



International
Labour
Organization

Good practices and lessons learned on the elimination of child labour in NIGERIA

ECOWAS projects' experiences



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ECOWAS projects' experiences

International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child Labour
(IPEC)

Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS)
International Labour Organization (ILO)

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Abbreviations

CASSON	Counselling Association of Nigeria
CLMC	Child Labour Monitoring Committee
CLU	Child Labour Unit
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESL	English as Second Language
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
NAPTIP	National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
SCREAM	Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media
USDOL	United States Department of Labour
WOCON	Women Consortium of Nigeria

Part 1. Contextualizing ECOWAS I & II projects

1.1 Preamble

The projects, ECOWAS I & II, tagged, “Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in West Africa and strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS” which are ILO-IPEC intervention programmes, were motivated by the high incidence of the worst forms of child labour in a number of ECOWAS states, especially Benin and Nigeria. In Benin, children at quarries got engaged in injurious work such as “collect[ing], break[ing], sort[ing] and transport[ing] granite blocks, gravel and loads of sand, working for their families or for employers with whom they have no family ties” (International Labour Organisation 2010:1). Also, “in Benin, ... children as young as ten years old leave the country without their families to work in stone quarries in Southwest Nigeria, some in circumstances defined as trafficking and others as economic migration” (International Labour Organisation 2010:1).

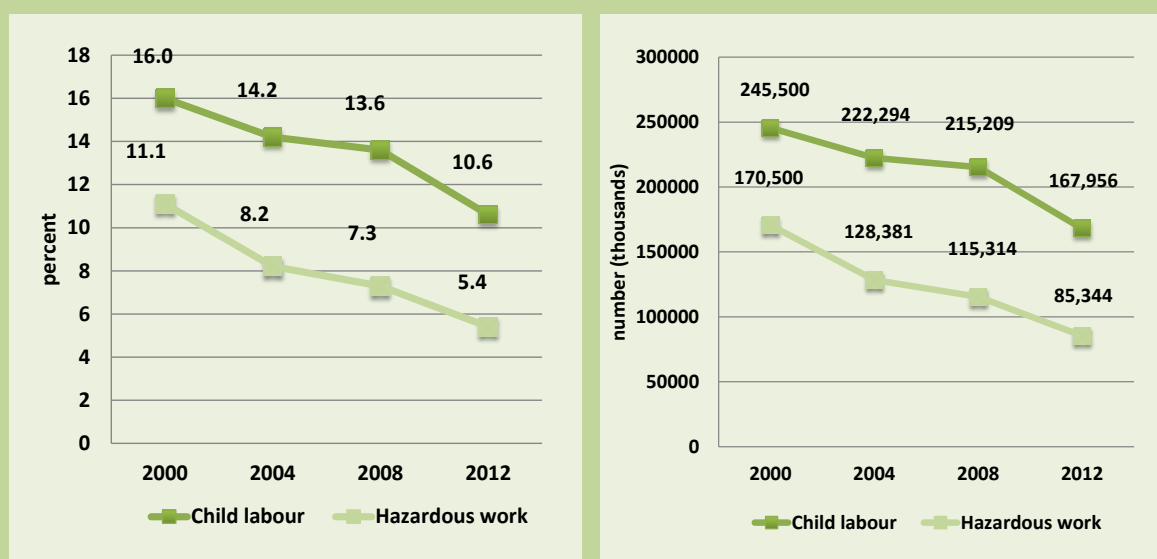
The above instances constitute a gross violation of the rights of children who, by these acts, are denied access to education and appropriate socio-emotional effects of life. Thus, the major goal of the ECOWAS I and II projects was to initiate and implement a mechanism for the complete elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Nigeria (and other ECOWAS States), and consequently strengthen sub-regional cooperation within the States. In addition to these projects, another USDOL-funded ILO/IPEC project “Towards child labour free cocoa growing communities through an integrated area based approach” was initiated in Ghana and Cote d’Ivoire. This was implemented concurrently with the project in Nigeria and Benin.

1.2 Geographical, social, political and professional contexts of ECOWAS I & II projects

Across several parts of the world, child labour has been a major social and political issue. The chart below provides a picture of the size of the practice of child labour world-wide:

Figure 1: Children in general and hazardous labour

Percentage and number of children in child labour and hazardous work, 5-17 years, 2000-2012



Source: ILO: Marking progress against child labour – ILO Global estimates and trends 2000-2012 (Geneva, 2013)

Figure 1 shows that 245,500 (16.0%), 222,294 (14.2%), 215,209 (13.6%) and 167,956 (10.6%) million children were involved in 2000, 2004, 2008, and 2012 respectively, in general child labour, while in the same range of years, 170,500 (11.1%), 128,381 (8.2%), 115,314 (7.3%) and 85,344 (5.4%) million children were involved in hazardous work.

Specifically, high incidences of child labour have been reported in Asia, Latin America and Africa. The following chart explains this point clearly:

Figure 2: Region-based estimates of children in child labour, 5-17 years, 2008- 2012

