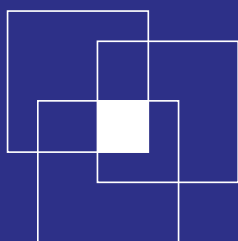




International
Labour
Organization

Child Labour Information Kit for the Media in Zambia

June 2011



International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child Labour
(IPEC)

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Introduction

Child labour constitutes a key obstacle to achieving universal primary education and other Millennium Development Goals. Education is the right response to combating child labour, as it is a key factor to poverty reduction therefore enhancing sustainable development. Quality education provides children with dignity, and education is the foundation to a better life.

This information kit is intended to give brief and easy to use information on child labour for the media institutions in Zambia. It is aimed at equipping the media with the right information to enhance the media capacity in reporting child labour accurately and adequately.

The media plays a critical role in awareness raising, sensitization, educating and disseminating information on child labour, thereby contributing to the efforts of eliminating child labour across the country using different platforms to meet different information needs for people.

Definition of child labour

Child labour

The term “child labour” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that:

- ◆ Is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and
- ◆ interferes with their schooling by:
 - ◆ Depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
 - ◆ Obliging them to leave school prematurely; or
 - ◆ Requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.
- ◆ Work which is likely to be harmful to a child's health, safety or morals, including “hazardous work” i.e.:
- ◆ Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- ◆ Work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- ◆ Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- ◆ Work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- ◆ Work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer. In Zambia, the statutory instrument on hazardous labour is in draft form waiting for approval by Ministry of Justice.

Worst forms of child labour

This includes:

- ◆ Slavery and slave-like practices including forced labour, trafficking of children and forced recruitment for armed conflict
- ◆ Use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution or pornography
- ◆ Use, procuring or offering a child for illicit activities

Some hazards result from dangerous or unhealthy working conditions that could result in a child being killed, or injured and/or made ill as a consequence of



poor safety and health standards and working arrangements. Some injuries or ill health may result in permanent disability. Often health problems caused by working as a child labourer may not develop or show up until the child is an adult.

Light work

Light work refers to any work that does not affect children's health and personal development, or interfere with their schooling. This includes activities such as children (of appropriate age) helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families; they provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life.

International Instruments

ILO Conventions:

- ⇒ Convention No. 138 on the minimum age to employment (C138)
- ⇒ Convention No. 182 on the elimination of worst forms of child labour (C182)

World Day Against Child Labour (WDACL)

Past WDACL Themes

- A future without child labour (2002)
- Trafficking in children (2003)
- Behind closed doors: Child domestic labour (2004)
- A load too heavy: Child labour in mining and quarrying (2005)
- The end of child labour: Together we can do it (2006)
- Child labour and agriculture (2007)
- Education: The right response to child labour (2008)
- Give girls a chance: End child labour (2009)
- Go for the goal: End child labour (2010)

World Day Against Child Labour 2012



Originally launched by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 2002, the World Day Against Child Labour draws attention to the global extent of child labour and the efforts needed to eliminate it. Every year on 12 June, the World Day brings together national governments, employers' organizations, trade unions, civil society and millions of children and adults throughout the world to highlight the plight of child labourers and advocate for change. Since 2002, WDACL has been observed with a focus on different themes.

This year's theme is **"Warning! Children in Hazardous Work: End Child Labour"**.

The event raises both public and political awareness and builds support for efforts to tackle the scourge of child labour. The World Day 2011 provided a global spotlight on children involved in hazardous work, and called for urgent action to address the problem. The ILO has estimated that there are 215 million children in child labour and of these; 115 million are directly involved in hazardous work. This is work that by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm children's physical, mental or moral health. In some cases the work may even jeopardise children's lives. Of the 115

million children involved in such work, 53 million are aged between 5 and 14. A further 62 million children are aged between 15 and 17, constituting almost half of all working children in this age range. Child labour has major repercussions on the education process of children with many working children either not attending school at all, or dropping out of school at an early age, being absent, repeating grades or having poor performance and low educational achievements. In May 2010, representatives of countries, UN institutions, trade unions and civil society adopted The Hague Global Child Labour Roadmap highlighting education as a key strategy in addressing child labour.

On World Day 2011 the key messages were:

- ◆ It is urgent to tackle hazardous child labour to make progress on the global goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour.
- ◆ Recognising that hazardous work is part of the larger child labour problem, there is a need to scale up global, national and local level efforts against all forms of child labour through education, social protection and strategies to promote decent and productive work for youth and adults.

