



International
Labour
Organization

Towards the elimination of child labour (TECL), Phase II:
Supporting & monitoring implementation of
National Plans of Action in three core countries in South Africa
Botswana, South Africa & Namibia

Exit Strategy and Sustainable Approaches

Workshop Report

International
Program
on the
Elimination of
Child Labour
(IPEC)

Phakalane, Botswana
8-9 November 2011

BOTSWANA – EXIT STRATEGY 8-9 NOVEMBER 2011

DAY 1

1.1 Workshop Proceedings by – Ms Tidimalo Palai (PRO - Ministry of Labour)

The workshop was opened by the acting Deputy Commissioner for Labour Ms Keabonye Selebatso while Ms Tidimalo Palai the Public Relations Officer in the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs, directed the workshop proceedings followed by introductions by all participants.

1.2 Opening remarks – by (Deputy Director Ministry of Labour) Ms Keabonye Selebatso

The acting Deputy Labour Commissioner informed the workshop the participants that Botswana are known for the spirit of self reliance and as such emphasized the importance of sustaining the successes that the TECLII project has registered to ensure that children are prevented from joining the worst forms of child labour and that those who are already in children are rescued and taken back to school. The copy of the speech is attached to the report.

1.3 Introduction to the workshop objectives & participants expectations: By Ms. Selelo and Ms. Grace Banya, ILO CTA TECL II Project

CTA thanked the commissioner and indicated that a lot has been achieved, and there is that there is a strong sense of ownership in Botswana. This has been emerging in all 3 countries who have registered many successes. As the stakeholders plan for the exit strategy, the main purpose is to anchor the project work into partner's ongoing programs and activities so as to achieve a seamless and

She informed the workshop participants that at mid - term review of the project, TECL II was 70% achievement of all planned activities. She also was happy to note that because of all the awareness campaigns that have been carried out in the country, most communities in Botswana are aware of child labour and the difference between child labour and child work. It is hoped that by June 2012 Botswana would have achieved all the planned activities as part of the overall project outputs.

The CTA informed the workshop participants about the targets for withdrawal and prevention in relation to the direct action interventions. The partners in Botswana – Humana People to People and Child line were allocated altogether 700 children for withdrawal and 1400 for prevention. The two partners have been faced with a number of challenges in trying to meet the targets mainly for withdrawal. The challenges in withdrawing children from worst forms of child labour are mainly to do with the difficult sector – involving children in commercial sex exploitation. Despite other challenges of long distances between households and lack of safety homes to place children, the two implementing partners are doing their best to achieve targets.

1.3.1 Participants' Expectations

After the official opening, the participants raised a number of expectations of the 2 day workshop as follows:

- Expected to know what will happen to the project activities after TECL II closes; in relation to continuity of PACC, the project staff i.e. the National Project Coordinator as well as the financing of the project activities.
- Expected to better understanding of the Exit Strategy concept;
- Expect to develop the strategy by the end of the 2 days and thereafter present it to the principals in their respective ministries and organizations;
- Expect to mainstream child labour concerns into Institutional plans (policies & program)
- Expect to discuss emerging issues of concern during the two days;
- Expect to discuss the harmonization of legislation that laws are not aligned to child labour conventions.

Issues raised during the response to participants expectations

- The need to expedite the passing of relevant legislation/policies to enable the law enforces to support implementation and enforcement of policies like labour inspection by labour inspectors,
- Sustaining the mainstreaming of child labour in all relevant policies and programs and ensure local resource mobilization to ensure continuity of child labour;
- Concern about what will happen to the project funded activities after TECL II has closed;
- The need to plan for staff to be put in place before the project ends
- The importance of ILO continued support to the child labor related activities within the framework of the Decent Work Country Programme.

- Appreciation by the partners about the need to work towards closure – but have a bridging period to ensure continuity of activities.

