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Analysis of Gender Inequalities in Migrants to Squatter Settlements in Mwanza City, Tanzania

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*Gender Inequality,
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Anomie Theory.*

This paper provides results from an analysis of gender inequalities in migrants to squatter settlements in Mwanza City, Tanzania. In its pursuit to glean out gender inequality aspects, Anomie Theory was employed. A mixed research approach and a case study strategy were used. Respondents encompassed local government leaders and residents in squatter settlements. Interviews, questionnaires and focus group discussions yielded primary data, whereas documentary reviews furnished secondary data. Content analysis was used for qualitative data and simple statistics were employed for quantitative data. Results from this study revealed that there were more women than men who migrated to squatter settlements and more women than men owned houses. Gender-based violence that included wife battering, accusations of sorcery and genital mutilation led women and girls, respectively, to escape rural areas to Mwanza City for safety. Individuals with deviant behaviours included thugs, robbers, drug addicts, alcoholics and prostitutes. Government law enforcement agents deal with deviant behaviours in the city including squatter areas. In its pursuit through employed Anomie Theory as a conjectural lens, results from the study led the researcher to discern the implications of the research. Thus, it is recommended that there is a need for all persons as individuals, civil society organizations and the government to vehemently deal with Gender-Based Violence both in rural and urban areas. Through concerted efforts by identified players together with the government, it will be possible to increase the fight against deviant behaviours in Mwanza city areas.

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INTRODUCTION

This paper presents results from an analysis of gender inequalities in migrants to squatter settlements in Mwanza City, Tanzania. It sets out with the presentation of rural-to-urban migration and gender inequality around the world, Africa and Tanzania. Subsequent parts provide materials and methods; results and discussion; conclusion; and implications.

Rural to Urban Migration and Squatter Settlements

The movement of people from one place to another to take up permanent or semi-permanent residence is known as migration (Msigwa, & Mbongo, 2013). Individuals can either choose to be active and such movement is known as voluntary migration, or they may be forced to move, an act recognized as unintentional migration (*ibid.*). Besides, several types of migration include internal migration, external migration, emigration, immigration, returns migration, chain migration and seasonal migration (*ibid.*). This paper's focus is solely on rural-to-urban migration.

Urbanization is due to the migration of people from villages to urban with migrants including their families (Manjunatha, & Kote, 2012). Rural to urban migration goes through classes including skills and exists extensively in various environmental as well as demographical settings (Msigwa, & Mbongo, 2013). In developing countries, migration has been and still is, increasing to stretch (*ibid.*). A distinctive form of migration known as internal migration in many countries is reflected through growth and flourishing coastal cities where the export-position economy is concentrated (*ibid.*). Urban areas attract migrants from highly traditional agricultural areas with a

prevalence of subsistence agriculture (*ibid.*). In Africa, rural-to-urban migration involved half of all urban migrations during the 1960s and 1970s against urban growth which accounted for around 25 percent in the 1980s and 1990s (*ibid.*).

People continue to migrate to urban areas even though there is abject poverty, unemployment, reduced availability of quality housing and others (Limbumba, 2012). There is motivation to migrate to urban areas (*ibid.*). It is due to the need for countless opportunities in urban areas compared to rural areas and the desire for survival amidst waning returns from agricultural undertakings in rural areas (*ibid.*).

Poor people in rural areas surrender to loss of their livelihoods owing to increasing risks including factors associated with climatic events and limited forecasts in rural areas plus weakening earnings from farming including indebtedness that accounts for a growing proportion of rural to urban migrants (Tacoli *et al.*, 2015). Nonetheless, some never mainly assume to stay permanently in urban areas and such movement is known as circular migration, which is closely associated with extensive urban poverty and great levels of urban informality (*ibid.*). Extreme poverty levels in economic activities including housing and access to basic services and infrastructure are chiefly critical in Sub-Saharan Africa (*ibid.*).

According to Tacoli, & colleagues (2015), temporary migrants, usually accounting for a big percentage of all rural to urban migrants, experience susceptibility often amplified by their exclusion from residency rights including access to social security programmes. For example, in India, ration cards that assure access to supported basic foods including fuel, compel proof of abode (*ibid.*). It

requires a permanent address in the city, which is difficult for migrants, specifically temporary migrants who may be registered in their home villages (*ibid.*). The bad scenario for access to support is experienced by illiterate migrants who discover it tough to go through the administrative hurdles involved in getting a new card (*ibid.*).

Some advocates argue that despite such envisaged hopeful illuminations of urban areas getting blurry, migrants make selections based on what they think they will earn if they dwell in rural areas compared to income earning chances they expect to get when they move to urban areas (Owusu, 2004; Limbumba, 2012). According to the UN-HABITAT (2002 pg. 9), factors that strongly influence urbanization in the twenty-first century in the world encompass globalization; democratization; new information and communication technology; economic transformation; and socio-cultural vicissitudes. Thus, it was predicted that owing to urban growth, almost a billion new urban residents in 15 years had to change the nature of urban settlements in the world (*ibid.*: 9).

By 2001, there were 924 (32 %) million of the urban population dwellings in urban settlements that included squatters (UN-HABITAT, 2003, 2009). Developing countries accounted for 43 percent of squatter settlements (*ibid.*). Notably, the number of squatter populations in the world is projected to increase to 2 billion by 2030 if satisfactory actions are not taken (UN-HABITAT, 2003; Patel *et al.*, 2012; Willis, 2009). Moreover, squatter settlements have appalling living and environmental situations (Arimah, 2010). They are characterized by inadequate water supply, filthy conditions of environmental sanitation, congestion including decrepit tenancy, perilous locations, insecure land occupancy and socio-economic deficiency (*ibid.*). Also, they are known for their atmosphere of fear and violence (*ibid.*).

