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KENYA INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY, 2005/2006

CHILD LABOUR ANALYTICAL REPORT

June 2008

Prepared by:

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with ILO/IPEC

**KENYA INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD
BUDGET SURVEY, 2005/2006**

**CHILD LABOUR
ANALYTICAL REPORT**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Child Labour is a developmental challenge in Kenya that gravely impacts on individual children, families, communities and the nation at large. Child Labour is recognized as being particularly harmful to the country's long-term development and to its industrialization prospects because it lowers long-term productivity. It therefore requires close monitoring through regular surveys to determine the impact of its negative consequences on national development and in particular the quality of the future labour force. In a bid to establish the size and structure of child labour in Kenya and provide a database for designing appropriate intervention programmes and child labour policies in the country, a Child Labour module was elaborated from the 1998/99 Integrated Labour Force Survey. The 1998/99 Child Labour Report became the first comprehensive source of data on child labour in the country.

The 1998/99 survey found that Kenya had 1.9 million working children who were thus deprived of a worthwhile childhood as well as access to quality education. Some of these children were heads of households mainly due to the effects of the HI/AIDS among other factors. The majority of these children lived in poverty. In 2005/06 the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) then Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) conducted the Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS). A Labour Module was included to update data on the labour force situation in the country since population structure and the labour market are very dynamic. The age in this module was lowered to 5 years in order to capture information on child particulars in terms of demographic characteristics, distribution by age and residence, family conditions, education enrolment and attainment, occupation and engagement by industry, working hours, extent of disability, and level of their earnings and disposal of the earnings. The analytical results of the module are presented in this report.

Objectives of the child labour component in the KIHBS Labour Module

- (i) Update the regional and national estimates of the extent of child labour;
- (ii) Analyse the character, nature, size and other vital characteristic of child labour in a country where a large proportion of the adult labour force is already unemployed;
- (iii) Present the results to the public by publishing and disseminating the Report on the survey findings;
- (iv) Acquire more knowledge and experience in processing, analysing and using the data for formulating and implementing appropriate action programs to combat the worst forms of the child labour phenomenon at the regional and national levels; and
- (v) Establish a data bank accessible to organisations and individuals involved in labour statistics and child labour programmes.

Government responses to the child labour problem

In response to this fundamental concern, the Government has put in place measures and strategies to address the problem of child labour. These include:

- Mainstreaming child labour concerns within the development agenda to ensure that local and national capacities are strengthened to effectively respond to child labour concerns
- Establishment of appropriate legal and regulatory framework that include ratification of international instruments and standards, enactment of national laws, and development of suitable policies and strategies.
- Implementing arrangements comprising institutions and networks have been established at the national, provincial and community levels to deal with child labour matters.
- Specific programmes have been designed to deal with poverty (which is known to be the main factor that drives child labour) and prevent, protect, and withdraw children from child labour. Countrywide introduction of the free primary education programme in 2003, for instance, resulted in approximately 1.5 million children abandoning labour and joining school at various levels.
- The Government has attracted the support of labour tripartite, development partners, and non-state actors in the fight against child labour.

Results from the KIHBS showed that the above efforts are yielding positive results. The number of children engaged in child labour has declined since January 1999 from 1.9 million to about 1 million in December 2005. The results however, reveal that child labour remains a problem as thousands of children remain engaged in Kenyan enterprises. Further, there are also a sizable number of children who are engaged in working conditions that are within the definition of worst forms of child labour.

Overview of the Kenyan socio-economy

Kenya had an estimated population of 35.5 million people in December 2005 of whom 14.6 million aged 15 - 64 are in the labour force. The population structure is highly skewed with those in the age bracket 5 to 17 years constituting approximately 35 per cent of the population. The rate of population growth has been consistently declining as a result of decline in fertility levels, rise in crude death rates, HIV/AIDS pandemic, and poor access to health care services, among other factors.

The Kenyan economy has faced major challenges over the past decades. However, the introduction and consistent implementation of bold macroeconomic policies and structural policy reforms under the Economic Recovery Strategy since 2003, and continued hard work by Kenyans have contributed to an upturn in economic growth from 0.6 per cent in 2002 to 6.4 per cent in 2006. Nearly all the sectors of the economy have been recording impressive gains and management of public affairs has achieved notable improvement.

Published data show that primary school gross enrolment ratio for 2000-06 for boys was 114 per cent and for girls was 110 per cent. This was a reversal from the scenario existing in the late 1990's when the enrolment ratio was declining due to the combined effects of poverty and harsh structural adjustment programmes (SAPs). The improved enrolment figures are attributed to the introduction of free primary education and economic upturn.

Highlights of the KIHBS Results

The results of the 2005/06 KIHBS showed that the total population of children aged 5-17 years was 12.8 million accounting for approximately 35.0 per cent of the national population with 10.3 million living in the rural areas. Analysis of the data collected shows that the total population of children aged 5-17 years increased by 17.4 per cent to reach 12.8 million children from 10.9 million in 1999. Of these children, 10.26 million lived in the rural areas while 2.59 million children lived in urban areas. From the survey population about 11.1 million children were in school, while 1.7 million were out of school. The proportion of children out of school has significantly decreased from 32.1 per cent in 1999 to 12.9 per cent in 2006. The total number of working children recorded was 1,012,184 comprising 535,197 boys (52.9 per cent) and 476,987 (47.1 per cent girls) compared to 1.9 million children who reported to have worked in 1999. About 89.8 per cent of the total number of working children was found in the rural areas. The age distribution of the working children was as follows: and in the age group 15-17 (47.8 per cent), 10-14 (36.4 per cent), and 5-9 (15.8 per cent).

Out of the working children, only 149,259 (14.7 per cent) were in wage employment. Overall mean monthly pay for the children including benefits and allowances was KSh 1,838.20. In the urban areas the mean monthly wages were higher than for children working in the rural areas, KSh 2,417.90 compared to KSh 1,508.60 respectively. Earnings for male children were relatively higher than those of their female counterparts at KSh 2,108.70 and 1,485.00 respectively. A total of 6,010 children working reported to have disabilities, comprising 4,948 boys (82.3 per cent) and 1,062 girls (17.7 per cent). They were all mainly residing in the rural areas.

A total number of 666,133 children were found working in skilled farm, fishery, and wildlife and related occupations comprising 52.9 per cent boys and 47.1 per cent girls. A total 287,980 children were working as crop and animal producers and 270,039 in subsistence agriculture. Other significant occupations where children were engaged included poultry, dairy and livestock; field crop, vegetable and horticultural farm workers; forestry; and fishery.

Household spending power played an important role in child labour. About half of the working children (48.9 per cent) came from households with a monthly expenditure of less than KSh 6,001 a drop from 57.9 per cent in 1999. The same also holds for working children who were schooling and those out of school with each having a proportion of 44.1 per cent and 53.8 per cent, respectively. This shows that poverty is still a major cause of child labour. Overall, 13.0 per cent of the working children were from households whose monthly expenditure was less than KSh 2001, a drop from 21.3 per cent in 1999.

The average hours worked per week was 33 with boys working longer hours than girls each reporting 34 and 31 hours respectively. Furthermore children in urban areas, on average, worked 13 hours longer per week compared to their counterparts in rural areas. Majority, 64.4 per cent of all working children worked as unpaid family workers while 14.7 per cent were in paid employment and 10.7 per cent ran their own businesses.

The survey results show that a total of 773,696 children were classified as being in child labour. In this respect, 19,542 children were identified to have worked in occupations that would expose them to hazards. Male children constituted 81.0 per cent of those working in hazardous occupations with the majority working as machinery mechanics and fitters followed by transport conductors.

The overall picture emerging from the survey is that though child labour is still widespread in Kenya, the incidence is declining. The finding is important because it is consistent with the global trend but inconsistent with the rest of Sub-Sahara Africa where the problem has been increasing. The findings are testimony to the fact that efforts that have been put in place to fight child labour are indeed working. They give hope that it is possible to win the war on child labour if these efforts are deepened, broadened, emboldened and scaled up.

Selected interventions against Child Labour

The Government of Kenya, in its bid to stamp out child labour in Kenya, has over the years worked in collaboration with the tripartite (FKE and COTU) as well as development partners and civil society organizations. The focus has been creation of an enabling legal and policy environment within which the other actors could play their rightful roles effectively. Child labour interventions have been organized around the following broad themes:

- Formulation and reform of children's and socio-economic policies;
- Improvement in the legal and regulatory framework;
- Knowledge building through research and curriculum development;
- Awareness raising and social mobilization;
- Creation of institutions and capacity building;
- Direct support to children and families/communities; and
- Partnership building, collaboration and networking.

Emerging issues, challenges, lessons learnt and good practices

The following issues, challenges, lessons and good practices have emerged in the course of implementing programmes against child labour in Kenya:

- Awareness raising has increased through intensive mobilization of communities and other stakeholders;
- Networking and linkages facilitates child labour efforts;
- Capacity building is critical in implementing quality anti-child labour programmes;
- Poverty remains a major challenge;

- Staff turnover affects the quality of programmes and projects and is, therefore, a hindrance in the fight against child labour;
- Concern for quality of education calls for continuous review and introduction innovative approaches for the free education programme to benefit child labourers;
- Children continue to be viewed as a source of cheap labour in some communities and by some employers;
- The HIV/AIDS scourge has resulted in increased number of orphans some of whom are heads of households;
- Community expectations exceed available resources by far;
- Resources to address child labour concerns are always inadequate;
- Empowerment levels for children are low and their participation is therefore, limited
- Poor infrastructure and inadequate structures at the community level and schools to address all the needs of children is a hindrance in the fight against child labour; and
- Cultural practices and gender disparity at the community and local levels remain a challenge in the fight against child labour.

Recommendations

On the basis of the survey results, the following recommendations are made:

1. The Government should fast track the enactment of National Children's and the Child Labour Policies.
2. The Government should be consistent in the deployment of staff implementing child labour interventions programs and check on high staff turn over at the district-level.
3. Clear implementation mechanism and guidelines should be put in place to deal with the protection of children issues whose legal and regulatory framework has been addressed.
4. The free primary education should also be made compulsory.
5. The Government should ensure continued economic growth and improved standards of living in order to eradicate poverty which is a major cause of child labour.
6. More targeted information on child labour should be collected through child labour surveys, research and studies. In particular a child labour survey and sectoral studies should be carried out targeting commercial sex exploitation of children (CSEC), child domestic labour (CDL), trafficking in children, and the informal sector.
7. A survey should also seek to establish what the 1.7 million out of school identified in KIHBS are engaged in.
8. Although there is overwhelming evidence that communities awareness on the negative consequences of child labour had increased, there is need to sustain child labour intervention programmes at the community level. It will take the combined effort of all actors through capacity building, networking and linkages to achieve total change in the attitude of Kenyans towards rejection of child labour.
9. Awareness enhancement and poverty alleviation programmes need to be increased and sustained.

- 
10. The coordination role of the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development (MoLHRD) should be strengthened.
 11. The Government should especially promote policy and programme support for non-formal schools which is attractive to child labourers and their parents due to its flexibility.
 12. The Government should continue to promote access to and quality of good medical care for its population including intensifying efforts to reduce spread of HIV/AIDS. This will contribute towards reduction of the adverse effects of the HIV/AIDS scourge that remain a major hindrance in the effort towards elimination of child labour in many communities.
 13. More attention should be focused on sustainability of programmes addressing child labour taking advantage of resources such as with Constituency Development, Local Authority Transfer, Bursary, Youth Enterprise and Women's Development funds.

ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMWIK	Association of Media Women in Kenya
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEDC	Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDL	Child Domestic Labour
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
COTU	Central Organisation of Trade Unions
CSEC	Commercial Sex Exploitation of Children
CRN	Children Rights Network
CWSK	Child Welfare Society of Kenya
DCAC	District Children's Advisory Committee
DCLC	District Child Labour Committee
DSO	District Statistics Officer
EA	Enumeration Area
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FAWE	Forum for African Women Educationist
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employers
FPE	Free Primary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMSC	Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee
IPEC	International Programme for Elimination of Child Labour
IPRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy paper
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	UN International Standard Industrial Classification
KAACR	Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children
KAPS	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Survey

KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KSh	Kenya Shilling (1 US\$ = KSh 65)
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LCLC	Locational Child Labour Committee
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoLHRD	Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development
MoS	Measure of Size
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprise
MOU	Memorandum Of Understanding
MYSA	Mathare Youth Sports Association
NASSEP	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPA	National Plan of Action
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
NSC	National Steering Committee
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
SCEAM	Supporting Children Rights through Education, Arts and the Media
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	UN Commission of the Rights of the Child
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of Child Labour

Child labour remains a widespread problem in developing countries that is known to bear negative consequences in terms of economic and social development. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that there are 317 million economically active children of whom 218 million are child labourers (ILO, 2006). The ILO further estimates that the majority of child labourers are found in the developing countries and that 126 million children are engaged in hazardous work. There are 49.3 million economically active children in Sub Sahara Africa alone. It is estimated that the number of child labourers fell by 11 per cent from the level in 2002 while those engaged in hazardous work decreased by 26 per cent. Notably, child labourers in the 5-14 years age group fell by 33 per cent.

Child labour can result in both private and social costs. In the first instance, a working child may forego school attendance or experience problems in learning. This translates into lower education attainment levels which, reported on a national scale, has negative consequences on human capital development, thereby affecting economic growth. Working children are deprived of adequate education, good health, and basic freedoms. Individual children pay the highest price, but countries suffer as well.

In 1999, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) then Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) established that there were 1.9 million children who were working in Kenya (1998/99 Child Labour Report, CBS). Most children were found to be engaged in the agricultural sector (56 per cent), domestic services (17 per cent) and other sectors (27 per cent). Other reports indicate that there are many children working in the informal sector, mostly in family businesses. Furthermore, a significant number work in family units in coffee, sugar, rice and tea plantations. In particular, it is estimated that during the peak coffee picking season, 30 per cent of the pickers are children younger than 15 years of age. The situation in the plantation sub sector is one of hazardous work characterized by physical exaction, use of dangerous tools and unsafe farm machinery, exposure to unfavourable weather conditions, long hours of work, and encounter with toxic substances and poisonous pests.

Child slavery is rare in Kenya but there are cases, reported mostly in rural areas, of children being loaned out as workers to settle debts. Kenya is known to be a source, transit and destination country of trafficking of human beings, including children, for the purposes of labour and commercial sex exploitation. Foreign private employment agencies are reportedly engaged in trafficking Kenyan nationals to Middle East, other African nations, Europe and North America for domestic work. The migrant Kenyan workers have reported violation of their human rights through mistreatment and abuse. Regrettably, the country lacks comprehensive laws to deal with trafficking of persons for labour purposes. Information is scarce on children trafficking for commercial sexual purposes but internal trafficking of children from rural to urban areas for sexual purposes has been documented. A recently released report by ILO revealed that about 30,000 children in Kenya are involved in Commercial Sex work (ILO, 2007).

1.2 Causes of Child Labour in Kenya

Child labour is as a result of a multiplicity of causes in Kenya. Poor economic performance and lack of social security has contributed to the increasing number of households affected by poverty. Children from poor households therefore have to work in order to supplement household incomes. In the past, deepening poverty and adverse effects of structural adjustment programs were cited as factors which prevented children from going to school as families were unable to meet the cost of education. The adverse effects of HIV and AIDS have been a major contributor to children vulnerability. This is because the resultant death of parents and children gives rise to orphans. Many orphans are left under the care of relatives including grandparents whose ability to care for the orphans is minimal. The Children therefore have to find employment in order to survive. Lack of access to education in some areas and even poor quality education is yet another factor driving child labour. This is attributed partly to the long distance that children have to walk to the education facilities particularly in the nomadic and pastoral communities. Family break up is also a significant contributory factor. Children from broken families are forced to fend for themselves or supplement income for the part of the family unit they remain in. Sporadic ethnic clashes and violence have disrupted families and made children to become more vulnerable leading to a life of child prostitution and domestic work while others become street children.

1.3 Rationale for the KIHBS Child Labour component

In 1992, the Government signed a 5-year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with ILO/IPEC to work with stakeholders to eliminate child labour. The MOU has subsequently been renewed every five years. In the course of implementing programmes on the elimination of child labour and addressing concerns of child welfare, lack of comprehensive information on the size, and structure of child labour was identified as a major information gap. This was mainly due to lack of an appropriate survey methodology, clear concepts, definitions and classifications of the factors and variables relating to child labour. Therefore in 1998, the Government and ILO/IPEC , through Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, conducted a comprehensive national survey as a module of the Integrated Labour Force Survey. The 1998/99 Child Labour Report became the first comprehensive source of data on the size and structure of child labour in the country and an essential guide for designing appropriate intervention programmes and policies.

The 1998/99 survey found that Kenya had close to 2 million children working and therefore deprived of a worthwhile childhood as well as access to quality education. Some of these children were heads of households mainly due to the effects of the HIV/AIDS among other factors. The majority of these children lived in poverty.

Child Labour remains a developmental challenge in Kenya which requires monitoring and evaluation to establish its impact at the individual and national levels including the quality of future labour force. In this respect, the Government has put in place several measures to deal with the problem of child labour. Working with development partners, the Government has stepped up efforts to build capacities at local and national levels to address child labour issues. Institutional mechanisms have been established up to the grassroots level, universal free primary education has been implemented, and appropriate support given to orphan and vulnerable

children (OVC) through the cash transfer programmes. Various interventions have also been put in place to fight poverty while at the same time addressing legal and policy gaps.

Since the signing of the MOU, ILO/IPEC and other partners have supported the Government of Kenya to develop the legislative framework, policies and implemented various rehabilitative, preventive and protective intervention programmes necessary to combat child labour. However, child labour persists in the country. Lack of updated and comprehensive information on the size and structure of child labour in Kenya has led to the floatation of conflicting estimates. In 2005/06, KNBS conducted the Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) over a period of 12 months, covering all possible seasons of the year. A Labour Module was included to update data on the labour force situation in the country since population structure and the labour market are very dynamic. The age was lowered to 5 years in order to capture information on child particulars, children's working conditions, level of their earnings, and disposal of the earnings.

1.4 Objectives of the child labour component in the KIHBS Labour Module

The specific objectives of the component were to:

- (i) Update the regional and national estimates of the extent of child labour;
- (ii) Analyse the character, nature, size and other vital characteristic of child labour in a country where a large proportion of the adult labour force is already unemployed;
- (iii) Present the results to the public by publishing and disseminating the report on the survey findings;
- (iv) Acquire more knowledge and experience in processing, analysing and utilising the data for formulating and implementing appropriate action programs to combat the worst forms of the child labour (WFCL) phenomenon at the regional and national levels; and
- (v) Establish a data bank accessible to organisations and individuals involved in labour statistics and child labour programmes.

1.5 Format of the Report

The KIHBS Child Labour Analytical Report is presented in nine chapters. Chapter 2 explains the concepts used in the Survey and the report as well as a definition of terms applied herein. Chapter 3 gives the background and justification for the study. The issues covered in the chapter include a review of Government policy, the legislative framework for child labour and the socio-economic background of the country. It thus highlights population trends, economic performance, employment (and unemployment) and primary and secondary school enrolment and drop-out rates. Chapter 4 summarizes the methodology adopted in the study including the geographical coverage, information collected through questionnaires, sample design, data processing and estimation procedures. Characteristics of the surveyed population, focusing on children aged 5–17 years, are summarized in Chapter 5. Chapter 6 provides a detailed analysis of working children while Chapter 7 presents the findings on child labour arrived at through a filtering process. It also discusses the worst forms of child labour. Chapter 8 recapitulates the national efforts aimed at combating child labour which have contributed to a decline in the scale of the child labour problem. Finally, Chapter 9 presents conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER 2: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 Introduction

In an effort to reduce interviewers' bias (i.e. to collect comparable information referring to the same universe by using uniform terms), unfamiliar terms and concepts were defined in the enumerator's reference manual and also during training. Reproduced below are some of the main concepts used during data collection, and also during the analysis of survey results.

