peers, those with parents who had separated, divorced, died, were alcoholics, or who live in extreme poverty.

In Iramba it was found that at the end of the month girls would go up to Kiomboi to collect the money from government employees when the salaries were released. The majority of the girls migrated to Singida where they used to spend most of the money earned on needs ranging from clothing and cosmetics to food. Others traveled to places like Misigiri, Sheluwi, Iguguno and Gold Mining in Iramba. About 17 girls were found to be coming from the above places, while another 16 girls were new, and had come from other neighbouring regions i.e. Arusha and Mwanza where they had been for at least three years. The reasons as to why they were shifting could be found by looking for the sources of their survival: jobs as housemaids, education, technical training and other trainings. They migrate for socialization as they complained that they could not stay in the villages since there are not enough social facilities. The girls also said that another reason was peer pressure and early marriages, i.e. at the ages of nine to 13 years. Some said they moved to accompany their families, mostly female single parent families.

The key informants were interviewed as to whether the communities found Iramba to be a catchment area. One woman said that Iramba has two features, catchment and recipient. She said that many girls shift to Machimboni (Sekenke Mining) and Singida Urban, particularly when local government officials force all people to participate in agricultural activities during the rainy season. She also said that at this time girls give first priority to truck drivers from in and out of Tanzania e.g. Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and R.C.U. (Congo). Under these circumstances many girls are driven out of Singida to Arusha, Mwanza, and Dar es Salaam and outside the country. She also said other girls from outside Iramba migrate into the district during peak mining season.

Table 4 Defao³ –testimony

Defao, aged 16 years from Kiomboi said “when I don’t get a customer to travel with I just find someone to attend to for a short time, he pays me and I go back home. I never attend the same customer twice.” Her first time to have sexual intercourse was in 1998 with her uncle who is working as a shopkeeper. She was raped once, thereafter she decided to engage in prostitution. Sometimes Defao feels shy to have sex with old drivers, so she uses drugs (Bangi, Mirungi and Konyagi) to overcome the situation. Defao is even ready to leave the continent provided that somebody is going to pay her a lot of money.

In almost all the regions mentioned above girls were both recruited and received for prostitution. The table below shows the age of girls engaged in prostitution, the number of girls and where they are coming from.

Table 5 Districts and areas where children originate and migrate from for prostitution in the country

District	Places of origin	Number	Total
Mwanza urban area	Mwanza	18	52
	Mara	10	
	Kagera	9	
	Shinyanga	5	
	Refugee Camps	8	
	Cross border (Kenya)	2	
Kinondoni	I Coast	5	100
	Iringa	10	
	Mwanza	10	
	Kagera	5	
	Singida	10	
	Mbeya	10	
	Morogoro	3	
	Mara	10	
	Tanga	3	
	Arusha	15	
	Kilimanjaro		
	Cross border		
	Ethiopia, Zambia Somalia, India, Kenya, Uganda	11	
Songea	Songea	20	50
	Tunduru	19	
	Mbinga	5	
	Mtwara	4	
	Mbeya	1	
	Njombe	1	
Iramba	Singida	30	46
	Kilimanjaro	2	
	Tabora	5	
	Mwanza	4	
	Morogoro	1	
	Dodoma	4	

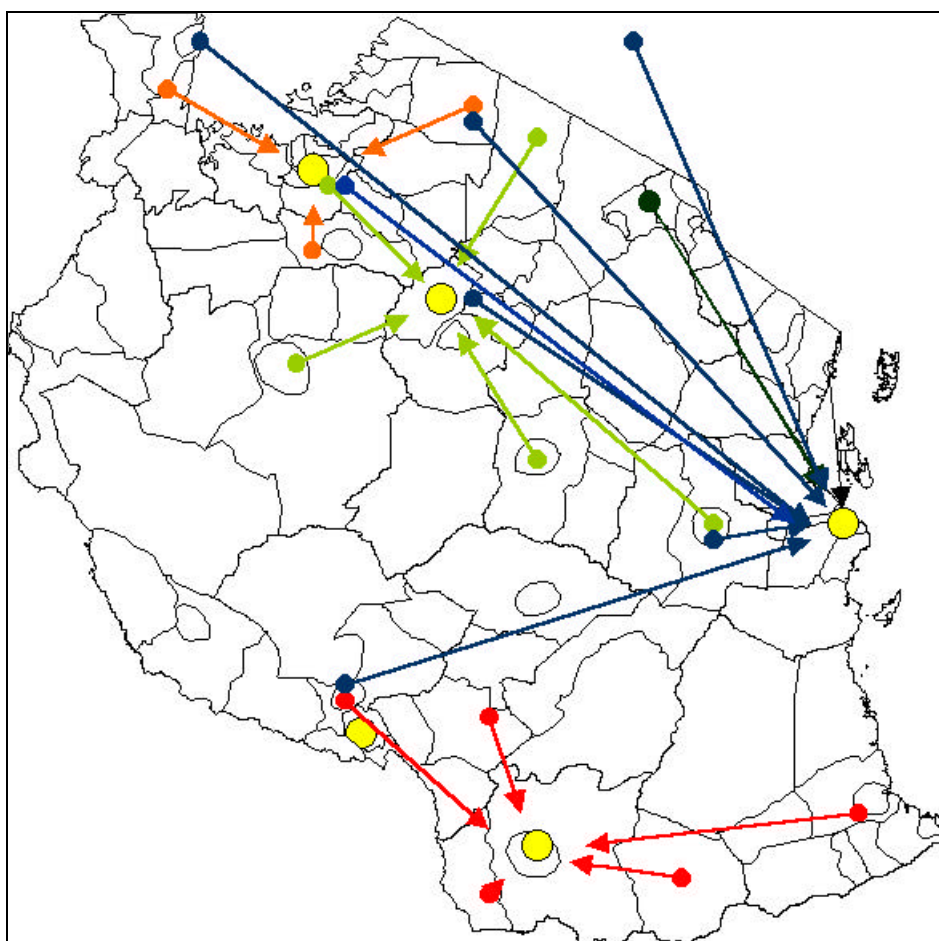
Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000.

Singida is the leading area of origination of sexually exploited children where by 45 girls were engaged in prostitution in Dar es Salaam and Singida, amounting to 18% of the respondents. This is followed by Mwanza

³ All names in the text have been changed for reasons of confidentiality.

from which 22 (9%) of the girls originated. Girls from across the border constituted about 5% of the total respondents (12). Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, Iringa and Songea also had quite a big number of children who originated there.

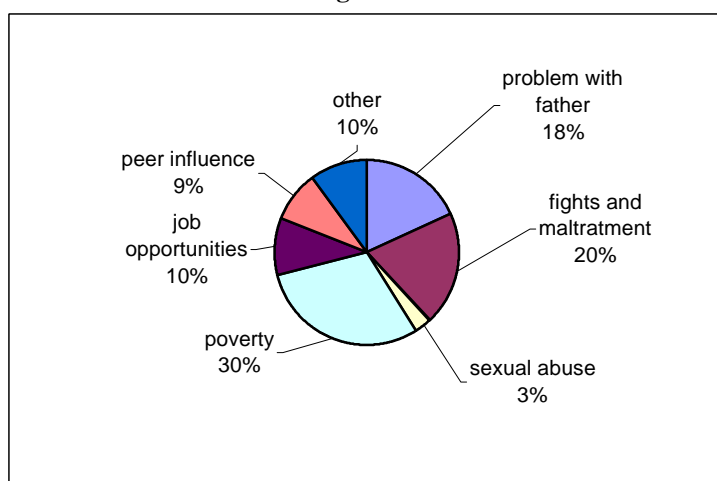
Table 6 Map of mobility of girls in prostitution



Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000, Tab 8

Of the 250 interviewed girls, 200 (80%) left home when they were between the ages of 12 and 16 years. According to the girls, the reasons for leaving home were, above all, conflicts and family problems with their fathers (18%), fights and maltreatment by relatives or guardians (20%), sexual abuse by relatives and members of the family (3%), poverty (30%), job opportunities (10%) and peer influence (9%).

Table 7 Reason for leaving home



Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000.

Almost 80% of the girls interviewed do not necessarily want to get rich, rather they want to gain access to “a good life.” Only 20% of the respondents engaged in prostitution worked in upper-class society and the upper-class tourism sector.

Another group of participants includes orphans whom, for obvious reasons, need to seek a means of survival. Children were trafficked from rural areas (e.g. Iringa, Tanga, Singida and Mbeya) with false promises of employment in the urban areas, especially house girls, bar maids and hair salons to mention a few. Neglected children as a result of their parents’ inability to provide the necessary care, these children are left to find their own way in life. There was child-to-child mobilisation and influence in the prostitution business. At least 18% of respondents said they engaged in prostitution following the path of their friends and/or older prostitutes. There are women who act as pimps or as a middle person to newly come girls of very young ages, reportedly as young as seven.

It was found that there were children engaged in prostitution from other countries such as Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda, who due to various circumstances found themselves in prostitution. Although the number is not definite due to the complex nature of their remuneration, it is evident that statistically the number is increasing quickly.

4.3 Education

Education levels of the sexually exploited children ranged from illiteracy to secondary education. Many of the girls dropped out or never attended school, or completed only primary education because they lived with former prostitutes or came from broken families in which the parents were either alcoholic, separated, divorced, or from families with deeply rooted cultural values that would not send them to school. Girls also attributed their low levels of education to orphan backgrounds, ignorance, and simple carelessness. The following is a summary of educational backgrounds as they relate to children in prostitution.

Table 8 Education level by research location⁴

	never attended	primary attended	primary completed	secondary attended	tot
Iramba	4	12	24	6	46
Kinondoni	9	34	45	12	100
Mwanza urb	15	20	13	2	50
Songea	5	4	40	1	50
Grand Total	33	70	122	21	246
	(13%)	(28%)	(50%)	(9%)	

Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000.

Among the sample, the number of children who completed primary education is high (50%); only nine children are actually attending. Kinondoni (Dar es Salaam) is the area of highest literacy among children engaged in prostitution. This is unlike in Mwanza where at least 30% of the respondents were completely illiterate. According to the results from focus group discussions and observation, the primary school drop out rate in this area was very high compared to Songea where few students failed to complete primary school. The main reasons for school dropouts were poverty, lack of family responsibilities, parental separation and HIV/AIDS.

⁴ In Tanzania primary education is between “standard” one to seven; secondary education goes from “Form” one to four which is A’ Level and then from “Form” five to six which is O’ Level.

