

Project Of Support To The National Plan Of Action On Elimination Of Child Labour In Kenya

January 2005 – April 2009

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Achievements by the Project of Support

Introduction

Child Labour in Kenya

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.

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.

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.



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Magnitude of Child labour in Kenya

From the KIHS report, there were a total of 773,696 child labourers in Kenya in 2005 as indicated in Table below. 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.

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 (>24 hrs)	1,067	4,503	5,570
Working less than 24 hrs (remainder)*	511	-	511
Total	408,159	365,537	773,696
* In risky occupations			

Distribution of Child Labourers Aged 5-17

	Boys	Girls	Total
Broad Child Age Groups			
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



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Government's Response to Eliminate 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 social partners Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE) and Central Organization of Trade Unions (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.

The other measures & measures that the Government has put in place to address the problem of child labour includes:

- 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.

The Project of Support (PoS)

The Government of Kenya ratified Convention 182 on the WFCL, which requires that once ratified countries develop comprehensive and integrated time bound measures to combat child labour, especially elimination of its worst forms.

The Project of Support is a response to the need for the Government of Kenya's partnership to reach the education for all goal. The PoS is aimed at helping government and its partners reach out to the poorest and most disadvantaged of its children and families.

Both the PoS and the NPA which the PoS was supporting were put in place to ensure that the investment that Kenya has made in education will have larger development effect by breaking the vicious circle of child labour which excludes vulnerable children from accessing education opportunities. They were also aimed at addressing the crucial link between policies and the needs of vulnerable groups.

PoS Main Goal

To provide intensive support in an advisory role to Government and other partners on technical aspects of NPA implementation with a focus on strengthening national capacities to build and maintain effective leadership for elimination of WFCL.

Strategy

Contribute to the major international human rights goal and contribute directly or indirectly to ILO's central goal of promoting decent work for women and men through four approaches:

- Prevention of children entering into WFCL
- Provision of assistance to withdraw children from worst forms of child labour or removing the risks and hazards from the workplace





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- Ensure access to education and/or vocational training to those who have been withdrawn from the worst forms of labour and
- Intervene to protect children at risk, and make provisions for special situation of girls.

Main Components of the Pos

- Strengthening existing enabling environment towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.
- Direct action towards elimination of worst forms of child labour.

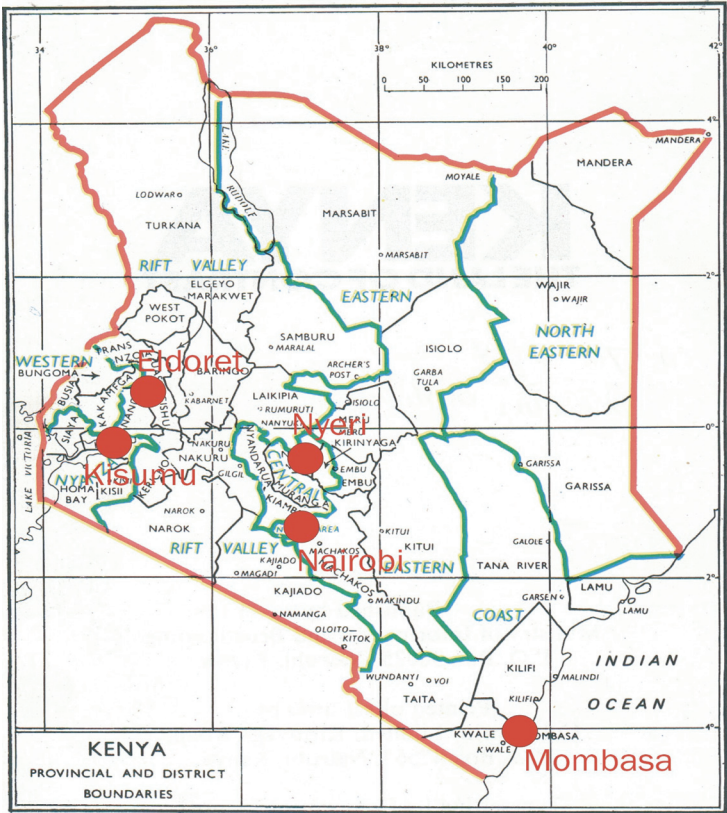
Objectives

1. Expand the knowledge base to support action against worst forms of child labour.
2. Harmonize labour related legislation and capacity to enforce them.
3. Link relevant policies and programs to target the needs children.
4. Provide access to quality primary education and vocational training through effective model interventions to withdraw children from worst forms of child labour.
5. Target vulnerable groups and families prone WFCL for economic empowerment and create community safety nets.
6. Increase & mobilize public awareness of the negative consequences of worst forms of child labour among stakeholders.