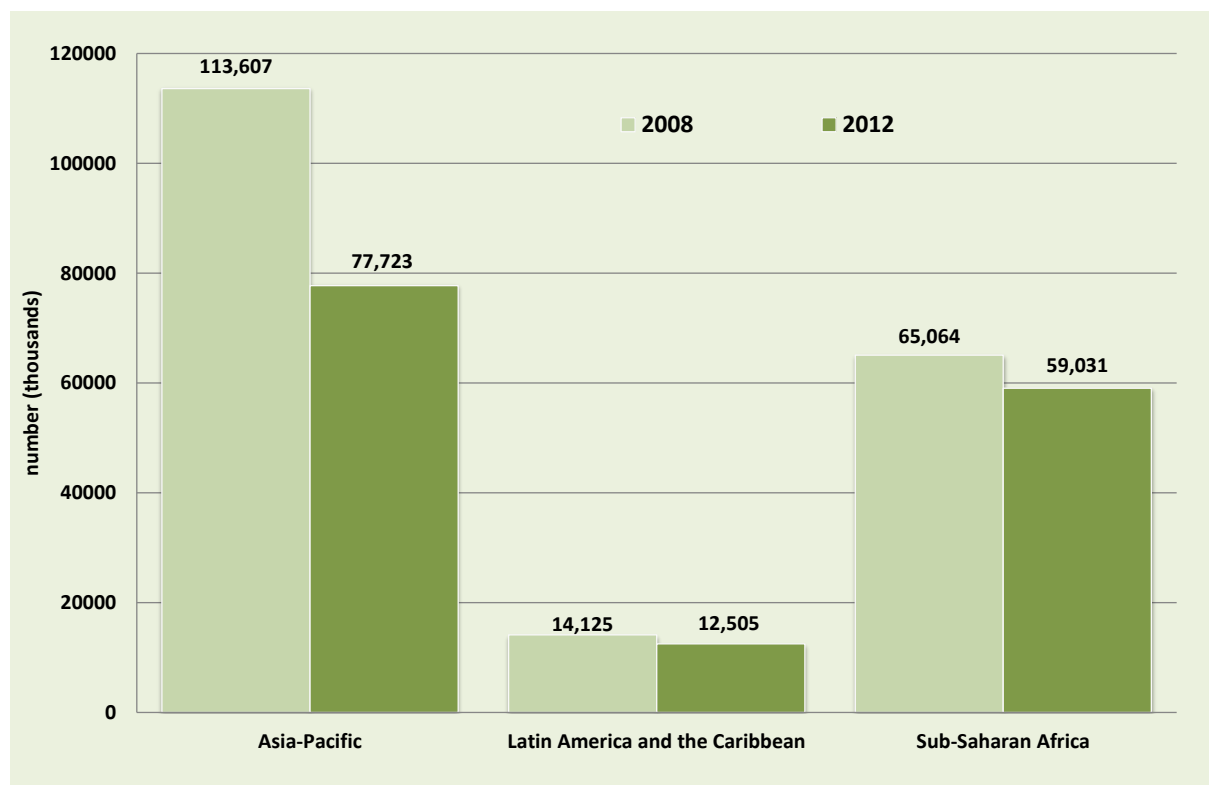


Figure 2 indicates that between 2008 and 2012, 113,607 children were involved in general child labour in Asia, 14,125 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 65,064 in Sub-Saharan Africa. Hazardous child labour involved 77, 723 in Asia, 12,505 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 59, 031 in Sub-Saharan Africa. These figures demonstrate a huge employment of children in several sectors of the economy of the countries in these regions who are engaged in factory work in Asia and Latin America to produce shoes, cloths, sports equipment, cheap electrical goods, seafood and chocolate (ILO SCREAM Pack).

According to ILO Fact Sheet, while 246 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 are in child labour world-wide, 179 million are trapped in the worst forms of child labour. The greatest number of these is located in Africa with 41 per cent of children at work. More than 30 per cent of African children between the age of 10 and 14 are caught in agricultural labour. In West Africa, reports indicate that between 10,000 and 15,000 children from Mali work on plantations in Cote d'Ivoire; a great chunk of these are victims of child trafficking. While the quick assessment conducted before the commencement the present projects indicated that children had been successfully stopped from working in quarries, surveys indicated that a large number of them were still found in other areas of the economy.

In most Southwestern Nigerian cities and towns, especially Ibadan, where ECOWAS I and II projects took place, children were involved in hazardous work such as road side hawking, bricklaying, porter work in markets, hired house jobs, etc. In each of these jobs, children, technically described as being at risk, run the risk, (as it often happens, going by the accounts of most of the children rescued, especially those in the shelters of Galilee Foundation in Ibadan), of suffering a handicap, losing their lives, being dragged into taking hard drugs, being pulled into armed robbery and other anti-social actions, and being deprived of education. In other words, child labour depreciates the human capital needed for economic and social development, exposes the children to violence, vices and social inconvenience (for example by getting pregnant), and inflicts physical and psychological injuries on them, thereby reducing their socio-economic chances in the society. The picture below shows children hawking on a street:



Child labourer hawking

Child labour in Africa, especially in the West African Sub-region, in large measure, has been tracked down to poverty, lack of/or poor education, lack of/or poor protective legislation, lack of/or poor enforcement, and sundry socio-cultural factors, particularly those bordering on culturally-induced privileging of son-education as against daughter-education leading often to a mother/daughter poverty. Professional labour-connected factors include: children offering cheap labour, being easier to manipulate, being less troublesome and more largely docile.

Both ECOWAS I and II projects were contextualised in the hazardous labour frame of the ILO-IPEC initiative. Their vision was not only to address the problems of children at risk, but also to ensure that some of the root causes of the menace such as poverty, societal dispositions and ignorance are tackled in a practical and sustainable manner.

Ultimately, the projects connect with the two ILO Conventions No. 182 and 138. ILO Convention No. 182 recognizes that child labour is, largely, caused by poverty and that the effective solution lies in sustained economic growth, which would lead to social progress, particularly, poverty alleviation and universal education. It recommends a new global step that will go with immediate action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour urgently in all

countries, West or South. The global cause recommended would include all sectors of economic activity, paying particular attention to girls and boys under the age of 18, especially those that are highly vulnerable. Its dragnet also covers the worst forms of child labour such as children in illicit activities, children in hazardous work, children in debt bondage and serfdom, children in slavery, forced labour or compulsory labour and children forcefully recruited into the army. The Convention takes with itself immediate and effective measures to prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labour, to determine and map hazardous work, to establish and monitor mechanisms, and to design or implement programmes of acts. Finally, there is the mandate that Member states should apply the convention, develop time-restrained measures and enhance international cooperation.

ILO Convention No. 138 seeks a national policy for the effective stamping out of child labour and a specification of minimum age. It specified working ages as follows: general basic minimum ages of 15 and 14 are specified as exception for developing countries; 18 was specified for hazardous work, with no exception for developing countries. Ages 13-15 were specified for light work for all countries, and 12-14 years specified as an exception for developing countries.

Against the above backdrop, ECOWAS I and II projects in Nigeria had the following coverage:

- a) National Policy/plan of Action against child labour.
- b) Coordination of the Child Labour Unit (CLU).
- c) Capacity building for stakeholders.
- d) Advocacy/sensitisation/awareness creation.
- e) Direct action programmes: livelihood and educational services.
- f) Establishment of the National/State Steering Committee on Child Labour.
- g) Constitution of child Labour Monitoring Committee.

1.3 The concept and features of good practices in general

The term “good practice(s)”, “best practice(s)”, also sometimes called “promising practice(s)” or “evidence-based practice(s)”, represents an international concept for a reliable route towards a set of solution-path extractions from goal-driven organised events or activities. Best practices are often put in place by an authority, for example, a government or management, depending on the circumstances.

1.3.1 Definitions and scope

Definitions of good practice(s) in the literature include:

- a set of guidelines, ethics or ideas that represents the most efficient or prudent course of action;
- a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means, and that is used as a benchmark;
- best practices serve as a general outline for a variety of situations;
- a "best" practice can evolve to become better as improvements are discovered.

From the above definitions, we can deduce the following:

- good/best practices are designs/methods which point to more effective performance/action;
- good/best practices serve as a point of reference for result-oriented activities relating to the domains in which they have been evolved;
- good/best practices are generalisable and replicable in several related contexts;
- good/best practices can lead to improved performances/activities and scale up;
- good Practices can be used for future project plans.

1.3.2 Processes relating to good practices

Processes include:

- **Research validated best practice:** A programme, activity or strategy that has the highest degree of proven effectiveness supported by objective and comprehensive research and evaluation.
- **Field tested best practice:** A programme, activity or strategy that has been shown to work effectively and produce successful outcomes and is supported to some degree by subjective and objective data sources.
- **Promising practice:** A programme, activity or strategy that has worked within one organization and shows promise during its early stages for becoming a best practice with long term sustainable impact. A promising practice must have some objective basis for claiming effectiveness and must have the potential for replication among other organizations.

1.3.3 Examples of (replicable) good practices

1. Texas Project: *Reading One-to-One* for children in grades 1-3

- *Good/best Practice:* One on one tutoring with supervision and simple structured instruction in Phonemic Awareness, a highly regarded predictor of how well a child will learn to read in the first two years of school.
- Targeted at ESL (English as Second Language) students, who could not read because they could not understand and pronounce sounds in English.
- Easily replicable at a relatively low cost because of the straight forward teaching materials, systematic methods and administrative oversight used.