1.3.2 Workshop Objectives:

Aim – Solicit inputs from the partners / stakeholders about sustaining efforts or interventions to combat child labour in Botswana beyond TECL II project

Objectives – At the end of the workshop participants should be able to

- ❖ Define an exit strategy
- ❖ Describe the key features of an exit strategy
- ❖ Explore ways and means of sustaining efforts to eliminate child labour beyond TECL II project
- ❖ Develop an exit strategy
- ❖ Collectively map the way forward

Background to TECL II Project

- ❖ TECL I project started in 2004 and followed 4 streams
- ❖ Stream 1: Building knowledge base on child labour and included studies to establish the extent of the problem.
- ❖ Stream 2: Formulation of a discussion document, entailed review of research on children's work, child labour and general welfare of children and existing policy and legal framework. This led to a discussion document on what is known, existing policy and legislation and possible gaps
- ❖ Stream 3: Broad Consultations process leading to development of APEC. Public sector, NGO's, Private sector, Communities and CBO's
- ❖ Stream 4: Sharing of experiences and preparations for implementation of APEC.
- ❖ TECL II – Marks the implementation of APEC

TECL II Outputs

- ❖ Reviewed Labour laws and other relevant instrument to comply with (C138) and (C182)
- ❖ Drafted list and regulations on hazardous work
- ❖ Capacity building (training of all the stakeholders on child labour, e.g. teachers, labour inspectors, social workers etc.
- ❖ Developed training tools to achieve above
- ❖ Mainstreamed child labour into national development plans, institutional plans and policies
- ❖ Conducted situational analysis and rapid assessment where necessary.
- ❖ Withdrawal of 700 child laborers' and prevention of 1400 potential child laborers'.

- ❖ NB: Funding – USDOL while ILO provided technical support – Project ends June, 2004 – What next?

2.0 EXPERIENCE SHARING

The next part of the workshop involved experience sharing looking at what various partners had achieved in the implementation of actions against child labour.

2.1 Presentation by Humana People to People Organization – by Program Officer, Ms Precious Balone

Humana People to People is one of the implementing partners that partnered with the TECL II project in 2010 to implement direct action interventions in Botswana. Humana People to People has a target of 500 children to withdraw from the worst forms of child labour in the agricultural and CSEC sectors. They were also allocated 1000 children to prevent from joining worst forms of child labour. Humana People to People action program is to cover a duration of 18 months following a door to door strategy that involves dialogue with individual households to create awareness about the negative consequences in employing children. The Humana approach which has been used for their other projects is meant is reportedly sustainable as they have so far imbedded their activities in community structures which are expected to remain with the residual knowledge and once they secure the buy in of the strategy to prevent child labour, it is guaranteed that action will be sustained by community members. By the time of the workshop they had exceeded the prevention target of 1000 by over 250 children. With the withdrawal target they had withdrawn 215 Children withdrawn from agriculture and CSEC.

Some of the challenges Humana People to People highlighted included inadequate financial resources to cover all their activities especially the much needed capacity building for staff and transport requirements. The 18 months duration of the action program was seen as too short to enable the implementing partner fully rehabilitate some of the children who might need more time for follow- up to ensure they don't slip back into child labour. Furthermore, they felt strongly that termination of the project is immature as child labour is still rife in Botswana and that coupled with the fact that there is no guarantee for local funding means that the welfare of children in Botswana would be seriously compromised.

Issues raised during discussions:

- Involvement of social partners to support the project activities, especially the teacher unions and involvement of school principals and teachers at school level.
- Humana was encouraged to involve more of school structures such as parent associations and other school management structures other than only working with teachers at school level. The school structures have an important role in ensuring continuous monitoring and follow-up of children who drop out of school due to child labour and those who attend school but are adversely affected by child labour while attending school.
- Involvement of councilors at district level and ensuring they are part of the field visits;
- Importance of monitoring the age at which children leave school to ascertain those who would benefit from vocational skills training;
- Need to encourage parents to provide support to children to remain in school especially in situations where children drop out of school for various reasons; help re-integrate them in catch up schools;
- Working closely with the education department at national and district level will go along way to support project implementation; as well as liaising with the social services and the police for cases that require counseling services and those that require police services;
- Advocating for more funding, an example was a community that leased a piece of land to Humana to build a transit home in Serule for 25 years. A proposal for funding has been submitted to the US Embassy for setting up of the transit home;
- Humana was encouraged to integrate child labour into their other existing projects to ensure that when TECL II project closes, Humana will continue to work on child labour related activities.
- Regarding the cases of children found in commercial sexual exploitation, it was found that the area is fraught with secrecy and also that culture plays a big part in most of these communities where children start engaging in sex at a very early stage.
- Agriculture – Parents normally hide the fact that children are working and would rather say they are helping them. In some cases children are working but parents are paid.
- Children over 16 years in Botswana do not have legal representation and as such adults are not charged for statutory rape. However, things are likely to change in light of the new children's act of 2009.