Table 9 Education by age

	9<	10-13	14-17	18 +	total
never attended	100%	28%	10%	5%	13%
primary attended	0%	66%	26%	9%	28%
primary completed	0%	7%	56%	59%	50%
secondary attended	0%	0%	8%	27%	9%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	(4)	(29)	(191)	(22)	(246)

Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000.

The table shows that the girls, after completing primary school, found themselves idle as most were not able to continue with secondary education; instead they were drawn into prostitution. In the age group of 14-17 the majority (56%) of girls had completed primary school, but the problem of girls not being sent to school at all persists as well: 10% of the respondents in this age group had never attended school. In total 13% of girls never went to school.

Poverty among families was found to be the major reason for children dropping out of school followed by low abilities in children's class performances. The inadequate number of secondary schools cannot accommodate all children who complete primary school education. The predicament of orphaned children also contributes to school drop out, and accelerates some of the boys to engage in prostitution as well.

Table 10 Reasons for children dropping out by gender

	Answer
Failed the exams	12%
Early marriage	1%
Parents didn't like	4%
Poverty among parents	62%
Started working	3%
Parents died	10%
Early pregnancy	4%
Expelled from school	4%

Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000. Multiple answers allowed

4.4 Family background

Most children who are forced into child prostitution come from poor families. Only 34% of children in prostitution lived with a family member (father, mother, brother and sisters) and 19% lived with other adults. Many children responded that they were living with their friends (30%) which shows the significance of peer influence in child prostitution, and quite a big number live alone (16%).

Table 11 Children by family status

Family Status	Children
Living with both parents	14.6%
Living with only mother	18.3%
Living with only father	0.4%
Living with other parents	7.7%
Living with the employer	0.4%
Living with other adults	11.4%
Living with friends/peers	30.9%
Alone	16.3%

N= 246 Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000.

It was found that girls migrate to neighbouring towns or farther away, living with relatives or friends. It was also noted that about 25% of the total girls interviewed began as child domestic workers and ended up in prostitution. Many of them had been living a life of virtual slavery, cleaning houses and taking care of children.

Table 12 Children by Age and family size

Family Size	6<=	7 –9	10 – 13	14 – 17	18+
0	-	-	4	24	2
1	-	1	5	12	4
2	-	2	5	30	2
3	-	-	8	31	4
4	-	-	8	23	4
5	-	-	4	24	2
6+	-	2	4	43	1
	-	5	38	187	19

Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000.

The majority of the children lived in large families of six members and above, but this presents no significant differences with the average composition of the families in the districts under research.

4.5 Life style and self protection strategies

At least 1,200 girls between the ages of seven to 18 years were found to be living in the streets, brothels and guesthouses in the four sites of research. All of these girls openly declared that the life of prostitution that they were living was difficult. When they joined the business they had a lot to learn. The girls learned defensive attitudes, how to protect themselves from violence, and underwent an orientation to the areas where prostitution takes place. At first they had anguishing experiences; they experienced so much fear (abuse, violence, exploitation) and so much desire (better life, earnings, meeting different people, freedom, escaping from their villages). But they said that this kind of life sometimes provides a sense of freedom as they finally feel a part of life, of new happenings, contacts and emotions. Normally they share clothes, food and problems with each other. They walk in twos and they are very careful with the customers who speak to them and with whom they exchange favours. Of the girls engaging in prostitution at a location in Kinondoni, the majority show signs of HIV/AIDS. Some of them have been in the street for more than five years and about 16 had children while they were between 14 to 16 years of age. The group of girls frequenting a club in Kinondoni was very young, 10–16 years. These girls had mostly left school. They are only guaranteed one meal per day. They live in brothels or ghettos where they are sometimes accompanied by boys who are also engaged in prostitution. These girls attend the club from 9.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m. They participate in the open dancing show which is also a strategy to attract clients; they earn between 1,000 – 2000/= per dancing show. These girls also use drugs, mostly cocaine and marijuana (“Bangi”). They are there on a daily basis. This group of girls formed an authority at this club and no other outside girls are welcomed unless they have been introduced to the others. Girls from other

locations are forbidden and are termed as “Malaya Mbwa” (Dog Prostitutes). They do not “value their work” and are ready to offer their services for 200 TShs. There is a system which is organized by the girls who have stayed there a long time. In one area there is a ringleader who recruits the girls and keeps them in “brothel-like” accommodation where food, shelter and clothing are monitored by the owner of the brothel. The owner is the one who normally arranges the clients and customers.

In Mwanza most girls share a room in a guesthouse where they all contribute to the rent, share meals, clothes and problems. They are an organized group and sometimes they fight each other. The girls frequent the streets hotels and bars in the area.

In Songea and Kiomboi the majority of the girls come from the family circle whether they live with their aunts, nephews, grandmothers or village mates. They are not very organized. They work independently though often you will find girls in pairs. The girls live in very poor conditions. They cannot be assured even a single meal. The majority of these girls frequent local drinking establishments. In these areas 40 girls (38%) were chased away from their families for what was termed as bad conduct and behaviour. These girls have been forced to give up their lives; they are drunkards - dirty, pale and hopelessly frustrated. They do not see the value of their lives. Only 10% of the girls interviewed managed to rent a room with house facilities i.e. beds, cooking pots and mattress, but the majority (90%) had a room to share between 2-10 girls with most sleeping on the floor as they could not all fit in a single bed. They had their meals at cheap kiosks or in bars and restaurants. Girls of these groups normally assist each other when one has no money. One of the dangerous issues observed is that their own children are locked behind in their rooms or are left behind without proper care when the young mothers are seeing clients or otherwise out. This leads to these children hanging around late at nights and, in turn, becoming more vulnerable to sexual abuse. Most girls reported that they were trafficked from their home place through promises of rewarding jobs, and were sent to common places in big towns. More often than not most girls ended up being exploited, working in streets, bars and brothels to serve clients. Most girls said they were brought into towns with people known to their families like relatives, neighbours and those who called themselves “goodwill for the poor” who hired them as domestic servants. At least 25 (10%) of the girls from Mwanza and Kinondoni admitted to having been involved in x-rated films where they performed different types of sexual acts with clients arranged by the bar and guesthouse owners, or who were arranged otherwise. They said the clients included Watasha Westerners, Indians, Japanese and men from the Philippines. They also reported that even male children were filmed while performing sexual acts with each other. They mentioned two people who own a guest house associated with this in Mwanza, but in Dar es Salaam they only mentioned areas such as guest houses and beaches.

4.6 HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted disease risk

Although many children engaged in prostitution had condoms on hand they rarely used them, putting them at risk of contracting STDS and HIV. This was the case at one club, as mentioned earlier, when a researcher found eight girls with two packets each of Salama condoms around 9 p.m. Five hours later, after having been with many customers, the same packets remained intact. When asked whether they had used the condoms they said no, that none of the customers had requested them.

Additionally, when the girls are sick they usually wait to attend health clinics until they are critically sick, and in this way initially minor diseases have claimed lives. In order to analyse this loss of control over their life, further research is needed.

4.7 Control group

Other information was also collected through community members serving as key informants. At least 10 key informants in Kinondoni interviewed were gatekeepers, teachers, priests, influential people, police officers, religious leaders and political members. Generally they had the same views towards the problem of children engaged in prostitution. Regarding causes, they attributed the blame to family disintegration, female-headed households, HIV/AIDS, poverty and low income. Most people said low economic status and poverty were the leading factors. A taxi driver in Kinondoni said he has been in the taxi business for more than 10 years. He said most of his customers are girls engaged in prostitution, and that he has seen girls being harassed by policeman, being beaten, and being robbed (i.e. clothes and money and left naked). He said there have been times when he has provided trousers or a piece of cloth for the girls to cover themselves following such a violation. Most of their customers are big bosses from the government, influential foreigners, and other people in the community. Most of the girls use drugs and are ready to fight in these circumstances. The taxi driver was concerned as to why the girls do not want to quit the business. He also said most of them are sick (infected with HIV). When we asked his opinion he said he was not pleased by the job done by the Regional Commissioner to order policeman to chase and harass these girls in order to take them to jail. He also said that the girls who stay in Remand

prison for two weeks or more are back in the streets again once they are released. He thought other alternatives could be found to tackle the problem, including counselling.

Table 13 Control group of non-working girls showing education level

District	In primary school	In secondary school	Primary completed	Drop out in primary	Secondary completed	Drop out in secondary	Never attended	Vocational training
Kinondoni	5	5	20	5	3			2
Mwanza	3	3	4	5				
Iramba	5		5					
Songea	4	6						

Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000.

For non-working girls it was found that Kinondoni was the place where most girls interviewed were literate. The table also shows that not all had an opportunity to continue with further education although most were found to have completed STD VII. The reasons explained were extreme poverty, parental separation, HIV/AIDS, polygamy, ignorance and deeply rooted traditional norms which favour boys for higher learning opportunities.

4.8 The demand side: the clients

It was noted in this study that the clients who exploit the children differ in age, status and nationalities. The majority of customers were well to do persons and others were owners of hotels/bars, shops, middle class workers, big business people, foreigners/migrants, taxi drivers, truck drivers, some police officers, youth, and government officials. The sexual exploitation of children was mostly influenced by entrepreneurs from guesthouses, bars, local brew shops, markets and brothels. Girls at one club in Dar es Salaam said the number of male tourists visiting Tanzania for sexual purposes is increasing. They said most tourists come into Dar via Mombassa and Nairobi. They said the Germans, Italians, Greeks and South Africans constitute a vast proportion of the sex tourists in Dar es Salaam. In Mwanza City relief aid workers and businessmen constitute a significant proportion of the tourists. The girls also said there were a number of other foreign customers including Koreans, Filipinos, Japanese, Chinese, and Taiwanese, and the local Indian communities. Most of the customers prefer to engage in sexual activity with girls because the relationships rarely persist. Others said they prefer young girls due to their availability, cheaper rates, and their belief that the younger the child, the less exposed she is to HIV/AIDS. In Songea and Iramba parents and pimps play a significant role in the sex industry as they mediate and acquaint customers with the children.

