

**ASSESSMENT OF THE SOCIAL –ECONOMIC RISKS SUSTAINED BY
SEX WORKERS INVOLVED IN COMMERCIAL SEXUAL ACTIVITIES
IN TANZANIA:
A CASE OF KINONDONI MUNICIPALITY, DAR ES SALAAM**

**By
Lillian Shoo**

**A Dissertating Submitted in the Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Masters of Public Administration (MPA) of Mzumbe
University**

2017

CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, certify that we have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the Mzumbe University, a dissertation entitled “**Social-economic risks sustained by sexual workers who involve in commercial sex activities within Kinondoni Municipality: A Case of Kinondoni Municipality**”, in partial/fulfillment of the requirements for award of the degree of Masters in Public Administration of the Mzumbe University

Major Supervisor

Internal Examiner

Accepted for Mzumbe University, Dar es Salaam Campus College

CHAIRPERSON, CAMPUS COLLEGE BOARD

**DECLARATION
AND
COPYRIGHT**

I, **Lilian Shoo**, declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other University for a similar or any other degree award.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

©

This dissertation is a copyright material protected under the Berne Convention, the Copyright Act 1999 and other international and national enactments, in that behalf, on intellectual property. It may not be reproduced by any means in full or in part, except for short extracts in fair dealings, for research or private study, critical scholarly review or discourse with an acknowledgement, without the written permission of Mzumbe University, on behalf of the author

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Generating this report is the result of many efforts and contributions made by many individuals and institutions through material and moral support aided on me. However, I would prefer to express my sincere recognition to everyone whom in one way or another has played great contribution to the accomplishment of this research report. It is not possible to mention all who facilitated to the production of this work.

Kindly and humbly thank Almighty God for the care, mercy and protection He has granted to me in the course of my studies and life in general to this juncture. Indeed I would like to express my sincere thanks to my devoted supervisor Dr Godbertha Kinyondo whose intellectual consultancy and guidance, motivating advice, patience, moral support and understanding enabled me to reach this stage, thanks in touch.

Lastly but not least, I would like to appreciate the material and moral support provided by Lecturers, Librarians, class mates, discussion group members and friends. Nothing to pay rather than to say thanks to you very much, may the God bless you all abundantly.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
CWS	-	Commercial Workers of Sexual
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
MU	-	Mzumbe University
PA	-	Public Administration
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for Social Science
STI	-	Sexual Transmitted Infections
STD's	-	Sexual Transmitted Diseases
USA	-	United States of America
UK	-	United Kingdom

ABSTRACT

Sexual works are activities that are illegal according to the law of the land in Tanzania. However, it has a grown route recently due to social, economic and technological dynamics taking place in the communities. The broad objective of the study was to observe the social-economic risks sustained by sexual workers who involve themselves in commercial sex activities within Kinondoni Municipality. Specifically study based on the four specific objectives such as to identify the social and economic factors influencing the participation of people in sexual workers within Kinondoni Municipality, to determine the level of impact of the social –economic risks sustained by sexual workers in Commercial sex activities on their social-economic welfare, to assess the challenges faced in eliminating sexual workers within Kinondoni Municipality and to identify the appropriate policy strategies to address the challenges faced in the elimination of sexual workers within Kinondoni Municipality.

The findings of the study shows that 32 respondents (32%; n=100) in the study area described unemployment as the main socio-economic causes of commercial sex in the communities. Unemployment as one of the respondents who were interviewed defined it as the reality of an individual to lack job opportunities despite the fact that he or she has attained basic credibility to the job entitled. The research that was well designed to raise voices of the sexual economic group was conducted using observation, questionnaires, interview and other methodological techniques that required a high level of trust and respect of private life to come out with the recommendations that will add value to beneficiaries identified. Finally, this report has recommended that sexual workers in the study area desired to quit sex or commercial sex activities but they had no other alternatives to earn living. Others felt that they were not equipped in terms of having appropriate skills or trainings.

Therefore, empowerment interventions that provide women engaging in sexual work with alternatives for income generation are important. Hence, alternative income generating activities, skills and literacy training are important intervention to be put into consideration.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATION	i
DECLARATION AND COPYRIGHT.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	iv
ABSTRACT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES.....	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
 CHAPTER ONE	 i
PROBLEM SETTING.....	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Background to the research Problem	1
1.3 Statement of the Problem	4
1.4 Research Objectives.....	5
1.4.1 Specific explore Objectives	5
1.5 Research Questions	5
1.5.1 General study question	5
1.5.2 Specific examine Questions.....	5
1.6 Significance of the Study	6

1.7 Scope of the Study	7
CHAPTER TWO	8
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	8
2.1 Definition of key terms	8
2.1.1 Prostitution.....	8
2.1.2 Commercial sex workers	8
2.1.3 Sexual workers.....	8
2.2 Theoretical Review	9
2.2.1 General Strain Theory	9
2.2.2 Labeling Theory.....	10
2.2.3 Libertarian Feminist Theory	11
2.2.4 Feminist Theories of Prostitution.....	12
2.3 Conceptual Framework	14
2.4 Empirical Literature Review	16
2.4.1 Social and economic factors influencing the sexual workers in the	16
2.4.2 Social and economic effects sustained by sexual workers welfare.....	18
2.4.3 Challenges facing sexual workers based on social and economic welfare if ...	21
2.4.4 Policy strategies for addressing the challenges facing sexual workers.....	22
CHAPTER THREE	26
RESERCH METHODOLOGY	26
3.0 Introduction	26
3.1 Research Design	26
3.2 Area of the Study	26
3.3 Study population, sample size and sampling techniques	27

3.3.1 Study Population	27
3.3.2 Sample and sample size	27
3.3.3 Sampling Techniques	28
3.4 Data Sources and methods of collections.....	28
3.4.1 Primary Data	28
3.4.1.1 Questionnaire survey	29
3.4.1.2 Interview	29
3.4.1.3 Focus Group Discussion	29
3.4.2 Secondary Sources of Data collection.....	29
3.4.2.1 Documentary Review Method	30
3.5 Data processing, analysis and presentations.....	30
3.9 Ethical Consideration	30
CHAPTER FOUR.....	31
DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION	31
4.0 Introduction	31
4.1 Socio-economic characteristics of Respondents.....	31
4.1.1 Age of Respondents	31
4.1.2 Sex of Respondents	32
4.1.3 Education attainment of Respondents.....	33
4.1.4 Occupation Profile of Respondents.....	34
4.1.5 Marital Status of Respondents	35
4.2: Social and economic factors influencing sexual workers within the community	36
4.3 Social and economic risks sustained by sexual workers for their social welfare	40
4.4: Challenges in eliminating Sexual Workers in Communities.....	46
4.5: Appropriate policy strategies for addressing the challenges faced in	51

CHAPTER FIVE	57
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	57
5.1 Introductory Remarks.....	57
5.2 Summary of the findings	57
5.3 Conclusions	58
5.4 Recommendations.....	58
5.4.1 Areas for future Research.....	60
 REFERENCES	 62
APPENDICES.....	66

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Sample size of the respondents.....	27
Table 4.1 Age of Respondents.....	32
Table 4.2 Sex of Respondents	33
Table 4.3: Marital status of Respondents.....	35
Table 4.4: Social and economic factors influencing sexual workers within	36
Table 4.5: Socio-economic risks sustained by sexual workers for their social welfare	40
Table 4.6 b: Tribes and age of commercial sex practitioners and risks sustained.....	42
Table 4.7: Challenges in eliminating sexual workers in the communities	47
Table 4.8: Appropriate policy strategies for addressing the challenges in	51

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Models of Framework.....	15
Figure 4.1: Education attainment of Respondents	33
Figure 4.2 Occupation Profiles of Respondents.....	34
Figure 4.3: Socio-economic causes of commercial sex activities in Kinondoni	39
Figure 4.4: Challenges in eliminating commercial sex among the communities	50

CHAPTER ONE

PROBLEM SETTING

1.1 Introduction

This chapter provides therefore, the setting toward the research problem, the problem statement, the research objectives, the research questions, and the meaning of the study, the extent of the study, the study limits and delimitations.

1.2 Background to the research Problem

Globally, the problem of prostitution has become the matter of concern. According to Cassie and Wood (2001) prostitution is normally defined as a habit of have sexual relationships in trade for financial add. Though sexual characteristics are usually traded for money, it is able to be there as barter intended for jewelry, clothing, housing, and food no matter which so as to have a market place worth. The remark “prostitution” can apply to any action that is measured as demeaning or disgraceful. Prostitution is criminal, multibillion industries be believed in the way of attach the same as many as 2 million youth about the world. In Thailand though the number is completely recognized, it has be possible so as to kids make up 40% of prostitutes in the country; while India, about one third of prostitutes are smaller number than 18 years. United Nations Children’s urgent situation Fund (UNICEF, 2004) continue that prostitution is a type of marketable sexual exploitation of young people along with prostitution, pornography and sex trafficking. There have been many facts in the social field that point to sound the alarm rates of youth concern in prostitution.

A number of papers give details that prostitution is common in all main regions of the world. International Labour Organization (2000) estimate that over 1.8 million youth in the world is anxious in prostitution. Estimates derived from qualitative data (Steve & Maina, 2011) show that there are 7000 and 12000 children and youth

Tanzania. Affected by the crisis. Slum life is one of the major factors that promote prostitution. According to the result from a study made by keep the children UK (2003), as one of the studies in one slum of Kampala city, exposed that 82% of people in slum areas live in single scope house through six children and thus children test sex so early while trying to initiate into practice they hear and see from adults.

In Tanzania, girls are the most victims of commercial sex. The girls are aged 13 to 17 though many girls enter the business even younger. They enter as street children, at anywhere from 5 to 12 years old, from time to time being abused or forced into prostitution by people who are employing them. When girls begin soliciting customers on their own, they have difficulty bargaining for a good price and often end up having sexual intercourse for money. There are certain locations in Tanzania mainly discotheque, culture houses and social clubs, that are informally and formally known to facilitate child prostitution, are easy to get to to all and are not apparent places of criminal activity. Women that are known to seek sexual services from men do not come into view to target underage boys for this (Save the Children, 2008).

An important aspect in the commercialization of young girls' bodies is economic. For girls working in prostitution, poverty is the prime reason for leaving home in (30%) thirty percent of cases. Poverty makes children extremely needy and therefore vulnerable to prostitution as a means of survival. Their family may be involved in this process by sending them to work (NGO Forum, 2010). There are other reasons young ladies are poor and deprived of basic needs. The HIV/AIDS epidemic has forced many young ladies to fend for themselves or move in with other families, who have subsequently had to spread their income over more dependants. Another cause is the high divorce rate in Tanzania which, according to one estimate, is around 50%.¹⁶ (NGO Forum, 2010).

There are several layers of organization behind the commercial sexual. One fundamental layer is the recruitment of vulnerable girls by so-called big mama's.

These women make a business out of girls. They house girls and in return they earn a lot of money from them; to ensure that the girls stay and carry on to work for their big mama, they are held by a financial bond or otherwise intimidated. The girls arriving in the city from impoverished rural areas are disoriented and highly conspicuous. They often do not last twelve hours on the street. They are picked up directly by other girls working for a big mama. These girls exploit the new girl and force her to earn money for them. The documentary (“Uwanja wa Fisi”) Hyena Square portrays this recruitment scheme in Hyena square, a chaotic area of Dar es Salaam where a lot of prostitutes congregate.

In Tanzania, there are number of statistical records and reliable on the nature and extent of the Commercial Sexual use of Children in Tanzania. , and other highly, a cultural reserve that make sexual workers associated issue a taboo. 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 the majority of instances, sexual workers are hidden and in some cases it is disguised as timely or forced marriage or as child abuse through commercial sex activities. A second significant recruitment layer behind the organization of sexual exploitation is internal trafficking. Although Tanzania has outlawed prostitution, every city has a ‘secret’ brothel known to customers. The pimp that runs it will generally have contacts in the rural areas to ensure a steady flow of girls for prostitution. The trafficker’s contacts are made through trustworthy family members.

In spite of the Government’s initiative to criminalize child commercial sex activities in various Laws, the engagement of sexual workers has persistently increased and this has affected the social and economic status of sexual workers participating in commercial sex activities and it is upon this background that this study assessed the social and economic risks sustained by sex workers in commercial sexual activities in Tanzania with a case of Kinondoni Municipality, Dar es Salaam.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The increase of population in city centers of Tanzania have not only affected the degree to which the government of Tanzania through Municipality provides the key basic services to the people but it has been also regarded as a prime cause for the rise in various commercial dealings including commercial sex activities. The increase in population in city centers like Dar es Salaam is attributed to uncontrolled rural-urban Migrations in search for employment and a relative access to basic services for instance health facilities in comparison with the rural economy and this has led to a drastic increase of the figure of youths and children settling in town centers, where many of them especially girls have been forced to earn a living through child commercial sex workers.

According to the World Bank (2010), it is projected that majority of commercial sex workers in Dar es Salaam was youths. The engagement of children in commercial sex activities is in most cases justified by low income levels to support for sustenance of their families, influenced by close relatives to earn a living and unemployment. Nevertheless, the engagement of Children in commercial sex work is associated with both social and economic factors, children become prone to HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies, unplanned parenthood and many remain economically poorer and unsatisfied since the income generated through sex activities is little for survival despite the risks involved.