Coverage

The Pos to the NPA covered 10 districts – Kilifi, Kwale, Busia, Siaya, Suba, Kakamega, Kiambu, Kitui, Maragua and Samburu. 5 towns were covered in the PoS, they are: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nyeri, Kisumu and Eldoret.

Map of Kenya showing district and towns coverage



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Major Targets

The direct beneficiaries of the PoS to the Kenya NPA are boys and girls engaged in worst forms of child labour in (i) Domestic Services, (ii) Commercial sex, (iii) Commercial and subsistence agriculture and (iv) Pastoralism, and (v) Street working children in informal sectors.

A total of 20,000 children (comprising 10,400 boys and 9,600 girls) were targeted for withdrawal and prevention from exploitative and/or hazardous work through the provision of educational and non-educational services following direct action from the project.

The project indirect beneficiaries included: Parents of withdrawn or prevented children from WFCL. The parents were empowered to improve their incomes by being linked to existing opportunities, supported to start income-generating activities and training on improved coping methods.

The project benefited more than 15,000 families in the targeted communities, which will be trained and referred to income generation.

Direct Recipients: Several agencies, organizations, and institutions benefit from capacity building to implement specific measures and direct programs that contributed to the elimination of WFCL. These were officials and staff of government institutions at national, provincial, and district levels, civil society organizations, workers and employers' organizations, community organizations, and the media.

Project Team

The PoS was implemented over a period of 4 years in which activities targeting both upstream and downstream interventions were carried out concurrently.

A core staff headed by the Chief Technical Advisor (Ms Grace Banya) comprised of a

Senior Project Officer, (Ms Wangui Irimu), a Program officer (Mr. Bernard Kiura), a finance & administrative Assistant (Mr. Stephen Musyoka). The team was supported by a secretary, driver and a messenger.



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The ILO Sub Regional Office in Addis Ababa as well as ILO Office in Dar Es Salaam and ILO/IPEC Headquarters provided administrative and technical backstopping to the project, ensuring communication with the donor and coordination between the project and other interventions implemented in the country by ILO/IPEC programs. The Child labour specialist supported the technical aspects of the implementation of project. Advisory services were provided by other ILO departments and programs.

The project team worked closely with the staff of the Ministry of labour and other implementing agencies.



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Partners

The Government of Kenya contributed personnel as the largest component through its Child Labour Division in the Ministry of Labour & Human Resources Development. Other staff of the ministry made input at the technical committees, monitoring, districts, communities and schools.

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics executed part of the program strategy of expanding knowledge base and also provided access to data.

The government also provided the requisite policy, legal, enforcement, and political environment necessary for carrying out the program to fruition. In addition awareness raising was carried out through government channels established through out the country as well as the media.

Implementing Agencies & Communities

Implementing agencies made local contribution to a minimum of 10% of the budget of Action Programs in accordance with ILO/IPEC practices. Social partners provided inputs in form of resource persons and other in kind for the awareness programs that they undertook.

Communities contributed in kind, time, volunteers, premises for meetings, ideas and local knowledge and share of utilities and meeting costs of community groups and awareness activities at the local level.



Dandora LCLC members in a planning meeting



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Children's presentation during
WDACL 2008 Celebrations



PoS Achievements



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1. Country Ownership

Kenya Government commitment and political willingness to eliminate child labour continues to be reflected in the government's continued renewal of a memorandum of understanding between ILO and the Government of Kenya which was renewed in 2007 and is effective until 2012 – a framework which has enabled the International Program on the elimination of child labour (IPEC) to continue its operation alongside government. The tripartite partners are fully supportive of this partnership and continue to support all programs and activities aimed at elimination of child labour.

The ownership of the program at the highest level by the Ministry of Labour contributed to capacity building at the ministry level and for upstream policy work. The Ministry's review of the direct action program also provided opportunity for the Ministry to review the past intervention modalities in light of the NPA review.

Through the PoS's support to the implementation of the National Plan for elimination of child labour, the government was able to fulfil its responsibility to address the problem of child labour by initiating the process of developing the NPA, establishing and reinvigorating structures and institutional mechanisms at all levels for its implementation as well as mobilizing the necessary human and financial resources.