2. New York State Conference for Mayors and Municipal Official

- *Good/best Practice:* Rebuilding the economy of Salinas, California by engaging technology companies in their agricultural business in order to grow jobs.
- Replicable most effectively in contexts similar to Salinas with abundant lettuce fields as evidence shows that Salinas is now marketing itself as a lab for agricultural technology. (*Eugene Bardach*).

1.3.4 Clues for developing good/best practices

1. Development of realistic expectations

Expectations should be carefully developed so as to solve specific problems or create good results because if proper precautions are not taken, no problem may be solved.

2. Analysis of smart practices

In the context of policy analysis, a "best" or "smart" practice represents a clear and concrete behaviour that solves a problem or achieves a goal. It “takes advantage of an idle opportunity at a low cost and little risk”. Take the example of the New York agricultural good practice with a large latency of lettuce as highlighted above.

3. Observation of the practice

At the secondary level of smart practice, i.e. at the adaptation level, it is expected that the core essence of the practice will be identified and considered relative to the context to which it will be adapted so that it is sensitive to various local conditions. The fact is that “good smart practices are adaptable to various conditions, have many operational features, and can employ similar but diverse ways to achieve their goals”.

4. Analysis of context

Analysis should be made of the compatibility of the deriving context and the applying context. To do this, risks connected to contextual conditions and adaptations must be anticipated and safeguarded to raise the possibility of success.

5. Description of generic vulnerabilities

There should also be an analysis of the possibility of a smart practice failing. This may be due to the following reasons:

- poor general management capacity, which bars effective implementation;
- weaknesses inherent in the recommended practice;
- safeguards to minimise the risk of vulnerabilities must be suggested;
- factors beyond the control of the Implementing Agency. This happens in most cases.

1.3.5 General issues and checklists

In compiling good practices, the consultant or reporters should ask the question: What is the good practice from this project and why? This implies that not all aspects of the project will qualify for inclusion in a good practices report. In other words, only those portions that exemplify and demonstrate the qualities of good practices will be included. In this light, the following questions and issues will be of great assistance:

- What is the good practice?
- Situation in which it is applicable (pre-conditions, what type of situation/programme type).
- Key outcomes of applying best practice (what does it lead to, why you would do it).
- Critical success factors in leading to good practice.
- Key conditions for good practice.
- Key initiatives to be taken (nature, by whom, etc.).
- Why is it a good practice?
- Why could it be replicable elsewhere?
- How could it be useful for other programmes?
- What would you tell designers and implementers of other programmes to look out for when applying this good practice?
- Next steps - or how do we take the good practice further?
- Could this good practice benefit from further research/studying?
- What other types of interventions/initiatives would support even further the use and impact of this good practice?
- Are there any implications for policies on child labour?

1.3.6 Reference to ECOWAS I & II projects

Taking for granted the understanding that not all aspects of the history and roles involved in the ECOWAS I and II projects will be brought into the good practices report, the projects demonstrate the following international and type-related features of the practices:

- The practices will help generate designs/methods that will point to effective performance/action relating to the worst forms of child labour within the ECOWAS context and that will strengthen sub-regional cooperation through ECOWAS.
- They will serve as a point of reference for result-oriented activities relating to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.
- They will generate ideas that would be generalisable and replicable in several related contexts, and consequently assist in the scale-up process.
- They will lead to improved performances/activities relating to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.
- In terms of domains and agency, the projects are situated in the child labour context, implemented by the International Labour Organisation; and the good practices evolved will address issues in this context.
- In terms of criteria, the results from the project could be generalised to diverse population and settings where child labour is practised.

Part 2. Good practices

2.1 The concept and context of good practices in ECOWAS I & II projects

The good practices reported in this document emanate from the outcomes of ECOWAS I and II projects. This reality has been captured in the chart below:

Figure 4: Good practices and other documentations of ECOWAS I and II projects

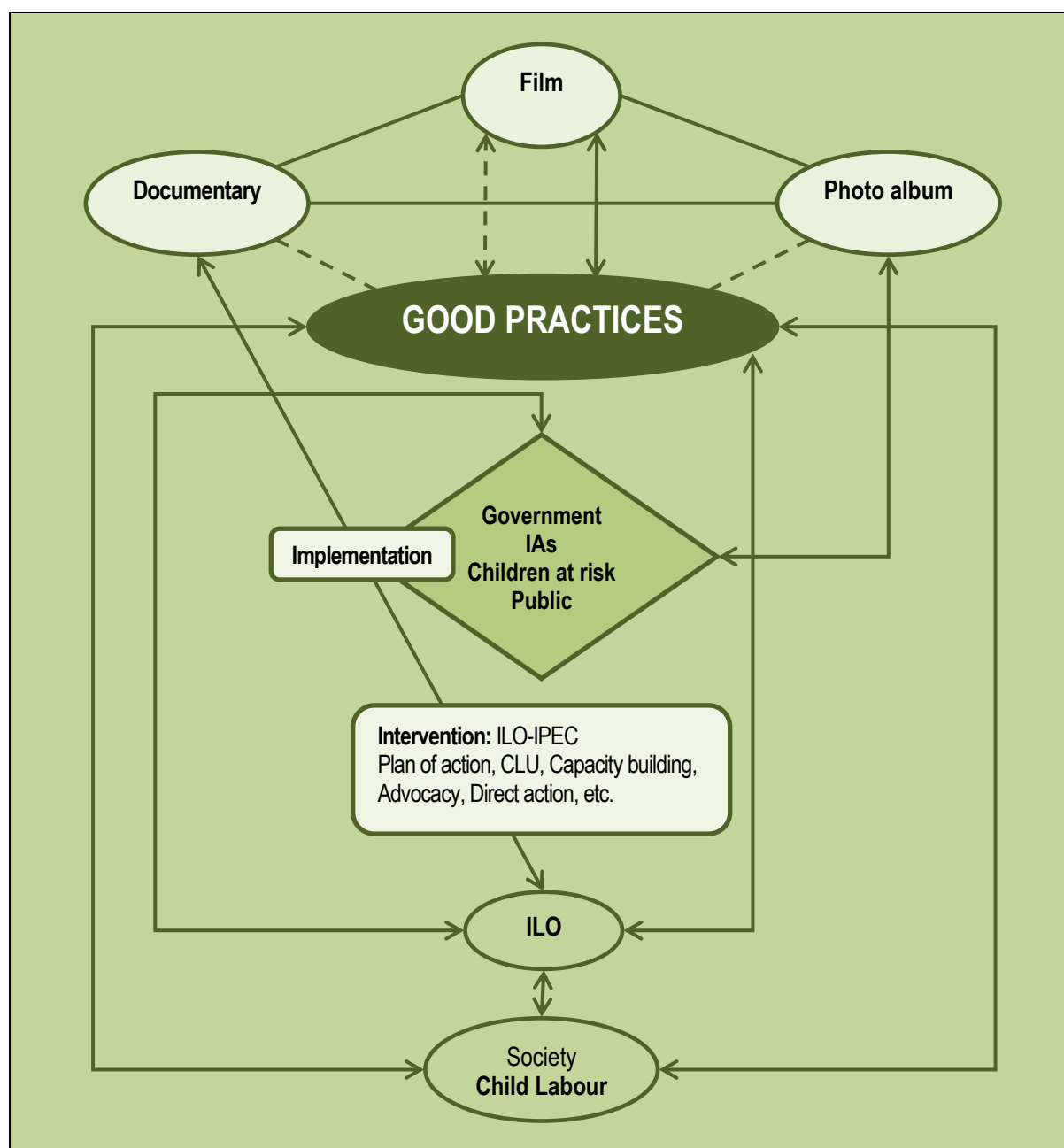


Figure 4 indicates that child labour issues are essentially human society experiences, manifesting as children engagement in industries, agricultural settings, quarries, street hawking, bricklaying, etc. These problems, recognised by the ILO, as demonstrated in their Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, have attracted several intervention programmes, two of which are the ECOWAS I and II projects in Southwestern Nigeria, steered within the ILO-IPEC scheme. These projects were implemented by the Nigerian government, in conjunction with Implementing Agencies (such as Galilee Foundation in Ibadan, Women Consortium of Nigeria (WOCON) and the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP). The projects received a very strong technical support from ILO. The outcomes of the projects were proposed to be documented in four media, although only three of these are realised in the Nigerian implementation setting, namely, a good practices report, a documentary and a photo album.

2.2 Activities of the national steering committee

As will be further mentioned in the main practices, the ECOWAS I and II projects took off in Nigeria with the inauguration of the National Steering Committee by the honourable minister Labour and Productivity. The committee in conjunction with the ILO team coordinated the projects. Membership and participation were sourced from the Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity, Federal Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women Affairs, selected non-governmental organisations, members of the press and the Nigeria Police. Their activities, which have accounted for the success of the project in Nigeria, include processing, approval and validation of regional and national policies on child labour, contribution to a regional peer-review process, a checklist on hazardous labour, etc. The national coordination process was stepped down to the state and community levels for the coordination of the projects at these levels. Details of all the activities cannot be put in this document, being a good practices report. They are stated in fuller reports and other publication forms in which the complete story of the ECOWAS I and II projects in Nigeria has been documented.

2.3 Good practices: levels of realization

Three levels of good practices have emerged from the implementation of the projects, namely, regional, national and state/community. The regional level good practices are smart practices which are found applicable within the ECOWAS sub-region. The national level good practices are the Nigerian federal government-based good practices which show the involvement of the apex government, and which are capable of providing a central tie for the national policy and action plan on child labour. The state/community level good practices capture the practices which are found useful at the grassroots or people's level and

which have the most direct impact on the victims of child labour. Each of these levels is taken in turn below.

2.3.1 Regional level

Two key good practices are observed at the regional level:

- A Common Regional policy or Action Plan on Child Labour in ECOWAS States.
- A Rotational Peer Review Process for ECOWAS States.

2.3.1.1 A Common regional policy or action plan on child labour in ECOWAS States background/action

One major motivation and goal of ECOWAS I and II projects was the strengthening of regional cooperation in the ECOWAS. This was achieved with the generation of a common regional policy or action plan that all ECOWAS state have adopted. By this adoption, all cooperating countries would be able to work together to eliminate child labour.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- It introduces, in an unprecedented manner, a uniform set of approaches for combating child labour across the ECOWAS which could predict greater effectiveness in all the countries.
- It is capable of fostering cooperation in other areas of development, thereby strengthening the common resolve of the country leaders.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- Given that strict implementation may vary from country to country, and consequently affect the uniformity of the action and the regional battle declared on child labour, the following measures for sustainability should be adopted:
 - the peer review process, also adopted, should help to address the problem of variation in implementation;
 - ineffective implementations should attract sanctions.
- It is replicable in other areas such as trafficking in humans and minimum wage policy.

2.3.1.2 A rotational peer review process for all ECOWAS States

Background/Action

Another major achievement of the projects is the development and adoption of a rotational peer-review process among the ECOWAS States. For the first time in the history of the ECOWAS regarding the fight of the child labour menace, all ECOWAS States came to a co-

operation on each country permitting the other country to monitor and evaluate her. This has been designed in a way that the monitoring takes turns on a period or yearly basis. For example, in the current year (2014), Nigeria is monitoring Ghana. Thus, the policy supports one of the aims of the ECOWAS I and II projects: strengthening sub-regional cooperation among the ECOWAS States.

Achievements/Accomplishments/Sustainability

- It permits checks and balances.
- It is potential to inspire greater effectiveness as a result of the peer-assessment to be conducted on each country's activities.
- It is capable of bringing in innovative approaches and consequently resulting in progressive improvement and perfection.

Lessons learned/ Necessary conditions

- The programmes must, at all times, be an initiative of the ECOWAS and must not at any point be left exclusively to the initiative of the cooperating countries.
- ILO's technical support must be integrated into the process of implementation to ensure great effectiveness and compatible partnership with the initiative of ECOWAS.
- It can be replicated in several other areas of inter-regional cooperation, for example, drug trafficking and terror fight, where success depends strictly on determining the level of operations and accomplishments achieved in each country.

2.3.2 National level

Two good practices have been noted at the national level:

- A National Policy on Child Labour/Action Plan.
- A National Steering Committee.

2.3.2.1 *A national policy on child labour/action plan*

Background/Action

The Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity and other members of the National Steering Committee with the technical support of the ILO developed a national policy and action plan to eliminate child labour in Nigeria. This is a replication of the step taken at the regional level, and thus an effective mechanism to ensure a coordinated effort in the implementation process.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- It complements and strengthens the regional plan of action.
- It facilitates enforcement of child labour laws across Nigeria.
- Thus, it is capable of reducing the cost of a fresh and thorough programme on child labour issues every time.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- As with most policies and rules in Nigeria, the problem of enforcement is eminent. Consequently:
 - the government must take full ownership of the national policy/plan of action;
 - to prevent the possible inactivity of the policy, the unit in the ministry of labour, assigned with child labour issues, must be strengthened through capacity building and strong policy support to monitor implementation across the country;
 - there must a functional budgetary allocation by the Federal Government of Nigeria for the project to ensure continuity.
- It can be replicated in other national programmes, such as fight against hard drugs among adolescents and young adults.

2.3.2.2 A national steering committee

Background/Action

A crucial step taken at the national level, flagging up the projects, was to set up a national steering committee to coordinate the projects. At the federal level, the committee was inaugurated by the Minister of Labour and Productivity, who also became the automatic chair of the committee. Members consist of officers from the Labour Ministry, other ministries, especially the Ministry of Education, NGOs and trade unions. The committee automatically takes over the coordination of the child labour programmes after the termination of the ECOWAS I and II projects.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- It centralises the national activities relating to child labour control/elimination and thus ensures uniformity.
- It is capable of integrating the programmes with government policies and consequently ensures continuity.
- Finally, it reduces the cost of having to set up new boards each time a child labour or any related programme is mounted.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- Given that interests of members may wane or be rivaled by their other official or socio-economic commitments, and that change or transfer of chairs or members may disrupt the activities of the committee and affect the success to be achieved, measures such as the following are necessary:
 - Membership should be made to count towards official duties of members, so that additional responsibilities are not imposed. Thus, if possible, heads of the units involved, who could assert their freedom should be made members.
 - When these heads of units delegate duties, such assignments should be seen as the representative's true discharge of duty.
 - Membership extended outside government establishment radius should be strictly based on interest and experience in the programme or project being handled.
 - Also, sittings should be remunerated to further entrench interests.
- Meetings should be held regularly for developments to be reviewed promptly and for great successes to be made.
- Oversight function must be performed by the child labour unit of the ministry of labour to ensure effectiveness and sustainability.
- Technical assistance should be offered by the ILO to strengthen activities and ensure international compliance.
- It is replicable in all national/federal government programmes.