However, in Tanzania context, in spite of the Government's initiative to criminalise child sexual workers in various Laws, the engagement of people in commercial sex activities has persistently increased from 7% in 2009 to 13% in 2014 (WHO, 2014). However, this has affected the social and economic status of people participating in commercial sex activities. Even though the existing literature has demonstrated on the social and economic risks of prostitution, little has been demonstrated on the social and economic risks sustained by sexual workers in commercial sex activities and it is upon this justification that, this

study assessed the social and economic risks sustained by children involved in commercial sexual Activities in Tanzania with a study case of Kinondoni Municipality, Dar es Salaam.

1.4 Research Objectives

The broad objective of the study was to observe the social-economic risks sustained by sexual workers who involve themselves in commercial sex activities within Kinondoni Municipality.

1.4.1 Specific explore Objectives

The study was guide through the following specific research objectives:

- (i) To identify the social and economic factors influencing the participation of people in sexual workers within Kinondoni Municipality.
- (ii) To determine the level of impact of the social –economic risks sustained by sexual workers in Commercial sex activities on their social-economic welfare
- (iii) To assess the challenges faced in eliminating sexual workers within Kinondoni Municipality.
- (iv) To identify the appropriate policy strategies to address the challenges faced in the elimination of sexual workers within Kinondoni Municipality.

1.5 Research Questions

1.5. Broad study question

The general question of the study is to discover the social-economic risks connected by marketable sex work behavior inside Kinondoni Municipality.

1.5.2 Specific examine Questions

The study were guide by the follow specific research questions

- (i) What are the social and economic factors that influence sexual workers within the community level

- (ii) What are the social and economic effects sustained by commercial sexual workers engagement in Kinondoni Municipality?
- (iii) What are the challenges facing the efforts taken to eliminate commercial sexual workers at Kinondoni Municipality?
- (iv) What are the appropriate policy strategies for addressing the challenges faced in the elimination of sexual workers within Kinondoni Municipality?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study was useful to residents of Kinondoni Municipality and members of the general public by helping to raise their awareness of commercial sexual exploitation as a whole and to deal with the problem of commercial sexual activities. Consequently, this would draw indicators to the health policy makers on how efficient can this society eliminate this problem through strong policy dimensions at the national and Municipality levels.

The study established the decision-making techniques and the policy actions taken by the Municipality in dealing with sexual activities and in scheming the scale of the social-economic risk sustained by people attractive in the commercial sex activities.

The study also help other researchers to identify realistic areas for additional study since it would be an additional reference in examining the social and economic risks constant by sexual workers in Kinondoni Municipality, Dar es Salaam.

The awareness inflated the knowledge of the researchers and academician as it encouraged further studies linked with commercial sexual activities and their impacts. Accordingly, the study was used as guide structure for integrate strong social and economic strategy inside the organizational systems of the Municipality on how best they can either get rid of or reduce on the social-economic risks sustained commercial sex activities in Kinondoni Municipality, Dar es Salaam.

This study has examined the socio - economic dimensions of risk in sex work in Kinondoni Municipality, to understand the ways sex workers manage risk in a variety of workplaces. The research is leaning around two key questions. First, how do sex workers make decisions about risk-taking to their health, safety and economic well-being? Second, how do workplace conditions affect the risks women take, and the return they can demand for them?

The study also acted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Award a Master in Public Administration of Mzumbe University.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study mainly focused on the examination of the social-economic risks sustained by sexual workers in Kinondoni district in Dar es Salaam region. The study was conducted within the geographical areas as presented in terms of theoretical scope, content scope and time scope in Kinondoni Municipality. The study involved different categories of respondents with varying social and economic characteristics who were selected from the entire population to compose to the sample.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of key terms

2.1.1 Prostitution

Prostitution here is defined as a form of sex work that is the provision of sexual services as a business transaction - and use the two terms interchangeably. All participants in my study had 18 years and above.

2.1.2 Commercial sex workers

Commercial sex workers are persons who exchange sexual activities for material possessions, which may take on a variety of forms (Casas, 2009). These may take in, but are not restricted to persons the stage sexual acts for money, persons advertise a illustration or audio production of them in a sexual manner, or persons working a live event or show in a sexual nature.

2.1.3 Sexual workers

The “sex work as work” define the trade of sex as a lawful type of labor give reason for of the similar protection that demonstrate other profession, and highlights the relations among sex workers and other workers, especially in the low-skill service sector (Leigh 1997; Kempadoo and Doezema 1998). Beginning this view, sex workers can sell sexual services with no selling themselves. From this view, sex job has a lot in all-purpose with extra service profession. Chapkis (1997), for instance, has attached the notion of sexual labor to affecting labour, a sociological type involving form of labour that stand for caring and sentiments associated with near relationships in profession such as to come table, nursing, childcare, flight attendants and other service jobs.

According to May, Harocopos and Hough (2000), the word 'sex worker' refers to persons attractive in prostitution which be the preferential word use all the method through the text on the topic. The word was adopt it is open of difficulty, critical with bigot connotation which are added normally connected by the word prostitute.

Sorts of sexual administrations have been gathered into two classes; immediate and backhanded sex work. Guide sex work alludes to administrations, for example, indoor and open air prostitution and in addition escort administrations. This kind of sex work regularly includes the trading of sex for an expense in which genital contact is normal (Harcourt and Donovan, 2005). Roundabout sex work alludes to administrations, for example, lap moving, stripping and virtual sex benefits over the (web or telephone). contact is less normal in this kind of sex work; be that as it may, a charge is as yet Genital traded for the administration.

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 General Strain Theory

There is little literature on prostitution as it relates to the general strain theory, but there is literature on juvenile delinquency and drug use which examines the general strain theory (GST) which was developed by Emile Durkheim in his study on suicide and refined by Robert Merton and later by Ronald Agnew in the 1990s. Agnew in his attempt *anxiety Into Crime* states that, "According to GST, people engage in crime because they practice strain or stressors". His result more demonstrate that prostitutes "is in concerned require of money or they look upon as they are person physically abused by relatives attach, teachers, peers, employer, or others". For the similar to grounds, they "turn into distress, ability a range of negative emotions, as well as anger, frustration, and depression. And they manage with their strain and negative emotions from side to side crime. Crime may be a way to decrease or run away as of strain.

The strain theory proposes that crime, in particular criminal behavior, occur as a consequence of the approach generate by pessimistic affairs among others. Different academic source agree that, prostitution frequently begins in adolescence and is careful a criminal act.

The theory reflects that a sex worker paints a representation of early childhood abuse, desert and confusion. It is significant to reminder, though, according to the strain theory that from the understanding and position of anger and frustration from failed attempt at accomplishment, breakdown of primary relations with caregivers, or victimization that lead to the understanding of strain. How people cope with that strain appears to be one of two ways. The coping may be inner directed, with depression, or through substance abuse to mute emotional pain. The coping may be directed outwardly, such as violent, anger and aggression. Clearly with sex workers, the strain is mainly inner directed. Therefore, strain theory was used as a guide form of the theory in examining the causes of sex workers among the peoples in the social settings, with a specific focus of Kinondoni Municipality in Dar es Salam region.

2.2.2 Labeling Theory

The labeling theory owes its line in the early on 1930s through studies of symbolic interactions by George Herbert Mead, who thinking that the self was totally create in connection to others in country. The labeling theory, on the other hand, which had its origin in a theory developed by Frank Tannenbaum in the 1930s known as the “adaptation of evil,” didn’t completely materialize until Howard Becker presented it in the 1960s in his revolutionary book *The Outsiders: Studies in the Sociology of Deviance*. Labeling has been called one of the most important theories in criminology, but it has many critics. One of the main criticisms is that labeling focuses on crimes committed by lower group of student’s people ignore superior group of student’s peoples’ crimes.

Hence, the request of labeling theory in life in particular in the case of transgendered prostitutes who are even more stigmatized both by their gender division and their

prostitution, where they experience “a host of issues range from sexual identity conflict, shame, and isolation. There is little literature on point regarding labeling theory and prostitution; however, there is a great deal of literature available regarding labeling and drug use. A more deviant self-label at baseline predicted greater drug use at research follow-up, giving direct support to the labeling concept of resulting deviance. Once self-labeled, it is extremely difficult for the labeled person to shed his or her stigma even if they become noticed by their close relatives. It becomes difficult to conceal their identities and some of them testify and appeal to their families even though it is not always that they want to be noticed for what they are doing. In addition, self-label and drug use was found to be cyclical, indicating that once adolescents categorise themselves as drug users after that behaviour has occurred, they are likely to stay stuck in that mindset and to limit their associations to cohorts who engage in like criminal behavior. Indeed the labeling theory puts assaults variables such as drug use that goes hand-in-hand with prostitution, whether the drug use occurs prior to prostitution and drug users drift into prostitution, or it is used antiseptically post prostitution to numb feelings of self-loathing or rage. It appears that self-labeling whether as a drug user or as a prostitute is a self-perpetuating and vicious cycle.

According to the conflict theory, those practicing certain behaviors are “labeled” by those in power. Once labeled, it is extremely difficult to avoid their involvement and the influence of that label regardless of how hard some try to go unnoticed. Thereby, labeling theory in relation with conflict theory were employed as a guiding theory in scrutinising the influence of community members in sexual worker as it analysed the impetus leading to increment of commercial sex in big town and cities with many population densities such as Kinondoni Municipality.

2.2.3 Libertarian Feminist Theory

Similar to Radical Feminist Approach, the Libertarian Feminist Theory hold that patriarchy and male oppression of women as a problem which causes many women to choose prostitution as a means to survival. According to Hillary M. Lips (1991),

Libertarian Feminists does not believe that the solution to the problem is the eradication of prostitution. They rather acknowledge that many women do it for just a purpose of survival. Prostitution provides them with an sufficient income to hold up themselves and their children, while allowing a sense of worker autonomy. While they do not believe that prostitution is ideal. They believe that by condemning the worker, we are missing the point.

Prostitution, for the Libertarian Feminist, argues that it exists because of poverty and or need of the same opportunity by means of men in the place of work. Our society devalue work traditionally engaged by women. Therefore, adequate remuneration for that work is not present. The socialisation of women into those traditional role begin at an early on age, so as to make encouraging male social and economic domination, and to give a reserve labour force of women through period of prosperity, while the number of men in the work force is outweigh by the figure of or a sadness, women until in recent times have be the face to be discarded, so as to make sure service for the majority of men (Lips, 1991).

Therefore, Libertarian theory was used as a guiding theory in pinpointing the factors that influence people to engage in commercial sex among the community as well as identifying the immediate challenges facing commercial sex activities among the victims with a specific focus of Kinondoni Municipality.

2.2.4 Feminist Theories of Prostitution

As with many issues within the feminist movement, there exists a diversity of feminist view on prostitution. Many of these positions can be loosely set into an overarching position that is generally either critical or supportive of prostitution and sex work. Anti-prostitution feminists hold that prostitution is kind of women exploitation and continuation of male dominance over women, and a practice which is the result of the existing patriarchal societal order. These feminists argue that prostitution has a very negative effect, both on the prostitutes themselves and on

society as a whole, as it reinforces stereotypical views about women, who are seen as sex objects which can be used and abused by men.

According to the Feminist theory of Prostitutions, it holds that prostitution and other forms of sex work can be valid choices for women and men who choose to engage in it. In this view, prostitution must be differentiated from forced prostitution, and feminists should support sex worker activism against abuses by both the sex industry and the legal system. On the contrary, the Tanzanian legal system does not recognise commercial sex as the business that needs the government to protect those who take part in it. The government views prostitutes as criminals and violators of Tanzanian women dignity and pride. For such allegations, prostitution is being conducted with great caution as the prostitutes fear of being taken to custody by police. (The Constitution of the URT, 1977)

The Feminist Theory of Prostitutions argue that feminist perspectives on prostitution agree on three main points: “First, they condemn the current legal policy enforcing criminal sanctions against women who offer sex in exchange for money. Second, they agree that authentic consent is the sine qua non of legitimate sex, whether in commercial or non-commercial form. Third, all feminists recognise that commercial sex workers are subject to economic suppression and are often victims of violence, and that little efforts is done to address these problems.”(Willman, 2008:93)

They go on to identify three main feminist views on the issue of prostitution. The sex work perspective, the abolitionist perspective and the outlaw perspective. The sex work perspective maintains that prostitution is a legitimate form of work for women faced with the option of other bad jobs; therefore women ought to have the right to work in the sex trade free of prosecution or the fear of it. The sex work perspective also argues that governments should eliminate laws that criminalise voluntary prostitution. This, the sex work perspective asserts, will allow prostitution to be regulated by governments and business codes, protect sex trade workers, and improve the ability to prosecute people who hurt them. The Abolitionist perspective holds that governments should work towards the elimination of prostitution. The

Outlaw Perspective views work in the sex trade as a “stepping stone to a better career or an expression of sexual freedom”. Therefore, the application of Radical Feminist Theory in this study were used to solicit the strategy and initiatives that has to be employed in order to overcome and alleviate sexual workers among the community, with a specific focus of Kinondoni Municipality.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Miles and Huberman (1994) defined a conceptual framework as a visual or written product, one that “explains, either graphically or in narrative form, the main things to be studied the key factors, concepts, or variables and the presumed relationships among them.