2.2 Concepts and Definitions

Household

This was the unit of enumeration used in the survey, and was defined as a person or a group of persons residing in the same compound, answerable to the same head and pooling and sharing resources for common provisions such as food and house rent.

Head of Household

This was defined as the key decision-maker whose authority is acknowledged by other members of the household. Because the survey considered *de jure* household members, the head was to be a usual resident in the compound who made day-to-day decisions for the household.

Labour Force Framework

The total population was categorised into currently economically active population (labour force) and the economically inactive population. The former was defined as consisting of persons who were either working or holding a job in an economic activity during the last week plus those who were not working, but were actively looking for work during the reference period. The inactive population covered persons who were not in the labour force, and included persons less than five years of age, the infirm/incapacitated and full-time students. The conventional working age limits were relaxed for this survey to include all persons aged 5 years and above. The age limit was lowered in order to capture the intensity and extent of child labour.

Economically Active Persons

The concept of the economically active persons covered members of the population who were either on leave or off from a job, worked or looked for work during the survey's reference period. Economic activities related to market production and certain types of non-market production, e.g. production of primary goods for own consumption, the processing of primary commodities for own consumption by the producers of these items, the production of fixed assets for own use, etc.

Work

The concept of work covered all persons undertaking economic activities either for pay, profit or family gain during the reference period.

Employment

This term referred to performance of work as defined above and was used to measure the number of persons employed, including persons at work during a short reference period, and also persons temporarily absent from work but holding a job.

Status in Employment

This referred to status of an economically active person with respect to his/her employment during a specific time- reference period. It includes:

- (i) Paid employees: persons who worked for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, and piece-rates or pay in kind;
- (ii) Working employers: persons who operated their own business, agricultural farms or engaged in pastoralist activities and hired one or more employees.
- (iii) Own account workers: persons who operated their own business, agricultural farms, or engaged in pastoralist activities and hired no employees.
- (iv) Unpaid family workers: persons who worked without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person.
- (v) Apprentice: Particular type of trainees who may have been directly engaged in producing goods and services or may have simply been learning by observation without actually performing any meaningful productive tasks.

Reference Period

This referred to the time to which the collected information relates. Two reference periods were used in his survey, *last week* (the week prior to the interviewing week), and the *last twelve months*.

Occupation

In this survey, the term occupation referred to the job held or the kind of work performed during the reference period (or kind of work done previously if unemployed). Persons with two or more jobs were asked to report for the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference period. The 3-digit occupational codes and descriptions used during data collection and analysis were based on the Kenya National Occupation Classification Standards (KNOCS).

Economic Sector

For the purposes of classifying employment data into exhaustive categories, the Kenyan economy was split into three sectors: namely, the modern sector, the informal sector, and the small-scale agriculture and pastoralist sector. These sectors were defined as follows:

- *Modern Sector:* Included all establishments operating organised business. It consisted of the entire public sector; private enterprises and institutions that are formal in terms of registration, taxation and official recording.
- *Informal Sector:* Referred to as "Jua Kali", the informal sector was defined to cover all small-scale activities that are normally semi-organised, unregulated and use simple technology. The sector excluded agricultural farm activities.
- *Small scale agriculture and pastoralist activities:* These were defined as unregistered small-holder farming and livestock keeping activities that are mainly located in the rural areas.

Industry/Economic Activity

This referred to the economic activity of the establishment or work site in which an employed person worked during the survey reference period, or last worked if unemployed. This activity was defined in terms of the kinds of goods produced, or services offered. The 3-digit industrial codes and their descriptions used during data collection and analysis were based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC-1990) of all economic activities.

Hours of Work

These were categorised into two types namely usual/normal hours of work and actual hours of work. Usual/normal hours of work referred to hours of work fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards, excess of which is paid for as overtime. Actual hours worked referred to the actual number of hours worked during the reference period.

Wages and Salaries

These included gross wages and salaries relating to a given period including remuneration for time worked including overtime, piecework, bonus, etc.

Household Income

Household income consisted of all receipts that accrued to the household or its individual members. Information on income was sought from three sources: income from paid employment, own business/farm and income from other sources. Income from paid employment consisted of wages and salaries and other benefits and allowances given by the employer. Income from own business was taken as income from self-employment, and referred to sale of farm produce last month, plus income from other non-farm businesses last month. Income from other sources was taken to represent income that was not from paid employment or own farms and businesses, and included child alimony, insurance claims, etc.

Tenure

The tenure investigated in this survey was that of land on which owner-occupier dwelling units are built. Households who owned both the structures they occupied and the land or plot on which the structures are built may own the land on either freehold or leasehold tenure. Freehold land is a parcel of land held in perpetuity through absolute title, where there is no time limit in ownership and no restrictions on the transfer. On the other hand, leasehold land is a parcel of land held for a fixed term (normally ranging from 30 to 99 years) given by either a local authority or the Commissioner of Lands. There are other owner-occupiers of dwelling units who only own the structures they occupy, but do not own the land or plots on which the structures are built. Such persons are settled on either trust land (land held in trust on behalf of local communities by Local Government) or land owned by either individuals or institutions/Government under different tenure systems.

Working Children and Child Labour

Working children were defined as persons aged 5-17 years who performed some non-schooling activities during the reference period either for pay, profit or family gain. The concept of child labour was not directly used in the survey, but is used in this report through a filtering process which identifies the number of children engaged in child labour in general and worst forms of child labour in particular from working children by use of selected indicators.

Gross Enrolment Ratio

The gross enrolment ratio is the number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population in the relevant age group for that level.

Primary School Completion Rate

The primary school completion rate refers to the number of students completing the highest class in primary school as a percentage of students entering the first class of the same education level.

Sex Ratio

This is the ratio of males to females.

CHAPTER 3: SITUATION ANALYSIS

3.1 Background

Child labour has been practiced in Kenya as far back as pre-independence period. There exists documented evidence that missionaries began to fight the child labour practice with the realization that it was detrimental to normal development of the child. Studies carried out in 1980s and 1990s show that child labour was more prevalent in the agricultural, quarrying and fishery sectors of the economy. More recent studies show an increase in child labour in the informal and domestic sectors as well as commercial sexual exploitation of children. In 1992, Kenya became one of the first countries to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the International Labour Organization's Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. The MOU has since then been renewed every five years in support of a systematic approach in fighting child labour, especially in its worst forms. In 2003, the Government of Kenya formulated the National Plan of Action (NPA) setting time bound measures to eliminate worst forms of child labour. The NPA is a lucid indication of the Government's commitment to eradicate child labour in the country.

3.2 Government Responses in the Fight Against Child Labour

In Kenya, various policy instruments have been developed to address the problem of child labour. These include National Development Plans and Sessional Papers which have articulated policy measures intended to protect all children particularly Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP). The measures recognise child labour as being particularly harmful to the country's long-term development and to its industrialization prospects in terms of lowered long-term productivity. It is, for example, recognised that in order to improve educational participation rates, Government policies are expected to reduce teen-age pregnancy and enhance the productivity of the labour force. The policy statements addressing children's issues in the development plans emphasise the need to address the root causes of the problem of CNSP, observe and operationalize the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, empower the families from which CNSP come, and supports NGOs and other development partners that are directly involved with CNSP.

3.2.1 Legislative framework

The legal instruments that guarantee child protection include the Children Act Cap 586 (which domesticates the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and ILO Conventions 138 and 182); the Employment Act 2007; the Sexual Offences Act and the Education Act.

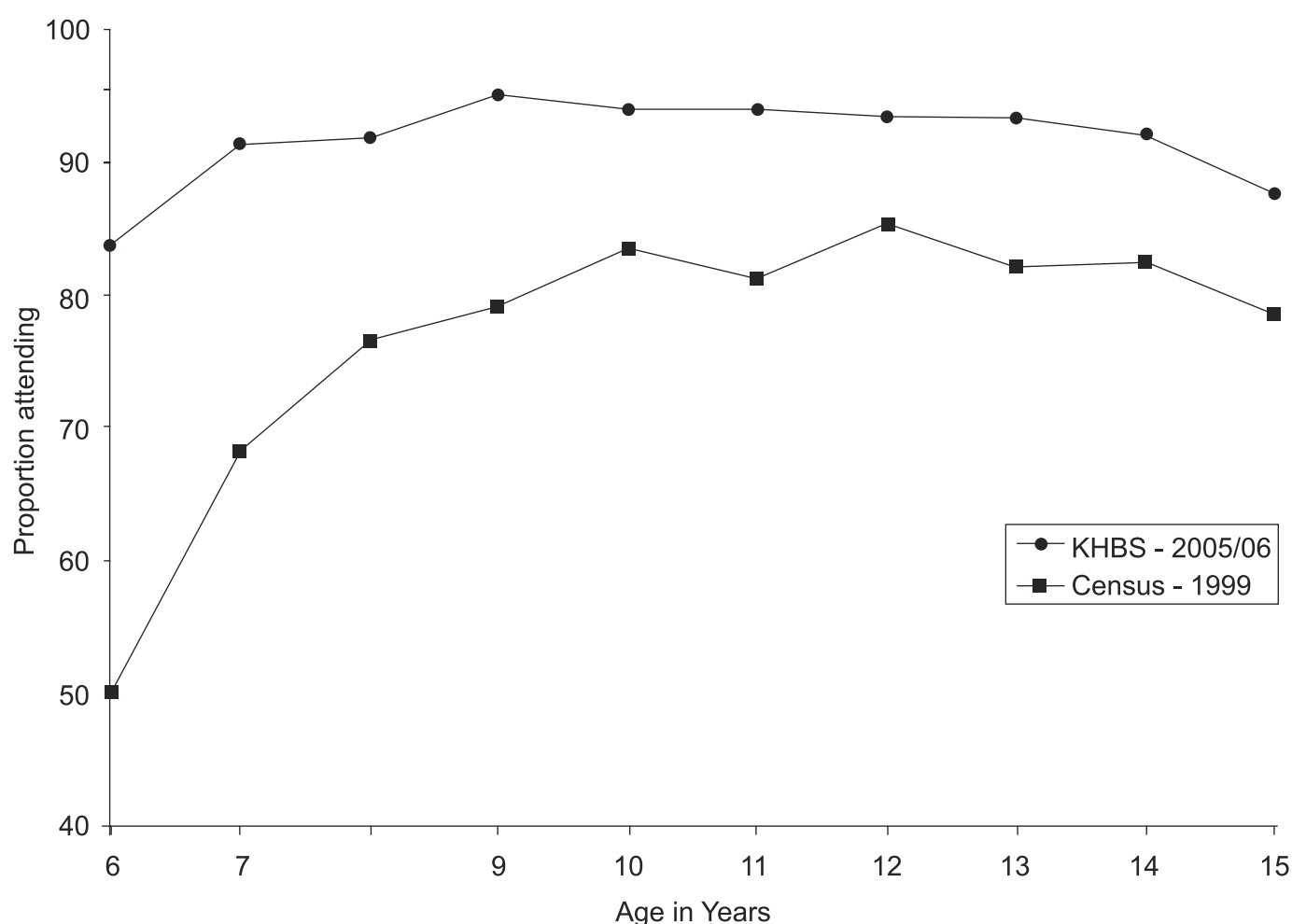
3.2.2 The enforcement mechanisms

The existing institutional framework for ensuring the protection of children comprises various government agencies and institutions. These include the Children's Department in the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports, the police, courts, the Provincial Administration (encompassing chiefs, and sub-chiefs), the Probation Department, approved schools, remand homes, borstals and prisons and other government departments, local authorities and the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development.

3.2.3 Universal free primary education

The Ministries of Education, and Science and Technology have the overall responsibility over issues pertaining to education policy, enforcement of the provisions of the Education Act (Cap 211) and implementation of educational programmes, including those concerned with child labour. As part of efforts to achieve the second Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on Universal Primary Education (UPE), the Government introduced the free primary education programme in 2003. This has especially helped in reduction of drop-outs from primary schools and from non-formal educational institutions. The main aim is to develop educational opportunities for children who are out of school for one reason or another.

Figure 3.1: Impact of Free Primary Education



3.3 Socio-Economic Profile

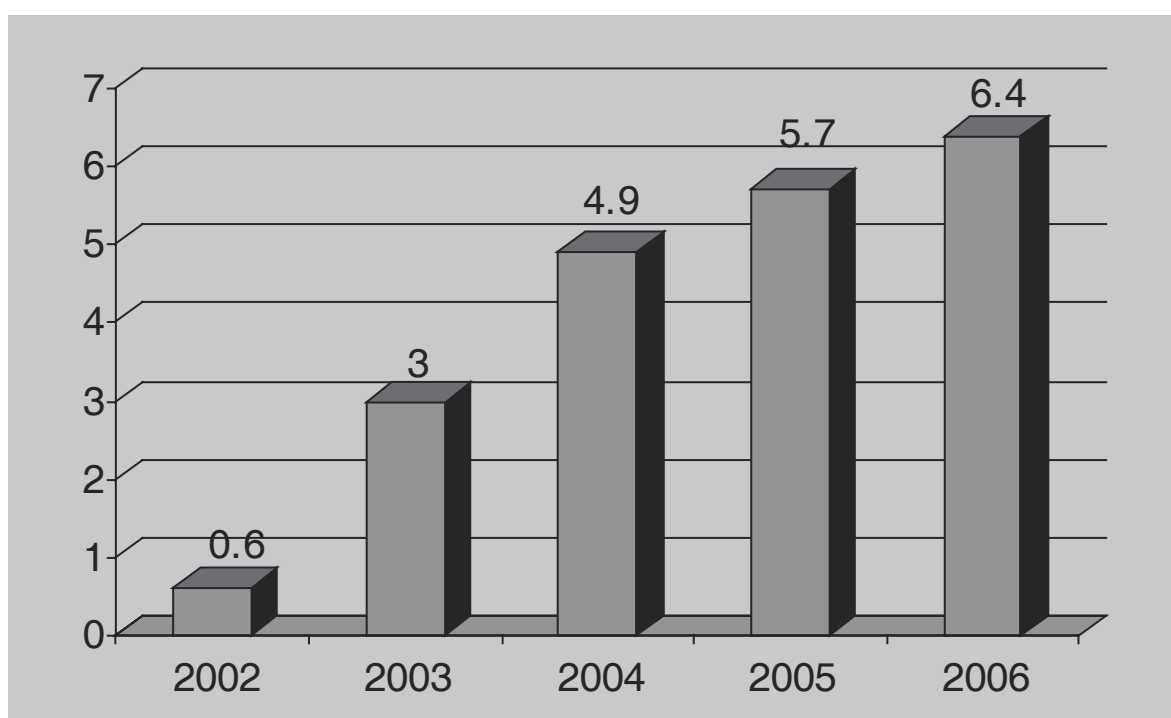
This section gives a short review of socio-economic factors that influence child labour in Kenya.

3.3.1 Performance of the Economy

The Kenyan economy has faced major challenges over the past decade characterized by widespread poverty, unemployment and the decline in primary and secondary education

enrolment. However, the Government embarked on bold implementation of broad-based structural and economic policy reforms under the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS). These measures have resulted in consistent growth of the Kenya's economy from virtual stagnation in 2002 when it expanded by only 0.6 per cent to a respectable and sustainable rate of 6.4 per cent in 2006. Key welfare indicators have witnessed positive improvement: prices of major food items have remained fairly stable; the introduction of free primary education (FPE) in all public primary schools has increased disposable incomes of households; the secondary school bursary fund kitty continued to cater for needy students; and the Government created a number of funding windows that allow for allocation of resources directly to the districts and communities. These benefits translate into increases in disposable incomes for a significant proportion of Kenyan households.

Figure 3.2: Kenya's Economic growth 2002 - 2006



The economy has experienced robust growth since 2003 driven by growth in all the sectors of the economy providing room for non-inflationary expansion of credit to the private sector for productive activities. As a result, investors' confidence has never been higher. Farmers are enjoying better returns on their investments and more of rural people, especially those in arid and semi-arid areas have access to clean water, electricity and affordable health care services. In addition, more children are now able to go to schools; and the public sector is more efficient in delivering services and its mandate of facilitating private sector development.

The Government has implemented a number of targeted fiscal interventions, structural reforms and regional development initiatives all aimed at reducing poverty and inequality in Kenya. In particular, the Government has, among other interventions:

- Introduced Universal Free Primary Education, which has increased enrolment by over 1.5 million pupils since 2003, thereby assuring them of a secured future and relieving their parents of school fees burden.

- Increased resources targeted at promoting regional development and reducing poverty in rural and urban areas. The Constituency Development Fund allocation, for instance, increased more than eight-fold from KSh1.2 billion in 2003/04 to KSh 10.0 billion in 2006/07, while Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) has more than doubled from KSh 3.0 billion in 2002/03 to KSh 7.5 billion in 2006/07;

3.3.2 Poverty in Kenya

Poverty is a state of inability to obtain a certain minimum level of consumption of food and essential non-food items universally considered adequate to satisfy the minimum requirements for human sustenance. Based on studies on total household consumption expenditures, three poverty lines have been derived in Kenya through the Welfare Monitoring Surveys of 1994 and 1997 and KHIBS 2005/06. In the context of the surveys, a household member is considered absolutely poor if he/she cannot afford the minimum expenditure on food plus a minimum allowance for non-food items.

The **poverty headcount index** measures the incidence of poverty. In other words, it measures the proportion of the population that cannot afford to purchase the basic basket of goods as measured by the food and overall poverty lines. The headcount index is the most basic measure of poverty and has the advantage of being easily understood and communicated. It is also a good measure for certain poverty comparisons such as assessing progress in reducing poverty over time.

The **poverty gap index** measures the depth of poverty. In other words, it provides information on how much poorer the poor people are relative to the poverty line. This measure captures the average expenditure shortfall, or gap, for the poor relative to the poverty line.

The **poverty severity index** is a better measure to assess how poor the poor are. The measure comprises the following components:

Food Poverty: The national incidence of food poverty declined marginally from 48.3 per cent in 1997 to 45.8 per cent in 2005/6. Put differently, just under half of Kenyans reported food consumption levels that were insufficient to meet their basic daily energy requirements (2,250 kilocalories per adult equivalent per day). In the rural areas, food poverty declined from 50.7 per cent to 47.2 per cent during the same period, while urban food poverty increased from 38.3 per cent in 1997 to 40.5 per cent in 2005/06. This implies that the national decline in food poverty incidence is attributable to the decline that occurred in rural areas.

Overall Poverty: The results show that national absolute poverty declined from 52.3 per cent in 1997 to 46.0 per cent in 2005/6. In other words, 46.0 per cent of Kenyans have levels of consumption that are insufficient to meet basic food and non-food needs. In rural areas, overall poverty declined from 52.9 per cent in 1997 to 49.1 per cent, while urban areas overall poverty declined from 49.2 per cent in 1997 to 33.7 per cent in 2005/6.

Hardcore Poverty: The percentage of hardcore poor in Kenya declined from 29.6 per cent in 1997 to 19.1 per cent in 2005/6. In other words, one in five individuals (adult equivalent adjusted) in Kenya has consumption levels that would be inadequate to meet basic food needs alone, even if the individual were able to forego all non-food consumption in order to consume food. While the percentage of hardcore poor has substantially declined in rural areas from 34.8 per cent in 1997 to 21.9 per cent in 2005/6, urban hardcore poverty increased marginally from 7.6 per cent in 1997 to 8.3 per cent in 2005/6.

On the whole, the high incidence of poverty in Kenya is considered as the main direct cause of child labour in the country. Since poverty poses a major threat to the survival of poor households in Kenya, the Government, through the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP), which is a medium term implementation arrangement for the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP), has introduced strategies for poverty reduction. These strategies include the promulgation of the charter for social integration, measures for improved access to social services by the low-income households and efforts towards improved productive employment opportunities for the poor.