WDACL 2010 Highlights



- ◆ There is a need to build strong tripartite action on the issue of the hazardous work of children, using international standards and the experience of employers' and workers' organizations in the area of safety and health and in the context of decent work.
- ◆ The crucial central component of any effective strategic policy for the prevention and elimination of child labour is education, compulsory, quality, and publicly funded education, combined with social protection and respect of labour standards.

Zambia joined the rest of the world in commemorating WDACL on June 12, 2011. As in the previous years, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and its Tripartite Constituents (Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Zambia Federation of Employers, and Zambia Congress of Trade Unions); UN Agencies, the Donor Community; Line Government Ministries; Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organi-

zations and Social Partners collaborate in commemorating WDACL in Zambia.

The main activities of the commemoration involved sensitization and awareness raising on child labour and WDACL to the general public, and renewing and strengthening the commitments to child labour elimination.

The World Day Against Child Labour provides an opportunity to gain further support of government, ILO social partners, civil society and others, including schools, youth and women's groups as well as the media, in the campaign against child labour.

The results of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) Labour Force Survey of 2005, show that about 1,250,000 boys and girls in Zambia were working at the time of the survey. This represents 30.8 percent of the population aged 5- 17. Of those, 52% were male and 48% were female. Over 700,000 were doing hazardous work.

Child labour situation in Zambia

Causes of child labour in Zambia

- Poverty
- Vulnerability to economic shocks
- Place of residence (rural concentration);
- HIV/AIDS
- Illiteracy
- Breakdown in family structure/nuclear families
- Drug abuse
- Need for cheap labour
- Inadequate education facilities

The survey also revealed that Child labour is common in agriculture, small mining industries and generally in the informal economy, as over 90% were working in agriculture, forestry and fisheries/ small scale mining.

The prevalence rates are higher in the rural areas and shanty compounds of the urban areas.

The nature of child labour in which children are mostly engaged in include the following:

- ◆ Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (e.g.

Farm work, cattle herding, bee keeping in rural areas, etc)

- ◆ Trade, wholesale and retail (including Street vending)
- ◆ Community, social and personal services
- ◆ Transport and communication
- ◆ Construction

The most vulnerable children at risk of child labour are orphans and vulnerable children; children from poverty stricken households, and children from vulnerable communities.

Legal framework

Government of the Republic of Zambia is party to the Convention of the Rights of the Child and through the Ministry of Labour and Social Security in its efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour ratified two (2) International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions: C138 on Minimum age to employment, and C 182 on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in 1973 and 2001 respectively. Government has since domesticated the two conventions by revising the Employment of Young Persons and Children's Act Cap 274 of the Laws of Zambia.

Convention No. 182 makes it mandatory for countries which have ratified it to come up with Time Bound measures to eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour. In view of this requirement by the convention, Government in collaboration with its social and cooperating partners launched a comprehensive National Time Bound Programme (TBP) focusing on the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in December, 2006. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security has to this effect mainstreamed child labour activities as one of the core functions of the labour department.

National legal instruments and provisions

The laws of Zambia have been amended to comply with the ILO conventions. Below are some of the examples that are contained in the laws of Zambia:

- ◆ Child labour is a punishable offence under the laws of Zambia. Anyone employing and under-age child can be punished with fines, imprisonment or both.
- ◆ This does not mean that all work done by children is child labour. Child labour is when children are made to perform

work that is outside of the legal provisions, interferes with their education and/or work that is likely to harm their health, safety and morals.

- ◆ This means, in practical terms that children must not do work that takes them out of school, prevents them from doing their homework or deprives them of rest and recreation that helps them understand instruction and learn at school. For example, it is not acceptable for children of school going age to work long hours or work at night, even if they do go to school the next day because they are likely to be tired and unable to learn.
- ◆ Work that is likely to cause immediate physical or mental injury, through accidents for example, is also not suitable for children because children are less likely than adults to be able to take measures to reduce the risk of injury. Moreover, work that may cause long term damage is not for children to engage in. For example, children should not handle toxic products (like pesticides) as these store in the body and can cause serious illnesses later in life, making child labourers sick and unproductive in their adulthood.
- ◆ The general minimum age for admission to employment is 15 years. This means that from the age of 15 years, children or young people can work full time, but only if they have completed grade seven. Moreover, the work that young people between 15 and 18 years do must not be hazardous. This means that young people under 18 must not do work that exposes them to serious risk of injury through accidents or long-term illnesses that may jeopardize their mental and moral development etc.