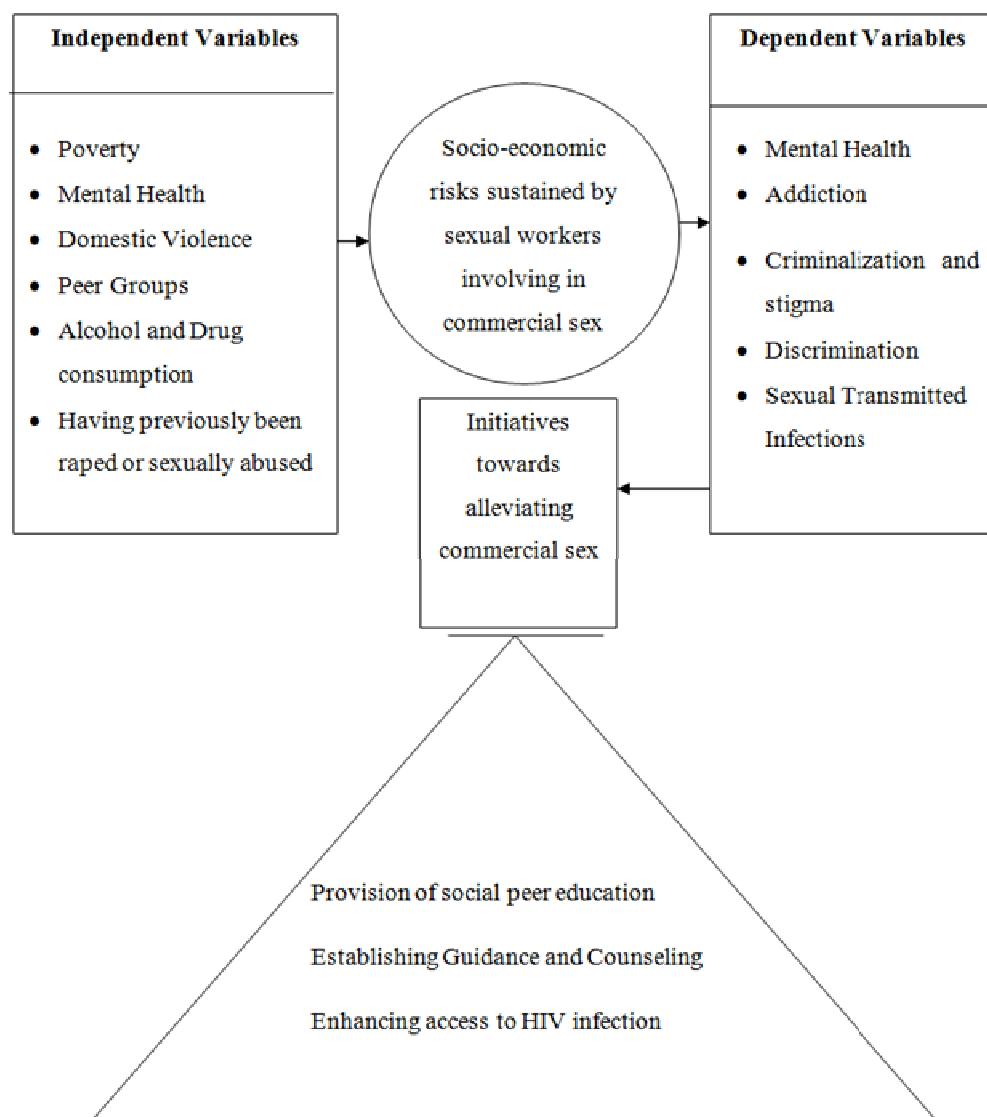
According to the perspective of the conceptual framework on the social-economic risks sustained by sexual workers who involve in commercial sex activities can embark with several variables of the cause effects relationship that intersect together with factors influencing, effects associated as well as initiatives towards alleviating the problems among the communities. Attributing variables are such as poverty social exclusion, family rearing style, unemployment, addiction, discrimination, low level of education, violence, power as well as mental health and the like (Dickson, 2004).

In spite of the enhance access to HIV prevention resources, improve awareness through peer education, establishing guidance and counseling as well as legalising the laws to enforcement organs, yet there are several impacts associated with the influx of sexual workers commonly known as commercial sex; such as risks to their health including the acquisition of sexually transmitted infections (STI), harm through violence from clients or pimps, factors associated with the use of drugs and mental health, others are such as acquisition of STI whereby an individuals who are both CSW and intravenous drug users have a dual risk of acquiring these infections leading to chronic infection with gonorrhoea and chlamydia causes pelvic inflammatory disease leading to higher rates of ectopic pregnancy and infertility as

far as it lead to an increment of harm through violence among family levels and community at large.

Therefore, the figure below has further described the social-economic risks sustained by sexual workers who involve in commercial sex activities among communities in Tanzania.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Models of Framework



2.4 Empirical Literature Review

2.4.1 Social and economic factors influencing the sexual workers in the commercial sex

Sex workers move toward starting with broad choice of socio-economic view. For instance, little numbers of scholars hold in sex employment to get funds for the study; the figure of whom are measured to contain better by means of the opening of structure instruction figure (Roberts *et al.*, 2010). This aligned with the universal guess that sex people derive as of subordinate common economic history but it be doubtful to this few cluster meet soaring level of social elimination and will possibly stop selling sex once they have completing studying (Davies 2004). present may still be there health suggestion, mostly inside relative on the way to sexually transmitted diseases and intellectual health that may influence this cluster.

According to Mgeta (2001), in his learn titled “Criminal offences and sexual business” conduct in Taiwan, establish out a number of socio-economic factor that subjective the practice of commercial sex, whereby the study exposed that money, debt and low level welfare benefits among the community members places the influence of commercial sex. The study acknowledged that commentator, such as Brents and Sanders (2010), pressure the implication of economic controller that frequently drive people into commercial sex. Definitely they claim that less well-paid jobs obtainable, wellbeing payback also small to convene up the always increase rate of existing, in exacting, used for particular mother and women whom be frequently marginalized starting the normal employ arrangement, the economic coerce to connect within sex work is extremely burly. In the light of that the commercial sex wellbeing payback are not kind adequate to avoid scarcity or insignificant lifestyle. Money outstanding plays an important job inside energetic access addicted to sex work. small or inadequate returns outcome into together long-term healthiness plus life-expectancy. seeing that the Marmot analysis (2010) recommend, a least amount income for healthy income would guarantee suitable income for all stage of the life course dropping generally level of scarcity, wellbeing difference with advance income values.

According to Scambler (2007), there has been a wider variety of factor that consequence in commitment inside sex worker. The incapability on the way to discover exertion interested in home country be one reason why migrants especially women from Eastern Europe, include migrated to the UK and ended up working in the UK sex work industry. The study found that refugee were instituted to employ in sex work to fund ambitions of social mobility, better living standards, educational objective and greater and more satisfying working circumstances. In many occasions, migrants hold in sex work to earn money which after that they send back to their home countries to maintain family, as well as their own children and extra dependants. migrant be repeatedly powerless to find additional forms of employ which be as money-wise reward because sex work owing to language barriers, a be short of of education, a require of constitutional sufficiently salaried job on present.

Likewise Mgeta (2001) and Davis (2004) establish out that homelessness and drug addiction are between the most salient factors which lead to rapid engagement in on-street sex work and two of the core obstacle to become stable the life of sex people. In their study into on-street sex people they report a high part of on-street sex workers who claim that they are either on the street or existing in timid/short-term place two-thirds as well as all respondents admit toward have dilemma with drug habit. This kind of appointment in sex work has often been describe as 'constant survival sex', where people join in sex work as a last option, to supply protection, food, or fund severe habit in a 'work-score-use' cycle (Sanders, 2007).

In addition, the study among feminine sexual category workers crossways England and Wales, established to alcohol apply, previous to entry into sex work was used as a coping means to help conquer or deal by means of being alone with abuse for the duration of childhood and/or adolescence (Brown, 2013).

However, the study by Bindel *et al.* (2012) discovered that having been raped or sexually abused before, history influences the continuance of sex workers. The study indicates that experience of sexual abuse in childhood or adolescence with pattern of

victim during adulthood. A national study of violence against women in the Kenya, Zimbabwe and Nigeria indicates that those women who were raped before the age of 18 years were twice as likely to be raped as adults, compared with those who were not raped as children or adolescents. Again it was established that early sexual abuse may also expand to other forms of oppression and problems in adulthood (Mgeta, 2001). For case in point, a case control study in Australia on the long-term impact of abuse report important relations among child sexual abuse and rape, sexual and mental health troubles, family violence and other problems in intimate relations even after office for a variety of family surroundings. Those who had practised abuse relating intercourse had more negative outcomes than those suffer other types of coercion.

Poor ladies and young ladies might be more at danger of assault throughout their everyday undertakings than the individuals who are enhanced off, for instance when they walk home all alone from work late during the evening, or work in the fields or accumulate kindling alone. Offspring of broke ladies may have less parental control when not in school, since their moms might be grinding away and not competent to meet the cost of kid consideration. The kids themselves may, actually, be working and in this way defenseless against sexual use. It likewise makes gigantic weight for them to discover or look after occupations, to seek after exchange activities.

2.4.2 Social and economic effects sustained by sexual workers welfare

There have been many studies conducted from social settings that relate to the impact of selling sex, but the ideas show the common physical condition of commercial sexual category people and the proposition of sexual characteristics job on workers wellbeing. The end from these writing show that a large amount of armed forces under fire at sex employees give necessary in order and help by means of sexual physical condition and treatment need, other than cannot get together the wider wants of sexual category workers, as well as other sensitive bodily as well as mental wellbeing needs, monetary requirements, accommodation desires and learning requests.

According to Bindel *et al.* (2012), poor or lack of essential healthcare, high morbidity, homelessness, lack of education, stigmatization, addiction and the sale of sex for economic reward can be harmful to participation in societal 'norms and services' and result in adverse penalty, such as poor health (Mgeta, 2001). The economic activity circumstances, in which group be natural, develop, live and work, include a important power lying on health. People as of the poorest neighborhoods are able near be expecting in the direction of live, lying on standard, seven years less than those from the richest neighborhoods.

As the study found out that the effects of commercial sex can be examined below the phenomena that endanger peace among the community members due to asexual transmitted infections. This was due to the fact that the nature of the work, sexually transmit disease are a new expected hazard figure of outreach programmers plan to contest (Jeal, Salisbury and Turner, 2008). at the same time as it is broadly recognized that sex workers still connect into dangerous performance, such because have sex with no condom use investigate suggest that condom use between sexual characteristics workers have greater than before over the last 30 years and incident of HIV have decrease over the similar period (Huggolin with Jumbe, 2010). The amount of additional sexually pass on disease also remainder small though, the possible for explain is far on top of the ground. Sex people must go on to get the sexual health sustain they need to allow them to play their role in prevent sexual health epidemic (Mirambo, 2015).

Similarly, in the study by Lukiko (2001) exposed that violence and torture among the families affects welfare of the members and finally these result in commercial sexual activities. as a result, material, sexual and spoken violence are general experience for many sex staff. Best part of study look on into this account indicates to violence is a important aspect into the life of sex people in about every one sexual category job setting. a number of such as Lukiko (2001), fight to physical violence is the only most risk face sex workers. Huggolin and Jumbe (2010) examine the practice of

female sex personnel in Pemba and Unguja, and establish out that set up that all of the women connect in profit-making sex have expert some type of violent behavior, whether physical, emotional or sexual.

More recent study also depiction high level of violence. A study by Bindel *et al.* (2012), produce that two-thirds of the sex workers they interview knowledge violence, they stay on claim that lots of sex workers have expert rising levels of violence and complain of harassment by police. The sentence of physical violence can often lead to poor physical health, as well as poor mental health due to trauma (Mirambo, 2015). At its greater part great, violence beside sex workers leads to death. In addition, the documentation of hostility against sex workers is difficult. As is discuss below, relation between the police and sex workers is often poor and lack hope and perceptive on both sides. In addition, as it is likely that victims of violence may visit health services to get action for injury, it is unlikely that this event will be recorded in such a way that would identify the patient as a sex worker.

Another effect associated with socio-economic on sexual workers is the increase of criminalisation and stigma among the victims. Gupta *et al.* (2006) found out that in the last decade government formulated a legislation on prostitution by criminalising lots of sex work. On the other hand, these policies have been criticised by observer for failing to address a wide range of issues, take in the health and poverty of sex workers; and causal to the difficulty experienced when trying to find pathways out of sex work. Factors which lead to sex work, such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, debt and vulnerability (and how to tackle them), have largely been overlooked by policies (Mgeta, 2001).

The government strategy deserted the compound wants of sexual category specialist, criminalizing sexual category job with along these lines heavy sex laborer intrigue, underestimates and rendered into powerless position. This subjects them to improved probability of savagery, weakness, propensity and helplessness to get away from their condition (Mgeta, 2001). All in all, the behavior of both the watch and criminal

equity structure demoralize sex laborers from abstention from savagery and special wrongdoings. Regularly, concentration tends to be on the violations associated with sex work. As an impact, sex specialists think they can't securely report wrongdoings as they dread being regarded like crooks and not as a casualty (Huggolin & Jumbe, 2015).

Also, sex work is related with irregular amount of social disgrace which is said to happen from an affirmation of disgrace especially applying to ladies (Scambler, 2007). From this perspective point, sex work is dangerous, profane and an infringement of ladies' rights which undermines the formal economy (Ward & Day, 2006). Trashing happens in all parts of their life: from customers, overall population, social insurance and other administration suppliers, and police.

2.4.3 Challenges facing sexual workers based on social and economic welfare if the practitioners

The main challenges sex workers faced included police brutality, discrimination from health care providers and from other service providers and communities. There has been some experiences regarding the challenges facing commercial sex activities as observed in the social settings and experienced at first-hand, violence and discrimination from police who, according to her, confiscated condoms and vital medications like ARVS when making arrests. There was also a prevalence of police abuse, where sex workers were forced to have sex with police members without condoms, and any money found on the worker was confiscated.