The elevated Child Labour Unit is such a structure. Not only has the unit been effective in policy development and advocacy work but has also ensured that the district structures – district child labour committees and local child labour committees in targeted districts were established and strengthened.

The Government's commitment to elimination of child labour can be seen in its effort to establish a list of hazardous occupations for Kenya and continued work on policy issues and mainstreaming of child labour on a continued basis.

The government and social partners have built capacity among the partners in ensuring knowledge acquisition and related policy development on child labour are strategically placed in their policies and programs so as to lead to a strategic shift in focus and a realization that goals and objectives for the elimination of child labour require concerted effort and an explicit child labour policy as an integral component of national development efforts.

2. Policy Development and Legislation

The PoS priority was to support national authorities in the development of relevant legislation by providing both financial and technical support to the government toward development and review of laws and policies to comply with international conventions. These have included the National Child Labour Policy, the Non-formal educational policy, National Children's Policy, the review of the national Labour laws, the review of the Education Act and the development of anti-trafficking bill. Most of the policies are in their final phases of development but the majority of the laws that were already in existence were being reviewed and updated in view of the national priorities as well as their compliance with international standards and obligations, except for the anti-trafficking bill which is due to be passed.

Beyond policy and legislation that directly addresses child labour; correspondence measures have been put in place to address the socio-economic context in which child labour occurs. This includes the expansion of the social safety net to reach the excluded and most vulnerable members of the community.

3. Awareness raising and social mobilization

The advocacy raising activities by PoS which were supported through various partnerships have increasingly started to pay dividends. The PoS support to awareness creation



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has increased knowledge among policy makers, practioners, media, families as well as children on the need t send children to school as opposed to have them join child labour. According to the KAP study which was commissioned by PoS in August 2007, 60% of the respondents were aware of laws and regulations relating to children. The Children's Act in particular, was the most widely known law.

The Project of Support has been directed at development of IEC and BCC materials, training of the media reporters and journalists, sponsorship for theatre and drama (e.g. using SCREAM), multi-media programs channelled through the print and electronic media, open public forums and community against child labour. The media has taken initiatives on its own and developed interest to write and report on child labour related issues. Of particular interest is the work that was undertaken by AMWIK to train journalists and reporters on issues of child labour. This has resulted in intensive media coverage which has made significant results in bringing child labour related issues to the attention of the public and in the mobilization of social resources.

4. Capacity Building

The capacity building support aims at creating institutional and individual human capacity required to carry forward the agenda for elimination of child labour in a more sustainable manner. Under the PoS, a number of officers from government departments, local authorities at district and locational levels, NGOs, law enforcement officers, families of child labourers, school children and officers in sister UN agencies have been trained and oriented on child labour concerns and the importance of joining in its fight. Specific approaches such as SCREAM have indeed been addressed in this capacity building aspect.

In addition, the technical capacity strengthening of the institutions has involved supporting officers in international training programs, exposure to materials and publications on child labour as well as involvement in high level technical meetings and discussions. Some of the international courses the participants were facilitated to attend include International

Labour Standards Reporting: Child Labour Conventions, Labour Dimensions of Trafficking in Human Beings, with a Particular Focus on Children and Child Labour and Education: A Capacity Building Workshop. The technical capacity of social partners and their technical staff has also been strengthened. IPEC has worked closely with the Child Labour Division, children's department, National Council for children's services, Kenya Institute of education among other regular partners who are involved actively in child protection.

At the district level and locational levels the project has supported establishment of 15 district child labour committees (DCLCs) and over 100 Local child labour committees (LCLCs) in 10 target districts and 5 towns. The DCLCs and LCLCs have enhanced the identification of children in child labour with the aim of withdrawing them as well as monitoring those withdrawn to ensure they do not slip back into child labour. The direct action programs contributed to a significant increase in capacity of key institutions to address issues of child labour and other related issues to do with health, psychosocial counselling, HIV/AIDs, micro finance etc.

Further IPEC technical and financial assistance helped to consolidate and build upon results achieved to date. Anchored in the national priorities and existing capacities as well as work done in past projects, the PoS contributed to sustaining efforts of national institutions, academic institutions, NGOs and other partners in undertaking concerted and sustainable action against child labour. In giving support to these institutions a broader, more complex view of capacity development that goes beyond training or systems/structural improvement was undertaken. Emphasis throughout the project was put on ensuring strong networks are built among and across partners to ensure synergic alliances. Within this component, intense meetings with partners/implementing partners at the phase of direct action program design were held to ensure linkages and promotion of leveraging of resources as well as thorough discussions at the NSC meetings to review the action programs before they are approved.