2.3.3 State/community level

The following 14 good practices have been observed at the state/community level, namely:

- A State Steering Committee.
- Mainstreaming the State Steering Committee and the Existing Child Protecting Network.
- A State Action Plan.
- Public Awareness on Child Labour.
- Press Involvement.
- Strategic Sensitisation.
- Government Legitimation and Law Enforcement.
- Empowerment of Community Members.
- Empowerment of Children-at-risk.
- Self-reliance Schemes.

- A Formalised Community-based Agreement/Social Contract on the Elimination of Child Labour.
- A Local Child Labour Monitoring Committee.
- Capacity Building.
- Needs Assessment.
- Root tracing, Family/Communal Consent and Reunion.

2.3.3.1 A State Steering Committee

Background/Action

Replicating the national initiative in 2.1.2.2 above, a state steering was set up. The federal controllers of labour in Oyo and Ogun were automatic chairs, and members were drawn up from the same category sources utilised at the federal level. As with the national committee, the coordination of the programme at the termination of ECOWAS I and II becomes their responsibility at the state level.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- It replicates the national initiative to ensure effectiveness of child labour elimination programmes.
- It coordinates the state/community level activities to guarantee uniformity and alignment with the national programmes.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- Same as for the national steering committee (regarding the lessons learned).
- It is replicable in other sectors of state governance.

2.3.3.2 Mainstreaming the state steering committee and the existing child protecting network

Background/Action

In order to enhance effectiveness, the state steering committee, created during the projects, has been mainstreamed with the child protection network already in existence. With this development, their activities would be merged, with sufficient human and network resources to conduct child labour programmes at the state level.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- It removes duplication of units/committees and thus centralises all activities relating to child labour in a single unit to facilitate coordination, monitoring and evaluation.
- Consequently, it is cost effective.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- Considering the fact that coordination may be slowed down as a result of the new structure, and that the distribution of leadership positions and responsibilities may be a problem, and thus affect the effectiveness of the committee, responsibilities and positions must be clearly spelt out right at the point of the merger.
- Given that competition with other official and social responsibilities of members may hamper performance, the option provided under the National Level Practices should be explored.
- There should be budgetary allocations for the committee to be able to perform effectively as lack of funding, including non-approval of and non-prompt payment of sitting allowances to members, may hinder commitment and consequently affect performance.

2.3.3.3 A state policy on child labour/action plan

Background/Action

An action plan was developed, reviewed and validated by the state steering committee and the child protection network. This initiative, coming for the first time in the history of child labour at the state level, compares well with the policy and action plan developed at the national level.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- It aligns the activities at the state level on child labour with those at the national level such that there is an effective coordination of nationwide child labour programmes.
- It regulates child labour action at the state and community levels.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- States should take ownership of the policy/plan.
- They should make a budgetary allocation for its implementation in liaison with the Federal Ministry of Labour at the state level.
- It is replicable in most state government programmes.

2.3.3.4 Public awareness on child labour

Creation and entrenchment of awareness are central to making a headway in the fight against the menace of child labour. Consequently, a major step taken during the implementation of the projects, which is capable of fetching success in related projects, is the use of publicity mechanisms. Several of these were used at the state/community level.

Two of these mechanisms constitute good practices: awareness among school pupils and organisation of rallies.

Awareness among school pupils

Background/Action

Considered the hub of actors in the child labour scheme, school pupils were reached through essay competitions on child labour issues and the organisation of SCREAM (Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media) Clubs. The Essay and Art competitions which held in Ibadan and Abeokuta in May, 2012, with competitors drawn from the whole of each of the states, tested participants' knowledge of child labour issues and their abilities to document their ideas in prose and drawing. Following a workshop organised for selected teachers on the SCREAM package, SCREAM clubs were organised in a number of schools in Ibadan and Abeokuta to create awareness about and sustain the fight against the worst forms of child labour. The procedure followed and lines of operation of the SCREAM clubs are as follows:

- **Getting the Group Together:** Awareness was first created among the pupils regarding child labour and the need for a club such as the SCREAM club, whose essence was also discussed with the pupils. Members of the club were drawn strictly from between Primary Four and Senior Secondary School Three.
- **Operation of the Group:** Four levels of operation were recognised, namely, *school level, state level, zonal level* and *national level*. Operations are hitherto limited to the school level. The state level would be the central steering unit for the club as the Ministry of Education in each of the states would determine how the club is run. At the school level, the teachers would be designated "school coordinators"; there would be three student officers, namely, President, General Secretary and Publicity Secretary; there would be meetings at the schools once a month; at the zones once in three months; and at the national level, once a year.
- **Activities of the club include:** Situation-determined implementations of the SCREAM modules; public lectures on child-labour related matters; awareness rallies at schools or across all levels of operation (national, state and school) on specified days; identification and visitation of child labourers and their bosses; kitting and tooling of child labourers; re-orientation of child-labourers' bosses and child-labourers; stage performances on child labour issues; and music and other arts on child labour matters.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- They extend the scope of the activities beyond traditional adult borders in all contexts, make stakeholders of children, and generate instinctive resentment and protest against child labour.
- They reduce the cost of implementation of child labour programmes if well executed.
- The SCREAM clubs particularly introduces a continuity mechanism and sustains the involvement of children by placing coordination responsibility on school authorities.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- Essays and art works may be contracted to individuals other than the pupils meant to participate in the competitions since they are not administered as sit-in exercises. To forestall this, the questions which should be given to competitors in good advance, must be sit-in exercises to ensure the right impact.
- The existence of many clubs and extracurricular activities in the Nigerian school system, or the school system of any country where such exist, may mar the success of the SCREAM club. To prevent early death and sustenance of the clubs, membership of SCREAM clubs must be based strictly on interest and experience in child labour affairs for members to prioritise their involvement.
- Bureaucracy between the ministry and schools, together with financial impediments may stifle the survival of the clubs. To avoid this development, the coordination of SCREAM clubs should be vested more with the pupils than with teachers who will play supervisory. The government should play oversight functions.
- Both the competitions and SCREAM clubs are replicable in all contexts where well organised school systems are in place.