According to Gupta *et al.* (2006) identified the major challenge faced by sex workers such as social, political and economic discriminations. It was incredibly difficult for a sex worker to go to a clinic and inform the care providers that they were sex workers. Many experienced humiliation and ridicule by health care personnel, including doctors and nurses. Discrimination in communities was also extremely prevalent, many workers facing being ostracized by community members and even facing violence when their houses were demolished.

Mgeta (2001) stated that addressing the issues related to commercial sex in Tanzania requires activation. The primary point of assembly is to get sex laborers together to discuss their issues and find sufficient arrangements. Mgeta (2001) emphasised and urged sex laborers to engage themselves and to battle for their rights. The development made sex laborers to mutually compose and address their issues. Activation made a feeling of group, where sex laborers could feel protected and bolstered. In this way the propensity of criminalisation of sex work was making immense dangers for sex specialists. This was presently turning into a human rights issue, as criminalisation hampered the privilege of a sex laborer to live as a typical individual from society. This enactment had brought about the disappointment and misuse of sex specialists by society. At last, sex laborers felt they had no lawful plan of action when manhandled or fumbled. Besides, this misuse originated from the very individuals who were charged to secure society the police authorities.

Sexual workers in the United Kingdom continues to face multiple hazards the same as in Tanzania in rural and urban settings whereby the evidence is that for as long as the occupation continues to be seen as a policing problem rather than a welfare issue. Clear distinctions need to be drawn between coerced and non-coerced sex work, and recognition given to the heterogeneity and differing needs of this population in order to be able to target interventions appropriately. Decriminalisation would open the way for the licensing of indoor premises and the establishment of managed zones for street sex work, which would in turn provide a stable setting for the effective implementation of strategies for harm reduction and exiting. Until such a time, however, existing services will continue to be fragmented and under-funded to the communities.

2.4.4 Policy strategies for addressing the challenges facing sexual workers

There should be a well political, social and economic will that puts efforts and initiatives to alleviate the impacts associated with commercial sexing the communities. These procedures or strategy issues are connected with diminishing of

powerlessness to misuse by giving social backing and utilising peer-based methodologies; moderate damage by expanding access to HIV anticipation, fortifying the reaction to sexual orientation based viciousness, and giving mental backing to survivors of brutality; and give chances to leave the sex business through professional trainings/arrangements and viable medication treatment. According to Mgeta (2001) as in the study “Commercial Activities and Welfare Morals” argued that there should be clear strategies towards reducing the susceptibility to exploitation. These strategies or policy issues are related to reducing of susceptibility to exploitation by providing social support and employing peer-based approaches; mitigating harms by increasing access to HIV prevention, strengthening the response to gender-based violence, and providing psychological support for survivors of violence; and provide opportunities to exit the sex industry through vocational trainings/placements and effective drug treatment. The study also disclosed that through provisioning of social support: The narratives of many participants in this study framed their histories of early or forced exchange as a result of the limited options they experienced as homeless youth or recent migrants to Tijuana. Reflecting upon this, women indicated the need for shelter and related social support to reduce vulnerability to sexual exploitation among vulnerable youth.

In the USA the study by Kermode (2010) transient and young ladies' requirements for social backings, particularly deportee; example single deportee clarified that she be oust from the U.S. (in the wake of living there for just about her whole life) with no monetary assets or family relationship tie to she could depend leading used for backing. Not have be accessible asylum, nourishment, before extra backing to help her move toward life in Mexico, she considered how arrangement of such assets could have helped her and others confronting comparative circumstances. Change of mindfulness through companion instruction calls for ladies who are offering their bodies the need to build attention to sexual misuse as a method for forestalling misuse against underestimated ladies and young ladies. Members regularly depicted the ways that their own encounters could bring issues to light of sexual abuse in their group

improve right toward utilize on the way toward HIV avoidance asset participant frequently cite conservative HIV obstacle with concern services because occupied or difficult toward obtain toward, importance the have to add to admission on the way toward decrease the problems they face. Free or inexpensive male and female condoms, damage decrease messaging, and HIV/STI testing be cite since pillar of HIV encouragement they preferred better right to use toward because individual member explain the import of human being conscious of the special mode of HIV spread plus the refugee and young women's needs for social supports, especially deportees; for example, one deportee explained that she was deported from the U.S. (after living there for about her whole life with no some financial capital before relationship she could rely winning in favor of support. Not have be obtainable shelter, food, or other support to help her change toward life into Mexico, she reflect on top of how condition of such income might contain assist her along with others in front of related situation. Upgrading of consciousness during peer education calls for women who be marketing their bodies the have to add awareness of sexual exploitation as a means of prevent violence against marginalized women and girls. Participants often described the ways that their own experience can assist lift up consciousness of sexual abuse within their community as well as avoidance. Present be numerous sex workers who don't recognize every of the risk (HIV) by means of way obtain by whomever, for a little bit of money sometimes, with guys who come from the other side. Or many don't know that they need to be careful to not use the same needle, or those they need to change (Mgeta, 2001). Providing psychological support among women's narratives optional to psychological suffering reserved their capacity toward priority in addition to react toward HIV risk.

According to Kermode (2010) argued that through implementing the strategy of providing chances to leave the sex business, professional trainings and situations. As opposed to their underlying passage into the sex business because of intimidation or amid youth, most members arranged their present engagement in grown-up sex function as a reaction to neediness, family commitments, and constrained options. In spite of the fact that some of the ladies connected their decision toward stay into sex

work to the adaptable timetable and advanced income toward behave by sex industry work, others accentuated the significance of production more extensive vocation alternatives accessible to the individuals who wished to leave open doors, prescribing work arrangements and trainings as vital to bolster these goals (Kermode, 2010). Enhance access to medication treatment whereby numerous ladies recognized medication apply as a capable obstruction to diminishing their sex work reliance. They regularly talked about the requirement used meant for successful medication treatment to advance their general prosperity, connecting treatment to their objectives of exit the sex business.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

Research methodology refers to the arrangement through which tactics, methods and tools for data collection are established (Kothari, 2009). Hence, this section presents the methodology that was used for data collection in general, where it covers the area of the study, research design, and sample population, sampling technique, instruments and methods of data collections and data analysis plan for this study.

3.1 Research Design

The research design refers to the general approach that a researcher prefers to incorporate the dissimilar mechanism of the study in a logical and reasonable way, in that way, ensuring efficiency and concentrate on the research problem; it comprises the design for the collection, measurement, and investigation of data (Kothari, 2009). Consequently, this study engaged the case study research design. A case study is an intensive study of an exacting situation relatively than an extensive statistical survey. The technique normally illustrates how data was composed, instruments to be employed and the means for evaluate data collected.

3.2 Area of the Study

This study conducted at Kinondoni Municipality. Kinondoni Municipality is one among the government administrative having many colleges, and higher learning institutions in which intellectuals and academicians have been observing the government initiatives in cost cutting with different perspectives. Therefore the selection of Kinondoni Municipality was due to both practical and theoretical reasons. The access I enjoyed to the sex worker population, based on my prior experience living and working in areas where the practices are conducted, facilitated more in-depth contact with a larger group of sex workers than many researchers are able to obtain, especially in situations where they are “outsiders”. Also, the

researcher dwells nearly the targeted population, hence to some limited extent has low awareness of many cross cutting issues on sexual workers practices in the Municipality. Despite the fact that the area has many streets and centers where commercial sexual activities are conducted.

3.3 Study population, sample size and sampling techniques

3.3.1 Study Population

Population refers to the larger group as of which individuals are chosen to involve in a study. As a result the targeted population is set of essentials larger than or different from the population sampled and to which the researcher would like to simplify study findings (Kothari, 2009). Hence, this research focused on the targeted population of Kinondoni community members.

3.3.2 Sample and sample size

A sample according to Field (2005), is a smaller representative unit from a population that determines the truths about that population. With respect to study population of Kinondoni Municipality, this study established a target sample size of 100 numbers of respondents. The description of the sample size was as follows in the table below.

Table 3.1: Sample size of the respondents

Categories of Respondents	Total number of respondents	Percentage of the respondents (%)
Intellectuals, experts and academicians from Universities and Colleges	10	10%
Local members at households level	20	20%
Department of Community Development	25	25%

Practitioners of commercial activities	45	45%
Total sample size	100	100%

(Source: Researcher. 2016)

3.3.3 Sampling Techniques

This study employed a simple random sampling technique. The method is significant in reducing biasness and hence enhancing accuracy of information regarding to the study core objectives. According to Kothari (2009) random sampling techniques are one of the research techniques which obtained in a sample from the universe of the population under study. Methods of simple random sampling were used to choose respondents from the universe randomly and gave each respondent same possibility of being selected by the researcher to give out views regarding to each research objectives

3.4 Data Sources and methods of collections

According to Krishnaswami and Ranganatham (2009), collection is a systematic approach to gathering information from a variety of sources to get a complete and accurate picture of an area of interest. Therefore, the two sources of data collection were employed to collect data from the field of the study.

3.4.1 Primary Data

Primary data refers to the data that the researcher or investigator collects himself or herself from the universe of the field, it is referred to as first hand data, normally very accurate in terms of reliability (Field, 2005). Therefore primary data was collected from the respondents through data collection tools like questionnaires, interview and focus group discussion on the focusing on the study objectives. The methods included the followings:-

3.4.1.1 Questionnaire survey

According to Kothari (2009) questionnaire is defined as a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and other timely for the idea of congregation information from respondents (Kothari, 2009). Questionnaire was employed to collect data from all respondents from the study population. The use of questionnaire saved several purposes such as making respondents more flexible to express their views and pinion on the study.

3.4.1.2 Interview

According to McNamara (1999), refers to the verbal discussion among two people with the purpose of collecting appropriate information for the idea of research. Therefore, the researcher employed the conversations methods with the informant intended to obtain information relevant to a specific study. This enabled to get information from intellectuals, illiterate, less educated, busy informants and also getting supplementary information. The interview method was employed between the researcher and the informants (respondents) whereby practitioners and witnesses of sexual workers were interviewed.

3.4.1.3 Focus Group Discussion

A focus group may be clear defined as a cautiously planned discussion intended to acquire awareness on a defined area of curiosity in a nonjudgmental, nonthreatening environment (Panneerselvam, 2008). In this study the focus group discussion was used by the researcher by making a thorough brief focus group discussion basing on the basis of commercial or sexual workers within the community.

3.4.2 Secondary Sources of Data collection

In that system secondary sources of data collection involve those pieces of information which have been collected by someone else and which have already been approved through the statistical process (Kothari, 2009). They include

documents published and unpublished, articles, newspapers, magazines, manuscript, journals by employing documentary review as follows:

3.4.2.1 Documentary Review Method

The researcher used documentary review methods to gather information and evidence relevant to the research interests, whereby the focus was on community perception, views and opinions regarding to sexual workers acts that are conducted in different areas within the social settings.

3.5 Data processing, analysis and presentations

The data was processed through coding in which data were broken into isolated parts, closely examined and compared for similarities and then the data was tabulated analysed with the use of Statistical Package for Social Science. In this study, questionnaires as being administered, interviews and focus group discussions results were analyzed by using this procedure, this helped the researcher to classify the information obtained from the study and pave the way for the preparation of report and draw the conclusion. Finally, the data were presented in terms of figures (Statistical figures and descriptive figures), graphs and charts.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

To ensure research ethics, the researcher was required to introduce herself to the respondents using a copy of letter that had been given by the university. The researcher also explained the purpose of the study to each of the respondents. The researcher informed the respondents not to write names on the questionnaires so as to maintain confidentiality. Confidentiality was emphasized to protect the privacy of respondents. Lastly, those who were able answer questionnaires without being forced.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the data obtained in the study is regarding to the research objectives. Also the chapter covers five sections. The first sections presents the demographic characteristics of the respondents, the second sections presented the social and economic factors that influence sexual workers within the community level, the third sections presents the social and economic effects sustained by sexual workers engagement and their welfare, the fourth section presents challenges facing the efforts taken to eliminate sexual workers and the last section in this chapter presents appropriate policy strategies for addressing the challenges faced in the elimination of sexual workers within Kinondoni Municipality.

4.1 Socio-economic characteristics of Respondents

Respondents in the study area were categorized in social and economic profiles whereby the findings obtained were interpreted in response of their demographic features. With the variations of respondents in social and economic profiles, the data is presented in tables, graphs and figures as follows.

4.1.1 Age of Respondents

In the study area, the researcher collected information of age of the respondents whereby majority of the respondents were between the age of 26-35 and 18-25 respectively (see table 4.1.1).

Table 4.1 Age of Respondents

Age of Respondents	Frequency	Percentages (%)
18-25	23	23%
26-35	63	63%
36-45	9	9%
46 and above	5	5%
Total sample size	100	100%

Source: (Research field data, 2016)

From Table 4.1 above, the findings obtained shows that age range of respondents was 18 -47 while the mean age was 35 year. Majority of the respondents in the study area (63%; n=100) were aged between 26-35 implying that youth in the study area were many who were selected by the researcher purposively and others randomly to give out their views and opinions on social-economic risks sustained by sexual workers who involve in commercial sex activities within Kinondoni Municipality. Next in the study area respondents who were aged between 18-25 were 23% while 36-45 were 9% and 46 years and above were 5%. This reveals that in the study area commercial activities are more practiced by the people who are aged in between 18-25 and 26-36 due to the fact that they are not elders and they have good attractions to their customers.

