



The Engagement of Informal Social Organisations in Social Security Mobilisation in Tanzania

Nyagwegwe C. Wango^{1,3}; Tatu Mtwangi Limbumba¹; Colman T. Msoka²; Wilbard Kombe¹

¹Institute of Human Settlements Studies, Ardhi University, Tanzania

²Institute of Development Studies, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

³Institute for Educational Development, Aga Khan University, East Africa

Correspondent: nyagwegwe.wango@aku.edu

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Abstract

Formal social security is helpful to the general population, especially during a post-retirement time and when they have been affected in ways that make them unable to work due to medical or physical conditions. About 95 per cent of the people working in the informal economy are not members of the social National Social Security Fund (NSSF). Some of them have formulated social organisations that are offering informal social services. The central argument of this paper is that can we use these informally arranged social security organisations can be used by the relevant authorities to mobilise people to join formal social security schemes. The study uses the private saving theory to answer this question. Through qualitative interviews, data were collected from 14 members, including the bodaboda association, food vending network, and fisheries group, to find the possibility of mobilising social security schemes through these social organisations. Findings show that the national social security fund can cover most informal actors to reach the casual workers through their existing informal groups such as the bodaboda association, food vending network, and fishing saving groups. Since the informal actors have shown significant dependency on and trust their associations, networks, and groups, it would be easy for NSSF and the likes to cover this sector for easy contribution to these reliable social security schemes. It is, thus, recommended that informal economy actors continue to use associations for their income protection; yet, through these organisations, link up with the more reliable national social security funds such as NSSF when arrangements are made for them.

Keywords: *Informal Economy; Informal Sector; Informal Actors; Social Security Scheme*

1. Introduction

This study examined how social organisations can mobilise people to join formal social security. Many people are employed in the informal economy, and these tend to organise themselves under the umbrella of informal social organisations. Yet, these organisations, which operate among colleagues, neighbourhood groups, and friends, have been criticised for failing to provide long-term and adequate/reliable protection against various risks encountered by their members in the course of life (Msangi, 2009). Their coverage depends on one's ability to contribute; in essence, they are confined/localised in small geographical areas (Tungaraza, 2005). Due to a lack of financial resources, these informal organisations cannot alleviate their members' poverty; they provide short-term services based on needs (Wangwe & Mmari, 2013).

There is room for social security schemes to use social organisations in reaching those employed in the informal economy with careful consideration. Social organisations support vulnerable people to reduce poverty, typically determined by the characteristics of the individual or the household. Social support has a positive economic effect on obliging people to increase their productive potential and save and maintain effective formal social security schemes (Antolin, 2008).

Similarly, social organisations can organise their people voluntarily to reach social security schemes. Social organisation leaders deal directly with social security; others have no direct relationship with a social organisation but facilitate it (Kashonda, 2005). Most legal instruments focus more on the formal sector, which looks more organised than the informal economy (*ibid*). The Government provides social security through policies, rules, regulations, and the legal framework. These legal frameworks provide formalities and standards within which social security facilities can be provided (Rwegoshora, 2012).

This paper addresses how social organisations can reach social security schemes. The absence of social security schemes may cause people to explore options to cover necessary costs for their social life when they cannot work or produce. This paper responds to what social security schemes should do to reach people employed in the informal economy.

2. Social Security Provisional in Tanzania

Social security schemes emerged to tackle the increasing economic vulnerability and poverty in communities (Devereux et al., 2015). They are the regulated mechanisms for protecting members against social contingencies upon retirement or vulnerability such as a long-term sickness. In Tanzania, most individuals, on their own, do not save adequately for their future needs, and this is a challenge when it comes to paying for all manner of bills when one is not working (Diamond, 1977; Poterba, 2014). Their purpose is to ensure a decent living standard for members who have met the contribution conditions. Many people have economic security provided by their extended family. The life changes affected financial security, which declined the comprehensive family-led establishment of social organisations for protection (*ibid*). The underlying core belief of social security is that households cannot protect their livelihoods against external shocks (Barrientos & Hulme, 2005). In this regard, social security schemes emerged to protect people during retirement. The shield includes social insurance, social assistance, and social allowance (Kaseke, 2000).