What work can children do?

- ◆ Prohibiting child labour that is harmful to children does not mean children cannot work at all. To the contrary, working with one's family in a protected environment is a very important part of growing up. This is generally referred to as work as part of socialization and is a good thing, teaching children responsibility, community and team spirit etc. Work as part of socialization is when children help out with simple, non-hazardous work in their own family for a limited number of hours, not interfering with their education.
- ◆ So, for example, there is nothing wrong with children doing the dishes, sweeping the yard, feeding the chicken etc. in so far as they are old enough to do the work and it does not interfere with their development.
- ◆ From the age of 13 years, children can also do "light work". Light work is when children are employed to work in their own family or somewhere else for limited number of hours after school. Light work must fit the child's age and physical and mental development. So, light work cannot, for example involve heavy lifts and machinery. Also, light work cannot involve complex tasks that the child is not ready for. Therefore, employing a 13 year old to look after a number of smaller children for a long period of time is not acceptable (especially not if the child is also not going to school).

Zambia's commitment to eliminating child labour

The role of the Government is mainly to provide policy direction and coordinate implementation of national programmes and commitments and stakeholders are the main actors. Government through the lead Ministry of Labour and Social Security has put in place the following measures:-

- ◆ Created Child Labour Unit in the Ministry of Labour and Social Security
- ◆ Brought on board stakeholders and convenes the Child Labour steering committee
- ◆ Employment of Young Persons & Children Act
- ◆ Approved Child Labour Policy
- ◆ Zambia Decent Work Country programme priority on CL elimination
- ◆ Validated National Action Plan for elimination of Worst Forms of child labour
- ◆ Developed draft Statutory Instrument of hazardous child work
- ◆ Creation of the District Child Labour Committees (DCLCs) and Community Child Labour Committees (CCLCs)
- ◆ Raising public awareness through stakeholders, DCLC and CCLC structures
- ◆ Raising public awareness through stakeholders, DCLC and CCLC structures
- ◆ Continued child labour awareness, networking and capacity strengthening. One example is commemoration of the World Day Against Child Labour every year on 12th June
- ◆ Launched the Time Bound Programme for the elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL)
- ◆ Child labour inspections
- ◆ Some of the objectives of the Time Bound Programme for the elimination of WFCL include the following:
 - ◆ To expand the knowledge base and support action against Worst Forms of Child Labour
 - ◆ To harmonize labour related legislation and capacity to enforce
 - ◆ To link relevant policies and programmes to the needs of children
 - ◆ To model interventions to withdraw affected children from the Worst Forms of Child Labour and provide access to quality primary, basic, and vocational training
 - ◆ To target vulnerable groups and families prone to worst forms of child labour for economic empowerment, and
 - ◆ To raise Public Awareness on the negative consequences of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Child labour and education

Child labour constitutes a key obstacle to achieving universal primary education and other Millennium Development Goals in Zambia. It not only harms the welfare of individual children, but also slows broader national poverty reduction and development efforts. Children forced out of school and into labour to help their families to make ends meet are denied the opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills needed for gainful future employment, thereby perpetuating the cycle of poverty.

The Understanding Children's Work (UCW) in Zambia, May 2009 report indicates that involvement in work appears to interfere both with children's ability to attend school and to perform effectively once there, underscoring the importance of child labour as a barrier to achieving Education For All. The attendance of working children lags behind that of their non-working counterparts at every age. School life expectancy provides another measure of children's ability to attend and persist in school. Working students can expect to remain in education for fewer years at every age than non-working students; among children in their first year of the primary cycle, i.e., seven year-olds, the difference in school life expectancy is almost 1.5 years.

Working children attending school also lag behind their non-working counterparts in terms of grade progression. The gap in grade progression already appears at age nine years, and widens steadily thereafter. By the end of the first school cycle, working children are one full grade behind their non-working counterparts. This result points to the difficulty that working children face in keeping up in the classroom with children that are not burdened with work responsibilities, and constitutes one indication of the human capital cost associated with children's work.

Children's levels of educational attainment and literacy are generally low, at least in part due to the exigencies of work. Almost 10 per cent of 9-17 year-olds, over 280,000 in absolute terms, have never attended school. A further 149,000 children from this age group with past schooling experience (but not currently enrolled) are unable to read and write. These figures underscore the importance of expanding and accelerating on-going efforts in the area of remedial education, as children with little or no education in labour market are at much greater risk of joining the ranks of the unemployed and the poor.

