

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

NICP/CAMEROON

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Poverty reduction within communities vulnerable to child trafficking
through the promotion of decent work in Cameroon

**PROFILES OF FAMILIES VULNERABLE TO CHILD TRAFFICKING
WITHIN SOME COMMUNITIES IN THE **BALI** COUNCIL AREA**

Survey Report

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REVIEW TEAM

The baseline survey team comprised of **Eunice TITA** and **Dorcas WAINDIM** who worked as the Consultants for Nkumu Fed-Fed and they were supervised by **Mrs. Alice LIMA** who is the Senior Advisor and the Programme Director for Secured Livelihood for Nkumu Fed-Fed.

We greatly appreciate all the field agents who assisted in the data collection and the entire community of the Bali people who supported us to make this study a success.

Background of the study:

Nkumu Fed-Fed (NFF) is a non-government, non-profit network of women organization whose mission is to promote economic empowerment of rural women and adolescence in the developing process through sensitization, advocacy, training, building infrastructure, credit financing, documentation and information, dissemination and other self-help development practices. It started as social association of Bali Nyonga sisters and in 1996, the different sister groups resolved to be amalgamated and formed a network called Nkumu Fed-Fed otherwise known as Bali Sisters Association. Its goals and objectives are to improve the status and living conditions of vulnerable groups particularly the women, the girl child and young people of rural communities thereby contributing to eradicate poverty for meaningful involvement in sustainable development and nation building. The activities of NFF fall under four broad programme areas namely: Gender and the rights of the child, education, secured livelihood and environment, health and HIV/AIDS.

In 2005/2006 Nkumu Fed-Fed worked in partnership with ILO by implementing a project (IPEC/LUTRENA) and the US Government who provided technical and financial assistance to withdraw, rehabilitate and reinsert victims of child trafficking. In 2009, NFF in collaboration with ILO on the TC-RAM project carried out a baseline survey on “Poverty reduction within communities vulnerable to child trafficking through the promotion of decent work in Cameroon” which aimed to know more about the kinds of vulnerabilities faced by families and their specific needs which the TC-RAM project can contribute in solving. This baseline study covered the following villages in Bali Sub Division: Gungong/Bossa, Mantum/Bawock and Wosing/Naka.

Objective of the study:

In supporting the government of Cameroon, ILO through its priority interventions launched / introduced the project aimed at “reducing poverty within communities vulnerable to child trafficking through the promotion of decent work in Cameroon”.

General objective:

The general objective of the survey is to know more about the kinds of vulnerabilities faced by families and their specific needs which the TC-RAM project can contribute in solving in order to eliminate or reduce the impact of child trafficking in Bali Sub-Division.

Specific objectives:

- To create a thorough understanding of how child trafficking works and how it evolves which poor children are most at risk of child trafficking, what puts them at risk, and how child trafficking can be prevented.
- To have child trafficking free villages (where no child under 18 is trafficked during or after the project) in Bali-Sub Division.
- To facilitate integration of former victims of child trafficking in such a way that they are better off (i.e. in their best interest) and no longer at risk of re-trafficking.

Study Methodology

The baseline survey used a combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods which were used to generate information from the primary and secondary sources. The qualitative method involved interviews and focus group discussions and the quantitative method involved questionnaires which were administered to the beneficiary families in Bali Sub-Division. Information from the baseline survey was collected from six villages of the Bali Sub Division which were grouped into three main villages.

a) Study population

The baseline survey collected information from three targeted vulnerable communities Bali that “Nkumu Fed Fed” has been supporting in fighting against child trafficking in Bali Sub-Division. These three villages are: a) Mantum and Bawock b) Naka and Wosing c) Bossa and Gungong.

b) Methods

A combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods was used to carry out the baseline study. Pre-Testing of the quantitative data was done during the training of field agents and

analyzed using Epi-Info computer program before administering them to the 150 selected participants.

Quantitative method:

The profile of the beneficiary families' questionnaire designed by ILO was pre-tested during the training of field agents and administered to the identified poor and vulnerable families that "Nkumu Fed Fed" (NFF) had been assisting in the Bali Sub Division. The questionnaire was designed in order to gather information from the beneficiary families focusing on the following issues: other family members living in the same house, minors living in the home, children of head living elsewhere who are minors, birth registration, health of family members leaving in the house, economic condition of the family, aspirations for improving standards of living.

Qualitative Method:

The qualitative method used the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and face-to-face interviews designed by the "Nkumu Fed Fed" consultants. Information gotten from the FGD guide and face-to-face interviews was to better understand the rate of poverty and how child trafficking works in these vulnerable communities of Bali based on the following issues; the level of poverty in these communities, tricks or strategies used by the recruiters, reasons that people in these communities advance for giving out children, perceptions of child labour/trafficking by the Bali people, the effects of child labour or trafficking in the community, what strategy(s) has been used by "Nkumu Fed Fed" and other organizations to reduce the incidence of child trafficking and empower them economically in Bali Sub Division and what support the community of Bali can give to ILO or other partners who want to help them reduce poverty, improve their standard of living and eliminate or reduce the prevalence of child trafficking.

Procedure:

The consultants (study team) from "Nkumu Fed Fed" selected ten men, women and youths from different groups in the Bali community who were trained on how to administer the household questionnaires to the beneficiary families. To qualify for the study, beneficiary families had to be identified as very poor and vulnerable in the community and exposed to child labour/trafficking. The selection criteria involved 50 very poor and vulnerable families

selected from each of the three targeted communities of Bali giving a total of 150 families who participated in filling out these questionnaires. The questionnaire was designed to bring out clearly the current poverty and vulnerable situation of the beneficiary families identified in Bali. They were selected from the three villages that “Nkumu Fed Fed” has been trying to assist in Bali Sub-Division.

