

SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE UNIVERSITY

AT

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**PROMOTING COMMUNITY BASED INITIATIVES FOR VULNERABLE AND
DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN MERERANI WARD,
SIMANJIRO- MANYARA**

**A PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE MASTER OF SCIENCE IN COMMUNITY ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**

**(MSc CED) IN THE SOUTHERN New Hampshire UNIVERSITY
AT THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA (2007)**

By Urassa Elipidi Joseph

MAY 2007

SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for the acceptance by the Southern New Hampshire University and The Open University of Tanzania a project report titled **"Promoting community based initiatives for vulnerable and the disadvantaged children, Mererani Ward, Simanjiro district, Manyara"**



.....
Mr. Joseph K. Mwerinde
(Supervisor)

Date.....
10th June 2007

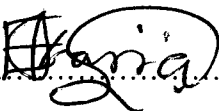
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DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE

I, **URASSA Elipidi J**, declare to the senate of the Southern New Hampshire University at the Open University of Tanzania that this project report is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented at any other institution for a similar degree or any other academic award.

Signature.....

Date.....10th June, 2007.

Dedication

This project work is dedicated to my wife Prosista, my daughters Irene, Vivian and my son Allen who dedicated family resources to fund my course in MSc CED.

ABSTRACT

Child labor is one of the main problems in small-scale Tanzanite mining in Mererani, Simanjiro district Manyara region. Mererani is one of the fast growing areas in this industry. Mererani Good Hope Programme for children and young people (MGHP) is a local and community based organization established as a community response to the problem.

This project “promoting community based initiatives for vulnerable and disadvantaged children” was a project under M.G.H.P. Its main objective was to contribute towards MGHP’s mission of reduction of child labor in Mererani Ward through awareness raising by 20% by the end of the year 2006.

This project covered four villages near the mining area. Its main goal was to have a community which cares the rights of children hence improving their living standard within the ward. The expected impact indicators were improved school enrolment which was poor, reduced incidences of child labor, and reduced school drop out which was 30 to 40 percent. However the study recommended among other things that in order to achieve national target of eliminating child labor through time bound programmes by the year 2010, MGHP should utilize effectively knowledge acquired by trained members to work towards this objectives. The expected output which was 430 children to be recruited was not yet met. It was only 184 out of that which is 42.79%. Reasons being the shorter life span of the project, however more outcomes were expected as stated in the sustainability plan of this project and the summative evaluation done at the end of this project.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This project work is a joint effort of different individuals who assisted me in different ways in the course of its preparation. First of all I would like to thank Mr Linus Kissanga, the coordinator of Mererani Good Hope programme, in Simanjiro district who linked me with the CBO and residents of Mererani Ward. Secondly, to my family, this accepted to miss me during lecture weeks.

I can not forget to acknowledge the technical advice and other valuable contributions from my supervisor Mr Joseph Mwerinde. Sincere appreciations should go to Michel Adjiboudou, the director of CED program in Tanzania who indeed introduced me the concept of community economic development.

To all instructors who led me through different courses which shaped the preparation of this work. The students of CED program Arusha centre (2007), for their critique during class presentations which helped me to shape this project work.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This project was implemented following the spirit of Mererani Good Hope Program's mission. The main mission of MGHP was to contribute in ensuring that the survival, development, protection and participation in rights of children in Mererani, Simanjoro District is met through a holistic strategy for prevention protection and rehabilitation services. The target community which was covered by the project were the influential local stakeholders:-

- Parents of the vulnerable children.
- Village leaders' i.e. executive officer.
- Selected village elders
- Religious leaders
- School teachers.
- Social workers.
- Other CBO's staff members addressing related problems.
- Affected children etc.

The project ultimately intended to address the problem of child labor in Mererani small scale mining area, in Tanzania.

Besides several research and projects conducted within the area, the community's influential stakeholders were not aware enough of what is meant by "child labor" especially in the related mining activities like domestic services, prostitution, street vendors and surface mining. We desire to have a community which is fully aware of the

problem. A well informed community will give higher participation in any project addressing the problem. That was why the main objective of this project was to conduct community mobilization through sensitization workshop with local influential stakeholders in four villages of Mererani Ward by the end of 2006.

