

International  
Labour  
Organization

# KENYA

Tracer study:  
Measuring longer term impact  
on children and families of  
interventions against child labour

International  
Programme  
on the  
Elimination  
of Child Labour  
(IPEC)



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## Introduction

Since 2000 a strategic area of work for the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) has centred on developing approaches to impact assessment. Impact assessment is a key area that enhances the capacity of partners and IPEC to build the knowledge base on which interventions work, how and why and, equally important, in what context these interventions would be effective and ready for replication and up-scaling.

As part of this goal, IPEC has developed and refined a methodology for tracer studies of child labour projects. A tracer study is a retrospective analysis taking a sample of former beneficiaries of a child labour intervention and looking into the changes that transpired in their lives and that of their families. Tracer studies take place one to eight years after an intervention providing direct educational and livelihood services or benefits to families and children have finished. The purpose is to explore changes for children and their families and whether the intervention influenced these changes. The information from tracer studies can help to document and understand the longer term impacts for former beneficiaries and what services or type of services work better in the long run. Knowing what seems to work better and in what circumstances is valuable in any future programme planning, policy advice and decision making.

In 2002, the first global project "Measuring Longer Term Impact on Children and Families through Tracer/Tracking Methodologies", funded by the United States Department of Labor (USDOL), supported the development of the first version of the tracer study methodology. This was used to carry out six pilot tracer studies in locations where an IPEC project had been implemented (Ecuador, Indonesia, Uganda, Tanzania, Sri Lanka and Turkey). Individual feedback from each pilot study as well as input from a range of experts and ILO colleagues allowed for a thorough review of the methodology.

One key goal of the tracer study process has been to develop a product that could be used by others interested in finding out ex-post about the contribution of their programs on child labour. We invite interested organizations to take a look at the "Tracer Study Manual" which includes a methodology manual, a training manual and model questionnaires.

In 2006 a new global project, “Impact Assessment Framework: Follow up to Tracer and Tracking” also funded by the United States Department of Labor (USDOL), carried out six further tracer studies using the revised methodology. The six tracer studies were implemented during a period of two years (2010-2011) in the following locations and child labour sectors:

1. Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi – Children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups.
2. Morocco – Agriculture and street work.
3. El Salvador – Agriculture and fishing.
4. Philippines – Agriculture (sugarcane) and mining
5. Paraguay –Commercial sexual exploitation of children and child domestic labour.
6. Kenya – Agriculture.

The manual of the methodology, reports, summary of the findings and the data sets are available on the IPEC web-site:

<http://www.ilo.org/ipec/programme/Designandevaluation/ImpactAssessment/tracer-studies/lang--en/index.htm>.



## 1. Overview

The International Labour Organization's International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) has since 2000 worked<sup>1</sup> on approaches to impact assessment of projects and interventions. This enhances the capacity of IPEC and partners to implement such activities, and builds the knowledge base on which interventions work, why, and how cost-effective these have been. Kenya was one of the first generation countries to participate in ILO-IPEC activities. So far, eight projects focusing on various aspects of child labour have been implemented in the country with the support of ILO-IPEC. Studies carried out in recent years have revealed that the problem of child labour in the country, though still manifest, has declined in both real and absolute terms. To the extent of our knowledge, there has been no documentation of changes that have taken place or impacted on the lives of the individual beneficiaries, their families and communities. This tracer study is an effort in that direction. Tracer Studies focus on tracing a sample of former beneficiaries from child labour interventions some years after the services and the intervention have stopped.

The tracer study in Kenya covered the areas that were the focus for the Time Bound Project of Support to the National Action Plan on Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour (commonly known as TBP). The TBP was implemented in ten Districts and five urban areas. Seven of those areas, namely: Nairobi, Nyeri, Kiambu, Kitui, Kisumu, Suba and Busia have been sampled as the focus for the tracer study in Kenya. The purpose of the study, in broad terms, is to understand what have been the longer term changes in the lives of former beneficiaries and to explore if and how the interventions contributed to the observed changes. The outcome will inform programming of future projects. The study took place in the period from February to July, 2011.

### 1.1 Background to the TBP project of support

The Time Bound Project (TBP) of Support to the National Plan of Action on Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour was launched in the year 2005. The thrust of the four year project was to assist the Kenya Government in its endeavours to put in place time bound measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2015. The project adopted a wholesome approach in its interventions, targeting both the policy and practical aspects of child labour. At the upstream level, the Project worked with government ministries to develop and/or review policies, laws, and processes that support the fight against child labour. At the downstream level, the project worked with implementing agencies (both state and non-state) to deliver direct support for prevention, withdrawal and rehabilitation of children engaged in Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL). The Project strategy was geared towards giving momentum to the national institutions to continue with the commitment until Kenya achieves her stated goal *"towards a child labour free society"*.

The main goal of the TBP was "to contribute to the Elimination of the WFCL in Kenya through support to the National Plan of Action as a time bound programme". In order to contribute to the major international human rights goal and contribute directly or

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<sup>1</sup> The study has been undertaken on behalf of ILO-IPEC jointly by Pinnacle Development Consultants and Gap ConsAult.

indirectly to ILO's central goal of promoting decent work for women and men, the TBP employed a four-pronged approach that defined its strategy. These were:

- prevention of children from entering into WFCL;
- provision of assistance to withdraw children from worst forms of child labour or removing the risks and hazards from the workplace;
- ensuring access to education and/or vocational training to those who have been withdrawn from the worst forms of labour; and
- intervening to protect children at risk, and make provisions for special situation of girls.

The Project designed two components that covered both the upstream and downstream aspects of the project. These were:

- strengthening the existing enabling environment towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour; and
- direct action towards elimination of worst forms of child labour.

The Project of Support covered ten districts and five urban areas. The districts were: Busia, Kakamega, Kiambu, Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale, Maragua, Samburu, Siaya, and Suba while the towns were: Eldoret, Kisumu, Mombasa, Nairobi, and Nyeri. It was implemented by nineteen (19) Implementing Agencies and had twenty four (24) Action Programmes.

The direct beneficiaries of the project were boys and girls engaged in worst forms of child labour in: (i) domestic services, (ii) commercial sex, (iii) commercial and subsistence agriculture, (iv) pastoralism, and (v) street work in informal sectors. A total of 20,000 children (comprising 10,400 boys and 9,600 girls) were targeted for withdrawal and prevention from exploitative and/or hazardous work through the provision of educational and non-educational services.

## **1.2 Tracer study focus**

The tracer study in Kenya focused on the TBP beneficiaries, their families and communities. The exercise collected and collated information on what happened to a group of children that were exposed to the TBP intervention. This is important because implementing agencies may have had a fairly good idea of what the situation of beneficiaries was prior to, in the duration and at the end of the project. But the real intention and challenge is for interventions to produce lasting, long-term results. The ultimate measure of the success of an intervention is for the desired changes in the lives of beneficiaries and their families to still be present, in some manner, after the project itself is phased out. The tracer study has, therefore, been interested in finding out, for example, if the children who participated continued in school, relapsed into work or moved away from their villages. For those who undertook short term but intensive vocational skills training it was important to find out if their conditions of work had improved with levels of hazards being significantly reduced. The study has also tried to find out the changes that had occurred in the economic situation of the families whose children benefited from the program.

The study has explored the changes that had occurred in the lives of former beneficiaries and how the intervention had contributed to those changes. In such cases the experiences have been analysed and insight obtained on the type of interventions and approaches within the intervention that may have had more impact.

### **1.3 Report organization**

The report on TBP Kenya tracer study is organized in seven logical parts. **Part one** is introductory. It provides a summary background to the TBP project of support, in terms of goal and strategy, main components and objectives, geographical and sectoral coverage, and targets. It also highlights the tracer study focus. **Part two** explains the methodology and approach followed in carrying out the study. It gives a brief highlight of the sample design, study coverage, beneficiaries listing, sample selection, the gender dimension, geographical coverage, study design and logistics, responses, quality control, and a commentary on the tracer study methodology in terms of strengths, challenges and limitations. **Part three** presents the households population and socio-economic characteristics. It covers elements such as study coverage, the desired sample size, sample coverage rate, beneficiaries profile, household characteristics, level of project awareness, and preferred service provisions. **Part four** presents the working situation before, at the end of the project and current times. **Part five** establishes and documents the changes that have taken place in the lives of the beneficiaries while **part six** explains those changes. **Part seven and eight** draw conclusions and give recommendations that would inform the design and implementation of future child labour interventions. There are relevant tables, figures, photographs, case studies and annexes included in the report.



## 2. Tracer study methodology and approach

The approach employed for the TBP Kenya Tracer Study was composed of a number of steps entailing the following activities:

- a) compilation of lessons learnt from international literature. This also included accessing and reviewing of experiences that were emerging from Tracer Studies being undertaken in other countries;
- b) review of Kenya-specific secondary materials such as documents, reports and publication pertinent to the topic of the study. The project document, progress reports, monitoring mission reports, mid-term and end-term evaluation reports, beneficiary lists, etc. constituted important background reading material that sharpened understanding of the project and informed the study itself;
- c) interviews and discussions with beneficiaries and stakeholder parties in the families, implementers and communities where TBP activities took place;
- d) analysis and synthesis of information collected/collated during field engagement; and
- e) preparation of a report documenting the changes that have occurred in the lives of former TBP beneficiaries and families, the contribution of the TBP intervention and detailing the lessons learned that would enrich the design and implementation of future projects.

Data collection for the TBP Kenya tracer study was undertaken in the period 7th March to April 22nd 2011. The tracer study was conducted in five rural districts and two urban areas selected from among the locations where the Time Bound Project of Support was implemented. The study exercise traced 252 TBP former beneficiaries and 18 parents/guardians. The information gathered from primary sources was triangulated in focused group discussions comprising key stakeholders. The study areas were clustered into three geographical regions (Western, Central and Nairobi) for ease of administration.

### 2.1 Sample design and tracer study coverage

Consultation between the ILO-IPEC Nairobi-based team, the ILO Technical Officer Impact Assessment and the study team agreed on focusing in geographical regions where agriculture is predominant since the vast majority of child labourers in Kenya (76 per cent) are engaged in agriculture.<sup>2</sup> Other sectors where child labour exists include domestic services, fishing, street work/urban informal sector, and commercial sex exploitation. Because of the legal and social difficulties attendant to tracing former domestic workers and children involved in commercial sex they were not a focus of the tracer study. Beside agriculture, the tracer study will also target beneficiaries in fishing and street work/urban informal sectors. The tracer study included two urban areas.

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<sup>2</sup> Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey: Child Labour Analytical Report, Kenya National Bureau of statistics, 2006.

The listing of all beneficiaries withdrawn or prevented from the focal sectors in the selected areas was prepared in order to facilitate sampling. An experienced Research Assistant was assigned to list all beneficiaries supported by the relevant implementing agencies in the selected regions and sectors. The resulting list provided sampling frame with basic profile of the beneficiaries including: name, school/vocational centre where support was provided; name of parent/guardian; telephone contact (if any); and any other information that would assist in locating the beneficiary.

For a 5 per cent margin of error, 50 per cent response distribution and a 90 per cent level of confidence, a sample size of 268 beneficiaries was determined. This study is designed as a cluster sample (a representative selection of districts), and not a pure simple random sample, hence to correct for the difference in design, the sample size was adjusted using a design effect as a common practice in cluster-sampling methodology. In adjusting for the design effect, the sample was inflated by 15 per cent to take care of cases of no response and non-traceability. This brought the total sample to 310.<sup>3</sup> Indeed the precaution proved to be useful because some of the names in the beneficiary list could not be traced to the schools where they were supposed to have been assisted and had to be dropped. The necessary care was taken to ensure that boys comprised 44 per cent of the sample (i.e. 136) and girls 66 per cent (i.e. 174) of the sample as per the proportion of beneficiaries from the TBP.

The TBP in Kenya was implemented in ten administrative districts and five urban areas. The tracer study selected those project areas in which the target economic sectors (agriculture, fishing and street/urban informal sector) were also predominant. A further consideration was that as much territorial representation as possible be included. Three regions were therefore identified - Western/Nyanza region (comprising Kisumu, Suba and Busia); Central (comprising Kiambu, Kitui and Nyeri); and Nairobi. Selecting these areas not only resulted in statistically prudent representation (47 per cent of all areas) but also enhanced data collection efficiency.

## **2.2 Tracer study design and logistics**

The TBP tracer study was carried out over a period of six months beginning February 2011. Fifteen (15) Research Assistants were recruited to cover all the geographical areas that had been selected as the focus of the tracer study. Two RAs were attached to each urban area/district while an extra one was added to Nairobi in consideration of the complexities of working in the city. At least one of the two RAs attached to a study area had to be a local resident in order to take maximum advantage of local contacts and experiential knowledge. This mix proved very effective for purposes of finding the specific locations where the beneficiaries were. It was also necessary for the RAs attached to the rural districts to be able to speak the local language.

The training of the Research Assistants and Supervisors was done on 3rd to 5th March 2011. The training was based on the Tracer Study Manual and the materials used were submitted to ILO-Geneva for information and approval. Being highly experienced and,

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<sup>3</sup> The sample size has been determined using the online “sample calculator” [www.raosoft.com/samplesize.html](http://www.raosoft.com/samplesize.html).

the majority, in possession of a relevant university degree, the RAs understood the concepts clearly. This in turn enabled them to understand the questionnaires and thus complete them with minimum number of errors.

After consultations, the team's Data Analyst adapted the questionnaires that are proposed in the Tracer Study Manual. The adapted tools were presented to the RAs during the training. All issues that were not clear to the RAs were carefully explained and the final copies were printed out at the end of the training session. Given the experience of the RAs, translation of questionnaires was deemed not necessary.

As part of the training, RAs carried out actual field pre-test of the tools with Nairobi's street work/urban informal sector beneficiaries. The RAs were grouped in twos and each team was given two names of beneficiaries to trace. The teams found the questionnaire user-friendly and it was not necessary to make any changes at that point. The team was able to trace 45 per cent of the cases provided to them. At the end of the training, the RAs were facilitated with the tools and a list of specific beneficiaries they were going to trace, complete with the name of the attendant implementing agency and contact school where known.

The study team developed a supplementary tool that was administered to the effective head of the household to especially address issues of household income and welfare. It was the strong opinion of the team that some of the beneficiaries may have been too young at the time the project commenced to comprehensively answer such inquiries. The data collected on the basis of the supplementary tool has been separately processed and then integrated in this report. All questionnaires were assigned a unique household identifier. The same identifier was assigned to the supplementary questionnaires to allow for linking up of information in the final data analysis. With this linkage, information from the supplementary questionnaires complements information from the main basic questionnaires (BQs).

