

Report | International Workshop, september 2011



Lobbying and Advocacy for Child Labour Free Zones

25th - 30th September 2011 / Commonwealth Speke Resort – Munyonyo: Uganda



STOP



Child Labour
school is the best place to work

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADAA	African Development Aid Association
CACLAZ	Coalition Against Child Labour in Zimbabwe
CLFZ	Child Labour Free Zone
ESDP	Education Sector Development Plan
FSCE	Forum on Sustainable Child Empowerment
GAWU	Ghana Agricultural Workers Union
GO	Government Order
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth Transformation Plan
HTP	Harmful Traditional Practices
ILO/IPEC	International Labour Organization/ International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour.
KAACR	Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children's Rights
KIN	Kids in Need
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
MVF	Mamidipudi Venkatarangaiya Foundation
NCC	National Council of Children
NPA	National Planning Authority
RBC	Residential Bridge Course
RTE	Right to Education
SCL	Stop Child Labour – School is the best place to work
WCAT	Wabe Children's Aid and Training

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1. ADVOCACY AND LOBBYING IN CHILD LABOUR

1.0 Background

Child labour definition and international agreements

Child labour is the denial of a child's right to education, and work that is likely to harm the health, safety and morals of children. The elimination of child labour and the provision of formal full-time education are inextricably linked. The focus of attention must be to actively integrate and retain all out of school children into formal education systems. Children have the right to education at least until the age they are allowed to work which is 15 (while developing countries can choose 14). In addition efforts must be made to remove all barriers to local schools as well as ensuring the necessary financial and infrastructural support for the provision of quality education.

This vision is in fact a logical consequence of agreements made at the international (UN) level. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights includes the right to education of which 'primary education shall be compulsory and available free to all'. 'The Convention on the Rights of the Child' (CRC), which is ratified by almost all countries, likewise obliges States to implement compulsory and free basic education. Moreover the States are bound by this Convention to "provide for appropriate penalties and other sanctions... in order to protect children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education".

This vision is also in line with the ILO Core Labour Standards including the ILO convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour - which calls for immediate actions to end the most hazardous and exploitative forms of labour for children and young people up to the age of 18 – and the ILO Convention 138 on the 'Minimum Age for Employment' – that stipulates that the minimum age for employment should not be lower than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and should in any case not be lower than 15 years. Developing countries can opt for a minimum of 14 years initially.

It is the duty of all governments, international organizations and corporate bodies to ensure that they do not perpetuate child labour. Governments are responsible for respecting, protecting and fulfilling all children's rights, including children's rights to protection from work and access to education. The social partners and other civil society organizations, including NGOs and trade unions, and international organizations have important roles in promoting and supporting action. Employers have the responsibility not to make use of or otherwise benefit from child labour, including in their supply-chain. Transnational and other companies must contribute to the eradication of child labour, also by encouraging, enabling and ensuring their business partners (including suppliers and sub-contractors) to do the same.

Stop Child Labour – School is the best place to work

'Stop Child Labour – School is the best place to work'¹ started in 2003 as a joint lobby, education and awareness raising campaign in Europe. The campaign has been inspired by the successful work of the Indian NGO MV Foundation. During the years Stop Child Labour has increased cooperation with more partners in child labour affected countries that (are willing to) work on the principle that 'no child should work; every child must be in school'.

¹ 'Stop Child Labour – School is the best place to work' is an international campaign, coordinated by Hivos (Netherlands) and executed with the India Committee of the Netherlands (ICN) and Alliance2015-partners Cesvi (Italy), Ibis (Denmark) and People in Need (Czech Republic) in collaboration with partner organisations in Asia, Africa and Latin America. www.stopchildlabour.eu

Stop Child Labour emphasizes that child labour encompasses every non-school going child – irrespective of whether the child is engaged in wage or non-wage work; whether he or she is working for the family or for others; whether employed in hazardous or non-hazardous occupations; whether employed on a daily or on a contract basis or as a bonded labourer.

Approaches to the issue have tended to prioritize and segregate solutions to different types of child labour depending on certain categories. These range from children working in hazardous industries, children doing so-called non-hazardous work but missing out on school, to those working as full time domestic servants at home or elsewhere. Stop Child Labour believes that such distinctions tend to be too narrow in their focus and offer only partial solutions. Efforts to eliminate child labour should focus on all its forms, aiming at all children in a certain community.

Stop Child Labour is convinced that the Millennium Development Goals and the Education for All Goals can only be achieved if all forms of child labour are eradicated and all children up to the age of 15 are given the opportunity of full-time education. Therefore, the campaign calls on EU, national governments and international organizations to formulate coherent policies on the twin issues of child labour and education. The overall objective is to achieve that by 2015 every child receives formal, regular and uninterrupted education for at least 8 or 9 years.

Apart from calling on consumers, companies, governments and international organizations to be part of the solution, Stop Child Labour also supports local organizations – both NGOs and trade unions – in Africa, Asia and Latin America, to end all forms of child labour by realizing children's right to education and creating child labour free zones.

Area Based Approach – Child Labour Free Zones

Stop Child Labour believes – and partners have shown – that abolishing child labour in all its forms is doable and possible. This can be attained by adopting an '**area based approach**' that focuses on rights of all children in the 5-15 years age group in an area, whether in school or out of school. In this approach, the community is mobilised to track every out of school child, withdraw her/him from work and enrol her/him in to school. The schools are simultaneously strengthened to respect poor children and the first generation learners and ensure that no child drops out of school. With zero tolerance of school dropouts and child labour and every child being in school in an area a '**child labour free zone**' is created.

This requires whole hearted commitment and a global and national consensus among all those in policy making as well as in civil society that every child must enjoy his or her right to education and must not be subject to labour.

'A child labour free zone is a (geographical) area where all children are systematically withdrawn from work and are (re)integrated into formal, full-time schools. No distinction is made between different forms of child labour in this process because every child has the right to education. The process of creating child labour free zones involves all stakeholders like teachers, parents, children, unions, community groups, local authorities and employers.'

Linking and Learning

The area based approach was first introduced by the Indian NGO MV foundation, using the community as a focal point, to create child labour free zones. In the past two decades MV Foundation has taken more than 600.000 children out of work. 1.500 villages are already child labour free and 1.000 other villages are well on the way to achieving this status.

Stop Child Labour has continued to promote the successful model of child labour free zones and empower all stakeholders with practical measures to play an active role in creating such zones around the world. Stop Child Labour has organized field visits and exchange meetings to share information about experiences and learn from successful action on the ground. The efforts of all the partners in the Stop Child Labour international movement will complement each other to mobilize more support for the concept of child labour free zones. The experiences from the field would also strengthen the lobby and awareness raising in national, international or multilateral agencies and in Europe.

In this endeavour MV Foundation has taken up the role of resource agency to provide technical guidance and on-the-job advice for local organizations in Africa, Asia and Latin America that have been inspired and motivated to replicate the model in the own context. Stop Child Labour, together with its local partner Kids in Need, organized the international workshop in Uganda to strengthen the lobby and advocacy capacity of partner organizations to influence policies on the linked issues of child labour and education, and increase support for the creation of child labour free zones – both at national as well as international level. Participants were all campaign's partner organizations in Morocco, Ethiopia, Ghana, Uganda, Kenya and Zimbabwe.



1.1 Official Opening

Welcome remarks - Chris Wakiraza; Executive Director KIN

Chris Wakiraza welcomed delegates to Uganda and reminded them that child labour undermines development and growth of children. He confirmed that the planned workshop in Uganda would enable them have a hands on experience of how KIN is grappling with the creation of child labour free zones and how to involve key stakeholders.

In addition, the timing of the workshop was crucial, as lobbying and advocacy are critical ingredients in the Stop Child Labour campaign. Participants were urged to understand what the campaign is about - with emphasis on combating all forms of child labour. Each country delegate was urged to share their role in child labour elimination, so as to strengthen the Stop Child Labour international movement and consequently encourage more counties to join it.

Opening remarks - Sofie Ovaa; International Coordinator Stop Child Labour campaign

The International Coordinator of the Stop Child Labour campaign welcomed delegates to Speke Resort Munyonyo. She informed the delegates that the campaign has attracted more partners in the fight against child labour and has developed into an international movement with participation and support of organizations and individuals from different countries across the world.

The work and achievements of MV foundation in India have been a great inspiration for the campaign. During the years SCL has supported linking and learning to identify best practices and develop concrete strategies to create child labour free zones.