The Tanzania formal sector is generally where entry to employment is restricted, the wage is comparatively high, and the condition of work and service is better and, to a large extent, well protected by law (Msangi, 2009). In particular, the general labour and social security laws within an organised sector are applicable. This includes the public and the organised private sectors (Wuyts, 2006). Workers in the formal sector are well organised in trade unions and can easily influence a decision to regulate their social security matters (Willmore, 2007). Most of these employees are employed by the Government.

They are well-positioned to demand and to have themselves assured protection of their income, health, and standard of living in all eventualities (*ibid*).

Thus, social security is designed to provide a secure source of continuing income to persons who have lost income from earnings because of retirement, disability, or the death of a family worker; this includes regular cash transfers to older people (Barrientos, 2014). Consequently, social security as a policy response aims to strengthen household resilience and reduce vulnerability, particularly among the poor, through protecting household consumption and capital investment (Hulme, 2005).

3. Conceptual Framework

This study is presented with attributes that potentially influence income security through social organisations. The conceptual framework shows the relationship between social organisations and formal social protection.

Social attributes explain how social organisation dominates the informal economy and the motive to join the formal social security schemes. The social organisation can be used to bridge with social security funds. In practice, this is not happening. Our interest is to learn and search for ways of bridging the two.

It also explains institutional attributes that present the governance and administrative system of social security schemes that comprise rules, regulations, and policies that influence the ease or difficulty of informal actors to join the social security fund or establish a social organisation. Economic attributes present the income level of informal workers through a social organisation.