This project have several impact results related to its objective but the main goal of the project was to have children's rights observed to attain better life standards within the project coverage area.

As a project facilitator and CED student, the researcher had several achievements towards the targeted goals. The conducted community needs assessment gave good information and enormous data base as well as documentation to support the project. The survey conducted during community needs assessment found low awareness among stakeholders in matters related to child labor. The activities and plans were implemented and the immediate outcomes were of great success because the post project survey results showed a positive change in questions asked to the same community before the implementation of the project. Therefore this was a direct output indicator that there was a positive change in awareness on child labor related issues. Alternatively, it was revealed by the indirect impact indicator of 82 children recruited in monitoring report and 102 more recruited during the first days of the summative evaluation. The target number of recruited children which was 430 had not been reached. But due to the nature of the project Mererani Good Hope Program (MGHP) was left the task of making sure that the trained trainers would have consolidated the successes of the project.

This project remained as the preamble for different projects aiming at solving similar problems.

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ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------|--|
| C.L | Child Labor |
| C.B.O | Community Based Organization |
| C.E.D | Community Economic Development |
| F.G.D | Focus Group Discussion |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immune Virus Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| ILO | International Labor Organization |
| IPEC | International Programme on the Elimination of Child labor |
| IGA | Income generating activities |
| M.G.H.P. | Mererani Good Hope Programme for Children and young people. |
| NSGRP | National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty |
| PEDP | Primary Education Development Plan |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| STD | Sexual Transmitted Diseases |
| SCREAM | Supporting Children's Rights through Education, Arts and the Media |
| SPSS | Statistical Package for Social Sciences |
| SIMPOC | Statistical Information in Monitoring Programmes on Child Labor |
| TMWDO | Tanzania Mineworkers Development Organization |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| URT | United Republic of Tanzania |
| UN | United Nations |
| VETA | Vocational Education Training Authority |
| W.F.C.L | Worst forms of Child labor. |
| WB | World Bank |

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CHAPTER I

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Community needs assessment (CNA) is a systematic way of identifying community needs and the issues that will impact the intervention initiative to the identified needs. This chapter reports on the Community Needs Assessment which was done at Mererani ward Simanjiro district in order to identify the community overall needs, with a focus on child labor related problems and the efforts to address the problem which are being done by the community and the local CBO .

The reasons for conducting the Community Needs Assessment was to provide information which will help develop the goals and objectives of the project .Also to gain support and commitment from all levels of the stake holders, to get a more accurate picture of the needs and concerns of the community and to identify the capacity gaps that needs to be addressed.

1.1Community Profile

Mererani ward has a total population of 48,027 people of which 29156 are male and 18,871 are female(National census 2002) with four villages. The locality is a high density area within Simanjiro district. Mererani is a town near Tanzanite mining area. It comprises of different ethnic people from in and outside the country. Different age groups of people including children migrate to this area every year. From the data found in the baseline study and attitude survey on child labor and its worst forms done in Tanzania through ILO/IPEC in June 2003 which included four wards of Simanjiro

district, a number of 3,435 children were found in worst forms of child labor. Mererani ward itself had the highest number which was 2,178, equal to 63.4% (table 1.1).

Table 1:1 Simanjiro District child labor status

| Ward | Number of house holds (a) | Survey: Number of children 5-17 years | Survey: % children in CL (b) | Survey: % of children in WFCL (b) | Survey: Number of children 5-17 children per HH | Total number of children 5-17 years (c) | Estimates of CL | Estimates of WFCL |
|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Mererani | 12,277 | 101 | 9.9 | 7.92 | 2.24 | 27,500 | 2,723 | 2,178 |
| Shambarai | 1,636 | 66 | 16.67 | 7.58 | 2.64 | 4,319 | 720 | 327 |
| Msitu wa Tembo | 2,437 | 33 | 18.18 | 12.12 | 2.2 | 5,361 | 975 | 650 |
| Ngorika | 1,421 | 32 | 9.38 | 9.38 | 2.1 | 2,984 | 280 | 280 |
| Total | 17,771 | 232 | | | | 40,164 | 4,698 | 3,435 |

Source: IPEC base line survey 2003.