3.4 Vision 2030

After successful implementation of the ERS and the return of the country's economy back on the path to rapid growth, the Government formulated a new long term development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030. The blueprint, dubbed Kenya Vision 2030 aims at providing prosperity to all Kenyans through sustained economic growth of 10 per cent per annum in the next 25 years. This policy initiative has an elaborate social agenda that has a very strong education and training component. The overall aim of the education and training component is to reduce illiteracy by increasing access to education, improving transition rate from primary to secondary schools, and raising the quality and relevance of education. These initiatives will have a knockoff effect on child labour in the country. The medium term plan 2008 to 2012 the successor of ERS has addressed child labour issues extensively.

CHAPTER 4: SURVEY TECHNIQUES AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

Data collection for KIHBS 2005/06 was undertaken for a period of 12 months starting 16th May 2005. The Survey was conducted in 1,343 randomly selected clusters across all districts in Kenya and comprised 861 rural and 482 urban clusters. Following a listing exercise, 10 households were randomly selected with equal probability in each cluster resulting in a total sample size of 13,430 households. The year-long survey was organised into 17 cycles of 21 days each, during which enumerators conducted household interviews in the clusters. Further, the districts were grouped into 22 zones that were logistically convenient for field teams to operate. Seasonal variation was captured by randomising visits to the selected clusters so that in each cycle at least one cluster was visited in each zone.

This chapter provides a detailed description of the KIHBS sample design, structure of the questionnaires as well as organization and implementation of the survey.

4.2 Sample design and survey coverage

A total of 13,430 households were randomly selected to comprise the KIHBS sample, which was designed to generate representative statistics at the national, provincial and district levels. The sampling design involved a number of stages and challenges, which are elaborated in this section.

4.2.1 Cluster selection

In the first stage, 1,343 clusters were stratified by district (and by both urban and rural areas within each district). The objective was to make the total sample representative and descriptive of the unequal distribution of the population across districts. The allocation of the KIHBS sample by provinces, districts, rural and urban areas, is summarised in Table 4.1.

In the KIHBS sample, 10 households were randomly selected with equal probability in each cluster to give a total sample of 13,430 households allocated into 136 explicit strata: the urban and rural areas of all districts except Nairobi and Mombasa, which are entirely urban. However, in the six districts that contain municipalities, clusters in the urban sample were further stratified into six groups: five socio-economic classes in the municipality itself and other urban areas in the district. This ensured that different types of neighbourhoods and social classes within municipal areas are all represented in the sample. The total sample sizes in rural and urban areas were 8,610 and 4,820 households respectively.

The 1,343 KIHBS clusters are the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) from the NASSEP IV sampling frame, which is designed to give nationally, and sub-nationally, representative household survey samples. The NASSEP IV sampling frame is composed of 1,800 clusters selected with probability proportional to size (*pps*) from a set of all Enumeration Areas (EA) used during the 1999 Population

and Housing Census (a cluster is either an EA or an EA segment of about 100 households). The KIHBS clusters sampled in each district were selected with equal probability from the NASSEP IV frame. Therefore, the first stage consists of a de facto pps sub-sample of census EA segments. This sampling strategy produced an approximately self-weighted sample of households in each stratum.

With the basic sampling frame constructed, the next stage consisted of updating the NASSEP IV clusters through a cartographic and household listing exercise conducted in all urban and ASAL clusters as well as a portion of the rural clusters in which population was found to have changed significantly.

Table 4.1: Allocation of the KIHBS households by provinces, districts and urban/rural areas

Region	Rural	Urban	Total	Region	Rural	Urban	Total
1 Kenya	8,610	4,820	13,430	6 Nyanza	1,440	700	2,140
				601 Gucha	130	40	170
				602 Homa Bay	110	60	170
101 Nairobi	0	700	700	603 Kisii	100	80	180
				604 Kisumu	100	100	200
2 Central	1,010	480	1,490	605 Kuria	130	40	170
201 Kiambu	170	100	270	606 Migori	130	60	190
202 Kirinyaga	130	60	190	607 Nyamira	120	60	180
203 Muranga	130	40	170	608 Rachuonyo	130	40	170
204 Nyandarua	150	40	190	609 Siaya	120	80	200
205 Nyeri	150	100	250	610 Suba	130	40	170
206 Thika	130	120	250	611 Bondo	110	60	170
207 Maragua	150	20	170	612 Nyando	130	40	170
3 Coast	680	600	1,280	7 Rift Valley	2,370	1,000	3,370
301 Kilifi	110	60	170	701 Baringo	110	60	170
302 Kwale	110	60	170	702 Bomet	110	60	170
303 Lamu	130	40	170	703 Keiyo	130	40	170
304 Mombasa	0	260	260	704 Kajiado	100	80	180
305 Taita Taveta	90	80	170	705 Kericho	120	60	180
306 Tana River	150	20	170	706 Koibatek	130	40	170
307 Malindi	90	80	170	707 Laikipia	110	60	170
4 Eastern	1,840	580	2,410	708 Marakwet	140	20	160
401 Embu	90	80	170	709 Nakuru	230	140	370
402 Isiolo	130	40	170	710 Nandi	130	60	190
403 Kitui	140	40	180	711 Narok	130	40	170
404 Makueni	180	40	220	712 Samburu	110	40	150
405 Machakos	160	100	260	713 Trans Mara	130	40	170
406 Marsabit	120	40	160	714 Trans Nzoia	140	60	200
407 Mbeere	150	20	170	715 Turkana	150	20	170
408 Meru Central	120	80	200	716 Uasin Gishu	90	120	210
409 Moyale	150	20	170	717 West Pokot	150	20	170
410 Mwingi	150	20	170	718 Buret	130	40	170
411 Meru North	140	60	200	8 Western	960	560	1,520
412 Tharaka	150	20	170	801 Bungoma	130	120	250
413 Meru South	150	20	170	802 Busia	90	80	170
5 North Eastern	310	200	510	803 Mt. Elgon	130	40	170
501 Garissa	90	80	170	804 Kakamega	130	80	210
502 Mandera	110	60	170	805 Lugari	110	60	170
503 Wajir	110	60	170	806 Teso	130	40	170
				807 Vihiga	130	60	190
				808 Butere/Mumias	110	80	190

4.2.2 Computation of sampling weights

The third stage involved calculation of sampling selection probabilities of each KIHBS household, which are used to derive sampling weights needed to compute unbiased estimates and statistics presented in this report.

The probability of selecting a KIHBS household is the product of four factors:

- (1) P_1 is the probability of selecting the EA for the master sample among all the 1999 Population and Housing Census EA's;
- (2) P_2 is the probability of selecting the EA segment among all segments in the EA;
- (3) P_3 is the probability of selecting the cluster for the KIHBS, among all the clusters in the NASSEP IV master sample; and
- (4) P_4 the probability of selecting the household among all the households listed in the cluster. Since the EA's in the master sample were originally selected with probability proportional to size (pps) using the expected number of 100-household segments in the EA as a measure of size, the first factor is calculated as:

$$P_1 = \frac{\text{Number of EAs selected for the Master Sample in the stratum} \times \text{Size of the EA}}{\text{Total size of all EAs in a stratum}}$$

Because the actual number of segments created during the master sample field operations may have been different from the expected number, the second factor is computed as:

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{\text{Number of segments actually created in an EA}}$$

Finally, the third and fourth factors are obtained by deriving:

$$P_3 = \frac{\text{Number of clusters selected for the KIHBS in the stratum}}{\text{Number of sample EAs in a stratum}}$$

The probability of selecting the i^{th} KIHBS household is therefore readily derived as the product of the four factors:

$$P_i = P_{i1} P_{i2} P_{i3} P_{i4}$$

The sampling weights (also called raising factors) used to compute unbiased estimates and indicators from the KIHBS are calculated simply as the inverse of these selection probabilities.

4.2.3 Sampling weights recalibration for non-response and population growth

Upon completion of fieldwork, two adjustments were made to the sampling weights. Firstly, some of the sampled households did not participate in the Survey, either because of failure to establish contact or explicit refusal to participate. This is a common feature of all household surveys and is called "unit non-response". The KIHBS anticipated this would happen and during the sampling design phase, in addition to the 10 "original" households, another 5 "replacement"

households were randomly selected in each KIHBS cluster. These were used as substitutes for original households that did not respond or were not available.

Overall the effective coverage and response rate was about 98 per cent. However, forty of the sampled 13,430 households could not be interviewed because of either insecurity or inaccessibility of the clusters. This occurred only in four of the selected 1,343 KIHBS clusters; one in Marsabit District, one in Marakwet District and two in Samburu District. In these cases, the sampling weights were recalibrated to adjust for non-response. This involves multiplying the sampling weights of all households in these clusters (and, in the case of cluster unit non-response, all households in those districts) by a scaling-up factor. This factor is computed as the number of originally selected households in the cluster (i.e. 10), divided by the number of responding households.

Item non-response occurs when data on certain questions in the survey are not recorded or captured. This was virtually negligible (less than 1%) in the Survey because each household was visited at least 10 times and any data that was not completed earlier could be completed in the subsequent visits. In the analysis of the child labour component, the weights were further adjusted as follows. The data was subdivided into 4 rounds each comprising of four cycles starting from the first one. The weights were adjusted such that the observations in each round represented the entire country. Cycle 17 was dropped from the analysis.

4.3 Survey design and logistics

The KIHBS data collection phase took place over a 12-month period that was organised into 17 cycles of 21 days each. During this period, enumerators conducted household interviews in the clusters. Since the sample consists of 1,343 clusters, data collection required hiring and training of 79 interviewers. To cover for eventualities (e.g., illness, unusually large clusters, etc) and to ensure that the fieldwork was not interrupted, a back-up team of a further 21 interviewers was hired to make a total of 100 trained KIHBS interviewers.

For logistical purposes, the 79 clusters were covered in each cycle by 44 field teams. Each team was headed by a Field Team Leader and supported by a data entry operator, an interviewer and a driver. Each team was equipped with materials including a vehicle, laptop, GPS unit and anthropometrics instruments. The Field Team Leader was responsible for supervising and ensuring the quality standards of data collected in his/her team. The labour modules were administered in such a way that any two subsequent cycles covered the entire country in a time period of maximum of two weeks. This was to ensure that the reference period was as short as possible.

4.4 Quality control

KNBS recognises that a survey as large and complex as the KIHBS, and which requires a large number of personnel is particularly prone to non-sampling errors. Therefore, to ensure and safeguard data quality, best-practice approaches and procedures were built-in during the design phase and implemented by a strong managerial team. Some of the key quality control and safeguard measures implemented by the KIHBS are described below.

4.4.1 Hiring and training

At the national level, the KIHBS was coordinated by a national management team that was appointed on diverse dates. This team was composed of two experienced technical managers from KNBS, a logistics and administration manager and a project manager. The core team assumed full-time responsibility for the KIHBS project and coordinated all aspects of the survey. Having a strong and highly skilled core management team in place was one of the necessary conditions that greatly contributed to the successful design and implementation of the KIHBS.

Given the complexity of the survey questionnaires, training was taken as an extremely important aspect of survey preparations. The personnel selected to train interviewers underwent two intensive training workshops. The first workshop took place in November 2004 prior to the pilot survey while the second was conducted in February 2005. An intensive training and testing programme for the interviewers took place from March to April 2005. An additional two-day refresher-training course was held two days before the start of the KIHBS fieldwork on May 16, 2005.

Great care was taken in hiring the research assistants. These personnel were hired from the private sector after thorough screening. Minimum selection requirements included computer literacy and fluency in one or more of respective local languages and dialects. To the extent possible, interviewers were selected directly from the districts in which they would be assigned to collect data. This hiring and training strategy was complemented by translation of the household questionnaires into 12 different Kenyan languages. Together, these measures greatly facilitated the conducting of interviews in local languages and contributed to the high KIHBS response and completion rates.

4.4.2 Field supervision

In order to ensure quality control of the data collected, a team of KNBS staff, designated as coordinators, visited the field teams once every cycle for at least six days. This helped to ensure the field teams were adhering to instructions they received during the training programme and contained in the KIHBS interviewer manual. It also contributed in building first-hand knowledge of the clusters and field collection conditions among the KNBS staff, which is critical at the analysis stage. The KNBS staff who contributed to this report are intimately familiar with the data.

The coordinators were also responsible for ensuring that focus group discussions were held with the assistance of the District Statistics Officers (DSOs); the latter were instrumental in ensuring that teams were clear on their cluster boundaries. They were also responsible for providing any required logistical support to the team on the ground.

4.4.3 Data entry in the field

All the KIHBS data was captured on specially programmed laptops in the field and data from each cluster was captured before the end of each cycle. Experience from many countries over the past 20 years has shown that the integration of computer-based quality controls and data entry in field operations brings about several benefits. Firstly, it significantly improves the quality of

the information, because it permits correction of errors and inconsistencies while the interviewers responsible for collecting the data are still in the field. Besides being lengthy and time-consuming, ex-post office data entry and cleaning processes at best ensure the database is internally consistent, but this may not necessarily reflect realities actually observed on the ground.

Secondly, it can generate databases that are ready for tabulation and analysis in a timely fashion; the quick turn around from completing data collection activities to producing various reports is a testimony of this. In fact, parts of the database may even be prepared as the survey is conducted (as was the case with the KIHBS), thus giving the survey managers the ability to effectively monitor field operations. Thirdly, an indirect advantage of integration is that it fosters the application of uniform criteria by all interviewers throughout the data collection period.

The computer indeed became an incorruptible and tireless assistant of the KIHBS survey teams. All completed questionnaires and electronic cluster data were sent to the headquarters either by courier or delivered by coordinators at the end of every cycle. At headquarters, one administrative team was responsible for receiving and dispatching questionnaires every cycle. A second team was charged with the data quality control of the field data entry operation. This was performed by manually entering data from a sample of returned questionnaires (specifically the first four cycles) to compare with the same data entered in the field. The field data entry operation was found to produce an extremely robust and high quality database.

4.5 Questionnaire design

The KIHBS instruments were organized in four questionnaires:¹

- (1) A household questionnaire;
- (2) Household diaries to record consumption and purchases;
- (3) A market price questionnaire and,
- (4) A community questionnaire.

The modules used in compiling this report are derived from the household questionnaire which consists of 21 integrated modules designed to collect information on the following: demographics; education; health, fertility and mortality; labour; child health and anthropometry; housing; water, sanitation and energy use; food consumption and expenditures; expenditures on non-food items and durable goods; agricultural holdings, activities and outputs; livestock; household enterprises; transfers; income; credit; and recent shocks to household welfare. All modules were completed by the KIHBS interviewers through regular visits to sampled households during a three-week period.

The modules used in the analysis include demographics; education; health, labour, housing; water, sanitation and modules on household expenditures. In view of the fact that there was no separate module for child labour, the labour module took into account persons working from the age of 5 years and above in order to capture the child labour component.

¹ Copies of the questionnaire can be downloaded from the KNBS website (www.knbs.go.ke).

4.5.1 Use of Global Positioning System (GPS)

One of the unique characteristics of KIHBS was the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) to capture the precise location of households within the cluster.

4.6 Data capture and validation

The volume of data collected from the KIHBS was massive and called for proper advance arrangements to avoid delays in data capture. Data capture is usually a tedious activity and if not strategically organised, it can cause delays in the final analysis and report writing. Consequently, laptops were purchased and assigned to all the 44 teams operating country-wide. Each team had a data entry operator whose assignment was to ensure that data was collected and simultaneously captured into the computer. A domesticated data capture program was developed by KNBS data processing staff and piloted during the training of research assistants. Based on field data entry experience, the program was refined and upgraded on a continuous basis.

Completed questionnaires received from the field were stored in an exclusive survey room. These were organised in such a way that they could be easily accessible during the data cleaning process. Data captured on flash disks was transferred to three different computers. In addition, off-site back-up was also done at least once a week until all the data was assembled.

4.7 Data analysis

Data was captured using a stand-alone program created using Fox-pro software. The analysis was done using SPSS version 12, while the report writing was done in Microsoft Word and the tables were formatted using Microsoft Excel. Due to the fact that the survey was carried out over a period of one year, the data from the samples were pooled across the rounds in order to generate weights for time period within the year that would produce a sample that was nationally representative (both rural and urban). The mean of the four rounds results was taken in the tabulation of the results.

4.8 Survey limitations

- The KIHBS survey was designed to provide statistical estimates at the district level. However, the error variance for district estimates with only 17 clusters is high since in generating the district estimates based on the 4 rounds, some districts had very few observations in some rounds. Data from cycle 17 is excluded from the analysis of this module.
- The survey was not designed for the purposes of child labour analysis. It is thus not possible to satisfy all the statistical needs necessary for informing child labour interventions. A dedicated and comprehensive child labour survey would still be necessary.
- The KIHBS was a household-based survey. It was, therefore, difficult to capture children who could be working away from the households and in work places/environments that are difficult to access. The survey did not thus capture those engaged in trade considered morally repulsive and illegal such as commercial sexual exploitation and those who are residents in the street.

CHAPTER 5: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY POPULATION AGED 5-17 YEARS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on the demographic and social characteristics of children aged between 5 and 17 years as revealed by KIHBS 2005/06 labour module. The analysis covers the distribution of children by province, rural/urban domain, education, housing characteristics, household expenditure and income among others.

5.2 Distribution by age and sex

From the survey results the total population of children aged 5-17 years increased by 17.4 per cent to reach 12.8 million as shown in Table 5.1, compared to 10.9 million in 1999. The child population is also categorised into three broad age groups namely 5-9 years, 10-14 years and 15 -17 years. The results indicate that 41.5 per cent of the total child population was aged 5-9 years, 36.5 per cent was aged 10 – 14 years while the remaining 22.0 per cent was aged 15-17 years. The table further shows that the number of girls exceeded that of boys accounting for 50.2 per cent of the total child population.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Population by Age and Sex

Broad Child age groups	Boys	Girls	Total
5 -9	2,667,312	2,660,568	5,327,880
10 - 14	2,316,418	2,376,039	4,692,457
15 - 17	1,410,126	1,417,992	2,828,118
Total	6,393,856	6,454,599	12,848,455

5.3 Regional distribution by Sex and Area of Residence

The distribution of children aged 5 -17 by area of residence, province and sex is presented in Table 5.2. The results indicate that 10.3 million or 79.9 per cent of the total children population lived in the rural areas compared to 2.6 million or 20.1 per cent living in urban areas. In the urban areas, girls outnumbered boys accounting for 51.3 per cent of the total child population. The sex ratio in the urban areas therefore remained the same as in 1999 at 95 boys per 100 girls. There was, however, a change in the sex ratios in the rural areas to 100 boys to 100 girls, an adjustment from 109 boys to 100 girls in 1999.

Compared to 1999, the percentage distribution by province did not change significantly except for Nyanza where the province's proportion of children relative to the total number of children in the country declined by 4 per cent. With 3.3 million children, Rift Valley had the highest number of children followed by Eastern with 2.1 million. Nairobi with 0.7 million and North Eastern with 0.5 million had the lowest children population. North Eastern, Coast and Rift Valley were the only provinces where the number of boys exceeded that of girls.

Table 5.2: Regional Distribution of Population 5-17 by Sex

Region	Boys	Girls	Total
Rural /urban			
Rural	5,133,442	5,125,973	10,259,415
Urban	1,260,414	1,328,626	2,589,040
Total	6,393,856	6,454,599	12,848,455
Province			
Nairobi	332,891	337,611	670,502
Central	692,508	779,204	1,471,712
Coast	593,811	593,019	1,186,830
Eastern	1,053,440	1,072,624	2,126,064
North Eastern	273,285	229,388	502,673
Nyanza	940,209	965,325	1,905,534
Rift Valley	1,657,304	1,622,503	3,279,807
Western	850,408	854,925	1,705,333
Total	6,393,856	6,454,599	12,848,455

5.4 Distribution of Children by Household Size and Area of Residence

Table 5.3 and Figure 5.1 presents the distribution of children aged 5-17 by household size and area of residence. The distribution of the children and the size of the household they lived in was as follows: 2 or less members (1.2 per cent), 3-4 members (13.3 per cent), 5-6 members (31.2 per cent), 7-8 members (28.5 per cent), 9 or more members (25.8 per cent). In both rural and urban areas households of 5-6 members had the highest population accounting for 30.6 per cent and 33.6 per cent respectively. This was followed closely by households of 7-8 members which accounted for 29.7 per cent and 23.8 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively. Household of 9 or more members accounted for 27.6 per cent and 18.7 per cent in both the rural and urban areas, respectively. Households of 1-2 members had the least number accounting for 1.0 per cent of the total child population in rural areas and 2.0 per cent in urban areas.