The lobby and advocacy workshop in Uganda is organized for African partners to witness and discuss practical examples of successful action and develop concrete action plans for (inter) national lobby and advocacy to increase support for the concept of child labour free zones. The workshop aims to strengthen partners' capacities and provide them with new skills to successfully engage with relevant stakeholders and influence policies to realize all children's rights.

During the workshop there will be time to focus on the individual capabilities of each partner and develop a tailor made response to the specific situation in the own context. There will also be time to share expectations with regard to the Stop Child Labour international conference to be organized in Ethiopia in 2012.

The Coordinator urged all delegates to propose concrete plans for this conference, so as to create an international lobby and advocacy for a world free of child labour.

She expressed gratitude to Chris Wakiraza (KIN) and Antoon Blokland (BBO) for their initial preparation and declared the workshop open.

1.2 Workshop preliminaries

The workshop objectives, outcomes, and immediate objectives were covered by the facilitator, as summarised below:

Participants' expectations

- To see how the policy and social dynamics interrelate with child labour and how the KIN project is handling creation of CLFZs.
- Learn how other African countries are performing in child labour, and whether implementation in India can apply to the context in Africa.
- Learn how to engage with government and other partners to eliminate child labour.
- To learn from the experience of others in Africa, the best practices and how to involve other stakeholders in child labour elimination.
- To develop clear advocacy strategies for child labour free zones and develop strong networks against child labour in Africa.
- To sharpen advocacy skills and learn how advocacy can contribute to child labour elimination.
- Discuss how trade unions can partner with NGOs.
- Plan for and concretise the international conference in Ethiopia.
- Harmonise understanding and definition of the common terms used in child labour elimination interventions.
- To learn from advocacy programmes of other organizations engaged in creation of child labour free zones.

Workshop objective

1. To enlarge insight in the area based approach and the added value of lobby and advocacy in the creation of child labour free zones.
2. To work out the country- specific lobby and advocacy plans
3. To discuss and develop a joint strategy for lobby and advocacy at international level

Participating organizations

Stop Child Labour partner organizations that participated in the workshop:

<i>Participating organizations</i>	<i>No of delegates</i>
Ethiopia; Forum for Sustainable Child Empowerment (FSCE)	2
Ethiopia; Wabe Children's Aid and Training (WCAT)	2
Ethiopia; African Development Aid Association (ADAA)	2
Ghana; General Agriculture Workers' Union (GAWU)	2
Kenya; Kenya Alliance for the Advancement of Children's Rights (KAACR)	2
South Africa; Children's Institute – University of Cape Town (researcher)	1
Zimbabwe; Coalition against Child Labour in Zimbabwe (CACLAZ)	5
Uganda; Kids in Need (KIN)	3
India; MV Foundation (resource person)	1
India; Hivos Regional Office Bangalore (resource person)	1
Netherlands; Hivos Head Office (facilitators)	2
Netherlands; BBO lobby and advocacy advisors (facilitator)	1

NB: Unfortunately, the Moroccan Teachers' Union SNE was not able to join the workshop.
A full list of delegates and their contacts appears in annex 1.

1.3 Organization of the training

Methodology

Emphasis was laid on development of advocacy strategies for each country for elimination of child labour through creation of child labour free zones. The methodology was an appropriate mix of lecture, case studies, discussions, and buzz sessions, mock and individual/group exercises.

Planning and preparation

The 3 facilitators, KIN staff and the rapporteur held a planning meeting on 25th Sept, to concretise the workshop agenda and streamline roles. Subsequent planning meetings were held at the end of each day, to discuss strategies for the following day and effect necessary adjustments in timetable where necessary.

Welcome cocktail and dinner

On the evening of 25th September, a welcome cocktail and dinner were organized to acquaint the delegates with each other and enable them meet representatives of the political, diplomat and donor communities. The chief guest - the Mayor of Entebbe municipality - welcomed delegates to Uganda and emphasized the importance of the Stop Child Labour campaign. He commended KIN for all efforts in the creation of CLFZ and promised local government support in elimination of child labour –a vice he referred to as child bondage. Delegates were encouraged to share experiences, so as to create a strong and united lobby and advocacy front against child labour.

1.4 Advocacy in child labour campaigns - Antoon Ablokland; lobby and advocacy advisor BBO

Advocacy is a method, whose key aim is to influence decisions and power/decision makers. There are power differences issues involved in advocacy, and if effectively done, should ensure all those with a stake are able to make decisions. Effective advocacy should create a “win -win” situation between policy makers and those implementing CLFZ interventions. The four key issues to consider in advocacy are:

1. What is the interest of the beneficiaries in child labour?

E.g. *Why are children out of school?*

This calls for appropriate policy analysis, so that real causes and not symptoms are identified and addressed.

2. Who is empowered to make decisions?

This calls for appropriate power analysis and provides direction on whom to target for advocacy. It is important to critically consider the chain of influence in each specific country.

3. How can the (what and who) above be influenced?

Consider the appropriate methods, activities and strategies to use. These may include but not be limited to:

- Public action: Demonstrations, media usage etc.
- Advocacy: Involves more of negotiating, convincing policy makers, using good data and arguments to effect desired change.
- Lobbying; Involves a more personal relationship, informal meetings and decision making processes based on trust and good will.

4. Is it feasible/practical?

Consider the existing capacities within the organization, financial, human resource, etc.

The facilitator then explained the nine steps for effective advocacy as:

- Who are you? Objectives of the organization: mission, goals, target group, images.
- What is the problem? Choose issue and set lobby goal (more specific than objectives of organization)
- Who are they? Target group, decision maker, interests, images procedures.
- Where are they? Phase decision making process and procedure.
- Who are your friends? Other stakeholder, cooperation, added value of your lobby, conflict.
- How? Lobby plan: possible methods, capacity, procedures, and time table.
- Do it! Carry out lobby plan, react on actualities, be flexible, partnerships.
- Lessons learnt: monitor and evaluate.
- It never stops: Follow up, start all over again.

1.5 Update on Stop Child Labour – African programmes

Each of the 5 countries implementing stop child labour programmes presented a summary of their lobby and advocacy plans. At the end of each presentation participants critiqued it using the four key issues in advocacy discussed earlier. A summary of the discussions is presented in table 1 on the next pages.

Table 1: Summary of group presentations: Stop Child Labour- child labour free zones programmes

	What	Who to target	How	Is it feasible?
1.CACLAZ - Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education policy is clear, but labour policies don't clarify the existing weaknesses. -Opportunities from trade unions not explored. -Data and figures to indicate targets for programme interventions and planning were not included-vital for advocacy and lobbying. -Cultural issues around work of children not emphasized. -Segregation of issues at different levels not clarified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National and local levels highlighted. -The perpetrators of child labour were not mentioned in the presentation. -Children categories not segregated; e.g. in/out of school, age, gender, migrant workers, disabled or not: each of these need a different advocacy strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Well structured -Action plan for proposed issues not streamlined(<i>linking the issues to the how</i>) -Strategy for addressing weak policy and legislative framework not outlined. -Child involvement in CL elimination not well brought out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Documentation of activities and achievements not done. -Will govt effectively advocate for free education, when donors like IMF and World Bank insist on parents' contribution towards education?
2. FSCE, WCAT, ADAA - Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate data, e.g. % of children enrolled, not compared to all children in Ethiopia, or children eligible for school. What % under poverty? -Distinction between child labour and child work not clarified. -Did not specify the type of activities conducted by programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Didn't identify who to involve in advocacy work. -Although "pillars of power" (Government of Ethiopia) identified, this seems to be untouchable; <i>what are the alternative ways of dealing with this group?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Very elaborate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Traditional mechanisms for children to come out of labour into school not clear. -Lack of documentation in the strategy in Ethiopia lacking, especially for shared learning purposes -Plan to target EU and USA , so that these "attach child labour conditionality" to aid to GoE.