- From the data found in table 1 above, four wards were surveyed and a number of 3,435 children were found in worst forms of child labor. Mererani ward itself had the highest number which was 2,178, equal to 63.4%.

1.2 Community Needs Assessment (CNA)

Research methodology used in CNA

Among many problems identified through participation analysis process, child labor was given priority by most of stakeholders. In problem analysis, causes and effects were established thereafter objective analysis was used to transform the problem tree into objective tree in order to identify potential alternative solutions. The best solution being sensitization and awareness raising among the stakeholders on issues related to child labor.

This is also supported by the researcher's case study (during discussions) of a nine years house girl from Makiba (a nearby village) whose house mother defended that; she was contributing to the household income. "After all their family was very poor," she added.

The same applied to several 8 – 14 years old boys in the mining area. The community should be able to relate the opportunity cost involved. That was why most of stakeholders supported community mobilization as a priority to begin addressing the problem. The full report of the survey conducted proved low awareness as a hindrance in combating child labor in Mererani ward. Record review was also used at the end of data collection as to compare our results and other similar studies. Therefore, Community needs assessment done in October 2005 was scientifically validated by using questionnaires distributed in the same area by the researcher and what follows is the full report.

The main objective of the community needs assessment was to undertake a situational analysis of the working and vulnerable children in mererani ward.

1.3 Survey methods

Design

The questionnaires were designed using closed and open ended items. The closed ended questions in the form of rating scales required the respondents; to put a tick in a box or not to, respectively. Others needed some various related answers in form of continuum for example, (i. know any ratified law ii. just know iii. don't know iv. Indifferent)

The choice of descriptive cross sectional design was determined by the fact that the focus of the study was to develop a portrait of the Mirerani ward community during one time.

For the internal validity, the questionnaire was not too long to allow any irrelevant answers from respondents. Also questions were clear enough to allow every question to be answered. Very insignificant lose of data was given room. Since questionnaires targeted a cross sectional sampled participants, even non technical once, the expected information was not very technical therefore reducing erroneous interpretation of information.

In the case of external validity, the group surveyed was representative of the targeted population due to the nature of stratified random sampling. The respondents were sampled based on the level of the stratum influence, importance and its overall size on the community population, for example (school teachers 15, while parent 20), ending up with disproportionate sampling which fits in this case.

1.4 Survey instruments:

The survey instruments were direct observation, focus group and distributed questionnaires.

Direct observation was selected because it gives the first impression in survey; it reveals things the way they are by watching. This was relatively easy because the researcher and MGHP staff reside in Mirerani ward.

Focus group discussions was also preferred in order to collect some missing data which was not captured by questionnaires because the method used was stratified random sampling

Distributed questionnaire was chosen because of the geographical location of the four villages of Mirerani ward. It was easy for the surveyors to walk through the short distance covered the ward in order to distribute and collect questionnaires from respondents.

Record review was also used at the end of data collection as seen in the replication of the results.

1.5 Contents

The questionnaire contained 13 (thirteen) questions. The first four questions asked about the status of the respondents, while the rest tested the awareness of the respondents on child labor related issues.

Questions content include testing the following (specific objectives):

- To test as how the respondents rate child labor.
- To test as how will they define a child according to ILO/IPEC.
- Whether the respondents know some convention(s) which protect children from child labor and worst forms of child labor.
- To know from the respondents that; why very little effort from the community. (Why low sensitivity)

- To know from the respondents if the problem affected earlier school dropout.

The response types were determined by the type of the question. It was mainly closed ended questions that the respondents required to either select answers in a continuum way, to put a tick in a box or not to put alternatively.

1.6 Reliability and validity

The reliability was established from the fact that the questionnaire was reviewed by the researcher in collaboration with MGHP staff. Also questions were typically related to the research question and the research hypothesis.