2.2 Presentation by Child line – Mr. Olebile Machete

Child line is one of the implementing partners that partnered with the TECL II project in 2010 to implement direct action interventions in Botswana. Child line has a target of

200 children to withdraw from the worst forms of child labour in the agricultural and CCSEC sectors. They were also allocated 400 children to prevent from joining worst forms of child labour. Child line's action program is to cover the duration of 18 months following a strategy to withdraw children from the worst forms of child labour and re-integrate them back to school while working with communities & individual households to create awareness about the negative consequences of employing children under the age of employment. The Child line approach which has been used for their other projects is meant to be sustainable as they imbedded their activities in community structures which remain with the residual knowledge and once they secure their buy in, it is guaranteed that action will be sustained by community members. By the time of the workshop Child line had reached prevention target of CSEC 67 Girls 31 boys. Withdrawal target, CSEC 54 girls and 2 boys. Agriculture target for removal is 23 boys and 7 girls while agric prevention stood at 113 boys and 90 girls.

Some of the issues raised in the discussed that followed were:

- Strategy that Child line has used to place children who are at risk of being abused sexually with their extended families as a stop gap measure in the absence of actual safe homes is a temporary measure.
- The issue of sustainability of activities at all levels, an example of Child line partnering with the Francis College to ensure that children can benefit from vocational skills training:
- Ministry of Education to support children withdrawn and prevented from child labour those are at the level of entering tertiary education. The need to get the intake for 2012 so that the children can be placed accordingly. Department of social services is also willing to support the process.

Challenges faced by Child line during implementation are: most of the outreach officers did not take leave during the course of the year therefore are supposed to be given leave before the project ends. This might affect some of the planned activities especially those involving placing the children in school at the beginning of 2012. It was agreed that a strategy be put in place to ensure that the children don't miss out on the opportunity of enrolling in school.

2.3 Presentation by Ministry of Labour Ms.Lesego Pule

The focal point on child labour from the Ministry of Labour, Ms. Lesego Pule during her presentation emphasized the fact that the Ministry of Labour has given policy direction to the TECL II project component for Botswana from the onset and would continue to do

so as the custodian department with the mandate to implement child labour conventions. Among the activities the Ministry has coordinated are:

- The development of the list of hazardous occupations; which was reported now to be in the approval process having gone to the Labour Advisory Board, then to the Minister who has to chart the way forward.
- The Ministry has budgeted for child labour for the financial; year 2012/2013. This is a step in the right direction for ensuring sustainability of child labour activities that will be implemented by the Ministry of Labour after the project has closed.
- The Ministry of Labour remains with the custodian role of overseeing and coordinating the implementation of APEC in Botswana.

2.4 Presentation by Ministry of Education by Ms. Dineo Modimakwane

The Ministry of Education and Skills Development has been an active partner of the TECL Project since 2005. The ministry's strong participation resulted from ensuring a continuous membership of PACC from 2005 to date. It is through this continued membership that the ministry was able to gain knowledge and understanding about the project and about child labour in general. The Ministry took part in both phase 1 and phase II of TECL II project and hence clearly understands the linkage between child labour and Education hence mainstreaming of child labour into the primary schools curriculum. .

Some of the Phase I and Phase II project activities we participated in include:

- Assisting in the development of the children's survey
- Taking part in three of the national consultative meetings
- Assisting in the drafting of the advert for the national art competition for the logo
- Assist in the selection of the winning children's art for the logo.
- Providing information about the ministry that was pertinent to the development of the action programme on the Elimination of Child Labour.
- Mainstreaming child labour into policies and programmes of MoESD.