Tracing the beneficiaries was mainly done by the RAs with minimum assistance from the implementing agencies. In cases where the implementing agencies had adequate data, it was possible to trace the beneficiary to the school, household or workplace. In some of the cases where the data was not complete, one had to get the implementing agency to provide further information. This was particularly so in the urban centres where individuals are highly itinerant. There were a number of cases where beneficiaries had moved to other towns.

Seven focused group discussions (FGDs) were carried out, one in each study area/district. The purpose of the FGDs was to bring out issues that could not possibly have emerged from the beneficiary interviews. The FGDs were done at two levels in the different areas. Some were carried out at the local level while others were held at the district level. The participants at the local level were particularly good at levelling contribution to the changes that the project brought in their area with regard to child labour and increase in school enrolment.

Key informant interviews were the responsibility of the field supervisors. The key informant questionnaires were used in all the study areas/districts. On average four persons

who were knowledgeable about the project and played a direct role in its implementation were expected to respond. The information received from the interviews has been analysed and it complements what was gathered using the Basic questionnaires and FGDs. This information also serves to bring out changes that happened in communities as well as institutions that supported the project activities.

Data collected from the primary sources was analysed using SPSS version 17 program that is suitable for multi-variable social research data analysis. The use of SPSS was to allow for further statistical manipulation of the data and to create meaningful data categories. The SPSS program is able to generate new variables by either combining two or more variables or generate more variables from one variable. Through statistical manipulation of data, SPSS is able to generate means amongst other standardized measures of significance.

To limit the chances of making errors during the entry process, epi info version 3.3.2 was used to create the data entry procedure. The choice of epi info developed by the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) to manage child survival data was desired because, with epi info, one is able to set stringent conditions that limit the chances of entering a response that is outside the desired range.

The first stage of data cleaning was carried out in the field by the supervisors. Where discrepancies were noticed, the RAs would be required to call back and complete the gaps. Five data entry clerks were recruited and trained. Data entry was performed from a central location at the same time as data collection was going on. It was the responsibility of the Data Analyst to supervise the data entry process, validate the data and produce analytical tables that have been used in compiling this report.

## **2.3 Response**

The tracer study was able to complete the following tools:

- |                                  |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| • Beneficiary questionnaire      | <b>252</b> |
| • Household income questionnaire | <b>5</b>   |
| • Parent/guardian questionnaire  | <b>18</b>  |
| • Focus group discussions        | <b>7</b>   |

The study was able to trace 252 beneficiaries representing 81 per cent of all sampled cases. Tracing of female beneficiaries, however, proved much more problematic than their male counterparts. Many of the sampled female beneficiaries had left the places where they were supported or were working in domestic environments that were difficult to access.

## **2.4 Quality control**

The TBP Kenya tracer study team recognized the fact that a study of such complexity is particularly prone to non-sampling errors. Therefore, to ensure and safeguard data quality, best-practice approaches and procedures were built-in during the design phase



and implemented at every phase of the study by the managerial team. Some of the key quality control and safeguard measures implemented by the team are described below.

The tracer study team was constituted as a consortium between two firms that are distinguished in the field of child labour in order to maximize on strengths incumbent in both firms. This resulted in a management team comprising a study director and a team leader. The two were complemented by an efficient office administrative and support staff that ensured that the professional cadre was facilitated at all times. A field supervisor was appointed for each of the three regions. Care was taken to recruit experienced and well-educated research assistants who were not only versed with interviewing techniques but also knowledgeable on child labour issues. Fluency in the applicable languages was also an important criterion for recruiting the research assistants.

Given the complexity of the tracer study questionnaires, training was taken as an extremely important aspect of tracer study preparations. The study director and team leader took personal responsibility to train field supervisors and research assistants during a three-day intensive residential training workshops. An essential component of the training was field pre-test where the efficacy of the instruments and tracing conditions were evaluated. The capabilities of the research assistants were also affirmed during the pre-test.

Field supervisors were assigned to each of the three regions to ensure quality control of the data collected in the first instance, promptly address issues that would emerge in the field, and ensure that progress was attained as planned on a day to day basis. The supervisors visited the field teams at least once every week to acquaint themselves with progress and also carry out key informants interviews. This helped to ensure that the field teams were adhering to instructions they received during the training and those contained in the Tracer Study manual. It also contributed to building first-hand knowledge on the field information collection conditions among the study personnel, which is critical at the analysis stage. The field supervisors were also responsible for organizing focus group discussions, though these were facilitated by either the study director or the team leader.

All the data collected was, in the first instance, scrutinized by the field supervisor for consistency, completeness and accuracy. Where a questionnaire was found wanting in any of these attributes, the Research Assistants were required to call back on the respondents to address the missing gaps. Experience from many countries and statistical assignments over the past 20 years has shown that carrying out data quality control at various levels yields several benefits.

## **2.5 Comments on the tracer study methodology**

With first-hand experience in the application of the tracer study methodology, the team makes the following observations about its strengths, weaknesses and efficacy.

The Kenya Tracer Study Team deems the following to be strengths associated with the methodology:

- it is a methodology that takes development work to the next level – determining whether development interventions are making real and sustainable impact on the lives of intended beneficiaries;

- it provides very comprehensive materials to guide various aspects of the study. This allows for cross-countries and cross-projects comparisons. Results thereof should tell ILO what works and under what circumstances, and what does not work and why;
- it lays profound emphasis on training which is at the core of successful social research;
- the methodology places the beneficiary at the centre of the study. This is in line with the principles of child participation as enshrined in the UN Rights of the Child;
- the ethical issues raised are very helpful.

In the experience of the TBP Kenya tracer study team there are both methodological and tactical challenges and limitations facing child labour tracer studies.

The methodological challenges and limitations include the following:

- the tracer study suffers from the project approach that is the basis for ILO-IPEC interventions. Projects are designed and implemented to a definite period of time and for specific objective(s). There is no follow-through. The same problem is replicated at the implementing agencies' level where many IAs are created to implement a certain project only to fold up as soon as the project closes out;
- the methodology depends on base information that is held by different agencies that have differing orientation towards information collection, management and archival;
- memory lapse and evolution of perspective. The study focuses on a target group whose brain power is evolving rapidly in terms of recognition and value-attachment. For example, it could as well be that the beneficiary appreciated very much the fact that they were given a set of new uniform on the onset. Seven years later, and with a respectable income, the same may not carry the equal sense of gratitude;
- there is also the problem of recollection of many important issues and facts. What the respondents gave at the time of the study was a sense of impression/opinion that may not have a correlation with the situation obtaining at the commencement of the project;
- putting matters neatly into the three time epochs is also difficult for the beneficiaries;
- beneficiaries do not fit perfectly into the intervention categories as determined by ILO-IPEC. The team sampled 100 per cent from the list that was classified "withdrawal" by the implementing agencies. On tracing and analysis, only 76 per cent turned out to be "withdrawal" cases. The rest were "prevention" and "family-support" cases. The same can be said of all multi-sector target projects;
- processing of information collected and collated from different sources, and using different tools requires very high level of statistical sophistication. Apportioning casual linkages is especially daunting using the methodology.

The tactical challenges included:

- actual tracing of the children due to the long period that had expired since the project ended. Some of the implementing agencies were no longer operating in the areas and finding the beneficiaries especially those who had left school was quite difficult and

added to cost. Government officers involved in the Project had also been transferred taking away institutional memory;

- the ground conditions had changed significantly between the time the project closed out and current period;
- there was no experience on the ground with tracing and, in many cases the respondents, especially in FGDs would treat the exercise as an evaluation;
- there were expectations that IPEC was returning to the areas with a new project. It was not easy convincing the respondents that the tracer study was about the past;
- the distances covered in some areas in order to trace the next beneficiary were vast and in some cases practically impossible to access;
- the questionnaires are rather too long and appear repetitive (due to the 3-time epoch). They can tax the patience of the respondents.



### 3. Household population and socio-economic characteristics

This section summarizes the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the households to which the sampled study population belonged. For the purpose of this study, a household was defined as a person or group of persons, related or unrelated, living together and sharing a common source of food with a clear system of decision making. Basic demographic and socio-economic information (age; sex; education attainment; current school attendance and person(s) supporting the household) was collected for all the households in addition to obtaining information on household facilities such as source of drinking water and type of toilet facility used. Information presented in this section is intended to facilitate interpretation of key outcomes presented latter in the report.

#### 3.1 Study coverage

At the design stage, a representative sample of 310 beneficiaries was determined. The study was designed to cover a total of 136(43.9 per cent) male beneficiaries and 174 (56.1 per cent) female beneficiaries.

**Table 1: Sample size distribution by study area**

Region	Sex of beneficiary		Total (N <sup>o</sup> .)
	Male (N <sup>o</sup> .)	Female (N <sup>o</sup> .)	
Nyeri	10	13	23
Kisumu	26	32	58
Kitui	13	15	28
Busia	18	24	42
Nairobi	36	47	81
Kiambu	14	18	32
Suba	20	25	45
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>310</b>

Beneficiaries were tracked using information provided by the implementing agencies. Names of beneficiaries were randomly drawn from complete lists provided by the agencies. During the tracing process it became apparent that several names and contract addresses provided by the agencies were inadequate to facilitate the tracing. This was especially the case in urban areas where most of the beneficiaries were withdrawn from the street. One would find that many of the locations where beneficiaries had been withdrawn from had since been converted into other use. In Nairobi, for instance, most of the beneficiaries were withdrawn from tunnels along main streets of the city and had taken residences in other parts of the city with little or no trace of their movement. Some of the addresses provided by the agencies yielded no evidence of the existence of beneficiaries in those locations. People around those areas did not know or had not heard of the beneficiaries. The study had to employ alternative ways of reaching the beneficiaries, including use of informal contacts and former associates of the beneficiaries. The study was

able to trace 252 beneficiaries out of the 310 sampled. This resulted in an overall coverage rate of 81.3 per cent for the study.

Another reality check that faced the study was the inability to realize the desired sample coverage for female beneficiaries. During the tracing process it was realized that majority of the girls were withdrawn from domestic labour as compared to being withdrawn from the street, agriculture or fishing. Because domestic labour fell out of the scope of the study, it emerged that it was impractical to achieve the targeted 56.1 per cent of female beneficiaries as determined during the sample determination stage. Because of this challenge, a higher proportion of male beneficiaries (104 per cent of the target) were reached than that of female beneficiaries (63.2 per cent of the target). Of the 252 beneficiaries traced, 56.3 per cent were male while 43.7 per cent were female beneficiaries.

**Table 2: Sample coverage rates by study area**

Region	Sex of beneficiary		Total (N)
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
Nyeri	72.7	27.3	22
Kisumu	48.9	51.1	45
Kitui	59.1	40.9	22
Busia	31.8	68.2	22
Nairobi	64.4	35.6	73
Kiambu	60.0	40.0	30
Suba	50.0	50.0	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>252</b>

Age is an important demographic variable and it forms an important basis for classification of study populations. Particularly for the tracer study, age is very important since the type of work the respondents were engaged in and continue to perform currently doing would be categorized as either risky and hazardous or otherwise acceptable according to how old they either were then or they are now. Of the 252 beneficiaries that were traced in the study, the majority (52.8 per cent) were aged below 19 years. This clearly show that majority of the beneficiaries traced during the study were indeed below the minimum age of work at the onset of the IPEC implementation period. Table 3 presents the distribution of the beneficiaries that were traced in the cause of the study by age groups and sex.

**Table 3: Traced beneficiaries by age and sex**

Age	Sex		Total (%)
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
< 10 years	1.4	0.9	1.2
10-14 years	24.6	29.1	26.6
15-18 years	25.4	24.5	25.0
19-23 years	33.1	35.5	34.1
> 23 years	15.5	10.0	13.1
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>(N)</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>252</b>

### 3.2 Household and beneficiary characteristics

Household characteristics such as income, size and composition have strong correlation with child labour prevalence.<sup>4</sup> It is, therefore, important to understand the household structures that the beneficiaries of the IPEC intervention belong. This is important in understanding the available social support mechanisms for these children.

Understanding the number of people living with the beneficiaries and how many of them fall within the dependency category is important to explain why beneficiaries got involved in child labour in the first place. The majority, 57.1 per cent of all beneficiaries, were living in households with between two and five household members. 33.3 per cent of the beneficiaries lived in households with six to ten members while 4 per cent lived in households with more than ten household members. Table 4 presents the beneficiary household composition by sex.

**Table 4: Household composition by sex**

Number of household members	Sex		Total (%)
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
1	7.7	2.7	5.6
1-5	63.4	49.1	57.1
6-10	23.9	45.5	33.3
10+	4.9	2.7	4.0
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>(N)</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>252</b>

Overall, 5.6 per cent of all beneficiaries irrespective of gender lived in single membership households. This means that they did not receive support from anyone else but had to fend for themselves. Single membership household where the member is underage exposes such members to many unfavourable conditions. The household status exposes this group of beneficiaries to the labour market because they have to work and earn a living. Analysis of the mean number of hours worked show that beneficiaries from single

<sup>4</sup> Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS): Child Labour Analytical Report; Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, July 2007.

membership household put in more hours in labour with an average working time of 7.6 hours a day.

Considering the specific time periods beneficiaries from single member households worked even longer hours (mean 9.8 hours) before withdrawal compared to the time when beneficiaries were withdrawn and after the withdrawal period. By the end of the project beneficiaries from one membership household worked for an average of 7.8 hours while at the current period they were working for an average of 8 hours a day.

People under the age of 18 years are generally classified as dependants. A higher number of dependants in the household have a strong association with the number of hours that the bread winner household needs.

Overall the modal number of members below 18 year was two. Analysis of the data shows that the largest proportion (25.4 per cent) of the beneficiaries' households had two members below 18 years while 21.8 per cent and 19 per cent of the households had one and three members below 18 years respectively. Eleven per cent of the beneficiaries' households did not have any member below 18 years while 22.3 per cent of the households had between four and nine members below 18 years.

Generally, across the sex divide, there was little variation in formal educational attainment. Overall 79.8 per cent of all beneficiaries, irrespective of their gender, had attained primary education while 17.5 per cent had attained secondary education. 1.2 per cent of the beneficiaries had attained only pre-school education level while 1.6 per cent had gained post-secondary education level. The gender distribution of educational attainment mirrored the overall educational attainment trend where majority of the beneficiaries had primary education. This formal education attainment trend has the implication that majority of the beneficiaries are unlikely to get employed or work in the white collar job market and are, hence, likely candidates for worst forms of labour.

Ability to read and write among beneficiaries was generally high both at 96.8 per cent. There was no significant difference in the ability to read and write among male and female beneficiaries where 97.2 per cent and 96.4 per cent of male and female beneficiaries were able to read and write respectively. The high proportion of beneficiaries able to read and right is a positive development aspect where they can be able to learn new life skills to improve their livelihoods without having to engage in worst forms of child labour.