Underpinning the IPEC's approach to capacity development has been the consolidation of existing partnerships and interventions, including the expansion of partnerships and



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interventions and getting on board new partners with new approaches and more skilled to do better work in especially the difficult areas. The institutionalization of mechanisms of coordination; advocacy and the incorporation of capacity building into the requirements of program components, sectors, institutions and geographic areas. The lessons learnt from previous projects were incorporated in the PoS to ensure that the interventions are responsive to the needs of the beneficiaries.

5. Education and Training

Education and training has been and remains the main intervention in most projects aimed at rehabilitation of former child labourers as well as prevention. Education is also recognized as an important strategy for alleviating poverty and improving economic performance in both the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) for wealth and employment creation as well as the 2030 Vision for Kenya. ILO-IPEC through the project of support to the National Plan of Action for the elimination of child labour has focused on mobilizing teachers, educators and their unions to carry out the joint campaigns to eliminate child labour and ensure EFA goals are achieved. IPEC has supported the efforts towards the enhancement of the free primary education and ensure that those hard to reach children access education.

The project has ensured that child labour concerns have been infused in the primary school curriculum, and non-formal education curricula, teacher training curricula as well as sensitized teachers and other stakeholders on child labour. The project has forged strategic alliances with other UN agencies, education donor group to mainstream child labour issues in the ongoing programs. Within the framework of the PoS, training activities have been conducted for hundreds of teachers/head teachers as well as school patrons and counsellors in selected target schools and districts. The main aim was to equip them with the requires skills needed to increase the enrolment, retention and performance especially of the working children and their families to take advantage of the free primary schooling.

6. Research

The component of research and knowledge building is at the heart of the project to ensure that on regular basis evidence based interventions are carried out. The project has worked closely with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Universities as well as various other research institutions to ensure that Child labour is an agenda for research. IPEC supported the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) through the routine labour force surveys to collect data on working children which is due to be published in the most up to date information on Child Labour in Kenya. In addition, through the Action Program jointly implemented with the University of Nairobi that triggered interest with Kenyatta University, a teaching module on Child labour was introduced in the IDS department programs for master's students. The teaching program on child labour move has not only generated interest among students to research on child labour but it has also enhanced the knowledge base on child labour among the students as well as the teaching staff at the University and other partner Universities.

7. Child Participation

One of key striking aspect of implementation of the Time Bound Project was the active involvement of the rights holders - boys and girls who were either involved in child labour or potential child labour victims.

The children were involved in awareness raising and social mobilization aspect of the project. This entailed be sensitized on dangers of child labour, legal instruments protecting children against the practice and actual active passing over knowledge to on child labour to children by fellow children who had been sensitized through the SCREAM methodology. This enabled boys and girls to not only learn about their rights but also their responsibilities in protecting themselves against the hazards of child labour and general abuse. The trained boys and girls exhibited this through art and poster competitions and in taking a lead role in celebrating the World Day Against Child Labour and the Day of the African Child Celebrations in all action programs in Kenya.



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TBP also ensured withdrawal, prevention and rehabilitation of over 20,000 children from worst forms of child labour, in twenty seven action programs across the country. The children were facilitated to remain in school or training institutions besides providing an income to their parents for sustainability.

As the project comes to a close, the children have a variety of learnt best practices depending on the area and type of program which they can share with one another and also with the key stakeholders/partners in the campaign to combat child labour in Kenya.

8. Targeted Interventions

The PoS undertook several targeted interventions at direct action level to withdraw, prevent and rehabilitate the stipulated number of children from the WFCL as per the four target areas of focus; i.e Child domestic labour, child labour in the informal sector, agriculture, fisheries and pastoralism and Child labour in the commercial sex sector. In all 19 partners were involved out of which 5 were focused on upstream interventions. The remaining 14 were involved in direct action involving children and their families. (the table below describes the agency, its area of focus and achievements)

Children (Direct Beneficiaries)	Part A: Children withdrawn (2) or prevented (3) from child labour (1) through the provision of "educational services or training opportunities" (4)						Part B: Children withdrawn (2) or prevented (3) from child labour (1) through the provision of "other non-education related services" (5)					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting Period	Project duration	Reporting Period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration
Withdrawn	1,886	6,768	2,090	7,833	3,976	14,601	54	293	67	474	121	767
Prevented	322	4,334	893	6,201	1,215	10,535	86	199	92	668	178	867
Total	2,208	11,102	2,983	14,034	5,191	25,136	140	492	159	1,142	299	1,634

