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REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SERVICE AND LABOUR
(MIFOTRA)
P.O.BOX 403 KIGALI

**NATIONAL FIVE-YEAR ACTION PLAN FOR
THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR**

July 2008

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ABREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	: Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
MIFOTRA	: Ministry of Public Service, Skills Development, Vocational Training and Labour
MIGEPROF	: Minister in the Prime Minister's Office in charge of Gender and Family Promotion
MINEDUC	: Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Research
MIJESPOC	: Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture
MINIJUST	: Ministry of Justice
MINALOC	: Ministry in Charge of Local Government, Good Governance, Community Development and Social Affairs
HIMO	: Haute intensité de main d'œuvre
HIV	: Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HDI	: Human Development Indicators
COMESA	: Common Market of Eastern and South Africa
ILO	: International Labour Organisation
IPEC	: International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
PRSP	: Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organisation
COLTAN	: Colombo Tantalite
KURET	: Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia Together
DRC	: Democratic Republic of Congo
EICV	: Enquête Intégrée sur les conditions de vie des ménages
USD	: United State Dollar
USDOL	: United State Department of Labour
CNLS	: National AIDS Commission
APRORIBU	: Association de Producteurs de Riz de Bugarama
Coopthé	: Coopérative de thé
ICRC	: International Committee of Red Cross
EPR	: Eglise Présbytérienne au Rwanda
ASC/Umurimo	: Association des Syndicats Chrétiens Umurimo
CLADHO	: Collectif des Associations de Défense des Droits de l'Homme
CESTRAR	: Centrale des Syndicats des Travailleurs du Rwanda
NYC	: National Youth Council
STDs	: Sexually Transmitted Diseases
COSYLI	: Conseil des Organisations Syndicales Libres au Rwanda
YES	: Youth Employment Strategy
ORINFOR	: Office Rwandais d'Information
COTRAF	: Congrès du Travail et de la Fraternité au Rwanda
UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund

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INTRODUCTION

1. Background

The Government of Rwanda ratified the Convention n° 182 on the worst forms of child labour in 21/05/2000 and the Convention on rights of the child in 1990. To turn these conventions into facts, the law n° 27/2001 of April 28, 2001 on the rights and protection of children against violence and the national policy for orphans and other vulnerable children were adopted. In addition, the Constitution puts a particular emphasis on the protection of children. Therefore, this action plan aims at materializing national and international instruments with regard to the protection of vulnerable children and child labourers in particular.

According to the data from the National Census of the Population and Habitat of 2002, the number of child labourers was 352,550. The problem worsened after the war and genocide owing to a great number of orphans as well as children and women heads of households.

That is why, since 1997, the Government has engaged in the fight against child labour in adapting working methods to circumstances, i.e. in dealing with both effects and causes. However, child labour is mostly due to the poverty of families, inadequacy of children schooling and retention systems. Thus, it is important to search at the same time for effective application and the fight against poverty in families.

Up to now, there have not been punctual activities in the domain of child labour such as the search for qualitative data and interventions which have only reached some 300 child labourers. These activities have only been at a very small scale because of insufficient available funds, few stakeholders in the domain and especially because of the lack of a national integrated and concerted action plan.

This is how the necessity for a concerted national action plan was raised and recommended by the 2nd National Conference on child labour which was held on 13-14 November, 2003.

2. Methodology

To reach the above results, it was necessary to organize a national workshop on child labour whose main objective was to work out strategic lines of the action plan. The working group set up in order to work out the said plan is made of six persons representing MIFOTRA, UNICEF, MIGEPROF, and ILO/IPEC (former children soldiers' project)

The elaboration of the said plan was based on the data from the last National Census of the Population and Habitat of 2002, various qualitative studies of the domain and strategies suggested by relevant international labour conventions.

It was also needed to conduct [unstructured] interviews with authorities, donors, parents, various associations, employers, workers' associations and children themselves in Kigali City and the provinces of the country.

Therefore, the collected data helped to infer situations, strategies and measures of their implementation.

3. Objectives of the plan

This plan is supposed to be national, integrated, preventive and integrative of children victims of worst forms of child labour an emphasis being put on the most affected areas across the country. Specifically, the possession of a long-term and concerted national action plan would allow to:

- make the fight against child labour a reality;
- conduct a vigorous and large scale sensitization;
- revive traditional forms of solidarity;
- develop fundraising mechanisms;
- harmonize and disseminate laws and conventions relevant on the subject;
- strengthen effective law-enforcement control mechanisms namely of the police and the inspection of labour;
- explore potentialities and coordinate existing interventions;
- extend interventions throughout the country;
- cover all categories of child labourers in distress;

4. Division of the plan

This action plan begins with an introduction followed by a chapter on a general background. This chapter deals with the physical aspect of the country and its population. There follows a chapter analysing the situation of child labour especially in relation with figures on child labour and causal factors. The fourth chapter states both challenges and opportunities. The plan ends with chapter V which develops the action plan, i.e. the analysis of capacities and obligations, activity programming and the estimated budget. In the end, there is the conclusion.

CHAPTER I. GENERAL FRAMEWORK

I.1. Historical background

Child labourers belong to one of the 15 categories of vulnerable children. It is to be noted that the child labour is the result of all these categories. Indeed, when the network of the social protection of vulnerable groups is not strong enough, there will definitely be the category of child labour.

Considering the great number of these children, the Government of Rwanda within its children's protection policy, adopted in 2003 a National Policy for Orphans and other Vulnerable¹ Children.

I.2. Institutional framework

Child labour directly falls under two departments namely the Ministry having child labour in its attributions (MIFOTRA) and the Ministry having vulnerable children in its attributions (MIGEPROF).

In addition, due to the crosscutting characteristics of child labour, other departments closely intervene in the domain of child labour namely the Ministry having youth in its attributions (MIJESPOC) and the Ministry having juvenile justice in its attributions (MINIJUST).

MIFOTRA has set up a "Child labour" Desk in charge of child labour inspection, recommendation of strategies, coordination and follow-up of interventions. In February 2005, a consultation committee on child labour was set up. It includes MIFOTRA, MINEDUC, MIGEPROF, MINISPOC, MINALOC, UNICEF, World Vision/KURET, former child soldiers IPEC/ILO Project and the Demobilization and Reintegration Commission.

In the specifications of the said committee, there is an assessment of draft bills, policies, interventions and strategies for a consultative opinion within MIFOTRA on the orientation of the prevention and intervention in favour of child labourers.

1.3. Legal framework

1.3.1. International conventions

The country ratified almost all international conventions regarding the fight against the worst forms of child labour:

- Forced Labour Convention, n°29,1930 (ratified on 23.05.2001);

¹A vulnerable child is any person under 18 years exposed to conditions, which do not permit him/her to fulfil her/his fundamental rights for her/his harmonious development. An orphan is a child who has lost one or two parents (National Policy for orphans and other vulnerable children, Rwanda 2003).

- The Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1999 (ratified in 2001): the convention stipulates that a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years. State members shall do their best to ensure the protection of the child from economic exploitation and from any work that is likely to be harmful and dangerous to the child's health.
- Optional Protocol to the Convention on Children's Rights, 2000 on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (ratified on 26/02/2000).
- Optional Protocol on the Convention on Children's Rights, 2000 on the involvement of children in armed conflicts (ratified on 26/02/2000).
- The Convention on Trafficking in Persons, 1950 (ratified through the Presidential decree n° 161/01 of 31/12/2002).
- Optional Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (ratified through the Presidential decree n°161/01/ of 31/12/2002).
- The Convention n° 138 and Recommendation n°146 on minimum age for admission to employment, 1973 (ratified through the Presidential decree n°416/06 of 7/11/1980). The minimum age for employment that is likely to compromise the health and security is 18 years; the minimum age for admission to employment is 14 years.
- The Convention n° 182 on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (ratified on 21/05/2000). Worst forms of child labour are the sale, slavery, prostitution, pornography, their use for illicit activities, forced child labour and their use in places or for work that is likely to harm their health, physical and mental development.

According to the Convention n° 182 and the recommendation n°190, psychological as well as physical stress, work at dangerous heights, sexual abuse, working on dangerous machines, manipulation of chemical and biological products and dangerous machines, underground work, overtime work and night work constitute the worst forms of child labour. There is immediate action and punishment against those who illegally employ children. The convention also recommends the rehabilitation of involved children and emphasizes on the intervention in favour of female children. The Ministry having labour in its attributions has to determine the category and types of employment for children.

- The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child adopted on 11/06/1990 ratified by Rwanda on 30/05/2000 article 15 of the African Charter talks about child labour "every child shall be protected from all forms of economic exploitation and from all work that is hazardous to his health.
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 (Adherence of Rwanda by decree-law n° 8/75 of 12/2/1975). In its article 10, paragraph 3, it is stipulated that children should be protected against economic and social exploitation. Employing them in works that may compromise their morality or health, put their life in danger or spoil their usual development must be punished by the law. Countries must also set up age

limits under which the remunerating job for child labourers is forbidden and punished by the law.

I.3.2. Internal legislation

- The Constitution of 2003 puts a particular emphasis on children's protection: in its article 28, it is stipulated that a child should have the protection from his/her family, society and the state. In its article 40(3), it is stipulated that primary education is compulsory and free in public schools.
- Law n° 27/ 2001 of 28/4/2001 relating to Rights and Protection of the Child against Violence includes provisions of children's protection against violence: in its article 4, stipulates that "every child has the right to life after conception, deliberate abortion is illegal unless in circumstances provided by the law";
- Law n° 51/2001 of the Labour Code stipulates that a child does not have to be employed in a night work, heavy and dangerous for his/her health. Before the age of 18 years, the child can neither be engaged in any training nor do any light job, however light, without the permission of his/her parents;

According to Article 64 of the labour code, a decree by the Minister having labour in his /her attributions determines the nature of the tasks and the categories of companies that are not allowed to employ a child and works forbidden to children. (This decree has not yet appeared). The code also provides, in its articles 192 and 194, sanctions for those who go against these clauses;

- Law n° 13 of 01/07/2002 governing armed forces and Law n°16 of 15/08/2002 concerning the military general statutes stipulate that the minimum age for enrolling in the army is 18 years.
- In 2003, the National policy for orphans and other vulnerable children was adopted. Child labourers are included in the 15 categories of vulnerable children. This policy emphasizes the fight against child labour and the rehabilitation of working children, children affected by armed conflicts. (See section 4.2.8.13).