The researchers categorized customers as follows: -

- 1) Brothel-like owners;
- 2) Watchmen who guard premises/local people;
- 3) Policemen who suggest sex to the children in return for immunity from criminal responsibility, usually accused of loitering;
- 4) Adult neighbours from poor communities who entice children with promises and gifts;
- 5) Older child prostitutes (20 – 25 years) who function as pimps and initiate children who have just joined the street and introduce them to adults who hunt for virgins or new arrivals;
- 6) Wealthy old people who pick girls up from the streets;
- 7) Beauticians or hairdressers who run their apartments as brothels;
- 8) Close relatives who play a mediator role, for example brothers who sell their sisters, and older sisters and mothers who initiate their younger sisters and daughters into prostitution;
- 9) Truck drivers, teachers, miners, rich farmers, sugar daddies/ mummies who solicit children under the guise of availing help to the children, lesbians who normal participate in group sex, refugees who have sustainable income i.e. (Mwanza city), local sex tourists (Indians, Arabs in Dar), senior government officials including ministers and members of parliaments, priests/sheikhs, businessmen, petty traders, idle boys (Vijana wa Kijiweni); and
- 10) White foreigners commonly known as Wazungu wa dollar or Watasha.

The girls had different means by which they solicited their customers, and a certain category of customers could not necessarily be easily obtained in all areas. The table will show each research site and the profile of perpetrators observed most at this site.

Table 14 Profile of customer perpetrators

SN	Site/Allocation	Profile of Perpetrators
	Kinondoni/Dar es Salaam	White foreigners, brothel owners, watchmen, guards, policemen, neighbours, older prostitutes, wealthy people, beauticians, close relatives, truck drivers, teachers, sugar daddies, lesbians, local sex tourist, senior government officials priests, Sheiks, businessmen, petty traders, idle boys.
	Mwanza City	White foreigners, brothel owners, watchmen, guards, policemen, neighbours, older prostitutes, wealthy people, beauticians, close relatives, truck drivers, teachers, sugar daddies, lesbians, local sex tourist, senior government officials priests, Sheiks, businessmen, petty traders, idle boys.
	Iramba	Older prostitutes, rich farmers, close relatives, truck drivers, teachers, petty traders, businessmen, miners, idle boys
	Songea	Older prostitutes, rich farmers, close relatives, truck drivers, teachers, petty traders, businessmen, miners, idle boys

Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000.

Some young girls live for some days on trucks for the sexual satisfaction of the driver. The girls are commanded to involve themselves in group-sex along the highways when traveling. They can travel like this for one to two months. Sometimes they engage in the provision of sexual services to border control workers (Child Welfare Society of Kenya 1989 in 38).

4.9 Places of prostitution

In Tanzania organized child sexual exploitation takes place in brothel-like settlements temporarily made in salons, kiosks, local pombe shops, certain special bars, restaurants, hotels and private houses, streets and other places that are away from the street. Mainly in Tanzania child prostitution is widely practiced in ghettos, bars, guesthouses, open/hidden spaces (vichochoroni) graveyards, (makaburini) and other tourist attraction areas. According to our observations male children are also involved in prostitution in the same places in Dar es Salaam and Mwanza.

- Big hotels and famous streets/roads/bars

In the locations where the study was conducted, the researchers found that there were known hotels, bars, streets, and public roads which were famous for sex services.

- Pombe shops (local brew shops), ferry areas and small streets

These are areas that girls frequent most. It was found that children engaged in prostitution in these areas are street children; children living with relatives, grandparents and employers as house girls; petty traders selling fruits, local brews and food; vendors known as “mama ntilie”; and a few girls who are beggars or scavengers. The children in prostitution found in these areas have had little or no formal education, i.e. only one interviewee was said to have completed secondary education, others had completed STD VII or dropped out while in primary school. While involved in other business during the day, these children dress casually and it is hard to differentiate between them and children who are not involved in prostitution. They do not have the features of a “typical” prostitute. They engage in sexual activities in the rooms at the local brew shops, in hidden corners, in food vendor booths, and at toilets around the area. Following the researchers’ observations, this proves that the lifestyles of the girls engaged in prostitution are hazardous and differ greatly from one child to the next depending on the situation and circumstances of location. However, in terms of protection and security, about 90% of these children were generally unsafe.

4.10 Estimates

Children in prostitution practice sexual activities at a wide range of locations: urban centres’ casinos, hotels, and nightclubs, along the streets at night, in ghettos, brothels, and on beaches. For instance, during the transect walk in certain key locations approximately 600–800 (counting by heads) children were seen. Some were in their room waiting for customers, playing music shows, and massaging men in the pubs. In over eight places visited, the researchers found no fewer than 40 children engaged in prostitution. Numbers are flourishing because there is a ready-made market.

The number of participants in each place of prostitution differed, for example, there were about 30-50 girls entering one selected club at a time, another club saw 30-40 girls roaming in the back yard, and a third showed about 15–35 girls busy dancing and drinking. From these simple statistics one can comment that the extent of

prostitution is very high. One can conclude that there are more than 800 prostitutes in the Kinondoni district study site. This means that in the whole region of Dar es Salaam there were about 1,500 children engaged in prostitution (counting by heads for all arrivals).

5. CONDITIONS IN PROSTITUTION

5.1 Living environment

Children in prostitution operate under very difficult circumstances. Some have to wait along the streets at midnight looking for customers, and some have to remain in bars late at night. When they do not get customers they have to go back home, and on their way they are subjected to thugs who abuse them. Sometimes they may be picked up by police as loiterers. Strictly speaking the conditions under which child prostitution operates vary from one category to another. Those in the brothels are met with completely different environments to those who spend their time in the streets. For example in the brothels, several children engaged in prostitution were only guaranteed one meal per day and they were accompanied by male prostitutes. Most of the time they used their own shared rooms for business causing inconvenience to other girls who were either sick or tired and resting at home. Also, they share a room in a guest house where all the girls living together contribute to the rent. When they fail to pay the rent they are chased away. As mentioned earlier, they share meals, clothes and problems. From the research one could see that they were organized, although sometimes they fight each other. Some of the girls carried out other activities for income. The table below shows different kinds of activities the girls engaged in.

Table 15 Other activities children in prostitution have engaged in

	7 –9	10 – 13	14 – 17	18+	Male	Female
Business/ Petty traders	1	1	9			11
House girls	-	-	5	-	-	5
Begging	1	5	-	-	2	4
Stage show	-	-	2	1	-	3
Only prostitution	9	37	170	7	2	221
Bar/Hotel attendant	-	-	2	-	-	2
Total	11	43	198	8	4	246

Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000. Multiple answer allowed

The study shows that girls in prostitution had very few options in terms of other activities, and that they mostly depended on prostitution. Eighty-five percent of the girls ages 14-17 years worked entirely in prostitution. Only 4% in the same age group engaged in alternative work (petty trading) and 1% were house girls.

5.2 Hours

It was found that children engaged in prostitution are exploited for long hours of the day and night trying to solicit clients, and also participating in other activities such as begging, food vending, scavenging, serving as house girls and waitresses at the bars, and as stage/pornographic show actresses. Most start serving clients at about 10 p.m. and finish between 2–8 a.m. the next morning. Forty percent said they do not have specific fixed hours and that they are ready any time a client is found. Eight-six percent of the girls continued to engage in prostitution even when they were very tired or pregnant. This lifestyle does not end until they have something secure in their lives. It was noted that most girls were exploited for long hours each day. This involved children undertaking tasks in local brew shops, bars, and guesthouses and on the streets.

The girls in prostitution were found to be in hazardous circumstances: a group of very young girls (97 and 38%) between ages 10-13 were exploited all day, and the majority of the girls ages 14-17 (59%) spent most of their time in prostitution as well.

5.3 Earnings

From the interviews it was not clearly understood the amount of money each child earned. The reason was that some were not paid directly, but rather their boss was, and as a result the children were paid only on a monthly basis. Most of the girls were said to be paid between 200-100,000/=Tshs depending on the category of prostitution and the area in which the child operates. For example, girls from Iramba and Songea where hardly paid 500 Tshs per act while those in Dar received up to UD\$ 120, the equivalent of 100,000 TShs. The results showed that 90% of the 250 respondents said the money they are earning is not enough to meet their daily

needs. Most of the girls from a club in Kinondoni used their earnings to offer drinks and bribe taxi drivers for the compensation of sexual satisfaction when taking them back home from the streets. Others promised to cater to the material needs of the girls with promises of marriage, gifts etc. The girls said that sometimes they are paid handsomely and sometimes not. They preferred to engage in sex filming than prostitution reporting that the former is more exiting and erotic. They said they had more time for romance and the sex itself is much more satisfactory as it is without any violence. They also said it is highly paid. The girls also admitted to being involved in pornography, and almost all of them said they would like to undertake pornography related activities to earn money. The ones who have been involved in it sometimes are paid about 10,000-50,000 TShs. facilitation fee for the event. They said the video is sold at the rate of 7,000 – 15,000 TShs. They said there are some guesthouses, salons and ghettos where they are well paid since they are dealing with skilled workers, professional employees and big and small entrepreneurs – especially Indians. They also had access to high-class tourists, or western upper class (Wazungu/Watasha), Koreans, Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese to mention a few. The payments were 10,000 TShs or more for the whole night, depending on the time and the place.

Although the respondents were earning money, this income is not guaranteed as explained by a girl engaged in prostitution at a guest house, “there were nights which pass without getting anything especially when one is sick or she has bad omen. This may be due to scarcity of the customers, or not being lucky.” Furthermore, in this survey it was found that although the respondents were getting such income from this business, the income does not enable them to be independent or to quit their engagement in prostitution for other activities. Out of 250 interviewees asked whether they are ready to quit their lifestyle and search for other alternatives, 50% of the girls said they were willing to quit if given other alternatives and 50% said they were not ready as they are not sure of a new life.

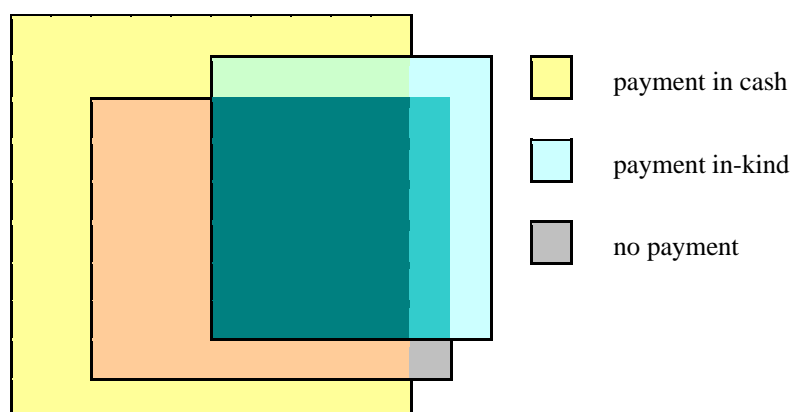
Table 16 Types of payments according to girls activity

	Cash	Kind	No - pay
Business/Petty traders	10	1	-
House girl	5	-	-
Begging	4	-	-
Stage show	3	-	-
Prostitution	231	116	150
Bar/Hotel attendant	2	-	-

Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000. Multiple answers allowed

Most of the children engaged in prostitution depend on cash; about 92% of the girls demanded cash while 46% were paid sometimes in-kind (a plate of food, drinks, shoes, and clothes) and at least 60% of girls at one time while in the business experienced a loss when they offered services to customers and were not paid. Table 17 represents the different combinations of payment reported by the girls. Some of them (the grey square) receive only protection (no in-kind nor cash).