Validity was established from the fact that there was instruments triangulation in order to ensure diversification of data collected. Observation, focus group, record review and questionnaire itself were both used. Questions content seem to measure the level of awareness hence construct validity. Also elements of face and criterion validity were considered.

The adequacy of validity for survey's use also was derived from the diversification of the scales and their contents.

Methods for establishing validity use causal relationship as a tool to assess validity of the data. The researcher and MGHP staff were experts and experienced in child labor related issues.

1.7 Administration

The survey questionnaires were distributed to respondents by the researcher in collaboration with Mererani Good hope programme staff (M.G.H.P). Both researcher and

MGHP Staff members had good experience with child labor related issues since MGHP'S mission was to ensure rights of children in Mererani were met in a holistic way through prevention, protection and rehabilitative manner.

The researcher, MGHP Staff and some selected stakeholders held a 5 (five) hours training on how to conduct the survey. First on how to ensure that stratified random sampling was following its principles; second on how to train the sample participants sampled from the strata, third on how and who would collect data. The above training helped the researcher, MGHP Staff and selected members to have good insight on how to assist respondents in order to assure uniformity to every one who administered this questionnaire.

Questionnaires distributed by the end of February 2006 were supposed to be collected by 15th April 2006. The reasons for giving such long time were:

First to allow those who were full occupied in their jobs to have enough time to respond in a realistic way, second was to give allowance to increase number of respondents, hence minor lose of data.

Therefore from 15th April 2006 the coordinator started to organize the four focus groups, one in each village in order to obtain information which could have been overlooked by the survey questionnaires. Therefore the focus group was held in Songambebe village, Endiamutu, Mererani and Zaire kati on, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th May 2006 respectively. Time frame for the whole survey was from 28th February to 15th June 2006.

1.8 Sampling method

Stratified random sampling was done through dividing the population in groups called strata. Respondents were randomly sampled to form a group of participants whereby every participant represented his/her stratum.

Therefore, from the population (stratum) parents, vulnerable children, school teachers, employers of children and social workers formed seven (7) strata whereby every member of these strata was eligible to be sampled to represent his/her stratum.

The sample size was determined by; 1st the number of strata (7strata), 2nd number of members from each stratum residing Mirerani. The later being the reason for disproportionate sampling.

Total number of 50 respondents was sampled from these seven strata disproportionately as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Parent of the vulnerable | 10 |
| Social workers | 5 |
| Employers of Children | 5 |
| Vulnerable and working children | 5 |
| Village leaders | 10 |
| Religious leaders | 5 |
| School teachers | <u>10</u> |
| | 50 |

1.9 Presentation of survey results.

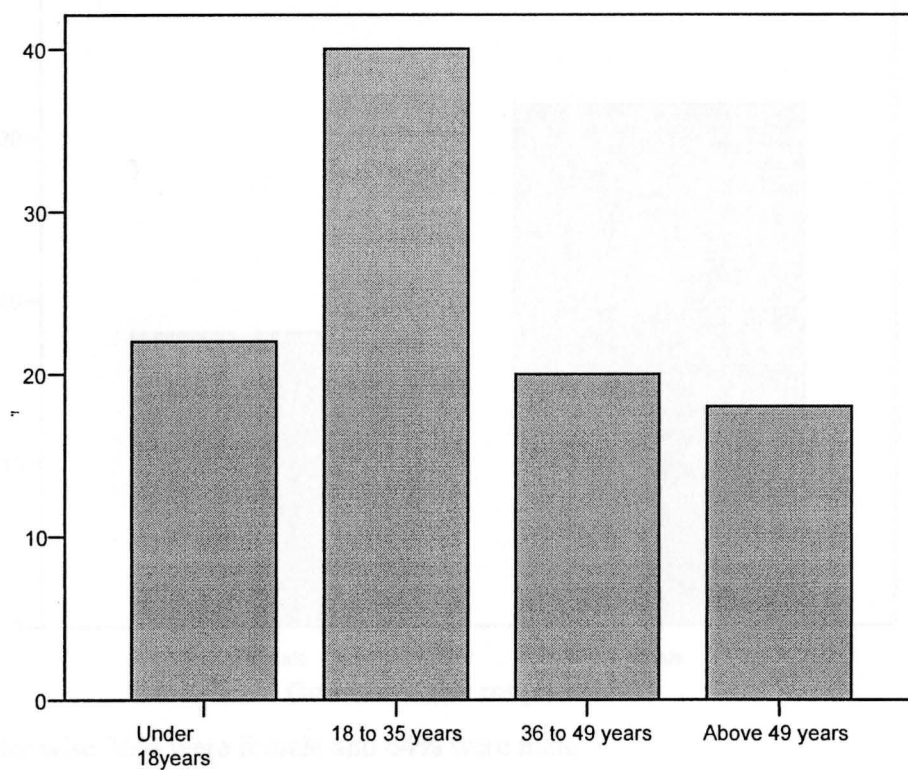
Analysis was done by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) data processor software, and the results were as follows;