CHAPTER II: COUNTRY PROFILE

2.1. Physical aspect

Rwanda is a country located in East Africa in the Great Lakes region. It is surrounded by Uganda to the North, Tanzania to the East, Democratic Republic of Congo to the West and Burundi to the South. It is located at 2,000 km from the Atlantic Ocean and at 1,200 km from the Indian Ocean.

Rwanda is a landlocked country, with mountainous relief with altitudes below 1,500 m in the eastern plateau, between 1,500 and 2,000 m in the central plateau and more than 2,000 to the east and to the north.

The country is divided into 4 provinces and the City of Kigali. It comprises of 30 districts and 14 towns.

2.2. Population

The final results of the 3rd National Census of the Population and Habitat of August 2002 indicate that the total population² is 8,128,553 inhabitants³ (G⁴= 3,668,939), on a surface area of 26,338 km². Thus, Rwanda comes among the most populated countries of Africa with a density of 587 inhabitants per km². This is to say that the arable land does not go beyond 18,850 km².

The population growth is 2.9% whereas an overall fertility index⁵ is 5.8 infants per woman. Almost 90% of the population lives in the rural area and the principal activity is traditional agriculture exclusively oriented to consumption.

According to the data of the last census of the population and habitat, 2002, people aged of 5-14 years are 2,236,264 (G=1,110,625) i.e. 27.5% of the whole population whereas people aged between 15-17 are 666,031 (G=339,688) i.e. 16.8%. The population whose age is less than 17 years is 3,973,000 inhabitants, i.e. 48.9% of the whole population.

² National Census of the Population and Habitat, 2002

³ National Census of the Population and Habitat, 2002

⁴ G= Girls

⁵ According to the demographic and health survey of ONAPO, 2002, Rwanda has an overall fertility index of 5.8 infants per woman. Infant mortality for 1,000 births is 131 against 96 for other countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. Life expectancy is 49 years against an average of 51 years in other countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.

CHAPTER III: SITUATION ANALYSIS OF CHILD LABOUR

3.1. Child labour

It is any work that begins to interfere with children's development and education. Child work on the other hand is common in Africa it is work that does not endanger the health of the child or prevent him/her from attending school.

Forms of child labour

It is sometimes difficult to make a distinction between the socializing work of children and child labour. The difference between the two categories depends on the age of the child, forms of labour and conditions under which the said work is performed.

According to the Convention n° 182 of ILO on the worst forms of child labour, 1999, child labour refers to:

- involvement in economic activity before 12 years;
- execution of hard work between 12-17 years;
- execution of work likely to harm the child's morality, education, physical as well as mental development.

The worst forms of child labour also include:

- Slavery and forced work like involvement of children in armed conflicts;
- Sexual and commercial exploitation of children including prostitution and pornography;
- Illicit activities including drug production and trafficking;
- Activities likely to harm the child's health and education;

The socializing work is defined as types of work done at home not likely to harm a child's health and education.

Work that should be forbidden to children is:

- Working in mines, quarries and underground work
- Fishing
- Working with dangerous and moving machines;
- Manipulation of explosives
- Transporting and uploading heavy weights
- Construction and demolition work
- Work of manipulating harmful substances
- Work of metallic and metallurgic construction;
- Driving vehicles and transport machine;
- Working in leisure houses, production and sale of alcohol

Risks relating to child labour:

- Physical risks: industrial accidents, occupational diseases, sexual abuses which result in STDs (Sexual Transmitted Diseases) such as HIV/AIDS;

- Psychological risks: frustration, aggression, lack of confidence among parents, teachers, authority and lack of self confidence;
- Economic risks: poverty perpetuation, unemployment among adults and inadequate wages.

Activities in which child labourers are involved in Rwanda

- Household work (all towns and trading centres);
- Working in mines, brickwork, sand and stone quarries (Northern Province)
- Working in plantations and industries of tea, sugar cane and rice (Northern Province; Southern Province);
- Cattle keeping (Eastern Province);
- Involvement in prostitution and children acting as commission agents in prostitution (Kigali City, Southern and Eastern Province);
- Children who particularly work as porters or garbage collectors (towns and trading centres);
- Exploitation of Coltan;
- Former child soldiers from Rwanda Armed Militia operating in DRC;
- Fetching and selling firewood;
- Use of children in begging;
- Domestic work prejudicial to children schooling (working in the fields, baby sitting, and so on).

Maps of child labour

Southern Province:

The most affected areas are:

- Muyunzwe and Shyogwe (brickwork);
- Gikondo/ Cyiri (rice growing areas);
- Ruyumba (COLTAN exploitation);
- Cyitabi (tea plantation);
- Karaba (exploitation of COLTAN);

Western Province:

The most affected areas are:

- Former Nyamasheke District (tea plantation);
Nyamasheke (Gisakura tea, extracting Coltan in Nyungwe site);
- Impala (fishing);
- Bugarama (rice growing area and sugar cane plantation);
- Rusizi District (cross-border fraud with DRC and children prostitution);
- Gisunzu (sexual exploitation of children, domestic work and fishing);
- Rusenyi, Itabire, Rutsiro, Gisovu and Muko (tea plantation)
- Nyamyumba, Kayove and Kanama which are close to Pfunda tea plantations;
- Rubavu District (sand quarry) in Pfunda

Northern Province:

The most affected areas are:

- Gakenke District (sand pit and brickwork);
- Musanze District (transporting Irish potatoes);
- Musanze District (children prostitution and lime fabrication);
- Rulindo District (mining stones and sand quarry, small scale mining of Cassiterite at Rusine, working in sugar cane and rice plantations in Nyabarongo and Nyabugogo valleys);
- Districts bordering SORWATHE plantations: working in tea plantations;
- Districts bordering Uganda: there is a fraud of Kanyanga;

Kigali city:

The most affected areas:

- Gikondo, Nyamirambo (Matimba), Remera (near Amahoro Stadium) and Muhima: prostitution among children;
- The entire City: domestic work of children;

Eastern Province:

The most affected areas:

- Former Murambi and Kanyabayonga Districts: rice-growing areas;
- Kahi, Nyagatare and Muvumba: working in pastures, cross-border fabrication and fraud of Uganda highly alcoholic beverage known as Kanyanga; growing-rice areas in Cyunzi valley in Rusumo District;
- Kibungo and Rwamagana: domestic work of children;
- Nyamata District: working in sugar cane plantations in Nyabarongo valley and odd jobs because of the chronic food shortage as a result of persistent drought.

3.2. Data on child labour

3.2.1. Numbers of child labourers

The International Labour Office estimates that 171 million of children are involved in the worst forms of child labour throughout the world. Among them, 48 million (=23%) are in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In Rwanda, according to RGPH⁶ (NCPH), among 2, 643, 403 children aged 5 - 17 years, 352,550 said they are workers: 166, 245 (47.2%) boys and 186, 305 (52.8%) girls. These children work in sectors of agriculture and forestry (83.1%), domestic aid work, (11.9%), trade (1.2%) and factories (0.7%). Children mostly work as independent workers. Those who work as permanent salaried workers only represent 4.6% whereas occasional workers are only 5.8%.

According to NCPH, 2002, people aged less than 18 years are 4, 223, 626 out of the total number of the population of 8, 128, 553 i.e. a representation of more than 52%.

The Ministry of Public Service and Labour (MIFOTRA) estimated that children involved in prostitution were 2,140.

Table 1:

Number of employed children per sector, activity branch as per age (according to rural-urban residence) - reference year 2002, RGPH/NCPH

Code	Activity branch	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	136, 832	46.61	156, 685	53 .8	293, 523	100.0
2	Extractive industries	254	62.40	153	37.59	407	100.0
3	Manufacturing industries	1426	61.83	0	38.16	2306	100.0
4	Electricity, gas and water	14	82.35	3	17.64	17	100.0
5	Buildings and public works	675	90	75	10	10	750
6	Commerce, Hotels and restaurants	3,475	73.70	1,240	26.29	4,715	100.0
7	Transport, warehouses and communication	1,050	86.13	169	13.86	1,219	100.0
8	Banks, insurances, services, real estate and services to enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Services to the community, social services	19, 656	44.94	24,079	55.05	43, 735	100.0
10	Wrongly designated activities	2,857	48.60	3,021	51.39	5,878	100.0
Total		166, 245	47.15	186, 305	52.84	352, 550	100.0

Table 2:

Distribution of children per employment status as per age groups - reference year 2002, RGPH/NCPH

Age group	06-09		10-14		15-17		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Status of employment								
TOTAL	23, 730	6.7	93, 980	26.7	234, 840	66.6	352, 550	100.0
Independent	9,529	5.6	42, 984	25.2	117, 923	69.2	170, 436	100.0
Employer	7	2.6	71	26.4	191	71	269	100.0
Occasionally salaried	352	1.7	6, 043	29.5	14, 066	68.7	20, 461	100.0
Permanent salaried	283	1.8	4, 594	28.6	11, 213	69.7	16, 090	100.0
Beginners	472	20.2	761	32.5	1,108	47.3	2, 341	100.0
House workers	11, 601	8.8	35, 867	27.3	83, 774	63.8	131, 242	100.0
Not determined	1, 486	12.68	3, 660	31.25	6, 565	56.05	11, 711	100.0

Table 3:

Distribution of children per employment status according to place of residence- reference year 2002, RGPH/NCPH

Employment status	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
TOTAL	42, 957	100.0	309, 593	100.0	352, 550	100.0
Independent	14, 332	33.4	156, 104	50.4	170,436	48.3
Employers	185	0.4	84	0.0	269	0.1
Occasionally salaried	8,471	19.7	11, 990	3.9	20, 461	5.8
Permanent salaried	10, 323	24.0	5, 767	1.9	16, 090	4.6
Beginners	306	0.7	2, 035	0.7	2,341	0.7
House workers	6, 792	15.8	124, 450	40.2	131, 242	37.2
Not determined	2, 548	5.93	9, 163	2.95	11, 711	3.32