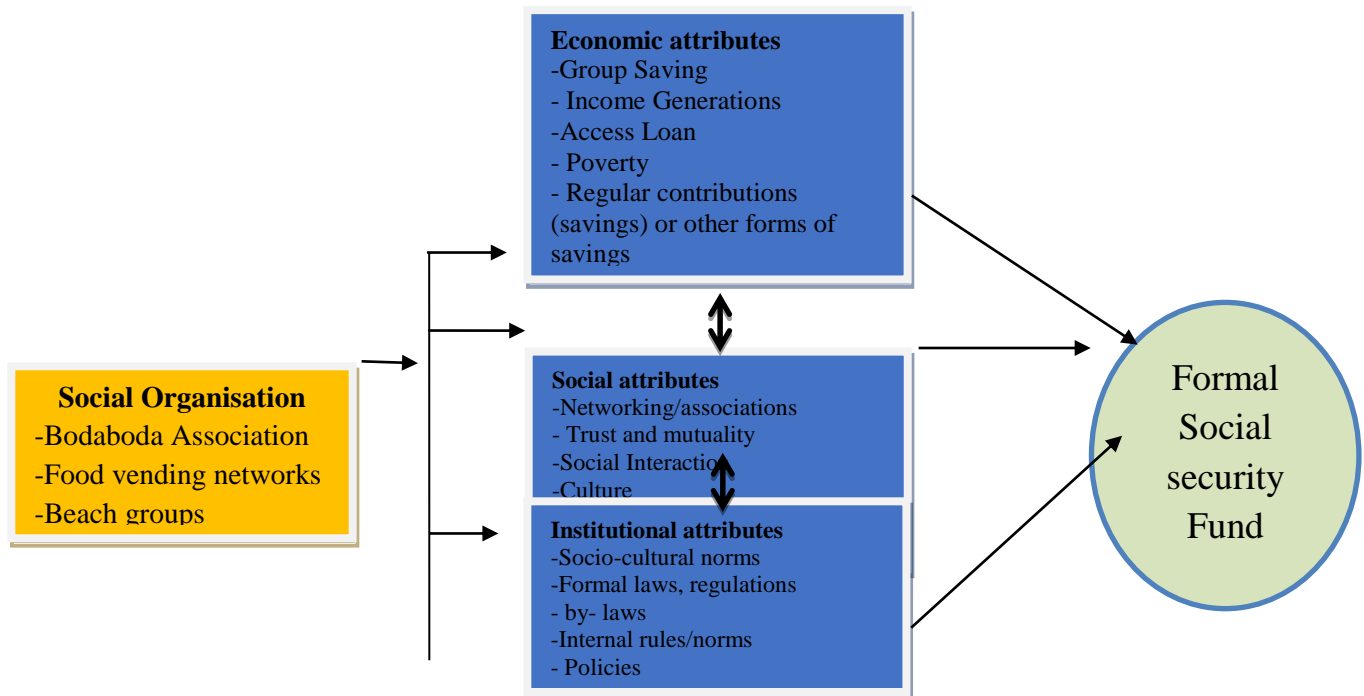


Figure1: Social organisation framework

4. Methods

4.1 Location of the Study: Dar es Salaam Case Study

The study was conducted in the Dar es Salaam, Tanzania's central commercial region. Comprised of five Municipalities, the Dar es Salaam region hosts 10 per cent (4.36 million people) of Tanzania Mainland's total population as per the 2012 Population, and Housing Census (URT, 2013); the critical considerations for the selection of this region are: Selection of a case with more vital and vibrant informal economy actors; The high volume of self-employed workers; Most traders migrate to the Dar es Salaam Region to seek business opportunities. The data estimate presented by the Dar es Salaam Region authority in 2014 shows that the number of self-employed workers is more than 1 million (Mramba, 2015). It is the region that has progressed immensely and created an enabling environment for informal economic actors. It fits the identification of cases representative of the informal economy, more commercial, whereby food vendors, *bodaboda* riders, and fishing are located. It is conveniently accessible to the researcher. It has an easily accessible social security scheme. Many people are aware and have information about social security schemes due to the media's publicity. That is why information on social security is easily shared among people in Dar es Salaam.

4.2 Study Approach

A qualitative approach was employed to obtain data from the study areas analysed to inform the results. The study approach was suitable in capturing and understanding the phenomenon in nature of the case study for food vendors, *bodaboda* operators, and fishing to get from them in-depth information. The approach gave insight into the experiences of the study samples about how they form social organisations—capturing data based on stories where they narrate their experience (Cresswell, 2007).

4.3 Data Collection Methods

Data was collected through interviews with 14 members of social groups, namely, 6 respondents of food vending networks, 4 respondents of *bodaboda* associations, and 4 respondents of fishers.

Table 1 illustrates the criteria used when selecting the study respondents. The study respondents were actors (individuals, associations, groups) working in a private self-employed informal economy in the Dar es Salaam Region.

Table 1: Case Selection Criteria

Social Organisations	Reasons for involvement in studies
Fishermen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operated by young people • Fast-growing economy • More stationary • Have established capital • Doing more business • Can contribute to the social security schemes

<p>Food vendors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many women who are active players • Responsible for caring for families (single-parent families) • Run business without a license • Do not have a permanent address • Can contribute to the social security schemes • Vending activities are unrecorded and unrecognised by the Government • Potential to contribute to social security schemes
<p><i>Bodaboda</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly risky vulnerable due to exposure to accidents • The rapidly growing self-employing economy in the country • Dominant among young people • Potential to contribute to the social security scheme • Operations are legally unrecognised and unprotected • They May have loosely formed associations

5. Findings

The study covers informal economy actors and social security schemes. It presents the results from the study for the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), the bodaboda association, the beach saving group, and the food vending network.

5.1 Membership of Informal Economy Actors

Contribution to formal social security is not mandatory due to poverty and low-income levels. Findings show that most respondents explained they were unaware of services, benefits offered, and the opportunities associated with social security schemes. Thus, many think that social security schemes are a concern for formally employed. A food vendor respondent noted:

“... why should I join the social security fund with this low income I am earning? This is not a white colour job.... I do not know what will I benefit from joining a social fund.”

Most people working in the informal economy have limited knowledge of social security schemes and their importance. Thus, the informal economic sector comprises,

- Persons doing business informally but earn significant incomes.
- Traders in the medium income group.
- Small entrepreneurs and vendors whose earnings are low and are living hand-to-mouth, beset with many risks; and
- Unemployed or underemployed people, including youth.