According to UN-HABITAT (2007), squatter settlements form in urban areas owing to a mixture of poverty or low incomes amidst inadequacies in

housing delivery systems. Thus, the poor are forced to pursue reasonable accommodation including land that becomes further and further inadequate (*ibid.*). Many urbanites in poverty are normally past the kind of city governments and they are increased by fusion of economic stagnation, increasing inequality including population growth, especially growth through in-migration (*ibid.* 17).

Africa records the highest incidence of squatter settlements with over 70 percent of people in urban areas living in squatter settlements (Arimah, 2010 pg. 8). 41 percent of people are living in squatter areas in Asia and 37 percent in Latin America including the Caribbean [(LAC) *ibid.*: 8]. African countries with a very high incidence of squatter settlements include Angola, Benin, Chad, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Uganda recorded to be between 83 percent and 99 percent (*ibid.*). Next countries with a high incidence of almost 60 percent squatters encompass Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, and Zambia (*ibid.*). African countries with low incidences of squatter settlements include Algeria, Libya, Morocco, South Africa and Tunisia (*ibid.*).

Analogous to other countries in Africa, Tanzania has a long antiquity of rural-to-rural and rural-to-urban migration from pre-colonial and colonial eras (Msigwa, & Mbongo, 2013). There were labour recruitments within the country and from neighbouring countries to provide the workforce for plantation agriculture (*ibid.*). After independence in 1961 and during Socialism ideology, rural-to-rural or rural-to-urban migration slowed down owing to policy focus on community-level farming (*ibid.*). Nonetheless, periodic labour migration followed in the countryside because extra labour was essential during harvesting like in sisal farms near coastal areas (*ibid.*). Migration continued to increase during the government decentralization policy accompanied by the creation of new regional capitals in the 1970s together with an economic

relaxation policy in the 1980s that accelerated rural-to-urban migration, to date (*ibid.*).

According to Wenban-Smith (2014), rural-to-urban migration is highly varied in Tanzania. Dar es Salaam region dominates with an over 70 percent increase in its population between 1978 and 2012 witnessing rural-to-urban migration as in-migration (*ibid.*). In Tanzania, most urbanization has many people migrating to squatter settlements like in Mwanza city (Faru, 2019). Many people around Mwanza region have been migrating to Mwanza city due to several push-pull factors (*ibid.*). The influence of urbanization is clear as a result of the failure of government authorities to control urban growth including its dynamics thereby resulting in unplanned settlements, particularly squatter areas and a lack of basic infrastructure in most areas (Komba, 2008). Like other urban areas in Tanzania, in Mwanza city, urbanization has been prominent in the last few decades (*ibid.*).

Gender Inequality

Gender inequality is among the crucial challenges experienced by humans around the world concerning the realisation of sustainable development (Nyange *et al.*, 2016). Besides, gender inequality ensues, owing to unequal power relationships between women and men with some caused by patriarchy revealed through acts like Gender-Based Violence (GBV) (*ibid.*) (Herry, 2018). Significantly, GBV is manifest in all human groupings like classes, races, religions, age groups and ethnicities in all regions across the world (Herry, 2018). It is reported to be the most prevailing of all human rights violations in the world (*ibid.*).

Men and women can be victims as well as perpetrators of such illicit behaviour (*ibid.*). Yet, women including girl children are more vulnerable than men to GBV at various moments in their lives from childhood to adulthood (*ibid.*). It is indisputable that GBV has a greater impact on women and girls than men including boys because

women and girls are most frequently victims suffering from physical harm compared to few men and boy victims (*ibid.*).

There are numerous forms of GBV across cultures, countries and regions occurring at several stages in women's life progressions (*ibid.*). They involve physical violence from a close partner or husband revealed as domestic violence or wife beating, sexual violence like marital rape, economic violence, for example, lack of right to own properties and denial to acquire basic needs (*ibid.*). There are forms of cultural violence ostensible through facets like early marriage (childhood marriage), Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) including psychological violence like dejection and trafficking of women as well as girls (*ibid.*).

Essentially, all forms of violence have been dealt with around the world. Several initiatives have been employed in the fight against GBV by targeting women. They encompass the Universal Declaration on Human Rights of 1948; the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) of 1979; the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women of 1993; and the Fourth World Conference on Women Action for Development Equality and Peace of 1995 held in Beijing China (Nyange *et al.*, 2016).

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995 is an agenda for empowerment of women and it remains the most comprehensive of all global policy outlines including proposals for action (UN, 1995). Fundamentally, the Beijing Platform for Action covers 12 serious concerns that embrace poverty; education and training; health; violence; armed conflict; economy; power plus decision-making; institutional mechanisms; human rights; media; environment; and the girl child (*ibid.*). For each serious area, strategic objectives are identified with a detailed record of related actions to be taken by governments including other stakeholders at national, regional and international levels (*ibid.*). The Beijing Platform of Action is the source of guidance and inspiration to realize gender equality

including the human rights of women and girls across the world (*ibid.*).

Through time, women's empowerment has been on people's application agenda around the world. According to Calvès (2009), through various moments in world history, interpretation and execution mirrored through women's empowerment have varied in specific cultural contexts with differing scales of accomplishment. Actions started with collective, grassroots action involved in raising critical consciousness among individuals about their conditions aimed to transform inequitable gender power relations (*ibid.*). The actions relink with the original notion of women empowerment and reject individualist, de-politicized, vertical including contributory definition of empowerment enforced by international development entities before like the World Bank (*ibid.*).