A small proportion of beneficiaries, however, reported that they could not read or write. Further enquiry revealed that half of these beneficiaries had not received any help from the project while the other half were withdrawn and taken to skills development institutions where they were taught different artisan skills without being taken to formal of vocational training. Table 5 present the proportion of beneficiaries able to read and write by sex.



**Table 5: Beneficiaries who received any help or assistance from the project**

Did beneficiary receive any assistance?	Sex		Total (%)
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
Yes	97.2	95.5	96.4
No	2.8	4.5	3.6
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>(N)</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>252</b>

Upon successful tracing, it was necessary to ascertain if the targeted beneficiaries actually knew the project and if they had received any assistance from the project. All the beneficiaries were asked if they were aware of the existence of the project as known in their own local language and if they themselves received any help from the project.

Asked whether they knew the existence of the TBP project in their locality, 83 per cent of all beneficiaries answered in the affirmative.

### **3.3 Project services and assistance**

Regardless of whether beneficiaries knew that the TBP was running in the community they were asked if they received any assistance from the project. This was important to understand beneficiaries probably earmarked by the project but actually never got to receive intended assistance. Again getting to know the beneficiaries who received assistance was necessary to understand the type of assistance provided by the implementing agencies. This is important to assess if the overall objectives of the project were met.

On the whole, 96.4 per cent of all the beneficiaries traced acknowledged that they had received help or assistance from the project. However, even after in-depth probing the remaining 3.6 per cent of the beneficiaries affirmed that they did not remember receiving any help or assistance from the project. Of the 3.6 per cent non-recipients, 44.4 per cent were aware the project was running in the community while 55.6 per cent had no knowledge that the project was running in the community at all. The response was nearly even across the sex divide. Note that the proportion of beneficiaries who acknowledged receiving support from the project was higher than that of beneficiaries who had heard of the project. The explanation for the difference is because some beneficiaries did not know that the project actually existed and thought the assistance they received come from individuals. For example in Kangemi-Nairobi, beneficiaries thought the support they received came from an aspiring Member of Parliament, Ms Betty Tett. Further probing of the type of support given, timing of the support and how it was provided proved that these beneficiaries actually received support from the project. Hence is the difference.

The IPEC's TBP intervention's goal of withdrawing children from child labour and providing them with more appropriate alternatives portended a more promising future. Services provided were aimed at ensuring children resumed school or joined vocational training to gain life improving skills and or bridge their academic knowledge in order to re-join formal schooling.

Results from the tracer study reveal that the most common service provided to beneficiaries was formal education or services to enhance formal education. 42.8 per cent of all beneficiaries received formal education-related services. Non-formal education was the other common services provided to beneficiaries with 38.7 per cent of all beneficiaries acknowledging that they received the service. Legal support and transitional education were the least provided services that were provided mainly to female beneficiaries. Table 6 presents the proportion of beneficiaries who acknowledged receiving specific services.

**Table 6: Type of service provided to beneficiaries**

Type of service provided	Sex		Total (%)
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
Formal education	46.4	38.1	42.8
Non formal education	41.3	35.2	38.7
Health services	4.3	1.9	3.3
Economic support	2.2	6.7	4.1
Legal support	0.0	1.0	0.4
Awareness raising	2.2	5.7	3.7
Transitional education	0.0	1.0	0.4
Other service	2.2	1.0	1.6
Don't remember	10.9	23.8	16.5

Further investigation was conducted to establish the specific items of the service provided under the broader categories of formal education, non-formal education, health services, economic support, legal support, awareness rising, and transitional education amongst other services provided. Specifically the most common items provided under the formal education category were school uniforms (23.2 per cent). This was followed by vocational training (17.5 per cent) under non-formal education. Other specific services provided by the project in significant proportions include psychosocial support (7.6 per cent), nutrition (6.7 per cent) under health services and income generation (6.5 per cent) under economic services. Information campaigns under the awareness raising were also among the services that were provided in significant proportions where 6.5 per cent of beneficiaries acknowledged having participated in information awareness campaigns.

The majority (90.9 per cent) of the beneficiaries received only one of the services provided. However a few beneficiaries received more than one service in the course of project implementation. Seven per cent of the beneficiaries received either at most two services at the same time while 0.8 per cent of the beneficiaries either received three or four services at the same time respectively. Overall Table 7 presents the number of services received by beneficiaries by sex.

**Table 7: Number of services received by the beneficiary from the project**

Number of services received by beneficiary	Sex		Total (%)
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
One	91.3	90.5	90.9
Two	8.0	6.7	7.4
Three	0.7	1.0	0.8
Four	0.0	1.9	0.8
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>(N)</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>243</b>

It should be noted that there are no significant difference across the sex divide as to the number of services received from the TBP.

### **3.4 Preferred services and provisions**

On levelling satisfaction with the services provided by the project, almost a fifth (17.6 per cent) of the beneficiaries said that they were unhappy. The beneficiaries gave various options on what they would have wished to receive from the project that would have helped them better realize their objective. Among the key services in the wish list include the following:

- 53.5 per cent would have liked school fees and other school supplies to continue with their formal primary education after the project closed out;
- 11.1 per cent would have wanted financial support to start own business;
- 9.5 per cent wished they could get a scholarship to pursue high school education;
- 5.3 per cent would have liked to be provided with equipment to enable them utilize the knowledge they gained during training.
- 5.3 per cent would have wished to do a different course from the one they were provided;
- 4.1 per cent would have wanted continued follow up to ensure that trainings are of quality standards and that beneficiaries do not drop out for whatever reason; and
- the rest could either not tell or would have wanted other goods and services from the project, government or an NGO that would have helped them in their education.

From the preferred options given by the beneficiaries, continuity of support for whatever service provided was highly valued. Beneficiaries were asking for continued support that would see them through with their education as well as support to set up income generating activities for a sustainable livelihood. This viewpoint was echoed by various key informants as well as participants in focus group discussions. The fact that the programme provided support on a one-off basis was criticized and it was deemed to have limited the impact of the project. For children who were in primary school, it was felt that they should have been supported until they completed that specific level of schooling. For those who were selected for various vocational skills, the popular view was that they should

have been provided with basic equipment for their trade as well some start-up materials. This would have created more reasonable change in their lives.

Beneficiaries were asked to generally rate the services that they were provided. On the whole, satisfaction by both male and female beneficiaries of the services provided was high, 82.4 per cent of all beneficiaries rated the services provided by the child labour project as “good”. This is an approval of project’s services and a sure indication that beneficiaries appreciated the withdrawal process and the services thereof.

While the range of services was rated well by most of the beneficiaries, there was a variation in the way the services were offered by the different implementing agencies. This was reflected in the comments made by members of the District Child Labour Committees (DCLCs) and Local Child Labour Committees (LCLC) in the focused group discussions. Some of the implementing agencies worked very closely with the local stakeholders to select the children, identify skills to be offered and even identify the institutions that would provide the services. In these cases the beneficiaries got value for money. In one district, Kiambu, the DCLC has continued to follow up the children who were withdrawn and even continued to raise funds for them to continue with school.

#### 4. Trends in former beneficiary work situation

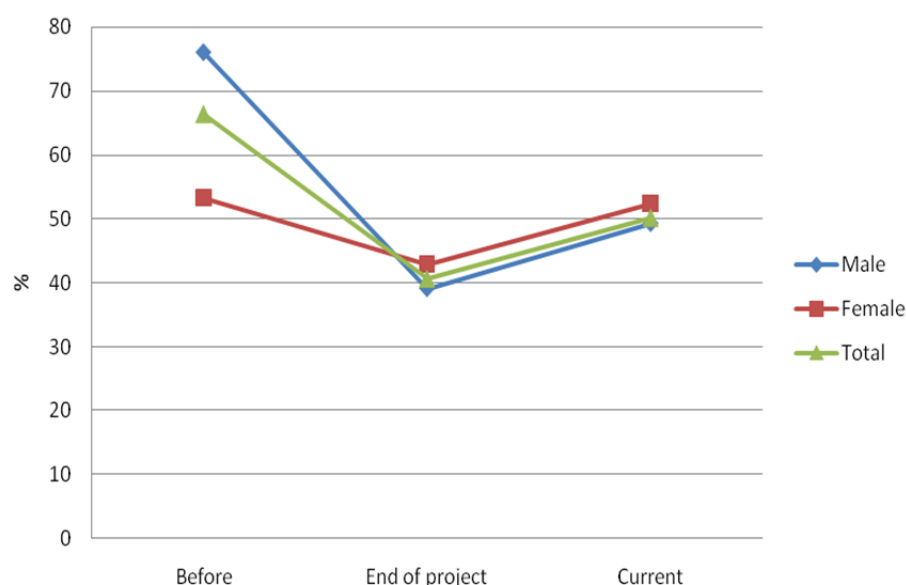
From the records obtained from the TBP implementing agencies, it was found that 75 per cent of the beneficiaries were withdrawn from some form of child labour while 24.6 per cent were reached through prevention interventions. Former beneficiaries traced were asked if they were working during the period before the project began (T0). Sixty-six per cent acknowledged that had been working. The disparity in information regarding beneficiaries working situation before the project may have resulted from memory lapse on the part of the beneficiaries. Alternatively the approximately 10 per cent of the beneficiaries could have been supposedly withdrawn and received projects services while they were actually not working, thereby demonstrating possible weaknesses in the screening process.

This section aims to ascertain this information through mapping of the work situation of the beneficiaries in the three specified time frames – before the project started, at the end of the project and currently. By analysing the situations of the beneficiaries during the three consecutive time periods, significant changes in the work situation will be determined and meaningful conclusion arrived at on whether the project services had an influence in changing the work situation and impacted on the lives of the beneficiaries.

How has the beneficiary work situation changed overtime? According to the findings, more beneficiaries were working before the project commenced compared to the time the project ended and the period when the study took place. At least two thirds (66.3 per cent) of all beneficiaries who received assistance from the TBP were working prior to the commencement of the project. Beneficiaries were engaged in one or more tasks that included performing household chores; fetching firewood and vending water; working in the farm (picking coffee/tea and tilling the land); begging on the streets and petty theft; collecting scrap metal and scavenging in garbage dumps; working in quarries, mines and sand pits; and loading trucks, among other forms of child labour. It should be noted that many of these forms of child labour constitute worst forms of child labour as defined in ILO Convention No. 182 and Kenya National Laws.

Following their withdrawal and subsequent provision of project services, the proportion of beneficiaries that continued to be engaged in child labour was reduced to 40.7 per cent. This represents approximately 26 per cent decline in child labour during the implementation period for the beneficiaries. However after the project ended, the proportions of beneficiaries engaged in labour again picked up to 50.6 per cent. Figure 1 shows the trend of work situation among beneficiaries during the three time periods (before, at end of project and currently). It is of course necessary to keep in mind that in the current period almost half of all former beneficiaries had reached the age of 18.

**Figure 1: Beneficiaries working before and at the end of the project and at current period**



On the basis of sex, more male were engaged in labour prior to the project than female beneficiaries. By the end of the project, there was hardly any sex difference but the trend for females picks a lot faster than males once the project ended. Nyeri seems to have received the highest impact from the project. The proportion of beneficiaries engaged in labour dropped from 86.4 per cent (the highest among the study areas) to 27.3 per cent at the end of the project and 36.4 per cent currently.

**Table 8: Beneficiaries engaged in work by gender and region**

Study area	Before			End of project			Current			Overall Total (N)
	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	
Nairobi	73.9	44.0	63.4	52.2	52.0	52.1	60.9	44.0	54.9	71
Kiambu	72.2	83.3	76.7	33.3	41.7	36.7	27.8	33.3	30.0	30
Nyeri	87.5	83.3	86.4	31.3	16.7	27.3	50.0	0.0	36.4	22
Kitui	84.6	44.4	68.2	46.2	33.3	40.9	61.5	66.7	63.6	22
Kisumu	85.0	78.3	81.4	40.0	52.2	46.5	40.0	73.9	58.1	43
Suba	78.9	36.8	57.9	21.1	42.1	31.6	42.1	57.9	50.0	38
Busia	16.7	9.1	11.8	16.7	27.3	23.5	50.0	54.5	52.9	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>243</b>

Note that in Busia, the number of beneficiaries engaged in work kept on increasing during and after the project unlike the other regions where the proportion of beneficiaries engaged in work significantly reduced during the project implementation period. In Busia, 68.2 per cent of the beneficiaries were reached through prevention rather than withdrawal. This may serve to explain the disharmony as it is quite difficult to control child labour through prevention than withdrawal.

## 4.1 Motivation for working

According to the findings, it was only immediately at the end of the project when the majority of the beneficiaries were not working. However, at the time of carrying out the study (current period) the number of beneficiaries working was more than 50 per cent, representing only 16 per cent lower than the time before withdrawal. Again, part of this must be explained by the natural growth process, with half of those interviewed former beneficiaries having reached the age of 18 by 2011. Understanding the motivating factors that result in children working is important in evaluating the impact of the intervention. If the motivating factors are different during the three specific time periods then the effect of the project can be clearly discerned. However if the motivation for work remains constant or similar across the three time period, then the effect of the project may not be that obvious.

Analysis of the trends in motivation for work show that generally the number of beneficiaries who were involved in work decreased both at the end of the project and even the current period compared to the period before beneficiaries were withdrawn. However the motivation for working remained more or less the same across all time periods. In all the three periods more than 56 per cent of the beneficiaries that reported having worked had to work to supplement family income. *This shows that household poverty was the main driver that kept pushing beneficiaries to seek and engage in work irrespective of the support provided.*

The need to earn money for oneself was reported by more than 30 per cent of the beneficiaries involved in work at all the three time periods. This need however rose significantly with the passage of time. At the current period it is at 48 per cent and this could be attributed to the fact that the beneficiaries are much older and have increasingly started taking charge of their own lives. The need to supplement family income and earn money for oneself is a clear indication of the need to satisfy basic needs common among beneficiaries. Table 9 presents the motivation for beneficiaries to work during the three time periods.

**Table 9: Reasons for beneficiary involvement in labour**

Reasons for working	Time Period		
	Before project (%)	End of project (%)	Current period (%)
Supplement family income (%)	56.5	56.1	56.9
Pay Family debt (%)	1.9	1.0	0.8
Help in household business (%)	16.8	14.3	8.1
Learn Skills (%)	2.5	8.2	0.0
Schooling not useful (%)	0.0	0.0	1.6
Couldn't afford school fees (%)	37.3	7.1	0.0
Not interested in school (%)	3.7	2.0	5.7
Replace someone unable to work (%)	1.9	0.0	0.8
Earn money for myself (%)	36.6	34.7	48.0
Other reason (%)	2.5	10.2	6.5

## 4.2 The workplace

Where did most of the beneficiaries engaged in work perform their tasks? This is important in discerning the risks former beneficiaries were exposed to. The family dwelling was the most common place (25.5 per cent) for beneficiaries to carry out their work activities before they were withdrawn. However the proportion of beneficiaries who worked at home reduced to 21.2 per cent at the end of the project and to a low of 11.4 per cent during the current period.