4.1.2 Sex of Respondents

In the study area the researcher obtained informants of all sexes, despite the fact that female were many compared to males as presented in table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 Sex of Respondents

Sex of Respondents	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Female	96	96%
Male	4	4%
Total sample size	100	100%

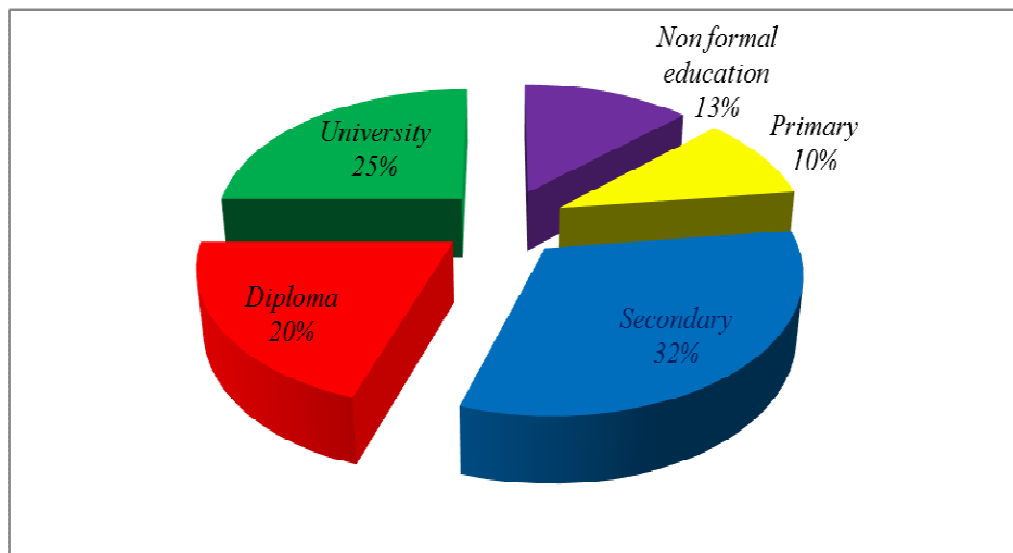
Source: (Research field data, 2016)

The findings obtained reveals that female respondents were many (96%: n=100) compared with male sex who were 4%. This implies that in the study area the researcher surveyed household's levels to collect information whereby majority of female were found at home compared with males who participated in different activities of earning bread to feed their families. Therefore, due to that reason women become participants in great extent than men in the study area.

4.1.3 Education attainment of Respondents

In the study area the data were obtained from the respondent who has/had different educational achievements as indicated in the figure 4.1 below.

Figure 4.1: Education attainment of Respondents



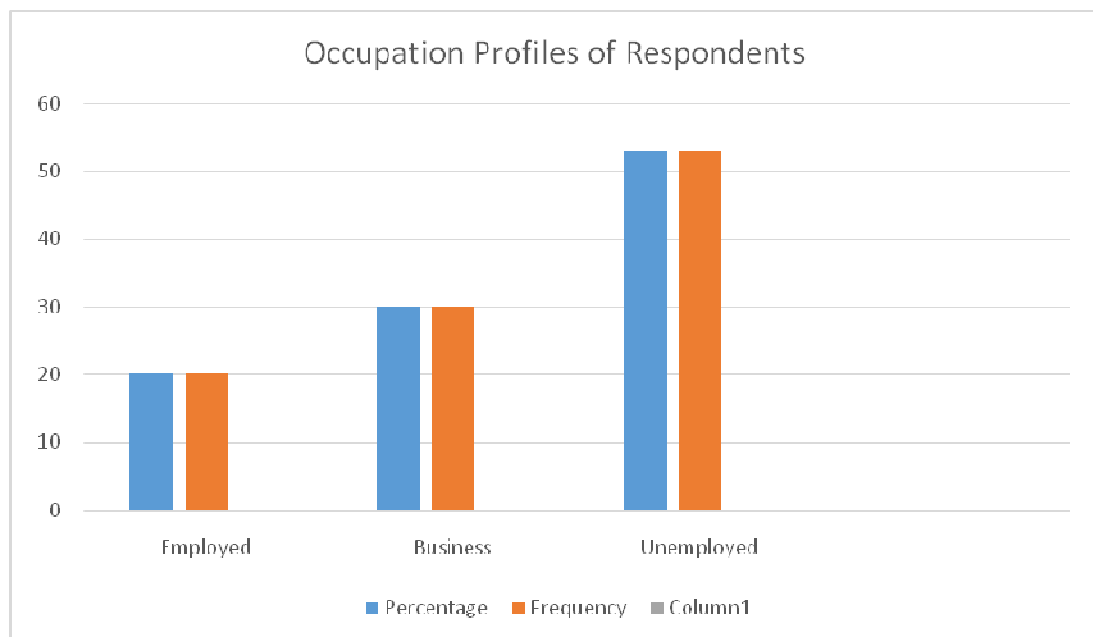
Source: (Research field data, 2016)

Regarding education achievement of the respondents in the study area, the findings shows that nearly majority of the respondents (i.e 32%; n=100, 25% , 20% and 10% respectively has attained qualified education compared with 13% who did not attend any formal education. This implies that illiterate level of respondents in the study area is low, despite the fact that no formal respondents in the study area exist but they know how to read and write. Hence, commercial activities in the area as the findings reveal does not directly linked with educational achievement rather than socio-economic factors.

4.1.4 Occupation Profile of Respondents

The findings reveal that respondents in this study had different occupational profiles. The data shows that in varying social and economic profile of the respondents, also they varied in opinion, views and suggestions with experiences and knowledge of the study focuses (see figure 4.2 below).

Figure 4.2 Occupation Profiles of Respondents



Source: (Research field data, 2016)

From the figure above, the research findings shows that majority of the respondents (52%; n=100) were unemployed while 29% do petty business and 20% were employed. This implies that since majority of people are jobless yet they are supposed to provide food and shelter for their families, to pay rent, school fees, bills e.t.c. On top of that, some are depended by their parents who are too old to work or to provide for themselves. Hence they have no alternative to survive but to become commercial sex workers.

4.1.5 Marital Status of Respondents

In the study area, respondents disclosed their marital status and the findings shows that majority of the informants who participated in this study were single compared to married, divorced and separated respondents (see Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Marital status of Respondents

Marital status of Respondents	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Single	24	24%
Married	16	16%
Divorced	28	28%
Separated	32	32%
Total sample size	100	100%

Source: (Research field data, 2016)

As presented in table 4.1.3, the finding depicts that majority of the respondents in the study area were separated (32%; =100) implying that they were more flexible to involve themselves in the business that wanted to enable them supply their children, while 28% of the respondents were divorced and living alone to look after children. 24% of respondents were single and finally 16% respondents were married. This implies that social relationship in the study area are not safe that nearly many

respondents have been ejected from their marriage (i.e divorced [24%] and separated [28%]) and hence they have different options to keep on in marriage or otherwise.

4.2: Social and economic factors influencing sexual workers within the community level

The study intended to examine the socio-economic factors influencing commercial sex in the community. The findings in the surveyed areas of the study shows that poverty (i.e failure to meet basic human needs such as food, clothing and shelters), unemployment, traumatic experiences (i.e sexual abuse and raping practices), domestic violence, Sexual gratification are among the causes of commercial sex in the study area (see table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Social and economic factors influencing sexual workers within the community level

Socio-economic factors influencing commercial sex	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Unemployment	32	32%
Raping experiences	27	27%
Poverty	21	21%
Domestic violence	13	13%
Sexual gratification	7	7%
Total sample size	100	100%

As the table above depicts, the researcher employed several methods of data collections such as, interview and observation in obtaining the respondents views on the causes of commercial sexing in the study area. However, the causes were directly linked with social and economic reasons. The findings shows that 32 respondents (32%; n=100) in the study area described unemployment as the main socio-economic

causes of commercial sex in the communities. Unemployment as one of the respondents who were interviewed defined it as the reality of an individual to lack job opportunities despite the fact that he or she has attained basic credibility to the job entitled. Therefore, it is unemployment that pushes most of the people in the study area to engage in commercial activities in search of alternative sources of the finance to sustain the life.

Also, in the study area 27 respondents (27%; n=100) stated that traumatic experiences such as raping that occurred to them while in school and at home as house girls together with sexual abuse of most children has influenced them to engage in commercial activities. As the researcher collected data regarding to this from 36 respondents with the use interview schedule. The findings revealed that traumatic experiences are among the social factors that contribute to the increase of commercial activities in the study area. Once they were interviewed, they had these to say;

we do not know exactly why are we doing this, but what we remember is that we were abused at a certain point in time, something that made us slaves to this business, although at first we were forced to do it without payment.'

This however indicated that majority of the practitioners (26%) were obtained in Kinondoni Municipality particularly in Sinza and Makumbusho streets. The evidence further implied that commercial sex activities in the study area was commonly regarding to the serious outcomes associated with the impacts both in social and economic as well.

Poverty is another big factor that forces many women into commercial sex in Kinondoni. A person who lives below 1US\$ is termed as poor. In the study area 21% of the respondents disclosed that poverty is among the social and economic factors that lead to the increase of commercial activities in the study area. This is due to the fact that majority of the ladies are lacking employment so that they can earn living and therefore with variety of women needs and wants they are placed into

commercial sex in order to earn living and meeting their basic needs and wants. Most of the informants in the streets of Sinza informed the researcher that due to poverty, they engaged in commercial activities to meet some expenses such as paying rent of the houses and other domestic activities.

All in all domestic violence is another factor that increases commercial activities in the study area. It was observed that 13 respondents (13%; =100) who participated in this study showed that, families experiencing violence in their marriage, results to the suffering of their children. Among the effects is that, children are forced to run away from home, hence engage themselves in commercial sex activities, so that they can find more autonomy to exercise their will. Therefore, this implies that families that experiences and practices violence are highly expected to produce more vigilant commercial sex than those with harmony and peace.

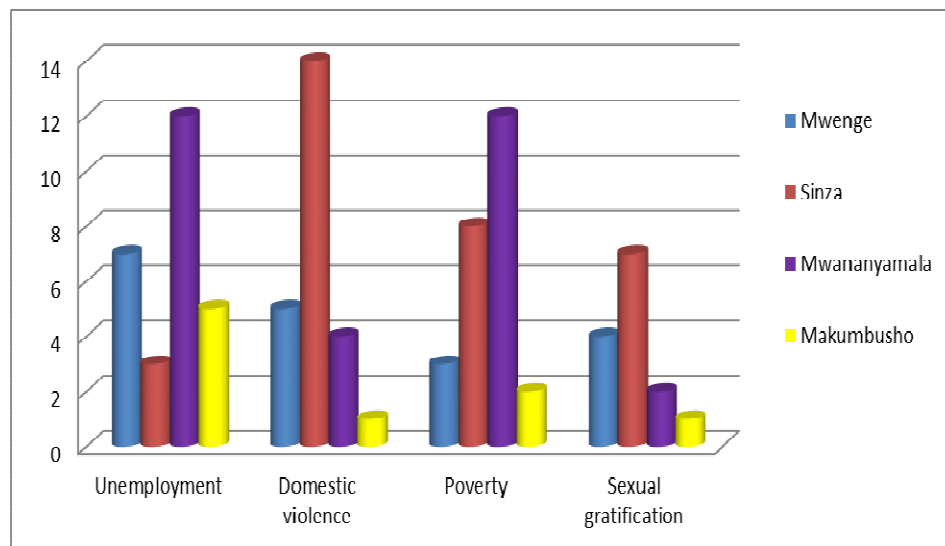
One of the respondent, a lady aged 27 years, living in Mwenge area informed the researcher that her parents used to make conflicts with each other due to alcoholic addiction that finally the impacts was directed to the children who were forced to live the room so that they can make their activities for a while. She indeed disclosed that their parents had no house rather they rented a house with only one single room living with their children. As a result the children see what their parents doing sex. This tempt them to try, they get used to, and decide to run away from home. They end up into streets, while struggling to survive they end up into being commercial sex workers.

Sexual gratification was another social and economic activity that resulted in commercial sex in the study area. This was revealed by 7 respondents (7%; =100) who highlighted that they are participating in commercial activities by knowing the pros and cons associated with commercial business of selling their body. Therefore, the main argument was that they are not satisfied with their spouses who sometimes fail to have time to spend with their wives. This finally has placed many women to search other testes outside their households. The tendency brings fornications and finally leading to divorce among themselves. While living with no husband they

decide to sell their sex for gratification and pleasures that cannot be attained any more.

The findings obtained in nearly four areas of Kinondoni Municipality that seems to experience commercial activities mainly at Mwenge, Makumbusho, Mwananyamala and Sinza shows that domestic violence, unemployment, sexual pleasure and poverty are the socio-economic factors that lead to the increase of commercial activities as presented in the figure below.

Figure 4.3: Socio-economic causes of commercial sex activities in Kinondoni Municipality



Source: (Survey data, 2016)

Therefore, the obtained research findings comprehended with several scholars who conducted studies on the causes (social, economic and psychological) of commercial sex activities in the communities, and found out that commercial activities is a product of multiple factors. Example

Christopher and Malegesi (2014) wanted to identify “The causes of Criminal offences and sexual Activities in Urban settings” and they found out several socio-economic factors that influenced the practices of commercial sex among the

communities, whereby, the study revealed that money, debt and low level welfare benefits among the community members places the influence of commercial sex.

Therefore, this implies that financial reality in which majority of the communities suffered from poverty and unemployment tension the weight of monetary drivers which frequently push people into commercial sex in fact they claim that less well-paid jobs offered, wellbeing profit also small to meet up the yet increasing charge of livelihood, in short, for women who are not marriage mothers they are often marginalised as of the normal service arrangement, the monetary control to connect in sex work is very well-built. In the light of commercial sex, wellbeing benefits are not sufficient in the direction of avoiding poverty or marginal lifestyles.