In Tanzania, most households belong to patrilineal communities with the father recognized by all family members as wiser, the head of the family, the most important person and the core of the family (*ibid.*). Such family type plays a key role in perpetuating gender inequality and minimizes the importance of women in families because it limits women's access to and use income thereby providing for minimal weight on efforts of production including reproduction roles (*ibid.*). Generally, the division of gender roles within the family embraces elements of gender inequality with women's responsibilities given secondary weight (*ibid.*). However, such family structure differs in matrilineal society (*ibid.*).

Several studies on gender relations in Tanzania unveil a notable imbalance of access to chances for making better lives between women and men. It was noted that illiteracy was more in women (23 %) than 17 percent males (Herry, 2018). Living in poverty affects other aspects of lives, for instance, psycho-social well-being mirrored through respect, self-confidence, trust, fear, loss of dignity and vulnerability (*ibid.*). Others include political participation about power, freedom, representation;

and socio-economic facets like education, work and inclusion in the labour market, participation in socio-cultural life ways, lack of access to information; and lack of capabilities to comprehend one's full capacities in life (*ibid.*).

Tanzania has not only taken the lead in dealing with gender issues through the Tanzanian speaker at the Fourth World Conference on Women but also has taken a ground-breaking role in dealing with gender issues. For instance, the country's constitution (1977 and its amendments) contains articles on human rights and the protection of the integrity of its citizens. In 2000, Tanzania reaffirmed its commitment to reducing gender inequalities by recognizing the goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (Deotti, & Estruch, 2016). Additionally, Tanzania is a signatory to the 2030 Development Agenda (URT, 2016). The country conducts periodic reviews of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, and 17 through the proposed 2019 guideline under the theme "Empowering People and Ensuring Inclusiveness and Equality" (*ibid.*)

Tanzania ratified key international and regional protocols related to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) thereby committing to respect gender equality and defend democratic rights (URT, 2016). Besides, the National Women and Gender Development Policy of 2000 (amended in 2003) and the National Gender Development Strategy of 2005 were formulated (URT, 2005). All provide guidelines for government and non-governmental actors to incorporate gender equality concerns into all their plans, strategies, programmes and budgets (*ibid.*).

Moreover, there are government strides in dealing with GBV in the country. They are evident through the endorsement of policies, plans and visions. For instance, the Women and Gender Development Policy of 2000; the National Plan of Action for prevention and eradication of violence against women and children from 2001 to 2015 and the National Development Vision 2025 (Nyange *et al.*,

2016). Further government efforts include the incorporation of violence against women perspectives in policies, strategies and programmes. For example, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) cluster three seeks the elimination of sexual abuse and domestic violence (URT, 2010).

Ratify

Tanzania approved legal instruments on the rights of women that include the Sexual Offences Special Provision Act (SOSPA) of 1998; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) (URT, 2011). Besides, the government permitted the establishment of private legal agencies to solely provide legal assistance to women (*ibid.*). They encompass Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA); Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA); and Women's Legal Aid Centre [(WLAC) *ibid.*]. The legal entities enhance awareness of women on legal and human rights including GBV issues (Nyange *et al.*, 2016).

But there is no specific law in Tanzania on GBV (*ibid.*). Some of the GBV occurrences are addressed by other laws, for example, the Law of Marriage Act of 1971 and the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977. Despite initiatives, policies and legal assistance provided to women, violation of women's rights manifest in the form of GBV is still high among women (*ibid.*).

According to NBS (2011), in Tanzania, 45 percent of women aged between 15 and 49 years experienced either physical or sexual violence. Cases of such violence vary across regions in Tanzania. For instance, the top five regions in Tanzania with high numbers of women who experienced physical violence in 2010 were 71 percent in Dodoma, 66.4 percent in Mara, 58.8 percent in Ruvuma, 50.1 percent in Morogoro and 49.4 percent in Kagera (*ibid.*). Moreover, LHRC

(2011) reported that many women remain silent about GBV issues.

In another vein, the government has identified several challenges that hinder the achievement of the GEWE goal (URT, 2016). This owes to dynamics of social, cultural, economic and political contexts with policy and institutional outlines unable to address them (*ibid.*). Nonetheless, there are no studies that focused on gender inequality among rural to urban migrants in Tanzania, particularly in Mwanza City. Thus, it is in gratitude of government initiatives and the prevailing obvious state of affairs for squatters in Mwanza City, that this study strived to analyze gender inequalities in migrants to squatter settlements in Mwanza City. In using pertinent pathways for the undertaking, the researcher employed Anomie Theory as a germane lens in its analytical pursuits to discern the presence or absence of deviance in studied areas.

The main objective of the study was the analysis of gender inequalities in migrants to squatter settlements in Mwanza City, Tanzania. Specific objectives included identifying respondents' profiles in squatter areas; assessing the socio-economic conditions of people settled in squatter areas; and identifying socio-economic challenges encountered by migrants based on gender in squatter settlements.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study employed qualitative and quantitative research approaches through a case study strategy. The qualitative research approach was the hallmark of this study, while the latter was minimally employed on respondents' profiles against some factors in their lives.

The study was conducted at five wards (MECCO, Isamilo, Kirumba, Igogo and Mabatini) in Mwanza City. Mwanza City is located along the southern shores of Lake Victoria in Northwest Tanzania, between latitudes 20 15 South – 20 45 South of the Equator, between longitudes 320 45' – 33.000 East (City Director, 2008). The city is 1,140 metres

above sea level, covering an area of 1324 kilometre squares (km²) with 424 km² (32%) composed of dry land and 900 km² (68%) covered by water (*ibid.*).