The proportion of beneficiaries working at an employer's house did not change significantly during the three time periods, 11.8 per cent of beneficiaries were working at an employer's house before the project started. This dropped to 8.1 per cent at the end of the project and still remains 8.1 per cent currently.

Gender differences were also evident among the proportion of beneficiaries working both at the family dwelling and at an employer's place. On average there were more female beneficiaries working at the family dwelling before and at the end of the project. However at the end of the project the proportion of female beneficiaries working at the family dwelling was lower than that of male beneficiaries. Before the TBP 44.6 per cent of the total female beneficiaries engaged in work conducted their tasks at the family dwelling compared to 15.2 of male beneficiaries working at the family dwelling. At the end of the project the proportion of female and male beneficiaries working at the family dwelling was almost equal at 22.2 per cent and 20.5 per cent respectively. Currently however the proportion of female beneficiaries working at the family dwelling is 50 per cent lower than that of male beneficiaries. The current low proportion of female beneficiaries working at the family dwelling shows that with appropriate technical skills, women are able to take up other jobs apart from just working at the family dwelling where they utilize only socially acquired skills.

The proportion of female beneficiaries working at an employer's house, however, was higher than that of male beneficiaries throughout all time periods. At the beginning of the project 19.6 per cent of female beneficiaries were working at an employer's house compared to 7.6 per cent of male beneficiaries. At the end of the project, 11.1 per cent of female beneficiaries were working at an employer's house compared to 5.6 per cent of male beneficiaries. Currently 12.7 per cent of female beneficiaries are working at an employer's house compared to 4.4 per cent of male beneficiaries. The high proportion of female beneficiaries working at an employer's house shows that female beneficiaries are more likely to take up employment in domestic employment.

The plantation farm was another area where beneficiaries, especially those from the rural areas, did their work. Like those working at the family dwelling, the proportion of beneficiaries working at the farm significantly reduced at the end of the project and further by about 50 per cent at the current period. Unlike beneficiaries working at the family dwelling or employer's house, more than half of the beneficiaries working in plantations were male. At the start of the project, 17.1 per cent of male beneficiaries were working in plantations compared to only 1.8 per cent of their female counterparts. At the end of the



project 11.1 per cent of male beneficiaries were working in plantations compared to 6.7 per cent of female beneficiaries. A similar trend is evident at the current period where 8.6 per cent of working male beneficiaries work in the farms compared to only 3.6 per cent of working female beneficiaries.

With technical skills gained through vocational training and other non-formal training, there was an increase in the proportion of beneficiaries working at the market centres and in other different places applying their skills. There was an equal increase in the proportion of beneficiaries who worked at some other places for both male and female beneficiaries. After acquiring productive skills, the proportion of beneficiaries working at some other place including getting employment at the training institutions, at salons and even running their own businesses increased by more than 100 per cent.

Overall, higher proportions of male beneficiaries worked at industries, farms and construction sites while higher proportions of female beneficiaries worked at the family dwelling, employer's house and at the market place. Table 10 presents the proportions of beneficiaries at different working places by sex.

**Table 10: Proportion of beneficiaries and the place they carried out their work by gender**

Work place	Before			End of project			Current		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)
Family dwelling	15.2	44.6	25.5	20.4	22.2	21.2	14.7	7.3	11.4
Employers house	7.6	19.6	11.8	5.6	11.1	8.1	4.4	12.7	8.1
Office	1.0	1.8	1.2	3.7	11.1	8.1	0.0	1.8	0.8
Industry/factory	3.8	1.8	3.1	3.7	2.2	3.0	4.4	5.5	4.9
Plantation/Farm	17.1	1.8	11.8	11.1	6.7	9.1	8.8	3.6	6.5
Construction site	9.5	0.0	6.2	11.1	8.9	10.1	8.8	5.5	7.3
Mining Quarry	2.9	0.0	1.9	3.7	0.0	2.0	2.9	1.8	2.4
Shop/Market	11.4	14.3	12.4	14.8	22.2	18.2	20.6	25.5	22.8
Different places(Itinerants)	11.4	5.4	9.3	13.0	0.0	7.1	13.2	9.1	11.4
Street	7.6	3.6	6.2	3.7	6.7	5.1	4.4	0.0	2.4
Pond/Lake/River	2.9	0.0	1.9	1.9	4.4	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.3
Other place	5.7	5.4	5.6	11.1	13.3	12.1	14.7	20.0	17.1
Don't Remember	3.8	1.8	3.1	0.0	2.2	1.0	0.0	3.6	1.6

### 4.3 Type of work

The majority of respondents (44.1 per cent) were performing household related types of work that included (unpaid domestic work, fetching firewood, and household chores) before they were withdrawn by the project. Street economy based activities (begging, vending, scrap metal dealings, charcoal vending, washing cars, hawking and quarrying) was the second most common type of work for the beneficiaries comprising 23.6 per cent followed by agriculture related activities (cattle herding, working in the farm) comprising 19.9 per cent. 3.7 per cent of the beneficiaries were engaged in fishing activities before the project and 8.7 per cent were involved in other activities including brewing and

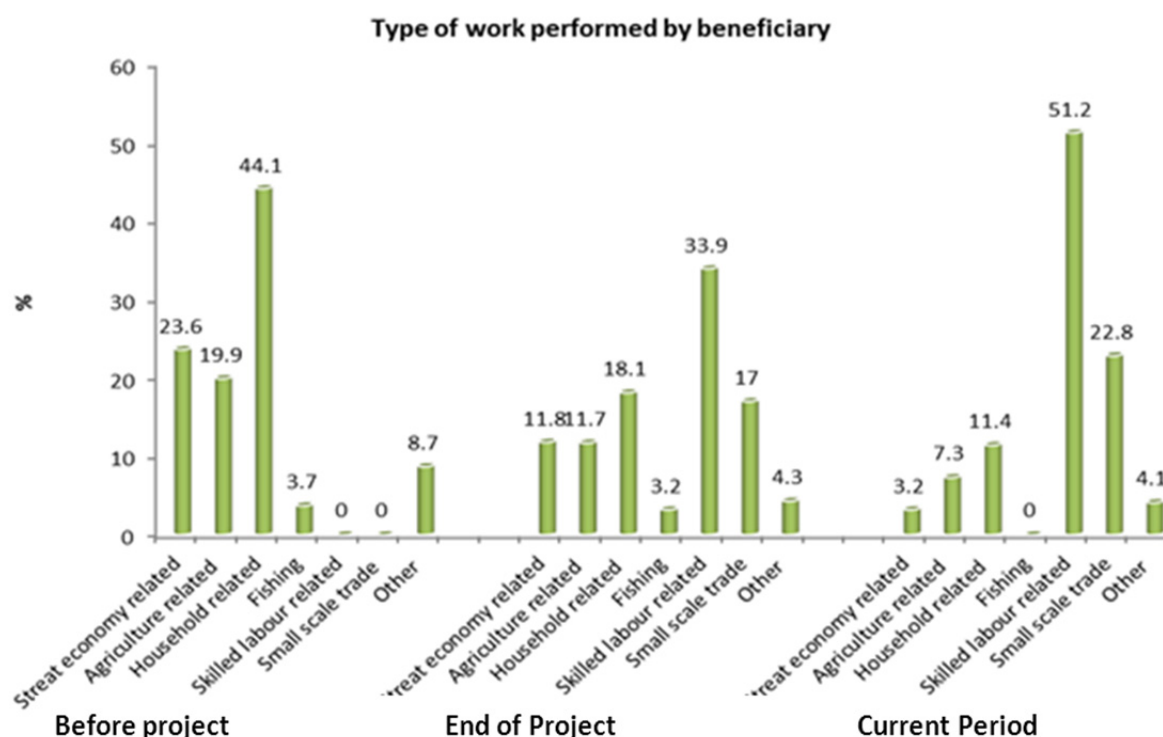
selling illicit brew, peddling drugs and petty crime. None of the beneficiaries were engaged in skilled labour related activities neither involved in small scale businesses.

The type of work performed by former beneficiaries changed during the implementation of the project. Among the outstanding noticeable change was the increase of the proportion of beneficiaries engaged in more skilled types of work (artisan, hairdressing, construction, dressmaking and welding) (from 0 to 33.9 per cent and those taking up small scale trade also increasing to 17 per cent). On the other hand the proportion of beneficiaries engaged in household related types of work significantly dropped to 18.1 per cent. Similarly during this period, the proportion of beneficiaries engaged in street economy related activities reduced by almost a half to 11.8 per cent.

In the current period, the type of work situational change is almost dramatic. 51.2 per cent of the beneficiaries were involved in skilled labour related activities followed by small scale trade comprising 22.8 per cent. This is an exact opposite picture of the situation before the project where skilled labour related and small scale trade ranked the least at 0 per cent. Again of importance during the current period is that the proportion of beneficiaries engaged in street economy related activities further reduced to 3.2 per cent and no beneficiary was currently engaged in fishing activities. The same way, there was a further reduction of the beneficiaries engaged in agriculture based and household related types of work compared to the period before the project and at the end of the project. It appears that to some extent the normal growing up explains these changes (younger adults will naturally be engaged in types of work requiring more skilled labour), however the sharp increase might point that there was a contribution from the project through vocational training activities.

Overall there was a significant general decline in the proportion of beneficiaries engaged in less skilled forms of labour by more than a half and a subsequent increase in the proportion of beneficiaries engaged in skilled labour related types of work including small scale trade by more than 50 per cent. Figure 2 presents the beneficiary changing work situation during the three time periods.

**Figure 2: Beneficiary type of work before and at the end of the project and at current period**



#### 4.4 Work conditions

A vast majority (85.1 per cent) of the beneficiaries engaged in work reported that they were exposed to at least one unfavourable work-associated element such as: dust and fumes; fire and gas; loud noise and vibration; extreme cold or heat and working with dangerous tools. There was an increase in the proportion of beneficiaries currently working under less hazardous conditions probably due to the trainings they received, awareness on the part of both beneficiaries and employers, and compliance with the law. Significant gender-based differences with regards to the work conditions were reported. While there were less female beneficiaries exposed to dust or fumes than male beneficiaries, the proportion of female beneficiaries working under fire/gas or flames was four times higher than that of their male counterparts. Male beneficiaries were more exposed to extreme heat or cold conditions compared to the female beneficiaries at all times. This is probably because majority of the female beneficiaries were more involved in domestic chores while the male beneficiaries were out in the fields or in the streets. Exposure to hazards and risks remain a considerable concern as 79.7 per cent of the respondents reported that they were still exposed to at least one of the elements in the current period. Table 11 shows the work condition the beneficiaries were exposed to before, at end of project and current period.

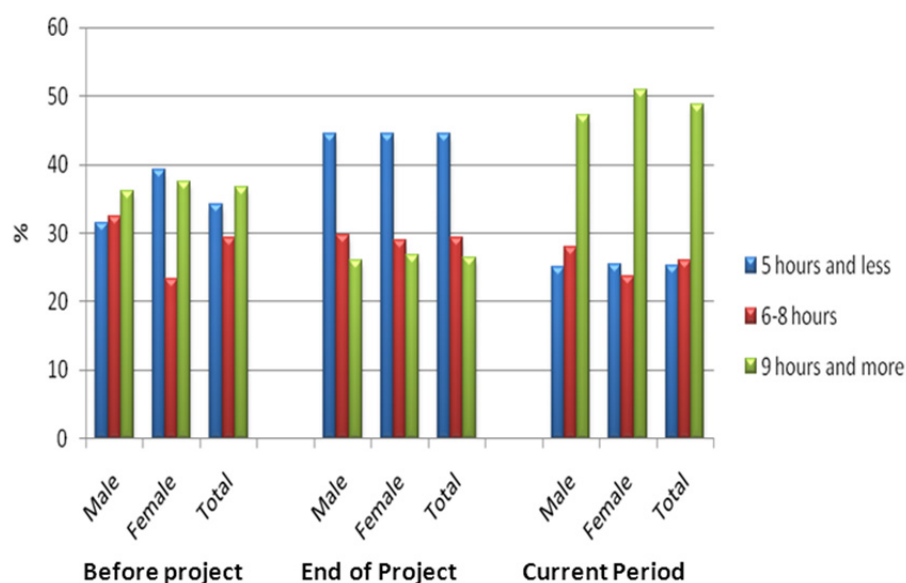
**Table 11: The type of work condition beneficiaries were exposed to by sex**

Risk/hazard	Before			End of project			Current		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)
Dust, fumes	56.2	44.6	52.2	55.6	42.2	49.5	44.1	40.0	42.3
Fire, gas, flames	7.6	25.0	13.7	16.7	20.0	18.2	14.7	12.7	13.8
Loud noise/vibration	21.9	16.1	19.9	33.3	35.6	34.3	30.9	27.3	29.3
Extreme cold/heat	43.8	32.1	39.8	38.9	33.3	36.4	35.3	21.8	29.3
Dangerous tools	37.1	26.8	33.5	20.4	33.3	26.3	33.8	29.1	31.7
Work underground	4.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	4.4	2.0	1.5	0.0	0.8
Work at heights	8.6	0.0	5.6	3.7	4.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Work in a lake/pond/river	4.8	1.8	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.4	1.8	3.3
Work place dark or confined	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.8
Insufficient ventilation	1.9	5.4	3.1	3.7	2.2	3.0	2.9	5.5	4.1
Chemicals	5.7	1.8	4.3	1.9	4.4	3.0	2.9	0.0	1.6
Explosives	2.9	0.0	1.9	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.4	5.5	4.9
None of the conditions	12.4	19.6	14.9	18.5	17.8	18.2	16.2	25.5	20.3

The number of hours worked is one of the indicators used to measure the existence of child labour and the extent of exploitation, if any. A child who works more than twenty-five hours in a week is deemed to be in child labour. At the same time, a child who, involuntarily, works for more than forty hours in a week is deemed to be working under exploitative conditions. At the beginning of the project about 35 per cent of the beneficiaries worked 9 hours and more per day. However during the project implementation period the proportion of beneficiaries who worked more than 9 hours per day reduced to below 30 per cent. However, currently the number of beneficiaries working more than 9 hours per day has increased to about 50 per cent. The plausible explanation for this trend may be due to the fact that during the project period beneficiaries spent more of their time in education and training institutions rather than working and also the support they received from the project helped them stay out of work. However, currently an increased number of the beneficiaries had completed school and vocational training or dropped out and entered the labour market on more constant basis.

The proportion of both male and female beneficiaries who worked more than 9 hours a day followed a very similar trend. Though not significantly different, slightly more female beneficiaries worked for 9 hours and more than their male counterparts.