Organization of rallies

Background/Action

Both WOCON and Galilee Foundation organised rallies in Abeokuta and Ibadan respectively on specific occasions to raise public awareness about child labour and its elimination. Their preferred settings were market places and strategically selected streets where child labour practices are popular, and logically, where child labourers could be easily reached. Their strategies included wearing child-labour branded T-shirts, carrying and displaying banners and posters on which were embossed the purpose of the rallies: “eliminating the worst forms of child labour”, singing child rights-related songs and addressing members of the public they encountered directly or generally.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- It takes the message of child labour elimination to the streets, and provides face to face encounters with child labour employers and child labourers.
- It utilises an emblem-based approach as a strategy of collective participation, institutionalisation and legitimisation.
- It publicises child labour projects and establishes its recognition by the government, thus stirring caution in the child employers.
- It reaches a wider number of people over the projects and expected actions than would ordinarily have been reached through visitations, thus reducing the cost that would otherwise have been incurred.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- Large participation must be ensured for the right effect.
- Its seriousness and effectiveness may be marred by poor planning and execution. Consequently, long term planning and effective participant garnering approaches, such as co-opting members of relevant trade unions, inviting school pupils through the Ministry of Education and organising pre-awareness rallies at rally locations, should be adopted.
- Rallies may be hijacked and turned into a violent event if not supported by law enforcement agents, especially, the police. To prevent this, police involvement and accompaniment, together with media publicity of the event, are crucial to achieving successful rallies.
- This good practice can be replicated in all child labour programmes and other national projects, such as human trafficking, compulsory girl-child education, etc.

2.3.3.5 Press involvement for publicity and image work

Background/Action

The press has been consistently observed to be a major mouthpiece of the society. Its unquantifiable influence in drawing the attention of the public to issues and helping the audience in constructing clear images of such issues was tapped into in the ECOWAS I and II projects. The involvement of the press covered interviews and charts aired on the radio and television, in the press conferences called by Implementing Agencies and in newspaper reports on ILO projects at the state and community levels. For example, Galilee Foundation held bimonthly radio discussions on Splash FM and Oluyole FM, in Ibadan, to raise awareness on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. They also had the following specific television interactions for the same end: three on the Broadcasting Cooperation Oyo State, two on Muhri International Television and one on Radio Nigeria, (Amuludun FM), Ibadan. WOCON organised two press conferences each at the commencement and the end

of the projects with participants drawn from the electronic and print media, strategic stakeholders in the target communities, Government officials, NGO representatives, women, and children, together with traditional and religious leaders to sensitise the public on the campaign for the elimination of child labour in Ogun State. They also produced enlightenment Radio jingles in English and Yoruba, which were aired in target communities and in Ogun State in general. The project also organised a training workshop for journalists on appropriate reporting styles.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- It communicates the messages of the projects beyond the physical reach of the implementers, thus reducing the cost of replication.
- It authenticates the projects, and consequently predicts a relatively high level of success for their implementation.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- The press may tinker with the messages of the projects through visual misrepresentation and through actor or action manipulation or ideological modification, thereby tripping the goals and outcomes of the projects. To side track this problem, aired or print-published programmes must be closely monitored to avoid negative representation.
- It is replicable in all contexts where public awareness is required. In most cases, the news monitoring intervention is highly essential.

2.3.3.6 Strategic sensitisation

Background/Action

Implementing Agents, at the community level, sometimes creatively deployed approaches that best suited the situations that they were dealing with. These are pragmatic practices. Most prominently noticed in this regard is the strategic sensitisation achieved through the use of objects, symbols, cultural resources, arts and locations, considered most relevant and accurate for conveying specific messages. WOCON enlightened or educated the community population on child labour through objects and symbols such as posters, leaflets, stickers and T-shirts, published in English and Yoruba, and branded, especially the T-shirts, with anti-child labour slogans. Although ILO did not provide IEC materials for Galilee Foundation, Galilee, seeing the pragmatic need for them, produced and distributed T-shirts, posters, Flyers (published in English, Yoruba and Hausa), face caps and banners to all the key stakeholders in Ibadan for strategic publicity on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. Also, both organisations utilised cultural resources, arts and cardinal locations to strategically sensitise the communities about child labour. WOCON conducted a one-day

market/open air outreach and campaign in one big market each engaging the services of town criers, musical bands and theatre groups, the market place regarded as the cultural nerve of publicity in Yoruba land.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- It emphasises the peculiarities of the context in which good practices are implemented. In other words, no two situations are exactly the same, yet this does not stop the replication of this good practice. Modifications can be made to existing conditions to ensure sustainability.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- Funding may be a problem. Thus, where contextual conditions warrant the production of IEC materials and limited funding is available, implementers should do an assessment of the situation and prioritise the production of the items on the basis of the following yardstick: Most Urgent; Urgent; Less Urgent; Necessary.
- It is replicable only in contexts where specific objects and cultural resources have significant implications for the success of the projects being executed.

2.3.3.7 Government legitimization and law enforcement

Preamble

The Nigerian government's initiation and full involvement in the projects practically accounted, in large measure, for their success. For it is impossible to achieve a good success in the fight to eliminate the worst forms of child labour without the involvement of government agencies which will facilitate the processes (as done by the ministries of Labour and Education) and enforce law (as done by NAPTIP and the police). Specific good practices emanated from the different interventions contributed by these agencies in cooperation with the two major NGOs engaged in the projects, namely, WOCON and Galilee. These are: Government facilitation of reaching communities and ensuring trust, gaining concessions through facilitation, and pragmatic enforcement of the law.

Government's facilitation of reaching communities and securing trust

Background/Action

Given the sensitivity of the projects, as they touched on human rights and abuse, and the cultural and security implications of the operations of the Implementing Agencies, more often than not, the intervention of the ministries of Labour and Education worked to facilitate access to the communities in which the projects were undertaken. Both the Ministry of Labour, Ibadan, and Galilee Foundation gave impressive testimonies on how the combined interventions of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labour and

Productivity broke the access-brick wall to the Sabo community in Ibadan, which had the impression that Galilee Foundation was a political or proselytising group.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- Cooperating with relevant ministries facilitates the implementation of child labour projects. This will ensure sustainability.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- Ineffective or lackadaisical officers or inactive ministry may bring a clog to the bridge with relevant communities, thereby affecting the process of child labour fight. Thus, for effectiveness, good relations between the cooperating ministries, Implementing Agencies and communities must be ensured before efforts to reach the people with child labour messages are initiated.
- Replication is dependent on strong government involvement in and commitment to the programme/project being implemented.

Gaining concessions through government facilitation

Background/Action

Government involvement could assist implementers in gaining concessions that would not ordinarily be possible in a non-cooperative relationship. Both Galilee Foundation and WOCON reported cases where the ministries of Education in Oyo and Ogun State granted special class placement concessions to the victims enrolled in schools. WOCON also reported the concessions granted the victims presented for registration at school in Ogun State in spite of the new Ogun State Government law on the enrolment of children which took effect from September, 2013.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- Government's role helps to ensure a perfect implementation of the child labour project agenda, especially with regard to plans for the victims.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- Poor partnership or agreement with Government over principles and decisions may disrupt child labour projects. To forestall this disruption, all agreements or contracts with Government must be well documented, and must envisage policy change to ensure a smooth implementation of child labour projects.
- It can be replicated in most projects/programmes where pre-contracts or agreements with Government are needed to address implementation difficulty resulting from change in policies or structure.