From each of these three villages, ten participants were selected by the study team with guidance from the trained field agents to participate in the FGDs giving a total of 30 participants who participated in the three sessions of FGDs respectively. Participants for the focus group discussions had to be group leaders of the various wings in the community who contributed positively on issues relating to causes of poverty and child trafficking. This is because they are based in these communities and has a better understanding of the living conditions of those identified beneficiary families. The FGDs was facilitated by the consultants from “Nkumu Fed Fed” and the language of discussion was “pidgin” for effective communication. Specific components such as poverty situation, incidence and brokers of trafficking, strategies and/or tricks adopted by the traffickers, cause and effects of trafficking etc were explored through the interview and FGD conducted.

The interview questions was also designed by the study team (consultants) from “Nkumu Fed Fed” and validated by ILO. The interview was administered by the consultants and some FA to ten key stakeholders made up of six local stakeholders (which includes councilors, women, men and youth leaders), one “Nkumu Fed Fed” Skills Centre Coordinator, one member of (Secretary General) of “Nkumu Fed Fed, the Delegate of labour and the Delegate of Social Welfare of Bali Sub-Division. In whole, ten key stakeholders were interviewed by some field agents and the study team.

Data Collection Methods:

Questionnaires: The questionnaire “Profile of beneficiary families” designed by ILO was used to collect quantitative data from the poor and vulnerable families identified in the three villages of Bali. A total of 50 questionnaires were administered in each of the three villages giving a grand total of 150 questionnaires filled. Each field agent filled 7-8 questionnaires daily for the period of two days. Some of the field agents were also assigned with the task of interviewing the key stakeholders in the three communities. One supervisor was appointed to collect all questionnaires from the field and hand over to the study team. The team inputted the questionnaires and analyzed the data using the Epi-Info computer program.

Interviews: face-to-face interviews was carried out on ten key persons (Program staff, local stakeholders, Delegate of Labour and the Delegate of Social Welfare) in each of these villages based on the use of the guided questions. The interview guided questions were very important and was used:

- to assess those experiencing difficulties in the village
- assess the most challenging cases witnessed
- difficulties encountered in trying to support these vulnerable people
- type of resources needed to assist them
- type of assistance (current, future, training or partnership) needed by the communities
- lessons learnt
- type of income generating activities these vulnerable people are engaged in
- assess the availability of loan facilities in the communities (Banks, Credit unions, MFI, Njangis) and their lending rates
- the way forward to improve the situation of the people

Focus Group Discussions (FGD): the field agents were brought in to be part of the FGD so that they could understand clearly the problems the vulnerable people face in the communities and how to adequately fill the questionnaires to minimize errors. The importance of the FGD is that it clearly brought out the following issues:

- cases of child labour and trafficking in Bali Sub-Division

- how most families are involved
- why children are trafficked
- reasons that recruiters advance
- strategies or tricks used by these recruiters
- the effects on the community etc.

INTERVIEW

The purpose of the interview was to;

1. Identify situations in which vulnerable victims were involved.
2. Examine the assistance that victims received.
3. Explore barriers that make it difficult for the community to provide service to the victims.
4. Discuss different financial services available in the communities

The questions asked during the interview were four folds.





- One part focused on the nature of vulnerable cases encountered by respondent and on obtaining detailed information about the victims. The interviews also attempted to determine what the respondents considered a typical and difficult case.
- The second part of questions examined the assistance that was provided to vulnerable people. The broad goal of these questions was to assess the level of services available to vulnerable people in Bali sub-division.
- Some of the questions explored the barriers experienced by the respondents in assisting the vulnerable people.
- The micro finance institutions that they were working with. This part of the interview yielded a variety of answers that were extremely helpful in identifying the measures that needed to be taken to improve the level of services available to victims. For a complete list of questions, see appendix.

Summary of Quantitative Results:

A total of 150 questionnaires were administered and 130 were valid for the survey. Some of the questionnaires were not adequately filled thus reducing the total number of questionnaires

analysed to 130 for the three villages covered. The villages covered had the following percentage; Gungong / Bossa 39 questionnaires giving 30%, Mantum / Bawock 50 questionnaires giving 38.5% and 41 questionnaires for Wosing / Naka giving 31.5%.




Table 1: Villages covered in the study

Village	Frequency	Percent	Cum Percent	
Gungong Bossa	39	30.0%	30.0%	
Mantum Bawock	50	38.5%	68.5%	
Wosing Naka	41	31.5%	100.0%	
Total	130	100.0%	100.0%	

Amongst 130 family heads who participated in the study, 56 were females (43.1%) and 74 were males (56.9%) which shows that there was a good representation of gender in the study.

See table below:

Table 2: No. of males and females in the study

Sex	Frequency	Percent	Cum Percent	
Female	56	43.1%	43.1%	
Male	74	56.9%	100.0%	
Total	130	100.0%	100.0%	

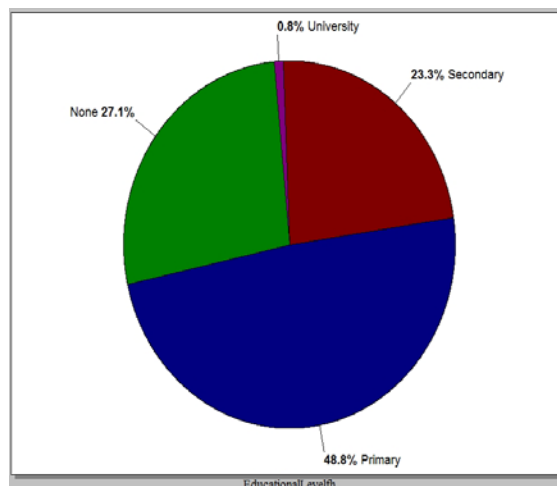
Among the 129 family heads responding to the question on educational background, 35 of them had no education (27.1%), 63 had primary education (48.8%), 30 had secondary education (23.3%) and 1 had a university education (0.8%). This is shown clearly on the chart below:

Table 3: Educational Background of study participants

Educational Level	Frequency	Percent	Cum Percent	
None	35	27.1%	27.1%	
Primary	63	48.8%	76.0%	
Secondary	30	23.3%	99.2%	
University	1	0.8%	100.0%	
Total	129	100.0%	100.0%	





This educational level of the study participants can be better represented graphically as shown below:

Graph 1: Educational Background of study participants







Responding to the question of their religious background, it was seen that 93.0% of the Bali people are Christian, 1.6% are muslim and 5.5% do not belong to any religious organization. See table below for good representation of religion in the subdivision.

Table 4: Religion.

Religion	Frequency	Percent	Cum Percent	
Christian	119	93.0%	93.0%	
Muslim	2	1.6%	94.5%	
None	7	5.5%	100.0%	
Total	128	100.0%	100.0%	

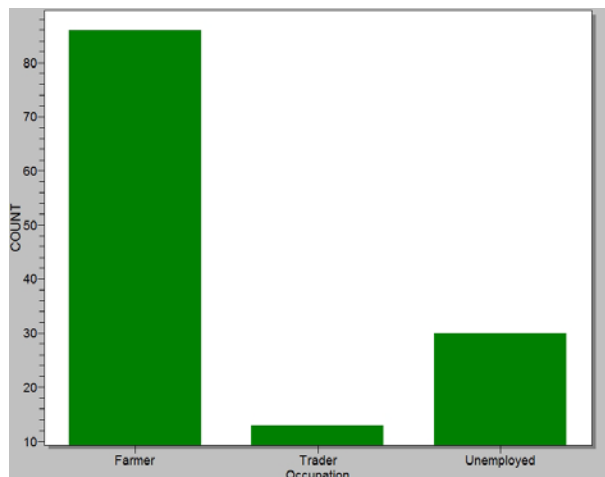
The results also revealed that out of the 129 participants responding to the question on their main occupation, 86 (66.7%) are farmers, 13 (10.1%) do trading and 30 (23.3%) are unemployed. See table below:

Table 5: Main occupation.

Main occupation	Frequency	Percent	Cum Percent	
Farmer	86	66.7%	66.7%	
Trader	13	10.1%	76.7%	
Unemployed	30	23.3%	100.0%	
Total	129	100.0%	100.0%	

This is well represented in the chart below for clearer view of the different type of occupation the Bali people are involved in. The diagram below clearly shows that farming is the main occupation of the people followed by unemployment with less than 11% involved in trade.

Graph 2: Main occupation.



Among those who belong to associations, 81 (77.9%) belong to njangi, 21 (20.2%) belong to a solidarity group and 2 (1.9%) belong to both njangi and solidarity group. Regarding minors living in the home, the number range from 1-19 living in one household. For children living out of home, they advanced economic, social and others reasons why they left home. For the 71 participants who answered this question, 71.8% was for economic, social 18.3% and others had 9.9%. The educational level of children of family head living elsewhere was 71.8% from primary school, 21.8% in secondary school, 3.8% with no education and 2.6% university level.

Table 6: Membership of association

Membership of association	Both	Njangi	Solidarity group	TOTAL
Yes	2	81	21	104
Row %	1.9	77.9	20.2	100.0
Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOTAL	2	81	21	104
Row %	1.9	77.9	20.2	100.0
Col %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The economic activities of the people of Bali is seen in the cultivation of maize, beans, plantains, cassava, yams among others with maize being the highest cultivated at 43.6%, beans at 25.6% followed by yams at 21.4 and others. Maize which is the highest cultivated in this division, 3 people had more than 7 bags harvested giving a percentage of 2.6% while 80 people had 0-2 bags harvested giving 70.2% and 31 people had between 3-6 bags of maize harvested every season giving a percentage of 27.2%. Other sources of income include bee farming, building, casual employment, craft work, business, tapping of palm wine, tailoring etc and prominent amongst these were farming, business and tapping palm wine where the indigenes generated their income.

The rate of poverty is very high as seen in the responses regarding circumstances their income was not able to satisfy their numerous wants thus rendering them vulnerable. Most of the people are not able to cater for their health, education and nutrition of the family. This insufficiency caused many to take loans. Responses showed that 89.7% of loans were from the njangi groups, 2.9% from Credit Union and 7.4% from other sources.

As regards birth registration, 98 participants (81.7%) had registered their children and 22 (18.3%) had not had any birth registration. This showed that the Bali people know the importance of birth registration and the few who never registered their children complain of lack of money to do the registration. They all know that birth registration is very important because it helps in identifying the child, child's age and school registration or enrolment.

Amongst the 130 participants, 68 of these families have disabled members in their homes with almost every home having a sick member suffering from diseases like high blood, HIV/AIDS, malaria, typhoid, sickle cell etc. amongst these diseases in the division, 40.9% suffer from malaria, 22.6% from typhoid, 2.6% from HIV/AIDS and others. Amongst those who were sick, 67.5% sought for help from the modern medicine, 11.7% from traditional and 20.8% from both sources. They have been able to take measures like keeping their environment clean, good water supply and toilet facilities and trying to practice good feeding habits to prevent diseases.

Most of the people of Bali are said to belong to social groups as earlier seen and only 16.4% are members of a Mutual Health Organizations and 83.7% do not belong to any Mutual Health Organizations.