NSSF Act of 2018 underlined the fund to concentrate on reaching actors in the informal economy who were left behind for too long. Respondents reported that the challenges one faces in joining the social security scheme are due to the cumbersome bureaucracy involved, from registration, contributions payment and receiving one's retirement benefits, including pension. This situation inevitably forces the majority (over 94 per cent) of the population in Tanzania, who reported to rely on their own traditionally evolved ways and means of social support (Rwegoshora, 2012). People do so because there is nothing better available or socio-economically accessible.

Despite rapid economic, social, and demographic changes, it responds to new issues and challenges (ILO 2001). In this regard, the strong base for implementation in creating reliable policies, laws, rules, regulations, and guidelines that directly cover the inclusion of the informal economy on social security schemes will reach the targeted everyday population.

5.2 Significance of Social Organisations to Informal Actors

Social practices were established on the beliefs, norms, and structure for connections and interactions among themselves. All respondents mentioned social organisations as solid community support for production and uncertainties. They operate with rules to guide them in providing loans and other social situations. Internal controls such as timely repayment of loans and the payment of monthly contributions, and in case of omission, members are penalised.

It was described that people have interacted due to the social capital in the communities, families, and societies. Members gained financial support for their money to run the business. The mutual support for social events such as death accidents accounts for the popularity of the informal economy. Manako (2012) noted that informal actors use their groups to organise and live as a family. Those who live near one another are familiar with each other and even refer clients to one another.

The informal economy is not movable; you cannot move from one social association to another. The functionality of the informal economy does not provide for pensions, for they are established for short-term economic support and maintaining social relationships. Their operations are very effective and timely, attracting most informal economy actors. The study examined everyday operations and strategies informal actors apply to save contributions. Informal actors would contribute more voluntarily to their existing networks, such as the *bodaboda* association, food vending networks and fishers' groups.

5.3 Social Security Approach to Informality

NSSF is the pension scheme in Tanzania whose services have been extended to cover the private sector, including salaried employees and informal economy actors. It uses different approaches to reach potential members, including informal economy actors, to target their working areas (URT, 2018). The NSSF has also taken initiatives to create awareness among different informal groups through workshops, seminars, billboards and flyers, broadcasts, and commercials. It has also made initiatives to reach them in their business areas, such as *bodaboda* or *bajaj* stands. The NSSF aims to get more people to join and contribute to social security through advocacy (Msangi, 2009).

The activities were confirmed by discussions with Bodaboda Association operators, who commended the NSSF for regularly visiting their association to educate them about the importance and benefits of joining the social security scheme.

“NSSF official visited us and shared the opportunities and benefits of being a member. They mentioned old-age benefits, insurance benefits.”

For instance, respondents at *Tegeta Kwa Ndevu* noted that for 2019, the NSSF team met the *bodaboda* association twice. Brochures were distributed among the *bodaboda* operators. However, food vendors still claimed little knowledge of the social security schemes.

Asked why they thought some people claimed they were unaware despite efforts made by NSSF, an official said the approach of reaching people with information had been made through the public media such as Television and radio, and billboards, but some people do not access these sources of information.

5.4 Linkages between Informal Practices and Social Security Schemes

From the findings, both informal practices and social security aim to protect and cushion people from social and economic hardships, including low-income actors in the informal economy. Both consider the welfare of the people during uncertainty, such as unemployment benefits, accidents benefits, and funeral benefits. The ability to overcome hardship is limited when economic adversity depletes the incomes of a household.

Both sectors have organisational structures formally registered, such as NSSF, NHIF and VICOBA, and SACCOS for some informal economics sectors. They also have rules and regulations to guide operations and ensure compliance. Bodaboda operator noted relaxed rules and regulations:

“...the leaders we select guide the association to ensure rules and regulations are maintained. They maintain a collection of contributions, the safety of members.... “

Although government institutions such as District and Municipal offices strive to formulise the informal sector, there is not enough evidence to suggest that the Government has successfully built the social security schemes for the informal sector. The Government's initiatives include establishing policies that cut across both the form and the casual social industries, such as the National Social Security Policy of 2003, which controls social agencies.