"School attendance of working children lags behind their non-working counterparts at every age, therefore grade progression also lags behind their non-working counterparts".

POVERTY

"Children engaged in child labour instead of being at school are denied the opportunity to acquire knowledge and skills needed for gainful future employment, thereby perpetuating the cycle of poverty".

Partner support towards child labour elimination efforts

“Preventing and Withdrawing HIV/AIDS affected boys and girls from child labour in Luanshya and Masaiti districts of Zambia through education and Social Protection”.

TACKLE

“Combating Child labour through Education and Social protection Schemes in Livingstone”.

“Elimination of child labour through education, capacity building of rural communities in prevention, withdrawal and awareness raising approaches in Mpika District of Zambia”.

TACKLE

“Preventing and withdrawing children Affected and at risk of entering into Worst Forms of child labour through education, recreation and household social protection in Chibombo, Kafue and Rufunsa Districts of Lusaka”.

Through its International Programme on the Elimination of Child labour (IPEC), ILO has provided financial, technical and programme support towards addressing child labour. Since 2000, ILO has implemented a number of IPEC projects in the country, with support from the United States Department of Labor, the European Commission, the African, Caribbean Pacific groups of states (ACP) and other donors, the projects have led to increased awareness on child labour, improved capacity among partners to deal with the issue, increased political commitment to address child labour, especially in its worst forms, and the creation of a national alliance of partners working towards the elimination of child labour (more information in annex).

The national efforts are also strongly supported by other key Government counterparts, workers’ representatives, employers’ representatives and a wide array of civil society organisations.

The Government Republic of Zambia through the Ministry of Labour and Social Security has been supported in contributing to the protection of vulnerable Zambian children from child labour, and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour through practical action, enforcement of legislation and policy guidance. The Government also works on creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the National Time Bound Programme on the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Zambia.

IPEC funded Employers’ organizations through the Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE) in capacity building to address child labour, and developing Employers’ Code of Conduct Against Child Labour among the employers in the provinces of Lusaka, Copperbelt and Southern. ZFE also worked at improving the employers’ commitments to eliminating child labour through initiatives such as Corporate Social Responsibilities through the adoption of recreational centres.

The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) was supported by IPEC to strengthen the capacity of the trade union movement, and to put in place a coherent institutional policy framework for stepped-up action against child labour among the workers’ organizations.

Civil society organisations have been instrumental in the direct interventions to identify children at risk or exposed to child labour and implementing prevention and withdrawal strategies. They also contribute towards strengthening

networks and capacities for on-going action among stakeholders and communities.

On-going ILO IPEC Projects

The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) is a technical cooperation programme of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The aim of IPEC is to support national and international efforts towards progressive elimination of child labour, especially its worst forms. The political will and commitment of individual governments to address child labour - in cooperation with employers’ and workers’ organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant parties in society - is the basis for IPEC action. IPEC is currently working in Zambia through the EU-funded TACKLE project “Tackling child labour through education”.

The overall objective of the TACKLE project is to contribute towards poverty reduction by providing equitable access to basic education and skills development to the most disadvantaged sections of society. This is in response to the recognition of the central role that education plays in any child labour elimination effort. The project also aims at strengthening capacity of the national and local authorities in the formulation, implementation and enforcement of policies to fight child labour in coordination with social partners and civil society.

The TACKLE Project works principally with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the Ministry of Education, employers’ representatives, workers’ representatives, civil society and key stakeholders to enhance the role of education in the fight against child labour. The project pays specific attention to the needs of educationally excluded children and youth living in vulnerable communities in line with ILO’s strategic objective of promoting social justice. The project currently works with four direct implementing partners to prevent at risk children from entering into child labour and withdraw children involved in child labour by supporting educational and vocational training opportunities and promoting income generating activities for their families. The partners implementing Direct Action Programmes to combat child labour in their respective communities are Livingstone Anglican Children’s Project (LACP) in Livingstone District; Community Integrated Health Education Programme (COIHEP) in Luanshya and Masaiti Districts; Mpika District Children at Risk (MDCR) in Mpika District; and African Network for Prevention and Protection Against

The role of the Media

Media is dynamic in the communication cycle as it reaches more people than any other form of communication at one time. It is a platform that addresses national issues of concern. Child labour has negative impacts on the lives of the children, hence child labour reporting should be given priority. This area therefore requires research based/investigative journalism.