3. KIN - Uganda	<p>-What is meant by “inadequate space for reflection?”</p> <p>-Lack specific numbers, tangible evidence and update data for appropriate advocacy and lobbying.</p>	<p>-Presentation format good (matrix), the target however not well brought out: needed to be more specific on “who?”</p> <p>-Apart from KIN, what other organizations are taking lead?</p> <p>-Children relegated to background: what’s their role as key stakeholders?</p>	<p>-Avenues of child participation lacking. Children should be supported to speak on issues that affect them.</p> <p>-How exactly should children be involved?</p>	<p>-Staff and positioning within organizations needs to be worked out.</p> <p>-More resources needed than what’s available to KIN.</p>
4. KAACR - Kenya	<p>-Actual and update data/ figures not provided.</p>	<p>-Clear roles assigned to the stakeholders; Govt,</p> <p>-In the tripartite, should include all CSOs</p> <p>-Expectations of Unions not elaborated. What’s the role of unions in the tripartite?</p> <p>-The school management structures should have been included in this column.</p> <p>-Who are the stakeholders in the polytechnics, to address child labour?</p> <p>-Children outside basic education bracket actually not targeted</p>	<p>-Refocus on the strategies between how, who and what.</p> <p>-Relationship between CLFZ and SCREAM not clear.</p> <p>-How effective is SCREAM in fighting child labour?</p>	<p>-How will govt advocate for free education, with donors like IMF and World Bank insisting on parents’ contribution to education?</p>

<p>5. GAWU - Ghana</p>	<p>-Lacked clarity on exact mechanisms for piloting in districts and how advocacy in education will be done.</p> <p>-Should have clarity on level at which advocacy in education will be done.</p> <p>-What is the actual meaning of phrases like “<i>second chance academy</i>” and “<i>poverty allowances?</i>”</p> <p>-Although the issues were elaborated, they were not prioritised.</p> <p>-Understanding of poverty in the context of child labour: Why are children engaged in labour? Is it poverty contributing to child labour or vice versa?</p>	<p>-Agricultural farmers not included in this category.</p>	<p>-Well elaborated.</p> <p>-How will GAWU internal capacity be used to tap external opportunities?</p> <p>-How will w/shops, stakeholders’ dialogue meetings, seminars meetings, be used to influence policy?</p>	<p>-GAWU lacks requisite capacity, as this is” new skills territory.”</p>
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Key stakeholders include teachers, parents, youth groups, community members and women groups.



1.6 Campaign and advocacy for child rights – R. Venkat Reddy; National Convener, MV Foundation

Background

MVF began work in the field of child labour in 1991, in three villages located in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Initially focusing on issues of land, housing and non formal education centers, MV foundation later focused on bonded labour and education. Currently, the foundation is engaged in direct implementation, campaign, advocacy and networking. Other activities include trainings and exposure visits, technical resource support, research and documentation.

Its key stakeholders include parents, youth groups, women groups, community and village council members and teachers. Others are local, state and national bureaucrats and officials, former child laborers, legislative members, parliamentarians and donors.

Advocacy activities

MVF has been involved in the following campaign and advocacy activities;

- *Closure of Non Formal Education (NFE) centers.* It was realized that the NFE centers for working children legitimized the continuation of child labour. MVF in conjunction with 17000 government school teachers conducted a campaign throughout the state against this system, which resulted in issuance of a state order for their closure as alternative education centers.
- *Relaxation of admission procedures.* The last date of admission in July each academic session barred several children who sought admission after July into schools. Many of them were school dropouts, child labour and out of school children. Rejection of such children led to their continuance in labour force. Insistence on enormous amount of documentation and payment of different kinds of fees discouraged many parents and caregivers from sending children to school. MVF campaigned and advocated for relaxation of these rigid rules at sub-district level: these local circulars subsequently became policy at the state level and was incorporated as a provision in the RTE Act.
- *Learning guarantees in school.* Most of the children in classes 4 and above lacked the academic competence levels of their or even lower classes. MVF introduced an accelerated learning programme of 45 days duration, in 230 schools, on an experimental basis. Children who never spoke a word throughout the year began to talk and actively participate in classroom sessions. Encouraged by these results, the State government implemented it in the entire state. This is continuing up-to-date, under different names and is currently called Quality improvement programme (QIP).
- *Right to education Act.* In India, before 2009, education was only a directive principle of state policy and not a fundamental right. MVF campaigned vigorously through community mobilisation, networking with other NGOs through all India campaigns, and by continuous petitions to the heads of the state. The result of this enormous pressure was to make education a fundamental right.
- *Residential bridge course camp (RBCs).* These were set up by MVF as a preparatory transition for withdrawn child laborers to mainstream schools. After a period, RBCs demonstrated that even older out of school child laborers wished to rejoin schools and strengthened the resolve of parents, communities, teachers, NGOs and the government to send working children to school. Through organized exposure visits to the RBCs for officials and all other stakeholders, MVF enabled RBCs as an important component of policies of state and central governments to facilitate lateral entry of older and working children into the education system. Consequently, the RTE Act made a provision wherein schools were mandated to prepare older children and school dropouts through special training for an age appropriate class.

1.7 Key issues for discussion

Through a brainstorming method, participants developed 30 key issues which were refined by the facilitator to form basis for discussion on developing advocacy strategies for each partner organization.

1. Work out the policy issues on labour Act.
2. Labour Act –ILO conventions ratification.
3. An issue per stakeholder ministry/ labour unions/CSOs children.
4. Prioritise issues/refine link them to activities and strategies.
5. Family message packaging of the issues. What are the joint messages/global movement?
6. Resourcing of strategies.
7. Admission criteria for out of school children.
8. How to incorporate in the NPA implementation. Free and compulsory education.
9. Train teachers on how handle children who were working and are now in school.
10. Teachers associations should put child labour on their agenda.
11. Definition of child work and child labour.
12. What are the common advantages/strategies?
13. School dropouts, child labour free villages
14. How to implement bridging courses.
15. Country specific advocacy content.
16. Child budgeting at level of schools
17. Strong linking between What, Who, How and Practicability.
18. Linking our advantages, strategies, to existing initiatives b regional and international blocks.
19. Same concept CLFZ.
20. Roadmap-achievements and timeframe
21. Awareness campaign link to lobby and advocacy.
22. Holistic/multi sectoral approach to getting children into school.(Enrolment, attendance, retention, performance of schools)
23. *The what determines the who, which determines the how* –which should be feasible. The refinements in packaging without compromising the negotiables should allow for loops to get bad at *the what*, until it all flows directly.
24. Monitor and advocate advocacy strategy by indicators-measure progress.
25. Advantages strategy to prepare government machinery on CLFZ at national and local level.
26. How to advocate for the UPE systems in our countries
27. Harmonising understanding of CLFZs
28. To prioritise and cooperate.
29. How to link to national ILO action plans.
30. Country specific non negotiable.



2. DEVELOPING ADVOCACY STRATEGIES

2.0 Introduction

The facilitator reflected on the 30 issues highlighted by participants at end of day one (above). Participants were divided into groups, according to the 5 countries implementing stop child labour activities. They were tasked to do the following:

Group task:

a. What?

Each team was to develop and prioritise **2 issues**, for inclusion in its advocacy strategy. These issues should arise from those specific issues proposed by that country representative (refer to list of 30 issues above).

b. Who?

Group members to discuss and agree on **who** should be targeted to change the policy. They were advised to conduct a power analysis to find out who should be targeted to influence change in policy. Each group was to establish who is interested in maintaining a negative status quo and who the potential allies are.

c. How?

The method to be used should largely be determined by the issue for advocacy and *the who* being targeted. Some of the issues for consideration include whether the targeted people have interest, or whether there is a close relationship with this targeted person. The course to be taken is heavily influenced by the analysis of the issue/problem, the existing context, the key players involved. Possible methods include meetings, public action, rallies and lobbying.

d. Is this practical?

The factors to consider include human resources and financial capacity to conduct the planned activities.

At the end of each group work, the leaders were able to present to the plenary as follows:

2.1 Presentation to plenary on advocacy issues

2.1.1 Ethiopia: Draft advocacy strategy

Issue	Policy change	Who	Activities
1. Community attitude towards child education	Change policy of <i>Labela</i> structures	Parents, Community and religious leaders PTAs, <i>Kebela</i> leaders, DEOS, District administrators.	Advocacy Sensitisation, Workshops, Experience sharing and visits, Lobby Discussions Face to face meetings
2. Economic empowerment for resource poor families	Accessibility of credit and saving scheme in local communities Creation of IGAs	Small scale enterprises Microfinance institutions, <i>Kebela</i> level cabinet, <i>Woreda</i> level administration, District Women children affairs office, DEO, Resource poor families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitisation and awareness • Workshops and training • Experience sharing and visit • Lobby
General comment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of attitude not easily measurable; this should be altered to reflect the level at which policy change is intended, e.g. of <i>Labela</i> structures. • It was noted that policy and attitude change were mixed up. The issue needs to be rephrased. 			