Table 17 Different combinations of payment for children in prostitution



Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000. Multiple answers allowed

5.4 Physical and emotional abuse and violence

This research has revealed that girls were faced with several problems in prostitution. At least 95% of the respondents had once experienced a problem such as being raped by individuals or gangs, battering, being kidnapped, and/or contracting sexually transmitted diseases. The girls also experienced involuntary participation in production of pornographic film and pictures, forced use of drugs, 'unsettled bills' by stubborn clients, and harassment from state groups such as the police.

Emma said "this job is very risky. I remember a sad moment happened to me when I was six months pregnant, it was almost 12 midnight on the street searching for clients at mosque street, four men came on my side, without a word they raped me one after the other and they immediately disappeared. It was cruelty of its kind. I was there helpless crying till one of my fellow girls came to help me. After two weeks I had an abortion."

On 13 December 2000 during the researchers' night visit at a Mwanza location, they found a girl who was raped by four street guys (vibaka). The girl was severely traumatised around her vagina. She had also been injured in her anus. The victim was a 16 year old girl and the sixth born in her family of seven. She said she is from a rural location, her parents are divorced and she was left with her grandmother with whom she could not cope. She decided to migrate to town and this is the life she is facing. "I want to go back home," she says, "I swear I will never ever repeat this again."

a) Battering: Forty-two girls or 17% were bitten by clients or vagabonds and robbed of their money, as well as sexually abused and harassed.

b) Kidnapping: There were cases where girls were kidnapped by clients, particularly Somali (truck drivers) and Indians. Five percent of respondents experienced this. They were kidnapped for sex interests and were raped, sodomized the whole night without any payment and then abandoned in streets or around bushes. Some hotel owners used girls in pornographic events. Lack of settlement and other problems faced by children in prostitution such as bad weather, cold, rain on the streets and hunger all led these girls to be kidnapped.

c) Sexually Transmitted Diseases: The majority of children engaged in prostitution interviewed in this survey admitted to having contracted a sexually transmitted disease (STD) once. At least 85% of girls interviewed said that once or twice they had suffered from STDs. And 76% of total respondents said they had experienced an episode and were treated in hospitals, bought medicine or used traditional healers. Two girls at a guest house were in bed severely sick. They had suffered from tuberculosis and general body malaise. Furthermore, health alignments as well as tiredness and abdominal pain were common complaints.

d) Refusal to use condoms: Our findings disclosed that there are clients who refuse the use of condoms during sexual intercourse. At least 68% of the respondents said clients refuse the use of condoms. It was also found that there is little use of condoms among the girls themselves thus making these children vulnerable to AIDS and other STDs. Fifty-four percent of girls reported that they did not use condoms regularly, showing that safe sex education is inadequate and ineffective.

e) Harassment from state groups: It was found that police and Sungu Sungu (local community guards), instead of keeping security and peace, are the ones who harass and abuse the children engaged in prostitution. At least 84% of total respondents were once battered, raped and tortured by them and forced to have sexual intercourse with them. At least six girls found in the streets had just been released from a prison in Mwanza. The majority of prostitutes said they had been harassed by police and kept in custody at police stations. In order to be free from police or Sungu Sungu the girls normally had to pay a bribe amounting to 500–2,000 TShs per policeman or have sex with them. Otherwise, they were forced to spend a night in custody or receive strokes and may be brought before the court.

f) Unexpected early pregnancies: Twenty percent of the interview respondents had unplanned pregnancies which led them to unsafe abortions or having babies with unknown fathers. This was clear as eight pregnant children were engaged in prostitution. As a result of unexpected early pregnancy, incidences of baby dumping are on the rise, although not many studies have been undertaken to explore this.

g) Not paid as promised: Men running away after sex without paying, or pretending that it was a pleasure for both of them and ignoring the earlier agreement present additional difficulties. The girls said, however, that if one is aware of the man's plan, one can take a shirt or watch or shoes from her client to compensate for the lost money. The worst thing is when he claims to have paid for something that he did not pay for.

h) Child abuse: High rates of sexual child abuse to young street children aged six to seven through finger penetration were discovered to have affected girls. These children reported that in certain public areas, the petty traders manipulate them sexually with finger penetration and give them old clothes.

i) Drugs as survival mechanisms: Alcohol, cigarettes, Bangi and other drug use had been found to be common to sexually exploited children in ghettos, guesthouses, ferries and local pombe shops. The girls use drugs as a means of stimulation and positive motivation to harbour all men they will have at a time or in a day. Some girls are engaged in selling drugs and end up using them.

j) Lack of settlement: At least 20% of interviewees had no permanent place to live. They are mainly found on streets, and in hotels, guard huts, abandoned boats, and cars. These girls are often accompanied by boys who are involved in theft and other criminal activities. Others stay on pavements and in corners of big buildings, banks and government offices. They sleep on boxes and cover their bodies with sacs or pieces of cloth.

k) Abuse: Most of the respondents said they faced several problems in prostitution. Some of these were in the form of physical and sexual abuse, madness due to physical torture by sharp weapons like knives and razor blades, and death due to criminal abortions and prolonged illnesses. Ninety-five percent admitted that prostitution was dangerous as it includes premature and exhausting activities.

l) Bondage: Half of the girls experienced bonded life in the area where they operated their business. At least 50% of the girls mentioned that the owners of the bars, guesthouses, brothels, and local brewshops were people who kept them in a form of bondage. They said that while at these institutions they were not allowed to communicate with people to make them aware of the humiliations of their rights that they were suffering. They were not allowed to visit friends or relatives, nor to go to health facilities when they were sick, until they became critically ill. They were being transferred from one businessman to the next as a means of promoting their businesses. The girls were often kept at one place for a short period of time and then moved so that customers would not get used to them. They were exploited for long hours with neither agreements nor wages. They were forced to sleep with different men, up to 10 customers per day even when they were sick. The girls were not allowed to complain nor to inform anyone about abuses they faced and the services they were forced to offer. Sometimes the girls were sent to houses as servants or had to offer sexual services to the relatives of their employers.

m) Premature sex: The majority of the children were engaged in prostitution at early ages, some of them started at the ages of 10 to 13 years. Health care was a problem since they did not even understand their bodies' changes at that age. Nobody in the age of 10-15 told the researchers about whether they had ever experienced any sexual enjoyment. When asked whether they knew about orgasms they were laughing and saying they have never experienced such things. At least 95% of the girls admitted that prostitution is premature and exhausting as they must always face clients and police who repress, beat, and rape them, sometimes resulting in permanent deformities and death. About 25 respondents (10%) among the 250 interviewed were found sick with signs of HIV/AIDS. These girls had been in the street for more than five years and all had children.

n) Destitution: The girls suffer from serious psychological disorders because of the prison-like conditions in which they are held and the fact that many of them are originally from remote rural areas and have lost all contact with their families. They depend on anyone who seems to support their lifestyle, and thus their lives.

5.5 Social support networks

Children engaged in prostitution were supporting each other by contributing money for treatment and other problems. These social networks are important to assist in various ways such as financial needs of the children, illness and injury, reunification when the need arises, and counselling after various incidences. Most girls said that when they were sick or in need of shelter and counselling they received assistance or support from each other, elders in the area they live in, and sometimes from priests.

Some NGOs are working together with children in prostitution in Tanzania:

- Populations Services International (PSI) was found to be in touch with some of the child prostitutes and providing them with free condoms.
- Kwetu Counselling provides guidance and counselling to the prostitutes by visiting them at night.
- KIWOHEDE, through its centres such as Tabata, Buguruni, and Manzese Drop-in and Child in the Sun, provides support to these children. These organizations support them by mobilization, sensitization, counselling, skill training and training peer educators.

- Others were TASWA and AMREF, which also provided counselling support to prostitutes in Kinondoni and Dar es Salaam as a whole. Also involved are KULEANA, UPENDO DAIMA, St. NICHOLAS Anglican church, Police and other individual good Samaritans.

Upendo Daima in Mwanza also supported them in training skills such as tailoring and cooking. Police assisted them when customers and vagabonds bit them, and the government social welfare department gave them information about where to get services/support.

At least 20% of the girls interviewed in Mwanza mentioned Good Samaritans who supported them with food, clothing and sometimes shelter.

6. CAUSES AND SOLUTIONS

6.1 Causes

The findings revealed that the sexual exploitation of children is caused by various factors. These factors include poverty, culture, single parenting, peer influences and lack of opportunities. Below is a discussion of these factors in detail.

a) Poverty:

The concept of poverty is a relative term, but in the case of this study it was taken to mean the inability to meet social and economic needs. Within this context children engaged in prostitution and key informants were asked to explain to what extent poverty was the cause of child prostitution. Poverty as the source of the problem was identified by 90% of the key informants. Also, poverty among parents and poor living conditions at home forced many girls to escape to town to seek jobs such as barmaids, guesthouse attendants, and house girls and to beg, in order to seek other means to solve their social and economic problems. Among the children in prostitution, 70% pointed out that all these factors indicated that poverty was the main cause. The responses from the interviews indicate that the children in prostitution are from a background of very poor living conditions, that their parent/guardians cannot afford to pay for school fees, and a proper diet is a challenge for them to obtain. Muntarhorn (1996:11), in the book *Forced Labour: The Prostitution of the Children*, argues that poverty in several families leads many children to *engage in prostitution*. The study found that there are many factors that contribute to child prostitution, however, it was noted that poverty among parents is the major cause of child prostitution. It was indicated that 40 out of 50 child prostitutes (80%) agreed that their parents and/or guardians were poor. Many respondents said that they were coming from very big, poor families with poor living conditions. A big family in this case refers to a family with more than six children. Their parents/guardians could not afford to pay school fees and shelter nor feed them a proper diet. Their parents were either single parents or guardians, who depended on small-scale farming, or fishing, petty business and begging, which could not fulfil children's basic needs.

b) Culture:

Based on the Tanzanian cultural heritage, boys are favored with life's advantages at the family and national levels. Boys have more educational and social opportunities than girls. Due to this girls are more prone to engage in different activities such as working as barmaids or in petty business, and later engaging in prostitution. Many girls attend initiation ceremonies that teach them how to keep house and how to perform good acts of sexual satisfaction for men. Many girls practice this while they are very young. Priorities should now be given to girls in education, family upbringing, counselling and lifeskills.

c) Single parenting:

About 42 (17%) respondents out of 250 said that single parent situations (either mother/father died), living with step mother/father or guardians, and torture and harassment from their guardians were factors that led them to run away from home and engage in prostitution. It was recognized that most girls joined the city with the expectation of meeting basic needs without even a base to start from.

d) Peer influence:

Peer influence repeatedly was mentioned as a factor in children's engagement in prostitution. This was both by consent and unknowingly.

e) Lack of job opportunities:

Children expect that when they go to the city, there will be job opportunities for them. In the case of the study the majority of those migrating had low educational levels and were not qualified for office work. They turn to prostitution in desperation. The majority suggested they had their own future intentions (see table below).