Table 4:

Number of employed children per sector and sex

N°	Sector	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Primary	136, 838	46.61	156, 685	53.38	293, 523	100.0
2	Secondary	2, 369	68.07	1, 111	31.92	3, 480	100.0
3	Tertiary	27, 038	48.67	28, 509	51.32	55, 547	100.0
TOTAL		166, 245	47.15	186, 305	52.84	352, 550	100.0

3.3. Main causes of child labour

3.3.1 The situation of orphans

War and Genocide created an unprecedented vulnerability of children in such a way that:

- Orphans: among 4,223,526 children aged below 18 years, 1/5 are fatherless, 1/25 motherless, 1/25 are both fatherless and motherless, 1/30 do not know how their parents perished;
- Children heads-of-families: 15,052 (boys: 62.2 %; girls: 32.8 %)

3.3.2 Poverty

According to the data from EICV⁷ survey, it was ascertained that 60 % of the population live under the poverty line among which 42 % live in extreme poverty (1 USD/ person/ day). It is worth noting that poverty incidence is more remarkable in rural areas (66 %) than in urban areas: 12 % in Kigali City; 22 % in other towns of the country. The budget deficit turns around 45 %

⁷ EICV : Integrated Survey on Household Living Conditions

and depends on external support. The income per capita being \$216 USD in 2002, Rwanda is ranked among the poorest countries of the world.

Rwanda's economy is in transition between the economy relying on subsistence agriculture and economy oriented towards exporting agricultural produce and other raw materials. The agriculture sector itself contributes 46.2 of GDP and 87.1% of employment. The budget deficit amounts to 45%. In 2001, the population living under the poverty line was 65.5% in rural areas compared to 21.3% in urban areas.

The land as the main production factor is threatened to exhaustion, plots are more and more divided in such a way that a great number of people said to be farmers only have 0.12 ha.

Although the rural agricultural activity is still the greatest employer of about 80% of active population, the scantiness of land and its traditional exploitation entail the non- profitability and insufficient agricultural production. It is worth noting that the misery in some families mostly results from the land scantiness to cultivate or being unable to exploit it as it is the case for child headed families, old or disabled parents.

With an income per capita of \$216 USD in 2002, a low annual average income per family (average gross income of 27,000 RWF), a low level of money expenditure (from 6000RWF to 36000 RWF depending on household⁸) and the real GDP of \$1,394,465 USD (source: IDR, August 2003), Rwanda is ranked among the poorest countries of the world and has one of the lowest GDP within COMESA (2001). Rwanda was listed 164th out of 174 countries according to Human Development Indicator of the United Nations.

3.3.3 HIV/AIDS

It is in 1983 that the first HIV/AIDS cases were reported in Rwanda. In December 31, 1999, the cumulative number of HIV/AIDS cases notified by the Epidemiological Supervision System was 21,951. From 1998 to 2001, the notified number of HIV/AIDS cases was 17,950⁹.

According to the study conducted in 1997, the infection rate was 11.1 %. This rate rose to 13.7% in May 2002¹⁰. The age-group of the population which is most infected is between 15-49 years. Sexual exploitation among young people among is the main causes of the creeping infection.

The pandemic results in the discrimination as regards employment, social exclusion, gender-related inequalities and child labour. It has a negative impact since it affects people of the most productive age group (15-49 years). The result is a poor human capital and a least productivity. The pandemic entails an increase in the work cost because of its effect on productivity, absenteeism, lack of labour force, reduction of job opportunities and the high cost of health care.

3.3.4 School Dropouts

⁸ According to the first results of the third National Census of the Population and Habitat 2002, 14.6 % of inhabitants still live in houses roofed with plastic boxes, sheeting, and grass; 41.7% of population does not have any radio set; 84.4% of households depend on firewood for cooking, the percentage of people who do not have access to drinking water is 32.8%

⁹ CNLS, National Strategic Framework for fighting HIV/AIDS, May 2002, P. 30-31

¹⁰ National Strategic Framework for fighting HIV/AIDS, May 2002

According to the data from MINEDUC, children aged 7 to 12 years at school were 1,081,358 in 2002 compared to 1,162,955 in 2000.

According to NCPH 2002, the percentage of children in primary education was 87.7% (G=89.1%)¹¹, secondary education was 10.5% (G=11.5%), university education was 0.8% (G=0.4%). According to MINEDUC survey, 2002-2003, the drop out rates and repeating the year rose to 16.6 % and 17.2% respectively.

Among 2,387,209 children aged of 7 to 17 years, 1,851,349 attended school (B=945,470) whereas 457,226 (B= 231,253) never attended school and 757,255(28.6%) did not complete primary school. This was particularly due to the bad conditions some households live in.

3.3.5 Ignorance and illiteracy

According to the NCPH, the population literacy level is very low (58.8%), with a very remarkable gap between women literacy level (53.8%) and men's (65%). This literacy rate is very low in rural area (55.8%) than in urban area (73.5%)

3.3.6. Other reasons

Other reasons illustrate the causes of child labour namely:

- Large families
- Polygamy and cohabitation
- Chronic food shortages
- Rejection of unmarried mothers by their parents
- Slackening in the effectiveness of law application
- Parents' irresponsibility
- Conflicts in families
- Environmental influence (prostitution, proximity of tea, rice plantations and quarries, etc.)

¹¹ For the school year 1989/90, the rate of schooling was 65.4% and 62.0% (net)

CHAPTER IV: MAJOR CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

4.1. Major challenges:

According to the 2002 GCPH, the number of child labourers amounts to 352,550 while the interventions have not gone beyond the target of 250 children and only covered 1/12 of the whole country: work in tea and rice plantations has not been addressed.

The map of the direct interventions highlights that the latter are concentrated in the 4 Provinces whereas there are some provinces where the problem is more severe.

Since the reintegration of about 250 child labourers have cost financial resources amounting nearly to 74 Million francs, a huge amount for the reintegration of 352,550 children would be needed. Besides, there is room to presume that the number is continually on the rise.

On the one hand, there should generate a perennial dynamics, and mobilize funds on the other hand in a bid to address the child labour problem. Worth noting is the fact that child labour has not yet been addressed in national policies and budgets thus the child labour help desk runs short of material and human resources.

Within a post-war and post-genocide and poverty context, how to ensure an optimal prevention whereas child heads of households are obliged to work for their survival?

Children working in mines need medical assistance: there are among them some who have developed occupational diseases such as silicosis and tuberculosis.

Children Prostitutes need ARV treatment against HIV/AIDS. The on-going programmes targeting Children Prostitutes should include the fight against drug-taking such as glue and marijuana. To prevent the risk of engaging themselves into prostitution as a resort for night shelter and survival, there should be a reception centre for house-servant children expelled at night.

Under the dictates of custom and traditional practices, the comprehension of the child labour phenomenon is slow amongst all the strata of the population.

Other challenges remain to be addressed, including:

- Funds mobilization in view of the huge number of child labourers;
- Monitoring children withdrawn from labour;
- Schooling of all children in school age especially as non-schooling children constitute the major reserve of child labourers;
- General ignorance of children's rights.

4.2. Opportunities

4.2.1. Support organizations:

Support to interventions in favour of child labourers comes from UNICEF¹² (150,000 USD for the period ranging from 2003 to 2005), IPEC/ILO (312,000 USD for 2004-2006/former child soldiers) and World Vision/KURET for a three-year period since 2005 (4 Millions USD).

4.2.2. Interventions in favour of children working in plantations, mines and quarries

In general, interventions in favour of children working in mines, quarries and sugar cane plantations (Buliza, Bicumbi and Nyabarongo Valley) are carried out since 2003 by the Association des Syndicats Chrétiens Umurimo-ASC/Umurimo with support from UNICEF in Kigali-City and Kigali Ngari Provinces.

Out of 950 child labourers identified, 106 (aged 7 to 14) have been sent to school. Their households received either a pig or a goat to rear, hoes as well as agricultural inputs. Both parents and children removed from labour have been grouped together in tontines and associations. Equally linked to the interventions were the district authorities and school-teachers.

4.2.3. Interventions for domestic child labourers:

From 1st June 2001, the NGO "Action for Development and Peace in Africa- ADPA" intervenes in Kigali City and in Kigali-Ngali in favour of domestic child labourers (Kabuga, Rulindo, Bicumbi and Rushashi). It is therefore in this respect that 3,421 employers; 1,840 parents and 3,539 domestic children have been registered in the program.

By way of direct actions, 80 children are being trained in weaving (manufacturing boubous), sewing and training on maternal assistance. An energetic awareness raising campaign was conducted in the districts supplying domestic child labourers - such as Bicumbi and Buliza. Listening posts have been set up.

4.2.5. Interventions in favour of former child soldiers

IPEC/ILO intends to prevent the enrolment of 600 children in armed conflicts and rehabilitate 200 former child soldiers, especially those from armed militia operating in DRC.

4.2.6. Interventions in favour of sexually exploited children

Through a local organization, UNICEF has helped to withdraw 59 children from prostitution. With the support from UNICEF, interventions in favour of sexually exploited children have been undertaken since 2002 by an NGO called 'Sharing Rwanda' in Muhima and Gikondo areas in Kigali City since 2004.

¹² In collaboration with Unicef, there are intervention support programmes in favour of children heads of households, street children, children in fostering centres, sexually exploited children, HIV/AIDS infected/affected children, children victims of the worst forms of child labour (sexually exploited children, children working in farms, mines and quarries and domestic child labourers).

The NGO deals precisely with the socio-economic rehabilitation of 50 Children Prostitutes and their 19 babies. Children under training learn the techniques of manufacturing soap, fruit juice, bread, etc. Moreover, they benefit from medical care.