2.1.2 Ghana: Draft advocacy strategy

Issue	Policy change	Who	Activities
School feeding	<p>There is a policy on school feeding that ensures that children have one hot meal a day but it has some limitation in the implementation. they are as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited coverage (accessibility) – Wide coverage • Low quality and quantity - Better quality and quantity • Little Community participation/involve ment – holistic community participation/involve ment 	<p>Ghana School Feeding Programme (National) District Assembly Chiefs and Religious leaders Local union members Teachers and School Mgt committees Political Party Agents Laggards</p>	<p>National level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GAWU Leadership meeting with Ghana school feeding programme to lobby for wide coverage. • Coverage of programme (policy change) Develop IEC materials on benefits and gaps of the programme <p>Regional /District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby individual influential people to join the campaign • Hold meetings with duty bearers on local supplies, expansion etc <p>Local Community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and organization • Data collection-(baseline) • Promotion of food crops for SFP • Hold separate meetings with

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability • Local supplies of food • Alternative support base 		<p>identified stakeholders to discuss gaps , participation, sustainability and implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of Public Private Participation <p>Media</p>
2.Community Mobilization towards CLFZ	<p>One of the sustainable ways of addressing child labour is empowering communities to engage authorities both national and local, families and the children in addressing the menace. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudinal Change • Empowerment • Engagement and Social dialogue <p>Alternative livelihoods</p>	<p>Chiefs and Religious leaders Opinion leaders Community members Anti Child Labour/SCREAM Clubs Rival Groups Political Party Agents Laggards Employers of CL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Sensitization and data collection (registration and socio economic background etc) • Sensitization on child labour and child work • Education and training on group dynamics, negotiations, labour standards and laws • Training on Lobbying and advocacy • Sensitization and training on alternative income schemes • Set up pilot schemes • Promote and organize citizen-government-engagement (tripartite) <p>May Day, World Day against CL</p>
General comment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will unorganized farmers be targeted? 			

2.1.3 Kenya: Draft advocacy strategy

Issue	Policy change	Who	Activities
1.School levies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free secondary education • Free polytechnic education • Free primary education 	<p>MoE SMC Parents Associations Board of Governors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitisation meetings/campaigns • FGDs with parents and children.
2.Dormant National planning Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Steering Committee, • District Child labour committees, • New employment Act, • Counter trafficking Act, OVC policy 	<p>MOL, Fed Kenya Employers, COTU, GGCSS, MoE, DLO, DCO, CSOs, Chiefs, PSC-JJ, ILO/IPEC, IOM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby meetings, • capacity building, • community awareness, • campaign on NPA, • Monitoring implementation, Networking, • Conference to disseminate the contents of NPAs
General comment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issue needs to be critically analysed. This could have been: <i>advocating for total ban of auxiliary cost of education.</i> 			

2.1.4 Zimbabwe: Draft advocacy strategy

Issue	Policy change	Who	Activities
1. Unfriendly school environment	What characterises the issue: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor infrastructure Lack of instructional material Poor water and sanitation facilities. Auxiliary charges for education Corporal punishment in schools Low staff morale. 	Ministry of education, Parliament portfolio, Cabinet ministers of Finance and Education, Child parliamentarians, Local MPs, Rights holders in CLFZs, Ministry of Higher and tertiary Education, Traditional leaders.	Public action Awareness raising Demonstrations Lobby: those whose interest is high and they can be contacted. Advocacy:
2. Non supportive out of school environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor enforcement of compulsory education. Harmful traditional practices e.g. early marriages. 	Employers Prominent traditional and religious leaders MPs Junior MPs Trade unionists.	Public action Lobby Advocacy
General comment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>who</i> lacks specificity; should include name, email and telephone contacts. It was not clear whether partners identified were new or existing ones. The issue should be reflected as a change in policy. 			

2.1.5 Uganda: Draft advocacy strategy

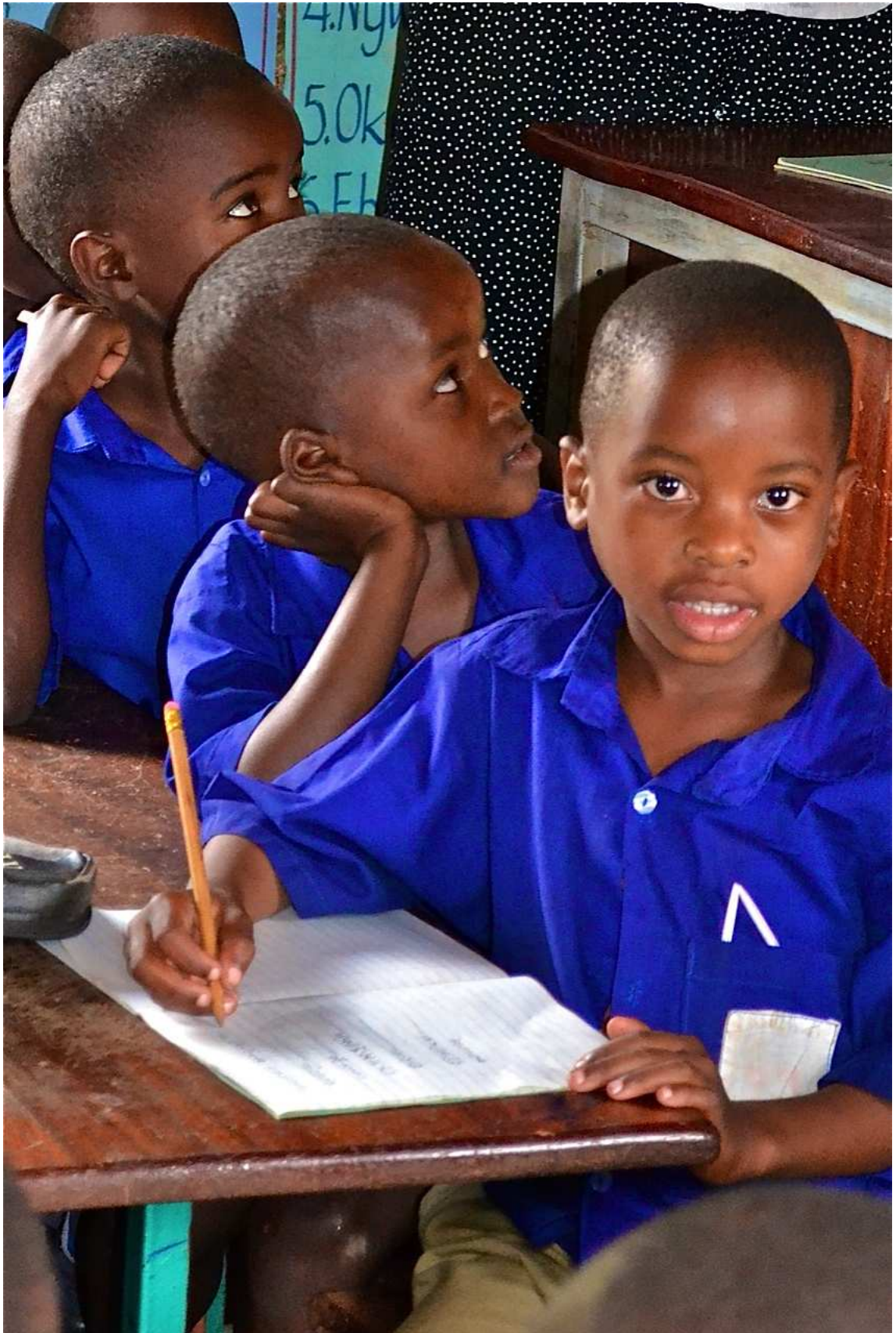
Issue	Policy change	Who	Activities
Lack of evidence based information/data to identify the magnitude of children under labour	Look at existing policies on Child labour and try to harmonise them and address the gaps.	NCC Uganda Bureau of Statistics(UBOS) Parliamentary Committees ILO-IPEC	Advocacy Sensitisation Workshops Experience sharing Discussion Face to face communication
General comment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At policy level, Uganda could aim at influencing 2012 scheduled population and housing census, to capture child labour data, at national level. 			