Some tasks journalists can undertake to highlight the detrimental effects of child labour on their development and growth:

- ◆ Staying in touch with the relevant government agencies, workers, employers, the ILO staff and professionals from other development agencies and NGOs to monitor progress on Child Labour .
- ◆ Write feature stories on negative effects of child labour on children's education, and positive experiences from interventions leading to successful integration of children in the education system, improved health etc.
- ◆ Investigate the causes of poverty and how it forces children to supplement family income by working, dropping out of school etc.
- ◆ Interview parents, teachers, politicians, parliamentarians, police, employers etc on Child Labour related issues and write articles.
- ◆ Carry out photojournalistic work.
- ◆ Special reports on children's development, hazardous work, working conditions, street children, homeless kids, children without parents and the risks they face.
- ◆ Prioritize child labour as it has a negative effects on the lives and rights of children which need covering, hence child labour should be made newsworthy.

"For anything to be newsworthy, it must communicate something new; be prominent; of close proximity and having a national bearing ".

"Statistics are good but a human face to the statistics is better; tell us a story of a person".

"It takes a good journalist to turn a non-prominent issue into news".

Additional information

Tackling child labour through education (TACKLE) project (2008-2012)

Currently IPEC is implementing a four year programme called Tackling Child Labour Through Education (TACKLE). The TACKLE programme is supported by the European Commission and was launched in October 2008.

The TACKLE project aims to contribute to the following four key result areas:

- ◆ Strengthening of country-level legal framework
- ◆ Strengthening of institutional capacity leading to improved ability to formulate and implement child labour strategies
- ◆ Design and implementation of targeted actions to combat child labour
- ◆ Improved advocacy and dissemination of good practices to enhance knowledge base and networks on child labour and education

The TACKLE Project in Zambia works with the Government, civil society and the UN. Key partners include Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS), Ministry of Education (MoE), Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE), Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations, Faith Based organisations and officials of community, public and private sector agencies involved in planning, policy making, enforcement, or implementation of child labour programmes.

The key target groups for this project are children involved in child labour, children at risk of

getting into child labour, and children who have attained the legal working age but are involved in hazardous work. Another target group is the families of these children as a social protection measure . In the long run, adult workers will also benefit from the project as a result of better awareness and enforcement of labour laws. Employers will benefit as a result of having their work place practices in line with national law.

The project currently works with four direct implementing partners on Direct Action Programmes to combat child labour in their respective communities, namely Livingstone Anglican Children's Project (LACP) in Livingstone District; Community Integrated Health Education Programme (COIHEP) in Luanshya and Masaiti Districts; Mpika District Children at Risk (MDCR) in Mpika District; and African Network for Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) in Lusaka District respectively.

The developmental objectives of the four Action Programmes are:

- ◆ Strengthening structures at district and community levels in child labour strategies and mechanisms
- ◆ Preventing and withdrawing children from worst forms of child labour
- ◆ Training families of prevented and withdrawn children in entrepreneurship skills to empower them income generating activities in order to sustain their children in schools.

Key resources

- ◆ Labour Force Survey 2005 (Central Statistical Office).
- ◆ UCW 2009 Report:
- ◆ Child labour: A Textbook for University Students (IPEC)
- ◆ Eliminating Child Labour in Zambia 2009 Newsletter (Ministry of Labour and Social Security).
- ◆ World Day Against Child Labour 2011 materials (IPEC)
- ◆ Child Labour Global Report 2010 (ILO)
- ◆ IPEC Website: www.ilo.org/ipcec

Livingstone Anglican Children's Project (LACP) (2009-2011)

LACP is implementing an action programme on "Combating Child Labour through Education and Social protection Schemes in Livingstone". The project has met the target of preventing 400 children, while withdrawing 300 children from child labour through the provision of formal education and skills training. The target of 350 parents/ caregivers were trained in income generating activities and business management, and to date 280 parents/ caregivers have been supported with start up inputs for businesses of their choices.

Community Integrated Health Education Programme (COIHEP) (2009-2011)

COIHEP is working on a project called "Preventing and Withdrawing HIV/AIDS affected boys and girls from child labour in Luanshya and Masaiti districts, Zambia through education and meaningful engagement in social protection measures by affected families". The project is working towards meeting the target of 250 children prevented, 100 children withdrawn and 100 families empowered in income generating activities.