4.2.7. World Vision/KURET Interventions

World Vision/KURET¹³ is an international NGO supported by USDOL for actions aimed at preventing the worst forms of child labour and reintegrating children who are victims through school enrolment in areas affected by HIV/AIDS. The activity coverage of this NGO is Kigali City, Kigali Rural, Byumba and Gikongoro. The project duration is 3 years effective from 2005. Until September (2005), 1750 child labourers or at risk of becoming so were sent to school: 1475 were enrolled at primary and secondary levels, 238 were enrolled in vocational training (mechanics, sewing, etc.) and 130 are following the educational « catch up program».

4.2.8. Other intervention actions

4.2.8.1. Southern Province:

Awareness raising campaigns have been carried out by district and provincial authorities. A fine has been decreed for whoever illegally hires or sends his child to work to the detriment of the latter's schooling¹⁴. The Ministry of Education has set up an educational catch-up programme in Nshili District.

The NGOs operating in that field in the Province are:

- Care International;
- World Vision/KURET;
- World Relief;
- World Vision/KURET which intervenes in 4 districts i.e. Nyamagabe, Karaba, Mudusomwa and Nyaruguru in the area of children's education and support for basic needs: 2,183 are sponsored to ensure their retention at school, 56 houses have been built for children heads of households, poor families with child labourers have been provided with livestock, children above 16 are undertaking vocational training. A campaign to fight-against HIV/AIDS has equally been undertaken.

The sensitization to send children to school is carried out through advice to parents and district executive committees. Request has been made to impose sanctions on parents who fail to send their children to school.

The following are the NGOs operating in this field:

- HAGURUKA (Child Protection).
- CONCERN (Children's survival, community development program, primary education support programme and research on reasons underlying the non schooling of children);
- RWANDAN RED CROSS SOCIETY (protection of orphans and vulnerable children),
- CNLS /MAP (pre-paid health insurance schemes (usually known in French as "Mutuelles de santé"), school fees and vocational training for HIV/AIDS affected children).

¹³ KURET Rwanda, Progress Report, September 9th 2005

¹⁴ Fines are put into the bank account for educational funds

In Ruyumba District, there is a Catch-up programme aimed at reintegrating out-of-school children at risk of going to work in COLTAN mines.

4.2.8.2. Northern Province

For various reasons including child labour among others, school drop-outs amount to 7,000 children in this Province.

Consequently, meetings gathering authorities have convened at district, sector and zone levels in a bid to remind the duty of educating children rather than sending them into child labour.

To that effect, the measures below have been taken:

- Institution of 10,000 RWF fine to whoever illegally hires a child or does not send his child to school;
- The fight against child labour has become part of district planning.
- Children from poverty-stricken families, especially female children, get a relative support for body hygiene, palm oil and foodstuffs.
- The Executive Secretary of the Province has made an awareness raising tour.

The NGOs involved in this field are World Vision, Accord Rwanda, VSO, Care, MAP, World Relief, CRS/CARITAS and PDRECU Project.

Moreover, child labour has been incorporated in the 2006 action plan of the Northern Province. This plan suggests the identification of poor families whose children work illegally, the sensitization of parents as regards the need for children to go to school and the establishment of child Listening posts in each district. MINEDUC has launched a Catch-up programme in Nyarutovu District.

The NGOs involved in this field are:

- CARE INTERNATIONAL which intervenes in vocational training of orphan children
- CARITAS which takes care of street children in its centre called «Centre Abaterambere» whose actions include the identification, meetings with families, education and vocational training of street children.
- World Vision: provides support to child heads of households and AIDS orphans: livestock, foodstuffs, medical care, housing (48 houses have been built).

In comparison to other districts in the country, **Rulindo District** has the biggest number of children involved in the worst forms of labour: about 1,000 children have been identified by NGOs and the District in the course of the year 2005.

Against this backdrop, the District launched a housing project for child heads of households in July 2005. From the onset, three child heads of households were to be sheltered by September 2005 for a cost amounting to about 5 millions Rwandan francs.

Besides, the District has just developed a 3-year project to withdraw children from the worst forms of labour. The cost is 58,161,000 RWF (children's primary education = 21,327,000; secondary education = 15,444,000 RWF; support to families with child labourers = 21,390,000 RWF). The funds will come from the district and external aid.

The NGOs involved in that area are:

- ASC/UMURIMO : child labour in general;
 - BAMPOREZE : children heads of households;
 - ADPA: children heads of households.
- World Vision/KURET : fight against child labour through education in HIV/AIDS affected areas

4.2.8.3. Western Province

The Province has organized a meeting with District Mayors, representatives of parents' committees, school headmasters to vigorously recall children's education.

The former Nyamasheke District has issued an instruction forbidding child labour lest a 20,000 RWF fine be imposed and even imprisonment. The fine amounts to 10,000 RWF in the former Impala District. Throughout the Province, it has been decided that priority be given to the poorest families as regards recruitment of people to use in High Intensity labour (PDL-HIMO).

It is also worth noting that the government has stopped school fees at primary education level and MAP assists orphans and HIV/AIDS affected children: 20 orphans have received school fees.

School canteens have been established. There is also a "Catch-up" programme in Bugarama town.

Below are the NGOs and associations involved:

- Care International (Material, school uniform, counselling for orphans and spokesperson «Nkundabana» and micro-credits, vocational training , grouping in association);
- Frères Rogationistes (Centre GARUKA/street children: street children accommodation, reunification with parents, schooling, vocational training and micro-credits);
- World Relief (Vocational training);
- Bugarama rice farmers' association (APRORIBU) and Copthé Mwaga-Gisakura which helps children to alternate school and work;
- Bugarama Rice factory whose recruitments are carried out upon presentation of identity card so as to find out the age and single out children. The Director of the factory goes out to tea plantations to make sure children have not been hired illegally.

In Kibuye, teachers, parents, local authorities, employers and even children themselves have been sensitized on child labour;

The former Rusenyi District has warned the management of the tea factory about child labour. As a result, the factory management in its letter n° 223/G/09/05 of 23/09/2005 requested local authorities' collaboration in the eradication of child labour in tea plantations.

The Kibuye police brigade has arrested and jailed women intermediaries of sexually exploited children.

In future, the Province envisages initiating a joint action with Cyangugu and Gisenyi Provinces in order to root out child labour in fishing on Kivu Lake.

The following are the NGOs involved: CARE INTERNATIONAL, CARITAS, ADRA, FARG, CICR, BARAKABAHO, VSO, COMPASSION, and EPR.

In particular, it is worth noting that Care International provides support to OVCs through capacity building, psychosocial support, education, health and income generating activities.

4.2.8.4. Eastern Province

A wide awareness-raising campaign is planned in the 2006 action plan of the Province. The Province has commissioned the police to search for children working in tea plantations or wandering on the street, and gather them together and punish those employing them illegally.

The NGOs involved in this field are:

The Association « Point d'écoute » supported by UNICEF removes children from street and finds them fostering families.

Also, in the Eastern Province, Nyamata District makes effort to send children to school and prevent them from being involved in labour: there is awareness raising and transformation of UBUDEHE (a sort of community mutual support revived and funded by European Union – grant of 1,000,000 RWF) into an institution for mutual support for education and the fight against child labour.

An association of child heads of households has been set up; they are provided with kitchen utensils, sewing training and livestock.

The NGOs involved in this field are:

- World Vision/KURET has withdrawn 348 children from child labour and sent them to school at primary and secondary levels in Ngenda and Nyamata districts. Teachers get a bonus during holidays and they have been trained with respect to catch up program.
- Trust and Care conducts vocational training for children who have not been able to pursue their secondary education;
- Gitagata Centre looks after street children and teaches them various crafts.
- ADAP Amizero, Benishyaka, Hope and Homes for Children, Trust and Care, AVEH Umurerwa, Giribambe and Bamporeze.

At last, in the Eastern Province (Kibungo), the NGOs involved are:

- Caritas Kibungo which takes care of children heads of households;
- Compassion Internationale: grant of school materials to poor children heads of households.

Throughout the Province, children who have dropped out of school are 6,700 who are susceptible to be hired in child labour.

In the former Murambi District alone, 690 children (F= 336) have dropped out of school in 2005. To this effect, very strong measures have been taken to combat the phenomenon, they include:

- Imposing fines to those who do not send their children to school or those who hire them illegally;
- Setting up a committee to identify child labourers and the causes underlying the child labour (including province and district authorities, parents and NGOs);

- Providing child heads of households with kitchen sets and foodstuffs (by NGOs);
- Awareness-raising during meetings.

4.2.8.5. Kigali City

The NGOs involved in this area are:

- ADPA which intervenes in favour of domestic child labourers in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and with support from UNICEF : vocational training, Listening posts and grouping in association;
- Sharing Rwanda which intervenes in favour of Children Prostitutes at Muhima and Gikondo : vocational training, micro-credits and medical care;
- CLADHO which intervenes in favour of domestic child labourers: literacy programme and vocational training.

4.2.8.13. Policies and programmes

i) National policy for orphans and other vulnerable children

The action plan on child labour is not an isolated whole: it lies within the logic of the national Policy for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (2003) among whom child labourers constitute one of the 15 categories.

The policy advocates the following strategies:

Child labourers:

- Conduct awareness raising campaigns;
- Encourage the respect for the labour code;
- Improve child labour conditions;
- Devise alternative solutions to child labour;
- Enhance the educational and school catch-up system;
- Carry out detailed studies on the scope and reasons behind child labour.

Children affected by armed conflicts:

- Demobilize and rehabilitate affected children;
- Set up monitoring mechanisms for reintegrated children;
- Promote the culture of peace, tolerance, reconciliation and conflict resolution;

Sexually exploited children:

- Sensitize different stakeholders (public sector, private sector, NGOs, communities, children);
- Strengthen the enforcement of laws;
- Carry out a thorough national survey on the case;
- Provide medical, social and legal assistance to victim children;
- Set up preventive and denunciation mechanisms.

ii) Programmes in the fight against HIV/AIDS

In Rwanda, CNLS is the programme aimed to fight against HIV/AIDS. It operates under the aegis of the Office of the President of the Republic. Its major role is to coordinate and improve awareness raising activities on the pandemics, prevention, counselling and HIV/AIDS testing.

iii) Existence of programmes dedicated to fight against poverty:

The PRSP and Vision 2020: the problem of child labour stems from the poverty of families as a result of parents' death, disease or handicap, due to the lack of employment including decent jobs, smallness of lands and the lack of alternative jobs, etc.