2.2 Importance of the SCL international conference towards the creation of CLFZs

The facilitator used brainstorming method to guide participants to suggest the following:

How will the SCL international conference to be organized in Ethiopia in 2012 increase support for the concept of CLFZs and help organizations to realise CLFZs in their countries?

1. Government to think about child labour commitment.
2. Create exposure for government officials.
3. Create platform to put CL on African continent agenda.
4. Brain circulation on child labour.
5. Strengthen advocacy capacity at international
6. Generate financial resources.
7. Expanding membership within countries/new countries.
8. Politicians to listen to other countries and get opportunity to speak.
9. Better understanding of CL for policy makers and review their strategies.
10. Introduce campaign at international level.
11. Conference provides platform for promotion of the "same song"
12. Cause global panic on CL by amplifying the CL messages.
13. Explore different advocacy strategies and integrate on global level.
14. Provide platform for resolutions to common challenges, document to be shared with African Union.
15. Exchange of experiences
16. Support for CLFZ concept.
17. Sending message of stop child labour to government s and sharing of experiences.
18. Sharpening or modifying existing documents in favour of creating CLFZs.
19. Showcase progress in areas towards CLFZ creation, influence EU, ILO,
20. Advocate for AU in Addis Ababa.
21. CLFZ concept documented and launched.
22. Present the research findings in Addis Ababa.
23. Showcase CLFZ works and get it on international agenda.
24. Articulate most crucial capacity building gaps.
25. Official launch of child labour campaign.
26. Commitment by national governments to stop child labour.
27. Support visibility of trade unions.
28. Show how effective is in CLFZs.
29. Create workable alliance.
30. Present al least one CLFZ per country.





3. ENGAGING MORE STAKEHOLDERS IN THE STOP CHILD LABOUR CAMPAIGN

3.1 Laying groundwork for the SCL international conference - Sofie Ovaa; International Coordinator Stop Child Labour campaign

Background

Any eligible child out of school is considered to be in child labour. Establishment of CLFZs is consequently a key strategy for keeping children in school and out of child labour. Stop Child Labour recognises that child labour is the denial of a child's right to education and emphasizes that all child labour is unacceptable. The campaign reiterates the duty of all governments, international organizations and corporate bodies to ensure that they do not perpetuate child labour. In order to mobilize more stakeholders to support the creation of child labour free zones, an international conference is slated to be held in Addis Ababa – Ethiopia in November 2012. The exact date will be determined later, but it is proposed to be a four day s conference.

Proposed Agenda

The conference programme will include the following:

1. Opening: welcome by host organization FSCE and co-host Ministry of Labour, introduction on the SCL campaign by the international coordinator Sofie Ovaa; key note speech by Shantha Sinha, Chair person of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) – India; personal story of former child labourer (boy and girl) / key note speech by a child, call for action by SCL ambassador.
2. CLFZ film: introduction on the concept of child labour free zones
3. Presentation on the concept of child labour free zones by Venkat Reddy, National Convenor of the Indian MV Foundation.
4. Launch of the CLFZ handbook and presentation by SCL partner organization(s) on best practices / success stories with regard to child labour free zones in selected countries; Ethiopia, Morocco, Ghana, Uganda, Kenya, Zimbabwe.
5. Presentation of the research study on child labour policies and programmes by Children's Institute of the Cape Town University in South Africa (Tendai Chakarisa).
6. Presentation on the outcomes of the multi stakeholders meetings by representative per country.
7. Workshops per stakeholder on what they can contribute to the child labour free zones; national governments, African Union, European Union, international organizations such as ILO/IPEC, NGOs and trade unions. In each workshop one group of stakeholders will discuss their role and responsibilities as defined in the draft resolution. They will come to an agreement on the recommendations and action points, and commit themselves to support the concept of child labour free zones.
8. Report back by representative per workshop in plenary session.
9. Final resolution to be adopted by all stakeholders. Hand it over to official of AU HQ in Addis Abeba and national governments. Reaction / presentation from AU HQ official.
10. Closure and celebration

NB: We need to include a momentum for press / media to present the SCL campaign and share our message.

Some additional comments and suggestions:

- It remains important for all SCL partners to 'sing the same song', i.e. to adhere to the same definition and guiding principles, and share the same concept of child labour free zones. Although the activities implemented by the partners might be tailored to the specific area, we all follow the area based approach to realize the rights of all children. This will become clear by the presentation on the concept of child labour free zones by MVF (3) and the presentations by the African partners on their experiences in the own context (4). This will also be reflected in the Handbook on the area based approach and the final resolution.
- The Ministry of Labour will be asked to co-host the conference. This will ensure more support from government and facilitate the process of inviting government officials from other countries.
- It is also important to involve ILO/IPEC in the preparation of the conference, and coordinate with the director of the regional ILO/IPEC office in Addis.
- It might be good to invite celebrities (a famous football player or a singer) and/or a well know and respected person in the field of human rights, e.g. Desmond Tutu, as SCL ambassador to support our message. We ask the ambassador to volunteer as an expression of solidarity.
- We can also ask children (from Ethiopia) to sing a song to bring our message across. The song can be composed by a famous singer/songwriter or prepared by the children themselves. The song can be translated into other languages to reach more people in all partners countries.
- It is important to develop a media strategy to announce the conference and share the campaign message with a broader audience. The SCL international website will be a good instrument for this purpose, but we will also seek to use other (social) media to reach more people.
- The international conference will hold an exposition for SCL partners (and others) to showcase campaign materials and documents (research studies) from their organizations/countries.
- There will also be space for cultural activities and performances, e.g. by Ethiopian dancers.

Proposed themes for the conference

It has been agreed that the theme/title of the conference should include the two sides of the same coin; i.e. child labour and education, and mention 'child labour free zones' since this is the main lobby objective.

Possible theme/title:

Out of work - Right to school
Join hands for child labour free zones

Other possibilities that were mentioned during the lobby and advocacy workshop in Uganda (September 2011):

- Stop Child Labour; start free education
- *All children are happy in a child labour free zone*
- No child is free until all children are free
- No child is free until all children are free from labour
- A world without child labour is possible
- A child labour free world is possible
- Join hands to put all out of school children back to school
- Let's make child labour free zones
- Together we can make children free
- School is the best work place for children
- Child labour free world
- A child labour free world is a developed world
- Education is right answer to end all forms of child labour
- Child labour free zones for free happy children
- A child labour free world makes a better world
- Combat all forms of child labour, send all children to school
- Let a 1.000.000 CLFZ bloom

3.2 The Road Map to Brazil – Jetteke van der Schatte Olivier; Coordinator Advocacy and Public Engagement, Hivos

The outcomes of the international conference will be used as starting point for the joint lobby and advocacy towards the Global Child Labour Conference in Brazil (2013), where SCL and its partners aim to influence the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016 and corresponding action plans, and call for more coherent policies on the total elimination of child labour linked to the provision of formal, full-time and quality education for all children up to 14 years of age.

There is need to link the child labour interventions of Labour and Education Ministries to avoid having fragmentation of policies. The National Action Plan (NAP) is a key national instrument that can be used to avoid this fragmentation, by integrating the concept of CLFZ and committing different stakeholders to work together. ILO can take a lead role in facilitating this integration, since traditionally the Labour Ministry is ILOs entry point. Although ILO works with the Education Ministry, the two have different expectations and ILO, which has no basket funding, is unable to fund the Education Ministry. However, the NAP provides a possibility of integrating policies, since it is funded jointly and has a clear role for education.

Implementing agencies should also work closely with HIV/AIDS programmes, as there is a strong linkage between HIV/AIDS and child labour. Funds channelled through HIV programmes to child labour objectives will help bring child labour into a broader agenda to achieve these objectives.

What	<p>Problem: Global Child Labour Conference Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour</p> <p>Desired policy change: Roadmap to aim at the total elimination of child labour linked to the provision of formal, full-time and quality education for all children up to 14 years of age.</p>
Who	<p>International</p> <p>ILO</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>Trade Unions</p> <p>AU / Regional blocks</p> <p>EU</p> <p>National</p> <p>Ministry of Labour</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>Allies</p> <p>Trade unions: any ones</p> <p>Educational NGOs</p> <p>Local and regional governments</p>
How	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National stakeholders meeting in partner countries to commit the stakeholders to integrated policies • SCL international conference in Addis to have African commitment of stakeholders • Brazil conference 2013 to advocate for integrated policies

3.3 SNAP project and linkage to CLFZs – Akky de Kort; Chief Executive Director ILO/IPEC

Background

In Uganda, ILO is implementing the Project of Support for the Preparatory Phase of the Uganda National Action Plan (SNAP) for the Elimination of Child Labour. This is a preparatory phase of the Time Bound Programme (TBP) for Uganda through an Integrated Area Based Approach (IABA) in 3 selected districts: Mbale, Rakai and Wakiso. It is a US \$ 4,791,000 US Department of Labour (USDOL) funded project, with 44 months duration: 2009-2012.