1.10 Frequency tables and bar charts from SPSS output;

Table 1.2: Age of the respondents

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid under 18years | 11 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 22.0 |
| 18 to 35 years | 20 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 62.0 |
| 36 to 49 years | 10 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 82.0 |
| Above 49 years | 9 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: C N A survey data

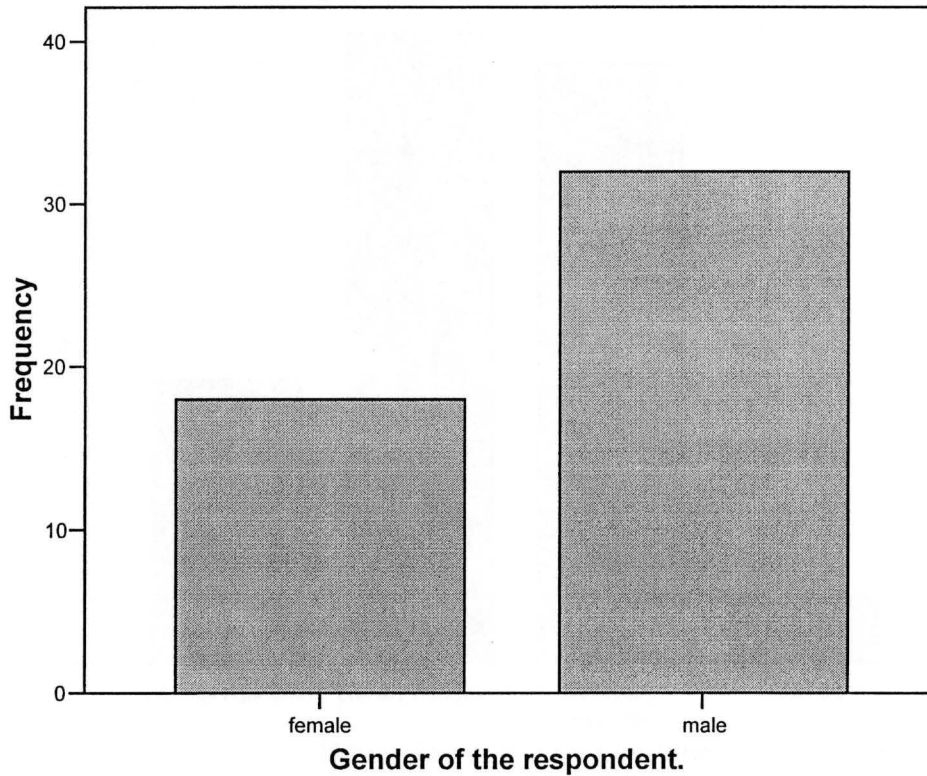


Respondents whose age range from 18 to 35 years were 40% and those from 36 to 49 years were 20% making the majority of the sample respondents being from 18 to 49 years.

Table 1.3: Gender of the respondents

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|--------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | female | 18 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 |
| | male | 32 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: C N A survey data

Gender of the respondent.