According to a qualitative survey carried out in 1998 and 2000, it turned out that 80% of child labourers come from poverty-stricken households. Against this backdrop, any effort to combat child labour would be worthless if it is not focused on upgrading the living standard of households.

iii). Educational policies

The Government of Rwanda has embarked on the universal and free primary education. There is a direct link between education and child labour. Some people think that a child out of school is a working child. Besides, the best way to rehabilitate child labourers is to send them to school to ensure them a promising future.

To this effect, FARG assists children survivors of genocide by providing them with education. Educational funds have been set up in Districts: they assist children from the most destitute families admitted to secondary and tertiary education.

iv) National Labour Policy

The 2006 labour policy intends to combat child labour so as to:

- Send children to school in order to have capable adults;
- Remove children from the worst forms of labour in order to eradicate the poverty cycle;
- Train the youth in crafts so as to promote decent labour.

v) Partnership

The Government is in partnership with international institutions such as ILO (support to former child soldiers), UNICEF and US Department of Labour-USDOL (rehabilitation of child labourers in general through direct support to the Government and NGOs).

v) Emergency rescue funds

There are emergency rescue organizations such as WFP and Catholic Relief Service. Strategies for removing children from child labour are confronted with the issues of substituting the child's revenue which in most cases ensures the survival of the child's household. It is in this perspective that food assistance transitionally helps households managed by children or the most destitute households to set the child free to go to school undertake vocational training or learn crafts.

vi) NGOs and associations:

There is a set of NGOs which intervene in favour of vulnerable children.

There are umbrellas of trade unions (COSYLI, COTRAF, CESTRAR) and the Rwanda Federation of the Private Sector (FRSP). According to the Convention n° 182 pertaining to the worst forms of child labour/1999, any policy or measure aimed at preventing and rehabilitating child labourers should be taken in consultation with employees and employers' associations.

LESSONS LEARNT:

The on-going interventions and the various actions pointed out during field visits indicate that:

- The involvement of employers is the best means to have access to domestic child labourers.
- The involvement of pupils within the child-for-child movement has allowed better parents' awareness on the worst forms of child labour.
- The association of authorities, parents, teachers and children themselves is very helpful for viable solutions with respect to removing children from the worst forms of child labour.
- Crafts to be taught to child labourers within the rehabilitation framework should be innovative.
- Ensuring the household survival of the children removed from child labour in order to allow them keep on with their schooling or vocational training is an issue that cannot be overlooked.
- Children removed from labour need psychosocial accompaniment: most of them were subject to insults, exploitation, sexual harassment as well as rapes.
- Catch-up education to bring them up to the level in order to allow them to go back to school with others is highly necessary in the rehabilitation process of children removed from child labour.
- Awareness raising should occupy the leading role in order to combat child labour : the development of awareness raising appropriate is highly necessary;
- Awareness of the worst forms of child labour is gaining the ground: there is a number of actions undertaken here and there throughout the country in combating child labour. These actions necessitate coordination, a joint programming so as to evaluate the Output and the progress achieved at a particular moment;
- Donors' efforts are spurred by the political commitment at all levels.

CHAPTER V: DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTION PLAN

5.1. ANALYSIS OF STAKEHOLDERS' CAPACITIES

Key Stakeholders	Role and Obligations	Capacity gaps	Opportunities for the action
Community	Community	Community	
Opinion leaders Neighbours	Monitor the situation of each child of the community especially the child in need of protection Provide the authorized people with information about the situation Listen to children and young people and involve them in the planning process Initiate/establish protection committees for children with specific protection need	Poor capacity to access information pertaining to child rights Low goodwill vis-à-vis the child rights/cultural barriers Absence of participation in the community in decision-making Absence of dialogue in different aspects of development.	Political will Social dialogue social Partnership government, civil society and private sector Media (regional, national radio stations, TV, press) Existing child-friendly programs Educational funds of the Districts Sectoral programs and projects PDL-HIMO Community work Community mutual support initiatives Catch-up program
Civil society	Civil society	Civil society	
Local and international NGOs intervening in child sector Association Religious denominations Employers' association Employees' associations Schools (private, public, private subsidized Medias (the press public/private; radio/TV public and private). Employers' and employees' association	NGOs: economic capacity building of vulnerable families Provide material, technical and financial support for plan implementation. Local/community capacity building on this subject Advocacy Sensitize /train their followers in children's rights Economic capacity building of vulnerable families Integrate in the action plan the fight against the worst forms of child labour Inform/train pupils with respect to their rights. Look after the children with specific need of protection.	Lack of collaboration with other stakeholders on this subject Inadequacy of social service delivery compared with the impact of the worst forms of child labour Poor communication strategy Media Poor media coverage regarding child labour	
Local Government			
District			

Key Stakeholders	Role and Obligations	Capacity gaps	Opportunities for the action
Sector Cellule Village (Umutugudu)	Employers and youth associations See to it that child protection law is respected. Media Sensitization Advocacy	Local government Planning, lack of initiative coordination regarding the worst forms of child labour Lack of budget allocated to the fight against the worst forms of child labour Poor communication strategy Ignorance of the scope of the issue of the worst forms of child labour and its impact on the socio-economic life of Rwanda	
Central Government MIFOTRA MINEDUC MINALOC MIGEPROF MUESPOC MINECOFIN MINIJUST NCHR MININFOR Parliament MINISANTE MINADEP MININTER/Police NWC NYC YES	Develop appropriate policies Update laws/codes and other legal documents Ensure coordination Ensure the monitoring of actions pertaining to the worst forms of child labour Make data available in a bid to facilitate decision-making.	Poor coordination of actions Low /insufficient understanding of the scope of the problem Lack of planning of actions related to the worst forms of child labour Lack of child labour consideration in political agenda Absence of reliable quantitative/qualitative data Lack of funds mobilization strategies Insufficient means	Ratification of international conventions : CRC + Optional Protocols, ILO Convention 182, 138 et 123 Existence of legal and political framework for the protection and promotion of children's rights: law 27/2001, labour code, policy on protections of orphans and other vulnerable children, strategic planning of the action for children's rights protection, employment policy, action plan for youth employment. Presence of development partners PRSP Education for all Vision 2020 MDG

5.2. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE ACTION PLAN

National level

AXIS 1	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	VERIFICATION MEANS	MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS
V. Political and legal framework	Objective 1. <u>Create a friendly and protective environment of children's rights will be enhanced</u>	Level of involvement of authorities in the process of children protection Legal texts revised, laws and decrees adopted	Official reports Surveys Legal texts revised and adopted	The fight against child labour is included in the national political agenda Stakeholders involved in the action plan keep up their engagement
	<u>Product 1.1</u> <i>Tools pertaining to children protection are available</i>	Laws and decrees adopted	Laws and decrees adopted	Authorized bodies timely approve revised text documents
	<u>Activities 1.1.1</u> Analyze the gaps of the existing legal texts, in view of the ratified international conventions and the national legislation. Harmonize national law with international law <u>Activity 1.1.2</u>			
	<u>Output 1.2</u> <i>Laws protecting children's rights are disseminated and enforced nationwide</i> <u>Activity 1.2.2</u> Elaborate	Noticeable decrease % of cases of children's rights violation Types and number of events organized	Official reports of different stakeholders	Stakeholders involved in the process accomplish their respective roles Grassroots administrative structures participate in the process

II- Adequate institutional framework	<p><u>Activities 1.2.1</u> Translate, disseminate and make law texts accessible to a large audience. Develop and disseminate a strategic plan of the fight against child labour</p> <p><u>Activity 1.2.2</u> 2- Develop a code of conduct for people working or interested in child labourers</p> <p><u>Activity 1.2.3.</u> Develop a program and law implementation and monitoring strategy</p>			
	<p>AXIS II</p>	<p>INTERVENTION LOGIC</p>	<p>OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS</p>	<p>VERIFICATION MEANS</p>
	<p><u>Objective 2</u> Set up effective mechanisms for law and policy enforcement on behalf of child labourers</p>	<p>Organizations created or enhanced as regards child labour</p>	<p>Statistics at national and decentralized level Activity reports of provinces and districts Activity reports of field stakeholders</p>	<p>Fight against child labour included in the national political agenda Government structures accomplish their role of coordination of the actions to combat child labour</p>
	<p><u>Outputs 2.1</u> <i>Effective monitoring system of children's rights violation cases is set up</i></p>	<p>Number of complaints registered and handled Types of monitoring tools in place Reinforcement of 30 FBOs and CBOs near big child labour sites</p>	<p>Statistics available to inspectorates of labour, police and specialized institutions</p>	<p>Sensitization of children and the entire community is carried out to the extent that fear to report abuses is dispelled</p>

	<p>Activities 2.1.1 Build labour inspectors' capacity</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 National police capacity building as regards monitoring of respect for children's rights and abuse case follow-up and reporting system. Creation of the police for under age children</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3. Capacity building of the national youth council</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4. Capacity building of FBOs and CBOs</p> <p>Output 2.2 <i>Intervention monitoring and evaluation mechanisms on behalf of child labourers are set up and are operational</i></p>	<p>Number of complaints registered and handled Types of case monitoring tools in place</p>	<p>Statistics available to inspectorate of labour and police Activity reports of provinces and districts Activity reports of field stakeholders</p>	<p>Means available are sufficient to reinforce the structures involved Government structures accomplish their role of coordination of the actions to combat child labour</p>
	<p>Activities 2.2.1 Reinforce the Desk of child labour within MIFOTRA</p> <p>Activities 2.2.2 Reinforce capacity as regards child labour for the national consultative committee including government representatives, international organizations and stakeholder NGOs</p> <p>Activities 2.2.3. Create a child labour and stakeholder NGOs database at the national level</p> <p>Activities 2.2.4. Produce maps of child labour risk areas</p>			