Development objective:

To contribute to the elimination of WFCL in Uganda, through support for the preparatory phase of the National Action Plan (SNAP).

Immediate objective 1:

By the end of the project, social and economic policies and legal and regulatory frameworks that form the foundation for actions to combat the WFCL will be reinforced.

Immediate objective2:

By the end of the project, people and institutions at all levels of Ugandan society will be supported to mobilise against child labour through heightened awareness of its negative consequences and increased knowledge of the ways and means to combat the problem.

Immediate objective 3:

By the end of the project, a multidisciplinary and integrated area based model of intervention laying the foundation for the establishment of “child labour free zones” at the district level, will be created and available for replication throughout the country

Integrated Area Based Approach

The IABA allows for targeting all forms of child labour prevalent in a well-defined geographical area. It also ensures different actors will work together in order to strengthen each other's expertise and to make use of an effective referral system. It allows close integration of various interventions aimed at prevention, removal and rehabilitation, and protection of young workers with those aimed at empowering vulnerable families and local communities.

Pros and Cons of the Integrated Area Based Approach

- It covers a wider area.
- It covers all ages of child workers, up to 18 years.
- It is broader in approach as it makes use of wide multi stakeholder approach: education (primary, secondary and vocational), social protection, food security, health (HIV/AIDS), labour/employment, youth issues, etc.
- It builds a foundation for CLFZ if there is political and community will to implement and own it.

Child Labour Free Zones

Defined as (geographical) areas where all children are systematically withdrawn from work and are (re)integrated into formal, full-time schools. No distinction is made between different forms of child labour in this process because every child has the right to education. The process of creating child labour free zones involves all stakeholders like teachers, parents, children, unions, community groups, local authorities and employers.

Pros and Cons of Child Labour Free Zones

- ILO is strictly following C. 138 and 182 and both cater for children up to 18 years of age.
- The priority of the ILO is on the WFCL in line with the road map and with the AU goal to end all WFCL by 2015.
- The CLFZ approach is focusing on all children: those below the minimum working age (14 in Uganda) should be in school and out of work; while 14-18 years youth group should be introduced to decent work, with the priority action on WFCL for both age groups.

SNAP Approach

ILO-SNAP project has 10 partners implementing direct action child labour interventions, spread as follows: UWESO, UWCM and CRO in Mbale district, KIN, UYDEL, RYDA and HLCl operating in Wakiso, while RACA, OCBO and ANPPCAN are in Rakai.

Targets:

For direct action, 8,138 children (5-18 yrs) (2,712 will be withdrawn, while 5,426 are being prevented from joining child labour). In addition, 1,100 adults will be provided with IGAs and setting up saving schemes.

The Dutch funded child labour and education project

This project was pledged by the Dutch Gov. during the CL World Conference in May 2010 and preparation started in Jan 2011. Uganda is one of the 4 beneficiary countries. It lays emphasis on child labour in education policy and sector plans; social protection; strengthening advocacy and partnerships; skills for older children and South-South Cooperation.

Some of the partners that have begun implementation include:

- Ministry of Education and Sports: Mainstreaming child labour in education policy and planning;
- UWESO in Mbale and HLCl in Wakiso: direct action on 'breaking barriers to UPE' (covering 5 of KIN schools in Katabi);
- FENU: Promoting community based models on child labour and education for national replication and policy mainstreaming';

In the meantime, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Federation of Uganda Employers (FUE) and Orphans Community Based Organisation (OCBO) are about to embark on implementation.

There is close collaboration with Uganda National Teachers Union (UNATU), UWEZO, Education Development Partners and the Netherlands embassy.

In Wakiso district, under the ILO-IPEC SNAP project, KIN is implementing a "CLFZ +" approach.



3.4 Federation of Uganda Employers' experience with child labour – Juliet Musoke; Director FUE

Background

FUE was founded in 1958 as the sole representative body of employers in Uganda. It is the voice of employers on social and economic issues. FUEs membership is drawn from all sectors of the economy and its mandate is to "Enhance members' competitiveness through policy advocacy, promotion of best human resource practices and provision of business development services.

Child labour interventions

In the area of policy issues the employers have been participating as a tripartite to formulate labour and social policies in particular National Child Labour Policy and regulations and National Action Plan against Child Labour. In addition to that, FUE is involved in the child labour research conducted by UBOS and child labour surveys. At national level, FUE is a member of the National steering committee on child labour and decent work country programme, whose key priority areas include elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. FUE is a member of the Labour Advisory Board (LAB) where labour/employment and social issues affecting the country are streamlined.

The specific projects implemented by FUE include:

- Child labour in the formal agricultural sector (1998)
- Child labour in the construction sector 2000
- Child labour in the coffee agricultural sector 2004
- Child labour in the fish sector 2006
- Child Labour induced by HIV/AIDS 2006-2008
- FUE is implementing awareness raising campaign against child labour in 3 districts.

Integration of child labour

FUEs budgets and work plans emphasize sensitization on labour laws to help employers comply. The union has provided technical support to employers incorporate child labour clauses in their human resource policies, have collective bargaining agreements between employees and employers and to advise employers to practice what is in the laws. The federation supervises employers to ensure the children employed by law, are actually doing light work.

Under corporate social responsibility FUE is implementing the UN Global Compact Uganda Chapter which aims at employers doing responsible business. Here companies have extended support to schools in their communities in addition to having company schools as education is the best way of stopping child labour.

It is an established fact that HIV/AIDS has and is still a major cause of child labour. FUE through workplace interventions is encouraging employers to support the workers and their families by giving support to orphans in addition to treatment to these workers so that their children do not become prone to child labour.

Other child labour campaign activities include:

- Continuous awareness raising against child labour in Uganda, among employers.
- Formulate/create FUE district committee in Rakai and Wakiso
- Annual participation in the world day against child labour
- Continued networking with other agencies against child labour
- Building on synergy i.e. bipartite MOU.

3.5 National Council for Children – Martin Kiiza; Director NCC

Background

The National Council for Children (NCC) was established in 1996 by Act of Parliament (NCC Cap 60), mainly to provide a structure to ensure proper coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the survival, development, protection and participation of the child and other related matters.

Functions of NCC

- To advise and promote policy and programmes regarding the survival, development, protection and participation of children in Uganda
- To monitor and evaluate programmes and policies on child survival, development, protection and participation of the Child and other connected matters
- To act as a clearing house for information on the situation of children in Uganda
- To support continuing analysis of changing needs and promote discussion of emerging issues.

NCC child labour experience

Child labour is one of the main sources of child abuse, exploitation and a potential threat to the health, safety, moral, psychological and educational development of children. In Uganda, many children are caught up in hazardous and life threatening activities, in the informal sector, domestic services, in the streets, plantations, mines and stone quarries.

The Child Labour Partners' Forum

This was established by NCC with the support of the ILO under the Capacity Building project (2004/5) to review existing laws, policies and programmes and strategies on child labour. As the coordinating agency of the forum, the NCC has convened regular meetings of child labor programme implementing organizations. The forum which consists of more than 40 member organizations interacts regularly to share ideas, strategies, good practices and general information on child labor issues in Uganda. The main driving force of this forum is to guide and promote sustainable action aimed at the progressive elimination of child labour in Uganda starting with the worst forms.