Mpika District Children at Risk (MDCR) (2010-2011)

MDCR is implementing a 15 months project on "Elimination of child labour through education, capacity building of rural communities in prevention, withdrawal and awareness raising approaches in Mpika District of Zambia".

The project is working towards meeting the target of 100 children to be prevented and withdrawn from child labour through provision of formal education and skills training. The project will also support 200 families of the prevented and withdrawn children in income generating activities with a view of sustaining their children in schools.

African Network for Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) (2010-2011)

ANPPCAN is implementing a 12 months project on "Preventing and withdrawing children Affected and at risk of entering into Worst Forms of child labour through education, recreation and household social protection in Chibombo, Kafue and Rufunsa Districts of Lusaka.

The project is aimed at preventing and withdrawing 460 children from child labour through the provision of formal education and skills training. The project will also target 740 children to benefit from recreation facilities in communities of the four districts it is operating from. Ultimately, the project will train and empower 100 parents/caregivers in income generating activities.

The above four Implementing Partners work closely with stakeholders from community and district level in implementing the action programmes.

Time-Bound Programme Support Project (2006-2010)

ILO-IPEC supported the Time Bound Programme Support Project (TBP-SP) to facilitate the development and implementation of time-bound measures against the WFCL in Zambia. TBP-SP implemented its activities from September 2006 to April 2010.

The primary deliverable of TBP-SP was the support to the Government of Zambia in formulating a comprehensive National Action Plan (NAP) for TBP on elimination of the WFCL. The NAP specified priority interventions, including costing, and contained an implementation framework that supported interventions against the WFCL.

The TBP-SP also worked on building the capacities of the implementing partners at community, district and national levels in order to scale up the interventions of eliminating child labour under the NAP. In addition, TBP-SP also supported pilot of direct assistance to children at risk, children engaged in child labour, and trained and empowered their parents in income generating activities. At the end of the project, TBP-SP prevented and withdrew 9,552 children from worst forms of child labour, and trained and empowered 4, 240 families in income generating activities.

HIV/AIDS and induced child labour project (2005-2008)

ILO-IPEC also implemented a 3-year project on HIV/AIDS and Induced child labour in Zambia from 2005 to 2008.

HIV/AIDS Induced child labour project worked toward two objectives on:

- ◆ Providing community-based models for assisting HIV/AIDS orphans and girls and boys affected by HIV/AIDS in child labour or at risk of entering child labour, through education and social protection, and;
- ◆ Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS and child labour tools, policy recommendations and good practices for policy makers and programme planners in the field of HIV/AIDS and child labour.

The project recorded the following substantial results and achievements:

- ◆ Increased awareness on HIV/AIDS induced child labour; increased collaborations and capacities of key stakeholders at national, district and community levels dealing HIV/AIDS and child labour issues; and increased child labour reporting by different media houses.
- ◆ Supported the Ministry of labour and Social Security in drafting the Child Labour Policy with mainstreamed HIV/AIDS and induced child labour issues.
- ◆ Supported Employers' and Workers' Organizations to raise awareness and mainstream child labour and HIV/AIDS issues into their programmes and activities. For example, the Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE) conducted awareness raising activities using the IPEC training manual on child labour and HIV/AIDS to its constituencies. The same training manual was used by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) as a basic tool at workshops.
- ◆ Developed several practical tools and materials to assist teachers, community leaders and the youth to tackle HIV/AIDS induced child labour by addressing stigma, discrimination, the use of participatory approaches, support/counselling techniques, how to develop action plans and how to mainstream HIV/AIDS issues in child labour activities, policies and programmes and vice versa. Produced were: (Rapid Assessment on HIV/AIDS and Child Labour; Training Manual on HIV/AIDS and Child Labour; A SCREAM special module on HIV, AIDS and Child Labour; Social Protection paper; Mainstreaming Handbook; A teachers manual on psycho social support; and Emerging good practices of the community based models in Uganda and Zambia).
- ◆ Developed strong community based approaches and social protection mechanisms and were documented as good practices for replication purposes.
- ◆ HIV/AIDS affected girls and boys were prevented from entering child labour, and withdrawn from child labour by being rehabilitated and integrated into formal education and vocational training courses. The parents to the prevented and withdrawn children were assisted with setting up income generating activities and forming group savings schemes.



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The TACKLE Project responds to the "Resolution on the rights of children, particularly child soldiers", adopted on 15 October 2003 by the African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) Group of States and the European Union (EU).

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