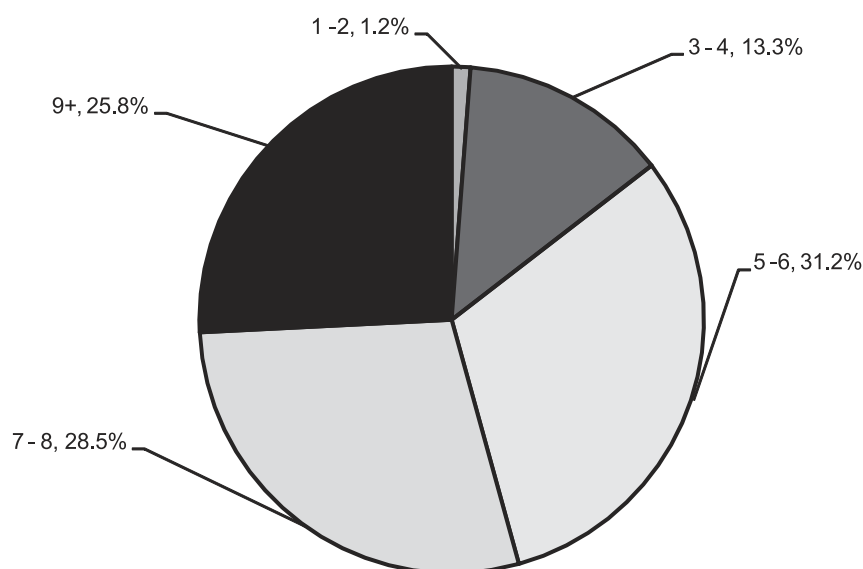
Figure 5.1: Distribution of Children 5 - 17 by Household Size

Table 5.3: Distribution of Children 5 - 17 by Households by Rural/Urban and Sex

Broad household groups	Sex		Rural /urban		Total
	Boys	Girls	Rural	Urban	
1 -2	81,464	71,802	102,076	51,190	153,266
3 - 4	875,726	838,131	1,145,187	568,670	1,713,857
5 -6	1,998,942	2,008,354	3,138,342	868,954	4,007,296
7 - 8	1,818,886	1,841,253	3,043,882	616,257	3,660,139
9+	1,618,837	1,695,059	2,829,928	483,969	3,313,897
Total	6,393,855	6,454,599	10,259,415	2,589,040	12,848,455

5.5 Marital Status

Table 5.4 gives the marital status of children aged 12-17 years. Most children (97.3 per cent) aged 12-17 had never married which was an expected result. However, 1.1 per cent of the children reported to be in monogamous marriages, 0.1 per cent in polygamous marriages, while 0.2 per cent were separated. Of the 5.7 million children aged 12-17 years, 2.8 million were boys of whom 98.9 per cent had never married while 2.9 million were girls of whom 97.0 per cent had never married. The table further indicates that 88.5 per cent of children in monogamous marriages and 91.8 per cent in polygamous marriages were girls. It further indicates that all children who reported to have either been divorced or widowed were girls. The cases of polygamous marriages involving boys were reported mainly in Nyanza and North Eastern provinces. There were no reported cases of polygamous marriages in Nairobi and Central Provinces.

Table 5.4: Marital Status of children Aged 12-17 by Sex

Marital Status	Boys	Girls	Total
Monogomous	6,964	53,469	60,433
Polygomous	543	6,060	6,603
Living Together	1,060	518	1,578
Separated	3,413	6,132	9,545
Divorced	-	324	324
Widow/Widower	-	268	268
Never married	2,750,462	2,794,267	5,544,729
Not Stated	17,326	19,190	36,516
Total	2,779,768	2,880,228	5,659,996

5.6 School Enrolment by Education Level and Sex

Table 5.5 presents school enrolment by level of education and sex. The analysis here focuses on the children who reported the grade they were attending at the time of the survey. The total population of children aged 5-17 years who reported to be enrolled in schools was 9.6 million (75 per cent) of whom 4.79 million were boys and 4.85 million were girls. Those enrolled in university first year, Government colleges, commercial colleges, village polytechnics, Secondary (Form 5 and 6) and other institutions were 585, 1,259, 5,299, 559, 4,853 and 87,878 children respectively. The category other includes those children who were attending non-formal education such as madrasa, duksi etc. Children who reported to be in primary were 8.8 million and secondary (Form

1 to 4) 0.7 million which accounted for 91.5 per cent and 7.4 per cent of all children enrolled respectively. The lower classes (Std 1 to 4) recorded the highest proportion of the children enrolled in primary school accounting for 59.2 per cent.

Table 5.5: School Enrolment by Level and Sex

Current Grade	Boys	Girls	Total
STD 1	679,885	733,973	1,413,858
STD 2	683,311	640,475	1,323,786
STD 3	661,035	639,368	1,300,403
STD 4	611,617	571,132	1,182,749
STD 5	500,745	518,726	1,019,471
STD 6	492,316	486,972	979,288
STD 7	456,047	488,608	944,655
STD 8	306,803	346,039	652,842
FORM 1	155,736	165,509	321,245
FORM 2	102,916	116,042	218,958
FORM 3	58,071	56,451	114,522
FORM 4	27,545	34,782	62,327
FORM 5	141	4,257	4,398
FORM 6	455	-	455
UNIV 1	-	585	585
UNIV 2	66	-	66
Government College	144	1,115	1,259
Commercial College	2,258	3,041	5,299
Village	-	559	559
OTHER	49,812	38,066	87,878
Total	4,788,903	4,845,700	9,634,603

5.7 Highest Education Level Attainment

Table 5.6 shows the highest education attained by area of residence and province of aged 5-17. Out of 11.7 million children reported to have attended school, 73.5 per cent had attained primary school education, 3.9 per cent had attained secondary education, 0.2 per cent had attained education from other institutions while 4.9 per cent had not attained any education level and 17.5 per cent did not state their educational attainment. The proportional of children with primary education ranged from 77.9 per cent in Eastern province to 67.6 per cent in North Eastern province. Nairobi province had the highest proportion of children with secondary education at 8.8 per cent while the least proportion was in coast province at 2.4 per cent.

Table 5.6: Education Attainment of the Survey Population by Region and Sex

	Primary	Secondary	University	None	Other	Not Stated	Total
Rural /urban							
Rural							
Boys	3,415,757	128,364	-	255,419	7,899	823,490	4,630,929
Girls	3,419,789	149,708	1,736	239,967	6,363	786,069	4,603,632
Urban							
Boys	849,172	77,993	66	44,996	3,366	215,085	1,190,678
Girls	899,313	93,700	-	30,494	2,262	222,628	1,248,397
Total	8,584,031	449,765	1,802	570,876	19,890	2,047,272	11,673,636
Province							
Nairobi	452,738	56,649	-	26,682	-	109,064	645,133
Central	1,104,120	89,381	-	52,232	322	178,140	1,424,195
Coast	705,667	25,276	-	54,054	4,238	248,430	1,037,665
Eastern	1,555,914	62,127	-	85,647	1,299	292,260	1,997,247
North Eastern	178,443	6,867	-	10,846	2,211	65,725	264,092
Nyanza	1,315,016	75,565	567	86,791	2,416	337,128	1,817,483
Rift Valley	2,091,051	93,723	1,236	171,916	5,060	540,788	2,903,774
Western	1,181,083	40,177	-	82,708	4,344	275,738	1,584,050
Total	8,584,032	449,765	1,803	570,876	19,890	2,047,273	11,673,639

5.8 School Attendance and Work Status

Table 5.7 presents school attendance and work status by sex, area of residence, province and age groups. The analysis on schooling status is based on those who indicated they were attending school at the time of the survey. From the survey population of 12.8 million Children, it was reported that about 11.1 million were in school, while 1.7 million were out of school. When compared to the 1998/99 Child Labour Report, these results show that the proportion of children out of school has significantly decreased from 32.1 per cent in 1999 to 12.9 per cent in 2006. Of the schooling children, 491,865 (4.4 per cent) were working compared to 600,000 (8.0 per cent) children in 1999. The schooling children were composed of 5.6 million boys (50.3 per cent) and 5.5 million girls (49.7 per cent).

Data in Table 5.7 further indicate that overall, 86.1 per cent of children aged 5-17 were attending school, an improvement from 67.9 per cent in 1999. In the rural and urban areas, 85.9 per cent and 87.2 per cent of the children were attending school respectively. The Province leading in proportion of children attending school was Nairobi (92.2 per cent), followed by Nyanza (91.2 per cent), Central (90.3 per cent), Eastern (88.7 per cent), Western (87.7 per cent), Rift Valley (84.7 per cent), Coast (82.2 per cent), and North Eastern (49.8 per cent). These proportions in 1999 were 86.6, 68.6, 77.0, 66.6, 66.9, 65.0, 52.0, and 39.0 per cent respectively. Analysis by age category show that the proportion of children attending school in the age group 15-17 improved remarkably to 77.4 per cent compared to 56.7 per cent in 1999. Similar improvement was reported in the other age categories as follows: 5-9 years (85.2 up from 66.8 per cent), and 10-14 years (92.5 up from 73.9 per cent). This increase may be attributed to the free primary education.

Data in Table 5.7 also indicates that out of a total of 1.7 million children who were out of school 512,803 (30.9 per cent) were working while 1,101,428 (59.7 per cent) reported not to be working. Of these 650,592 (64.1 per cent) were in the age bracket 5-9 years, 137,219 (13.5 per cent) were 10-14 years and 226,407 (22.3 per cent) were 15-17 years. A future survey should be carried out

Table 5.7: Distribution of Children by Schooling and Work Status

	Schooling			Out of School			Schooling Status Not Stated				
	Working	Not Working	Total	Working	Not Working	Not Stated	Total	Working	Not Working	Not Stated	Total
Sex											
Boys	276,819	5,294,688	5,571,507	257,311	481,750	39,493	778,554	1,067	22,567	20,159	43,793
Girls	215,047	5,281,998	5,497,045	255,492	532,468	90,898	878,858	6,448	41,782	30,468	78,698
Total	491,866	10,576,686	11,068,552	512,803	1,014,218	130,391	1,657,412	7,515	64,349	50,627	122,491
Rural/urban											
Rural	469,519	8,341,251	8,810,770	433,071	830,119	99,360	1,362,550	6,733	50,314	29,049	86,096
Urban	22,347	2,235,435	2,257,782	79,732	184,099	31,031	294,862	782	14,035	21,578	36,395
Total	491,866	10,576,686	11,068,552	512,803	1,014,218	130,391	1,657,412	7,515	64,349	50,627	122,491
Province											
Nairobi	-	618,311	618,311	13,621	19,154	12,457	45,232	-	2,791	4,167	6,958
Central	92,188	1,236,376	1,328,564	55,160	65,579	10,089	130,828	3,387	6,496	2,437	12,320
Coast	8,646	966,804	975,450	32,493	156,678	6,954	196,125	881	10,993	3,382	15,256
Eastern	98,838	1,786,499	1,885,337	93,867	125,565	15,164	234,596	-	3,011	3,121	6,132
North Eastern	1,240	249,000	250,240	19,588	183,818	39,834	243,240	-	2,158	7,035	9,193
Nyanza	82,682	1,654,354	1,737,036	41,606	91,996	10,147	143,749	-	13,023	11,725	24,748
Rift Valley	128,589	2,648,929	2,777,518	204,295	238,534	25,243	468,072	3,034	14,342	16,841	34,217
Western	79,683	1,416,413	1,496,096	52,173	132,894	10,503	195,570	213	11,535	1,919	13,667
Total	491,866	10,576,686	11,068,552	512,803	1,014,218	130,391	1,657,412	7,515	64,349	50,627	122,491
Broad Child age groups											
5 -9	104,343	4,433,763	4,538,107	54,935	650,592	44,100	749,627	698	27,369	12,079	40,146
10 - 14	234,577	4,105,608	4,340,184	131,611	137,219	34,469	303,299	2,565	24,796	21,615	48,976
15 - 17	152,946	2,037,315	2,190,261	326,257	226,407	51,822	604,486	4,252	12,184	16,933	33,369
Total	491,866	10,576,686	11,068,552	512,803	1,014,218	130,391	1,657,412	7,515	64,349	50,627	122,491

to establish the actual status of those children reported to be out of school and not working with specific focus on those in the 10-17 age bracket.

5.9 Housing Tenure

Analysis of type of housing accommodation for children aged 5-17 and working children is an indicator of the relationship between household living standards and child labour. The survey captured the type of ownership dwelling that children lived in. The following is an analysis of those who reported their housing tenure status. As presented in Table 5.8, the type of ownership of dwelling units that children lived in were mainly owner occupied 79.6 per cent (2.8 per cent for children in nomadic communities) and rented housing 15.8 per cent. Of the total number of children who worked while in school, 94.8 per cent lived in owner occupied house and 1.7 per cent in rented housing compared to 74.6 per cent (own) and 18.8 per cent (rented) of the out of school working children. These results showed some improvement in housing accommodation ownership.

5.10 Female Headed Households

Analysis of the working children by the household headship is an important aspect in assessing whether children's schooling and work status has a direct relationship with their household headship. As presented in Table 5.9, 3.8 million (29.2 per cent of the survey population of 12.8 million children aged 5–17 years) were from female-headed households. Results in the table also indicate that 500,804 (13.3 per cent) children from the female-headed households were currently not attending school. Among the children who were out of school, 54.8 per cent were girls and approximately 58.4 per cent were aged 14 years and below.

In terms of distribution by area of residence, 81.5 per cent of the children from female-headed households were from the rural areas, a proportion very close to what it was in the 1998/99 Child Labour. The regional distribution of children shows that Rift Valley had the largest proportion of children from female-headed households (23.6 per cent), followed by Nyanza (18.1 per cent) and Eastern (17.8 per cent). Nairobi registered the lowest proportion (3.2 per cent) although this was slightly higher than the 1.9 per cent reported in the 1998/99 survey.

Table 5.8: Distribution of Children by Tenure of Main Dwelling Units

Type of Ownership	Schooling		Out of School			Total
	Working	Not Working	Working	Not Working	Not Stated	
Owner occupied	463,902	8,049,385	216,054	151,800	25,991	8,907,132
Owner occupied nomads	5,966	301,542	5,537	7,233	505	320,783
Employer provided subsidized	-	43,830	1,389	731	-	45,950
Employer provided free	957	220,254	2,965	8,970	-	233,146
Rented	8,294	1,681,332	54,308	79,149	10,897	1,833,980
Free	10,036	226,292	9,329	6,462	5,792	257,911
Total	489,155	10,522,635	289,582	254,345	43,185	11,598,902

5.11 Household Expenditures

Child labour is closely related to economic well being of a household. Poor families tend to rely on the labour of their children for survival, and sometimes to supplement the household income. Household expenditures are usually used as a proxy for incomes and therefore an analysis of working children by household expenditures is important for providing evidence of this hypothesis. Table 5.10 and Figure 5.2 present distribution of children aged 5–17 years by their household expenditures and schooling status. As shown in the Table, 80.1 per cent of the children who reported not attending school were from households with monthly household expenditures of under KSh 12,000. A lower proportion of 68.9 per cent of those who were schooling were from households with these levels of expenditure. It is worth noting that out of all the children from households with expenditures of under KSh 2,000, 30.3 per cent reported not attending school. In contrast, only 7.0 per cent of those with expenditures above KSh 22,000 reported not attending school.

Distribution of children's working status by expenditures of their households is also presented in Table 5.10. Of the children who reported to have worked 76.0 per cent were from households with monthly expenditures of less than KSh 12,000. Also, 16.2 per cent of the children from households with monthly expenditures of less than KSh 2,000 reported having worked.

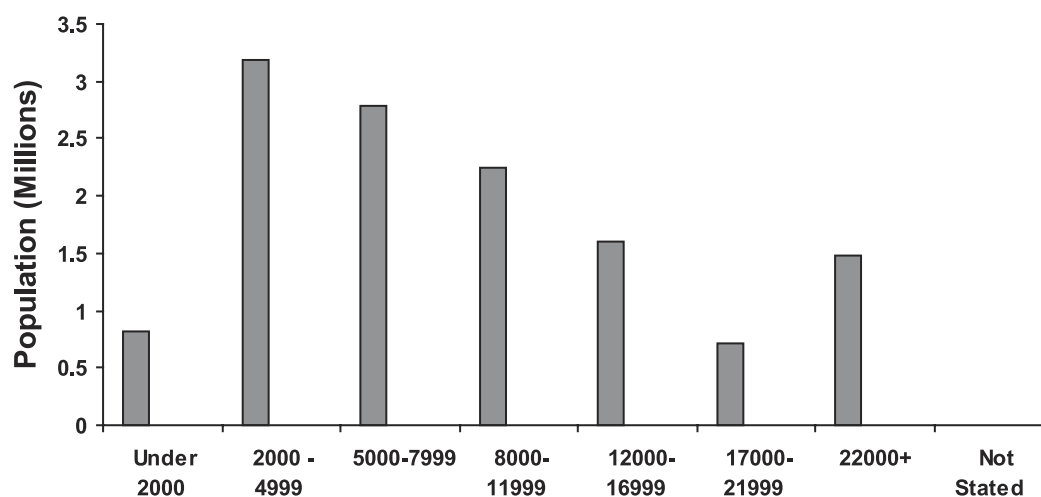
Table 5.9: Distribution of Population 5-17 from Female headed Households by schooling status

	Schooling	Not Schooling	Not Stated	Total
Sex				
Boys	1,582,632	226,482	11,890	1,821,004
Girls	1,630,331	274,322	25,775	1,930,428
Total	3,212,963	500,804	37,665	3,751,432
Rural /urban				
Rural	2,619,320	413,186	24,759	3,057,265
Urban	593,643	87,618	12,906	694,167
Total	3,212,963	500,804	37,665	3,751,432
Province				
Nairobi	107,323	9,500	3,861	120,684
Central	413,985	49,768	7,104	470,857
Coast	261,867	50,053	2,930	314,850
Eastern	602,609	64,849	231	667,689
North Eastern	81,769	67,123	4,459	153,351
Nyanza	625,141	45,941	8,792	679,874
Rift Valley	713,337	160,964	9,703	884,004
Western	406,932	52,606	585	460,123
Total	3,212,963	500,804	37,665	3,751,432
Broad Child age groups				
5 -9	1,197,879	188,391	9,507	1,395,777
10 - 14	1,315,087	103,924	15,401	1,434,412
15 - 17	699,997	208,489	12,757	921,243
Total	3,212,963	500,804	37,665	3,751,432

Table 5.10: Distribution of Population 5-17 by Schooling Status and Monthly Household Expenditures and Work Status

Expenditure	Scholing Status			Working Status			Total
	Schooling	Out of School	Not Stated	Working	Not Working	Not Stated	
Under 2000	558,585	246,360	7,482	131,325	650,502	30,599	812,427
2000-4999	2,654,621	495,658	28,468	280,504	2,855,416	42,827	3,178,747
5000-7999	2,408,613	362,581	22,056	221,442	2,541,001	30,807	2,793,250
8000-11999	2,003,255	222,878	24,604	135,767	2,088,600	26,371	2,250,737
12000-16999	1,424,302	160,868	16,237	109,814	1,472,425	19,168	1,601,407
17000-21999	653,561	65,092	4,494	53,998	657,164	11,984	723,147
22000+	1,363,267	103,703	16,923	79,334	1,387,799	16,760	1,483,893
Not Stated	-	273	2,227	-	-	2,500	2,500
Total	11,066,204	1,657,413	122,491	1,012,184	11,652,907	181,016	12,846,108

Figure 5.2: Distribution of Population 5-17 by mean monthly household expenditure



CHAPTER 6: THE WORKING CHILDREN

6.1 Introduction

Information on employment in the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey was collected from all persons aged five years and above in order to capture issues of child labour. The recall periods used were for both the current and usual employment. This chapter presents results on working children aged 5 – 17.