Objectives

- To share information, experience and challenges in elimination of child labour
- To improve and strengthen partnership in supporting child based programmes
- Chart a way forward on child labour issues

Functions of the Forum

- Design and propose child related policies on child labour
- Identify child labour related policy gaps and challenges
- Formulate response to specific child labour issues
- Advisory body to NCC and/or stakeholders on child labor issues

Activities

- Conducted upcountry meetings in 3 districts, aimed at encouraging exchange visits for effective coordination purposes for the Council in terms of addressing child labour issues.
- Conducted an evaluation meeting recently in Jinja (CRO) to assess operations of the Forum and its members
- Members include those with disabilities
- The Forum has initiated a group of volunteers to link the Forum's activities

Specific CLFZ activities

- NCC and KIN have conducted 2 skills training workshops on the Stop Child Labour campaign
- ICDI a partner/ forum member has adopted the CLFZ in Kisaasi community outskirts of Kampala; developed strategies with community leaders to bring children from work to school.
- Kabale Development Orphans Network (KADONE) is in its early stages of carrying out capacity building for its members on CLFZ

Challenges

- Inadequate operational funds
- Coordination of actors involved in children issues is still demanding
- Unclear understanding of role of NCC by some stakeholders

3.6 Policy Framework on child labour: Creating space for the CLFZ model in Uganda – Harriet Luyima; Director of Labour in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

Background

The Director of Labour in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) said child labour remains one of the challenges to the government of Uganda. It has persisted due to among other reasons, the rapid population growth, poverty, and unemployment, HIV/AIDS and orphan hood. About 2 million orphaned children in Uganda are victims of child labour. The proportion of orphans engaged in economic activity is three times their counterpart (UBOS, 2009).

Magnitude

According to the country report *Understanding Children's Work in Uganda* (2008), over 35% of the children in the 7-14 age group combine school and work. 3% of the children in the same age group do not attend school at all. About 1.8 million children in the age group 7 – 18 are in child labour.

Worst forms of child Labour

These were highlighted as children working on plantations (tobacco, coffee and tea), children affected by armed conflict, children exploited in commercial sex, children working in the informal sector and the streets, children who are trafficked, children working on the construction sites, crushing stones and those engaged in fishing.

Policy framework for child labour

Uganda is signatory to the ILO Conventions No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour and No. 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment. Other international legal frameworks include the ILO Convention No. 29 on Forced Labour, ILO Code of Practice on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the UN Protocol to combat the use of children in Armed Conflict and the Optional Protocol on selling and exploitation of children. Other global child labour commitments include the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Global Roadmap for achieving the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016.

The National child labour policy

The national child labour policy is a response to government's concern for the harmful consequences of child labour on children. The policy recognizes that:

- Child labour deprives children of their rights to education, health, well being and protection
- Child labour increases the depth of child poverty and household income insecurity



- Child Labour perpetuates the problem of underemployment among the young people by keeping them in low paid jobs and despised low skill occupations
- Child Labour undermines decent work for all and national economic development by creating cycles of intergenerational poverty.

Existing legislative framework

The Employment Act, No. 6, 2006

This prohibits employment of children in any work which is dangerous or injurious to their health. Sec.32 (1) of the Act states that, “a child under the age of twelve shall not be employed in any business, undertaking or work place”.

The Children’s Act, Cap 59

Section 109 of the Act states that no child shall be employed or engaged in any activity that may be harmful to his or her health, education, mental, physical and/or moral development.

Occupational Safety and Health Act, No. 7, 2006

The Act covers all working environments and workplaces. The Act therefore regulates the safety and health of all workers including children. It provides for establishment of health facilities and occupational safety and health committees at the establishment level.

In addition, there is the mining Act, 2005, that protects children from working in mines, and the prevention of trafficking in persons Act, 2009, Section 5, that provides for penalty of death for the perpetrators.

Other achievements

- Production of a simplified version of the National Child Labour Policy for the communities and translated it into Lumasaba, Luganda, Ngakarimajong, Acholi and Langi.
- Development of the National Plan of Action on the Elimination of Child Labour and the identification of the roles of the different actors.
- Development of Guidelines for Labour Inspectors on the identification of Hazardous Child Labour.
- Ongoing communication and awareness raising campaign on child labour to increase understanding of the consequences of child labour and the roles of different actors in the National Policy on Child Labour.
- Integration of child labour in the National Curriculum for Primary Education up to P.3 and the Primary Teacher Training Institutions.
- Intention of MGLSD and MoES to strengthen collaboration in efforts to increase educational opportunities as viable alternatives to combating the worst forms of child labour in the envisaged project, linking child labour to education.

Creating space for CLFZs

It is recognised within the Education For All (EFA) movement that the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target of universal primary education by 2015 will be missed unless there is a determined effort to reach the hardest to reach children, including those in child labour. It is also acknowledged that there is a close relationship between efforts to promote education for all children and efforts to tackle the problem of child labour. Any lasting solution to the issue of child labour must take a combined and integrated approach in addressing the problem.

MGLSD supports KIN, partner in the Stop Child Labour campaign, to implement the CLFZ approach as a pilot strategy in collaboration with the ILO/IPEC in various districts. The above mentioned policy framework provides an opportunity for replicating the child labour free zone model in other parts of the country.



Wall painting at UMEA primary school in Kitubulu Village



Wall painting at school in Doho rice scheme

4. HANDS ON EXPERIENCE – FIELD VISITS TO KIN CLFZs; ENTEBBE AND DOHO RICE SCHEME

4.0 Introduction

On day four of the conference, the delegation of African SCL partner organizations travelled to Kitubulu and Nakiwogo CLFZs. In February 2010, KIN started a pilot programme in these 2 villages: Kitubulu in Katabi Sub County and Nakiwogo in Entebbe municipality both in Wakiso district. The CLFZ committees in these villages have been successful and have so far withdrawn 1.000 children from work. The committees are moving toward the achievement of total elimination of child labour in these target areas because of the strategy in place. Child Restoration Outreach in Jinja has now adopted the concept. KIN also recently started to operate in Doho rice scheme, located in Butaleja district, Eastern Uganda, which the team visited on the fifth and last day of the conference.

4.1 Kitubulu CLFZ

The delegation met with the CLFZ committee. The Secretary told the visitors that the CLFZ programme was introduced in Kitubulu in 2010, after massive awareness raising by KIN. The CLFZ volunteer committee of 15 members and 30 youth activists was elected to work in the transformation of Kitubulu in a CLFZ area. It consists of teachers, local council leaders, parents and former child employers. The delegation also visited UMEA primary school, where former child labourers were enrolled in formal schools. Participants interacted with teachers and ex child labourers.

Activities

These include:

- Negotiating with parents, village elders and employers to withdraw children from work.
- Providing counselling to former child labourers and their parents.
- Preparing former child labourers for formal schools and integrating these children in age appropriate classes.
- Training teachers to support former child labourers to continue to be in school.
- Monitoring and following up of former child labourers.
- Preventing those who are likely to fall victims of child labour.
- Carrying out continued awareness raising in the community.
- Identifying local artisans who are willing to train children older than 14 in various skills.

4.2 Nakiwogo CLFZ

The delegation shared information about experiences with the CLFZ committee. The delegation also met parents of ex child labourers who joined saving groups and engaged in income generating activities. Moreover, the delegation visited Nakiwogo primary school to interact with teachers and ex child labourers.

Activities

These include:

- Sensitizing community members about child labour and other forms of child abuse
- Assisting parents and children to make the switch from work to formal education
- Sharing the experience of the CLFZ approach with various stakeholders.
- Children older than 14 are offered vocational training
- Creating savings groups among the beneficiaries and empower them with knowledge and skills in small business management and savings
- Creating networks within the saving groups to promote horizontal learning

- Through school clubs children have been able to build their self esteem and improve their spoken English.
- Extracurricular activities conducted in schools have strengthened retention
- KIN has built a strong relationship with the existing structures e.g. local councillors, the police, religious leaders and teachers.

4.3. Doho rice scheme CLFZ

The CLFZ programme in Doho rice scheme in Butaleja district recently started as a pilot scheme. Doho rice scheme comprises of 26 villages and there are 5 government schools. The total number of child labourers in Doho rice scheme was 2,928, according to the base line survey carried out by Afro Consultancy Limited in February 2011.

At the scheme, rice is grown in water logged areas, putting children at high risk of getting infected with water born diseases. The activities which are mostly carried out by children are chasing birds, planting, harvesting, and threshing rice.

The delegation was able to meet the CLFZ committee comprising of 20 people and the village committees comprising of 9 members from each village including head masters, village elders, local authorities, employers, youth volunteers and parents. The team also visited Nampologoma primary school and interacted with teachers and students.

Activities

These include:

- Explaining how important it is for children to go to school and how the family can make ends meet without their children having to work.
- Helping children's rights activists to organize themselves and promote cooperation between all parties – local organizations, trade unions, governments, employers, teachers, parents and children – to enable the transition from work to school.
- Organizing transitional education (bridge schools) to prepare children for regular full-time education in a class appropriate to their age.
- Working together with parents and teachers to ensure that children finish school.