The city has grown rapidly from a population of 11,300 in 1948, 19,900 in 1957, 223,013 in 1988 to 476,646 in 2002 (National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2002). Besides, the census carried out in 2012 shows a total of 706,453 people in Mwanza City (NBS, 2012). The latest 2022 population census reveals an increase to 1,104,521 people (URT, 2022).

The sample size for the study was achieved by applying Cochran's (1977 pg. 74-77) formula. Cochran (1977 pg. 74-77) argued that when the population of the study area is unknown and the confidence level required is 95 percent, the margin of error is 5 percent. The sample size for the study was obtained from the following formula:

$$n > \frac{Z^2_{\alpha/2} p(1-p)}{d^2}; \text{ where } Z^2_{\alpha/2} = Z^2_{0.025} = 1.96$$

the value obtained from normal distribution Table;

d = is the chosen margin of error, $p = 0.5$ the estimated value for the proportion of a sample; and thus, $P = 0.5$ gives the optimal sample size in absence of any knowledge of population like the case for Mwanza city squatters (Cochran, 1977 pg. 74-77).

The researcher decided to involve 390 participants in the study area. They included Municipal Council officials (14), ward leaders (5), street leaders (21) and 350 residents. The purposive sampling procedure helped to obtain local government authority leaders from street, ward and municipal councils under their positions. Municipal Council officials were from Social Welfare; Culture; Community Development; Land, Environment and Urban Planning; Education; and Health departments plus an official from the City Director's office.

A convenience sampling procedure was employed to obtain respondents in squatter settlements because it was hard to use a simple random

sampling procedure for people who were movable due to the nature of their undertakings. Besides, a snowball sampling procedure was used to obtain other respondents in squatter areas. Additionally, a simple random sampling procedure was used to get wards and streets.

The questionnaire with open-ended questions was used to gather qualitative data from municipal council officials and ward executive officials. Semi-structured interviews were administered to squatter settlers and their street leaders. They yielded qualitative data and quantitative data from respondents. The latter yielded respondents' profiles like gender, marital status, house rent, house ownership and occupations.

Focus group discussion was used to ascertain gathered data from other primary sources. Each group constituted twelve persons. Two Focus Group Discussions were conducted for each ward, one for residents and another for each ward including street officials from each ward. Each district had a focus group discussion from purposively selected departments.

Reviewed documents yielded secondary data. Documents were obtained from districts, Saint Augustine University of Tanzania (Malimbe campus) Main Library, Tanganyika Library Mwanza Regional Office and Zonal National Archives Office in Mwanza City. The documents included published (books, and journal articles) and unpublished materials like City Council reports.

To achieve the value of the study, the researcher ensured data to be collected were trustworthy, credible, precise and accurate for one to believe (Neuman, 2006; Cohen *et al.*, 2000; Babbie, 2010). Thus, the validity and reliability of data collection methods were ascertained by using multiple data collection methods. Moreover, in fine-tuning data collection methods before applying them to the full-swing study, a pre-test was conducted for two weeks at Mabatini squatter settlements in Nyamagana District, Mwanza City. Then results from the pre-

test were presented at Saint Augustine University of Tanzania for moderation. Afterwards, data collection methods were fine-tuned and ready for actual research endeavours.

Collected qualitative data were checked for errors, corrected and edited. There was a search for wrong codes, omissions, logical discrepancies and dubieties. Then qualitative data were sorted according to themes and entered in a matrix. Data in the matrix were subjected to content analysis.

Quantitative data were sorted, coded and subjected to simple statistics. Data analysis involved proofreading characteristics of the sampled population according to demographic variables like age and marital status, and their socio-economic background, which included education level, house

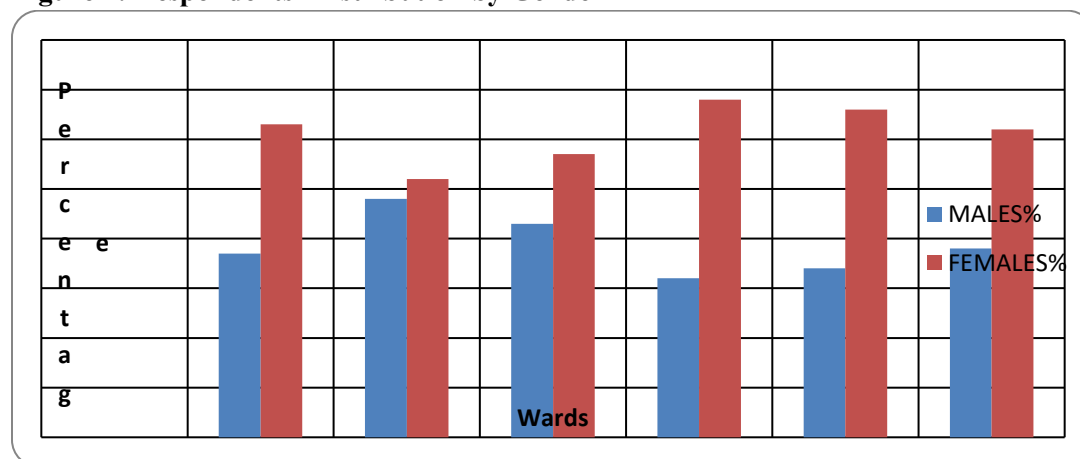
ownership and occupations. Results are presented in frequency histograms.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondents' Demographic Profile

In the study area, more female (62%) than male (38%) respondents migrated to Mwanza city (Figure 1). That could be inferred from some joining their spouses and others escaping from rural areas due to GBV (Faru, 2019). For example, some women ran out from their villages owing to wives being beaten by their husbands, others were accused of being sorcerers and received death threats, while young girls ran away from their homes because of escaping from forced Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) practised in their ethnic groups in Mara region within Lake Victoria zone (*ibid.*).