4.3 Social and economic risks sustained by sexual workers for their social welfare

The study was interested to determine and explore the level of impact of the social – economic risks sustained by sexual workers in commercial sex activities on their social-economic welfare. Thus the study found out that there are many socio-economic risks such as mental health problems (i.e, psychological trauma, post trauma stress, somatic complaints including chronic pain), moral decays (i.e commercial sexual exploitation of children), domestic violence (i.e street children, divorce), reproductive and health problems and physical injuries as presented in the table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Socio-economic risks sustained by sexual workers for their social welfare

Socio-economic risks sustained by sexual workers in the study area	Frequency distribution	Percentages (%)
Domestic violence	42	42%
Moral decays	21	21%
Physical injuries	17	17%
Reproductive and health problems	12	12%

Mental health	8	8%
Total sample of respondents	100	100%

Source: (Research field data, 2016)

The research findings suggested that majority of the respondents who were interviewed about 42% on how social and economic risks are sustained by sexual workers in the study area responded that it has brought the increase of domestic violence among the families that in turn has afflicted the social welfare of children and impacting divorce that finally leads to presence of street children in the suburbs of Morroco, Kinondoni and Sinza areas within the Municipality. Spouses interviewed by the researcher had this to say;

..... most of the gains that we obtain in this business are highly than that we are given by our husbands and therefore, we find it better to participate with other testes and obtain pleasure that we can't afford to receive from our husbands and also we range the scales of payment and earn much money that we would not attain in our marriages, despite the fact that some customers are too brutality they force us into unsafe sexual intercourse leading pregnancies and finally we find it impossible to abort leading throwing our beloved children in the street due to life hardship (Interviewed respondents with an average year between 20-28).

This implies that domestic violence in the study area is the results of commercial sex and their effects bring much cries to the welfare of the children and community at large. Therefore, the society are experiencing he risks resulted by the practitioners of commercial activities leading to the presence of street children and increase in divorce due to the business to operate and threatens marriages and family breakdown for the welfare of the society.

Also, 21% of the respondents in the surveyed area in Kinondoni Municipality highlighted that moral decays are the impacts associated with socio-economic risks that are sustained by commercial sexual activities and leading to threatening of social

welfare. Moral decays were defined as the breakdown in moral including customs and traditions, taboos, and other social rituals that are important in shaping the dignity and humanity of human creatures in response of Tanzania culture. Therefore, commercial sexual activities in the study area has led to moral decays such as sex trafficking as the process whereby people are forced or coerced into commercial sex trade against their will, whereby the most victims are those ladies that are taken in rural areas as domestic workers and finally they are forced to undertake the business. Respondents in the study area stated that most of the tribes are the Haya, Hehe, Bena, Pare and Gogo.

The findings reveals that most of the practitioners of commercial sexual practitioners in the study area including surveyed areas of Sinza, Makumbusho, Mwenge, Kinondoni and Mwananyamala who were interviewed stated their tribe as that named prior and they disclosed that they come in the city to serve as domestic works who however were forced by their landlords into sexual trafficking (Table 4.6(b) below).

Table 4.6 b: Tribes and age of commercial sex practitioners and risks sustained

Risks sustained by sex workers in the surveyed Kinondoni Municipality			Locations
Age	Percentage	General risks sustained by	
15-18	25%	Commercial sex exploitation	Kinondoni
19-21	16%	Sex trafficking	Mwenge
22-24	18%	Reproductive health risks	Sinza
25-27	24%	Physical injuries	Kinondoni
28-30	17%	Mental disorders	Mwananyamala

Source: (Research field data, 2016)

Similarly, the research findings revealed that 17% of respondents in the study area claimed that among the risks sustained by commercial sex in the study area are physical injuries whereby, nearly respondents in the four commonly areas of the surveyed in the Municipality indicated that practitioners of commercial sex has been at risks with the physical injuries whereby their customers sometimes threatens their body through beating, kidnapping.

Business sexual abuse of youngsters is the sexual misuse by a grown-up of a tyke or juvenile underneath 18 years old that includes an exchange in trade or out kind to the tyke or to one or all the more outsiders. It is a detestable infringement of the human privileges of kids and is without inquiry one of the most exceedingly awful types of youngster work. Case, through sexual misuse and misuse of kids results in physical wounds, for example, wounds, undesirable pregnancies and contaminations in the vagina and rear-end for the experts, whereby sexual misuse and abuse additionally has subjected youngsters to mental and mental injury and also presenting them to social segregation and an eventual fate of brutality and neediness. All these are straightforwardly connected with social-financial dangers as destitution set are the dangers connected with both social and monetary circumstances. Be that as it may, the thought of "personhood" of ladies is extremely undermined through sexual misuse and abuse. The mental and enthusiastic effects incorporate sadness, dread, mental aggravations, dozing issue and low self-regard. The injury the sexual specialists experience renders them further defenseless to medication misuse, with grown-up traffickers and other youngster sex exploiters empowering drug use and compulsion so as to acquire control over the individuals from the group and kids on the loose.

Reproductive and health problems are among the risks sustained by commercial sexual activities in the study area. The respondents in the study are nearly 12% stated that practitioner of the activities in the community are at high risks of getting reproductive and other related health problems such as HIV/AIDS, STD's, cancer, fertility issues due to vagina misuses and anal use or improper use of reproductive organs resulting to gynecological diagnoses that are every so often related with

fighting and raping that most of the practitioners of commercial sex in the community employ. One member at the household affirmed her view to the risk of for profit sex both at social and economic concerns, are directly affecting not only an individual but also at community welfare. Therefore she disclosed that at the individual level, a number of factors may increase boys' and girl Commercial sexual exploitation of children is the sexual exploitation by an adult of a child or adolescent below 18 years of age that involves a transaction in cash or in kind to the child or to one or more third parties. It is an abhorrent violation of the human rights of children and is without question one of the worst forms of child labour. Example, through sexual abuse and exploitation of children results in physical injuries such as bruises, unwanted pregnancies and infections in the vagina and anus for the practitioners, whereby sexual abuse and exploitation also has subjected children to mental and psychological trauma as well as exposing them to social ostracism and a future of violence and poverty. All these are directly linked with social-economic risks as poverty set are the risks associated with both social and economic situations. However, the notion of 'personhood' of women is severely undermined through sexual abuse and exploitation.

The psychological and emotional impacts include depression, fear, mental disturbances, sleeping problem and low self-esteem. The trauma the sexual practitioners experience renders them further susceptible to drug abuse, with adult traffickers and other child sex exploiters encouraging drug use and addiction in order to gain more control over the members of the community and children at large, vulnerability to commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking. These include sexual abuse, physical abuse, and other forms of maltreatment; disruptions in normative development; the experience of running away or being homeless or thrown away; being placed in foster care or otherwise systems involved; being lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT); substance use/abuse; psychogenic factors and impaired cognitive. Thus the risks sustained by commercial sex activities in the study area seems to have much impacts and risks as respondents stated under this study.

Also, the findings revealed that mental health problems are the risks that are mostly associated with commercial activities. It was suggested by 8 respondents (8%) in which the evidence shows that pornography and other related incidences facilitated majority of the victims in the community to engage in commercial sexual activities and thus at the end it treated them into a mental disorders and problems. The respondents informed the researcher that the commonly problems associated with mental health are much affecting those people who engage in commercial sex activities while at young age than those at adulthood, whereas the facts obtained shows that many people are taking children in the rural areas as domestic workers who finally are placed with life difficult in the town and find it possible to engage in commercial sex activities so as to obtain and earn money for their survive as establish their settlement and at the end they becomes addicted with the practices of commercial sexes.

An interview with the Ward Executive and Community development officer at Makumbusho ward and Kinondoni in particular reveals that women. Here they say, *“women who are particularly at risk includes runaways from their marital (divorced and separated are more at risk of becoming victims than others, so in finding solutions it is essential to take into account a variety of risk factors found in families, communities and societies that create vulnerability. “Ladies from dysfunctional families, women and particularly the children of sex workers, AIDS orphans, migrant ladies, children from ethnic minorities and out-of-school children” (Ward Community Development Officers).*

Regarding to the study findings, the findings comprehended with the scholars who explored the risks and gains that are associated with commercial sex activities in the urban and rural communities, a case of Mombasa and Nakuru in Kenya. Example Adams (2012); Eastman, (2012); Gilmore, (2012); and Naeh, (2009); found out that people who have been trafficked or who have migrated on their own for work are also much vulnerable because they are cut off from their families and communities.

Therefore, a comprehensive response to prevent commercial sexual exploitation should include a focus on fighting all forms of child labour

Bindel *et al* 2012 establish to 66% of the sex laborers they met experienced viciousness; they keep asserting that numerous sex specialists have encountered expanding levels of brutality and whined of badgering by police. The outcomes of physical savagery can regularly prompt poor physical wellbeing, and additionally poor emotional wellness because of injury. Additionally, a few studies including Mirambo (2015), have found that subsequent to unveiling their sexual introduction, LGBT youth experience physical and psychological mistreatment and family dismissal both of which are danger elements for these adolescent getting to be destitute, physical wounds, emotional well-being, social rejection and also aggressive behavior at home and good roots. Likewise the dangers are nearer related with physical damage as when casualties of business sexual misuse endure serious physical and mental mischief. They not just hazard wounds from physical viciousness, undesirable pregnancies, and HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases; they likewise lose self-regard, feel embarrassment, blame and trouble.

4.4: Challenges in eliminating Sexual Workers in Communities

The study assessed the challenges in eliminating sexual workers within Kinondoni Municipality. The finding revealed out that inadequate data and monitoring, economical factors, social related and cultural factors, globalization issues, impunity caused by weak laws and law enforcement (i.e existence of child labour, domestic violation, sexual abuse, assaults, kidnapping, rape and torture) (see Table 4.7) as presented below.

Table 4.7: Challenges in eliminating sexual workers in the communities

Challenges in elimination of commercial sex	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Economic factors	54	54%
Social related factors	19	19%
Globalisation	15	15%
Weak laws and enforcement	7	7%
Inadequate data and monitoring	5	5%
Total sample size of respondents	100	100%

Source: (Research Field Data, 2016)

The findings suggested that economic factors are plays a crucial deal in limiting the initiatives taken to eliminate sexual workers in the community. The evidence from the surveyed areas of the study whereby majority of the respondents (54%; n=100) commented that economic factors such as poverty, life difficulties, lack of shelters and other social needs places many women to engage in commercial activities in order to go off the life difficulties. Example respondents in nearly areas of the surveyed in Kinondoni Municipality (Kinondoni, Mwenge, Sinza, Makumbusho, Mwananyamala), just few to mention discussed that rural-urban migration among youth to find job opportunities due to chronic and absolute poverty facilitates commercial sexual activities and also the women sells their body to tackle the life reality as they are unemployed in both formal and informal sectors finding life to be more tough. Officers in the Wards of the Municipality responded that economic liberalisation and open borders contribute to market dynamics in women trafficking for sexual purposes.

The motive for quick profits drives the organised crime element. At the same time, the low financing capacity of governments prevents the development of a comprehensive social security system and safety nets to improve rural areas where

most of these practitioners are exposed much to the city and towns and centers. Current practices in vagrant homes turn them into producers of sex workers. This implies that economic factors play a significant role in attracting commercial sex practitioners to abandon the initiatives that are taken by various to eliminate the activities in many social settings. This is concurring with the socio-economic influences of many in commercial sex activities whereby, due to poverty, unemployment and domestic violence causes the increase of commercial sex activities in many rural and urban settings.

Similarly, the research findings also reveals that not only economic factors that limit the initiatives to eliminate commercial sexual activities in the community for social welfare, but also social related cultural factors such as customs and traditions, existence of child labour, torture, sexual abuse, raping and kidnapping are among many issues related with social and cultural endowments that acts as challenge in eliminating commercial activities. In the study are 19 respondents (19%;n=100) stated that socio-cultural hindrances such as discrimination against girl children are major factors that lead to gender-based violence and exploitation of children, especially girls. Poverty, lack of economic opportunity, widespread harassment of girls in public places and poor law enforcement are contributory factors.

Incidents of commercial sex activities and much of the children exploitation from rural to urban settings as domestic workers and others as sex traders keep increasing. Abusers come from many social and occupational groups, most being known to the victim. The acute stigmatisation of the victims is a major obstacle to the eliminations as most cultures such as Pare and Bena respectively uses to rape their daughters for superstitions in believing that they can become rich in the long run as one of the informants reported from Sinza.