AXIS III	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY-VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	VERIFICATION MEANS	MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS
III. Information, Communication, Education (IEC)	<u>Objective 3</u> The issue of child labourers is largely known be it at local, national and international level	Organization of 150 sensitization events and 100 institutions covered	Reports of local administrative structures Activity reports Evaluations, Surveys ...	The issue of child labourers remains one of the government priorities Stakeholders involved have at their disposal sufficient means which allow them to see the sensitization through
	<u>Output 3.1</u> Institutional and community efforts focus on the fight against child labour	30% of NGOs on behalf of OVCs are involved in the sensitization and advocacy for child labourers	Activity reports of administrative structures Partners reports Surveys, Evaluations...	Sensitization is carried out to a larger extent
	<u>Activities 3.1.1</u> Develop un plan de communication <u>Activities 3.1.2</u> Develop sensitization and training tools of all stakeholders at all levels (national et decentralized)	1 000 billboards, 5000 leaflets, brochures are produced and disseminated		
	<u>Output 3.2</u> <i>Change and adoption of positive behaviours as regards children protection are increased</i>	Increase of denunciation of abuse cases	Reports Statistics available	Sensitization reaches all structures concerned
	<u>Activity 3.2.1</u> Organize sensitization for policy-makers' activities, employers' and employees' associations, local leaders, women, youth and pupil associations, teachers' association, parents' association, religious denominations, NGOs,...)			
	<u>Activities 3.2.2</u> Channel messages through public and private media <u>Activities 3.2.3</u> Design a monthly bulletin about OVC			

AXIS IV	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	VERIFICATION MEANS	MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS
IV. Resource mobilization	<u>Objective 4</u> Necessary resources to combat the worst forms of child labour are available	The public budget allocated to child labour increases up to 50%	Budgets of concerned institutions	Fight against child labour is part of national political agenda Government structures incorporate child labour in their budgets
	<u>Output 4.1</u> <i>Effective funds mobilization sensitization strategy is set up</i>	4 sessions with donors and 24 events organized	Funds collected for child labour Activities to combat child labour financed	Stakeholders play a role allocated to them
	<u>Activity 4.1.1</u> Conduct a round table of donors <u>Activity 4.1.2</u> Organize fund-raising events			
	<u>Objective 5.1.</u> Organize stakeholder with respect to political orientation <u>Activity 5.1.1.</u> Organize coordination meetings <u>Activities 5.1.2.</u> Organize visits and supervisions at all levels <u>Activities 5.1.3.</u> Design national plan of monitoring and evaluation	30 meetings of organization committee are held	Reports	Coordination structure is set up and endowed with means
V. Planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation				

Decentralised level

AXIS 1	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	VERIFICATION MEANS	MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS
v. Enhance the economic standard of households	<u>Objective 1</u> The capacity of families is built to ensure the protection of children's rights	Decrease of 30 % of child labourers Enrolment of children with high risk to indulge in child labour increases to 30% in the most affected areas	Household surveys School statistics Report from labour inspections	The community awareness is sufficiently raised to report cases of violation of children's rights Ownership by local authorities of the protection of children's rights The budget allocated to building capacities of families is disbursed on time
	<u>Output 1.1</u> Households with child labourers are able to meet children's rights	50% of households with child labourers are able to meet basic needs of children former child labourers	Household surveys Reports from grassroots administrative structures	The budget allocated to building family capacity is disbursed on time
	<u>Activities 1.1.1</u> Strengthen the capacity of households in the elaboration of income generating activities			
	<u>Activities 1.1.2</u> Promote access to micro-credits			
	<u>Activities 1.1.3</u> Promote access to agricultural/livestock inputs			
	<u>Activities 1.1.4</u> Encourage mutual help activities			
	<u>Output 1.2</u> The household incomes are used in a rational way to ensure the protection of children's rights	15 000 households with child labourers are supported 40 committees of child labourers' parents are set up	Household surveys	Households allow children's participation in the management of the household income

	<p>Activities 2.1.1 Train community workers</p> <p>Activities 2.1.2 Organise child-to-child movements</p> <p>Activities 2.1.3 Put in place mentors for vulnerable children</p> <p>Activities 2.1.4 Creating a protection network for vulnerable children</p> <p>Activities 2.1.5 Put in place follow-up and orientation mechanisms for child abuse cases and for collecting children's complaints.</p> <p>Activities 2.1.6 Put in place Listening Posts for children</p>				Stakeholders provide compiled information on child rights protection.
	<p>Outputs 2.2 <i>Accumulated experience in the protection of children's rights is capitalised.</i></p>	Existence of a compilation on lessons learned and practical experiences	Document on lessons learned and practical experiences.		
	<p>Activity 2.2.1 Produce a guide on practical experiences in child rights protection.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 Organise restitution workshops on practical experiences</p>				

AXIS III	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	VERIFICATION MEANS	MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS
III- Facilitate access to social services	<u>Objective 3</u> Children and their families access social services available in the community	Significant increase of beneficiaries of services provided to vulnerable households.	Reports Community Surveys	Social services are available within the community
	<u>Output 3.1</u> <i>Social services address needs of families with child labourers</i>	Percentage of basic needs addressed Number of families of child labourers benefiting from social services	Household Surveys Reports from administrative and community structures Reports from partners	Social services provide to families substantial support
	<u>Activity 3.1.1</u> Promote access for vulnerable groups to health insurance schemes (mutuelles).			
	<u>Activity 3.1.2</u> Promote access to ARVs			
	<u>Activity 3.1.3.</u> Provide 30 000 former child labourers with formal education <u>Activity 3.1.4.</u> Train 5000 child labourers on trades <u>Activity 3.1.5.</u> Reinforce education catch up and vocational training.	30 000 child labourers are provided with school materials and fees as well as school uniforms 5 000 children are enrolled programmes training them on various trades, provided with school materials, fees and equipped with handcraft kit at the end of the training 12 education catch-ups are supported in terms of school materials	Visits and school reports Visits and school reports	Means are provided to households with children working for survival Means are provided to households with children working for survival
	<u>Output 3.2</u> <i>Action plans taking into account specific needs of families at risk are developed and implemented.</i>	The EDPRS, Vision 2020, the National Policy on Employment, the National Policy on Social Protection, the Action Plan on Youth Employment, and the National Policy for OVCs take into account child labour.	Action Programs Activity Report	The planning process for the local administration structures is open to the community and other partners. Combating child labour remains a priority.

	<p>Activity 3.2.1 Provide a technical support in need assessment and action planning for child labourers.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.2 Support the implementation of action plans</p> <p>Elaborate District Development Plans that take into account the promotion and protection of children's rights.</p>				
AXIS IV	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	VERIFICATION MEANS	MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS	
IV- Coordination of interventions at local level	<p>Objective 4 Interventions in favour of child labourers at local level are better coordinated</p>	<p>➤ Coordination meetings at District level are organised</p> <p>Existence of an information system among partners</p>	<p>Activity reports from the stakeholders</p> <p>Reports of coordination meetings</p>	<p>The relevant stakeholders are involved in the process</p> <p>The involved stakeholders actively participate and put in place information sharing systems.</p>	
	<p>Output 4.1 <i>Consistency of interventions towards child labourers at local level is ensured</i></p>	<p>Number of coordination meetings organised</p> <p>Existence of information system among different partners</p>	<p>Activity reports from the stakeholders</p> <p>Reports of coordination meetings</p>	<p>The stakeholders actively participate and put in place information sharing systems.</p>	
	<p>Activity 4.1.1 Organise coordination meetings of stakeholders in the promotion and protection of children's rights</p> <p>Activity 4.1.2 Elaborate District Development Plans that take into account the promotion and protection of children's rights.</p>				
	<p>Output 4.2 <i>Reliable data on child labour are made available</i></p>	<p>Data micro base at District level</p> <p>Statistics available at local level</p>	<p>Available statistics at local level</p>	<p>Data base both at central and decentralised levels are well kept and fed and updated on a regular basis.</p>	

	<p>Activity 4.2.1 Collect data on child labour</p> <p>Activity 4.2.2 Assess the situation of child labourers in their work place</p> <p>Activity 4.2.3 Identify and record vulnerable children and households</p> <p>Activity 4.2.4 Compile and diffuse good practices</p> <p>Activity 4.2.5 Information exchange</p>			
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5.3. ACTIVITY SCHEDULES

ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME										AREA	ACTORS	BUDGET		
	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5						
	T 1	T 2	T 3	T 4	T 1	T 2	T 3	T 4	T 1	T 2				T 3	T 4
Objective 1.															
A conducive and protective environment for children's rights is improved															
Output1.1 Tools pertaining to child protection are made available															
Activity 1.1.1 Analyse existing legal texts, basing on ratified international conventions and domestic legal instruments													Prime Minister Office MIFOTRA MINIJUST ILO, UNICEF W. V/KURET		
Activity 1.1.2 Review legal texts in order to harmonise them													Parliament, Senate, Prime Minister Office,		

5.4. ESTIMATED BUDGET

ACTIVITIES	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 Budget					TOTAL needed in US DOLLARS
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Objective 1. To create a conducive and protective environment for children						
Output 1.1						
<i>Instruments relating to children's protection are made available</i>						
Activity 1.1.1 To examine existing laws, in consideration of ratified international conventions and the national law (Consultation)	24 000	0	0	0	0	24 000
Activity 1.1.2 Revision of legal texts in order to harmonize them with the International Conventions Revision of the Labour Code and decrees in force (Law n°51/2001 of 30/21/2001)	36 000	-	-	-	-	36 000
Revision of Law n° 27/2001 of 28/04/2001 on children's rights and protection - case of economic exploitation of children	72 000	-	-	-	-	72 000
Output 1.2						
Laws protecting children's rights are implemented						
Activity 1.2.1 (Parliamentarians, employers workers, police), provinces districts (social workers, labour inspectors, employers and CBOs -To set up and disseminate a strategic plan on child labour	27 000 36 000	27 000 36 000	27 000 36 000	27 000 36 000	27 000 36 000	135 000 180 000
Activity 1.2.2 To work out , get signed and publish a code of conduct with people working with or involved in child labour (to hire a consultant, do get copies of document (1000 booklets), restitution workshops (2) dissemination campaigns (4)	0	66 000	0	0	0	66 000
Objective 2 To significantly reduce the number of child labour victims						
Output 2.1 An effective system of monitoring cases of violation of children's rights is established						
Activity 2.1.1 To organize 9 training sessions for capacity building in favour of 15 labour inspectors	4 500	4 500	4 500	4 500	4 500	22 500