Figure 1: Respondents' Distribution by Gender



Likewise, Gugler (1989 pg. 348) divulged that there were more women than men in urban areas owing to rural-to-urban migration in the third world. For instance, in Latin America, the Caribbean and the Philippines, women outnumbered men in the urban population of every country (*ibid.*: 348). But in South Asia, there were more men than women by a considerable margin (*ibid.*: 348).

In some Sub-Saharan African countries, men were reported to be more than women, for example, in Botswana because men migrated to South Africa to work in mines (*ibid.*: 350). Additionally, Benin,

Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda and Togo had rather small populations and/or were known as major exporters of male labour (*ibid.*: 50). Thus, they have migrant labour whereby males outnumber females in urban areas due to employment.

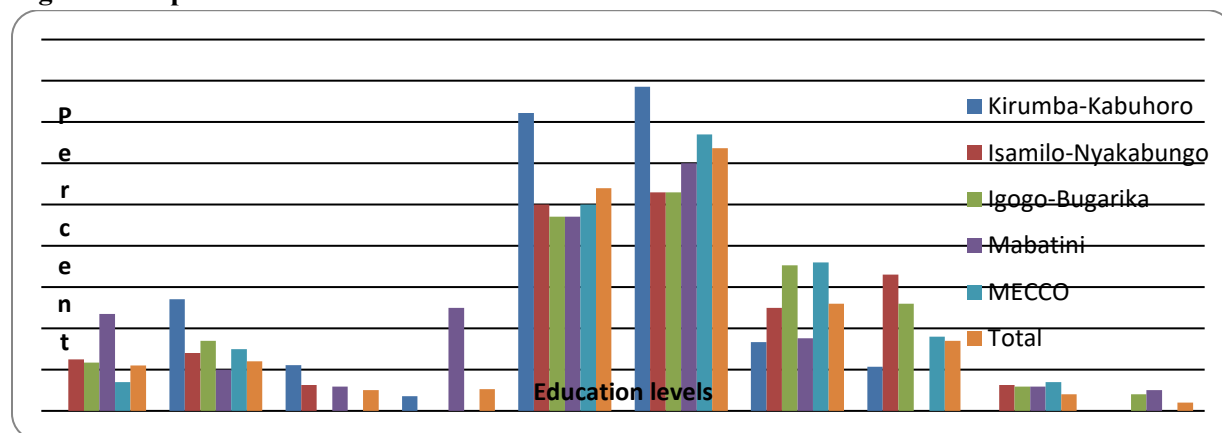
In the study area, 12 percent of all respondents were illiterates portrayed by more females than males (Figure 2). More females (3%) never completed the primary education cycle than males [(%) Figure 2]. Besides, slightly more males than females

completed secondary education (Figure 2). Correspondingly, fewer (1%) females than males (2%) had a college education (Figure 2).

It implies that there was a higher illiteracy level among females than males in the studied squatter areas. However, current trends for enrolment of children to schools for elementary level have been almost on an equal basis for girls and boys. Thus,

the depiction in the study area caught up with those who were not in the recent efforts for Education for All moves carried out by the government. That could have been facilitated by patrilineal societies that relegated the women's position to household chores and later on as grown-ups be family caretakers. Thus, they were seen as never required for schooling. Calvès (2009) disclosed about such a system for most households in Tanzania.

Figure 2 Respondents' Education Levels



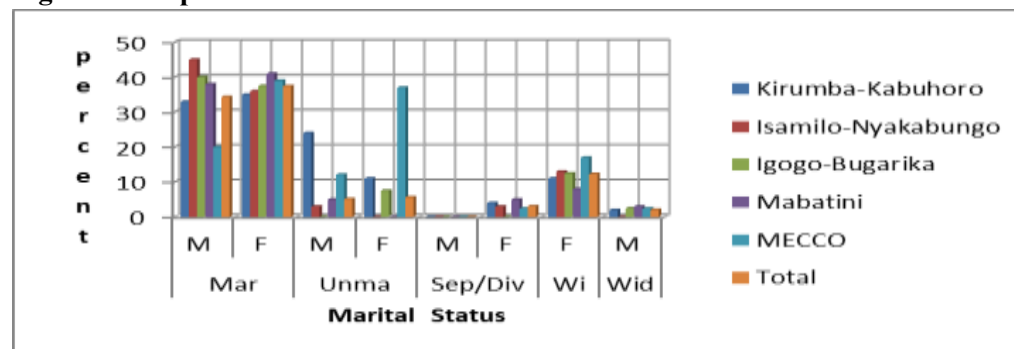
Key: No Educ – no formal education, Primary Inc – never completed primary education cycle

Likewise, the low educational level of the urban poor was noted in Puerto Rico and Mexico (Bahir, 2010 pg. 226). Similarly, there were more females than males with lower education levels in Kore squatter areas in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (*ibid.*). The observed education levels among different genders as observed in Puerto Rico, Mexico and Korea. In

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia were comparable to those in studied Mwanza city squatter areas.

Almost half of respondents were married (Figure 3). Additionally, there were very few widows and widowers (Figure 3). There were 5 percent and 6 percent unmarried men and women, respectively (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Respondents' Marital Statuses



Key: Mar – Married, Unm – Married, Sep/Div – Separated/Divorced, Wi – Widow, Wid - Widower

It implies that identified marital statuses are most likely owed to causal factors that contributed to such varied population segments. For instance, some migrated to urban areas for being married and for others, while single, migrated to urban areas for wage employment (Faru, 2019). Others moved into Mwanza squatter areas to work as housemaids and undertake petty businesses like the sale of second-hand clothes, food vending and the like (*ibid.*).