Some of the preventative measures the Ministry of education has put in place to combat child labour are as follows:

- The MoESD has devised some preventative measures to retain the already enrolled learners in education. These include:
- Review of the re-admission guidelines including readmission following pregnancy
- Introduction of Boarding Facilities

- Timely review of the curriculum
- Exemption of Primary School Pupils from Cost Sharing
- Introduction of the threshold in cost sharing in education
- Mainstreaming Gender and HIV/AIDS into the Education Policies & Programmes
- Implementation of Child Friendly Schools Policy
- Implementation of the Inclusive Education Policy
- Implementation of the School Pastoral Policy

Mainstreaming Child Labour in the Education policies & programs in Botswana;

- Mainstreaming child labour into the school curriculum
 - Child Labour is a subtopic under Human Rights Education in Cultural Studies for the standard two (Lower Primary School Syllabus – Standard One to Four)
 - Funding of child labour activities by the ministry
- Inclusion of Child Labour Activities in the Ministry Annual Plans (C1 – Implement responsive programmes and policies to address learner retention (Circles of Support, Child Labour Education, CFS, School Feeding Programme, Inclusive Education)
- Introduction of the threshold on cost sharing
- Exemption of Primary School Pupils from Cost Sharing
- Reduction of confinement period from 12 months to 6 months
- Mainstreamed child labour into the ministry's strategic plan, social values pan and school curriculum.
- Established a MoESD Child Labour Reference Committee
- Financing of Child Labour Activities by the Ministry of Education and Skills Development which led to:
 - Training of 276 trainers (Senior Officers, College lecturers, Head Teachers and Guidance Teachers from Primary and Secondary Schools)
 - Raised awareness on Child Labour to 1297 people
 - 746 Primary School Heads
 - 60 PTA members including Kgosi and 2 village Pastors
 - 50 Talkback Researchers
 - 250 Learners
 - 20 Teachers
 - 61 Principal Education Officers
 - Introducing circles of support in schools to reintegrate out of school into formal schools.
 - Implementing child welfare policies in schools
 - We also have a social values plan that we are implementing as ministry, in it we have child labour as a form of abuse
 - Some of the indicators that we use to identify at risk children are vandalism, bullying/fighting, use of abusive language

- We collect statistics on monthly basis and such children undergo in school counseling and others are referred to external counselors
- We also provide behaviour change lessons

Issues raised during the discussion

- Most communities do not understand that education is a right not a favour done to children.
- The dual responsibility between education ministry and local government ministry leaves schools without adequate resources and supplies
- Basic education still remains under resourced in all aspects but mainly infrastructure;
- Early childhood education is a foundation for children but it has been handed over to private sectors who do it as a business but are not clear on children rights
- The issue of partnership with trade unions partnership – tripartite (all included but union are excluded)
- Parent/Teacher association – could assist the education ministry to combat child labour;
- Labour inspections – don't go into government institutions to inspect them, they are limited only to formal commercial workplaces.

Challenges:

- Inadequate understanding of policies governing education
- Providing Child Labour education only at standard two
- Lack of transport to follow children with poor attendance and those who dropped out of school
- Limited support and commitment from relevant stakeholders resulting in delayed provision of the necessary services
- Lack of school readiness
- Direct and indirect cost of education
- Delays in localizing SCREAM Module leading to inadequate supply of such modules
- Long distances to school
- Lack of support from parents due to religious and cultural believes that are against education from certain tribes

- Lack of community child labour monitoring committees (teachers, nurses, social workers and the police) **This then result in:**
- Fragmentation of services
- inadequate and timely assessment for the provision of social security nets
- Delayed provision of home based care
- Child employers escaping trial
- Continuous enrolment/ expulsion cycle

Way Forward:

- There is need to set up a community/district child labour monitoring committee spearheaded by MoLHA to ensure sustainability and collaboration of services by different departments.
- Elevate the child labour project to a programme
- Maintain PACC to provide coordination of the implementation by implementing partners

2.5 Presentation by Ministry of Police Ms. Josephine Macheke

Overview of Police

- Training – child labour included in the curriculum of the police and inservice courses
- Botswana Child Labour manual has been used to train the first batch of the police officers.
- M&E – tools has that been useful – all information is from the M&E plan
- Research on CUBAC – The police to seek technical assistance from social department from university of Botswana. The police representative promised to make a recommendation to the Commissioner of Police about the matter.

DAY 2

RECAP:

Objectives:

- Define & Discuss Exit strategy
- Solicit inputs in the development of an exit strategy
- Sharing of experiences

EXPERIENCE SHARING continued:

2.6 Presentation by Department of Social Services (slides) by Nchadi Manne

Overview of Social Services was given.