Table 18 Girls' future intentions

Activity	6<=	7 –9	10 – 13	14 – 17	18+
Vocational training	-		17	84	5
Return to school (education)	-	5	8	38	-
Capital for petty business	-	-	12	61	2
Marriage	-	-	1	7	-
Remain in prostitution	-	-	-	50	6
Total	-	5	38	200	13

Source: Rapid Assessment field survey 2000. Multiple answers allowed

A high percentage of girls opted for petty business while another group of girls was interested in vocational skills. Others wanted to return to school although about 20% of the girls consider remaining in prostitution

f) Lack of education:

Besides poverty, lack of education and employment opportunities for youth, especially girls, were the major causes of child prostitution. Historically, in Tanzania, there has been a rising trend of unemployment among youth even after completion of their studies. This study revealed that most children in prostitution were illiterate and/or semi-illiterate. Considering the above simple statistic, one can comment that lack of education and employment were big problems for these girls. As many as 50 (20%) respondents commented that they could not find any other job since they were illiterate and the only alternative was to enter prostitution.

g) Increase in number of street children:

From the sample of 250 children engaged in prostitution, the study found that another cause of girls practising prostitution was due to the high increase in the number of street children. Twenty-three out of 250 respondents (9%) said they were appearing as street children during the day while at night they engaged in prostitution. Ten out of 250 respondents (4%) entered into prostitution when they were in the streets, however, during the time of interview they were no longer street children since they were found in rented rooms, guesthouses and ghettos illustrating their engagement in prostitution.

h) Orphan and Single Parenthood:

Some respondents pointed out that being orphaned or from single parent families were among the factors that contributed to their becoming prostitutes. Twenty out of 250 respondents (8%) were orphans. The orphans referred to in this case were largely a result of AIDS and those who lost their parents in the ferry disaster- MV Bukoba in 1995. Some orphans were the result of civil wars in the neighbouring countries. Four out of 250 respondents (1%) were beggars who did not know their parents since their parents who had abandoned them were also beggars. There were also two cases of the 250 respondents who said that their parents suffered from mental retardation, and they were also from single parents.

One of the interviewees, a Kenyan girl aged 17, argued that being an orphan has had a big effect on her. "My father and mother died of AIDS; first it was my mother and thereafter my father followed. I was only 14 years old by then. I had to take care of my two young brothers; last one was two years by then. I was in my last year at school, so I quit school and started to work as a maid for a Ugandan woman. I worked there for only six months, when I got a man and got married (15 years). One month after the marriage, my little brother died of AIDS. Also, at the same time my husband was appointed by the military to Congo war. He left me to his parents in Uganda. The life at my in-laws was very difficult but I had no other alternative, I was there 'till the year 1998 when we were informed that my husband was among other military police who died in Congo. It was very sad. In May 1999, my sister-in-law who does business in Tanzania came to her home, and asked me to join in her business as well as live with her in Mwanza. I agreed and we came together to her home in Mwanza. My sister-in-law is living with her girl friend too. Two weeks after we arrived at Mwanza, she told me that because I do not have capital to start a business she is going to teach me how to get capital so easily. I was anxious, the only thing she taught me was means of prostitution, and she and her girl friend are also known to engage in prostitution. It is where I got this baby boy. I do miss my brother who is still in Kenya as a street child. I wish I

could get/earn enough money to send him but the luck never comes to my side. What I think is this, without AIDS, life to me could not be so bitter and unpleasant.”

i) Child Physical Abuse:

Closed interviews were conducted to find out facts about causes of prostitution in children. The study found that child abuse was one of the causes of children engaging in prostitution. Children had been abused by parents, relatives, and employers (in the case of child domestic workers). The respondents said they were abused at the family level through harsh punishments such as battering and food deprivation.

j) Early pregnancy:

Early pregnancy is another cause that led girls to be expelled from schools and homes, and to go to towns and city centres. In towns and cities they find life to be unbearable and they finally ended up in prostitution. In this study some of the girls reported to have been chased away by their parents or guardians and the same also happened to them at school. These girls lacked love, care and support. Their only means of survival in town was through child prostitution. Some girls were infected with STDs and some reported to have severe complications during pregnancy and delivery because their bodies were not developed enough to have a baby. Some girls were raped, sometimes by more than one man, and they were injured in their private parts. They did not even know who the father of their child was. This led to girls “escaping” these harsh realities through alcohol and drugs.

k) Urban migration:

Another factor which was identified as a cause of children in prostitution was rural/urban migration among girls who sought well-paid jobs. As revealed above, at least 55% of the girls engaged in prostitution arrived in their present situation through rural/urban migration spurred by job prospects.

l) Demand:

An additional cause that needs to be addressed is the market demand for children engaged in prostitution. The organized system that operates around the recruitment of young girls, and the pull factors set up to take advantage of their vulnerability are causes as well. In other words the “exploiters,” themselves are also causes. This can be expanded to the fact that society is a cause as well; through the customers who create the demand, the people who help facilitate the arrangements and contribute to the system of prostitution, and the people who turn their backs to the problem.

6.2 Solutions

a) Capacity building:

Communities should be sensitized, mobilized and educated about ILO Convention 182 on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Organized workshops and seminars can be established to follow up on circumstances and actions taken as related to children’s rights. The elimination of child labour, including the sexual exploitation of children is an urgent matter. Communities can use existing local structures to voice problems and injustices that children face in the area. They can be equipped with knowledge regarding how to promote social and economical gains in their communities using simple and affordable methods. Communities should be empowered through HIV/AIDS education, credit and loan schemes, positive parenting practices, and a special community commitment towards the protection of the girl child. Communities must participate in self-reliance activities like building schools and creating and maintaining health and community counselling centres, while government and non-government institutions support the efforts with materials and technical support.

b) Loan /revolving Funds:

Loan systems can be introduced for those who want to engage in petty business. This could take the form of a revolving fund, or loan, credit and savings associations. Community members should be able to learn about these systems through training in the local language by responsible community members, institutions and government officials. Other alternatives should be looked into in terms of what traditionally is accepted in each community. Loans should not only focus on cash or money but other means like providing working tools i.e. in clothes making or food preparation, gardening and other activities chosen by the audience themselves and that can offer sustainability.

c) Counselling Centre:

Research findings recognized that these young girls are vulnerable to a range of difficult circumstances including many social and psychological issues. The government and non-government organizations can establish centres for young girls at their business sites for services such as formal and informal education, socio-economic training, and health and other counselling about sexually transmitted diseases, knowledge and medication as primary measures for prevention against HIV/AIDS, potential lifestyle changes, etc.

d) Vocational Training:

The problem of joblessness and children in prostitution cannot be overcome by capturing the children and sending them back to their areas of origin. Vocational education and a peaceful and caring living environment should be established by introducing centres that encompass hope and love. The centres should have varieties of different kinds of skill training in areas, according to the child study respondents, such as tailoring, clothing, tie dye, batik, weaving, and local dry food preparations i.e. cashew, ground nuts, peas, and baked goods. Also electrical and house painting skills were recommended. Providing training opens up options and in doing so, will minimize child prostitution.

e) Information and awareness:

There is a need to teach the community about the extent and magnitude of child prostitution in Tanzania, and about the consequences of child prostitution as one of the worst forms of child labour. The communities must advocate for ILO Convention 182 by publishing leaflets in the Swahili language. Through this parents can be made more aware of the importance of sending their children to school. Family protection and child abuse issues must be brought to the forefront as well. This can be done in a mass campaign by collaborating with local government leaders, religious leaders, and NGOs and by distributing posters, fliers and other possible mass mobilization means. Lack of education is the main hindrance in Songea, Mwanza and Iramba.

f) Mass Media/Condom Use:

The government and other organizations should decentralize HIV prevention efforts down to local and family communities. By involving every person in the society people will see the importance of eliminating child prostitution in their own settlement and thus enhance prevention of HIV spread among young girls as well as other community members. This can be done by mass campaigns; by using locally established girl community theatre groups who will use songs, drama and poems to campaign for the elimination of child prostitution, distributing posters on condom use and using peer education on appropriate and proper methods of condom use. The fact that some of the customers of the girls interviewed were reported to not use condoms appropriately, means that the girls will be better “armed” if they themselves know how to. Condoms should be distributed and made accessible to as many people as possible in the local communities.

g) Outreach activities:

The elimination of children in prostitution should be integrated into all local community structures and institutions including schools, police forces, churches, mosques, community organizations and other community groups. These groups should provide information through various outreach activities led by people who are skilled in the field of child prostitution prevention. A community educational post can be opened whereby educational videos on hazardous conditions of children engaged in prostitution will be shown. Again there is a need for proper provision of infrastructure that will help people, especially youth from the villages. The farming community in the villages has to be provided with farming aids including good roads, markets etc.

h) Target the Demand

The additional causes identified above must have a related solution. Clients, cultural practices that promote the sexual exploitation of children, tourists, the police, and society – these all need to be targeted and policy must be created with this demand side of the problem fully addressed.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General Findings