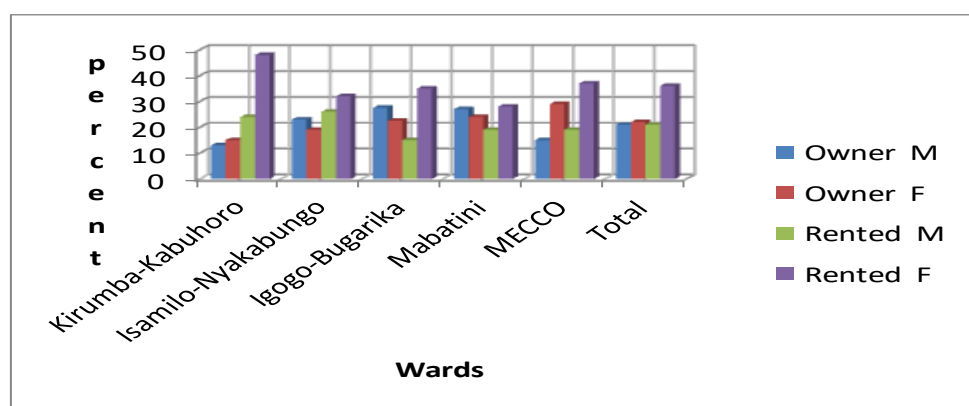
Respondents' Socio-economic Livelihoods

Concerning respondents' socio-economic livelihoods, this part presents results based on

provisioned social services and their general comments on features of squatter settlements. Results display people's socio-economic patterns concerning gender equity.

Regarding house ownership and house rent, results unveiled that the MECCO ward had more female-owned houses than the rest of the wards followed by men from the Igogo ward (Figure 4). More females rented houses from the Kirumba ward followed by the MECCO ward than the rest of the wards (Figure 4). Generally, more respondents rented houses than those who owned houses (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Respondents' Distribution by House Ownership

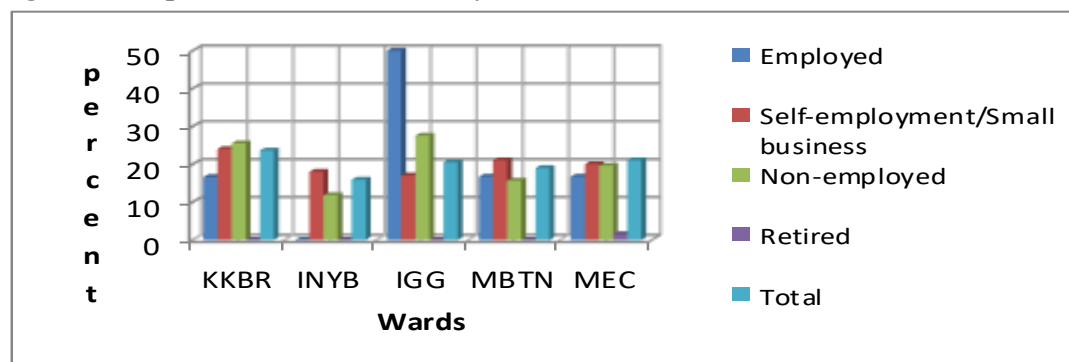


Results on house ownership including renting reflect gender variation because more females than males owned and rented houses. Such a stance conforms to findings that females outnumbered males in studied squatter settlements. Thus, in studied squatter settlements different from rural areas where they came from, females show that there is women empowerment in ownership of assets like houses. Such status is difficult to achieve in rural areas based on socio-cultural positions in the areas, for the patriarchal system does not accord property ownership including houses to females in rural areas except widows.

Calvès (2009) reveals that in Tanzania, most households belong to patrilineal societies, for the father is recognized by all family members as wiser,

the head of the family, the most important person and the core of the family (*ibid.*). Such family type dictates disseminate gender inequality and reduces the importance of women in families because it restricts women's access including the use of income and provides for minimal weight on efforts of production plus reproduction roles (*ibid.*). Generally, the division of gender roles within the family embraces elements of gender inequality with women's responsibilities given secondary weight (*ibid.*).

Concerning occupations, some were employed in public and public sectors. Others were self-employed - mostly informal undertakings, retirees and others were unemployed (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Respondents' Distribution by Career Status

Key: KKBR- Kirumba, Kabuhoro; INYB, Isamilo-Nyakabungo; IGG, Igogo; MBTN, Mabatini; MEC, MECCO.

Some occupations are based on gender orientation. For example, most nurses are females followed by teachers in urban areas thus, leads to having more women than men. Most workers like taxi drivers comprise the majority of men owing to customs and some difficulties of the nature of work, particularly at odd times, night-times. Most casual labourers are men even though some young women are now getting into casual labour, especially in road works and waste collection.

Mainly, women are involved in the sale of fruits and vegetables, part-time/full-time maids (house girls), operators of small shops and food vending (commonly known in Kiswahili as *mama lishe*). Many tasks cannot be performed in rural areas but it is possible in urban areas that include squatter areas. Also, numerous escapees from GBV in rural areas get involved in some of the reported informal works. They sustain their livelihoods in squatter areas rather than if they would have stayed in rural areas. Thus, they increased counts of women settled in the studied areas.

Magigi, & Majani (2005 pg. 4) uncovered major economic and income-earning activities in squatter settlements in Mwanza and Dar es Salaam cities. At Ibungilo they undertake gardening along the Bwiru River in Mwanza City (*ibid.*). Similar activities are undertaken in Ubungo along the Kibangu River in Dar es Salaam city (*ibid.*).