The schooling status, sex, domicile (urban/rural), province and broad age groups are the domains on which most of the results of the analysis are presented.

Findings from the survey indicate that about 1.01 million children aged 5-17 years were working for pay, profit or family gain compared to 1.9 million children who reported to have worked in 1999 (1998/99 Child Labour Report, CBS, Sept 2001). This represents a nearly 50 per cent decline between the two periods.

Table 6.1: Distribution of Children 5-17 by working status

	Working	Not Working	Not Stated	Total
Sex				
Boys	535,197	5,799,006	59,653	6,393,856
Girls	476,987	5,856,247	121,365	6,454,599
Total	1,012,184	11,655,253	181,018	12,848,455
Rural/urban				
Rural	909,323	9,221,683	128,408	10,259,414
Urban	102,861	2,433,570	52,610	2,589,041
Total	1,012,184	11,655,253	181,018	12,848,455
Province				
Nairobi	13,621	640,256	16,624	670,501
Central	150,735	1,308,451	12,526	1,471,712
Coast	42,019	1,134,474	10,336	1,186,829
Eastern	192,705	1,915,075	18,285	2,126,065
North Eastern	20,827	434,977	46,869	502,673
Nyanza	124,288	1,759,373	21,873	1,905,534
Rift Valley	335,920	2,901,805	42,083	3,279,808
Western	132,069	1,560,842	12,422	1,705,333
Total	1,012,184	11,655,253	181,018	12,848,455
Broad Child age groups				
5 -9	159,976	5,111,725	56,179	5,327,880
10 - 14	368,752	4,267,622	56,083	4,692,457
15 - 17	483,456	2,275,906	68,756	2,828,118
Total	1,012,184	11,655,253	181,018	12,848,455

6.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Working Children

The population of Kenya at the time of conducting the Kenya Integrated Household budget Survey was estimated at 35.5 million. Of these, 12.8 million children were aged between 5-17 years. The total number of working children recorded was 1,012,184 or 7.9 per cent of the total number of children in the relevant age cohort. Out of the total number of working children, there were 535,197 boys (52.9 per cent) and 476,987 girls (47.1 per cent).

Analysis of the age structure of the working children showed that there were more children in the 15 - 17 years age bracket (47.8 per cent), 10 - 14 years bracket (36.4 per cent) and the 5 - 9 years bracket (15.8 per cent). This result contrasts the 1999 situation where most of the working children were in the age group 10 - 14 (43.6 per cent) and 15 -17 (30.1 per cent) age categories. This significant result could be attributed to the increased school enrolment due to the free primary education. Although the number of working boys outnumbered that of working girls in all the age groups, the proportion of girls in the age group 15 - 17 and 10 -14 was relatively higher than that of boys. About 89.8 per cent of the total number of working children were from the rural areas. The decreased number of working children in the age category 5-9 may be attributed to the impact of free primary education.

6.3 Educational Status of Working Children

Education status of working children is inferred from Table 5.7. The survey covered 12.8 million children aged 5-17 years, of whom about 11.1 million were reported to be in school representing 86.1 per cent enrolment rate for that age group while 1.7 million (12.9 per cent) were out of school. Of the 11.1 schooling children, 491,865 (4.4 per cent) worked during the survey reference period. Among the children out of school aged 5-17, 512,803 (representing 30.9 per cent) reported to have worked while 61.2 per cent were not actively employed.

Analysis of educational achievement of working children presented in Table 6.2 shows that the majority (69.4 per cent) of those working had attained primary school, a decrease when compared, to 1999 (76.8 per cent). However, the proportion of working children with secondary education increased slightly from 3.2 per cent in 1999 to 4.2 per cent in 2006.

Table 6.2: Highest Educational Level Attained by Working Children

Highest Level	Schooling	Out of School	Not Stated	Total	Total Per cent	
					2006	1999
Primary	427,736	274,726	-	702,462	69.4	76.8
Secondary	30,475	12,244	-	42,719	4.2	3.2
None	3,773	-	-	3,773	0.4	12.7
Other	-	52	-	52	0.0	6.8
Not Stated	29,881	225,780	7,517	263,178	26.0	0.5
Total	491,865	512,802	7,517	1,012,184	100.0	100.0

6.4 Household Size by work status

Table 6.3 shows that 21.5 per cent of children living in households of two or fewer people were working compared to: 3-4 members (7.6 per cent), 5-6 members (7.7 per cent), 7-8 members (7.9 per cent), and 9 or more members (7.5 per cent). For children who reported to be out of school, 2.6 per cent lived in households with 2 or fewer members, 13.4 per cent with 3-4 members, 28.8 per cent with 5-6 members, 28.7 per cent with 7-8 members and 26.5 per cent with 9 or more members. On the other hand, the children who were attending school and reported to be working at the same time were from households with the following size distribution: 2 or fewer members (1.2 per cent), 3-4 members (10.1 per cent), 5-6 members (29.9 per cent), 7-8 members (30.0 per cent), and 9 or more members (28.8 per cent).

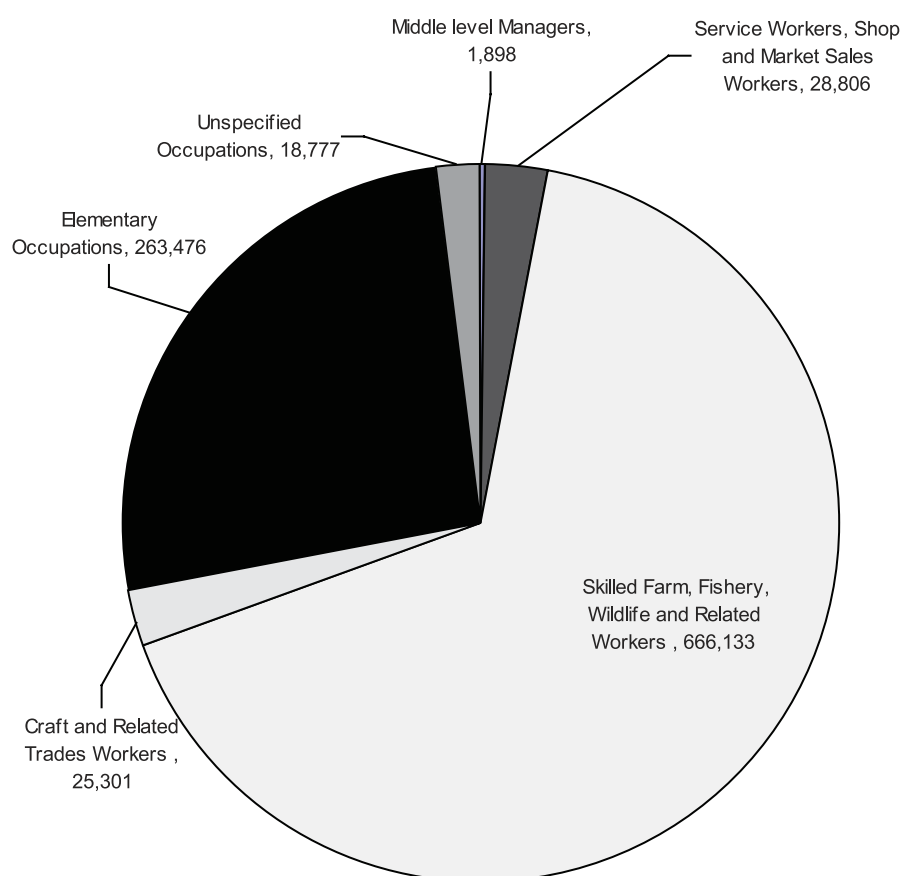
Table 6.3: Distribution of children 5 - 17 by Households and Work Status

Broad household groups	Schooling		Total	Out of School			Not Stated		
	Working	Not Working		Working	Not Working	Total	Working	Not Working	Total
1 - 2	6,138	104,234	110,372	26,834	14,007	42,517	-	-	377
3 - 4	49,767	1,424,212	1,473,979	78,660	127,678	222,282	1,936	3,715	11,944
5 - 6	146,898	3,349,670	3,496,568	159,289	276,747	477,455	3,565	15,691	14,018
7 - 8	147,433	3,001,943	3,149,376	141,454	296,579	475,492	1,097	24,951	9,224
9 +	141,630	2,696,627	2,838,257	106,566	299,207	439,666	917	19,992	15,064
Total	491,866	10,576,686	11,068,552	512,803	1,014,218	1,657,412	7,515	64,349	50,627
									122,491

6.5 Working children by occupation categories

Analysis of the distribution of working children by broad occupational categories is summarized in Figure 6.1:

Figure 6.1: Distribution of Working Children by Occupation Category



A total number of 666,133 children as indicated in Table 6.4 were found working in skilled farm, fishery, and wildlife and related occupations. Of those working about 52.9 per cent were boys. Children were predominantly working as crop and animal producers 287,979 and subsistence agriculture workers 270,039 children. The other occupations were poultry, dairy and livestock producers 86,627, field crop, vegetable and horticultural farm workers 20,716 forestry and related workers 699 and fishery workers 72.

Nearly two thirds of children working in service workers, shop and sales workers were girls. Majority of the girls 10,027 in this broad occupational category were domestic workers in such occupations as house stewards and housekeepers (11,027) while the number of boys in this category were 2,105. Children working as cooks and other catering service workers comprised of 2,013 boys and 2,284 girls while those who worked as models, shop assistants and demonstrators were 2,859 girls and 1,149 boys. The number of working children providing services in hotel and industry as stewards, caterers waiters and bartenders reached 1,481 boys and 2,049 girls whereas 1,004 girls were working as hairdressers, beauticians and related occupations. Only boys (2,835) were found working as transport conductors.

Table 6.4: Distribution of Working Children by Occupational Categories

Occupation Categories	Boys			Girls			Total
	5 -9	10 - 14	15 - 17	5 -9	10 - 14	15 - 17	
Middle Level Managers	-	-	978	-	-	920	1,898
Other Administrators and Managers	-	-	-	-	-	374	374
Other Teaching Professionals	-	-	-	-	-	546	546
Mechanical Engineering and related Technicals	-	-	978	-	-	-	978
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	-	1,729	7,854	301	2,933	15,989	28,806
Models, Shop Assistants and Demonstrators	-	81	1,068	301	-	2,558	4,008
Hairdressers Barbers, Beauticians and Related Workers	-	-	-	-	-	1,004	1,004
Stewards, Caterers, Waiters and Related Workers	-	-	-	-	1,153	-	1,153
House Stewards and Housekeepers	-	971	1,134	-	1,206	9,821	13,132
Cooks and Other Catering Service Workers	-	677	1,336	-	574	1,710	4,297
Waiters and Bartenders	-	-	1,481	-	-	896	2,377
Transport Conductors	-	-	2,835	-	-	-	2,835
Skilled Farm, Fishery, Wildlife and Related Workers	63,590	138,032	151,061	53,314	122,977	137,159	666,133
Field Crop, Vegetable and horticultural farm workers	1,029	4,022	7,776	-	2,050	5,839	20,716
Poultry, Dairy and Livestock Producers	11,513	24,660	21,597	4,137	17,090	7,630	86,627
Crop and animal producers	29,683	64,843	54,956	28,855	49,413	60,230	287,980
Fishery Workers	-	72	-	-	-	-	72
Subsistence Agricultural and Fisheries Workers	21,365	44,435	66,732	20,322	54,424	62,761	270,039
Forestry and Related Workers	-	-	-	-	-	699	699
Craft and Related Trades Workers	-	626	17,269	-	2,282	5,124	25,301
Mining, Blasting, Stone Cutting and Related Workers	-	626	640	-	640	-	1,906
Building Trades Workers	-	-	2,659	-	-	-	2,659
Machinery Mechanics and Fitters	-	-	5,302	-	-	-	5,302
Butchers, Fishmongers and Related Food Preparers	-	-	1,247	-	1,115	1,241	3,603
Dairy Products Makers	-	-	-	-	452	-	452
Brewers, Distillers, and Related Workers	-	-	-	-	-	598	598
Wood Treating, Cabinetmaking and Related Workers	-	-	746	-	-	-	746
Weavers, Knitters and Related Workers	-	-	1,074	-	-	204	1,278
Tailors, Dressmakers, and Related Workers	-	-	-	-	75	821	896
Baked Goods ,Cereals and Chocolate Products Machine Operators	-	-	5,265	-	-	-	5,265
Motor Vehicle Drivers	-	-	336	-	-	-	336
Textile Preparing, Spinning and Winding Machine Operators	-	-	-	-	-	2,260	2,260
Elementary Occupations	24,072	46,825	71,001	11,165	42,021	68,392	263,476
Street Vendors and related Workers	-	953	3,794	-	3,379	5,741	13,867
Shoe Cleaning and Other Street Services elementary Occupations	-	-	776	-	-	-	776
Cleaners, Launderers and Domestic Workers	-	1,063	9,203	109	18,987	32,844	62,206
Building Caretakers	-	-	151	-	-	-	151
Messengers, Porters, Watchmen and related Workers	-	3,710	1,871	-	-	43	5,624
Other Sales and Service Labourers	3,029	3,167	5,605	1,741	757	7,640	21,939
Farm Hands and related Labourers	20,532	37,094	46,318	9,267	17,876	19,301	150,388
Forestry Labourers	-	-	249	-	-	508	757
Fishery, Hunting, and Trapping Labourers	-	637	-	-	-	-	637
Mining and Quarrying Labourers	511	-	1,524	-	1,022	511	3,568
Construction and Maintenance Labourers	-	201	48	48	-	-	297
Transport Labourers and Freight Handlers	-	-	1,462	-	-	1,804	3,266
Not Specified Occupations	2,252	3,129	3,797	2,847	4,739	2,013	18,777
Total	89,914	190,341	251,960	67,627	174,952	229,597	1,004,391

Working children were found in a range of elementary occupations, with more children working as farm hands (150,388) and cleaners, launderers, and domestic workers (62,206). Of the total 25,301 children working in craft and related trades workers, 5,265 were machine operators in baked goods, cereals and chocolate production, 5,302 were machinery mechanics and fitters, 3,603 as butchers, fishmongers and related food preparers, 2,659 as building and trades workers and another 1,906 as mining, blasting, stone cutting and related workers. Machine operators in textile, spinning and winding and Tailors and dress makers and related occupations had 2,260 working children. Notably, 598 children were found in brewers, distillers and related workers category and 336 were motor vehicle drivers.

6.6 Economic activities of working children

The industrial classification adopted in the KIHBS is based on the 1990 edition of the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC-1990) of all economic activities. Industry therefore refers to the economic activity of the establishment in which an employed child worked during the survey reference period. This activity is defined in terms of goods produced or services offered by the economic unit or establishment.

Table 6.5 presents industrial categories for the working children aged 5-17 years. The largest employer was the agricultural sector, which absorbed 79.5 per cent of the working children whose economic activities were reported. The other major employers were the service industries (delivering community, social and personal services) accounting for 11.8 per cent of the working children, followed by wholesale and retail trades at 4.2 per cent. The economic activities with least number of children employed were business services (0.1 per cent), mining and quarrying (0.3 per cent), construction (0.4 per cent), manufacturing (0.4 per cent), and transport and communications (0.7 per cent).

Out of 794,594 working children in the agricultural sector, 442,021 (55.6 per cent) were boys and 352,573 were girls (44.4 per cent). Children were mainly found working in mixed farming activities. In this sub sector there were fewer boys than girls who reported working in forestry related activities such as logging and charcoal burning.

Further analysis by gender shows that the proportion of girls employed in activities traditionally dominated by boys such as construction, mining and quarrying was notably low. The same case holds for economic activities in trade/craft requiring acquisition of additional skills. However, there was a higher concentration of girls in community, social and personal services work especially in domestic, hairdressing and beauty shops, and education services. The number of boys and girls working in manufacturing establishments was almost at par (3,067 boys against 3,088 girls).

6.7 Wages and Other Benefits from Employment

Out of 1,012,184 children who reported to have worked, only 149,260 (14.7 per cent) were in wage employment. An analysis of mean monthly earnings from paid employment for children aged 5 - 17 years is presented in Table 6.6. Results indicate that the overall mean monthly pay

Table 6.5: Number of Working Children aged 5-17 by Sex, Industry and Age

Industry	Boys			Girls			Total
	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 17	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 17	
Agriculture and Forestry	85,126	171,328	185,567	61,381	136,387	154,805	794,594
Tea plantations	-	1,174	2,445	-	-	2,769	6,388
Sugar plantations	-	-	657	-	-	-	657
Mixed farming	49,910	108,416	118,428	45,909	95,017	122,924	540,604
Ranches	1,863	2,637	1,985	-	722	844	8,051
Other agricultural activities nec	26,495	50,662	47,736	12,974	35,074	19,873	192,814
Agricultural services	6,858	7,705	13,709	2,271	5,418	6,935	42,896
Forestry	-	-	202	-	-	500	702
Charcoal burning	-	97	156	-	156	761	1,170
Logging	-	-	249	227	-	199	675
Inland water fishing	-	637	-	-	-	-	637
Mining and quarrying	-	1,266	640	-	640	-	2,546
Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits	-	626	-	-	-	-	626
Mining and quarrying nec	-	640	640	-	640	-	1,920
Manufacturing	-	-	3,067	-	527	2,561	6,155
Slaughtering, preparing and preserving of meat	-	-	1,247	-	-	-	1,247
Manufacture of dairy products	-	-	-	-	452	-	452
Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles	-	-	-	-	75	214	289
Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel	-	-	-	-	-	87	87
Cordage, rope and twine industries	-	-	1,074	-	-	-	1,074
Manufacture of textiles nec	-	-	-	-	-	2,260	2,260
Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except primarily	-	-	746	-	-	-	746
Construction	-	201	3,870	48	-	-	4,119
Construction of buildings	-	201	2,810	-	-	-	3,011
All other construction	-	-	1,060	48	-	-	1,108
Wholesale and retail Trades, Restaurants and Hotels	-	2,417	21,827	301	2,351	14,987	41,883
Motor vehicles	-	-	1,617	-	-	-	1,617
Non-electric machinery and appliances	-	-	3,686	-	-	-	3,686
Food, drink and tobacco	-	-	84	-	-	-	84
Agricultural produce	-	-	-	-	-	430	430
Textiles, soft furnishings, clothing and shoes	-	-	1,401	-	-	-	1,401
General wholesale	-	-	73	-	-	-	73
Food, drink and tobacco	-	-	5,418	-	1,897	4,526	11,841
Textiles, soft furnishings, clothing and shoes	-	-	1,032	-	-	1,435	2,467
Building materials, timber, and domestic hardware	-	176	864	-	-	81	1,121
General retail trade	-	1,564	131	301	-	2,222	4,218
Retail nec	-	-	2,043	-	-	5,015	7,058
Restaurants, cafes and other eating and drinking places	-	677	5,478	-	454	1,278	7,887
Transport and Communications	-	-	4,846	-	-	2,410	7,256
Urban, sub-urban and inter-urban highway passenger transp	-	-	2,643	-	-	-	2,643
Other passenger land transport	-	-	1,093	-	-	-	1,093
Supporting services to land transport	-	-	1,110	-	-	1,804	2,914
Communications	-	-	-	-	-	606	606
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	-	-	978	-	-	-	978
Engineering, architectural and technical services	-	-	978	-	-	-	978
Law and order	-	-	-	-	-	208	208
Community Social and Personal Services	2,548	8,921	25,550	1,933	28,890	49,767	117,609
Education services	-	-	51	-	-	546	597
Business, professional and labour associations	-	-	-	-	-	498	498
Social and related community services nec	-	-	-	-	-	711	711
Other amusement and recreational services nec	-	-	117	-	-	-	117
Repair of footwear and other leather goods	-	-	776	-	-	-	776
Laundries, laundry services and cleaning and dyeing plant	-	-	-	-	79	-	79
Domestic services	2,548	4,531	21,991	510	23,392	45,546	98,518
Barber and beauty shops	-	-	-	-	-	1,185	1,185
Personal services nec	-	4,390	2,615	1,423	5,419	1,073	14,920
Not stated	2,582	5,102	5,280	3,687	5,609	2,597	24,857
Total	90,256	189,235	251,625	67,350	174,404	227,127	999,997

for the children including benefits and allowances was KSh 1,838.20. This is almost double the average earnings reported in 1999 in absolute terms. At KSh 2,417.90, the mean monthly earnings for children in urban areas were higher than those for children in the rural areas at KSh 1,508.60. Boys earned significantly higher than girls at KSh 2,108.70 and 1,485.00, respectively.