CHALLENGES:

Ministry of Local government has given Childline funds to train the communities on foster care.

Capacity building should be a continuous process as some trained officers have left public service and new members joined.

Q & A:

- What is DSS doing on training unions on children's issue to ensure that the ratified conventions are adhered to? The issues of building capacity must be speeded.
- Ministry of Education should work hand in hand with Ministry of Local Government as to ensure that children are operating under a conducive environment.

Comments

- Education officers were mobilized in the training of Local Government in capacity building.
- The issue of hostels is still being addressed, the Remote Area Dwellers will come up will come up with solutions of how to solve the problem of hostels.
- Issues of corruption have been raised and government has come with coupon system to curb it.
- Provision of counseling services to children has to be addressed as MLG had given social workers and were re-assigned to address these issues of education counseling.
- Trade Union involvement was thought to be a question of selling their services to the nation so that communities clearly understand their mandate in the context of child labour.
- DSS has been split into two Community development and Social welfare so as to address the issues raised.

- Ms Modimakwane informed the house that they do have a connection with Local Government but the challenge is capacity. Capacity building needs to be addressed.
- Ms Selelo commented about complacency of social workers at district level, the problem has to be addressed through local structures, if one has a problem. The reporting lines are not clear.
- Ms Balone of Childline also cemented that the issue of social workers poses a very big challenge for them. All the social workers do is to place the children in hostels and what happens after that does not really matter.
- Ms Onkemetse of Childline informed the house that they have come up with an internal directory so that when there is a problem and they have referred a child, they are able to make a follow up on children's cases.
- Ms Banya asked about the activities as reflected in APEC? Is the M&E Plan included in the action Plan of Department of Social Services i.e. OVC strategies, social structures of international children's council.

Manne (Structures) MLG

- As they are policy making body they coordinate the programmes and the supervision lies with the council secretary.
- The working conditions under which social workers operate are not conducive therefore may be a contributing factor towards delays in attending cases reported to them.
- Mainstreaming of child labour into National Plan of Action is available, will share the document with NPC.
- M & E has been in existence before the child labour project.
- National Children's Council is a high level council, its role is to monitor children's welfare and the issues of child labour are also included and addressed by them. Currently the strategic plan is being developed for them.

EXIT STRATEGY BOTSWANA

ACTIVITY	MILESTONES	RESOURCES NEEDED	BY WHOM	BY WHEN
Strengthen	Establish a	Human resource	Ministry of	January

participation of the lead ministry	coordinating office	Office space Furniture and equipment Finance	Labour and Home Affairs and ILO	2012
	Provide staff training	Finance Facilitators	Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs	January 2012
	Define the mandate of the office	Job description	Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs and ILO	January 2012
	Provide mentoring/guidance of the coordinating office	Time, material (previous reports)	ILO	January 2012
Mainstreaming of child labour	Factor child labour into strategic plan	Finance manpower	All implementing ministries/ partners	March 2012
	Review of existing policies and programmes	Finance Existing policies and programmes	All implementing ministries/ partners	April 2014
	Identify/ maintain child labour focal points	Human resource	All implementing ministries/ partners	April 2012
	Provision of child labour education and awareness raising	Finance Knowledgeable facilitators	All implementing ministries/ partners	December 2012
	Set up District Child Labour Monitoring Office	Finance Human resource	Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs	March 2012
Research on Child Labour	Conduct child labour research	Finance Skilled personnel	Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs and CSO	April 2014
ACTIVITY	MILESTONES	RESOURCES NEEDED	BY WHOM	BY WHEN
Policy/Legislation	Harmonize legislation	Financial/Consultants	MLHA, PACC	2012 - 2015
Mainstreaming of	Mainstream Child	Use existing	MLHA,	2011 -

child labour	labour in policies & Programs of social partners	resources within the relevant budgets	MLG, Social partners	2013
Research on Child Labour	Document procedures of identification, withdrawal and integration of child labour rescued from child labour	Use existing resources within the relevant budgets	MLHA, MLG	2011 - 2013
Knowledge Management	Regularize research	May require new resources both financial & use of consultants	2012 – 2013	2012 – 2013



ILO/IPEC: TOWARDS THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR (TECL II) IN BOTSWANA
EXIT STRATEGY WORKSHOP HELD ON 09 NOVEMBER 2011
AT PHAKALANE GOLD ESTATE CONFERENCE CENTER
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

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ILO/IPEC: TOWARDS THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR (TECL II) IN BOTSWANA
EXIT STRATEGY WORKSHOP HELD ON 09 NOVEMBER 2011
AT PHAKALANE GOLD ESTATE CONFERENCE CENTER
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

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21.				
22.				
23.				
24.				
25.				