The bulk of the active labor force of 16-64 in Tanzania is 84.53 per cent (URT, 2019) working, earning their income from informal sector activities. The majority of these people lack social security support services. Still, the existence formal security system studied, namely NSSF, does not meet the need of the poor working in the non-salaried informal activities such as bodaboda, food vending and fisheries.

This hinders the formulation of innovative solutions to social problems. There are also concerns about the current fiscal and administrative difficulties that agencies and departments face. Both are regulated by the policy such as the National Social Security Policy of 2003. Guidelines established in the country have been characterised by an incrementalist style that perpetuates the existing approaches. The concern is more about policy implementation of the current community issues and adjustment based on changing needs. Policies that have been formulated have carefully appraised requirements based on available resources for the formal sector. Still, no extensive studies have shown that the policies can operate with the informal economy.

Table 2 shows the challenges and comparison of informal economy and social security. The information is from the findings and literature review.

Table 2: Case Comparison of Issues

<i>Conceptual factor</i>	<i>Challenges</i>		<i>Similarities</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
	Social Security	Informal Economy		
Economic Attributes	Members receive social benefits at retirement old age. Get part of contribution for the employer, i.e., Government and parastatal.	Members get social benefits when they face problems. Money is lent among members at a low interest rate.	Support is provided when members face uncertainty. No contribution for the employer.	<i>Bodaboda</i> associations organise and monitor the contribution of <i>bodaboda</i> . May face funding problems if not well managed.
Institutional Attributes	The formation of the social security scheme funds was based on the laws of parliament.	Mutual understanding and support for food vendors and fishers to establish strong associations.	The driving force for establishment is based on supporting when during vulnerability.	The Government should direct regulate the informal associations/networks through local government.
	Social security schemes accountable to the Ministry of employment and Ministry of finance The Government influences rules and regulations.	Operations of the association and networks depend on mutual agreements, even if not registered by BRELA. Decentralised organisation; rules and regulations by association and members' approval at grassroots.	Tend to establish institutions to protect or promote interest.	The Government or the institution may make decision-making without necessary being. We need to formalise the informal economy.
Social Attributes	Benefits entitlements are based on health insurance or pension.	Members are eligible for funds based on the rules and regulations of the association.	Entitlement of funds is based on meeting criteria	Qualifications for funds to be re-checked

Source: Field Work 2020

Results from the study reflecting on culture indicate that the informal economy actors have been left out by being secured in the eyes of social security schemes since they do not see themselves benefiting at the level of consistent saving. Informal economy actors live in low standards with low income struggling for survival. Respondents explained that to live in uncertainty, and if one does not work, they face hunger or even starvation. They cannot hire someone to look after their businesses because some have the experience of being conned in the past. The existing beliefs have made informal economy actors feel insecure and uncertain of their tomorrow. It was emphasised that what they earn is barely enough to cater to their hand-to-mouth existences; their social status is not promising.

Most informal economy actors are regulated by internal rules and norms created by their social organisations. For instance, when parked at their stand, a *bodaboda* rider cannot repeat a route while a colleague has not yet made a trip with a passenger. The same goes with food vending. One cannot speak ill of a neighbour's business to attract more customers. The competition must remain fair as well as open through creativity. Mobile vendors even refer potential customers to colleagues if they cannot meet their needs.

This proves that social security services will extend if the laws and regulations on social security schemes will accommodate the informal economy actors. If there is no proper enforcement in the social security services, an extension of coverage becomes unachievable. The National Social Security Policy (2003) implementation plans extend the range. The policy is only based on administration and eligibility.

This study noted that the Social Security Schemes Acts (2018) had prioritised the private sector, including the informal sector. One of the most glaring features of most informal social security systems is that people must be organised and have specific binding regulations (Tungaraza, 2005). It is essential to show that informal social support systems may play a critical role in extending social security to categories of informal economy workers. There is potential growth in coverage of social security schemes in the NSSF if it gives room to the informal sector workers so long as their income levels and short-term needs are adequately addressed.