Regional average monthly earnings for the children show that, Nairobi reported the highest average earnings of KSh 3,125.80. This was, however, below the set statutory minimum wage of KSh 4,638. Other provinces reported the following average earnings: Rift Valley Province (KSh 2,473.70), Central (KSh 2,055.80), Eastern (1,929.00), Coast (KSh 1,441.80), Nyanza (1,037.90), Western KSh (881.70) and North Eastern Provinces (883.50).

Table 6.6: Mean Monthly Earnings from Paid Employment of children Aged 5 – 17

	Payment for wages/salary	Benefits & Allowances	Total Earnings (Kshs)
Sex			
Boys	2,043.20	65.50	2,108.70
Girls	1,288.30	196.70	1,485.00
Total	1,715.80	122.40	1,838.20
Rural /urban			
Rural	1,399.50	109.10	1,508.60
Urban	2,272.10	145.80	2,417.90
Total	1,715.80	122.40	1,838.20
Province			
Nairobi	2,878.00	247.80	3,125.80
Central	2,002.10	53.70	2,055.80
Coast	1,402.20	39.60	1,441.80
Eastern	1,732.60	196.50	1,929.00
North Eastern	883.50	-	883.50
Nyanza	1,015.10	22.70	1,037.90
Rift Valley	2,322.30	151.30	2,473.60
Western	790.30	91.40	881.70
Total	1,715.80	122.40	1,838.20
Broad Child age groups			
5 -9	1,323.50	-	1,323.50
10 - 14	1,164.80	177.40	1,342.20
15 - 17	1,854.00	110.90	1,964.90
Total	1,715.80	122.40	1,838.20

Further analysis of the children in wage employment is presented in Table 6.7, which shows that a majority of the working children (112,729 or 75.5 per cent) earning less than KSh 2,313. Notably, the statutory minimum monthly wage set for unskilled employees by the Agricultural sector (Regulations of Wages Order, 2005) was KSh 2,285. As shown in Table 6.7, gender differentials in wages were generally noticeable in the lowest and highest wage groups. Whereas 56.5 per cent of the children earning KSh 900 -1,499 were girls, 67.2 per cent of the children earning over KSh

2,313 were boys. The table also indicates that children in the rural areas were relatively underpaid, with 82.2 per cent of them receiving less than KSh 2,312 per month compared with 63.9 per cent of children in the urban areas who received less than this wage.

Table 6.7: Distribution of Working Children aged 5-17 by Monthly Pay

	0-899	900-1499	1500-1999	2000-2312	2313+	Total (Kshs)
Sex						
Boys	26,758	17,443	11,040	4,741	24,549	84,531
Girls	12,951	22,641	11,338	5,817	11,982	64,729
Total	39,709	40,084	22,378	10,558	36,531	149,260
Broad Child age groups						
5 -9	202	-	1,514	-	-	1,716
10 - 14	4,654	12,883	4,999	2,414	3,651	28,601
15 - 17	34,852	27,201	15,865	8,144	32,881	118,943
Total	39,708	40,084	22,378	10,558	36,532	149,260
Rural/urban						
Rural	34,093	21,196	16,261	6,618	16,983	95,151
Urban	5,616	18,888	6,117	3,940	19,549	54,110
Total	39,709	40,084	22,378	10,558	36,532	149,261
Province						
Nairobi	-	1,685	432	911	6,409	9,437
Central	2,916	4,122	5,484	1,194	4,310	18,026
Coast	1,572	7,976	1,493	-	2,251	13,292
Eastern	1,616	15,755	4,610	3,730	9,258	34,969
North Eastern	647	452	55	-	-	1,154
Nyanza	7,740	4,390	625	1,069	1,857	15,681
Rift Valley	8,548	3,799	7,207	3,655	10,656	33,865
Western	16,669	1,906	2,472	-	1,790	22,837
Total	39,708	40,085	22,378	10,559	36,531	149,261

Table 6.8: Marital and Working Status of Children Aged 12-17

Marital Status	Boys				Girls			
	Working	Not Working	Not Stated	Total	Working	Not Working	Not Stated	Total
Monogamous	3,610	3,354	-	6,964	24,262	21,094	8,113	53,469
Polygamous	543	-	-	543	4,107	1,953	-	6,060
Living Together	1,060	-	-	1,060	518	-	-	518
Separated	-	3,413	-	3,413	1,572	4,170	390	6,132
Divorced	-	-	-	-	-	301	23	324
Widow/Widower	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	268
Never married	366,001	2,363,264	21,197	2,750,462	321,462	2,418,093	54,712	2,794,267
Not Stated	1,920	6,192	9,214	17,326	454	4,631	14,105	19,190
Total	373,134	2,376,223	30,411	2,779,768	352,375	2,450,510	77,343	2,880,228

6.8 Working Children by Marital Status

Although there was a significant proportion of married children who did not report their working status, Table 6.8 indicates that 91.2 per cent of working girls who reported their marital status were never married and 6.9 per cent were in monogamous marriage. There were girls who reported to be in polygamous marriage and also in "living together arrangement" representing 0.2 and 0.02 per cent of the total girls who reported their marital status respectively. In the case of working boys, 98.1 per cent were never married while 0.1 were in monogamous marriage.

6.9 Distribution of children aged 5-17 from female headed households by working status

As presented in Table 6.9, out of the 1 million of the survey children who were working, 329,355 (32.5 per cent) were from female-headed households. There was an almost equal proportion of boys and girls from the female-headed households who reported to have done some work in the reference period. The working children from these households were mainly from the rural areas (90.2 per cent). Rift Valley province had the largest share of the working children (30.7 per cent) while Nairobi had the least proportion (1.3 per cent). The distribution of the working children by age category was 14.9, 35.1 and 50.0 per cent for the age groups 5-9, 10-14 and 15-17, respectively.

Table 6.9: Distribution of Population 5-17 from Female headed Households by working status

	Working	Not Working	Not Stated	Total
Sex				
Boys	167,894	1,635,183	17,927	1,821,004
Girls	161,461	1,731,073	37,894	1,930,428
Total	329,355	3,366,256	55,821	3,751,432
Rural /urban				
Rural	297,114	2,718,239	41,913	3,057,266
Urban	32,241	648,017	13,908	694,166
Total	329,355	3,366,256	55,821	3,751,432
Province				
Nairobi	4,185	115,429	1,070	120,684
Central	56,831	408,985	5,041	470,857
Coast	11,590	300,188	3,071	314,849
Eastern	56,436	608,334	2,919	667,689
North Eastern	6,375	129,165	17,811	153,351
Nyanza	47,716	624,298	7,861	679,875
Rift Valley	101,097	766,530	16,377	884,004
Western	45,125	413,327	1,671	460,123
Total	329,355	3,366,256	55,821	3,751,432
Broad Child age groups				
5 -9	49,222	1,332,887	13,668	1,395,777
10 - 14	115,460	1,296,034	22,918	1,434,412
15 - 17	164,673	737,335	19,235	921,243
Total	329,355	3,366,256	55,821	3,751,432

6.10 Distribution of Working Children by Monthly Household Expenditure

Results in Table 6.10 show that household spending power played an important role in child labour. About half of the working children (48.9 per cent) came from households with a monthly expenditure of less than KSh 6,001 a drop from 57.9 per cent in 1999. The same also holds for working children who were schooling and those out of school with each having a proportion of 44.1 per cent and 53.8 per cent respectively. This shows that poverty is still a major though declining cause of child labour. Overall, 13.0 per cent of the working children were from households whose monthly expenditure was less than KSh 2,001 a drop from 21.3 per cent since 1999.

Table 6.10: Distribution of Working Population 5-17 by Schooling Status and Monthly Household Expenditures

Expenditure	Out of			Total
	Schooling	School	Not Stated	
0- 2,000	36,845	94,325	156	131,326
2,001-4,000	73,424	94,238	213	167,875
4,001-6,000	106,763	87,502	1,750	196,015
6,001-8,000	74,145	63,912	-	138,057
8,001-10,000	39,367	30,020	1,452	70,839
10,001-15,000	82,357	66,702	1,290	150,349
15,001-20,000	33,361	20,080	2,411	55,852
20,001-25,000	14,517	23,287	165	37,969
25,001-30,000	10,054	9,433	-	19,487
30,001-35,000	8,962	7,160	79	16,201
35,001-40,000	3,245	4,809	-	8,054
40,001-45,000	1,424	2,590	-	4,014
45,001-50,000	790	2,722	-	3,512
50,001+	6,612	6,022	-	12,634
Total	491,866	512,802	7,516	1,012,184

6.11 Average hours Worked per week

Working children were engaged for an average of 33 hours per week. The average number of hours worked increased with rise in age categories. Boys were working longer hours (average of 34 per week) than girls (average of 31 hours) as shown in Table 6.11. Boys in the age group 15-17 worked 7 hours more than girls in the same age group. The Table further shows that children in urban areas worked 13 hours per week more than their counterparts in rural areas. The weekly average hours of work varied from 64 in North Eastern Province to 25 hours in Nyanza Province.

Table 6.11: Average hours Worked per week by the working population aged 5-17

	Boys	Girls	Average
Broad Child age groups			
5 -9	28	28	28
10 - 14	32	30	31
15 - 17	39	32	35
Total	34	31	33
Rural /urban			
Rural	34	28	31
Urban	45	44	44
Total	34	31	33
Province			
Nairobi	56	35	45
Central	34	36	35
Coast	42	37	39
Eastern	32	35	33
North Eastern	68	51	64
Nyanza	27	22	25
Rift Valley	36	30	33
Western	29	23	26
Total	34	31	33

6.12 Schooling Status and Hours of Work

Schooling status of working children by hours of work is presented in Table 6.12. Analysis of average weekly hours of work showed that 38.7 per cent of working children worked below 25 hours, 28.3 per cent worked 25-41 hours and 33.0 per cent worked more than 41 hours. Of all schooling children who were reported working 48.2 per cent worked for less than 25 hours per week compared to 29.7 per cent of their counterparts who were not schooling. On the other hand, 46.6 per cent of those not attending school put in over 41 hours per week compared to 19.0 per cent of their colleagues who were attending school. The proportion of schooling children from urban areas (39.2 per cent) working over 41 hrs per week was more than twice as large as that of rural areas (18.1 per cent). These ratios were 64.0 per cent in the urban areas and 43.4 per cent in the rural areas for non-schooling children.

Analysis by province indicates that Nairobi had no schooling children who worked while North Eastern was the only one where about 50 per cent of schooling children worked more than 41 hours per week. When non-schooling children and "not stated" cases are included, North Eastern province leads with 86.9 per cent of the working children engaged for more than 41 hours per week. All other provinces except Nairobi reported proportions of fewer than 50 per cent.

Table 6.12: Number of working children aged 5-17 by Schooling status and hours of work

Hours of Work	Schooling		Out of School		Not Stated		Total
	< 25 hrs	25 - 41 hrs	< 25 hrs	26 - 41 hrs	< 25 hrs	> 41 hrs	
Broad Child age groups							
5 - 9	52,261	35,050	17,865	14,413	698	-	159,976
10 - 14	119,616	69,776	31,306	39,428	1,034	1,452	368,751
15 - 17	65,176	56,395	103,226	67,631	213	2,100	483,457
Total	237,053	161,221	152,397	121,472	1,945	3,552	1,012,184
Rural/urban							
Rural	227,013	157,684	134,069	111,135	1,732	3,062	909,324
Urban	10,040	3,537	18,328	10,337	213	490	102,860
Total	237,053	161,221	152,397	121,472	1,945	3,552	1,012,184
Province							
Nairobi	-	-	2,784	3,086	-	-	13,622
Central	18,782	45,071	15,996	9,558	-	3,387	150,734
Coast	4,443	1,767	9,441	8,630	-	165	42,020
Eastern	39,104	34,952	26,319	21,689	-	-	192,708
North Eastern	-	620	1,012	1,100	-	-	20,828
Nyanza	51,238	24,362	20,756	10,344	-	-	124,288
Rift Valley	72,293	39,897	53,013	55,217	1,732	-	335,915
Western	51,193	14,552	23,076	11,848	213	-	132,069
Total	237,053	161,221	152,397	121,472	1,945	3,552	1,012,184

Table 6.13: Number of working children aged 5-17 by Employment Status and hours of work

Hours of Work	Schooling			Out of School			Not Stated			Total
	< 25 hrs	25 - 41 hrs	> 41 hrs	< 25 hrs	26 - 41 hrs	> 41 hrs	< 25 hrs	27 - 41 hrs	> 41 hrs	
Employment Status										
Paid Employee	1,705	3,157	4,842	14,545	17,758	103,455	-	1,935	1,862	149,259
Working Employer	1,152	-	-	262	425	-	-	-	-	1,839
Own account worker	3,100	4,770	5,699	19,847	33,272	40,998	-	165	-	107,851
Unpaid Family Worker	185,001	153,141	82,750	67,908	67,660	92,495	911	1,452	156	651,474
Apprentice	303	-	-	87	423	1,938	-	-	-	2,751
Other	153	153	301	2,365	1,934	48	-	-	-	4,954
Not Stated	45,639	-	-	47,383	-	-	1,034	-	-	94,056
Total	237,053	161,221	93,592	152,397	121,472	238,934	1,945	3,552	2,018	1,012,184

6.13 Employment Status and Hours of Work

The status in employment referred to the position of each working person with respect to the type of employment and mode of remuneration, i.e. whether he or she was a paid employee, self-employed (working employer and own-account worker), unpaid family worker, apprentice or other categories. It was considered only for persons who reported to have worked in the week preceding the interview. Results presented in Table 6.13 show that of all working children 64.4 per cent worked as unpaid family workers, 14.7 per cent as paid employees, and 10.7 per cent ran their own businesses. Further analysis indicates 73.8 per cent of those in paid employment and 43.3 per cent in own account workers worked over 41 hours per week. Only 26.9 per cent of unpaid family workers were engaged for more than 41 hour per week.

6.14 Time taken to travel to work during peak hours

Table 6.14 indicates that 87.7 per cent of working children reported to spend less than half an hour to get to their place of work compared to 8.3 per cent, 2.8 per cent and 1.3 per cent who spent 31-60 minutes, 1-2 hours and more than two hours respectively. Notably, in North Eastern province about 59.9 per cent of the children reported to spend between half an hour and an hour to travel to work. Children in urban areas spent less time to get to work than their counterparts in rural areas. The Table further shows that majority of these children 89.3 per cent walked to work. Only 1.1 per cent of the total number of working children used bicycle, *matatu* or bus as a mode of travel to work.

Table 6.14: Distribution of working children aged 5-17 by time taken to travel to work during peak hours

	Time taken in minutes				Total
	< 30 min	31-60 min	61-120 min	> 120 min	
Sex					
Boys	457,860	52,505	17,367	7,466	535,198
Girls	429,595	31,217	10,491	5,683	476,986
Total	887,455	83,722	27,858	13,149	1,012,184
Broad Child age groups					
5 -9	140,548	13,529	4,152	1,748	159,977
10 - 14	320,610	29,704	14,202	4,235	368,751
15 - 17	426,297	40,489	9,504	7,166	483,456
Total	887,455	83,722	27,858	13,149	1,012,184
Rural /urban					
Rural	791,502	77,308	27,364	13,149	909,323
Urban	95,953	6,414	494	-	102,861
Total	887,455	83,722	27,858	13,149	1,012,184
Province					
Nairobi	12,220	1,401	-	-	13,621
Central	146,187	3,874	-	675	150,736
Coastal	35,918	3,746	1,719	637	42,020
Eastern	170,757	16,043	4,454	1,452	192,706
North Eastern	6,795	12,482	1,551	-	20,828
Nyanza	121,989	1,524	-	774	124,287
Rift Valley	268,627	37,545	20,134	9,611	335,917
Western	124,962	7,107	-	-	132,069
Total	887,455	83,722	27,858	13,149	1,012,184
Mode of Travel					
Not Stated	20,440	-	-	-	20,440
Walk	783,491	79,574	27,271	13,149	903,485
Bicycle	3,393	524	310	-	4,227
Matatu	2,307	3,624	-	-	5,931
Bus	945	-	277	-	1,222
Other	76,879	-	-	-	76,879
Total	887,455	83,722	27,858	13,149	1,012,184

6.15 Working children aged 5-17 with disabilities

A total of 6,010 children comprising 4,948 (82.3 per cent) boys and 1,062 (17.7 per cent) girls who were working reported to have disabilities as shown in Table 6.15. All the reported cases were in the rural areas with more than half of them (52.3 per cent) falling in the 15-17 years age group. None of the reported cases of disabled working children were in Nairobi, Coast and Central provinces.

Table 6.15: Distribution of working children aged 5-17 who reported disability

Broad Child age groups	Boys	Girls	Total
5 -9	1,304	310	1,614
10 - 14	1,255	-	1,255
15 - 17	2,389	752	3,141
Total	4,948	1,062	6,010
Rural /urban			
Rural	4,948	1,062	6,010
Total	4,948	1,062	6,010
Province			
Eastern	650	-	650
North Eastern	-	310	310
Nyanza	398	-	398
Rift Valley	3,900	-	3,900
Western	-	752	752
Total	4,948	1,062	6,010

CHAPTER 7: CHILD LABOUR AND ITS WORST FORMS

7.1 Child Labour

This chapter presents the findings of the KIHBS on child labour and includes estimation of child labour in its worst forms as defined in the ILO Convention 182 of 1999. This is done through a filtering process using indicators that are in-built in the child labour concept. Incorporated in the filtering process is a cause-effect analysis of child work on the thematic areas of education, health, household incomes, and employment of adults in general.

Children's participation in economic activities that do not affect their health and development or interfere with their education is not considered as child labour under the national law and international articles. Child labour is therefore defined and refers to children engaged in economic activities that are detrimental to their physical growth, health and compromises their pursuit for education. On the other hand, the term "the worst forms of child labour" comprises: all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery (including the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour); the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; and work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (ILO Convention 182 of 1999). In Kenya, this ILO Convention has been domesticated through the Children Act Cap 586 and the Employment Act 2007.

Since not all work undertaken by the million working children amounted to child labour, the Survey reported that there are 773,696 children aged 5-17 years who are engaged as labourers in Kenya's productive sectors. Further, the Survey established that there are 19,542 children working in conditions that fall within the descriptions of worst forms of child labour².

7.2 Conceptual Framework

In general terms, child labour is considered as work undertaken by children between 5 and 17 years that prevents them from attending school, is exploitative, hazardous or inappropriate for their age. This generalised concept includes the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) as defined in the ILO Convention 182 of 1999. In most cases such work is detrimental to children's schooling, social, mental, spiritual and moral development, and is usually undertaken in violation of international standards and national legislation. Child labour should be differentiated, however, from *child work*, which refers to certain types of light work undertaken by children, such as helping in housekeeping chores or in the farms after school hours. Given this distinction, not all work undertaken by the 1 million working children could be regarded as child labour.