Child ID	Family ID	Name (real and nick name if any)	Age at intake	Gender	Targeted for Removal/Prevention/Protection at workplace	Sector	Intake date (when services first delivered)	Enrolment to education Date and type of education	Monitoring visit dates	Services delivered (codes)	Removed/Prevented/Protected (at workplace) on date indicate which as prev=prevented, protect=protected	Completed level or course / progressed to next level (date and type)	Reported to IPEC on reporting form month/year
OUH001		Matengu Joshua	12	Male	Prevention	Vulnerable child – Agriculture sector	6/12/10	n/a	29-03-10 27-04-10 29-06-10 27-07-10	n/a	Prevented	Grade 1	2011
OUH002		Ndeitwa Shilongo	18	Male	Prevention	Vulnerable child – Agriculture sector	6/12/10	n/a	29-03-11 27-04-11 29-06-11 27-07-11	n/a	Prevented	Grade 4	2011
OUH003		Timoteus	8	Male	Prevention	Vulnerable child – Agriculture sector	6/12/10	n/a	29-03-11 27-04-11 29-06-11 27-07-11	n/a	Prevention	Grade 2	2011
OUH004		Nestory	10	Male	Prevention	Vulnerable child- Agriculture sector	6/12/10	n/a	29-03-11 27-04-11 29-06-11 27-07-11	n/a	Prevention	Grade 4	2011
OUH005		Paalo	11	Male	Prevention	Vulnerable child – Agriculture sector	6/12/10	n/a	29-03-11 27-04-11 29-06-11 27-07-11	n/a	Prevention	Grade 4	2011
OUH006		Doliva	11	Male	Prevention	Vulnerable child – Agriculture Sector	6/12/10	na	29-03-11 27-04-11 29-06-11 27-07-11	n/a	Prevention	Grade 3	2011
OUH007		Rachel	13	Female	Prevention	Vulnerable child – Agriculture Sector	6/12/10	n/a	29-03-11 27-04-11 29-06-11 27-07-11	n/a	Prevention	Grade 3	2011
OUH008		Martin	12	Male	Prevention	Vulnerable child – Agriculture Sector	6/12/10	n/a	29-03-11 27-04-11 29-06-11 27-07-11	n/a	Prevention	Grade 4	2011
OUH009		Frans	13	Male	Prevention	Vulnerable child – Agriculture Sector	6/12/10	n/a	29-03-11 27-04-11 29-06-11 27-07-11	n/a	Prevention	Grade 2	2011
OUH0010		Panduleni	17	Male	Prevention	Vulnerable child – Agriculture Sector	6/12/10	n/a	29-03-11 27-04-11 29-06-11 27-07-11	n/a	Prevention	Grade 2	2011

OUH001 1	Wilhemina	11	Male	Prevention	Vulnerable child – Agriculture Sector	6/12/10	n/a	29-03-11 27-04-11 29-06-11 27-07-11	n/a	Prevention	Grade 2	2011
OUH001 2	Matengu	13	Male	Prevention	Vulnerable child – Agriculture Sector	6/12/10	n/a	29-03-11 27-04-11 29-06-11 27-07-11	n/a	Prevention	Grade 4	2011
OUH001 3	Tuhafeni	12	Male	Prevention	Vulnerable child – Agriculture Sector	6/12/10	n/a	29-03-11 27-04-11 29-06-11 27-07-11	n/a	Prevention	Grade 4	2011
OUH001 4	Saima	18	Female	Prevention	Vulnerable child – Agriculture Sector	6/12/10	n/a	29-03-11 27-04-11 29-06-11 27-07-11	n/a	Prevention	Grade 4	2011
OUH001 5	Lucia	18	Female	Prevention	Vulnerable child – Agriculture Sector	6/12/10	n/a	29-03-11 27-04-11 29-06-11 27-07-11	n/a	Prevention	Grade 2	2011
OUH001 6	Makunguda	6	Female	Prevention	Vulnerable child – Agriculture Sector	6/12/10	n/a	29-03-11 27-04-11 29-06-11 27-07-11	n/a	Prevention	Grade 2	2011