Globalisation is the situation whereby the world is interconnected as a village. Therefore, respondents (15%; n=100) claimed that due to globalisation in the newly emerging countries in technology users are using them with no critical eye and these has placed the efforts and initiatives taken to eliminate commercial sex among the

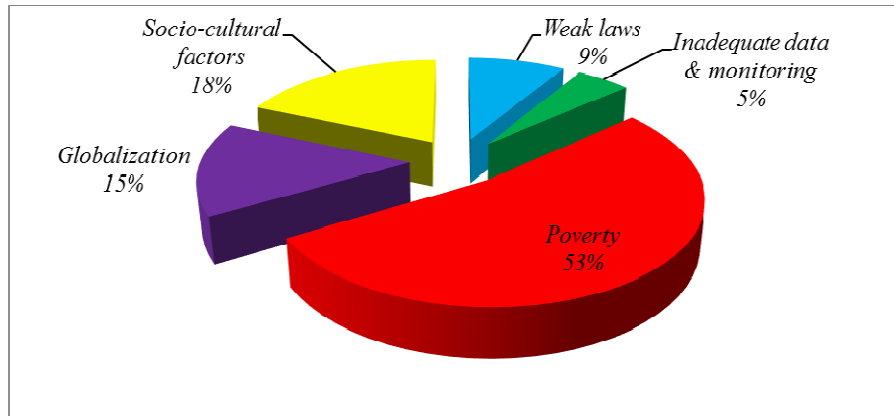
communities face some challenges. Also this is taken as granted by young boys and girls who misuse internet and other technological facilities without proper use. Example in the study area, 10 ladies who were aged in between 18-22 informed the researcher that they firstly become users of the social media where they find pornography pictures being practitioner some ladies who were found by the time as children for sexual shows in the public and private sites. Also from there they become exercisers of what we sow and finally we find becoming addicted as commercial sex practitioner in this street (Sinza). Also, the challenges in eliminating sexual activities among the communities are directly linked with existence of more casino in the streets such as in Kinondoni and in Sinza whereby nearly most of the children attends for weekly days as refreshing their holidays, not only that but also through the production, promotion and distribution of pornographic pictures as well as trafficking girls and boys in the rural to urban for sex trade.

Despite the fact that in Tanzania pornography is both a crime in itself and a picture of a crime scene that could provide evidence of further crimes in the public. Human pornography is defined as “any representation, by whatever means, of a person engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of a human sexual parts for primarily sexual purposes.” This implies that eliminating commercial sex activities are hindered much with the real globalisation snares whereas most of the community members are placed in.

Weak laws such as Marriage Act of 1971 in Tanzania and religious doctrines such that f Islamic law for marriage and poor enforcement mechanism to combat commercial sex activities are not paid political will and societal efforts are minimal. This was revealed by 9% of the interviewed respondents in the study area. The findings observed through interview from Municipality expects and other social workers within the social settings reported that, the government laws are weak in prohibiting commercial sex as police sometimes arrests young girls who commits sexual activities and force them while at the custodian (sexual trafficking) without their will leading to physical injuries. The findings revealed that among many efforts in eliminating commercial activities in the community face critical challenges as due

to poverty, cultural factors, and weak laws, inadequate data and monitoring as well as globalisation (see figure 4.4)

Figure 4.4: Challenges in eliminating commercial sex among the communities



Source: (Research Field Data, 2016)

As presented in figure 4.3 above, the findings reported that inadequate data regarding to commercial activities and its consequences in the community welfare both at local level and national level lead many young girls become victimised in the business sighting that enjoy life and life difficulties that they face. The evidence from the study are shows that although prostitution and commercial sex activities threatens social welfare and seem to be increasing, there data obtained and real situation in the area of the study reveals that lack of accurate information and monitoring mechanisms for commercial sexual activities example child sexual abuse makes assessing the extent difficult and constrains the development of a comprehensive policy and programmatic response to eliminate commercial sex.

This comprehended with the findings by Gupta, Maheshwari *et al.* (2006), who found out that the major challenge faced by sex workers such as social, political and economic discriminations. It was incredibly difficult for a sex worker to go to a clinic and inform the care providers that they were sex workers. This implies that many experienced humiliation and ridicule by health care personnel, including doctors and nurses. Discrimination in communities was also extremely prevalent, many workers

facing being ostracised by community members and even facing violence when their houses were demolished. Therefore inadequate information exists on trafficked children, child labour in other exploitative industries, child marriage, children and commercial sex activities in urban areas that has threatened social welfare in difficult circumstances.

4.5: Appropriate policy strategies for addressing the challenges faced in the elimination of sexual workers

The researcher employed various methods to solicit initiatives and appropriate policy strategy in order to address and combat the challenges facing the elimination of sexual workers in Kinondoni Municipality and community at large. The research findings reported that among the policy strategy to address the challenges in elimination of sexual workers include; socialisation, creation of vocational training centers, proper guidance and counseling skills, amendment of laws, Acts (i.e Marriage Act of 1971), and creation of employment opportunities (see table 4.8)

Table 4.8: Appropriate policy strategies for addressing the challenges in the elimination of sexual workers

Strategies to combat sexual workers in the community	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Creation of employment opportunities	29	29%
Proper guidance and counseling	29	29%
Amendment of laws	19	19%
Creation of vocational training centers	14	14%
Socialisation	9	9%
Total sample of respondents	100	100%

Source: (Research Field Data, 2016)

The research reports that creation of employment opportunities such as entrepreneurship skills in both rural and urban settings can boost an individual economic empowerment that threatens most people in the community placing many

into social and economic risks that are sustained by sexual workers. Respondents (29%: n=100) argued that creation of employment opportunity empowers both rural and urban dwellers and hence they alleviate absolute and chronic poverty that persist leading them able to meet some basic needs and wants.

Comprehensively 29% of the same respondents in the study area addressed that proper guidance and counseling among children, youth and adults is a continue process that inspires, teaches, encourages and stimulates practitioners not to keep practicing commercial sexual for their health and social welfare. Respondents discussed that if it has to be done by combining efforts with patricians, religious people and inspiring people in the community the policy proves to the great extent to minimize and or alleviate commercial sex activities.

Amendments of laws and Acts as presented by 19% of the informants in this study reveals that some laws in Tanzania are outdated, it is a somewhat clause example Marriage Acts of 1971, child labor cybercrimes including pornography pictures, moral decays practitioner with famous people like arts, musician can be used as policy strategy to alleviate the existence and increase of commercial sexual activities in the community.

Similarly, the research finding employed the policy strategy of creating vocational training centers as the hub to employ much of the community members in different carriers. The responses collected in the study area whereas 14 respondents (14%:n=100) informed the researcher that vocational centers create much employment tenures and acts as a hub to let people work for legal works that are not contravening with laws of the land and of great respectability. This probably alleviates commercial sex activities as it keeps people much busy working and performing their activities and hence abandoning further cultural and bad behaviors.

Socialization is another policy initiative that has to be employed by the community members in minimizing and alleviating the increase of commercial activities in the communities. The research reports that members of the community uses to exclude some practitioners of the commercial sex as sinners and not as themselves and

therefore, the respondents disclosed that if the members of the community guarantees socialisation with the practitioners of the activity in their locality they also employ the mechanisms that seems as solution to the problem at hand. In response to that, 9% of the respondents (9%: n=100) informed the researcher that socialisation strategy and policy ensures to alleviate commercial sex or sexual workers in the community hence fostering social welfare.

This concurred with the research findings by Kermode; M (2010) who found out that through implementing the strategy of providing chances to leave the sex business, professional trainings and positions. As opposed to their underlying section into the sex business because of compulsion or amid immaturity, most members arranged their present engagement in grown-up sex function as a reaction to destitution, family commitments, and restricted options. This infers in spite of the fact that ladies some related their decision to stay in sex work to the adaptable timetable and higher profit offered by sex industry work, others stressed the significance of making more extensive vocation choices accessible to the individuals who wished to leave sex work. Some sex laborers voiced their want to seek after option business openings, suggesting work situations and trainings as integral to help these desires

Experiences from Joyce and Festo in their experience of Prostitution

Joyce and Festo are part of the respondents who cooperated to respond to the questions conducted by the researcher during the study. Joyce whose true identity has been concealed due to pre interview agreement, begun her story assuring the researcher that she consented wholeheartedly to involve herself in the prostitution businesses after what she had called “unidirectional life” when she terribly was forced to quit her job as house girl behind the leakage of secret affairs she had to both the father and his son. “There was nothing else left for me.

The wife addressed me ‘the great devil even hell cannot accept’” She told the researcher. Joyce (not her really name) comes from Kagera and she is 24 years. Her parents in the village do not know what she is doing now, but she keeps telling them

she found the new job placement in the City. Despite the prostitution business, Joyce has a lover who knows what she is doing because he was also her customer of sex. Joyce agrees that she makes money enough to earn a living and provide for home needs. She believes in God and in the use of condom as the protective tool to her body. As regards income, Joyce revealed that she can make between 15,000/= Tsh to 50,000/= cash per one day depending on the day. She calls herself a true Christian and believes God knows what she is passing through. Joyce works at night along the Shekilango road in Sinza. She assured the researcher that she is very keen over her health as she goes on regular HIV checkup and rejoices to tell that she is “ok”.

Festo (not his really name) is another respondent, a homosexual who strictly wanted the conversation with the researcher to remain between the two, before he agreed to share under the condition to keep private his original name. Festo begins by lamenting the Government that does not want homosexuals in the City. He called them “senseless” as he referred to the Bible that everybody was created by God and looks like him. Festo is 28 years born a homosexual in the family of three in Kunduchi, Dar es Salaam. When he was young he was taken to the boarding school but and something strange happened. He was slipping into other male bathrooms during washing time and trying to romanticise hi fellow students who could not understand him until when he found one who had the same feelings as him. He was expelled from school and since then he fall victim of his own nature as he could not control feelings over fellow men. Festo’s business is ‘classic’ as he called.

He has special customers from abroad who want his services in high hotel rooms in town. He says he makes a lot of cash from 100 USD to 1000 USD whenever he goes with a customer. In a week he hardly misses 3000 USD and this mostly when he hangs out in the Casinos and high rank hotels in Town. He admits he does not know when it will take him but he thinks it is necessary to advice the government to let people like him to make life easy as it is with other people. Festo says he checks on HIV every after one month to attract his customers. His family knows what is going on and they give him the love and dignity he deserves.

Experience form A woman who was trafficked to Dar es salaam

Kirukanjia grow up in a extremely poor family in the village anywhere here be a small number of opportunity used intended for development. When she was seventeen years old, a friend of a friend told her she could get a well-paid job as a waitress in Dar es salaa and could train to become a hair-dresser. She was introduced to an agent who paid for her to get a bus ticketing and arranged her travel costs. She arrived at an ubungu bus stand on a weekend, and was met by somebody she did not know. He took her lockage and brought her to a house occupied by two other women.

Very soon she discovered that the ‘job’ she was to do was to provide sexual services for men on a 24/7 basis. When she objected, her ‘minder’ beat her up. He then went on to rape her. He then left her locked up to ‘think things over’, as he said. He also reminded her that she owed him Tsh 60,000 to cover the cost of her travel and said her family at home would suffer if she did not earn that money quickly.

The other women advised her that if she went to the authorities she would be sent back to her own village at once — and she knew that the Tsh100,000 would then be demanded from her family. Kirukanjia felt she was left with no choice but to agree to prostitute herself at least for a time. She felt confident that one of the men who came to her for sex would listen to her story and would help her.

However, she soon found that she was not allowed to stay long enough in town or city to find her way around and get to know people. Each week she had to move to a different location in Dar es salaam. Furthermore, she found that the men who came looking for sex had no interest in her story or in her as a person. They made it clear that they simply wanted ‘good value for money’. They wanted her to pretend to be excited by the sex and to enjoy it. Many of them also demanded perverted forms of sex, and sex without any protection. Whenever she failed to give them what they demanded they complained to the pimp and he beat her up again.

Some of the ‘customers’ linked sex with violence, and at times she was seriously injured

Kirukanjia was given a mobile phone and she had hoped to use it to contact some

friend to rescue her from her slavery. But she found she could use it only to receive calls from 'clients' or from her pimp-manager. Even when she was allowed out she was too scared to talk or to seek help from anybody. Kirukanjia now finds herself trapped tied down, not physically, but effectively imprisoned by her fear and by being cut off from any help. She has been silenced and can see no escape.

She is deeply ashamed, blaming herself for what has happened to her. She has been severely damaged at a psychological level and is now in a very depressed town. She is also beginning to suspect that she has become infected with HIV/AIDS as a result of unprotected sex.

While you study this, there are hundreds of trafficked women inside Dar es salaam in a similar toward of Kirukanjia. be you ready in the direction of face this condition? Will you be among of the campaigner who will fighting against prostitution in Tanzania?, calling for the government to tackle the problem of trafficking of women for prostitution by making it illegal to buy sex so as to be done in Tanzania and some other regions?

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introductory Remarks

Commercial sex is a panacea to social welfare and is a cross cutting issues resulted due to socio-economic and psychological reasons. This chapter covers briefly covers summary of the key research findings, conclusions of the findings, recommendations and suggests areas for further research as well.

5.2 Summary of the findings

The study conducted at Kinondoni Municipality. A total of 100 respondents (male and female) who were obtained through purposefully and others by simple random sampling techniques where every first name on the list of each alphabet was taken followed by the least name until 100 people were selected as sample from the list of 3,542 people listed by the Municipality to involve in prostitution. However several methods of data collections including questionnaire, focus group discussion, documentary reviews and interview methods were employed.

Also, the study was interested to obtain information regarding to four (4) specific issues of concern such as (i) the social and economic factors influencing the participation of people in sexual workers within Kinondoni Municipality, (ii) determining the level of impact of the social-economic risks sustained by sexual workers in Commercial sex activities on their social-economic welfare, (iii) assessing the challenges faced in eliminating sexual workers within Kinondoni Municipality as well as (iv) identifying appropriate policy strategies for addressing the challenges faced in the elimination of sexual workers within Kinondoni Municipality.

Finally, the research findings revealed that unemployment, traumatic experiences, poverty domestic violence and sexual gratification are among the social and economic factors influencing the participation of people in sexual workers within

Kinondoni Municipality. Indeed the level of the impact of the social-economic risks sustained by sexual workers includes; domestic violence, moral decays, physical injuries, as well as reproductive and health problems and mental health. Not only that, but also the research findings show that economic factors such as poverty and unemployment, social related factors, globalisation, weak laws and enforcement as well as inadequate data and monitoring are among the challenges in eliminating sexual workers within Kinondoni Municipality. Therefore, regarding to this critical social and economic impacts associated by sexual workers in the study area, the report findings revealed that appropriate policy strategies for addressing the challenges in the elimination of sexual workers including; creation of employment opportunities, proper guidance and counseling, amendment of laws, creation of vocational training centers and application of socialisation initiatives.