² See survey limitations (§§ 4.8)

The analysis in this chapter takes the working children through a filtering process by using indicators that are in-built in the child labour concept to identify children engaged in child labour, and finally includes those engaged in the worst forms of child labour. While the filtering process might not provide absolute or foolproof indicators of child labour, it gives the fairest indication of activities that potentially would fall within the qualitative definition of child labour.

7.3 The Child Labour Filtering Criterion

The filtering process used a set of indicators related to child labour in general that were considered to be sufficient in identifying children engaged in the practice. It included schooling status, status in employment and hours of work. The second set of indicators related to higher risk or worst forms of child labour will be discussed later in the chapter.

Schooling Status: Schooling status is in-built in the child labour concept if working prevents children from attending school. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the UN in November 1989 spells out the basic human rights to which children everywhere are entitled. The widely ratified Convention confers children with the following rights: education (Articles 28 and 29); participation in leisure, cultural and artistic activities (Article 31), and protection from sexual and other forms of exploitation (Articles 34 and 36), among other rights. The rights of the Child are recapitulated in several other international standards and national laws including the African Charter on the Welfare and Rights of Children, ILO Conventions, Children Act Cap 586, and the Employment Act 2007.

With regard to education, the above instruments provide that every child shall be educated and that all boys and girls must have access to and complete primary education that is free and compulsory. Deprivation of education to children who are of school-going age is considered denying the children the opportunity and access to one of their rights. Children of school going age that did not attend school during the school year but were reported to have worked are, therefore, considered to have been engaged in child labour.

Status in Employment: All persons who reported to have worked were asked their status in employment, which was categorised into paid employees, working employers, own account workers, unpaid family workers in family farms or businesses, and apprentices. The status in employment is in-built in the child labour concept in the sense that wage employment for young children is known to be exploitative in terms of low pay and long working hours. Wage and self-employment at such tender ages also impose undue responsibility on the working child, which is associated with both mental and physical stress. In addition, the employed children forfeit advancement in schooling, and by so doing reduce their present economic welfare or their future income earning capabilities. This is done by either shrinking their future external choice set or reducing their own individual productive capabilities. Children who either worked for pay or operated their own farms or businesses are, therefore, considered in this filtering framework to have been engaged in child labour.

Hours of Work: The hours-of-work criterion is embodied in the child labour concept both at the lower and higher risk (worst form) levels. It is exploitative when children work for long durations as this not only endangers their health, but also affects school performance of full-time pupils. The analysis for working hours' criterion in this survey follows the precedent set by the previous analysis. A cut-off point for identifying child labour with respect to hours worked was therefore established by reference to the existing regulations and the average hours of work for the Kenyan adult work force. Average hours of work for adults in the modern sector of the economy vary between 39 and 42 hours in a week (*Employment in the Modern Sector Report*, various issues). The lower cut-off point therefore classifies children who worked for 25-41 hours in a 6-day working week as being engaged in general child labour. In addition, the upper cut-off point classifies children who worked for more than 41 hours in a 6-day working week as being in higher risk or worst forms of child labour. Children who worked for more than 24 hours even if they were attending school were therefore considered to be in child labour.

Other Criteria: Children who never stated their schooling status but worked for more than 24 hours in a week were also considered to be child labourers. The remainder of children working in risky or hazardous occupations were also classified to child labour.

7.4 Magnitude of child labour in Kenya

Based on the above criteria, there were a total of 773,696 child labourers in Kenya in 2006 as indicated in Table 7.1. This result indicates a reduction of 772,600 child labourers over the 1999 figure. It is also consistent with global trends. Further analysis as indicated in Table 7.2 shows that the rural areas had the bulk (88.0 per cent) and Rift Valley Province had the largest proportion (33.9 per cent). Other provinces reported as follows: Eastern (19.9 per cent) and Central (17.1 per cent) while Nairobi (1.8 per cent) had the least share of working children. The highest proportion of child labourers (54.0 per cent) is in the 15-17 years age cohort, 32.1 per cent in the 10-14 age cohort, and 13.9 per cent in the 5-9 years age group.

Table 7.1: Distribution of Child labourers Aged 5-17 by Sex

	Boys	Girls	Total
Out of School	257,311	255,492	512,803
In School	149,270	105,542	254,812
Schooling Status unknown (> 24hrs)	1,067	4,503	5,570
Working less than 24hrs (remainder)*	511	-	511
Total	408,159	365,537	773,696

* In risky Occupations

7.5 Identified Worst Forms of Child Labour

The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 182 as adopted by the 87th Annual ILO Conference in 1999 applies to all persons under the age of 18. This Convention defines worst forms of child labour as: (i) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery such as sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage, serfdom and forced or compulsory labour; (ii) forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; (iii) use of a child for prostitution, production of pornography or pornographic performances; (iv) use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit

Table 7.2: Distribution of Child labourers Aged 5-17

Broad Child age groups	Boys	Girls	Total
5 -9	62,098	45,430	107,528
10 - 14	127,988	120,113	248,101
15 - 17	218,074	199,994	418,068
Total	408,160	365,537	773,697
Rural /urban			
Rural	377,079	304,010	681,089
Urban	31,081	61,527	92,608
Total	408,160	365,537	773,697
Province			
Nairobi	6,666	6,955	13,621
Central	50,706	81,247	131,953
Coast	14,177	23,400	37,577
Eastern	94,427	59,685	154,112
North Eastern	15,743	5,084	20,827
Nyanza	35,488	37,562	73,050
Rift Valley	145,185	116,708	261,893
Western	45,768	34,895	80,663
Total	408,160	365,536	773,696

activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs; and (v) work which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Hazardous work is also defined as work that exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse; work underground, under water, at dangerous heights, or in confined spaces; work with dangerous machinery or tools, or which involves heavy loads; work in an unhealthy environment which may expose them to hazardous substances, temperatures, noise or vibrations; and work under particularly difficult conditions such as long working hours, during the night, or where a child is confined to premises of the employer. The draft list of hazardous occupations in Kenya is appended hereto (see Appendix 1)

Table 7.3: Number of children aged 5-17 working in risky occupations by Sex, Occupation and Age

Occupation	Boys			Girls			Total
	5 -9	10 - 14	15 - 17	5 -9	10 - 14	15 - 17	
Waiters bartenders	-	-	1,481	-	-	896	2,377
Transport conductors	-	-	2,835	-	-	-	2,835
Mining, blasting, stone cutting and related workers	-	626	640	-	640	-	1,906
Building trades workers	-	-	2,659	-	-	-	2,659
Machinery mechanics and fitters	-	-	5,302	-	-	-	5,302
Brewers, distillers and related workers	-	-	-	-	-	598	598
Mining and quarrying labourers	511	-	1,524	-	1,022	511	3,568
Construction and maintenance labourers	-	201	48	48	-	-	297
Total	511	827	14,489	48	1,662	2,005	19,542

³ See survey limitations (S\$ 4.8)

Working Children are also frequently faced with many occupational risks, which affect their health and at times threaten their lives. Depending on the type of activity or nature of work, they may be exposed to risks such as harmful by-products, including toxic gases, solid particles and corrosive fluids that could adversely affect their health. Data in Table 7.3 indicates that some children were engaged in occupations, which involved the use of machinery and tools and thus further exposing them to occupational risks. Analysis of working children by their occupations is presented in the table, and shows that whereas in 1999 there were 15,000 children engaged in industries and occupations that are risky and unsafe for young persons, the number had slightly increased to 19,542 by 2006³. Boys constituted 81.0 per cent of those working in hazardous occupations with most of them working as machinery mechanics and fitters followed by transport conductors. Notably, there were children (both boys and girls) working as waiters and bar tenders.

The survey did not specifically target children to find out whether they were exposed to occupational hazards and whether they wore protective gear as they worked. The analysis is therefore limited to the general questions. Table 7.4 highlights the distribution of children in risky occupations by broad age-groups and region.

Table 7.4: Distribution of Child labourers aged 5-17 in Risky occupations

Broad Child age groups	Number
5 -9	558
10 - 14	2,489
15 - 17	16,495
Total	19,542
Rural /urban	-
Rural	14,198
Urban	5,344
Total	19,542
Province	-
Central	1,617
Coast	189
Eastern	5,455
Nyanza	2,145
Rift Valley	6,919
Western	3,218
Total	19,542

CHAPTER 8: NATIONAL EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE CHILD LABOUR IN KENYA

8.1 Introduction

By 1992 when Kenya signed the first MoU with ILO/IPEC, child labour was treated as a normal occurrence in the society. Child work had been accepted as an integral part of social development of the child. Besides, child labour was also cheap and outside the purview of trade union. Employers of children adopted a paternalistic attitude that they were indeed helping poor families earn additional income by accepting to employ their children. Since child labour emerged as an important item on the national and global development agenda, numerous efforts have been put in place to fight and eradicate it. It is the combined effect of these efforts that have yielded the promising possibility that child labour can indeed be arrested and finally eliminated

The Government of Kenya has undertaken several policy, legal, institutional, and programme initiatives in an effort to reduce and ultimately eradicate child labour from the country. This chapter highlights the major efforts that have been implemented and the milestones that have been achieved in the war against child labour in Kenya.

8.2 Policy Reform

The Government of Kenya has implemented several policy reforms that have impacted on child labour directly and indirectly. Upon taking over the reigns of governance in 2003, the Government embarked on the implementation of the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) for Wealth and Employment Creation. The aim of ERS was to accelerate the fight against poverty that had been initiated under the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). Together with measures aimed at improving governance, better management of public sector spending, increasing tax collection and generally removing macro economic impediments, the Government made available a number of funding windows that have raised incomes at household level. These include the Constituency Development Fund, Local Authority Transfer Fund, HIV/AIDS fund, Roads Maintenance Levy fund, among others. Whereas the ERS was a short to medium term emergency strategy, formulation of Vision 2030 with its strong social content portends well for the child labour agenda.

The Ministry of Education has the overall responsibility for issues on education policy, enforcement of the provisions of the Education Act Cap 211 and implementation of educational programmes, including those concerned with child labour. The introduction of Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 2003 is so far one of the most solid achievement of the government towards achievement of the second Millennium Development Goal (MDG). The free primary education programme has helped in reducing dropouts from primary schools and from non-formal educational institutions. The programme is being extended to secondary schools and youth polytechnics from 2008.

The Government has drafted the National Children Policy based on the key pillars of Children Rights as provided in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). These include: survival rights, development rights, protection rights and participation rights. The development

rights provide for the right of the child to education, play and leisure, cultural and artistic activities, access to appropriate information, social security and parental care. The national child labour policy has been developed but it remains in the draft form for a long time.

8.3 Legal and regulatory framework

The Kenya Government, with the support of development partners, has formulated several legislative and regulatory frameworks to facilitate the war against child labour. The Government has ratified international conventions/agreements pertaining to children's rights and child labour. The Children Act Cap 586 and the draft National Children Policy are, for instance, based on the key pillars of Children Rights as provided in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Children Act Cap 586 was made operational in March, 2002. The Act has provisions to protect the rights of the child within the UNCRC framework. The Act is also a commendable attempt at domesticating ILO Conventions 138 (Minimum Age of Employment) and 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour). The Government has developed a set of Labour Laws which, among other provisions, provides equal pay for children and adult workers irrespective of the hours worked in a bid to further discourage the child labour practice. The Sexual Offences Act criminalizes commercial sex exploitation of children (CSEC) by providing for hefty penalties for offenders.

The National Council of Children Services has facilitated the gazettment of the Children (Adoption) Regulations, 2005, which provides the guidelines on the adoption process. The development and promulgation of the Children (Charitable Institutions) Regulations, 2005 is yet another milestone in the protection of rights and enhancement of the welfare of children in institutions. The Regulations create standards for the registration and management of children institutions. The Department of Children Services, in collaboration with Care International in Kenya, has developed the 'Training Guidelines for the Children (Charitable Institutions) Regulations, 2005' in order to facilitate their general understanding.

Provisions for protecting children's rights and interests are also to be found in several other pieces of legislation. This presents a number of operationalising challenges especially where there exist contradictions among the statutes.

8.4 Knowledge Building

The fight against child labour is reliant on acquisition and application of new knowledge to face ever evolving challenges. Undoubtedly child labour is a new area of knowledge that started receiving the attention of researchers only recently. Beginning with the then Central Bureau of Statistics 1998/99 Child Labour report, a respectable collection of research and surveys findings, documentation of good practices, journal articles and reports have been produced. The KNBS has mainstreamed the inclusion of child labour module in their main surveys including the 2005/06 KIHBS and the soon to be conducted National MSE surveys. This has provided and will continue to provide reliable nationwide data while sectoral studies will be carried out for specific purposes as need arise or on a case by case basis. In addition, the Kenya Institute of Education has secured the inclusion of child labour in school curriculum. Child labour is also attracting the attention of researchers in higher institutions of learning, including national universities.

Box 1: Increased knowledge base and mainstreaming of child labour in learning curriculum

Under the Time Bound Programme, increase and expansion of knowledge base on child labour involves capacity building for research and training for Elimination of Child Labour especially its worst forms. In one of the projects, The Institute of Development Studies, University of Nairobi is taking the lead towards increased /improved knowledge base on elimination of child labour and its worst forms. It also facilitates the process of mainstreaming child labour in teaching and research work at IDS and other collaborating faculties at the University of Nairobi as well as other universities.

The immediate aims of the project are to improve the capacity at IDS for understanding/learning, appreciating and researching child labour issues by both students and staff; and to enhance policy dialogue and debate among staff, students and stakeholders on assessing, and analyzing efforts and practices of withdrawing children from child labour and its worst forms.

Furthermore, the project is meant to strengthen the knowledge base and intellectual linkages between efforts aimed at prevention and withdrawals with related issues such as gender, child participation, vocational training, HIV/AIDS and wealth creation, with a view to mainstreaming child labour in those policy areas.

The project supports student's research at post graduate levels; identification and documentation of best/good/effective practices and sharing lessons with stakeholders; implementing agencies and other stakeholders.

Through the project:

- 5 M.A. research projects are being carried out covering various aspects of child labour;
- Development of curriculum on Human Resources Development Course at IDS has been completed; and
- 7 background papers and their policy briefs on best practices on education and on MSE/IGAs have been produced.

Challenges encountered in the implementation of this project include lack of support for good research proposals developed by students and poor attendance to some of the intellectual forums.

8.5 Awareness Raising and Social Mobilisation

Changes to the prevailing attitudes and practices have taken the form of orchestrated campaign through various media and intensive social mobilization. Accordingly, public rallies, road shows, radio and television programmes, print media articles, publicity materials, and other awareness raising events have been organized and implemented.

Success in awareness raising has been realised because of the active cooperation and involvement of all the social partners, local and national leadership, learning institutions and parents. A recently conducted knowledge, attitude, and practice study (KAPS) revealed that there is an overwhelming awareness among Kenyans of the effects of child labour in the total development of the individual child and national development. The survey further revealed that an increasing number of parents and employers are objecting to the child labour practice, and that workers and employers organisations have been at the forefront in fighting the vice. Awareness raising has also been supported through creative use of the popular media. The Association of Media Women in Kenya (AMWIK) has been at the forefront in training journalists, sensitizing editors, training programme staff of partner organizations on use of media, developing programmes as well as using existing programmes to highlight pertinent issues of child labour. However there are still areas/communities where awareness is low and further work is needed.

Box 2: Child participation as an awareness raising strategy

Several organisations are implementing a programme on “supporting the National Plan of Action through Promotion of Children participation in prevention of WFCL through the use of SCREAM and capacity building for IPEC implementing partners” in various parts of the country. The programme strategy is to popularize the use of Supporting Children Rights through Education, Arts and the Media (SCREAM) and children participation in prevention of WFCL and enhancement of inter-agency co-operation and social partners/NGOs collaboration. It also works towards development of pro-active working with media (radio, television, print and other media) to mobilize interest at all levels.

Each of the organizations that are involved in the SCREAM programme targets withdraw and prevention of a certain number of children engaged in WFCL. These are children working in diverse sectors of the economy, including fishing, sugar plantations, domestic child labour and informal street work. It is also works towards the protection of children who are vulnerable to trafficking from rural areas to urban centres to be employed especially as domestic workers.

The programme involves several actors including the implementing agencies (such as KAARC, FAWA, MYSA, ANNPPCAN, and NCWK,) other collaborating organizations, social partners (COTU and FKE), parents, and schools (particularly child rights clubs). Collaboration with workers union is especially crucial for prevention of children from working in plantations, domestic service and informal sector.

Programme activities involve members of the Child Rights Networks (CRN) coordinated by the implementing agency and also the Area Advisory Council (AAC's) in order to secure continuity in the campaign against Child labour. At the national level, the programme facilitates establishment of SCREAM Network of partner agencies in campaign against child labour, domesticate the methodology and popularize it in Kenya. The network is considered strategic for the coordination of the campaign, building of inter-agency co-operation, and promotion of social partners/NGOs collaboration with the media. It creates a powerful synergy to enhance awareness and social mobilization that is necessary for sustainability.

8.6 Institutional development and capacity building

In order to implement policies and programmes aimed at realising children's rights and especially advance the fight against child labour, the Government has created relevant institutions at the national and local levels. Since the Children Act 2001 came into force, the Government established the National Council for Children's Services to exercise general supervision and control over planning, financing and coordination of child rights and welfare activities in the country. Technical implementation of the Council's functions is vesting in the Children's Department in the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs. On the other hand, upon the signing of MoU, a National Steering Committee (NSC) on child labour was formed and later a Child Labour Division was created in the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development. These two institutions have provided leadership in the fight against child labour in the country. There are several other national level ministries and departments that deal with aspects of children's rights and child labour, including the police, judiciary, Ministries of Education and Science and Technology, among others. Most national ministries and departments have decentralized their functions to the districts and even location levels.

The Children Act Cap 586 provides for the creation of Area Advisory Committees to coordinate child related activities at the district and location levels. The downstream structure works with support from the District Child Labour Committee and the Local Child Labour Committee. These committees bring together all parties that are involved in child labour work within the respective jurisdictions.

Intensive capacity building has been imparted to public sector officers, trade unions, employers' organizations, implementing agencies, schools' administration, and communities for the purposes of advancing the fight against child labour. From the onset, there was dearth of expertise to appreciate the child labour problem and design and implement appropriate interventions. This led to targeted courses, experience sharing, on-the-job training and provision of information. At the same time, the institutional structures have been provided with facilities and equipment to help them function effectively.

Box 3: Capacity Strengthening of Local Structures

Child protection involves the child, the care giver, potential employers, the government and the international community. A project that is being implemented by ANPPCAN gives an example as to how local structures can be empowered to effectively combat child labour where it takes place. The aim of the project is to enhance the capabilities of child labour committees, teachers, school management committees and child right clubs in planning and delivering services to targeted groups in Busia, Kiambu, Maragua, Siaya and Suba districts; raise awareness and prevent children at risk from dropping out of school; and withdraw of children who are already engaged in labour; as well as support families with income generating activities.

The programme has supported the establishment of the DCLCs and LCLs in the target districts and communities, and child rights clubs at the school level. During implementation, it was realized that Child Help Desks had become increasingly active. They offered effective linkages with the District Children's Department for ease of conducting referrals and synchronizing data on children in the districts. Lessons learnt so far in this project are that school-based IGA provide support to children at risk of dropping out of schools; that a genuine community participatory approach is key to sustained child labour prevention and rehabilitation; and school feeding programmes have a great potential in improving access, retention and performance in schools.

8.7 Direct support to children and families/communities

Direct support interventions are aimed at resolving the root cause of the child labour problem. The philosophy of intervention is based on the need to withdraw those children engaged in labour, rehabilitate them and provide them with alternatives, and prevent those children at risk from entering child labour. It also seeks to provide appropriate alternatives to those children who may be too advanced in age to fit in the normal schooling cycle. Through direct support, children are provided with schooling materials and other incentives while alternative income generating activities are considered for parents and host schools. With the advent of free primary education, the demand for payment of school fees at the primary level has significantly declined. It, however, subsists for the pre-primary, secondary and vocational training levels. The requirements for the target children have shifted from scholastic materials to other needs such as food, shelter and protection from abuse.