Regarding the question if they have ever been approached by someone wanting to take their child away, 67.1% said they have never been approached by someone and 32.9% had been approached. Out of this number approached, 32.1% accepted to give out their children.

SUMMARY OF QUALITATIVE RESULTS

Focus Group Discussions

The study was design to gather baseline data on the vulnerable groups/ families (women, girl child, youths and child trafficking) of the rural communities of Bali in order identify the causes vulnerability and poverty. The results of this study provide critical information which will go a long way to contribute to the empowerment of the vulnerable groups and development of effective interventions to improve their present situation. Discussions on the kinds of measures or intervention needed to combat such social vices and empower them economically in the short and long term basis were also held.

The FGD was guided by checklist consisting of 18 questions which was developed and used in all three groups. These questions seeking to find out if the participants know the number of cases of those who are vulnerable, handicapped or trafficked in their community, how child trafficking works, the most vulnerable groups who suffer from child trafficking, child labour, types of jobs they engage in, reasons individual advance for being vulnerable and trafficked, tricks or strategies used by the recruiters in the case of child trafficking, the effects on the community, efforts that the community have used to combat this vices, which organizations have been able to intervene apart from Nkumu Fed Fed, the type of support the community can give to any organization that is trying to empower them to eradicate poverty and improve standards of living of the Bali people.

Causes of child labour/trafficking and vulnerability

In all the groups, it was revealed that most of the families in Bali are very poor and vulnerable. Major reasons being lack of jobs opportunities, education, unable to care for their health and widespread of poverty which was seen as the main cause of their vulnerability to child labour and trafficking. Most parents are unable to take care of their children even to feed, cloth or pay for medical bills for their children. The children as early as 5 years go out to do daily paid or double-daily paid jobs in other people's farms to buy books, pay school fees, uniforms and improve the family income situation. They engage in activities like clearing on coffee farms, hoeing, baby sitting, molding of bricks/blocks, weaving of bags/baskets, tapping palm wine, harvesting palm nuts, breaking/carrying of stones, bricklaying, assisting builders on construction sites, hawking groundnuts, "buyam-sellem", "okada" riding, grind cassava, fetch wood for sale, prostitution, carrying heavy load, domestic servants etc. Some of the girls are forced into early marriages while some of the girls and boys prefer working as housemates in the cities because they consider it easier than working in the farms in the village.

Families who are vulnerable and involved in child trafficking

It was revealed in all three FGDs that most of the families in Bali are involve in child labour because they are very poor, handicapped and thus vulnerable. Some parents willfully give out their children to other people to cater for because they cannot care nor feed them thus causing these children to work for other people with the hope of helping them at the end of the required period. The Bali culture does not permit a woman to do clearing, thus young boys who are orphans are the ones to clear their mother's farms and even do daily jobs or double-daily jobs to improve the economic situation of the family.

Tricks or strategies for trafficking

According to the responses of the participants traffickers are none other than the relatives, neighbors or friends of those trafficked themselves. It was also revealed that the traffickers lured the victims by assuring them of lucrative job opportunities and offering help to find their relatives, good salaries and educate them. Fraudulent marriages were also used for such purpose. The recruiters promise training and settling them at the end of the specified period with no salary agreement attached. Some of the recruiters take pictures in borrowed houses in

the cities and send to their families to look for them a wife and it's the culture of the Bali people for parents to negotiate for a wife to send to their sons in the city. Most of these arranged marriages end as a failure leaving the young girls pregnant, sick, infected with HIV/AIDS and under the care of their old parents who cannot pay for medical bills and they end up dying, which further retards development of the community while increasing number of orphans under the care of old grand parents. Some of the children after working for several years, the recruiters bring them back complaining that they are always sick or stubborn and cannot fulfill their promises of educating them, they are brought back and abandoned in the village with no support given to the children or their families as promised.

The effects on the community

The effects on these communities are more on negative side than positive. Though there are some recruiters who have adopted children and treated them as their own children. These cases of adoption are few. The effect of poverty on the community and child labour/trafficking has more far reaching consequences on the communities as some of the girls who go to work as domestic servants came back with unwanted pregnancies either because they were victims of violence by their masters or were not catered for and thus had to prostitute, some have come back with diseases like HIV/AIDS. There was a case of an orphan who went and came back mad as she was being initiated into occultism, some are brought back sick, claiming that they have spent all their money in treating the children and that replaces the booty, brings in high standard of living that is not available in the village, lifestyles and behaviour that is difficult to be embraced by their parent in the village, increases their vulnerability to other social vices like girls involve in false marriages commonly known as “come we stay” unwanted pregnancy which further increase household burden on the old poor parents, increase rate of prostitution, stealing, no skills, wasted life and increase delinquency. This worsens the poverty situation of the family, increase family burden and frustration and retards development in the community.

Efforts to reduce trafficking and vulnerability

In all three communities, improvement in household income by improving on farm inputs which will eventually increase productivity and be able to cater for their children. They need support from any organization to improve their farm inputs. Developing women skills will

improve this situation remarkably because most of the children are sponsored by their mothers or women. Land ownership should also be given to the women so that they can have enough farming land, increase farm inputs which in turn will improve their productivity and thus improve their standards of living.