Findings are as follows: -

- There was child-to-child mobilization and peer influence for those joining the prostitution business. At least 18% of respondents said they engaged in prostitution following their friends and or older prostitutes. There were older girls who act as pimps or middle persons to newly come girls of very young ages.
- There is a great link between child domestic work and the risk of entering into child prostitution.
- There are some girls from other countries such as Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, Ethiopia and Somalia in towns in Tanzania who are engaged in prostitution. It has been found that they are paid more than the girls from Tanzania as they are able to negotiate the price in English, while Tanzanian girls discuss in Swahili.
- Children are sexually exploited primarily by entrepreneurs including owners of guesthouses, bars, local brew shops, markets and brothels. Throughout it was observed that these children have no security and are helpless. They live in situations where the critical torture and traumas they experience will have lasting physical and psychological consequences.
- Lack of settlement: at least 60% of interviewees had no permanent place to live. Most of them lived in a shared room, in brothels and some (very few) in the streets.
- It was further pointed out that in this study, ghettos were not only a settlement area, but also used as places of substance abuse including hard drugs, gongo, Bangi and cigarettes, and were frequented by agents and sellers.
- Another finding was that most of the children in prostitution were exploited for long hours each day. This involved children working in pombe shops, bars, and guesthouse and on the streets. At least 86% had long daily hours of engagement in prostitution.
- Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) infected the majority of the children engaged in prostitution at least once. Seventy-six percent of the total respondents said they had had an episode and were treated in hospitals, bought medicine or used traditional healers.
- It was also found that there are few efforts aimed at making children in prostitution less vulnerable to HIV/AIDS infection and other STDs as 54% of girls reported that they did not use condoms regularly.
- It has been found that pornography among children in prostitution is on the rise, particularly in some parts of Dar es Salaam and Mwanza where girls were very much interested in the high earnings it could entail.
- Moreover, it was found that police and sungu sungu, instead of keeping security and peace, harass the girls. At least 84% of total respondents had been battered, raped and tortured by them, and forced to have sexual intercourse with them.
- Due to the nature of their difficult lives, there were girls in the business who were pregnant. At least 32% of the girls studied were pregnant, and thus more vulnerable to sexually transmitted diseases.
- Remunerations are paid according to sex styles, sodomy, and leading which expose girls to risks of contracting HIV.
- There were also boys engaged in prostitution in the study. These boys were found either accompanying the girls or working in isolation in ghettos, streets, bars and tourist hotels.

- In general we observed that both girls and boys engaged in prostitution were at risk, and the majority were from single parents households, mostly single mothers. The rest were living with friends or close relatives.
- Cultural activities and norms, in some study areas i.e. (Songea) showed a remarkable tribal culture which facilitates girls involvement in prostitution by engaging them in sexual training, and influences girls to be loyal by offering sex to any man who attracts them.
- The parents tend to ignore girls and favour boys by sending boys to school. As a result the girls end up with nothing to do and very few opportunities, hence they find themselves in prostitution. Most children in prostitution have attained a low level of education.
- There is a lack of social and entertainment infrastructure in communities to keep girls busy and involved in positive ways.

8. CHILDREN IN PROSTITUTION IN ZANZIBAR

*Research done in collaboration with
the Ministries of Youth, Employment, Women's
Affairs and Children in Zanzibar.*

To further the initial rapid assessment reported on in chapters one to seven , children engaged in prostitution were investigated in Zanzibar's Stone Town.

The Zanzibar group of islands consists of two main Islands, Unguja and Pemba. They are located in the Indian Ocean about 40kms off the coast north of Dar es Salaam. The total area is 2,654sq kms of which 1,666 square kms make up Unguja and the remaining 988 square kms make up Pemba Island. The population of Zanzibar is projected to reach 907,406 by the year 2001 with an average growth rate of 3.0%. Zanzibar is a cosmopolitan island group with people of varied races, religions and cultural backgrounds. The economy of Zanzibar relies highly on the production of cloves, coconuts and seaweed. Zanzibar also gets its earnings through fishing, tourism and trade. The climate in Zanzibar is warm and humid (equatorial). The main rainy seasons are between March and May, and October to November. The hot season is experienced from December to February each year.

In Zanzibar, there are five administrative regions and each region has two districts. Unguja hosts the headquarters of the government, and is comprised of three of the regions and six districts. Pemba has two regions and four districts. Each district is subdivided into constituencies and each constituency is sub divided into Shehia. Shehia is the government administrative area at the grassroots level. The structure of administration of the revolutionary government of Zanzibar is decentralized to facilitate community involvement in the planning and implementation of development programs.

Zanzibar was a British Protectorate between 1890 and 1963. After its independence Zanzibar was united with Tanganyika and formed the United Republic of Tanzania, where the late Julius K. Nyerere was the first president.

The two states (Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar) have a high level of autonomy and only a few issues (like the army, foreign affairs etc) are matters of the Union. Zanzibar has its own parliament, a president of the republic, Ministries and a cabinet.

8.1 The nature and extent of children in prostitution in Zanzibar Stone Town

Prostitution involves the exchange of money for sexual activity. Child prostitution has been taken to mean the sexual exploitation of young children for remuneration in cash or in kind which is usually (but not necessarily) organized by intermediaries such as parents, family members, pimps, brothel owners etc. Therefore, child prostitution involves the exploitation and victimization of the child both physically and emotionally, which is equivalent to a breach of a child's rights.

The number of children engaged in prostitution continues to grow as more girls do not find opportunities for employment after they finish school. Poverty at the family level accelerates the problem. Girls continue to migrate from rural to urban areas such as Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Arusha, Zanzibar, Tanga, Morogoro, and Mbeya. In most urban centres such as Dar es Salaam the prostitutes are known as "changudoa."

There is very limited statistical data and reliable information on the nature and extent of the commercial sexual exploitation of children in the Stone Town of Zanzibar. However, through physical counting which was undertaken daily by the researchers for three days in many bars and hotels at night, it was established that there were about 50 children engaged in prostitution under the age of 18 years. If the total number of people engaged in prostitution (including those above 18 years) are included the number was found to be 200.

It was reported that there are more children in prostitution during the peak tourist period, from mid-July to mid-November every year. During the peak period the number of children under 18 years in prostitution may double to 100 and including the adult prostitutes, it may reach up to 300 in Stone Town Zanzibar.

Children in prostitution attend to their customers, supplying sexual services in exchange for money. There is no specific time for the activities as it depends when and for how long the customers need them. The children charge the customers depending on the number of hours they request, and the style. The length of time can be short (about 5-10 minutes) or can last the whole night. On the average the charge is about 10,000 Tshs for the

short time or Tshs. 20,000 Tshs for the full night. The customers can be served in hidden or open places, or in hotels and guesthouses.

Drug trafficking and selling: Children in prostitution in Zanzibar come from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar itself. From their place of origin they also carry drugs to sell to tourists or for their own use.

Petty Businesses: Many children who engage in prostitution involve themselves in commercial sex and petty business. When they get the money from their customers they buy small items from Zanzibar shops such as clothes, TVs, radios, shoes, perfumes etc to sell when they return to their homes in Kenya, Uganda and on the Tanzania mainland. They also sell some commodities from their countries to tourists.

8.1.1 Sex structure

Only 13% of all interviewed children who practiced prostitution were boys (see Table 19 below).

Table 19: Sex structure of interviewed children engaged in prostitution

Stone Town Zanzibar	Sex		Total	%	
	M	F		M	F
Stone Town Zanzibar	4	27	31	13%	87%

Source: Field survey June 2001

8.1.2 Age structure

No children between the ages of six to seven years were found engaged in prostitution.

The dominant age group involved in prostitution in Stone Town Zanzibar is from 15–18 years. They account for about 90.3% of all interviewed children in Stone Town Zanzibar. Only 9.6% of the children were in the age group of 11 – 14 years (see Table 20 below).

Table 20 Age structure of interviewed children in Stone Town

SEX	AGE (YRS) OF SUB TOTAL			
	6-7 (%)	11-14 (%)	15-18 (%)	Total
M	-	1 (3%)	3 (9.6%)	4 (13%)
F	-	2 (6%)	25 (80%)	27 (87%)
Total	-	3 (9.6%)	28 (90.3%)	31 (100%)

Source: Field survey June 2001

8.1.3 Education details

It was noted that the majority of the children belong to the group that has completed primary school education. They account for about 61% of all respondents. The rest (32%) are dropouts from primary schools. About 7% of the children had not attended school at all.

From the groups of children in prostitution, there were no children who were both in school and also practising prostitution (see Table 21 below).

Table 21: Education details of the interviewed sexually exploited children

NO	Level of Education	sex		Sub Total (% of Grand Total 31)	% of sub total	
		F	M		F	M
1	Not yet enrolled (under seven years)	-	-	-	0	0
2	Drop out	7	3	10 (32)	70	30
3	Completed school	19	-	19 (61)	100	0
4	Class 1	-	-	-	0	0
5	“ II	-	-	-	0	0
6	“ III	-	-	-	0	0
7	“ VI	-	-	-	0	0
8	“ V	-	-	-	0	0
9	“ VI	-	-	-	0	0
10	“ VII	-	-	-	0	0
11	“ VIII	-	-	-	0	0
12	“ IX	-	-	-	0	0
13	“ X	-	-	-	0	0
14	“ XI	-	-	-	0	0
15	“ XII	-	-	-	0	0
16	Never attended school	1	1	2 (7)	50	50
	TOTAL	27	4	31 (100)		

Source: Field Survey June 2001

8.1.4 Family status and place of origin

During the rapid assessment of children in prostitution in Stone Town, Zanzibar it was noted that about 51% of all respondents come from the Tanzania mainland. The leading mainland locations that supply these children to Zanzibar are Dar es Salaam (19%), Tanga (12%) and Singida (10%). Others are Arusha (6%) and Iringa (3%).

It was further noted that 22% of all interviewees in Stone Town, Zanzibar come from Kenya; Uganda accounts for about 9%; and only 3% come from within Zanzibar (see Table 22 below).

From this fact it can be argued that, due to Islamic culture in Zanzibar, prostitution is a new phenomenon that has only recently influenced the local people, some of whom have started to participate in it.

During the interview it was noted that about 58% of all interviewed children in prostitution belong to families of six to 10 members, and only 22% and 20% were from family sizes of three to six and 10–15 members respectively.

These results suggest that the family size factor is not the determining factor in children's involvement in prostitution.