5.3 Conclusions

Sexual workers in the community threatens marriage, moral decays, increase of crimes, spread of several diseases such as sexual transmitted diseases (STD's), HIV/AIDS and other diseases. No matter what policy and laws are propagating the continuation of the practices, rather the cost effect analysis of the incidences associated with. Therefore the research findings come to suggests several policy initiatives in order that commercial sexual activities in the community have to be alleviated. Hence, the research report concludes that policy; initiatives, strategies and measures as suggested in this report are needed to put into considerations so as to tackle the impacts associated with commercial or sexual workers in the community. Similarly as the challenges are emerging leading the initiatives to address the problem become constrained due to globalisation forces, social related and cultural factors and poverty among the citizens, appropriate political will and laws are to be straight by fording child labour, sexual trafficking and other issues that fosters increase of sexual workers.

5.4 Recommendations

The research report has the following issues at hand to recommend;

- (i) The need for Government, donors and community based organisation as intervention initiatives in order to alleviate the effects associated with sexual workers such as HIV/AIDS and other diseases, interventions for HIV/ADS preventions should involve sex workers and the women, peers and family in particular as mothers as they are important people in the sex workers lives.
- (ii) Another key recommendation from this report is the implementation of sex work-specific clinics in the study area of concentrated sexual work activities, and sexual workers-friendly health services in mainstream health care facilities. These are vital components in establishing comprehensive responses to alleviate the impacts sustained by commercial sex in the communities. The implementation of such services should be guided by the local sex work context and sex workers themselves should form the centre of the response.
- (iii) Commercial sex activities as reported in this study with negative interactions with police has depicted that there are police violence, arrest, harassment, theft, bribery or fines (Research study, 2016). This implies that there should be clear legal framework that criminalises sex work also dis-empowers sex workers, limits access to services and makes them particularly vulnerable to police abuse. Arguably, one of most influential structural interventions in the Tanzanian sex work context would be sex work law reform in line with a health and human rights framework. Therefore removing the criminal law from sex work, and placing sex work within an occupational health and safety and labor law framework will not only make sex work safer, but also increase sex worker agency and is likely to mitigate the stigma that is attached to sex workers.
- (iv) Encourage children to learn from and teach others about sexual activities and take necessary legal and other steps to stop the use of child models in advertising and to criminalise child pornography.

(v) Sexual workers in the study area (i.e Kinondoni, Sinza, Makumbusho, Mwenge and Mwananyamala) expressed a desire to quit sex or commercial sex activities but they had no other alternatives to earn living. Other felt that they were not equipped in terms of having appropriate skills or trainings. Therefore, this report recommends that there should be empowerment interventions that provide women who are engaging in sexual workers with alternative in income generating activities, skills and literacy training are important intervention to put into considerations.

(vi) Finally the report findings recommend that female condoms are not popular and unavailable in the study area as their working environment does not give them enough exposure to the community around and get access to organisations supplying such tools. Therefore, this report recommends that women empowerment in terms of condom use, improving access to female condoms and information on the use is an important intervention to put in place in the study area.

5.4.1 Areas for future Research

The researcher interacted with the respondents in such a way that the in and out leading to socio-economic impacts sustained by sexual workers in the community and social welfare. In light of that, the researcher has tried to suggest three areas for further future research, as follows:

- (i) The attitudes of community members towards sexual workers in the social welfare
- (ii) The Government policies in alleviation of Prostitutions in the urban areas
- (iii) The influence of domestic violence in sexual activities and its implications.

REFERENCES

- Adedoyin, M., & Adegoke, A. A. (1995). Teenage prostitution - child abuse: A survey of the Ilorin situation. *African Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences* 24(1):27-31.
- Adams P. (2012). *Sex Work: Writings by Women in the Sex Industry*. San Francisco: Cleis Press
- Barrett, D., & Beckett, W. (1996). Child prostitution: reaching out to children who sell sex to survive. *British Journal of Nursing* 5(18): 1120-1125.
- Brents K and Sanders S. (2010), *The Prostitution of Sexuality*, New York University Press, New York.
- Brown, S,. 2013) Burden of HIV among female sex workers in low-income and middle-income countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *The Lancet infectious diseases* 12: 538–549.
- Bindel J., Boston, P. and Brawn, K. M., & Roe-Sepowitz, D. (2012). Systemic family therapy and the influence of postmodernism. *Advances in Psychiatric Treatment*, 6, 450-457.
- Cassie S. and Wood R. (2001) The Invisible Men: finding and engaging with the male partners of street sex workers. *Journal of Men's Health*. 8(3): 202-207.

- Chapkis, B. S., (1997). Dissociation and sexual trauma in prostitutes: Variability of responses. *Journal of Trauma and Dissociation*, 2(2), 27-36.
- Cooper, B. S., Yuille, J. C., & Kennedy, M. A. (2002). Divergent perspectives in prostitutes' autobiographical memories: Trauma and dissociation. *Journal of Trauma and Dissociation*, 3(3), 75-95
- Christopher, H and Malegesi, C, (2014). The causes of Criminal offences and sexual Activities in Urban settings at Bukoba Municipality.
- Davies N.K (2004). *Strategies of qualitative inquiry*. London: Sage Publications.
- Dickson, S. (2004) *Sex in the City: Mapping Commercial Sex across London*. London: Eaves.
- Eastman, D., (2012) Exploring the impact of underage sex work among female sex workers in two Mexico-US border cities. *AIDS Behav*16: 969–981
- Field, 2005, M. (2005). *Prostitution and trafficking in Nevada: Making the connections*. San Francisco, CA: Prostitution Research and education.
- Gupta J., & Maheshwari A, (2006) HIV prevalence and predictors among rescued sex-trafficked women.
- Gilmore, C. (2012), 1980. Child at Risk: A Report by the Standing Senate Committee on Health, Welfare and Science, Canada.

- Huggolin., A & Jumbe. (2004). *The drivers of social exclusion: A review of the literature for the Social Exclusion Unit in the Breaking the Cycles series*. London: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.
- Harcourt M. & Donovan K, (1991), *The Conceptual Analysis in Social Science Review*: Kampala University Press International Labour Organization (2000). *World Development Indicators*, Washington D. C: World Bank
- Jeal, Salisbury and Turner, (2008). Sex trafficking, sexual risk, sexually transmitted infection and reproductive health among female sex workers in Thailand. *Journal epidemiology and community health* 65: 334–6.
- Kermode M. (2010) Pathways to sex-work in Nagaland, India: implications for HIV prevention and community mobilisation.
- Kothari, C.K. (2009) *Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques* 2nd Revised Ed.
- Krishnaswami, O.R et al (2009). *Theoretical Research Practices*; New York Publishin Company
- Kempadoo and Doezema 1998). *American Association of Marriage and Family Therapy* (2001). *Code of Ethics*. Washington, DC.
- Leigh , B (1997). *The Weakness of the UN. Convention of the Rights of the Child in Combating Sexual exploitation, Justice Review, Special Commentary on the Tanzanian Law of the Child ACT(2009)*, Vol. 8 No.2..2009.
- Lips, P (1991). *Hidden in Plain View: The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Girls*. GA: Atlanta Women's Agenda.

Lukiko, S. (2001). Child Sexual Exploitation: A Partnership Response and Model Intervention. *Child Abuse Review*, 15, 362-372.

Mgeta (2001) *Off the streets: Tackling homelessness among female street-based sex workers*. Tanzania Publishing House, Dar es Salaam

Pennsylvania, School of Social Work, Center for the Study of Youth Policy.

WHO, (2014) Sexual Abuse in Africa. United Nations Children Fund.

World Bank (2010). Sexual exploitation and its Impact on Health and Social Welfare of the Child, *Justice Review (NOLA)* Vol.6 Sep-Dec.2007.

Ward R.J. & Day N.A , 2006) . *The Commercial Sexual Exploitation Of Children* University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Work, Center for the Study of Youth Policy.

Willman, R. (2008). Evaluation of the CSEC Intervention Project (CCIP) in five SSA cities. *Evaluation Review*, 33(6), 568-597.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire checklist for Respondents in the Communities

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This is a list of questions that need to answered, therefore provide a response basing on what is asked, you are allowed to skip any question that you think you have no answer. Attempt all questions asked for betterment of your awareness. Select a correct answer from the list of alternatives.

Section A. DEMOGRAPHIC SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL INFORMATION

Please answer the following questions by writing the appropriate letter in the box.

1. Your sex

(A) Male (B) Female

2. Please indicate your age range:

(a) 18-25 (b) 26-35 (c) 36-45 (d) 46 and above

3. What is your education level?

(A) Primary (B) University (C) Diploma

(D) None (E) Secondary

4. Your occupation

(a) Government employee

(b) Unemployed

(c) Business

5. Marital status

(A) Married (B) Single

6. What do you understand with Sexual Workers?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7. Have you ever experienced with the practices of Commercial sex?

(A) Yes (B) No

8. Mention the socio-economic factors causing Sexual workers increase in communities

(i).....

.....

(ii).....

.....

(iii).....

.....

9. Describe the challenges facing sexual workers in their industry or business processes

(i).....

.....

(ii).....

.....

(iii).....
.....

(iv).....
.....

(v).....
.....

10. State the impacts associated with the practices of sexual workers or commercial sex among victims

(i).....
.....

(ii).....
.....

(iii).....
.....

(iv).....
.....

(v).....
.....

11. In your own view, do you think the initiatives taken by the government on cost cutting will cater the problems?

(a) Yes (b) No ☐

12. Briefly comment on the strategies, initiatives and measures that should be employed to alleviate commercial sex among the communities

(i).....
.....

(ii).....
.....

(iii).....
.....

(iv).....
.....

13. What are Tanzania legislation regarding sex workers and what has they accomplished

(i).....
.....

(ii).....
.....

14. What are human right and gender advocate in Tanzania saying regarding sex workers?

15. Do they have right to carry out their activities? Yes /No.

16. Do sex worker have organisation that encourage sex workers to empower themselves

And fight for their right?

(i).....
.....

(ii).....
.....

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix II: Interview Guide

INSTRUCTIONS

This is a list of questions that need to answered, therefore provide a response basing on what is asked, you are allowed to skip any question that you think you have no answer. Attempt all questions asked for betterment of your awareness. Select a correct answer from the list of alternatives.

A: Preliminary Information

1. Name of respondent
(optional).....

2.
Occupation.....
.....

3. Age of
respondent.....

4. Sex of respondent.....

5. Marital status of the respondent.....

6. Education level.....

7. Place of residence.....

(b) How many children do you have.....

(c) Are you the head of the household? Yes / No.....

(d) Does your family, parent relative know what you're doing? Yes / No ()

SECTION A.2.RISK AND INCOME

The following questions deal with the services offer your clients, the price and risk that you encounter.

A.2. 1. Who are your clients? Do you know your clients?

The last client that you had. How much did he pay you?

2. What did you do with your clients?

1. Oral sex

2. Anal sex

3. Erotic dancing

4. Vaginal sex

3. Do you share your earning with someone else?

1. Owner of place

2. Boyfriend

3. Other. Who

4. Do you drink alcohol with these clients? Yes/ No

1. Did you take drug with this client? Yes/ No

2. Did client pay well? Yes /No
3. Was client well dressed?
4. Did client treat you with respect? Yes/No
5. Did he use a condom? Yes/No
 1. Who suggested using of condom? You /The client
 2. If you suggested to you condom why? May be
 3. You always use a condom
2. To prevent STD/HIV
3. It was new /previously unknown client
 4. He seemed dirty or sick
6. If you did not used condom, who suggested not use one? You/ Client
 1. Did the client pay more to not use a condom?
 2. If this is true how much did he pay you?
7. Have you ever had a sexually transmitted disease?
 1. If you have had a sex transmitted disease, did you get treatment? Yes/No
 2. Where did you visit to receive medical attention for the sickness? Private clinic/ Public clinic
 3. What is the minimum payment you will accept from client's Tsh.....
 4. Approximately how much do you spend per month
 - Clothing Tsh.....
 - Make up Tsh.....
 - Children's schooling Tsh.....
 - Food for your family.....
- 7(b) How much risk do you think you run when you have vaginal sex with client without a condom?
 - A lot of risk
 - Some risk
 - A little risk
- 8 .Were they sexually abuse when they were your young? Did you experience sex behavior among family member when they were young? Yes /No.

9. What type of household did you grow up? One bedroom house or bigger house.
10. Where do you come from? If not Kinondoni why you decide to come Kinondoni for the sex job.....
.
11. Do you have bank account? Do you have other job? Do you know people who are prostitute but also have other jobs including government job
.
12. Are you aware of students who are prostitutes? Which school are they from? Are you scared that they might take your job?
.
13. Where do you live, what type of the house is it? Do you do business at your house as well?
14. Do you provide services at home while your children are around or asleep?
.....
.....

B: Descriptive Questions

- 1: Mention the socio-economic factors causing Sexual workers increase in communities
- 2: Describe the challenges facing sexual workers in their industry or business processes
- 3: State the impacts associated with the practices of sexual workers or commercial sex among victims
- 4: Briefly comment on the strategies, initiatives and measures that should be employed to alleviate commercial sex among the communities
- 5: Provide your general Comments on Sexual workers in Kinondoni Municipality