They have received training from COMESUD on how to care for children, the local AIDS committee (LACC) has also done sensitization and given direct assistance to some children who are already vulnerable and victims though only few children benefited from the support of LACC. Nkumu Fed Fed (NFF) identified affected persons, rehabilitated and reintegrated some in the community. NFF gave them training on livelihood income generating activities (IGA) like processing pineapple into juice, cassava into flour or garri etc to improve their skills, be able to transform and conserve their produce and improve their working system. Though they did not settle these women trained with tools for them to be completely empowered. NFF was not able to cover the areas it has sensitized during implementation. Bandeca and Young aunties are other groups which have been to these communities and also gave some limited assistance in the area of IGA. Though the people of Naca and Wosing complained that these groups or organizations like Nkumu Fed Fed who are trying to fight child trafficking and empowering women etc have never visited them, Bandeca created job opportunities and Young Aunties have never been to their own community with any support. BOSCUDA also identified many vulnerable children but were not able to support or assist one tenth of the identified number which brought much friction amongst those identified in the community. GTZ carried out sensitization on pregnancy measures on STD/ HIV and unwanted pregnancy. They initiated the project but did not complete and also GTZ identified very few cases but no funds to assist.

Suggestions from the community

NGOs should go back to the field and be able to identify only the targeted number they are willing to assist and train them in IGA e. g like starting small businesses, building life skills or vocational training, provide tools for those with skills to improve and develop their skills, look for markets for them to sale their produce, build their skills in transformation and conservation of produce like pineapple into juice etc and help them diversify their main produce like cassava into different varieties. Look for farm to market roads for them to sale their produce and open

micro-finance institutions (MFI) like credit union for accountability or join an existing MFI. NGOs should be able to decide on how many vulnerable children they are ready to support before deciding on the number they want to support to avoid future problems in trying to assist these children e.g. if an NGO has funding to assist 10 children, only ten should be identified and assisted. Some communities preferred that assistance should be given to groups to ensure sustainability though not rolling out direct assistance to individuals. Individuals should have genuine security in the case of a loan scheme to avoid defaulting to pay back loans to enable other benefit. NGOs and other organizations like ILO should select interventions to ensure gender balance since the women are more vulnerable.

Support from the community

The three communities all promise to support any NGO that comes in to help them eradicate or fight poverty and reduce child trafficking by providing their local material like land, manpower, natural resources and also use their existing skills. They will follow-up and ensure that activities are well implemented for sustainability and ensure that whoever benefits from the support uses it judiciously.

INTERVIEWS

Key finding

- Poverty and unemployment are significant barriers to household well being. Almost all the respondents were not involved in any formal employment.

Summary of findings

- The majority of vulnerable groups are both adults and minors.
- Child trafficking exists in the three villages and as many as more than 200 victims have come in contact with those interviewed in Bali.
- Bali is a supply zone of children suffering from child labour and child trafficking.
- The majority of vulnerable groups come from families that were low status, uneducated and improvised.
- Opportunities to assist vulnerable people were limited.
- Victims were not often aware of the fact that they fall within vulnerable group of people and it is up to the service providers or community, donors and community service to recognize the signs of different vulnerable conditions.

CHALLENGES

- Limited time was allocated for the baseline study which did not give enough time for pre-testing to be conducted and analyze
- Questionnaires not adequately filled by some trained field agents
- The design of the questionnaire not very clear to capture certain information needed
- High prevalence of poverty in the region
- Lack of skills for economic empowerment
- Lack of farm inputs for better productivity
- Limited sensitization on issues relating to child trafficking
- Lack of Mutual Health Organizations in the communities
- Need for capacity building in IGAs etc

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Adequate time allocated for pre-testing in future study
- Farm inputs should be provided to improve productivity
- Organize sensitization campaigns on vulnerability and child trafficking
- Financial resources like subsidies, grants, loan schemes, scholarships be provided
- Skills development for girls and women be improve empower them economically
- Financial and social empowerment of individuals, households and communities be considered
- Women should be allowed to own land.
- ILO, NFF or any NGO coming to assist should identify only the targeted number they are willing to assist and the assistance should be complete to fully integrate beneficiaries into the community. Equipments or tools provided to those trained.
- Identified persons should be trained in income generating activities e.g. starting small businesses, building life skills or vocational training.
- Building skills like transformation and conservation of produce e.g. pineapple into juice etc is highly recommended to help them diversify their main produce like cassava into different varieties.
- Look for farm to market roads for them to sale their produce
- Open or start micro-finance institutions (MFI) like credit union for accountability.

- Assistance in some of the communities should be given to groups to ensure sustainability though not rolling out direct assistance to individuals.
- Individuals should have genuine security in the case of a loan scheme to avoid defaulting to pay back loans to enable others to benefit.
- Selected interventions should ensure gender balance since the women are more vulnerable.
- Vocational training to school drop outs, scholarships for further education to intelligent poor children, medical assistance to the critically sick poor people, farming inputs to poor agrarian families (fertilizers, pigs, goats, fowls, improved seeds, subsidies to poor traders and buying/selling agents).

CONCLUSION

There is an urgent need for assistance to vulnerable people in the three villages found in Bali sub-division. It would be advisable to implement short term interventions while planning for long term investments. This could be implementing sustainable income generation activities like livestock rearing, training in vocational skills that could promote income generating activities.

Alongside the above interventions, it is important to engage in capacity building within the community to enable members of the community convert their collective will into collective action for the benefit of the community. Currently, a few service providers like Nkumu fed-fed and the council exist but it is mainly the relatives of the vulnerable groups that take an interest in their well being. Greater sensitization of the broader population is required for complete integration of the vulnerable groups into the community.