Many people in Mwanza city are self-employed in the informal sector with the majority involved in micro-enterprises (City Director, 2008 pg. 6). Majority of micro-enterprises are unregistered (*ibid.*). They are involved in the sale of old clothes, vegetables/fruits, cosmetics, and shoes and undertake small crafts like carpentry, bicycle repairs, watch repairs and so on (*ibid.*).

Correspondingly, Bahir (2010 pg. 227) reported that insecure daily labour earnings and informal activities were unsatisfactory sources for the majority of Kore squatter settlements of Addis Ababa city in Ethiopia. According to Onyekachi (2014 pg. 423), people in abject poverty residing in squatter settlements in Abuja, Nigeria are in informal activities owing to rural-urban migration and they are attached to the incapability of urban areas to create jobs for squatters. In Bangladesh, people migrate to cities due to economic motives among other reasons (Ishtiaque, 2013 pg. 47).

Migrants' Socio-economic Challenges

Several causal factors were identified in rural areas that pushed females to move out to squatter areas in Mwanza City. For example, married women escaped from beating and various forms of discrimination from their husbands in villages. Several disclosed that mostly old women ran away from villages because they were accused of being sorcerers and they were threatened to be killed.

Accordingly, they were forced to migrate to Mwanza City squatter areas as safe havens.

Besides, especially, participants in two females-only focus group discussions, particularly from Isamilo Nyakabungo and Igogo wards disclosed that young teenage girls moved to urban areas to escape from FGM, which is mandatory in several ethnic groups in the Mara region. Consequently, they moved to squatter areas in Mwanza City to start a fresh life. Also, some forfeited their schooling. All went to Mwanza City squatter areas to eke out their living as house girls, and bar maids and some indulged in prostitution. Therefore, teenage girls moved to urban areas that seemed to be safe sanctuaries for them to avoid mandatory African traditional malpractices, FGM.

Other problems included burglary, robbery, street children and night insecurity. All were encountered by both genders in their settlements. However, most victims of robbery and street children were females. Many females were insecure and at times they were mugged, especially along passageways, for whatever reasons, like going to the hospital at night was dangerous for females walking through dark or minimally lit squatter areas.

Theoretical Stance in Dealing with Deviant Behaviours: Anomie Theory

Featherston, & Deflem's (2003) stand following Merton's social structures and anomie archetype was an appropriate perspective for the analysis of gender inequality and discerning deviant behaviours for studied people. Such analysis led to identifying the way they were dealing with gender inequality and deviance. Findings from the study uncovered that there were people with deviant behaviours - thugs/robbers, drug addicts, alcoholics, prostitutes and street children.

Notable is that local government leaders at the grassroots level are responsible for maintenance including facilitation of peace, order and general people's welfare. They ensure the promotion of social welfare including people's economic

wellbeing and continuance of socio-economic development. Leaders divulged that they perform all their responsibilities under direction and on behalf of the higher government echelons.

Additionally, grassroots local government leaders have various committees for their people's welfare. One committee specifically deals with conflict or problem resolution. Conflicts could be between individuals from households and streets/within their vicinities. Most conflict resolutions that involve GBV and/or children discrimination of all genders are held first at street level under their local government authority leaders. Some conflicts are resolved but others are unresolved. Unsettled matters are referred to the police for resolution, for the police have a special desk, the Gender desk. If they fail, they are forwarded to courts of law.

The grassroots local government leaders also act as witnesses to any problem, robbery, homicide and so forth. They do so on behalf of residents in case police want to carry out any operation including the arrest of culprit(s). Leaders have key roles and functions for the general welfare of society.

At the high government echelon, the government is doing its best to institute law and order to all citizens including people in squatter areas through law enforcing organs to curb deviant behaviours that include crimes and homicide. There is good governance machinery, for example, the police deal with burglary, theft, prostitution, street children and others. Besides, as already reported, most police stations have designated the Gender Desk for resolving GBV. If they fail to resolve, they forward to the court of law.

Essentially, the police deal with all criminal offences committed in Mwanza City including squatter settlements. As part of curbing prostitution, the police act at night when such culprits are mostly in entertainment places that include city centre streets. Similar to the manner they deal with street children, the police carry out night patrols to curb

deviance including netting prostitutes. The country's legal framework prohibits prostitution.

Children of all genders are discriminated against and abused in the streets including their homes. In dealing with street children, an international Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), Railway Children Africa endeavours to control street children including those from squatter areas. As noted, the police frequently deal with street children, particularly in Mwanza city centre at night where they perform night patrols, take them to the police stations and repatriate them to their homes in rural areas within the Mwanza region including adjoining regions. But later, children return to the streets.

Individuals and entities minimally participate in curbing identified deviant behaviours in the study areas. The exception is at worship areas where religious leaders condemn all forms of deviant behaviours. They urge their converts to take part in the avoidance of deviant or unruly behaviours.

CONCLUSION

Results from the study revealed that more females than males migrated to squatter areas in Mwanza city. Most likely many women were encountered due to reasons like accompanying the spouse, women who faced GBV in rural areas such as wife beating, older women accused of being sorcerers and thus, threatened to be killed, while girls escaped from forced FGM. All settled in Mwanza urban areas, the squatter settlements.

Respondents had varied education levels. A few were illiterates displayed by fewer males than females. Additionally, more males than females completed primary education level and fewer females than males had a college education. It implies that there was a disparity in education levels between genders shown by higher illiteracy levels among females than males. Such a pattern is mostly associated with a patriarchal system that denigrates women for being educated. In previous years before

the refreshed government move for Education for All requirements, many girls were not educated.