However, the NSSF wants to increase the number of informal economy actors in its scheme. However, without new national social security policies and regulations, it will not be easy to reach the informally self-employed targets because for a house to stand firm for ages, there must be a strong base. In this regard, the strong base for implementation is the creation of reliable policies, laws, rules, regulations, and guidelines that directly cover the inclusion of the informal economy in social security schemes.

The challenge starts with the base of the social security scheme itself, the policies, laws, and regulations guiding NSSF. These do not accommodate social security schemes by at least 30 per cent, and all the setbacks are born here and associated with inadequacy (ILO 2004).

It is challenging to reach many Tanzanians in the informal self-employed category because even the laws and policies speak a different language. The rules do not accommodate the informal economy the way it does with the formal sector.

6. Discussion

The study found that although the Government of Tanzania has an open door towards the private sector, including the informal economy, by forming a separate Social Security Fund, they have not attracted members in the informal economy as the coverage is still low. This calls for alternative methods of expanding social security coverage to casual workers. NSSF would be more focused on the needs and priorities of specific informal organisations in the informal economy. This would require the establishment of multiple schemes for various categories of workers in the informal economy. For instance, street vendors, hawkers, and petty traders could have their method while pastoralists and peasants would have a different plans.

This is because the social risks and the priorities of different workers in the informal economy vary greatly. This will work differently from the current approach of NSSF, working with a person for other groups.

Using the example, the first category is a large group in the urban and the predominantly rural areas. It would be more concerned with crop/cattle insurance and a reliable market for its products. The urban-based workers would be more interested in sponsorship for vocational training, loan, and housing loans. However, the two categories may have a common interest regarding loan and credit facilities for improving their undertaking, primary education for children, working tools, and medical care.

Again, NSSF for specific categories of workers would be more flexible and accommodative of the particularities of each type of worker. For instance, where a scheme is for rural informal economy workers and provides for crop and cattle insurance, contributions may not necessarily be monthly; it may be seasonal to cater to when peasants would be harvesting and therefore could make once-off contributions. This would be the same for pastoralists who would prefer to make contributions during the breeding season when they want to sell some of their stock. In such a way, the gifts need not necessarily be made every month, which is the case for the existing social security schemes. Also, such systems would not require the members to contribute on behalf of the non-existent employers. Thus, the suggested specialised procedures may be ideal for the informal economy if they cannot join the existing systems.

Also, NSSF could work more closely with the social organisation than informal actors. Social security institutions mobilising the informal actors to join the social security scheme have started with low turn up for many years. Direct contact between NSSF and informal actors can be a bit challenging. The NSSF would approach the informal actors such as social organisations working closely with *bodaboda*, SACCOS, Beach saving group, and many people enrolled in the scheme. Most informal actors reported trusting the social organisations very much. Therefore, the NSSF would need to meet with leaders of the social networks and discuss how they can work together.

Furthermore, there have been concerns about the delay in payment of benefits to the beneficiaries under the existing social security schemes on account of, among other reasons, the inaccessibility of some remote areas of Tanzania (Tungaraza, 2005). Since NSSF for the informal economy will be close to the category of workers they cover, it is argued that the beneficiaries will be timely served when they face social risks. This would motivate the informal economy workers to quickly join the specialised schemes that deal with their social risks.

Conclusion

This study has been able to critically show how social organisations engage in the informal economy and how they could directly work together with formal social security funds to support the lives of community members. These include family and local social organisations such as *bodaboda* associations, fishing beach groups, and food vending networks. All of these were identified to have a significant role and responsibility in ensuring adequate social security. This was to be achieved by describing the social systems in the community and analysing their operations, administrations, procedures, and regulations.

The study recommended that social systems classified as associations and social networks contribute to financially coordinating informal actors. It realised that it has the most accessible and most trusted network among the informal actors. Most of the rules are too friendly for them. It was revealed that most of the informal economy's labour force should be network members. The National Social Security Fund (NSSF) should cover informal actors through existing social groups rather than targeting an individual.

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