There is need for a greater awareness regarding HIV/AIDS in the region. The integrations of this component into any planned interventions would greatly benefit future generations in these communities. Many of who are vulnerable people.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. INTERVIEW RESULTS

Issues discussed	Challenges faced	Suggestions	Recommendation	Lessons learnt
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situations in which vulnerable victims were involved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over a hundred people in the three villages were experiencing difficulties in life either due to abject poverty or deplorable conditions. • Most of the difficult cases to assist were those with very low household income who could not sponsor children in school or further the education of their intelligent children. • School drop outs that were vulnerable to unfortunate situations. • Widows had the most pathetic situations because the upbringings of their families were solely their hands. • Families identified with HIV/AIDS patients with responsibilities. • boys and girls drop out of school and get engage in strenuous activities or degrading services to earn a living. • Such occupations (for girls) house helps, sales agents, sellers of firewood or food items, daily payment general labour, stone and sand extraction, victims mostly live strange people who 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The major difficulty was the lack of necessary financial, material and technical resources that can alleviate poverty in the community • Financial resources like subsidies, grants, loan scheme and scholarships needed. • Material resources like farming inputs, school needs, processing and conservation equipment, medication to the sick. • Human resources like trainers for income generating activities and sensitization campaigns. • A specialized vocational centre or an elaboration of existing ones • Recreational facilities • Human resources • Installation kids for trained people • Connecting with other NGOs in the same domain • Train people on lucrative activities like IGAs • Elaborate on vocational trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training to school drop outs, scholarships for further education to intelligent poor children, medical assistance to the critically sick poor people, farming inputs to poor agrarian families (fertilizers, pigs, goats, fowls,) improved seeds, subsidies to poor traders and buying/selling agents. • create equipped processing units, construct roads, bridges and market sheds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More vulnerable people than means available to assist. • That the vulnerable people are both boys/girls, women and men from poor homes • Difficult to harmonize the aspirations of children with that of parents. • Flexible payment procedure be introduced

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers that make it difficult for providers to effective service to the victims. • The assistance that victims received. • different financial services available in the communities 	<p>recruit them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of them are delinquent and not ready to learn • Limited resources to those in priority needs • Most of the resource persons are volunteering • Focus more on agricultural produce and away from IGAs • Most of them take loans from local Njangi's with high interest rate • Most of the vulnerable groups like to be members of MFI but they are prevented by indirect deductions and initial cost to be members: Shares, cash withdrawal charges, high loan cost, transfer charges etc 			
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ANNEX 2. LIST OF STUDY PARTICIPANTS

SN	Village	Familyhead	Sex	Educationa	Occupation
1	Mantum Bawock	Tchana Marie	Female	Primary	Farmer
2	Mantum Bawock	Esther Chepgum	Female	None	Farmer
3	Mantum Bawock	Emilia Mbakam	Female	None	Farmer
4	Mantum Bawock	Nkwechu Daniel	Male	Primary	Farmer
5	Mantum Bawock	Matthew Nyontah	Male	Primary	Farmer
6	Mantum Bawock	Tadbah Ernest Ntenyu	Male	Primary	Farmer
7	Mantum Bawock	John Vanda	Male	None	Farmer
8	Wosing Naka	Awah Jackson	Male	Primary	Farmer
9	Wosing Naka	Ndangoh Joseph	Male	Primary	Farmer
10	Wosing Naka	Ngu George Akuma	Male	Primary	Farmer
11	Wosing Naka	Banye Emmanuel	Male	Primary	Farmer
12	Wosing Naka	Feh Mathias	Male	Primary	Farmer
13	Wosing Naka	Babila Peter	Male	Primary	Farmer
14	Wosing Naka	Ignatius Agaba	Male	Secondary	Farmer
15	Wosing Naka	Francis Voma	Male	Primary	Farmer
16	Wosing Naka	Nyanga Fofung	Male	Secondary	Trader
17	Wosing Naka	Ndanji Joseph	Male	Primary	Farmer
18	Wosing Naka	Njabnoumkie Biba	Female	None	Farmer
19	Wosing Naka	Jobsia Rosaline	Female	Primary	Farmer
20	Wosing Naka	Badoh Alfred Doh	Male	Primary	Unemployed
21	Wosing Naka	Mary Manka	Female	None	Farmer
22	Wosing Naka	Sama Njitoh Alous	Male	None	Farmer
23	Wosing Naka	Felicia Ndzonu	Female	Secondary	Farmer
24	Mantum Bawock	Kahmon Grace	Female	Primary	Farmer
25	Mantum Bawock	Francisca Botake Fofuleng	Female	None	Farmer
26	Mantum Bawock	Ndi Eric Buba	Male	Secondary	Farmer
27	Wosing Naka	Rosaline Andin	Male	None	Farmer
28	Wosing Naka	Nanjinha Njiforti	Male	Primary	Farmer
29	Mantum Bawock	Familia Andin	Female	Secondary	Trader
30	Mantum Bawock	Alie Emmaculate Fombut	Female	Secondary	Unemployed