Findings from this study disclosed that over half of the respondents were married. Many joined their spouses and outnumbered single individuals of all genders. Additionally, there were few unmarried men (5%) and women (6%). Possibly such a pattern implies from heightened migration of more women in Mwanza City owing to, among other push factors from rural areas, GBV to women and girls from their villages.

Besides, results from the study revealed that out of a few who owned houses, more women than men-owned houses. House ownership is possible in urban areas compared to rural areas whereby the patriarchal system, save widows, does not permit ownership of assets including houses. Thus, such ownership was a breakthrough barrier to gender inequality in a patriarchal system. An aspect to note is that many respondents stayed in rented houses. All made huge squatter settlements in Mwanza city.

Concerning occupations, some were employed in the public sector, while others were employed in the private sector. Notable occupation gender-specific include nurses and, to some extent, teachers and house maids plus the fact that some indulge in informal undertakings like food vending (clearly portrayed as the gender-specific occupation in Kiswahili known as *mama lishe*), women's salons, sale of vegetables/fruits and others. All accounted for the presence of more women than men in the studied areas.

Additionally, several causal factors were identified that pushed females to migrate from rural to squatter areas in Mwanza City. Married women escaped from beating and several forms of discrimination from their husbands in the villages. Some women ran away from villages because they were accused of being sorcerers and they were afraid of being killed. Accordingly, they were forced to migrate to Mwanza City squatter areas as safe sanctuaries.

Furthermore, young teenage girls migrated to urban areas to escape from FGM, which is mandatory in several ethnic groups in the Mara region. They moved to squatter areas in Mwanza City so as to start a fresh life and eke out their living as house girls, and bar maids and some indulged in prostitution. Hence, teenage girls moved to urban areas that seemed to be safe shelters for them to avoid mandatory African traditional malpractices, FGM.

Other problems included burglary, robbery, street children and night insecurity. All were faced by both genders. But most victims of robbery and mugging involved females only. Many females were insecure, especially in passageways, like going to the hospital at night was dangerous for females walking through dark or minimally lit pavements in squatter areas.

Through Anaomie Theory, the researcher sought to uncover gender inequality and deviant behaviours. The theory helped to identify that GBV evident in rural areas was a major causal factor primarily for females' migration to squatter areas in Mwanza City. Still, women experienced problems in squatter areas, essentially in passageways at night whenever they happened to move whereby they were mugged.

Additionally, the theory helped to uncover the following people with deviant behaviours: thugs/robbers, drug addicts, alcoholics, prostitutes and street children. Moreover, children of all genders are discriminated against and abused in the streets plus in their homes with parents including caretakers, caregivers or guardians.

Importantly, from the grassroots level to high local authority levels, the government is doing its best to institute law and order to all citizens of all genders in Mwanza City including those in squatter areas through law enforcement organs to curb GBV and deviant behaviours that encompass crimes plus homicide. There is good governance machinery, for example, the grassroots have committees for general people's welfare including special

committees on conflict resolution. They deal with all kinds of problems including GBV. They resolve some of the GBV problems but if they fail, they forward them to the police station. The police have a Gender Desk that deals with all GBV cases. If they fail to settle them, they forward to courts of law. Additionally, the police deal with deviance like burglary, theft, prostitution, street children and others.

However, other individuals and entities slightly participate in dealing with GBV and deviant behaviours in the studied areas. Recall, that the only means to weed out such problems is through religious denominations where their leaders instil observance of moral values to their converts. To some extent, an international NGO, Railway Children Africa in collaboration with local partners endeavours to control street children including those from squatter areas.

Through the application of the Anomie Theory, deviant behaviours in studied squatter settlements were discerned and the manner they are dealt with by citizens, grassroots leaders and the government. The author advances that non-participatory by other key players as stakeholders in curbing deviant behaviours in squatter areas is due to the disjuncture between cultural aims and long-standing ways for thoughtful dealing with deviance and crime in the studied Mwanza City squatter areas. Thus, everyone [(all individuals, civil society bodies including Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) and the government] should play a part. Indisputably, it can be possible to control and eventually, prevent deviant behaviours in Mwanza city squatters. They are affecting both genders but females are highly affected.

Implications

Theoretical Position

This study utilized one among several important Neo-Marxist classic theories from Sociology. The study employed Anomie Theory as a special lens in its pursuit and thus, it was the suitable perspective

for analysis of gender inequality and deviance. The analysis led to identifying the way they deal with gender inequality and deviance. As an advantage of using the theory, the author furnishes suggestions for action by the government and all people.

In dealing with gender inequality and deviant behaviours, it is suggested that the government and key players including individuals, NGOs, FBOs and many other entities should work together in weeding out such evils as a team. Streets should ascribe to their committees in instituting meetings and plan together for joint execution of inculcating moral values to their citizens of all walks of life including all age groups so as to weed out GBV and deviance. Besides, they should include and give prominence to all religious leaders in helping all people of all ages to consider living with real decent morals as good citizens. Moreover, they should ascribe to Community Policing for their good security by involving everyone. The government, particularly at district/municipal/city levels to street/ward levels that embrace experts in Social Welfare, Community Development, Health and Environment, should involve them to work closely with people down to streets so as to institute people to adhere to morals in dealing with GBV and deviance of all forms.

Moreover, gender inequality mirrored through socio-cultural practices encompass discrimination of females leading to Gender-Based Violence should be dealt with cautiously in stamping them out. They should involve persons from various disciplines like gender experts, psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists, media and many others in instilling morals, especially youth. All should be underscored in both rural and urban areas, including squatter settlements. If identified push factors are properly resolved, rural-to-urban migration could be scaled down if not controlled and prevented. Thus, there will be control of the sprawl of squatters in urban areas like Mwanza city, particularly those caused by GBV in rural areas.

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