8.8 Partnership Building

In order to achieve the encouraging results captured in this report, collaborative partnerships and linkages have been formed and put into good use. Tripartite national partners including the Government, the Federation of Kenya Employers and the Central Organization of Trade Unions have pulled together to rally their constituents and membership to reject child labour in all its

forms. These partners have been supported by development partners including the International Labour Organization's International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour (ILO/IPEC), World Vision International, Winrock International, Plan International and Action Aid. Numerous local non state actors including NGOs, CBOs, faith-based organizations, sports clubs, the media, individuals, and private enterprises have played an in important role.

8.9 Emerging issues, challenges, lessons learnt and good practices

The following issues, challenges, lessons and good practices have emerged in the course of implementing child labour programmes in Kenya:

8.9.1 Awareness raising and community mobilization

There is overwhelming evidence that communities awareness on the negative consequences of child labour had increased. As a result community members see the need to protect their children and send them to school rather than use them as labourers to supplement household incomes. This has expanded the number of actors involved in the efforts towards the elimination of child labour at community level. There are, however, communities that are yet to fully appreciate the negative consequences of child labour. Further, the level of awareness is yet to be matched by reduction in incidents of child labour.

8.9.2 Networking and linkages to facilitate efforts against child labour

Networking and collaborative efforts among organizations working on the elimination of child labour has increased at all levels. There are progressive partnerships among sectoral ministries, within implementing agencies, among national institutions and local communities. Networking promotes efficient utilization of development resources, allows for execution of common activities, facilitates the sharing of information and provides a nexus for the pursuit of a common agenda. Efforts aimed at creating and sustaining networks are, therefore, worthy the while.

8.9.3 Capacity building is critical in advancing the fight against child labour

Most of the partners have reported that capacity building is a major contributing factor to elimination of child labour. Capacity building increases the technical knowledge on child labour issues and improves the methods of eliminating the problem. It is also important in initiating direct actions, resource mobilisation and referral systems as well as carrying out project monitoring and evaluation. In addition, institution strengthening has included provision of the necessary funds to initiate activities on child labour based on the wealth of experience and expertise in institutions charged with the responsibility of combating child labour.

8.9.4 Poverty remains a major challenge

In spite of the proportion of people living below the poverty line falling from 52 per cent in 1997 to 46 per cent in 2006, high levels of poverty remains a challenge in many communities. Many families are unable to send their children to school and prefer to use them for child labour and therefore as a source of family income. Efforts to withdraw and protect children from joining

labour are thus not supported across the board unless they are accompanied alternatives to supplement household incomes.

8.9.5 Staff Turnover

Efficient and effective programmes against child labour depend, to a large degree, on the existence of stable conditions, especially with respect to staff. Child labour programmes are normally accompanied by intensive capacity building over a prolonged period of time. Yet public sector officers are transferred without due regard to their responsibilities pertaining to child labour. This leads to achievement of suboptimal results in the fight against child labour.

8.9.6 Quality of Education

Education is a key strategy in combating child labour thus the lack of access to free quality education contributes significantly to child labour. It is undeniable that the introduction of free primary education has already had a significant positive impact and is a step towards achieving EFA and the elimination of child labour. However, access to education and the quality of education provided in some public schools remain a matter of concern. In the first instance, schools in some parts of the country are too far and there lacks appropriate means of transport to the school. This is especially a problem in nomadic communities. Secondly, the free primary education policy resulted in overcrowding in public schools. The high teacher to pupil ratio and shortage of materials, equipment and facilities has compromised the quality of education. Moreover, there is shortage of non-formal education institutions whose flexible schooling hours and no-school uniform policy would be more amenable to especially the older child labourers.

8.9.7 Existence of practices and attitude amenable to children labour.

Despite increased knowledge and awareness of the negative consequences of child labour among communities, children are still viewed as a source of cheap labour.

8.9.8 The HIV/AIDS scourge

The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS has resulted in increased number of orphans some of whom are heads of households. The survival, protection and development of these households are dependent on income generated by the children. As such adverse effects of the HIV/AIDS scourge in many communities remain a major challenge to efforts towards elimination of child labour. The orphans are forced to drop out of school and join the labour market as a survival strategy.

8.9.9 High Community Expectations

The high community expectation for services is far beyond the available support. Poor families, for instance, expect the intervention programmes to provide them with food, clothes, upkeep, medical care and secondary school education, among others. When the available support can not stretch to meet these needs, the families become less willing to support the programmes.

8.9.10 Inadequate resources to address child labour concerns

It is an accepted fact that needs always outstrip supply of resources. The same is true for child labour programmes. There exist several important activities but external resources can only go so far. It is therefore a challenge for local structures to engage in resource mobilization to supplement planned activities.

8.9.11 Low empowerment levels for children

The empowerment of children to meaningfully participate in programs that affect their development is a prerequisite to retaining them in school until completion and transition to the next level. Drop out rate remains high especially for girls. This is attributed to issues of parental attitudes towards girls' education, repugnant cultural practices (including early marriages), monthly natural occurrences, and non-conducive learning environment in schools. It is also reported that teachers get threatened by active participation of children particularly when they are able to demand and claim their rights.

8.9.12 Poor infrastructure

Poor infrastructure and inadequate structures at the community level and schools to address all the needs of children is a hindrance in the fight against child labour. This is especially severe for girls. There is a high school drop out rate, for instance, in schools where there are no adequate and appropriate sanitary facilities. Accommodation facilities to cater for children that have to travel long distances to school, transport facilities, desks and chairs are also in short supply.

8.9.13 Gender issues in child labour

Gender disparity at the community and local levels was cited as a challenge. Low representation of women in the structures such as DCLCs and LCLCs means that the needs of the girl child are not appropriately addressed. In some of the communities parents still favour the boy child thus denying the girl child access to education and other opportunities. The cultural socio-economic practices that compete with education still drive boys and girls from the pastoral communities into herding livestock at the expense of school attendance. The practice of early marriage in a number of communities results in high drop out rates for the girls. As young child mothers the same girls have to work to fend for their families. Others get into prostitution as a way out from the desperate situations of marrying young.

CHAPTER 9: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusions

Child Labour continues to be a developmental challenge in Kenya. Results from the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2005/2006 confirms that there exists a large number of children working in various sectors of the Kenya economy instead of pursuing activities that would yield long term benefits to the individual child and the nation at large. Agriculture and fisheries remain the dominant employer of children, especially in the subsistence sub sectors. Further, the survey confirms that there are a significant number of children engaged in occupations that fall within the definition of worst forms of child labour as defined by ILO Convention 182, other international standards, and national laws. On a positive note, the survey results point at a declining trend in child labour prevalence, giving hope that it is possible to arrest the situation and finally eliminate child labour in the country. The positive outlook is the outcome of several policy, legal, regulatory, and institutional reforms carried out by the Kenya Government with the support of international organizations and agencies. Direct support programmes and establishment of local community structures have complemented the policy, regulatory and institutional development measures to yield the positive outcome in the fight against child labour. The efforts have been highlighted in Chapter 8.

9.2 Effects of Child Labour

Effects of child labour in relation to the schooling, health and employment situation of the affected children are the essence of the efforts to combat the menace. Child labour impacts negatively on the health and physical development of children. The academic performance of children who have to combine work with school attendance is adversely affected since some of the tasks they perform are exacting in terms of physical effort and time. Children working for more than 25 hours a week get exhausted and may not be in a position to be attentive in their study.

Hiring of children is a violation of labour laws and deprives adults of employment opportunities. This aggravates the unemployment problem. Moreover, because children are assigned tasks that require minimal skills, they are denied the opportunity for developing skills, which eventually affects the productivity of the country's manpower resources. It also affects the children's future income earning capabilities, either by shrinking their future external choice set, or reducing their own individual productive capabilities.

Child labour, especially its worst forms, has negative implications for the child, the family/ community and the nation. It interferes with the development of children by reducing their chances to acquire education and skills and therefore perpetuates poverty. It affects the future labour force of a country and its industrialization potential is reduced. In recognition of these negative consequences, the Government of Kenya has in the past decade taken the lead in the fight against child labour. Government interventions have included ratification of international standards, enactment of necessary legislation and policies, establishment and facilitation of necessary institutions, and support to implementation of programmes and projects. Among the

landmark outcomes from the Government's interventions are the Children Act Cap 586 (which domesticates ILO Conventions 138 and 182), establishment of the National Council for Children's Services and Children's Department, introduction of free primary education programme, and formulation of a National Plan of Action (NPA) on Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour. The Government has also supported advancement of child-labour related knowledge, awareness raising, and capacity building initiatives.

In its efforts to eliminate child labour in the country, the Government has worked closely with development partners including the International Labour Organization's International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour (ILO/IPEC), World Vision International, Winrock International, Plan International and Action Aid. There are also numerous local non state actors including NGOs, CBOs, faith-based organizations, the media, sports clubs, individuals and private enterprises who have played a very active role in the effort.

The overall picture emerging from the survey is that though child labour is still widespread in Kenya, the incidence is declining. The finding is important because it is consistent with the global trend but inconsistent with the rest of Sub-Sahara Africa where the problem has been increasing. The findings are testimony to the fact that efforts that have been put in place to fight child labour are indeed working. They give hope that it is possible to win the war on child labour if these efforts are deepened, broadened, emboldened and scaled up.

9.3 Identified gaps

In the course of implementing child labour interventions, a number of gaps have been identified that continue to inhibit progress. These are summarized here below:

- i. **Knowledge gap:** Child labour is growing as a field of study. There is need to mainstream and accelerate research in the institutions of higher learning and convert the findings to teaching modules in other learning institutions. This requires enhanced resource allocation to levels commensurate with the severity of the child labour problem.
- ii. **Policy:** The National Children Policy and the National Child Labour Policy have remained in draft form for a long time. Passage of these two important instruments should be treated with due urgency. Other areas in need of policy attention include poverty eradication, youth employment, and access to education and training.
- iii. **Law enforcement:** Kenya has formulated sound child protection and employment laws and regulatory framework. There is, however, laxity in enforcement.
- iv. **Change of attitude:** The attitude of Kenyans from across the board still needs to be attended to in order to achieve unanimity in rejecting child labour.
- v. **Coordination:** Coordination between various arms of the government, development partners and non-state actors ought to be improved in order to maximize on impact.

9.4 Recommendations

Arising from the results of the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey several recommendations can be made which will expedite implementation of programmes and projects as well as improve the environment for carrying out child labour interventions in the country.

9.4.1 Short term recommendations

These are action points that can be completed within a relatively short duration spanning not more than one year. They include the following:

1. The Government should as a matter of urgency conclude the enactment of Children's Policy and the National Child Labour Policy.
2. The Government should ensure that its capacity to deal with child labour is strengthened through consistent deployment of staff implementing child labour intervention programmes. The challenge of high staff turn over, especially district-level Government officers and teachers, should be addressed as a matter of priority.
3. Clear implementation mechanism and guidelines should be put in place to deal with the protection of children including: Children's Act (2001) and Sexual Offences Act (2006) and the Employment Act (2007).

9.4.2 Medium to long term recommendations

These are action points that will require a longer time horizon to accomplish but may be initiated without undue delay. They include the following:

1. The Government should ensure continued economic growth and improved standards of living in order to eradicate poverty which is a major cause of child labour.
2. The Government should support the enactment of new laws including the proposed bill on trafficking of persons and the review of the constitution to ensure the protection of children from all forms of abuse and exploitation.
3. More targeted information on child labour should be collected through child labour surveys, research and studies. These should be undertaken more frequently. They should include capacity strengthening of institutions that contribute towards research on child labour. In particular, a child labour survey and sectoral studies should be carried out targeting commercial sex exploitation of children (CSEC), child domestic labour (CDL), trafficking in children, and the informal sector. The survey should also seek to establish what the 1.7 million out of school identified in KIHBS are engaged in.
4. Although there is overwhelming evidence that communities awareness on the negative consequences of child labour had increased due to the efforts applied by the Government and the large number of actors involved in the efforts towards the elimination of child labour, there is need to sustain child labour intervention programmes at the community level. It will take the combined effort of all actors through capacity building, networking and linkages to achieve total change in the attitude of Kenyans towards rejection of child labour.
5. Severe poverty remains a challenge among the community members in the country. Efforts to withdraw and protect children from joining worst forms of child labour are still viewed as

tantamount to foregoing much needed household income. Awareness enhancement and poverty alleviation programmes need to be increased and sustained.

6. The coordination role of the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development (MoLHRD) should be strengthened. Additional resources should be allocated to the Ministry for this purpose.
7. The Government should continue to promote quality education given to all children. The Government should especially promote policy and programme support for non-formal schools which is attractive to child labourers and their parents due to its flexibility. Since child labour is now more prevalent in the age category 15-17, more attention should be paid to the promotion of TIVET for the provision of skills to the youth. Further step should be taken to make the FPE compulsory in order to maximize its impact.
8. The Government should continue to promote access to and quality of good medical care for its population including working to reduce spread of HIV/AIDS. This will contribute towards reduction of the adverse effects of the HIV/AIDS scourge that remain a major hindrance in the effort towards elimination of child labour in many communities.
9. More attention should be focused on sustainability of programmes addressing elimination of child labour taking advantage of resources available through such funds as the Constituency Development, Local Authority Transfer, Bursary, Youth Enterprise, and Women's Development.

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APPENDIX I: LIST OF OCCUPATIONS CONSIDERED HAZARDOUS FOR CHILDREN

Activity	Possible Hazards	Consequences
Work in domestic households	Burns, scalds; physical and psychological abuse; denial of food and annual leave; sexual harassment,	Physical and psychological injury; denial of opportunities to attend school and the attendant benefits; trauma
Child pornography	Morals, sexually transmitted diseases	Stunted moral growth and development, Sexually transmitted diseases
Children in the sex industry	Contract sexually transmitted diseases	Sexually transmitted diseases, lack of schooling and moral development
Commercial sexual exploitation of children	Lack of schooling and child's development to a responsible adulthood, sexually transmitted diseases including the immune-deficiency syndrome	Lack of schooling and child's development to a responsible adulthood
Child trafficking	Abusive work relations, stripped of their identification papers and lacking any support network, diseases, injuries both physical and psychological possible fatalities, child marriage can, itself, lead to destitute poverty of women through divorce, separation or abandonment for girls and women in situations of extreme marital stress is to run away, many runaways end up in poor urban communities, including brothel environments, women and girls trafficked for prostitution are among the most vulnerable groups exposed to HIV infection, children orphaned by AIDS can be more vulnerable to trafficking due to the increasing poverty of their households and communities, and as a result of the stigmatization, rejection, or marginalization to which they are exposed by their communities; Mining and other hazardous industries are additional sectors that sometimes use trafficking as a way to recruit labour force; Boys who lose races are often brutalized by their exploiters deprived of their salary and food, and mentally and physically abused.	Often kept isolated within destination countries and are fearful of reporting the abusive work dependent on their exploiters for safety, food and shelter, and most endure harsh working conditions.
Transport	Traffic accidents involving bicycles; heavy loads; conduit for drug trafficking, exposure to moral vices and antisocial behaviour;	Denial of opportunities for attending school; injury to the tender bodies by the heavy loads; drug addiction and other immoral behaviour

APPENDIX I: LIST OF OCCUPATIONS CONSIDERED HAZARDOUS FOR CHILDREN

Activity	Possible Hazards	Consequences
Inter tribal and inter-clan animosity	Physical and mental injury, role conflict	Death; opportunities for attending school lost;
Mining and stone crushing	Exposure to harmful dusts such as silica , gas, fumes and extreme humidity and temperature levels; awkward working positions (bending, kneeling, lying); cave-ins; use of mercury for gold purification	Respiratory diseases that which could manifest as silicosis, pulmonary fibrosis, asbestosis, emphysema; musculo-skeletal, disorders; fractures and death from falls/cave-ins, injury from mercurial vapour
Sand harvesting from rivers and shallow pits	Drowning; caving in of cliffs and pit walls; being hit by falling objects	Physical injuries, lost schooling opportunities
Miraa picking by children;	Falls;	Injuries; possibility of addiction; lost schooling opportunities
The herding of animals	Animal kicks and snake bites; pricks from wild thorns trees	Injuries; lost schooling opportunities future development; poverty cycles perpetuated
Brick making	Exposure to silicate, lead and carbon monoxide; excessive carrying of weights; burns from ovens; accident provoking equipment	Musculo-skeletal deformation; injury to the hands, falling objects
Agriculture	Working with machinery, agrochemicals, animals; picking crops and loading, risks to health from extreme cold or heat, work where pace is determined by machinery (muscle strength not fully developed); respiratory problems due to exposure to coffee dust, work where pace is determined by machinery (muscle strength not fully developed); high levels of sun exposure which can result in skin cancer and heat exhaustion; snake and insect bites, stings, stress	Chemical poisoning (chronic and acute); poisoning and long term health problems from pesticide use or exposure, respiratory problems due to exposure to coffee dust, high levels of sun exposure which can result in skin cancer and heat exhaustion; cuts and other bodily injuries; diseases such as anthrax, musculoskeletal injuries from repetitive and forceful movements, and lifting and carrying heavy or awkward loads, risks to health from extreme cold or heat, injuries from cutting tools ranging from skin abrasions and minor cuts to severe wounds, injuries from contact with, or entanglement in, unguarded machinery or from being hit by motorized vehicles, hearing loss or impairment due to noisy machinery
Work in industrial undertakings including warehouses	Chemicals, fumes and dusts, electrically energised objects, hot surfaces, hot and cold atmospheres, dangerous parts of machinery, drowning, c	Bodily injuries including injury to health

APPENDIX I: LIST OF OCCUPATIONS CONSIDERED HAZARDOUS FOR CHILDREN

Activity	Possible Hazards	Consequences
Carpet/ basket weaving	Inhalation of wool, sisal or cotton dust contaminated with fungal spores; poor (squatting) work posture; poor lighting; poor ventilation; hazardous chemicals	Respiratory diseases; musculoskeletal diseases; eye strain and defective vision at premature age; chemical poisoning; aggravation of non-occupational diseases
Building construction work operations, the building of roads and bridges and other civil works, docks and quayside etc.	Digging earth; carrying loads; breaking stones or rocks; shovelling sand and cement; metal work; drowning; falling	Health impairments from noise, vibration and exposure to harmful substances; vibration white finger – Reynolds syndrome, incapacitation or fatalities through accidents and injury such as from falls, electric shocks, or electrocution
Tannery	Exposure to corrosive chemicals and bacterial contamination of the hides	Anthrax, contact dermatitis and fungal infections
Deep- lake and sea fishing	Exposure to high atmospheric pressure; attacks by carnivorous and poisonous fish; congested and unsanitary conditions	Decompression illness (rupture of ear drums); death or injury; gastro-intestinal and other communicable
Glass factory	Radiant heat and thermal stress; noxious fumes; silica dust; stepping on or handling hot broken glass	Accidental trauma; eye injuries; heat stress; respiratory diseases; serious burns and cuts
Matches and fireworks	Exposure to hazardous chemicals; fire and explosions	Synergistic effects of chemical intoxications; respiratory diseases; burns; injuries and death from explosions
Street families	Role conflict, living with grown-ups learn street vices and sexual promiscuity	Sexually transmitted diseases; missing school and personal development to responsible citizenship
Scavenging	Cuts from glass/metal; exposure to hazardous substances; inhaling stench from putrefied matter; infestation by flies; temptation to eat leftover food lead metal fumes, blasts and explosions, poly vinyl chlorides monomers	Cuts resulting in death from tetanus; chemical poisoning and risk of contracting or carrying infectious diseases; food poisoning; burns (from build-up of methane gas and explosion) lead poisoning injuries and death, cancer causing

Note: Adopted from List of Hazardous Occupations by Ministry of Labour