**Figure 3: Number of hours beneficiaries worked before and at the end of the project and at the current period**

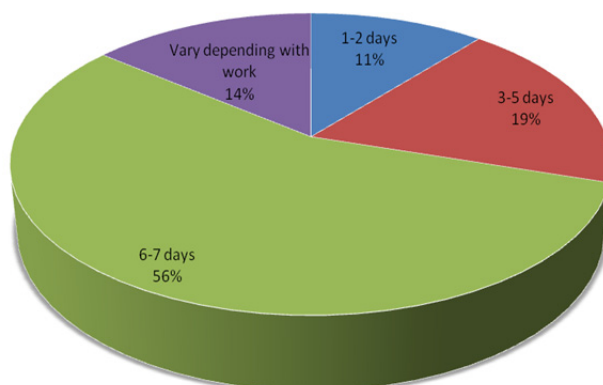


More than 85 per cent of the beneficiaries were working under unfavourable conditions (see Table 11 above) characterized by dust or fumes, fire or gas, loud noise, extreme cold or heat conditions. It follows that the more the number of days worked in a week exposes the children to more harm every day. Again on average 40 per cent of all beneficiaries were working more than 9 hours a day.

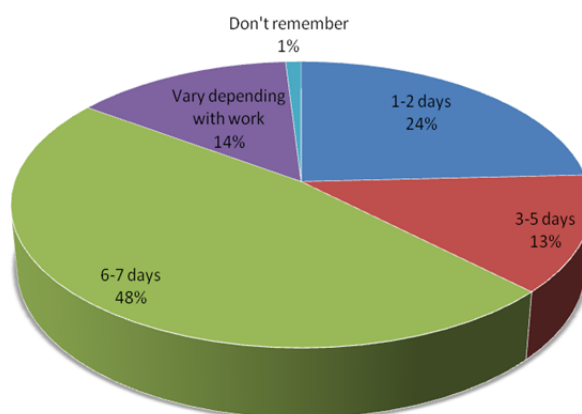
According to the results of the TBP tracer study, more former beneficiaries (56 per cent) were engaged in work 6-7 days in a week before they were withdrawn by the project. The proportion of beneficiaries working more than 5 days was reduced to 48 per cent at the end of the project. This shows that the existence of the project itself may have contributed to reduction of the number of days worked where fewer children were working many days compared to the period before they were withdrawn. The closure of the project equally diminished the effect plausibly attributed to the project where beneficiaries were directly supported to be in learning institutions. By the time the study was being conducted, 64 per cent of the beneficiaries were working 6 days a week. This is much higher than during the time before the project. This could be explained by the increased number of beneficiaries who had formally entered the labour market as a result of age, skills training offered or dropped out of school on termination of support from the project. Figure 4 shows the number of days in a week and the corresponding proportion of beneficiaries who worked or were currently working those number of days in the different time periods.

**Figure 4: Number of days worked by the beneficiaries before, during and after the project**

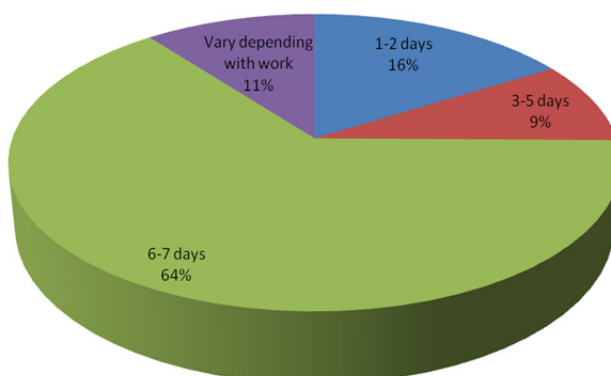
**a) Before the project**



**b) At the end of the project**



**c) Current period**



In all time periods (before, at the end and current), majority (average 50 per cent) of the beneficiaries worked 6 to 7 days a week. However, during the project implementation period, beneficiaries who worked for 6 – 7 days/week decreased to 48 per cent compared to 56 per cent at period before they were withdrawn. At the current period 64 per cent of the beneficiaries were working throughout the week. This may be explained by the fact that majority of the beneficiaries gained useful skills and were either employed or engaged in own businesses. It may also be explained by the fact that the exit of the project brought to

an end the support the beneficiaries were receiving, forcing them back to working more hours.

#### 4.5 Consistency of work

On the whole, more than 60 per cent of the beneficiaries who reported working, worked throughout the year irrespective of the time period. Overall, the proportion of beneficiaries who reported working throughout the year decreased during the project implementation period from 63.4 per cent at the beginning of the project to 62.9 per cent. Currently however the proportion of beneficiaries working throughout the year increased to 73.2 per cent. The increase in proportion of beneficiaries working throughout the year may be explained by the lapse of support since the closure of the project and also that some of the beneficiaries had come of age and had entered the labour market fulltime to support themselves and their families. In all the three time periods, there were high proportions of female beneficiaries who worked throughout the year than their male counterparts.

**Table 12: Proportion of beneficiaries who worked throughout the year**

Time period	Male and female beneficiaries who worked throughout the year		Total (%)
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
Before project	62.9	64.3	63.4
At end of project	53.7	73.3	62.9
Current period	69.1	78.2	73.2

#### 4.6 Payment for work

On average more than 94 per cent of all working beneficiaries who received compensation were paid in monetary terms. Less than 5 per cent received payment in kind or other forms of payment before they were withdrawn and immediately at the end of the project. As at the time of the study, none of the beneficiaries received payment in kind or in any other forms. Table 13 shows the proportion of beneficiaries who were ever compensated and on what form of compensation.

**Table 13: Beneficiary compensation for work done**

Terms of payment	Before			End of project			Current		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	All (%)
Money	95.4	92.1	94.4	97.4	91.7	94.7	100	100	100
In Kind	2.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	2.3	7.9	4.0	2.6	5.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>110</b>

## **4.7 Rating of work situation**

Results from the tracer study revealed an inverse relationship of job satisfaction and the time period within which the beneficiary was working. Before the project, more than 45 per cent of the beneficiaries considered their work as very unsatisfactory. However, at the end of the project the proportion of beneficiaries who rated their work as unsatisfactory reduced to 32.3 per cent and further to 11.4 per cent at the current period. On the other hand the proportion of beneficiaries who rated their work condition as satisfactory increased by more than 5 times from 1.9 per cent before the project to 9.8 per cent at the current period. Similarly those who rated their work quite satisfactory increased from 28.6 per cent during the period before withdrawal to 42.3 per cent at the current period after the project closure.

The change of opinion on job satisfaction may be explained by the fact that after training, beneficiaries changed from undesirable jobs to jobs that were more favourable, hence felt they were more satisfied with their current jobs than they had been before the project. At the same time, the combined effects of employers' taking improvement measures and enhanced enforcement of the laws may have contributed to making the work environment and conditions more favourable. It should be noted, however, that the level of satisfaction remains low with 53.7 per cent of all working beneficiaries rating the conditions as unsatisfactory or worse.

## **4.8 Work related injuries**

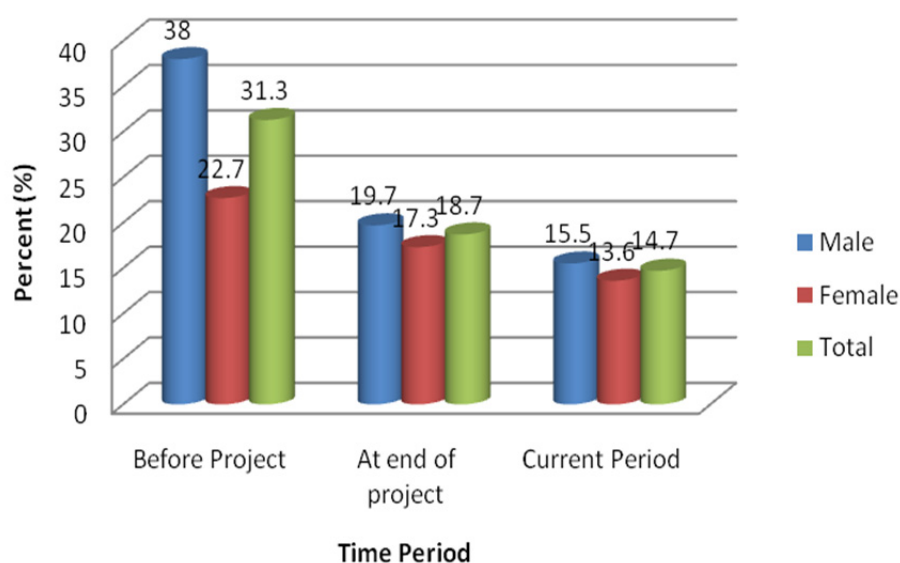
Beneficiaries exposed to child labour are likely to sustain harm, injuries or illnesses. These may come in such forms as open wounds because of exposure to sharp objects, burns and scalds due to exposure to excess heat, and extreme fatigue due working for many hours under extraneous conditions.

Enquiries on the risk of getting sick or injured due to work were made from all beneficiaries. In considering all beneficiaries the base risk could be ascertained as the denominator comprised all beneficiaries whether working or not working. According to the results of the study there were more beneficiaries who got ill or injured due to work before the beginning of the project.

Overall 31.3 per cent of beneficiaries reported that they got ill or were injured as a result of work the period before they were withdrawn. At the end of the project the overall proportion of beneficiaries who reported having fallen ill or injured due to work significantly reduced to 19.7 per cent and currently the overall proportion of beneficiaries reporting injury or falling ill due to work stood at 15.5 per cent. The overall decline in the proportion of beneficiaries reporting injury or falling ill due to work may be explained by the changing type of work done as earlier presented. Beneficiaries were undertaking less dangerous forms of work than they used to engage in before they were withdrawn.



**Figure 5: Beneficiaries who got ill or injured due to work**



There were greater gender disparities on the proportion of beneficiaries who got ill or injured due to work before the project. Prior to the project, 38 per cent of male beneficiaries reported that they fell ill or were injured due to work while 22.7 per cent of female beneficiaries were injured or fell ill due to work at the same period. The proportion of both male and female beneficiaries who got injured or fell ill due to work evened out at the end of the project and even at the current period. The proportion of male beneficiaries reporting harm due to work was however still slightly higher than that of female beneficiaries. At the end of the project 19.7 per cent of male beneficiaries reported having fallen ill or injured due to work compared to 17.3 per cent of their female counterparts. Currently, 15.5 per cent of male beneficiaries reported getting ill or injured due to work compared to 13.6 per cent of female beneficiaries.

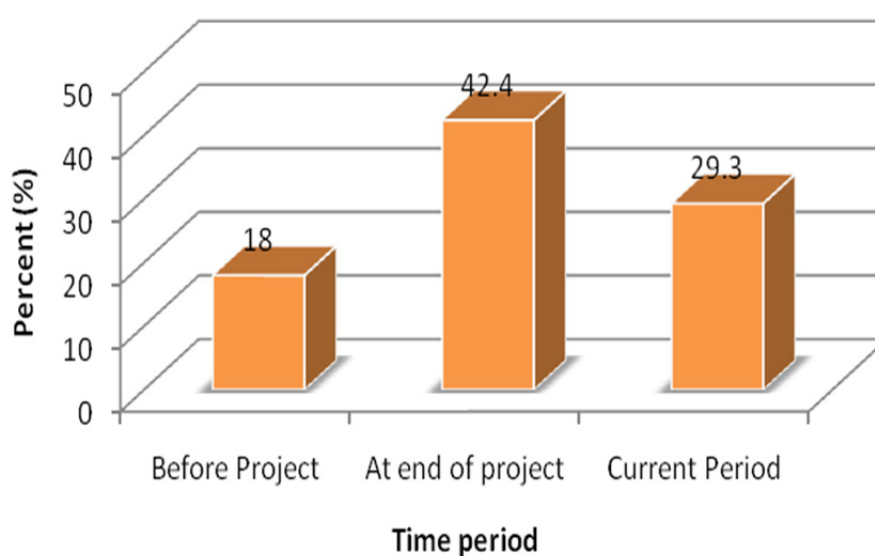
The overall reduction of harm due to work among beneficiaries in the three time periods may be explained by the fact that before the project, beneficiaries did not have skills neither supervision and conducted their work in risky conditions. This may have been especially the case for male beneficiaries. However reduced time for work and close supervision during the project period could account for the significant drop in beneficiaries getting injured or falling ill due to work at that period. Similarly the change of type of work done and acquisition of skills offered by the project may as well account for the reduction of illness status of beneficiaries after the project closure. Many beneficiaries changed their type of work to more skilled labour and less risky ventures hence less exposure to risk factors and less exhaustion.

These findings point to the possibility that the project could have contributed significantly in the reduction of harm due to work among the beneficiaries and similar initiatives could greatly reduce the amount of harm due to work by children.

## 4.9 Cessation of work

Taking a break from labour is a positive step towards the objective of total elimination of child labour. A significant number of the beneficiaries acknowledged that they stopped working at one time or another. 18.0 per cent, 42.4 per cent and 29.3 per cent of all the beneficiaries who worked before, during and after the project respectively agreed that they had stopped working at some point. Figure 6 shows the proportions of beneficiaries who ever stopped working at any one time before, during and at the time of the study.

**Figure 6: Proportion of beneficiaries who stopped working at any one time**



Beneficiaries reported a number of agents (persons and institutions) that helped them stop working at the different specific time periods. Before withdrawal by the project, parents were the main source of help that aided beneficiaries to stop working followed by family members. However during the project, majority of the beneficiaries (57.6 per cent) reported that the ILO-IPEC project was responsible for their withdrawal from work. Even after the closure of the project, majority of the beneficiaries still attribute their help to stop working as a result of the IPEC program. Table 14 shows the agents that assisted beneficiaries to stop working before, at the end of the project and at the current period.

**Table 14: Beneficiary assistance to stop working**

Agent that helped	Before	End of project	Current period
	(%)	(%)	(%)
IPEC Program	10	57.6	78.8
Mother/Father	60	21.2	12.1
Family members	10	9.1	3.0
Others	20	12.1	6.1
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>

## 4.10 Formal education

Child labour interventions are, in the first instance, geared towards withdrawing children from labour situation and returning them to formal schooling. Emphasis is also placed on retaining the withdrawn children in schools while at the same time preventing those that are at the risk of dropping out. Interventions are, therefore, expected to boost school enrolment and retention. School attendance is, thus, an important measure of success of a child labour intervention.