Table 22 Family size and place of origin

	Place of origin	Family Size (Members)			
		3 – 6 (% of Total 31)	6 – 10 (% of total 31)	10 – 15 (% of total 31)	Sub Total (% of grand total 31)
1	From within Zanzibar	1 (3)	3 (10)	1 (10)	5 (16)
2	<u>Outside Zanzibar</u> * Tanzania mainland -				
	Tanga	1 (35)	2(6)	1 (3)	4 (12)
	Dar es Salaam	2(6)	3(10)	1(3)	6(19)
	Singida	-	3 (10)	-	3(10)
	Iringa	-	1 (3)	-	1 (3)
	Arusha	1 (3)	1 (3)	-	2(6)
	Sub Total	5(13)	13(32.0)	3(6)	21(51)
	* Kenya	2(6)	3(10)	2(6)	7(22)
	* Uganda	- (0)	2(6)	1 (3)	3(9)
	Total	7 (22)	18 (58)	6(20)	31(100)

Source: Field survey June 2001

It was noted that when in Zanzibar the children engaged in prostitution lived with friends and peers. They account for about 74% of the respondents. They share rooms, and live in ghettos and guesthouses (see Table 23 below). On the other hand, at their places of origin most of them live with their mothers only (55%).

This may raise an argument that girl children from female-headed families, or separated parents are more likely to engage in prostitution.

It was further noted that when in Zanzibar about 9.6 % of all respondents live with their recruiters and the majority of them come from outside Zanzibar.

Also, 9.6% of all interviewed children in prostitution live with their mothers only in Zanzibar; these are the children who are from Zanzibar. The rest, 3.2% and 3.2%, live with both parents and other parents respectively while in Zanzibar.

From Table 23 below it can be noted that although the majority of the interviewed children live with their mothers (55%), others live with both of their parents (13%), with fathers only (13%), with other children's parents (9.6%), with recruiters (6.4%) and with friends/peers (3%).

It was further investigated and revealed that the young girls who live with their recruiters at their place of origin (not in Zanzibar) are brought from the Tanzania mainland to the island by them, under their cost of recruitment for prostitution in Zanzibar. The recruiters are also adult prostitutes.

Table 23: Family status

No.	Family status when in Zanzibar	Sex		Sub total	% Sub total to grand total (31)
		M	F		
1	Living with both parents	1	-	1	3.2
2	Living with only mother	1	2	3	9.6
3	Living with only father	-	-	-	-
4	Living with other parents	1	-	1	3.2
5	Living with recruiters	-	3	3	9.6
6	Living with other adults	-	-	-	-
7	Living with friends/peers	1	2	3	9.6
8	Living with others	-	-	-	-
	Total	4	27	31	100.0

Source: Field survey June 2001.

Table 24 Family status when out of their place of origin

	Family status when out their place of origin	sex		Sub total	% of sub total to grand total (31)
		M	F		
1	Living with both parents	1	3	4	13
2	Living with only mother	1	16	17	55
3	Living with only father	-	4	4	13
4	Living with other parents	1	2	3	9.6
5	Living with recruiters	-	2	2	6.4
6	Living with other adults	-	-	-	-
7	Living with friends/peers	1	-	1	3
8	Living with others	-	-	-	-
	Total	4	27	31	100

Source: Field survey June 2001.

8.2 Lifestyle conditions

The sexually exploited children have no special locations in which they engage in prostitution. They serve clients in ghettos, bars, guesthouses, open/hidden spaces (uchochoroni), grave yards, and other places.

The children also have no reliable residential places. They share rooms; in fact more than six girls can share a single small room in a guesthouse or rent a room in residential areas. The majority of them do not sleep on beds or mattresses nor do they have bed sheets. They sleep on floors, or carpets and boxes in their rooms and share clothes and meals.

These children do not have specific times at which they undertake their activities; whether it is daytime or night they can attend to their customers. They do not have enough time to sleep because during the night they visit many bars and hotels to look for customers.

There are also children engaged in prostitution who live in brothels in Zanzibar. There are very few houses where they can be accommodated. All sexual exchanges are carried out in brothel-like houses. It is very difficult to get access to these houses unless you are well known to the house owners. These children also live in poor conditions. They share rooms, eat together, share clothes and are confined in rooms for long periods of time.

8.2.1 Terms of activities in prostitution

The majority of the children engaged in prostitution in Zanzibar are not overseen by anybody. The customers arrange directly with them to receive sexual services. This explains why they may negotiate with their customer as there are no prior arrangements to be heeded.

8.2.2 Regularity of activities in prostitution

About 74.2% of all interviewed children in prostitution are actively engaged every day; the rest, 9.6% and 13%, practice prostitution every weekend and a few days every week respectively. Others 3.2% practice a few days every month. The children who engage in prostitution daily mostly come from outside of Zanzibar. They practice prostitution as their main source of income to enable them to afford life while in Zanzibar. Most of the children who engage in prostitution on the weekends are from within Zanzibar (see Table 25).

Table 25 Regularity of activities in prostitution

No	Regularity of activities	Sex		Sub Total	%of sub total to Grand total (31)
		M	F		
1	Everyday	2	21	23	74.2
2	Every weekend	-	3	3	9.6
3	Some days every week	2	2	4	13
4	Some days every month	-	1	1	3.2
	Total	4	27	31	100

Source: Field Survey June 2001.

8.2.3 Hours and Remuneration

The majority of the children engaged in prostitution (81%) do so for monetary payments. The rest (19%) engage in prostitution for monetary payments and in-kind compensation. The children who are also paid in-kind are those who live with employers. They receive both some cash and payments in-kind such as free housing, clothes, food etc.

Table 26 Type of payments

	Type of payment	Sex		Sub Total	% of sub total to grand total
		M	F		
1	Monetary	3	22	25	81
2	In kind plus monetary	1	5	6	19
	Total	4	27	31	100

Source: Field survey June 2001.

For the girls who are kept in brothels, the landlords do not have any written contracts with them. The landlord is the one who negotiates with the customers on the amount to be paid. The landlords take part of the money for the costs of the girls' rooms, meals, and medical care. After these deductions the balance is paid to the girl.

The girls argue that the rates paid by the tourists from Europe are higher than what is paid by Arabs, Indians and Africans. Tourists may pay from USD 20–120 depending on the age of the prostitutes. The young children engaged in prostitution fetch up to USD 100–150 for the full day or USD 20–50 for short period.

When a customer prefers not to use a condom he has to pay highly and in these cases the children engaged in prostitution are ready to bear the risk of being infected with HIV/AIDS. In this case a customer has to pay about 100,000 to 250,000 Tshs to have sex without use of a condom.

There are a few children who work as translators for other children engaged in prostitution who cannot speak English or French. They both practice prostitution and work as translators. Translators are paid about 3,000 – 5,000 Tshs. per customer.

8.2.4 Use of Funds Generated from prostitution

The children in prostitution in Zanzibar reported that the money they get from prostitution is used to support their families back at home, and to buy expensive clothes and commodities/assets from Zanzibar for resale when back home in Kenya, Uganda and the Tanzania mainland. They also use the money to meet their daily life expenses.

8.3 Hazards faced by children in prostitution

It can be argued that children who are involved in prostitution face more serious hazardous problems than children who work in other sectors.

HIV/AIDS Infection: Children in prostitution are highly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS infection. When interviewed by the researchers they explained that some of their customers do not accept the use of condoms saying that there is no direct contact. The girls further argued that they are highly paid when they have sexual intercourse without condoms. Also they explained that some of their customers prefer oral sex without condoms which is also highly paid. From these statements it is clear that these children face high risks of HIV/AIDS infection. Many of the respondents showed signs of HIV/AIDS.

Inadequate Sleep: Children engaged in prostitution are not visible during the daytime. They start their activities at night from 10 p.m up to 3 a.m. They not get adequate or regular sleep which leads them to physical and mental tiredness.

Drugs and Alcohol exposure: Many sexually exploited children drink alcohol and smoke in order to avoid shyness. They also use drugs so that they can talk freely and cope with attending to their customers. Due to drugs and alcohol vulnerability they are psychologically and mentally affected in the long run.

Sexual violence: Sometimes the children experience serious violence from troublesome customers. They are raped and not paid. They are also abused in public.

Impotence: Prostitution is not only engaged in by girls and women. There are also boys under 18 years and adult men who practice prostitution. It is reported that boys who practice prostitution can become impotent, therefore at the moment in Zanzibar boys are more protected by their parents than girls due to the long term negative effect of impotency that are permanent to the boys.

8.4 Research Limitations

The respondents were not seen during the daytime, only at night from 8.00 pm in low standard bars and from 11.00 pm to 3.00 am in big hotels. The researchers were forced to work until 3.00 am and it was very expensive to hire transportation to get back to their places of residence.

The researchers (male) were also forced to pose as customers (clients) in order to get in-depth information from the sexually exploited children. Once a researcher was accepted by a girl to be her customer, it was difficult to change to another girl for the sake of obtaining different information. In many cases the children in prostitution demanded compensation for their time and opportunity cost for the income they had lost.

When a researcher pretended to be a customer for a child he had to incur costs for the drinks and snacks. Sometimes the girls invited their friends (other prostitutes or peers) which enabled the researchers to conduct an informal focus group discussion, but it could be expensive to accommodate them all for drinks. These focus group discussion extra costs should be included in the design of the study.

It was not possible to use Questionnaire forms. Instead pocket tape recorders were used to record the conversations.

It took a long time to interview one girl because the interview and focused questions were asked indirectly over several time intervals during ordinary conversations.

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RAPID ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY TRAINING WORKSHOP AT TTCL – KIJITONYAMA

RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS FOR KIWOHEDE

(KIOTA WOMEN'S HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION)

4th December, 2000

S/N	ISSUE/INFORMATION SOUGHT	SPECIFIC QUESTION	PRIMARY SOURCE OF INFORMATION	METHOD USED
1.	Background Introduction	Definition	ILO/IPEC, SCUK, Kwetu Counselling, UDSM Department of demographic Unit, Sociology depart, KULEANA, TAMWA KIWOHEDE Individual research sites e.g. Mr. Bagdela, Prof. Katapa/Koda, Hadija & Mr. Sainacha	Reviewing written report Interviewing
2.	Location	Sites for research	Mwanza, Iramba, Songea, Kinondoni,	Mapping of the Location Observation Transecting
3.	Key informants	Advance preparation/ Transect	Courtesy calls to relevant authorities Meeting with community key Informants Identification of key respondents i.e. target group, Bar owners, Religious – leaders, school teachers, Partners, parents, police, hospital, community leaders (village leader/street chairperson. Social Welfare, Significant others	Mapping for the location Interview Observation Group focus discussion

S/N	ISSUE/INFORMATION SOUGHT	SPECIFIC QUESTION	PRIMARY SOURCE OF INFORMATION	METHOD USED
4.	Information required	i) Name, age, gender, education, tribe, religion, Location, social & economical background status ii) Surrounding environment iii) Where do they come from iv) Means channel and contacts which leads children to migrate v) Causes which compelled her to engage to such activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significant others ▪ Community leaders ▪ District leaders ▪ Site owners ▪ Girls target group in prostitution and partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structured questionnaire - Observation - Focus group discussion

S/N	ISSUE	SPECIFIC QUESTIONS	PRIMARY SOURCE OF INFORMATION	METHOD USED
		vi) What are contributing factors vii) Duration – what type of remuneration and motive - How do they use the money earned - Consequences which she have induced at a certain time - Who takes care of her - Is self maintenance - Employer maintenance - Kind of relationship partner - Types of sex - How secure are they - What was most good experience during practice - What is the worst experience you had - Relation between illiterate rate and sexual prostitution practice - How do a girl prostitute rate with sexual partner or how are they treated - How do customers and owners treat them - What kind of sex activities do they practice?		