Pragmatic enforcement of the law

Background/Action

Given the special and delicate situation connected with child labour issues, especially as related to the security of the children, laws are not often conventionally enforced. They are applied, usually in modified, context-sensitive manners. NAPTIP, for example, initially applied the raid and rescue approach, which failed. This was reviewed and subsequently replaced with the approach of social intervention used in Ogun which yielded good results. Across the two states, WOCON and Galilee Foundation sparingly used the police action of arrest even when it was the best option for a moment. More often than not, police presence, which was meant to symbolise legalising their operations, was preferred. Their approach was designed to in print friendliness and to avoid distrust by the communities. Galilee Foundation, in addition, involved the child protection network and visited locations with ILO officers, an approach which enhanced success.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- Understanding communities' interpretation of the action of law enforcement agents is crucial to a successful child labour project.
- Goal-oriented rather than convention-oriented enforcement of the law is more effective in a child labour fight, and can better ensure sustainability.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- Extant law may clash with the pragmatic approach adopted, and consequently constrain serious legal actions, which may be counter-effective to the design of a child labour fight. To prevent this situation, approaches should be agreed with the law enforcement agents before hand, part of which should make serious legal actions the last remote option.
- It is replicable only in situations where the law could be flexibly applied. In other words, only the aspects of national laws which could be so applied would support the approach.

2.3.3.8 Empowerment of community members

Background/Action

A crucial approach adopted at the community level was the empowerment of members of target communities to prevent them from hiring out and exploiting children. The main goal was, therefore, to address poverty, which has been the major inspiration for child labour engagement in Nigeria and Africa. WOCON identified 150 beneficiary families. A needs assessment of these individuals was conducted, and each was enrolled in a trade and

provided with start up tools such as pepper grinding machines, refrigerators, vulcanising machines, sewing machines, food items such as raw rice, beans, Ground-nut oil, Maize flakes, *readymade* clothes, electricity generating plants and recharge cards.



The National Programme Officer, Mrs Agatha Kolawole, handing over a tailoring machine to a beneficiary

Galilee Foundation on their own part selected parents of victims who either had an abandoning father or were widowed for empowerment. These were also kitted as done by WOCON.



Adult empowerment programme

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- Empowering adults removes the burden of labour from children who are exploited as the most available sources of bail out. To ensure continuity, support is possible through an initiative such as that of WOCON which set up a cooperative and investment society among the beneficiaries. By this organisation, beneficiaries could borrow money to sustain their empowerment.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- Selection criteria should cover other members of the public whose children are not in labour to address the question of attitude which has strongly encouraged child labour.
- For objectivity, selection should be based not only on the connection of beneficiaries to the victims but also on the results of surveys conducted on indigent individuals with positive dispositions to child labour.
- To address the question of limited funding, sponsors may be sought from the communities to augment whatever central funding source is available. Also, Beneficiaries may be classified into two groups: those to be trained without kitting and those to be trained with kitting.
- It is replicable in all programmes where empowerment is key to the effectiveness of the implementation of the projects being executed; e.g. fight against hard drugs among the youth, compulsory child education, etc.

2.3.3.9 Empowerment of children-at-risk

Preamble

A major intervention done at the community level was the empowerment of rescued and protected victims to prevent them from relapsing into child labour. Two types of empowerment were implemented: empowerment through formal education and empowerment through vocational training. Each of these represents a bundle of good practices.

Empowerment through formal education

Background/Action

Two stages were adopted in empowering the victims: pre-enrolment training and direct enrolment. WOCON observed the two, Galilee did only one.

- **Pre-enrolment Training to re-orientate the victims:** In order to ensure success and, possibly, properly locate the right empowerment direction for the pupils in certain cases, WOCON organised non-formal/transitional/afternoon school lessons for 180 identified children between the ages of 5 and 13 for a period of three months by street educators in collaboration with teachers in some public schools.



Children in a pre-enrolment class

- **Direct enrolment of children in schools:** Both WOCON and Galilee Foundation enrolled rescued and withdrawn children directly in schools through cooperation with the ministries of education of the two states. Galilee Foundation provided 80 children with school supplies (two uniforms, six pens, six pencils, 15 exercise books, one school bag, two foot wears each) for proper enrolment into the formal schools.



Educational empowerment programme for children under child labour prevention

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- Pre-enrolment training sharpens the intellects of the children for schooling, thus proving cost-effective at the proper educational empowerment stage.
- Direct enrolment connects the children with the world of education and equips them with the freeborn ideology that is capable of instilling in them the self-will to resist child labour and abuse. This was confirmed during the interviews conducted with the children in Galilee shelters when a number of the children affirmed their feeling of freedom and their determination to pursue their education to the tertiary level.
- Continued funding of pre-enrolment training is a problem. Cooperation with the Nigeria government's Universal Basic Education Programme could be a good

intervention to sustain the programme as this will provide free man-power for teaching. Charity teaching service may also be canvassed from communities.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- The relatively regimented life of school compared to the street freedom victims had enjoyed may affect their retention and work counterproductively to child labour fight. To tackle this problem, counseling and role modeling should be instituted to instill in them highly positive values.
- Older and brilliant empowered children could be engaged in coaching the pre-enrolled children to save cost.
- Close monitoring as done by both Galilee Foundation and WOCON should be mounted.
- It is replicable in all situations of child labour fight and other related conditions, such as children in drug, fight against girl child trafficking, etc.

Empowerment through vocational training

Background/Action

Most of the children who were recruited into vocational training were those who fell within the legal working age but who still suffered abuse and exploitation. WOCON enrolled 30 children into identified viable vocational skill centres and provided appropriate training materials and start up equipment for them. They also made available to the children subsidy maintenance allowances and provided them with basic needs such as food, sleeping materials, sanitation items, and clothing for their survival in vocational training and for them to concentrate on their skill acquisition.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- It addresses the question of poverty in the community and thus helps to curb child exploitation as evident in the absolutely inexistent child-hawking on Abeokuta streets as of March, 2014.
- It is capable of generating a multi-sectoral effect on child labour fight, thus working in tandem with the ILO design of operation in impacting child labour issues across all sectors of society.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- Membership of a cooperative society, such as the one established by WOCON in Ogun State, would be a good bail out resort for some continued financial support.
- It can be replicated in all economies where small scale, non-schooling based vocational training is allowed.

2.3.3.10 Self-reliance schemes

Background/Action

Implementing Agencies introduced self-reliance schemes to sustain the empowerment granted to beneficiaries. WOCON, for example, mobilised, sensitised and encouraged family members of beneficiaries within the same community to form at least 15 cooperative groups comprising 10 members each to benefit from skills training for economic empowerment, and register such groups for the training and technical support. They trained the beneficiaries on how to organise cooperative groups and were subsequently encouraged to form cooperative groups on the basis of the communities they came from.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- It provides some level of economic support to the beneficiaries thus helping to sustain the poverty alleviation scheme initiated through the ILO-IPEC projects.
- It sustains fight against child labour as family needs would not be extremely bad.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- The cooperative societies may be run aground, and consequently worsen the poverty situation of the community. This could lead to the full reactivation of child labour practices. To solve this problem, after the societies have been stabilised, they should be affiliated to existing cooperative societies recognised by Government, but such should give special concessions to the members of the affiliating societies.
- It can be replicated in all community-based empowerment projects.

2.3.3.11 A formalised community-based agreement/social contract

Background/Action

Implementing Agencies, especially WOCON, developed a formalised document, which they called “Social contract” signed by members of the communities on a mutually agreed set of operating principles to eliminate child labour. To achieve this, WOCON held two one-day consultative fora in each of the nine communities targeted. Decisions and the final contract were based on the communities being ready to cooperate with respect to monitoring, provision of information on community members’ cooperation, retention of children in school, empowered families/adults not selling their empowerment items, and commitment to cooperate in all aspects of the agreement reached. These were compiled into a contract by the WOCON lawyer and signed by all the parties: community leaders/representatives and WOCON. A copy of this contract is presented below.