### 4.10.1 School attendance

Beneficiaries were assessed on the status of their formal education before the project, during the project and at the time of the study. The proportion of beneficiaries who attended formal education increased from 47.9 per cent in the prior to the project to 56.2 per cent by the time the project closed out. It then declined to 49.2 per cent at the time of the study. While majority of the beneficiaries were enrolled in formal educational institutions, the inability of the project to cater for educational needs of beneficiaries may have contributed to the less than dramatic change that was expected with the advent of the project. Furthermore some of the children withdrawn from either agriculture, fishing or from the street were enrolled in vocational training institutions rather than in formal educational institutions. Hence the small change in the proportion of beneficiaries attending formal education during the project period and at the current period. Table 15 presents the proportion of beneficiaries attending formal school during the three time periods.

**Table 15: Proportion of beneficiaries attending formal education**

Time period	Beneficiaries attending formal school		Total (%)
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
Before project	46.0	50.5	<b>47.9</b>
At end of project	55.2	57.4	<b>56.2</b>
Current period	53.7	43.1	<b>49.2</b>

While the attendance to formal school seems to have decreased after the project closure among the beneficiaries, this should not be a matter of great concern. Evidence from the key informants and focus group discussions indicates that the project created a lot of awareness on the importance of education and therefore increased enrolment in the project areas. From the results of the study, it emerged that almost 50 per cent of the beneficiaries were not attending formal schooling before, during and even after the project closure. There are different reasons given by the beneficiaries as to why they were not attending formal schooling.

**Table 16: Top four reasons for not attending school**

Reasons for not attending school	Before (%)	End of project (%)	Current period (%)
Too old/young	0.0	3.0	12.2
Could not afford	70.6	53.5	41.2
Working	8.7	8.9	30.3
Not interested	4.8	4.0	5.0
Vocational training	0.0	18.8	0.0
Other reasons	10.3	5.0	7.6
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>119</b>

The main reason given by majority of the beneficiaries before and during the project period was that they could not afford schooling. 70.6 per cent and 53.5 per cent of the beneficiaries before and during the project implementation period respectively attributed their inability to attend formal schooling to inability to afford it. This corresponds to earlier revelations that support given by the project to support education was inadequate and that some beneficiaries could not continuously attend school. This is corroborated by information from focus group discussions where it was felt that some beneficiaries needed more than just uniforms and books to sustain them in school. Those who came from the most vulnerable families may have done better if provided with some food to keep them away from work.

Reasons for not attending formal schooling were however slightly different at the current period. Apart from not being able to afford schooling, beneficiaries who gained technical skills were now working and others felt that they had outgrown school attendance. The results show that with holistic education support, it is possible to retain children in schools and even have those who have either dropped out or not joined to go back or start schooling. Other reasons that contributed to beneficiaries not attending school included family responsibilities where some female beneficiaries had become mothers and had to take care of their children.

#### **4.10.2 Assistance to stay in school**

Before withdrawal, more than 80 per cent of the beneficiaries attending school were assisted to retain in school by either parents or family members. Similarly after closure of the project, most assistance and support to remain in school comes from parents, family members or other persons. During the project however, the IPEC intervention helped 55.3 per cent of beneficiaries to remain in school. Family members and parents during the project period played subsidiary roles in supporting their children. The withdrawal of beneficiaries by the project and subsequent educational support saw a sudden shift in responsibility where parents and family members relaxed their assistance in providing school support to the beneficiaries.

**Table 17: Proportion of beneficiaries helped to stay in school**

Who assisted beneficiary stay in school	Before (%)	End of project (%)	Current period (%)
IPEC Program	0.0	55.3	9.0
Mother/Father	30.7	17.9	45.0
Family members	56.8	15.4	15.0
Teachers	3.4	4.9	5.0
Government	1.1	0.0	0.0
Other persons	8.0	6.5	26.0
<b>Total (N)</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100</b>

It is however important to note that the programme had an impact on the parents in creating value for education. The percentage of parents who support their children to remain in school has risen significantly. Further analysis of the data show that in all the time periods, the most common form of assistance received was the provision of school supplies. The source of support however differed whereby before the project 78.4 per cent of the beneficiaries received school supplies from parents and family members. During the implementation period, 77 per cent of the beneficiaries received school supplies mainly from the IPEC project and currently 74 per cent of the beneficiaries attending formal school were receiving school supplies mainly from parents and family members.

#### **4.11 Other education**

For beneficiaries who may have outgrown school going age or, for other reasons, cannot join formal schools, vocational training and non-formal educations is considered as viable alternatives in the fight against child labour. The study made enquires on the performance of beneficiaries in these two areas.

##### **4.11.1 Vocational training**

The majority of the beneficiaries who attended vocational training were supported by the IPEC project. The results show that only 1.6 per cent of the beneficiaries were in vocational training before they were enrolled in the project. During the project period, 33.3 per cent of the beneficiaries were in vocational training learning various skills that included tailoring and dressmaking, motor mechanics, and masonry amongst other artisan professions. After the project closure, the proportion of beneficiaries continuing with vocational training reduced to only 4 per cent. The smaller proportion of beneficiaries attending vocational training after the project closure is largely attributed to lack of support in vocational training equipment and supplies including fees and tools of trade. The lack of enrolling new beneficiaries due to the project closure also contributed to the few proportions of those attending vocational trainings. The majority of the beneficiaries who were enrolled in vocational training had completed their training and graduated.

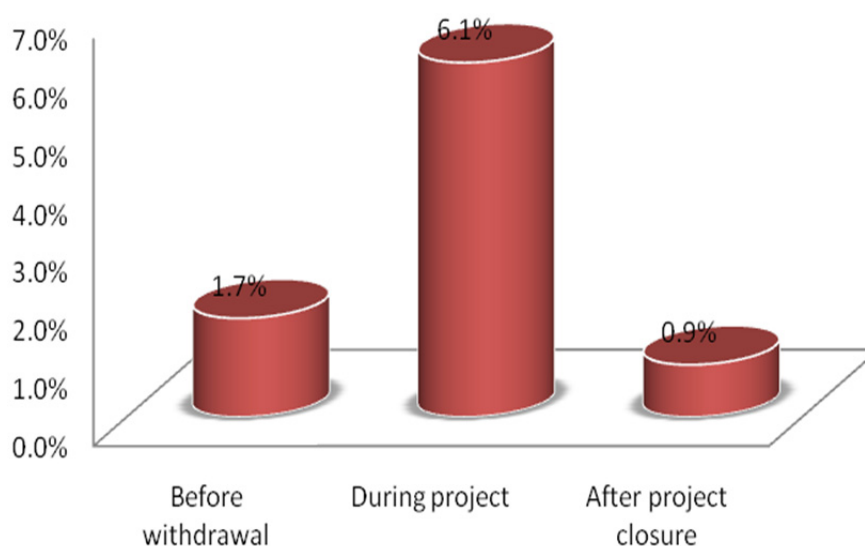
The increased proportions of beneficiaries attending vocational training during the project implementation period was made possible by the support from the IPEC project. 95.3 per cent of all beneficiaries attending vocational training during the project

implementation period were supported by the IPEC project. After the project closure beneficiaries attending vocational training received support from the private sector, NGO's and other support groups.

#### 4.11.2 Non-formal education

Non-formal education is an alternative form of learning where recipients that find it difficult to enter formal schooling are allowed to go to school at times convenient to their other engagements and follow a specially designed curriculum and instructions. By so doing, participants improve their chances of joining formal education at an expedited manner.

**Figure 7: Non-formal education attendance**



Most of the beneficiaries who attended non-formal education did so during the project implementation period with the support from the TBP. According to the tracer study, 6.1 per cent of the beneficiaries were assisted to attend non-formal education during the project implementation period. The proportion of beneficiaries attending non-formal education before the project and after the project was less than 2 per cent. Non-formal education is not well developed in Kenya and only serves as a transitional measure to enable children to join formal school. It has no place in the government school system.

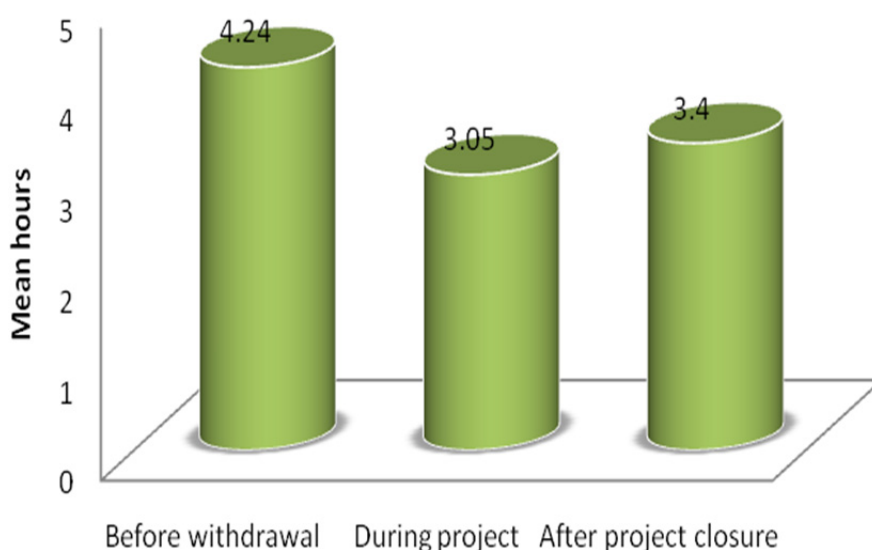
#### 4.12 Attending to household chores

The introduction of the project through withdrawal and subsequent recruitment of beneficiaries into formal, non-formal schooling and vocational training did little to stop children from engaging in household chores. It should be noted, however, that involvement in household chores is considered as constituting child labour only when it interferes with the learning and social development of the child.

Before commencement of the project 75.2 per cent of the beneficiaries did attend to household chores either within their own homes or as domestic workers. The proportion of beneficiaries attending to household chores remained almost unchanged and if anything

slightly increased to 77.4 per cent during the project implementation period. Similarly, after the project closure, 73.6 per cent of the beneficiaries still attended to household chores. The main reason why beneficiaries attend to household chores is because of the poor economic situations within their households. They either are taking care of their siblings or handling other household chores while their parents are busy trying to meet the numerous household needs.

**Figure 8: Mean hours worked on household chores**



Though many beneficiaries attended to household chores, very few (less than 3 per cent) acknowledged ever having missed school because of attending to household chores. This, however, does not come as a coincidence. According to the study findings, a large proportion of the beneficiaries were not in formal schooling before, during or after the project. Before the project they were either engaged in child labour or at home doing household chores. After they were withdrawn they attended vocational training and, after the project, they were either employed or engaged in their own small scale businesses. Hence, at any time the beneficiaries did not have to miss school on account of attending to household chores.

The mean number of hours beneficiaries attended to household duties per day was slightly higher before they were withdrawn and enlisted into the project and lowest during the project implementation period. However after the project, the mean number of hours beneficiaries spent attending to household chores started picking up again.

#### **4.13 Household economic well-being**

The main source of income for beneficiaries' households remained more or less the same throughout from the time beneficiaries were being withdrawn to the current period. Most of the beneficiaries' main source of household income was derived from paid salaries or wages, followed by proceeds from small scale businesses. Self-employment and farming are the next most common sources of income for the beneficiaries' households.

Before withdrawal and during the project implementation period, parents were the main persons contributing to household income making up to 50 per cent of all the income. Beneficiaries' contributions accounted for 10.7 per cent before withdrawal and during project implementation period. However at the current period, beneficiaries are contributing up to 24.9 per cent of household income while parents' contributions reduced to below 40 per cent. This is an indication of the project contribution towards improving household income where beneficiaries can now use their skills to earn money hence contributing positively to their household income.

Focus group discussions revealed that for some households, especially in Kitui District, there was a big improvement in household income for the beneficiaries of vocational skills training. Those who were able to get jobs or start their own business changed the economic situation in the households.

The majority of the beneficiaries were staying with their parents and, for more than 50 per cent of the beneficiaries, their fathers or mothers were the head of households. Before the project commenced, only 5.2 per cent of the beneficiaries were heading households. The proportion of beneficiary headed households increased to 7 per cent during the project implementation period. At the time of the study, the proportion of beneficiary headed households had increased to 20 per cent. This is because an increased number of beneficiaries gained skills. They, therefore, were able to fend for themselves either as employed skilled workers or running their own small scale businesses. Considering that 39 per cent of the beneficiaries were currently above 20 years of age, some could also have started their own households.

The beneficiaries' position with regard to ownership of property and ability to afford certain basic commodities such as food, medical expenses and purchase of school materials did not change significantly before, during and even after the project closure. There was however slight improvement in most of the indicators where more families were currently able to afford sufficient food to eat (3 times a day) compared to the time before the project and even during the project implementation period. The proportion of families able to buy school uniforms for beneficiaries remained more or less the same before withdrawal and even during the project implementation period. However after the project closure, the proportion of families able to buy school uniforms improved from 13.5 per cent and 13.1 per cent before and during project implementation to 19.8 per cent during the current period.

The same was true for families able to pay for medical expenses. The proportion of families able to pay medical expenses improved from 17.9 per cent before withdrawal to 20.2 per cent during project implementation period and to 26.6 per cent after the project closure. This is an indication that after the project more families had improved their level of disposable income. Table 18 shows the proportion of beneficiary families that own or have access to basic commodities during the three time periods.



**Table 18: Beneficiary family ownership of property and other basic commodities**

Availability and or ownership of property by beneficiaries households	Time period		
	Before	During project implementation	Current period after implementation
Family owns land	17.1	15.9	14.7
Family has sufficient food to eat (3x a day)	21.0	22.2	31.3
Family able to buy school uniforms	13.5	13.1	19.8
Family able to pay medical expenses	17.9	20.2	26.6
Family owns animals	26.2	25.0	27.4

#### 4.14 Beneficiaries' attitudes toward child labour

All beneficiaries were asked about their opinion on different aspects related to child labour. These aspects included mean age at work, acceptability for child labour and skills development.

Close to 50 per cent of the beneficiaries traced were below the age of 18 years. However even in as much as beneficiaries were already involved in child labour at very tender ages, they were quite clear that children should not be engaged in child labour. Both male and female beneficiaries had very similar attitudes towards the age at which children should start working. There was in fact no significant difference between male and female beneficiary attitudes on the average age for children to work. According to the male beneficiaries, children should start work at the age of 18.6 years while for female beneficiaries the appropriate average age for children to start work is 18.5.

Beneficiaries were asked if it is proper and or acceptable for children aged below 13 years to be engaged in work. 80 per cent of all beneficiaries concurred that it is not acceptable for children less than 13 years to be allowed to work. This shows that levels of awareness on the negative effects of child labour among beneficiaries is consistent with current national legislation and international standards.

Opinions on acceptability of child labour were not any different between male and female beneficiaries. The results show that 79 per cent and 81.9 per cent of male and female beneficiaries respectively do not approve of children below the age of 13 years to be involved in work. As is the case with the overall findings, only 9.4 per cent and 5.7 per cent of male and female beneficiaries respectively agreed that it is acceptable for children less than 13 years to work.