S/N	ISSUE	SPECIFIC QUESTION	PRIMARY SOURCE OF INFORMATION	METHOD USED
7.	Types of Child Prostitutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mode of organization - Causes - Forces which leads them to prostitution - Location and destination i.e. brothels, ghettos, prostitute villages - Channels, Interaction, relationship - Outcome of the activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targeted group - Key Informants - Significant others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus group discussion - Interviewing - Structured questionnaire
8.	Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trafficking - Panographing - Prostitution - Sexual exploitation - Abandonment - Survival sex (economic resources) - Sex tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key informants - Target group - Community leaders - Significant others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interview - Questionnaire - Focus group discussions - Story telling
9.	Mode of research operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of target respondents - Modality for research operation - Transect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key informants - Target group - Community leaders - Significant others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check list – 10 questions - Observation - Structured Questioner 50 questions - Focus group discussion - Interviewing individual/group - Story telling - Testimonies - Oral reports

S/N	ISSUE	SPECIFIC QUESTION	PRIMARY SOURCE OF INFORMATION	METHOD USED
10.	The Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How to proceed with the research on daily basis - Review site (location) of the research - Arrange modality of research site visits (i.e. night spots, early in the morning, during prostitution activities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve community leaders - Key Informants - Local guides - Target group/partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hold meetings - Familiarization with the interview guides (questionnaires) - Interviewing and Observations
11.	Extent and Magnitude of prostitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age of girls engaged - Types of prostitution child practice and role players - Places girls frequent for business - Types/partners - Prostitutes clients relations - Channels - Modes of prostitution - Risks and hazards of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key informants - Target groups - Significant others - Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus group discussion - Interviews

**KIOTA WOMEN'S HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT
ORGANIZATION (KIWOHEDE)**

INVESTIGATING THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR IN TANZANIA

INTERVEIW GUIDE FOR GIRL CHILD IN PROSTITUTION

AGE 9 – 18 YEARS

QUESTIONNER NUMBER

--	--	--

Personal particulars

Name

Age:.....

Place of Interviews

Name of Interviewer:.....

Date of Interviewer

Checked by

Supervised (coded) by

My Name isI am coming from

KIWOHEDE. I would like to ask you some questions which will keep us to
formulate some strategies to protect child labour particularly for children who
are in prostitution. The questions I am asking directly to you will reflect the
real situation of the problem of child in prostitution The information you are
giving to me I will keep it secrete and use only for intervention purposes.

The following has four sections

1. Personal Information
Girl's particulars
Girl's conditions
2. Income and Expenditures
Types of remuneration and motives
3. Types of Child Prostitution work in relation to girls condition
Characteristics of prostitution
Types of sex
Kind of sex activities,
How secure they are
How do customers and owners treat them
4. Consequences, living and working conditions
Working information/Sex practices
Parents information
Partners and site owners and how they relate with the girls
What are girls future life

1. GIRL'S PARTICULARS

- a) Date and year of birth_____year _____ month
Age_____
- b) Level of education
I have never been to school
Primary education
O level (form I – IV)
A level (form V – VI)
Technical education
University education
Adult education

c) How long have you been in school?

--	--

d) If you have not been in school why?

I graduated

I failed

I got married

My parents did not want me to continue with school

My parents could not pay for my school fees

I was employed so as to help my parents

My parents passed away

I got pregnant

I was compelled from school

f) Since when have you been here?

Since when I was born

More than 10 years

Between 5 – 10 years

Not more than 5 years

g) What made you come here?

To look for earnings/survival

I was schooling

I am working as house girl

I accompanied my parents

h) Have you ever gotten married?

i) If yes, when? at what age?

--	--

j) If yes, what was the age of your husband?

--	--

k) Types of the marriage:

2. FOR GIRLS LIVING INDEPENDENTLY AND THOSE WITH EMPLOYERS RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

Other work/business which the girl is engaged in

a) Tell me whom do you live with

b) Is it a man/woman-----

c) What is her/his age

--	--

d) Briefly what extra work do you do?

.....

.....

e) Causes which compelled the girl to engage to this activity

f) Do you own the following?

Radio

Bed and mattress

Cooking stove

House utensils

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND PRACTICES/LIVING CONDITIONS

Ask all questions to girls in Prostitution

a) Kind/types of remuneration?

b) When did you start this kind of activity?

c) Did you have any other job before this activity?

d) If yes, where and when?

e) Are you obliged to inform someone about your earnings?

.....

f) Who made you come into this activity?

I decided my self

My father decided

My mother decided

My relatives decided

I was convinced by a friend

Others (specify)_____

g) How did you come into activity?

h) What makes you remain into activity

.....

i) Does any one employ you for the activity?

.....

If so did you signed any contract at first

.....

j) Were you informed about the activity?

i.e. Your duties
Salary
Working hours
Deduction from your salary
Benefits

k) How do you fair your business/activity

4) Does your business fair with your agreement to your employer?

5) Who is keeping you for business?

.....

6) How many children do you work with?

- 7) Whom do you stay with?

- 8) Tell me where exactly do you sleep

- 9) How many people do you share a room?

- 10) How long does it take you to reach your business place? _____
- 10b) Which place do you frequent most?

- 11) How long do you work?
Time to starting _____ morning/evening
Time to finish _____ morning/evening
- 12) Do you have enough time to rest in a week? _____
- 13) How many hours are you in business? _____
- 14) Do you have a leave? _____
- 15) Who are your customers?

- 16) What are your partners' favourite sex styles?

- 17) How does your partner's relate with you?

- 18) How do customers pay for the services?

19) Which sex style is highly paid?

20) Do you get enough earnings for your living?_____

21) Do you save the money?_____

22) Are you able to share your earnings with your family?

Yes

☐

No

☐

23) What does your family use the money sent for?

24) What are the consequences induced in your life?

25) Tell me what are your risks and hazards

26) What type of harassment and abuses do you face at your business?

27) Have you ever had accident since when you came here?

Yes

No

28) If yes please explain

29) Who paid for your treatment costs?

My employer

Myself

Others (specify)_____

30) How many meals do you take per day?_____

What do you take per day?_____

What do you take in the morning?_____

Afternoon?_____

Evening?_____

31) What illness/conditions have you suffered since you were here?

32) Do you have any plans to change this kind of activity?

Yes

☐

No

☐

33) If yes, why?

34) What could be the alternative?

35) Do you have any vocational skills?

Yes

☐

No

☐

36) Types of vocational skills you have: _____

37) Would you like to have vocational skills? _____

38) What good and bad experience you have?

FAMILY BACKGROUND

39) Where do your parents live?

40) Are you in contact?

41) How many brothers and sisters do you have?

Brothers _____ Sisters _____

42) Among them who are in school?

Brothers _____ Sisters _____

43) Among them how many have jobs?

Brothers _____ Sisters _____

44) Do you have sisters who are in business?

Yes ☐ No ☐

45) Who are your other visitors?

46) For how long are you prepared to remain into this business?

47) What are other alternative means of survival for you?

48) What are traditions/norms, which accelerate girls to get into prostitution?

49) Mention places which are known for prostitution in this area

50) Is there trafficking and bounding of girls prostitute?

Yes

☐

No

☐

51) If yes, where are they taken to?

52) What age are taken out as the majority?_____

53) Who is arranging the trip?_____

54) What are the promises?

55) What about pornography, is it common here?

56) What are the relation between prostitution and AIDS?

57) Do you ever use condoms?

Yes

☐

No

☐

58) Have you ever used other family planning methods?

Yes

☐

No

☐

59) If yes what are the methods used?

60) If not, why?

61) How the community fare child prostitution?

62) How do your customers treat you?

63) How secure are you?

64) What is your opinion on girls in prostitution?

Thank you very much for your cooperation. All answers will be kept secretly and we hope that they will help in formulating National/International policy on reducing child labour, especially children's engagement in prostitution.

Annex 3 CHECK LIST FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

**KIOTA WOMEN'S HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
(KIWOHEDE)**

CHECK LIST FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Place :.....

Number of girls.....

1. Discuss what are the causes that compel girls to engage into prostitution

.....
.....
.....

2. How much do they earn per day and do you think the earnings suffice their daily needs/lives?.....

3. The girls in business where do they come from?

4. Do you think child prostitution is a problem in your area?

-----If yes why? -----

5. What are the contributing factors which make the girls remain in this business ?

6. Who are the major customers?

7. What are the problems and consequences girls face?

8. Is pornography common here?

9. Who are involved in child trafficking for prostitution?

10. Please what is your opinion with regard to child prostitution?

Annex 4 CHECK LIST FOR COMMUNITY

**KIOTA WOMEN'S HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
(KIWOHEDE)**

RELATION BETWEEN CHILD LABOUR/PROSTITUTE AND ITS REDUCTION

CHECK LIST FOR COMMUNITY

Name of Interviewer-----

Place.....

Age of interviewer.....

Occupation.....

- 1) Discuss whether girls prostitution is at your area

- 2) If yes, what reasons have contributed for a problem to exist?

- 3) In your opinions, where do most of the girls in the business come from?

- 4) If not, what caused the problem not to exist?

5) What are the contributing factors which make the girls remain into this business ?

6) Who are the major customers?

7) What are the problems and consequences girls face

8) Is pornography common here?

9) Who are involved in child trafficking for prostitution?

10) Please what is your opinion with regard to child prostitution?