Organisation	Geographical / Sector Coverage	Areas of Intervention
Ministry of Labour	Countrywide / All sectors (upstream)	- Policy and regulatory framework - Strengthening implementing structures - National coordination of CL programmes - Capacity building for labour and OHS officers - Awareness raising
Association of Media Women in Kenya (AMWIK)	Countrywide / All sectors (upstream)	- Public awareness through the media - Radio messages / programmes - Training of journalists - Production of booklets
Kenya Institute of Education (KIE)	Countrywide / All sectors (Upstream)	- Infusion of child labour messages in NFE, TIVET and Teacher Training Curriculum
UNDUGU Society of Kenya	Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa / Informal/Street work	- Withdrawal and rehabilitation of Children - Psychosocial support - Skills training - Support to families - Support to jua kali artisans to provide capacity building
ANPPCAN Regional	Busia, Siaya, Suba, Kiambu, Maragua / Agriculture, CDL, CSEC	- Capacity building for communities - Prevention, withdrawal and rehabilitation - Support to families - Awareness raising
ANPPCAN Kenya	Nairobi - Embakasi Division / Agriculture, CDL, CSEC	- Capacity building - Prevention, withdrawal and rehabilitation of children



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Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE-K)	Mombasa, Kilifi, Kwale / Agriculture, Urban informal sector, CDL	- Mainstreaming CL issues in the Gender and education policy - Deal with barriers to girls' education - Prevent, withdrawal, rehabilitation of children - Capacity building / community mobilization - Awareness training - Child participation - TUSEME clubs
Mathare Youth Sports Association (MYSA)	Nairobi - Mathare area / Urban Informal settlements (slums)	- use of sports in prevention of WFCL - Awareness raising - Community mobilisation
Child Welfare Society of Kenya (CWSK)	Informal urban settlement in Nairobi, Kisumu, Nyeri and Kiambu / Urban Informal sector, CSEC and CDL	- Prevention, withdrawal, rehabilitation and reintegration - Capacity building - Awareness raising / community mobilisation - Child participation ROC clubs
University of Nairobi / Institute for Development Studies (IDS)	University staff and students (UON and KU) / Formal sector (upstream Indirect Action)	- Facilitate mainstreaming of CL issues in policies and programmes - Formulate and enhance policy dialogues - Increase knowledge base through data collection and dissemination
Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU)	Countrywide / Commercial agriculture, fishing, urban informal sector	- Capacity building for workers - Raising awareness - Contribute to national policy formulation - Advocacy - Prevention and withdrawal and rehabilitation
Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE)	Countrywide / Employers in both formal and informal sectors	- Promote government national policies and develop work place policies - Capacity building and community mobilisation - Awareness raising

Street Families Rehabilitation trust Fund (SFRTF)	Nairobi and Nyeri / Informal sector - street families	- Economic empowerment of street families - Prevention, withdrawal and rehabilitation - Capacity building and institutional strengthening - Awareness raising
KUDHEIHA	Nairobi, Eldoret and Kakamega / CDL	- Capacity building and sensitisation - Mainstream CDL issues into policies and programmes - Prevention, withdrawal and rehabilitation - Advocacy
Quality Management for Sustainable Development (QM-SD)	Suba district / Agriculture sector	- Economic empowerment of communities - Awareness raising - Capacity building - Data collection
Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children (KAACR)	Kisumu, Eldoret and Kakamega / Urban informal sector	- Prevention, withdrawal and rehabilitation - Capacity building and creating awareness - Enhance and promote understanding of children's rights
Kitui Development Centre (KIDC)	Kitui / Agriculture, CDL and urban informal sector	- Economic empowerment and poverty reduction - Prevention, withdrawal and rehabilitation - Institutional capacity building - Community awareness and advocacy
Center for Education, population, Environment and Development (CEPED)	Busia and Siaya / Fishing	- Prevention, withdrawal and rehabilitation and monitoring of CL - Community and Institutional capacity building - Economic empowerment of families - HIV/AIDS awareness
Solidarity with Women in Distress (SOLWODI)	Coast province - Mombasa, Kilifi and Kwale / CSEC	- Creating awareness on HIV / AIDS among female commercial sex workers - Capacity building and creation of awareness - Withdrawal and rehabilitation - Support to families



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