Below is a photograph of community members signing the contract:



Representative of Omida community signing the social contract on behalf of Omida community

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- The formalised agreements/social contracts are essentially multidimensional in nature, and are thus capable of addressing the different, sometimes complicated, angles to a child labour fight.
- The approach ensures the cooperation and voluntary participation of the communities, thus addressing child labour from its very roots.
- It is democratic and community-oriented. This will predict more success for child labour than a set of imposed actions without the express consent of the communities.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- The quality of the contract may be marred by the non-representativeness of the team that drafts it. Also, implementation may be affected by the non-inclusion of certain vital aspects of child labour dynamics not contributed at the point of developing the document. To address these problems, a community-wide survey of different interest groups would be helpful as a first step in initiating a process of developing an agreement document on child labour. Also, contributions to the documents should strictly follow a systematised set of issues on child labour garnered from a painstaking process of communal opinion pool and a thorough understanding of ILO conventions and labour laws.
- It is replicable in all contexts where the target is the community level, and where cooperation at that level has been secured through pre meeting or pre-contract encounters.

2.3.3.12 A community-based child labour monitoring committee

Background/Action

In order to ensure a tab on the mechanisms set in motion on child labour fight, Implementing Agencies set up a child labour monitoring committee, which, in large measure, replicates the form and activities of the national and state steering committees. In Ogun State where it was most successfully implemented, the committee, consisting of members voluntarily nominated by communities, worked with WOCON to identify victims and offenders. In other words, the Child Labour Monitoring Committee (CLMC) in each targeted community monitored the implementation of prevention strategies or agreements to eliminate the subjection of children to labour in Ogun State. Bi- monthly liaison and contacts were conducted between the CLMC and WOCON staff for the assessments of reports and records submitted by the CLMC on their activities.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- It coordinates community activities on child labour, and therefore acts as the central point of action for child labour programmes. This is capable of ensuring the sustainability of the effort.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- Subjective and unsystematic selection of committee members may negatively affect the outcome of a child labour project. To prevent this, objectivity and relevance should be the major criteria of membership selection
- Since the contract is not recognised by Government, integrating it with government programmes or having it funded would be impossible. This will quicken its inactivity and ineffectiveness. Solving this problem implies making the government to adopt and own the initiative, and consequently offer funding to support its implementation.
- It can be replicated in all community-based programmes where voluntary participation has been secured.

2.3.3.13 Capacity building and professional partnership

Background/Action

In Oyo and Ogun states, Implementing Agencies built the capacities of different categories of people involved in the projects to pursue the child labour projects. WOCON organised a one-day training of CLMC members in each of the nine targeted communities for documenting, monitoring and evaluating activities relating to the prevention of child labour. It also organised basic civic human rights and life skills training for counsellors and teachers. WOCON partnered with the Counselling Association of Nigeria (CASSON) and the Coalition of

NGOs in Ogun State. It conducted training for two days for nine experienced retired school teachers and counsellors on human and child rights, sex education, social skills, acquisition and gender sensitivity to equip them as social skills/personnel development facilitators and sex educators to the 100 targeted children on a part-time basis. In addition, WOCON collaborated with the Ministry of Labour and Productivity, Ogun State, to organise advocacy and sensitisation programmes for employers of children within the legal working age on appropriate hours of work, remuneration and child rights for the protection of the children.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- It enhanced the skills of the personnel or individuals engaged on the programmes, and thus facilitated the coordination and implementation of the programmes.
- With the skills, the individuals were able to impact the beneficiaries positively, thus helping to raise awareness on child labour issues and contribute to the empowerment of the communities in line with the projections of the ILO-IPEC projects.
- Partnership with professional bodies and NGOs saves implementation cost, and thus contributes to sustainability.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- Poor organisation or incompetent personnel/facilitators may mess up the exercise and prevent success. Also, selection of participants based on subjective criteria may mar the effectiveness of the programmes and affect the outcomes considerably. One major solution to this is that participant and facilitator selection must be done through a thorough needs assessment and a competence evaluation process respectively.
- The practice is replicable in all circumstances where skills are required in ensuring the effectiveness of a programme or project. It is particularly relevant in drug trafficking control, child sexual exploitation, etc.

2.3.3.14 Needs assessment

Background/Action

One excellent good practice adopted by Implementing Agencies was the conduct of needs assessments for the children being protected, withdrawn or rescued. Both Gailee Foundation and WOCON conducted a needs assessment to determine appropriate interventions for each child.

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- Needs assessments enable child labour project implementers to organise their programmes well and thus achieve their goals with much facility.
- The approach helps to specify the socio-economic and emotional plan to institute for the children, and thus determines, to a great extent, the success implementers will achieve on every child. Consequently, it should be the first step to be taken on all children rescued, withdrawn or protected.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- For distinct success and effectiveness, the process of needs assessment must be thorough, objective and professional to clearly identify the needs of the children.
- It is replicable in all empowerment programmes, and it must be based on correct, sound and professional judgments.

2.3.3.15 Root tracing, family/communal consent and reunion

Background/Action

One good practice connected almost exclusively with Galilee Foundation is “root tracing” or “family tracing”, as they preferred to tag it. Once withdrawn or rescued, the family or home of the child was investigated and the child was accompanied to his or her home for Galilee Foundation to meet with the parents or relations, who would be asked for their consent. Often, family tracing was done in company with law enforcement agents to prevent assault. Re-union had occurred through this action.





Home tracing and family reunion

Achievements/Accomplishment/Sustainability

- It raises practical awareness about child labour fight and legalises the action of Implementers.
- It is capable of re-orienting the family and is thus potential to initiate a new positive attitude towards child labour and abuse.

Lessons learned/Necessary conditions

- Where funding and personnel are a problem in reaching the families, contact with (through the telephone or errand approach) and invitation of the family to the Implementing Agency's location or office would be an effective approach.
- Police presence notwithstanding, sometimes, depending on the circumstances in which the child left the home, assault may be wreaked on the tracing personnel. To prevent this, the actual family visitations for tracing must always be preceded by surreptitious pre-visitation and first hand information about the family's side of the victims' stories to determine their willing to establish a reunion with the child being brought back to them.
- It can be replicated only in cultures, mostly African, where collectivism is prominent. It is particularly applicable in all child labour and drug rehabilitation contexts with relevant cultural support.

Conclusion

In the foregoing documentation, three levels of good practices have been identified from the implementation of the ILO-IPEC ECOWAS I and II projects. These are Regional Level (with two practices), National Level (with two practices) and State/community Level (with 15 practices), making a total of 19 good practices. When examined against the ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 and the specific objectives of the projects, the good practices are consistent with the basic principles child labour fight and present a very strong position in addressing the central theme of the projects, “Eliminating the worst forms of child labour and strengthening sub-regional cooperation in ECOWAS”.

**International Programme on
the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)**

ILO

4 route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22 – Switzerland
Tel: +41 (0) 22 799 81 81
Fax: +41 (0) 22 799 87 71
ipecc@ilo.org - www.ilo.org/ipecc

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