Activity 2.1.2 To build capacity of the Police in the follow-up of the respect of children's rights (6 training sessions, material means/15 computers/2 vehicles)	0	45 000	45 000	36 000	0	126 000
Result 2.2 Mechanisms of monitoring and evaluating interventions in favour of child labourers are set up						
Activity 2.2.1 To reinforce children's Work Desk within the Ministry of Civil Service and Labour (MIFOTRA) (Payment of a consultant for a period of 5 years, training sessions, seminars, rental expenses on vehicle)	16 500	16 500	16 500	16 500	16 500	82 500
Activity 2.2.2 To build the capacity of the advisory committee on Child Labour (organising work sessions, field visits, transport, care expenses)	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	15 000
Activity 2.2.3 To collect data on Child Labour To organize 2 surveys on the worst forms of child labour	0	36 000	0	36 000	0	72 000
Activity 2.2.4 To create a database on Child Labour and on existing NGOs (Collection of statistics on Child Labour, best practices, studies, multiplication of documents, beefing up Internet websites with data, setting up an information exchange network between the public and private sectors' actors, assessment workshops (3), training workshops (4))	15 000	7 500	3 000	3 000	1 500	24 000
Activity 2.2.5 To produce maps of risk zones on Child Labour (field visits)	3 000	0	0	0	0	3 000
Objective 3 The problem of child labourers is widely known at both the national and international levels						
Result 3.1 Institutional and community efforts are focused on fighting against Child Labour						
Activity 3.1.1 To develop a communication plan (Production of a work manual by a consultant, 3 workshops of 22 persons identified in the public and private sectors, monitoring and evaluation)	6 000	3 000	0	0	3 000	12 000
Activity 3.1.2 To develop awareness raising and training tools at all levels (national and decentralized) - Drawings, brochures, sketches, films, songs, drama, stickers	18 000	36 000	15 000	54 000	9 000	132 000
Result 3.2 Change in the attitudes towards children's protection is increased						

Activity 3.2.1 To organize awareness raising activities for policy makers, employers' and workers' associations, local leaders, women and youth's associations, pupils, teachers, parents' associations, religious confessions, NGOs	36 000	15 000	15 000	12 000	6 000	78 000
Activity 3.2.2 To disseminate messages through public and private media (Articles in public and private newspapers, debates, advertising and others)	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	15 000
Activity 3.2.3 To elaborate a bulletin on OVCS	6 000	6 000	6 000	6 000	6 000	30 000
Objective 4 Resources needed to fight against the worst forms of Child Labour are available						
Result 4.1 An efficient funds mobilization strategy is set up						
Activity 4.1.1 To organise a round-table of sponsors (a one-day meeting twice/20 persons)	3 000	0	0	3 000	0	6 000
Activity 4.1.2 To organize fundraising events (concerts, dances, football match, etc)	6 000	0	0	6 000	0	12 000
Result 4.2 A fund against Child Labour is set up						
Activity 4.2.1 To elaborate a project of a fund on Child Labour (consultancy of modalities of creating a fund on Child Labour, submission of the project, multiplication and popularization)	6 000	0	0	0	0	6 000

DECENTRALISED LEVEL

	Budget (in USD)					Required total
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Objective 1						
To build family capacity to respect children's rights						
Result 1.1						
Households are able to meet children's needs						
Activities 1.1.1						
To build capacity of households with child labourers in income generating activities	6 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	6 000	21 000
To organize households in 17 associations; to support the creation of mutual aid activities						
Activity 1.1.2						
To grant micro-credits to 6,000 families with child labourers	150 000	210 000	240 000	210 000	150 000	960 000
Activity 1.1.3						
To favour access to agricultural inputs by 4,000 families with child labourers	180 000	180 000	240 000	210 000	150 000	960 000
Activity 1.1.4						
To favour mutual aid activities at the level of «midugudu»	6 000	7 000	4 000	7 000	1 000	10 000
Result 1.2						
Household incomes are used rationally						
Activity 1.2.1						
To build capacity of 6,000 households in the management of income generating activities	15 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	27 000
Training, meetings, manuals, field visits, study trips, seminars						
Activity 1.2.2						
To promote children's participation in the management of household resources	9 000	6 000	6 000	6 000	6 000	33 000
Organizing children, training, visits						
Activity 1.2.3						
To support the creation of 34 parents' committees (field visits and meetings)	9 000	9 000	9 000	9 000	9 000	45 000
Objective 2						
To contribute to improving an environment that is favourable and protective for children						
Result 2.1						
The community is better informed of harmful effects of children's rights violation and undertakes protection actions						
Activity 2.1.1						
To train social workers	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	15 000
To train 15 social workers in 15 districts; per diem allowances and materials						

Activity 2.1.2 To organize children-for-children movements 4 sessions of 40 social workers Mission fees and per diem allowances of trainers, training technical materials and equipment	21 000	9 000	6 000	6 000	3 000	45 000
Activities 2.1.3 To find mentors for vulnerable children To organise 150 mentors in 15 districts (meetings)	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	15 000
Activities 2.1.4 To set up protection networks for vulnerable children To set up, within public institutions, a network of at least 25 persons in charge of children's protection; their training and material	0	9 000	6 000	9 000	6 000	30 000
Activities 2.1.5 To set up mechanisms of monitoring cases of abuse and reporting of children's complaints and orientation to competent service. To set up counselling centres (one post by district where the problem of child employment is crucial; 32 persons/ salaries, equipment, etc.)	0	15 000	15 000	18 000	18 000	66 000
Result 2.2 Experiences pertaining to the protection of children's rights are capitalised						
Activity 2.2.1 To produce a guide of best practices in the protection of children's rights Consultancy in the elaboration of a document on visits for half-yearly collection of information about best practices (mission fees, writing, multiplication of documents, binding, distribution and restitution workshop)	75 00	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	19 500
Objective 3 To significantly increase child labourers' access to social services						
Result 3.1 Social services meet the needs of families with child labourers						
Activity 3.1.1 To promote access to health insurance by families with child labourers, support would concern 30 000 children for contributions to health insurance schemes	66 000	198 000	198 000	198 000	198 000	858 000
Activity 3.1.2 To promote access to ARVs To distribute anti retroviral drugs to 250 children infected with HIV/AIDS and their children (organization of tests, contacts with centres distributing antiretroviral drugs, monitoring)	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	15 000
Activity 3.1.3. To provide formal education to 30 000 former child labourers for 6 years at a total cost of RWF 60 000 per child	600 000	600 000	600 000	600 000	600 000	3 000 000
Activity 3.1.4. To train 5 000 former child labourers in crafts at a cost of RWF 150 000 per child	250 000	250 000	250 000	250 000	250 000	1 250 000
Activity 3.1.5. To reinforce 9 catch up education						

Result 3.2 Action programmes that take into account specific needs of risk families with child labourers are elaborated and implemented									
Activity 3.2.1 To bring technical support in the assessment of the needs of families with child labourers' NGOs to identify vulnerable families with child labourers in and per districts To support the elaboration of development plans of 17 districts taking into account the protection and promotion of children's rights	45 000	45 000	45 000	45 000	45 000	45 000	45 000	225 000	
Activity 3.2.2 To support the implementation of action plans Material and human means for investigation/survey, programmes monitoring	99 000	99 000	99 000	99 000	99 000	99 000	99 000	495 000	
Objective 4 Interventions in favour of child labourers at the local level are better coordinated									
Result 4.1 Coherence of interventions in favour of child labourers is ensured at the local level									
Activities 4.1.1 To organize coordination meetings gathering stakeholders working in the field of protecting and promoting children's rights To organize 20 quarterly meetings of the consultative committee on Child Labour; to organize 5 visits of its 7 members, material	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	12 000	
Result 4.2 Reliable data on Child Labour are made available									
Activity 4.2.1. To collect data on Child Labour	5 000								
Activity 4.2.2 To evaluate the situation of child labourers in the different places where they work	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	15 000	
Activity 4.2.3 To identify and record vulnerable children and households									
Objective 5									
Result 5.1 The problem of child labourers is widely known both at the national and international levels									
Activity 5.1.1 To elaborate awareness raising tools at the district level	45 000	0	0	45 000	0	45 000	0	90 000	
Activity 5.1.2 To organize awareness raising campaigns at the local level	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	2 700	2 700	2 700	13 500	
Result 5.2 Change in attitudes towards children's protection is increased									
Activity 5.2.1 To conduct information and training sessions with employers and district mayors	9 000	9 000	9 000	9 000	9 000	9 000	9 000	45 000	

Activity 5.2.2	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	75 000
To disseminate messages through local media									
Activity 5.2.3	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	27 000
To disseminate policies and laws									
Activity 5.2.4	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	7 500
To identify focal points on Child Labour at the level of public departments and districts (5 meetings, office furniture)									
Total	1703 700	802 600	1 945 700	1 625 600	1 685 100	7 762 700	USD		

i.e., RWF 4 657 620 000 at the rate of 1 USD= RWF 600

CONCLUSION

Child Labour has reached a worrying level nowadays (352 550 child labourers) due to the socio-economic context in the aftermath of the war and Genocide (widows and widowers, children heads of households), narrowness of traditionally exploited lands, ignorance, illiteracy and juvenile delinquency.

Despite all these challenges, the Government, its partners and different associations and NGOs have combined their efforts to fight child labour. Various means are resorted to namely the reinforcement of the application of laws, compulsory and free children's schooling, assistance to needy families, etc. These are actions that prove the commitment of both the Government and associations. In fact, a country like Rwanda cannot find resources to reintegrate so many child labourers in the medium term. No international organization can, in such a short period of time, offer financial resources to finance the reintegration of such a big number of children.