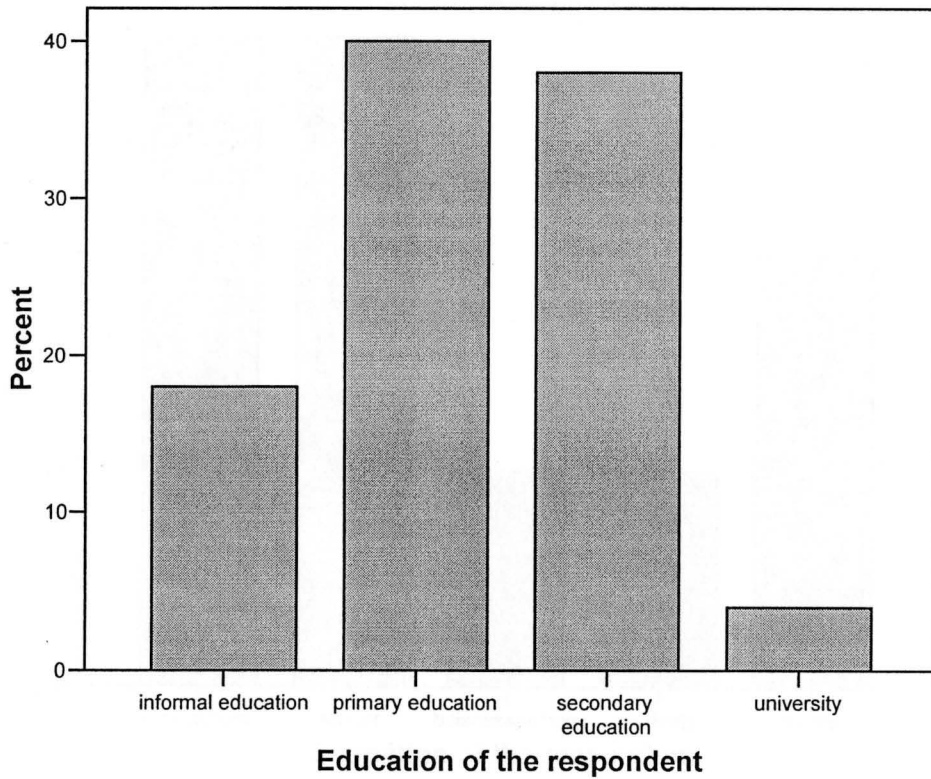
Gender wise 36% were female and 64% were male

Table 1.4: Education of the respondent

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | informal education | 9 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| | primary education | 20 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 58.0 |
| | secondary education | 19 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 96.0 |
| | university | 2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: C N A survey data