31	Mantum Bawock	Nubea Evelyne Mutchemnkwa	Female	Secondary	Trader
32	Mantum Bawock	Margaret Gudmia	Female	Secondary	Farmer
33	Mantum Bawock	Bobbimwo Florence	Female	Primary	Farmer
34	Mantum Bawock	Susana Ngiso	Female	None	Farmer
35	Mantum Bawock	Peter Zama	Male	Primary	Farmer
36	Mantum Bawock	Cecilia Ntakeh	Female	None	Farmer
37	Mantum Bawock	Chijoh Esther Bangu	Male	Primary	Farmer
38	Mantum Bawock	William Fofung Musi	Male	None	Farmer
39	Mantum Bawock	Gwanyama Gladys Nyonga	Female	Secondary	Trader
40	Mantum Bawock	Ndibabonga Mubangohang	Female	Secondary	Trader
41	Mantum Bawock	Kpugha Yvonne Wirba	Female	Primary	Unemployed
42	Mantum Bawock	Biluma Mirabel	Female	Primary	Trader
43	Mantum Bawock	Fomboh Bridget Babila	Female	Secondary	Trader
44	Mantum Bawock	Emmaculate Nahbila	Female	Primary	Trader
45	Mantum Bawock	Fofuleng Noah	Male	University	Trader
46	Mantum Bawock	Andin Catherine	Female	Primary	Farmer
47	Mantum Bawock	Ngupi Maurice	Male	None	Farmer
48	Mantum Bawock	Comfort Teh	Female	None	Farmer
49	Mantum Bawock	NKankano Peter	Male	Primary	Farmer
50	Mantum Bawock	Mengwi Regina	Female	None	Farmer
51	Mantum Bawock	Mafor Magdaline	Female	None	Farmer
52	Mantum Bawock	Ngongmun Isaac	Male	Primary	Farmer
53	Mantum Bawock	Paulina Nyenkeng	Female	None	Farmer
54	Mantum Bawock	Aizic Wadina	Male	Primary	Farmer
55	Mantum Bawock	Johanes Ndanji	Male	None	Farmer
56	Mantum Bawock	Lydia Feh	Female	None	Farmer
57	Mantum Bawock	Ngwei Roseline	Female	None	Farmer
58	Mantum Bawock	Peter Musong	Male	None	Farmer
59	Mantum Bawock	Jacob Tabifor	Male	None	Farmer
60	Mantum Bawock	Ndibabonga Mary	Female	Secondary	Farmer
61	Mantum Bawock	Baankah Nobajen Nkinyam	Male	Primary	Farmer
62	Mantum Bawock	Vincent Taikeh	Male	Primary	Farmer

63	Mantum Bawock	Collette Nteijeh	Female	None	Farmer
64	Mantum Bawock	Joseph Njeta	Male	None	Farmer
65	Mantum Bawock	Sahmen Elizabeth	Female	None	Farmer
66	Mantum Bawock	Ngengeh Magdaline	Female	Primary	Unemployed
67	Mantum Bawock	Nduku Agnes	Female	None	Farmer
68	Mantum Bawock	Babila Federick Ngu	Male	Primary	Farmer
69	Gungong Bossa	Gabriel Mbotiji	Male	Primary	Farmer
70	Gungong Bossa	Ngwa Abel Ndanjeh	Male	Primary	Farmer
71	Gungong Bossa	Ngwa Bawa Fidelis	Male	Primary	Farmer
72	Gungong Bossa	Penvadga Anna	Female	None	Farmer
73	Gungong Bossa	David Ngwa	Male	None	Farmer
74	Gungong Bossa	Theresia Kah	Female	None	Farmer
75	Gungong Bossa	Bobga Jeffeson	Male	Secondary	Unemployed
76	Gungong Bossa	Ngyeh Esther	Female		Farmer
77	Gungong Bossa	Wayet Lawrence	Male	Secondary	Unemployed
78	Gungong Bossa	Bauket Christopher	Male	Primary	Farmer
79	Gungong Bossa	Forje Mercy Ngho	Female	Secondary	Unemployed
80	Gungong Bossa	Doh Vitalis Ndungbowo	Male	Primary	Unemployed
81	Gungong Bossa	Babila Godwin Forh	Male	Primary	Unemployed
82	Wosing Naka	Elizabeth Nahbila	Female	Primary	Unemployed
83	Wosing Naka	Glory Andin	Female	Primary	Unemployed
84	Wosing Naka	Nubonyin John	Male	Primary	Farmer
85	Wosing Naka	Buba Gibril	Male	Secondary	Trader
86	Gungong Bossa	Ba Acha Lucas Nji	Male	None	Farmer
87	Gungong Bossa	Kah Gladys Mbah	Female	Secondary	Unemployed
88	Gungong Bossa	Nahbila Sylvia	Female	Secondary	Unemployed
89	Gungong Bossa	Babila Godwin Forh	Female	Primary	Unemployed
90	Gungong Bossa	Tita Humphrey	Male	Primary	Unemployed
91	Gungong Bossa	Bila Godwin Fofung	Male	Primary	Trader
92	Gungong Bossa	Ndung Mis;pa	Female	Primary	Unemployed
93	Gungong Bossa	Peter Sontabi	Male	Primary	Unemployed
94	Gungong Bossa	Mantan Patience	Female	Secondary	Unemployed

95	Gungong Bossa	Kah Angeline	Female	Primary	Unemployed
96	Gungong Bossa	Tabot Emmanuel	Male	Secondary	Unemployed
97	Wosing Naka	Pivaga Timothy Fokumla	Male	Secondary	Farmer
98	Wosing Naka	Rebecca Najela	Female	None	Farmer
99	Wosing Naka	Nuvaga Peter Kuna	Male	Primary	Farmer
100	Wosing Naka	Waikwa Peter	Male	Primary	Farmer
101	Wosing Naka	Ngendap Josephine	Female	Primary	Farmer
102	Wosing Naka	Sama Jacob	Male	None	Farmer
103	Wosing Naka	Babila Charlse	Male	Secondary	Farmer
104	Wosing Naka	Dobgima Maurice	Male	Secondary	Farmer
105	Wosing Naka	Abuyah Fokum	Male	Secondary	Farmer
106	Wosing Naka	Kehbuma Daniel	Male	Primary	Unemployed
107	Wosing Naka	Feh Augustine	Male	None	Farmer
108	Wosing Naka	Navuga Emmanuel	Male	None	Farmer
109	Wosing Naka	Wacham Emmanuel	Male	Primary	Farmer
110	Wosing Naka	Njeko Victor	Male	Primary	Farmer
111	Wosing Naka	Tita Fonjah Eric	Male	Secondary	Farmer
112	Wosing Naka	George Nwanna	Male	Primary	Farmer
113	Wosing Naka	Mohamed Dahiru	Male	Primary	Farmer
114	Gungong Bossa	Ndifon George Mufuh	Male	Primary	Trader
115	Gungong Bossa	Anga Daniel	Male	Primary	Unemployed
116	Gungong Bossa	Tagwe Christopher	Male	Primary	Unemployed
117	Gungong Bossa	Mbongo Rachel	Female	Secondary	Trader
118	Gungong Bossa	Pius Foncham Tita	Male	Secondary	Unemployed
119	Gungong Bossa	Blanch Leyonga	Female	Primary	
120	Gungong Bossa	Forkwa Keni	Male	Secondary	Unemployed
121	Gungong Bossa	Titalabit Melani	Female	Primary	Unemployed
122	Gungong Bossa	Roger Numuah	Male	Primary	Unemployed
123	Gungong Bossa	Massalla Josephine	Female	Primary	Unemployed
124	Gungong Bossa	Taben Cynthekeke Gamia	Female	Secondary	Unemployed
125	Gungong Bossa	Baninjeyo Rahel	Female	Primary	Farmer
126	Gungong Bossa	Babila Jinola	Male	Primary	Unemployed