The results from the study show that 89 per cent of the beneficiaries disagree that children will gain useful experience by working from a young age. To the beneficiaries, child labour is more harmful than beneficial to the children. Only 11 per cent agreed that early initiation to work leads to gainful skills by children.



## 5. Establishing and documenting changes

Changes that occurred in the lives of TBP beneficiaries in Kenya were initially gleaned from analysis of the basic questionnaire (BQ). The identified trends were then triangulated in focused group discussions, key informant interviews, and documentation of case studies. One FGD session was organized for each study area. It was facilitated along the guidelines provided in the Tracer Study Methodology Manual. A typical FGD would comprise members of the Child Labour Committee; relevant government officers; representatives of the civil society organizations; the implementing agency (if it was still active in the area); selected beneficiaries; teachers; parents or guardians; and ILO project officers (where existing). Key Informant (KI) interviews targeted mainly government officers such as the Children Officers, District Development Officers; Labour Officers; District Education Officer; and Officers of the Provincial Administration. Being aware that the target beneficiaries could not effectively respond to issues pertaining to household welfare, a short questionnaire was specifically designed and administered to a small number of household heads to assist in collating views and data on household economy.

### 5.1 Changes in work

Changes in work was deciphered from initial analysis of the BQ and confirmed from the other aspects of the study. The situation pertaining to conditions of work was extracted from responses on tasks assigned to the beneficiaries, number of hours worked and the number of days worked in a week. Engagement in hazardous work was gleaned from responses on sustaining injury in the course of work and contracting work-related ailments. It should be noted that National Legislation in Kenya has determined the minimum age of admission to employment at 16 years.

#### 5.1.1 Changes in type and place of work

From the results of the study, it was established that the number of beneficiaries working prior to the project stood at a high of 66.3 per cent. This proportion declined in the course of the project but started to increase after the project ended. Poverty remained the principle factor that drove children to labour in the three time epochs. Further, whereas the majority of the beneficiaries carried out their work in the domestic setting prior to the project, there was a reversal by the current period whereby the majority of the working beneficiaries were engaged outside the domestic setting. There was also a significant shift from plantation/farm engagement to urban-based occupations over time. There were, however, a small but sustained proportion of children that continued to work in the fishing sub-sector. Overall, there were a higher proportion of male beneficiaries who worked at industries, farms and construction sites while higher proportions of female beneficiaries worked at the family dwelling, employer's house and at the market place.

The changing trend in beneficiaries' engagement in work during the different time periods can be explained in a number of ways. The high proportion of beneficiaries engaged in work before withdrawal may be explained by the fact that most of them were engaged in labour to either support themselves or complement family income because they had little support from either family or other sources. Since at such tender age the beneficiaries had not acquired any skills other than those that are socially imparted, they also tended to be

engaged in tasks that are rudimentary. The significant drop in the proportion of beneficiaries engaged in work during the withdrawal period may be explained by the fact that most of the beneficiaries were receiving support from the project and were either in formal school, part time vocational training or in fulltime training institutions.

Currently, however, most of the beneficiaries who were withdrawn and sent to vocational training or technical training institutions had graduated and entered the labour market as skilled employees. The graduation from training institutions and subsequent lack of support from the project meant that beneficiaries now had to turn to the labour market. Also after the end of the project beneficiaries who had acquired skills made a deliberate effort to start their own business or get employment in the various sectors of the economy. It is also worth noting that some of the beneficiaries dropped out of school and returned to labour due to lack of support after the project ended. These reasons help to explain the rising pattern of beneficiaries' engagement in work after the end of the project.

Looking at the different areas, the trend was the same with more beneficiaries having been involved in child labour before withdrawal at the onset of the TBP. Busia is the exception where there were less children working before the project compared to the end of the project and the current period. Coincidentally it is in Busia where more beneficiaries reported not to have received any services from the project. Finally, the Government policies of free primary education; cash assistance to orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), and economic stimulus programmes combined with more vigilance through the Children's Department and the Provincial Administration to keep an increased proportion of underage children out of labour.

### **5.1.2 Changes in the type of work**

The type of work beneficiaries were engaged in changed considerably over time. Whereas the largest proportion of beneficiaries were initially engaged in unpaid domestic services (T0), this had changed to vending wares (T1) and small scale business by the time of the study (T2). This result points to a reduction in the level of engagement in exploitative work and the possibility of increased application of skills learned and greater exposure to improved opportunities.

### **5.1.3 Changes in work conditions**

The study reported a significant reduction in the proportion of beneficiaries working under conditions that exposed them to at least one of the unfavourable work-associated elements that included: dust and fumes; fire and gas; loud noise and vibration; extreme cold or heat and working with dangerous tools. The improved work conditions were attributed to a combination of factors including: the trainings they received, awareness on the part of both beneficiaries and employers, and compliance with the law. Significant gender-based differences with regards to the work conditions were reported. While there were less female beneficiaries exposed to dust or fumes than male beneficiaries, the proportion of female beneficiaries working under fire/gas or flames was four times higher than that of their male counterparts. Male beneficiaries were more exposed to extreme heat or cold conditions compared to the female beneficiaries at all times. This is probably

because majority of the female beneficiaries were relatively more involved in domestic chores while the male beneficiaries were out in the fields or in the streets.

#### **5.1.4 Changes in the duration of work**

Most beneficiaries worked during the day as per the law. There was, however, a reduction in the proportion of beneficiaries working during the day during the project implementation period. Likewise, the number of hours that the beneficiaries worked per day and the number of days worked per week reduced during the project implementation period and rose-up again after the project had ended. The plausible explanation for this trend may be due to the fact that during the project period beneficiaries spent more of their time in education and training institutions rather than working and also the support they received from the project helped them stay out of work. However, currently an increased number of the beneficiaries had completed school and vocational training or dropped out and entered the labour market on more constant basis. An increased number of beneficiaries had formally entered the labour market as a result of age.

#### **5.1.5 Overall rating of the work condition**

The tracer study revealed that there was positive change over time in the level of satisfaction with the working conditions by the beneficiaries. The change of opinion on job satisfaction may be explained by the fact that after training, beneficiaries changed from undesirable jobs to jobs that were more favourable, hence felt they were more satisfied with their current jobs than it was before the project. At the same time, the combined effects of employers taking improvement measures and enhanced enforcement of the laws may have contributed to making the work environment and conditions more favourable.

### **5.2 Changes in schooling**

Providing education as the alternative to child labour is the most critical pillar in the campaign against child labour. Results from the analysis of the BQ revealed that the proportion of beneficiaries who attended formal education did not change very much over the three time periods. There was, however, a sharp increase in enrolment and attendance to vocational and non-formal training institutions during the project period but it declined once again by the current period. For all situations and areas, the support provided by the project is deemed important for sustaining the beneficiaries in the schools and training institutions. While this may not be fully attributed to the TBP, the views expressed by stakeholders were that the project acted as a critical trigger for many of the children who would not have gone to school due to lack of the initial uniform and school supplies. The project also improved general levels of retention. While children were assisted only for one year or so there were testimonies to the effect that the initial support gave the families the critical push that enabled them to keep their child in school thereafter. The catalytic role played by the Project is vividly captured by the following real life experience as narrated by a beneficiary:

**Box 1: Changes inspired by the project in education**

**The story of Kelvin Mwangi Njoroge**

*I am the first born in a family of eight siblings. I was born in Riabai village, Kiambu County. My parents worked, and still work, as manual labourers at the nearby coffee plantations. I started my education in 1995 in Maciri Primary School. Lack basic supplies for education such as exercise books and pens were enough reason to keep me out of school for several days so as to raise money for the items. I used to accompany my parents to pick coffee in the coffee plantations such as Mbo- I- Kamiti, Kigutha and Grumarg estates. Sometimes I and my siblings had to leave for school without breakfast; lunch was a luxury and having dinner depended on whether my parents were able to secure a job on that day. The problems persisted and, despite being in and out of school due to unsettled debts, I was always able to secure a slot in the top ten in the class. I later dropped out of school due to lack of school fees and accompanied my parents daily to the plantations to do manual jobs such as coffee picking, weeding and spraying of pesticides. I was earning Kshs.70<sup>5</sup> per day.*

*Being a child growing in the coffee estates, I experienced a lot of hardships. These include working under adverse environmental conditions such are heavy rain and scorching sun with no proper protective clothing. The lack of adequate protective clothing also exposed us to hazardous chemicals such as pesticides and herbicides. These conditions attracted diseases such as pneumonia and malaria. The working for long hours deprived us a healthy social life as there was no time for interaction and playing with one's age mates. These also deprived us the quality time of being in class. The farm owners used children as cheap and subservient labour and were also able to manipulate us to work for long hours with little pay. Sometimes we went for months without pay and eventually when companies such as Mbo-I-Kamiti collapsed, we lost all our wages that we had worked for months.*

*It was not until 2003 when the Kiambu District Child Labour Committee (KDCLC) together with ILO, through African Network for Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Negligence (ANPPCAN), came up with the child labour eradication plan that I was able to resume my education in Standard Seven at Maciri Primary School. I successfully completed Standard Eight and attained an aggregate of 390 out of the possible 500 marks which enabled me to secure admission in Kanunga High School. But my impoverished parents could not afford the school fees. I was unable to report to school. However, ANPPCAN and KDCLC intervened and I was allowed in school without the full school fees. The rest as they say is history.*

*I was able to be the second best student in Kanunga High School in the 2008 K C S E with an aggregate mean grade of A- (77 points). In 2010 I was admitted to Kenyatta University to pursue a Bachelor of Science degree in Analytical Chemistry with Management.*

Changes with respect to education may be explained in a variety of ways.

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<sup>5</sup> At the time of the interview 1 US\$ = Ksh. 82.

### **5.2.1 Formal education**

The majority of the beneficiaries attributed their inability to attend formal schools before and during the project to poverty. They just could not afford it. This corresponds to revelations that support given by the project to support education was inadequate and that some beneficiaries could not continuously attend school. This is corroborated by information from focus group discussions where it was felt that some beneficiaries needed more than just uniforms and books to sustain them in school. Those who came from the most vulnerable families may have done better if provided with some food to keep them away from work.

Reasons for not attending formal schooling were however slightly different at the current period. Apart from not being able to afford schooling, beneficiaries who gained technical skills were now working and others felt that they had outgrown school attendance. The results show that with holistic education support, it is possible to retain children in schools and even have those who have either dropped out or not joined to go back or start schooling. Other reasons that contributed to beneficiaries not attending school included family responsibilities where some female beneficiaries had become mothers and had to take care of their children.

### **5.2.2 Vocational and non-formal training**

Almost all the beneficiaries that had attended non-formal and vocational training had been enabled by the ILO-IPEC project. This explains the depressed situation in the period prior and after the project ended. Generally, the vocational skills training and non-formal education provision has lagged behind in educational policy explosion in Kenya, enactment of the Technical, Industrial and Vocational Education and Training (TIVET) programme notwithstanding. In Kitui, for instance, there were definite changes in the attitude towards vocational training. Before the project, the village polytechnics were very poorly patronized. The Time Bound Project of Support influenced a turnaround in the attitude towards vocational training leading to increased enrolment in those institutions.

## **5.3 Changes in economic well being**

There exists a close inverse relationship between the economic well-being of households and child labour. The structure of the household economy remained the same throughout the period under study. The contribution to the household income by the beneficiaries, however, significantly increased especially for those that had acquired productive skills from vocational training institutions. Focused group discussions revealed that for some households, especially in Kitui District, there was a big improvement in household income for the beneficiaries of vocational skills training. Those who were able to get jobs or start their own business changed the economic situation in the household.

## **5.4 Changes in health**

The tracer study recorded improvement in the health status of beneficiaries and the communities to which they belong. Improvement in the health status was mainly gleaned from FGDs and key informant interviews. In Kiambu and Kitui, for instance, there were cases of marked changes were reported. In Kiambu, it was reduction in coughs for

children who were involved in coffee picking as well those carried on their mothers' backs while picking coffee. The health officials had never related the high incidences to hazardous child labour or child labour. In the course of awareness rising, it dawned on the officials that chemicals used in spraying coffee were responsible. Thereafter, the health officials were able to treat the coughs in the first instance, leading to significant reduction in the incidences. They also brought it to the notice of mothers so that they could stop exposing their children to harm. In Kitui, the health improvement in the area came due to improved nutrition. This was especially achieved in the households that received IGA funds from the project. In many cases, the funds were used to grow vegetables which were used in the household and also sold for cash. This led to noticeable improvement in household nutrition and general health. Health status in such study areas as Busia, Suba and Kisumu has continued to be a cause of concern. These areas suffer poor nutrition, are prone to malaria and sanitation-related diseases, and have high incidents of HIV/AIDS scourge.

There was general agreement across all study areas that the health system had vastly improved in the past eight years. This has mainly been a result of introduction of devolved funding by the government such as the CDF and LATF and diseases-dedicated support. As a result, the facilities, supplies and staffing had significantly improved. At the same time awareness has been raised on the manifestation and remedies of previously killer diseases.

## **5.5 Changes in knowledge attitude and behaviour**

Like most IPEC intervention, the TBP sought to change the attitude and behaviour of children, parents and host communities towards child labour as well as build the knowledge base on child labour. The study found an overwhelming level of awareness on the negative consequences of child labour and an equal level of negative perception on the vice. To the beneficiaries, child labour is more harmful than beneficial to the children. Moreover, the attitude has continued to grow over time. This result shows that efforts that have been put by the project, previous ILO-IPEC interventions and other stakeholders towards awareness-raising have been highly successful. According to key informants and outcomes from FGDs, these efforts have been complemented by legal, administrative and programme measures that have been put in place by the government. The fact that child labour continues to be an issue of concern in the study areas is more a reflection of the persistence of the child labour drivers as opposed to the limited success of interventions aimed at changing the knowledge, attitude and behaviour of the beneficiaries, parents and community members.

## **5.6 Conclusions on observed changes**

From the foregoing discussion, it may be concluded that the number of beneficiaries that were engaged in child labour reduced during the duration of the project but gradually began to rise when the project ended. There were noticeable positive changes in the type and condition of work in the duration and after the project. Changes in the number of beneficiaries that entered and stayed in schools was not significant unlike the case with enrolment into non-formal and vocational skills training institutions where changes were dramatic. Results from analysis of data from the BQ do not reveal significant change in the structure and composition of the household economy. Key informants and



participants to the FGDs were convinced that the introduction of free primary education, free secondary school tuition, cash transfer for orphans and vulnerable children, the economic stimulus packages and growth in the national economy must be translating into improvement in the household income. The study reported very high levels of awareness and attitude change towards child labour at the individual, family and community levels.