However, there exist resources in different programmes throughout the country in favour of vulnerable children: they are fighting Child Labour from its roots. Awareness raising, districts budget, efforts of parents, educators, religious associations and children's associations are invaluable resources aimed at eradicating this phenomenon.

It is within this framework that this action plan sets up mechanisms of programming, coordinating, establishing and assessing undertaken actions and building stakeholders' capacity.

To this end, the Government's determination in this action must go on: fighting Child Labour should be included in speeches, action plan and budgets. In a word, it should be a national priority.

It is in this perspective that the Rwandan culture that considers a child more valuable than any other thing will be honoured. Thus, Rwanda will transform into action its commitments entered into through the ratification, among other things, of international conventions such as the Convention n° 182 on the worst forms of Child Labour and the Convention on the rights of the child, 1989.

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70. NAMBAJIMANA Amiel	Mayor of Buliza District	Kigali Ngali Province	
71. NAMABAJIMANA Lamech	National Coordinator of former child soldiers	Kigali City	08304167

	IPEC/ILO Project		
72.NSABIMANA Albert	Executive		Nyarutovu District 08589520
73.NSABIMANA Gilbert	Manager		Caritas Ruhengeri 08873267

Orphans' situation, GNCPPH

Province	All		Mother		Father		None		ND		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2 959 461	70,2	799 460	19,0	169 792	4,0	182 625	4,3%	104 976	2,5%	4 216 314	100,0
Kigali City	162 733	65,0%	48 585	19,4	9 139	3,7	19 578	7,8	10 289	4,1	250 324	100,0
Kigali Ngari	277 092	68,6	81 828	20,3	16 639	4,1	18 945	4,7	9 527	2,4	404 031	100,0
Gitarara	294 628	69,8	83 603	19,8	15 895	3,8	17 436	4,1	10 555	2,5	422 117	100,0
Butare	239 199	67,1	76 463	21,4	15 023	4,2	17 103	4,8	8 779	2,5	356 567	100,0
Gikongoro	192 537	75,0	40 173	15,6	10 702	4,2	7 486	2,9	5 804	2,3	256 702	100,0
Cyangugu	245 372	76,9	46 822	14,7	10 860	3,4	9 105	2,9	7 007	2,2	319 166	100,0
Kibuye	180 823	71,4	46 953	18,5	9 515	3,8	9 326	3,7	6 553	2,6	253 270	100,0
Gisenyi	318 509	65,7	104 217	21,5	24 320	5,0	26 352	5,4	11 604	2,4	485 002	100,0
Ruhengeri	344 447	68,7	102 241	20,4	21 994	4,4	20 849	4,2	11 495	2,3	501 026	100,0
Byumba	289 159	76,1	59 344	15,6	13 889	3,7	10 795	2,8	6 553	1,7	379 740	100,0
Umutara	163 013	72,3	39 077	17,3	7 381	3,3	8 505	3,8	7 628	3,4	225 604	100,0
Kibungo	251 949	69,5	70 154	19,3	14 435	4,0	17 145	4,7	9 082	2,5	362 765	100,0
Urban	394 756	65,2	124 035	20,5	22 390	3,7	42 250	7,0	21 563	3,6	604 994	100,0
Rural	2 564 705	71,0	675 425	18,7	147 402	4,1	140 375	3,9	83 413	2,3	3 611 320	100,0

Distribution of the population under 18 per Province/town according to parents' survival

Province	All		Mother		Father		None		ND		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2 959 461	70,2	799 460	19,0	169 792	4,0	182 625	4,3%	104 976	2,5%	4 216 314	100,0
Kigali City	162 733	65,0%	48 585	19,4	9 139	3,7	19 578	7,8	10 289	4,1	250 324	100,0
Kigali Ngari	277 092	68,6	81 828	20,3	16 639	4,1	18 945	4,7	9 527	2,4	404 031	100,0
Gitarara	294 628	69,8	83 603	19,8	15 895	3,8	17 436	4,1	10 555	2,5	422 117	100,0
Butare	239 199	67,1	76 463	21,4	15 023	4,2	17 103	4,8	8 779	2,5	356 567	100,0

Gikongoro	192 537	75,0	40 173	15,6	10 702	4,2	7 486	2,9	5 804	2,3	256 702	100,0
Cyangugu	245 372	76,9	46 822	14,7	10 860	3,4	9 105	2,9	7 007	2,2	319 166	100,0
Kibuye	180 823	71,4	46 953	18,5	9 515	3,8	9 326	3,7	6 553	2,6	253 270	100,0
Gisenyi	318 509	65,7	104 217	21,5	24 320	5,0	26 352	5,4	11 604	2,4	485 002	100,0
Ruhengeri	344 447	68,7	102 241	20,4	21 994	4,4	20 849	4,2	11 495	2,3	501 026	100,0
Byumba	289 159	76,1	59 344	15,6	13 889	3,7	10 795	2,8	6 553	1,7	379 740	100,0
Umutara	163 013	72,3	39 077	17,3	7 381	3,3	8 505	3,8	7 628	3,4	225 604	100,0
Kibungo	251 949	69,5	70 154	19,3	14 435	4,0	17 145	4,7	9 082	2,5	362 765	100,0
Urban	394 756	65,2	124 035	20,5	22 390	3,7	42 250	7,0	21 563	3,6	604 994	100,0
Rural	2 564 705	71,0	675 425	18,7	147 402	4,1	140 375	3,9	83 413	2,3	3 611 320	100,0

Distribution of children heads of households aged under 18 per Province/town and sex

Province/Town	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	9 369	100,0	5 684	100,0	15 052	100,0
Kigali City	720	7,7	232	4,1	952	6,3
Kigali Ngari	879	9,4	414	7,3	1 293	8,6
Gitarama	511	5,5	298	5,2	809	5,4
Butare	572	6,1	276	4,9	848	5,6
Gikongoro	504	5,4	276	4,9	780	5,2
Cyangugu	412	4,4	211	3,7	623	4,1
Kibuye	598	6,4	408	7,2	1 006	6,7
Gisenyi	1 579	16,8	1 429	25,1	3 008	20,0
Ruhengeri	1 552	16,6	1 156	20,3	2 706	18,0
Byumba	645	6,9	434	7,6	1 079	7,2
Umutara	579	6,2	163	2,9	742	4,9
Kibungo	817	8,7	387	6,8	1 204	8,0

Distribution of the population taken out of school per individual age and per sex

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	5 596	2,2	5 838	2,1	11 434	2,2
7	8 067	3,2	8 604	3,1	16 671	3,2
8	8 938	3,6	9 361	3,4	18 299	3,5
9	10 636	4,3	10 772	3,9	21 408	4,1
10	11 707	4,7	11 717	4,3	23 424	4,5
11	16 644	6,7	16 890	6,2	33 534	6,4

13	20 478	8,2	22 174	8,1	42 652	8,1
14	28 017	11,2	31 985	11,7	60 002	11,5
15	37 909	15,2	42 691	15,6	80 600	15,4
16	47 656	19,1	53 130	19,4	100 786	19,3
17	54 170	21,7	60 382	22,1	114 552	21,9
Urban	32 799	45,5	39 255	54,5	72 054	100,0
Rural	217 019	48,1	234 289	51,9	451 308	100,0

Ratio (in %) of out-of-school children compared with children in school aged between 7 and 17 per Province and per sex

Province/Town	Out-of-school children			Children attending school		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	27,6	28,9	28,3	72,4	71,1	71,7
Kigali City	25,5	29,7	27,7	74,5	70,3	72,3
Kigali Ngari	30,2	29,9	30,1	69,8	70,1	69,9
Gitarama	30,1	28,6	29,3	69,9	71,1	70,7
Butare	32,8	31,9	32,4	67,2	68,1	67,6
Gikongoro	31,7	31,6	31,7	68,3	68,4	68,3
Cyangugu	28,6	30,0	29,3	71,4	70,0	70,7
Kibuye	26,5	27,2	26,8	73,5	72,8	73,2
Gisenyi	21,4	24,8	23,1	78,6	75,2	76,9
Ruhengeri	25,3	29,3	27,3	74,7	70,7	72,7
Byumba	30,9	33,1	32,0	69,1	66,9	68,0
Umutara	27,2	27,7	27,5	72,8	72,3	72,5
Kibungo	23,2	24,2	23,7	76,8	75,8	76,3

Distribution of the population under 18 per Province/town according to parents' survival

Province	All		Mother		Father		None		ND		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2 959 461	70,2	799 460	19,0	169 792	4,0	182 625	4,3%	104 976	2,5%	4 216 314	100,0
Kigali City	162 733	65,0	48 585	19,4	9 139	3,7	19 578	7,8	10 289	4,1	250 324	100,0
Kigali Ngari	277 092	68,6	81 828	20,3	16 639	4,1	18 945	4,7	9 527	2,4	404 031	100,0
Gitarama	294 628	69,8	83 603	19,8	15 895	3,8	17 436	4,1	10 555	2,5	422 117	100,0
Butare	239 199	67,1	76 463	21,4	15 023	4,2	17 103	4,8	8 779	2,5	356 567	100,0
Gikongoro	192 537	75,0	40 173	15,6	10 702	4,2	7 486	2,9	5 804	2,3	256 702	100,0
Cyangugu	245 372	76,9	46 822	14,7	10 860	3,4	9 105	2,9	7 007	2,2	319 166	100,0
Kibuye	180 823	71,4	46 953	18,5	9 515	3,8	9 326	3,7	6 553	2,6	253 270	100,0
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Urban	394 756	65,2	124 035	20,5	22 390	3,7	42 250	7,0	21 563	3,6	604 994	100,0
Rural	2 564 705	71,0	675 425	18,7	147 402	4,1	140 375	3,9	83 413	2,3	3 611 320	100,°

Best practices:

1. The rice variety which required children's services for its security against birds has been replaced by other varieties called TOX and FAC AGRO.
2. Employing children in rural farming is a common practice. This is the reason why Cyiri rice factory authorities have decided to deprive any person who will employ a schooling child (even his own child) of the plot granted to him by the rice growing entity.