127	Gungong Bossa	Grace Mbongeh	Female	None	Farmer
128	Gungong Bossa	Ndansi Francis	Male	None	Farmer
129	Wosing Naka	Titalangha Eric Langmia	Male	Secondary	Farmer
130	Wosing Naka	Pedkuna Mary	Female	Primary	Farmer

ANNEX 3. List of Participants for FGD

Group 1. List of Participants for FGD NAKA and WOSING

S/N	Names	Address	Sex	Function
1	Dobgina Maurice	Naka	M	Group Leader
2	Dinga David T.	Naka	M	Farmer.Group Leader
3	Rose Kahdan	Naka	F	Women's Leader
4	Jenkaa Josephine	Naka	F	Women's Group
5	Andin Glory	Naka	F	Women President
6	Ba Tita Fonjah E.	Wosing	M	Youth representative
7	Celine Martan	Wosing	F	Women's group
8	Chapia Mary	Wosing	F	Group leader
9	G.D. Follung	Wosing	M	Men's leader
10	Njeko Victor Dohkea	Wosing	M	Community Leader
11	Timothy Fokumla	Naka	M	Counselor
12	Abuhya Fonache	Naka	M	Social Group Leader

Group 2.**List of Participants for FGD****GUNGONG and BOSSA**

S/N	Names	Address	Sex	Function
1	Wayet Lawrence	Gungong	M	Youth Group
2	Nahvoma Delphine	Gungong	F	Gawola Women's group
3	Hannah Bih	Gungong	F	PTA Representative
4	Ba Mbungu David	Gungong	M	Counselor/Traditional Ruler
5	Veronica Tihmia	Gungong	F	Women's Group Leader
6	Tagwe Wilfred	Bossa	M	Council Staff, Bali
7	Ndifon Robert	Bossa	M	President Bossa Dev't Association
8	Lucy Awundam	Bossa	F	Vice President Bali Women Forum
9	Nguti Paul	Gungong	M	Health Committee President
10	Joseph Foncham	Gungong	M	Quarterhead
11	Babila Godwin Forth	Gungong	M	Community Trainer

Group 3.**List of Participants for FGD****BAWOCK and MANTUM**

S/N	Names	Address	Sex	Function
1	Nyamsenkwen Christopher	MAVICUDA Mantum	M	National treasurer
2	Veronica Mbiand	Bawock	F	Counselor
3	Fofulang Noah	Mantum	M	Church Leader
4	Jonathan N. Tonketi	Mantum	M	Youth Group Leader
5	Andin Catherian	Mantum	F	Women President
6	Nahlela Helen	Mantum	F	Cultural Leader
7	Syliva Saka-ah	Mantum	F	Vice President Women group
8	Nyingah Emilia	Bawock	F	Laboratory Technician

ANNEX 4. Focus Group Discussion Question Guide

Focus Group Discussion Question Guide

1. Do you have cases of child labour or child trafficking in your community
2. How does it works?
3. How many families are concern?
4. How does you think about it as a community?
5. Is it good? For who? Why?
6. Is it bad? For who? Why?
7. At what age children are trafficked?
8. Traffic concern more boys or girls? Why?
9. What are the kind of work those children has been taken for? The boys? The girls?
10. For what reasons do people/individual in the community advance for giving their children to work for other people?
11. What are some of the tricks or strategies used by the people who come to take children as domestic servants?
12. What effects (positive/negative effects) does this child labour have on the family, community as a whole? – Consequences
13. What can the community do to stop or reduce that phenomenon?
14. What has been done before?
15. What strategy was good? What strategy was bad?
16. What can you advice to an NGO who want to combat that problem in your community?
17. What kind of support can your community give to that organization?
18. What other information do you want to share with us base on that phenomenon?

ANNEX 5. Interview Question Guide

- 1 How many people do you know in your village that is experiencing difficulties in life?
- 2 Could you tell us about the most difficult case and a typical situation to assist?
- 3 Could you tell us more about the victim? (age, gender, occupation and relationship with the people they are living with.
- 4 Have you tried to or encountered difficulties in helping these people?
- 5 In what way was it difficult for you to assist them?
- 6 What additional resources do you think would have helped you with these people?
- 7 What kind of help do you need for improving your assistance (current, future, material, training or connecting with other people).
- 8 What have you learnt through your experience of assisting the vulnerable people?
- 9 What income generating activities are vulnerable engaged in?
- 10 Do they have opportunities to take loans? In what places? Bank, MFI, Njangis?
- 11 At what rate?
- 12 What can be the minimal rate that can help them to improve their leaving conditions
- 13 Do they agree to be member of an MFI? What are the things that prevent them from becoming a member of MFI?
- 14 What activity will they engage in if they have some money at hand?