In addition, KIN continues to involve the government and inspire other organizations to adopt the concept of *child labour free zones*.

4.4 Challenges

- Migratory fishing families from one landing area to another, in search of fish.
- Children from neighbouring villages in search of work in the CLFZ
- Insults and resistance to the programme from child employers who want cheap labour.
- Inaccessibility of some schools during the rainy seasons due to floods
- Diseases with poor health facilities
- Hunger
- Early marriages
- Family neglect
- Children headed families of total orphans; high incidence of orphans and vulnerable children
- The prevailing high inflation (28%) in the country, which has led to low profits margins for beneficiaries of income generating activities.

4.5 Questions

The following questions were posed to members of the CLFZ committees in a sharing of experiences, challenges and lessons.

Q. Do you involve youths in your struggle towards the creation of CLFZs?

A. There are youth representatives on every committee in our areas

Q. Do you have any success stories in your area?.

A. We had a rich man in Doho called Appeli Patrick who never valued education, we as committee members approached him and informed him about the importance of educating children, he bought the idea and sent three of his children to school; now the eldest is at the university.

Q. What is the project's sustainability strategy?

A. The community owns the project. The strong community structure comprising of youth activists and community members are well equipped with the concept of CLFZ and promoting it well in the community.

Q. How do you prepare children for school who have spent much time in child labour?

A. There is no age limit to any class; we welcome children the way they are in school so long as they want to study. We prepare them to enter age appropriate class and we make them like school through school clubs like MDD, sports, debating clubs.

Q. How do you handle the issue of school drop outs?

A. We have school family initiatives where every child in a school is given a teacher as his or her parent; this teacher follows up such a child up to his or her home and provides counselling to both the parent and child.

Q. How do you handle the issue of young parents who want to learn?

A. They are given a chance to study as long as they want to.

Q. Are extra charges levied on parents at school?

A. Parents do not pay a single coin, education is totally free, the biggest challenges faced is lack of midday meals to children at school; this has been the main pull factor. Children spend the whole day hungry and others go as far as 6:00 pm without meals-which affects their performance.

5. SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS, LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The facilitator asked participants to give their response to two questions which were:

- *What have you learnt and/or what will you take back home from the workshop and field visits?*
- *Do you have any suggestions to improve/strengthen the workshop and field visit programme?*

The responses provide a summary of observations, lessons learnt and some recommendations.

5.1 Observations made and lessons learnt

- Enhanced advocacy approach is critical for realisation of CLFZs.
- Most effective strategies are those to address the issues identified at grass root level.
- Concrete analysis of issues is critical for the development of lobby and advocacy plans.
- Advocacy starts with identifying concrete issues.
- Regardless of child labour contexts, education is the key to stop child labour.
- It is a good practice for the community to own the programme, this sustains continuity.
- Elimination of child labour is possible and doable as long as we start from a child rights perspective
- "I was most inspired by former child employers who believe that child rights are important and change is possible"
- Practical examples of successful action to convince others that change is possible
SCL partners can form a strong movement to mobilize more action in support of CLFZs
- "We should sing the same song in Ethiopia come next year."

5.2 Recommendations

- There is a need for scale up of CLFZs approach to other child labour affected areas
- Practical examples of successful action should be documented, shared and replicated.
- There is need for building alliances and working together with more stakeholders in the area based approach to create child labour free zones.
- CLFZ practitioners should work with other service providers to realize the shared objective of total elimination of child labour and education for all
- There is need for more emphasis on awareness raising to convince others to join the movement to stop child labour and documentation of all the achievements to show that eliminating child labour is possible.
- There is need for evidence based data on child labour, to back up advocacy and lobbying. The stop child labour campaign headquarters in the Netherlands should spearhead sharing of best practices and success stories from all member countries.
- Work more closely together with ILO/IPEC and give ILO opportunity to make a presentation of their work in the SCL conference in Ethiopia.
- The ability of KIN to bring many stake holders (e.g. Unions, NCC, ILO, and MGLSD) on board of the Stop Child Labour campaign is commendable.

5.3 Closing remarks – Sofie Ovaa; International Coordinator Stop Child Labour campaign

The SCL coordinator commended all delegates for their participation and underscored the importance of concerted efforts – both at national as well at international level – towards the creation of child labour free zones; where all children are withdrawn from work and (re) integrated into formal, full-time schools. While the workshop had offered a wonderful learning experience, she hoped whatever had been learnt and shared would be used towards improvement of elimination of child labour interventions. She commended all delegates for their unity and collective efforts to end child labour and wished all safe travel back.



Annex I: Contact list of participants and facilitators

Organization	Country	Name	Designation	Email
GAWU General Agriculture and Plantation Wokrers' Union	Ghana	Mr. Andrews Addoquaye Tagoe	Head Child Labour Program	cynaat25@yahoo.com
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FSCE Forum for Sustainable Child Empowerment	Ethiopia	Ms. Tatu Mjaka	Project Officer, Coast Region	
ADAA African Development Aid Association	Ethiopia	Mr. Abdelaziz Mountassir	Vice President	azizmountassir@hotmail.com
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BBO Advice on Lobbying and Advocacy	Netherlands	Ms. Hillary Yuba	Women Empowerment Officer	
Stop Child Labour	Netherlands	Mr. Oswald Madziva	Programmes and Communications Officer	
Hivos RO Bangalore	India	Ms. Juliet Sithole	Gender, HIV&AIDS and Child Labour Coordinator	
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		Ms. Elizabeth Gimula	Coordinator	
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Annex II: Workshop programme

Date	Time	Programme	Facilitation
		Arrival and registration of participants	Chris Wakiraza
25/9	13:00 – 16:00	Preparation with all the facilitators and organizers of the week	Chris Wakiraza, Antoon Blokland
	17:00 – 21:00	Dinner- all participants and some invitees of Kids in Need. Welcome and presentations by KIN, Stop Child Labour Campaign, BBO.	Chris Wakiraza
26/9	9:00	Opening and Welcome by Kids in Need, Stop Child Labour and BBO, overall programme	Chris Wakiraza, Antoon Blokland
	9:30	Workshop programme and objectives	Antoon Blokland
	10:00 – 12:30	Presentations by country representatives, Q&A	Antoon Blokland
		Lunch	
	13:30 – 14:00	Advocacy in Child labour campaigns	Antoon Blokland
	14:00 – 15:00	Campaign and Advocacy in establishing CLFZ- MV Foundation experience-	Venkat Reddy
		Coffee	
	15:00 – 17:30	Small working group	Antoon Blokland
		Dinner	
27/9	9:00 – 13:00	Developing the national advocacy strategies and activities	Antoon Blokland
		Lunch	
	14:00 – 17:00	Advocacy structures, methods and skills. Refining draft advocacy strategies.	Antoon Blokland/Group leaders
		Dinner	
28/9	9:00 – 10:00	Introduction by Campaign, and Van Der Schatte Ouvia, Jetteke, on the political momentum at international level	Sofie Ovaa
	10:00 – 12:00	How to work together in a joint structure and advocate at international level? Planning for International conference in Ethiopia.	Chris Wakiraza
		Lunch	
	13:00 – 13:30	Child Labour in campaign Uganda and child labour free zones (CLFZ)-ILO experience	Akky De Kort
	13.30-14.00	FUE and Child Labour interventions	Juliet
	14.00-14.30	National Council for Children-Child labour lobby and advocacy for CLFZ	Martin Kiiza
	14.30-15:00	The policy framework and space for Child labour free zones.	Ms.Harriet Luyima
	15:00-16:00	Plenary discussions	Christopher Wakiraza
	16:00-16:30	Speech by the Hon Minister of Education	Ms.Harriet Luyima
	16:30-17:00	Coffee and interaction	Flavia Bogere
29/9	Morning	Field trip CLFZ of Kitubulu	Chris Wakiraza/CLFZ committee
		Traditional food lunch in the community	Chris Wakiraza
	Afternoon	Travel to Mbale	Bogere Flavia
30/9	Morning	Field trip Doho rice scheme	Chris Wakiraza/CLFZ committee
		Lunch	
	Afternoon	Evaluation, lessons learned, recommendations	Antoon Blokland
	Afternoon	Travel to source of the Nile/airport	Chris Wakiraza
	Evening	Departure	Chris Wakiraza

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