## 6. Explaining changes

From the analysis of data and information collected and collated in the course of the TBP tracer study in Kenya, it emerges that there has been positive change in the lives of beneficiaries in the course of their engagement with the project. It has been established that, in the duration of the project, there was a decline in the number of beneficiaries that were engaged in labour, acquisition of skills and attendance to non-formal education also increased dramatically. There was also recorded improvement in the type and condition of work that beneficiaries were engaged in, an overwhelming shift in KAB in families and communities, and notable improvement in household economies.

### 6.1 Levelling changes

The investment that went into providing the various services under the TBP was expected to inspire positive changes in the lives of beneficiaries. All beneficiaries who were traced were asked whether the services they received did contribute to any changes in their lives. Understanding positive changes occasioned by the project would be one step towards acknowledging a social return on investment by the project.

Overall, 81.1 per cent of the beneficiaries praised the project as having contributed to positive change in their lives. There were however slight differences in opinion between male and female beneficiaries. There were more female beneficiaries who acknowledged that the project services contributed to positive changes in their lives compared to male beneficiaries.

The positive change was echoed in the focused group discussions especially where the vocational skills training was well organized and therefore resulted in paid employment or self-employment. This was also acknowledged in cases where beneficiaries had been taken out of the streets and informal sector work in the towns where they had taken to delinquent habits like drug abuse and petty crime. The fact that a good number of these beneficiaries went to school and remained there even after the project had closed was a great contribution.

Approximately 9.5 per cent of the beneficiaries, majority of who were male, contended for various reasons, that either the services received from the project did not contribute to any positive change in their lives or they could not remember any positive changes in their lives arising from the project. The main reasons cited by the beneficiaries on why they thought the project services did not significantly change their lives included the following:

- there was limited choice of services. Beneficiaries, for instance, were enrolled into either tailoring or mechanic courses with little regard to their preferred choice of training;
- the support was inadequate. Beneficiaries claimed that the support was a one off intervention. They either received uniforms only once or just enjoined with a vocational training institution without any follow up;

- the training was inadequate, substandard and not comprehensive enough as to cause beneficiaries access gainful employment. This was expressed mainly by male beneficiaries.

These views were also affirmed in the focused group discussions and by key informants. This was especially so due to the contact time with the beneficiaries. Those who were in formal education received uniforms and school supplies for just one year and this was deemed inadequate. On vocational training the criticism was mainly on the quality of training in some areas and also the failure to provide start-up materials for the graduates.

A significant 7.8 per cent of the respondents could not recollect whether or not the project had a positive impact on their lives. This means that the project had not been ingrained in the heart and minds of this proportion, comprising more males than females.

## **6.2 Contribution of the project to positive change**

When asked how services contributed to positive changes in beneficiaries' life, a large proportion (49 per cent) of the respondents reiterated that the project changed their lives by helping them re-join or continue with their formal education. Beneficiaries acknowledged that from the support they received in the form of school uniforms, school fees and levies, school materials (such as books and shoes), and psycho-social support, they were able to re-join or continue with their formal education with limited difficulties.

A significant 29.5 per cent of the beneficiaries who acknowledged that the project services had changed their lives reported that the change happened through the life skill training they received. Through the training, beneficiaries were able to acquire relevant skills that have enabled them to earn a descent livelihood. Some of the beneficiaries have been employed while others were using their acquired skills to set up their own businesses. Other ways in which the project services contributed to positive changes in the beneficiaries' life include learning moral values. Through awareness creation activities, beneficiaries were able to learn values on abstinence, avoidance of drug abuse and general respect for others.

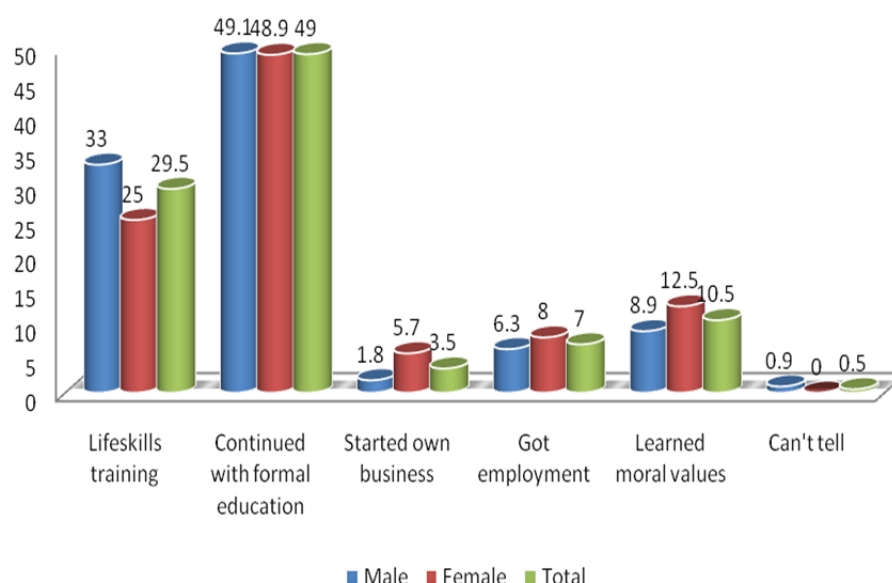
Only about 0.5 per cent of the beneficiaries could not tell how the services they received changed their lives. All they could say was that their life was not the same but just could not describe specific changes.

While the general trend is the same for all stated benefits, there were specific differences among male and female beneficiaries. There were more male than female beneficiaries who stated that the project's services contributed to a positive change in their lives through life skill trainings. On the other hand, more female beneficiaries started up their own businesses as a result of the project's services compared to their male counterparts.

From the focused group discussions, it was very clear that the changes were dependent a lot on how the implementing agencies did their work in terms of identification of beneficiaries, organizing the training programme, selection of training institutions, and monitoring of the activities. In one case in Kitui, the impact on the beneficiaries was so visible that the community continued the training with other children who were not in the

project. The institution that was used by the project was allocated some funds by the government to continue the training and continue changing the lives of children in the area.

**Figure 9: Project services contribution to beneficiaries' positive change in life**



### 6.3 Project's contribution vis-à-vis other stakeholders

Though the tracer study methodology does not allow for establishing casual links between the reported changes and the TBP intervention, participants' in the FGDs, key informants, and beneficiaries were able to provide insight on the project deliverables and attest to plausible attribution or contribution by the project towards the observed changes. Again it was not possible to quantify, using the tracer study methodology, the extent of the attribution. Respondents were, therefore, asked to express their "feelings" about the contribution by the project and other stakeholders in terms of "High", "fair" and "low" ratings. The outcome of the plausible attribution is presented in the table below.

**Table 19: Plausible attribution to change by the TBP and other stakeholders**

How do you rate the contribution of the TBP and other stakeholders to the following changes achieved in the fight against child labour in this area?	High		Fair		Low	
	TBP	Others	TBP	Others	TBP	Others
Decline in the number of beneficiaries engaged in labour	X	X				
Increase in acquisition of skills and attendance to non-formal education	X					X
Improvement in the type and condition of work		X			X	
Shift in KAB in families and communities	X			X		
Improvement in household economies		X			X	

While the project may not have made significant financial contribution, the awareness created on the negative consequences of child labour had made profound impact at the local level. In all the study areas, it had become socially unacceptable for a parent to

be found causing employment to their children or not sending them to school. The question of attribution may not have been measurable but the participants were well aware of other programmes that were contributing to child welfare. Participants were, however, quick to concede that those other programmes did not make direct reference to child labour and therefore were not making a very direct impact.

#### **6.4 Role of other external factors in the observed changes**

There are several actors in the fight against child labour in Kenya. These actors include international development organizations such as UNICEF; government ministries and departments; various levels of civil society organizations; the private sector; and individuals. Though it was not possible to isolate the contribution of these players in the changes that took place in the course of the TBP, their existence and continued activity was confirmed by the beneficiaries, key informants and in focused group discussions.

The government of Kenya has put in place several legal, policies, institutional and programme initiatives to back the fight against child labour. In the first instance, Kenya is signatory to all core ILO Conventions on labour issues. The Conventions have also been given the force of law through domestication. With respect to child protection and participation, a robust employment legal regime is in place as well as the Children's Act. Through the Ministry of Labour, the government has formulated a draft National Plan of Action on Elimination of Child Labour complete with an implementation strategy. A child labour division has also been created and invigorated in the Ministry and support structures in the form of child labour committees established in the sub-national levels. The implementation of free primary education by the government in 2003 and subsequent introduction of free tuition in public secondary schools has made a fundamental contribution in returning and retaining children in schools. It is estimated that over one million children returned to school with the introduction of FPE. Implementation of the policy on technical, industrial, vocational education and training (TIVET) and attendant budgetary provision has been instrumental in creating the requisite conditions for uptake of skills training. Other initiatives that have a bearing on the objective of removing children from labour and providing them with appropriate alternatives include the introduction of a cash transfer programme to support orphans and vulnerable children; the economic stimulus package to cushion poor families; creation of several devolved funds; and activation of enforcement mechanisms at all levels.

The tracer study team identified several international development agencies including the World Bank Group, UNICEF and bilateral ones that promote development work in the study areas as well as the rest of the country. Similarly, several international, national and community-based civil society organizations were identified. None of these agencies and organizations were specifically targeting child labour as an area of intervention. However, in so far as they were working towards alleviation of poverty and improvement of general welfare, they could be said to have also indirectly contributed to the changes reported in the lives of beneficiaries.

## 7. Summary of key findings

Following are the summary of findings from the TBP Kenya tracer study:

- The tracer study in Kenya covered the areas that were the focus for the Time Bound Project of Support to the National Action Plan on Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour (commonly known as TBP). The TBP was implemented in the period 2005 to 2009.
- The main goal of the TBP was *“to contribute to the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Kenya through support to the National Plan of Action as a time bound programme”*.
- The study traced 252 TBP beneficiaries, comprising 56.3 per cent male and 43.7 per cent female, out of the sampled 310.
- The majority, 57.1 per cent of all beneficiaries, were living in households with between two and five household members while 33.3 per cent of the beneficiaries lived in households with six to ten members. 5.6 per cent of all beneficiaries lived in single membership households i.e. lived by themselves.
- Overall, 79.8 per cent of all beneficiaries, irrespective of their gender, had attained primary education while 17.5 per cent had attained secondary education.
- 83 per cent of all beneficiaries were aware of the TBP project and the services that it provided. 96.4 per cent of the beneficiaries acknowledged that they had received help or assistance from the project.
- The most common service provided to beneficiaries targeted formal education. Other service targets included non-formal education, vocational skills training, psycho-social services, income generation, health, legal services and transitional education. The 90.9 per cent of the beneficiaries received only one of the services provided.
- 82.4 per cent of the beneficiaries were happy with the support provided by the project. They, however, proposed an expanded range of services that would have helped them better realize their objective.
- According to the study findings, more beneficiaries were working before the project commenced compared to the time the project ended and the period when the study took place. Many of the occupations that children were engaged in constitute worst forms of child labour as defined in ILO Convention No. 182 and Kenya National Laws.
- The project contributed partially to a 26 per cent reduction in child labour incidents during the implementation period. Some study areas were more responsive to the intervention than others.
- The study reaffirmed poverty as the main factor that leads to child labour. 56 per cent of the beneficiaries that reported having worked had to work to supplement for family income.
- Whereas the most common place of work was the family dwelling at the commencement of the project, this changed drastically by the current period in favour

outdoor places. Similarly occupations changed from domestic chores and agriculture to urban-based preoccupations.

- At the commencement of the project, a vast majority of the beneficiaries were engaged in work that exposed them to at least one of the unfavourable work-associated element. By the current period, exposure to hazards and risks had reduced though it remained a considerable concern.
- During the project implementation period, the average working hours for the beneficiary group reduced but it later picked up by the time of the study. The same trend was manifest for the number of days worked in a week.
- On average, more than 94 per cent of all working beneficiaries who received compensation were paid in monetary terms prior and during the project periods. At the time of the study, none of the beneficiaries received payment in any form other than money.
- The level of job satisfaction increased with time during and post project implementation.
- Prior to the project, parents and family members were the main source of help that aided beneficiaries to stop working. However, during the project, majority of the beneficiaries reported that the ILO-IPEC project was responsible for their withdrawal from work. Even after the closure of the project, majority of the beneficiaries still attribute their help to stop working as a result of the IPEC program.
- The proportion of beneficiaries who attended formal education increased by approximately 8 per cent in the course of the project but started to reduce after the project was phased out. On the other hand, attendance to non-formal schooling and vocational increased phenomenally in the course of the project but reduced to minimal thereafter.
- The beneficiaries attended to household chores at all times before, during and after the project. There was, however a reduction in the number of hours spent performing household chores during the project period.
- The main source of income for beneficiaries' households remained more or less the same throughout from the time beneficiaries were being withdrawn to the current period. Most of the beneficiaries' main source of household income was derived from paid salaries or wages. The contribution of beneficiaries to the household income had substantially increased by the current period.
- There was significant improvement in the knowledge, attitude and behaviour of beneficiaries with regard child labour and the negative consequences thereof.
- There was widespread agreement that the project had made important contribution towards changes in work through enhanced awareness raising and constructive engagement with beneficiaries, parent, employers, government officials and civil society organizations.
- The contribution of the project towards access to formal education was not very significant though there is agreement that the project played a critical trigger role. The



project was, however, central in initiating access to vocational training and non-formal schooling.

- The few household that benefited from income generating support improved their economic well-being. The structure of the household economy, however, remained the same throughout the period under study.
- There were changes in the health status of beneficiaries and communities in some study areas to which the project may have partially contributed. In other study areas, external factors continued to militate against improvement in economic well-being and health.



## 8. Recommendations

The Kenya Time Bound Project Tracer Study Team would like to make the following recommendations based on the experience gained from the study process and the results thereof:

- a) Tracer studies, when carried out as stand-alone, are cumbersome, expensive and susceptible to several constraints. For the full benefits of tracer studies to be realized, they should be incorporated in the project process right from the design stage. It is especially important that data needed for the tracer study is incorporated in the baseline and continually appraised as an integral part of project monitoring and evaluation. The distinguishing feature of the tracer study will, therefore, become the aspect of post-implementation assessment.
- b) While finalizing the trace study methodology, the observed methodological and tactical limitations should be addressed.
- c) ILO-IPEC field staff should be more intimately involved in the methodology development process as they would bring in the practical experience and environmental conditions that is crucial for successful implementation. They will also be the people to implement the methodology and there should be buy-in at the earliest opportunity.
- d) For sustainability sake, ways should be found to anchor impact assessment into the national monitoring and evaluation framework. While doing this, it should always be borne in mind that the national M&E framework is not predominantly designed for child labour or even labour issues at that. This calls for the identification of few but very smart indicators that would give the required results.

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