Service codes: _____ = _____, _____ = _____, _____ = _____, _____ = _____

Service codes:

School: _____

Service codes:

Non -Expendable furniture and equipments Inventory Record

Project no	Project code	Inventory Category	Item	Description	Serial No	Supplier	Purchase Date	Reception Date	Cost Local Currency N\$	Cost US\$	Condition	Status
GTZ/ HIV/AIDS	GTZ- HIV/AIDS	1 Equipment	1	1 Samsung screen and Acer monitor computer	MY19HMDQ41699X	Incredible connections	Nov-08	Nov-09	5000.00	566.67	screen -broken	
GTZ/ HIV/AIDS	GTZ- HIV/AIDS	2 Furniture	2	2 Black leather chair	None	Incredible connections	Nov-08		999.00	133.20	Good	
GTZ/ HIV/AIDS	GTZ- HIV/AIDS	3 Equipment	3	1 HP Laptop	MRRQ-47B84DW3Y3YGG6MKFJD	Incredible connections	Nov-08		12900.00	1720.00	Good	
GTZ/ HIV/AIDS	GTZ- HIV/AIDS	4 Equipment	4	1 Coffe/ kettle	SSAK22	Game store	Nov-08		245.00	32.67	Good	
GTZ/ HIV/AIDS	GTZ- HIV/AIDS	5 Equipment	5	1 extesion lid	None	Incredible connections	Nov-08		102.00	13.60	Good	
Tec II Inventory												
IL-17977-09-75-K	RAF/08/P52/USA	1 Furniture	1	3 Chairs, Meroon and black	None	Game Store	May-09	May-09	899.00	119.87	Good	
IL-17977-09-75-K	RAF/08/P52/USA	2 Equipment	2	1 Micro wave Kelvinator	None	Hi-Fi Cooperation	Dec-09		600.00	80.00	Good	
IL-17977-09-75-K	RAF/08/P52/USA	3 Equipment	3	1 Telephone handset		Hi-Fi Cooperation	Dec-09		167.00	22.27	Good	
IL-17977-09-75-K	RAF/08/P52/USA	4 Furniture	4	1x Table	None	Game Store	Nov-10		2097.00	279.60	Good	
IL-17977-09-75-K	RAF/08/P52/USA	5 Stationery	5	6x Red Letter Tray	None	Waltons	Jun-10		45.00	6.00	Good	
IL-17977-09-75-K	RAF/08/P52/USA	6 Stationery	6	3 big /s mall staples	None	Waltons	Mar-10		26.00	3.47	Good	
IL-17977-09-75-K	RAF/08/P52/USA	7 Stationery	7	2x dust bin black / red	None	waltons	Mar-10		23.00	3.07	Good	
IL-17977-09-75-K	RAF/08/P52/USA	8 Equipment	8	1x Vehicle	None				0.00	0.00		
IL-17977-09-75-K	RAF/08/P52/USA	9 Equipment	9	1 philips screen and HP monitor						0.00		
		10 Equipment	10	1 Air Cool	DG097	Game store	Nov-10		999.95	133.33	Good	
		11 Equipment	11	1 Fridge	BC-09	HomeCorp	Nov-10		1388.00	185.07	Good	
Office Cuttleries												
IL-17977-09-75-K	RAF/08/P52/USA											
IL-17977-09-75-K	RAF/08/P52/USA									0.00		
IL-17977-09-75-K	RAF/08/P52/USA	1 Glass	5x	glass	none	shoprite	Feb-10		60.00	8.00	Good	
IL-17977-09-75-K	RAF/08/P52/USA	2 Cups	4x	Cups	none	shoprite	Feb-10		46.00	6.13	Good	
IL-17977-09-75-K	RAF/08/P52/USA	3 Knife	1x	Knife	none	shoprite	Feb-20		9.00	1.20	Good	
IL-17977-09-75-K	RAF/08/P52/USA	4 Spoon	3x	Spoon	None	shoprite	Feb-10		15.00	2.00	Good	