Education of the respondent

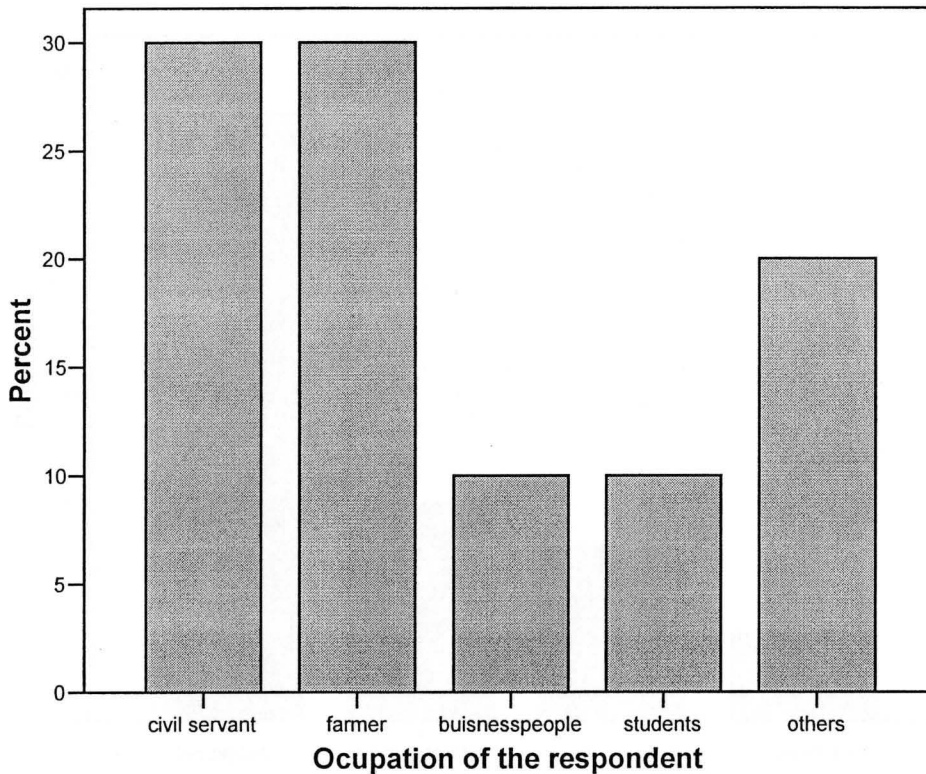


Education status ranged from informal education to university where as 40% were primary level, 38% were secondary level, only 4% were university leavers and the rest were informally educated.

Table 1.5: Occupation of the respondent

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | civil servant | 15 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 |
| | farmer | 15 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 60.0 |
| | businesspe ople | 5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 70.0 |
| | students | 5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 80.0 |
| | others | 10 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: C N A survey data

Occupation of the respondent

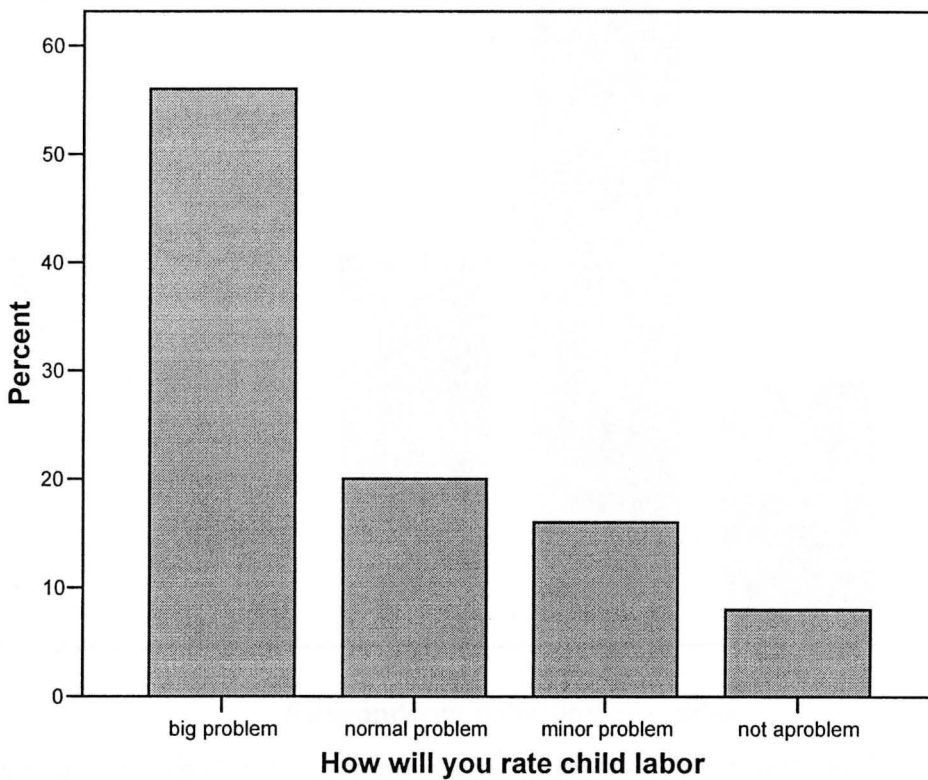
Occupation status shows that civil servants and farmers were 30% each totaling to 60%, the rest were 10% businesspeople, 10% students and the 20% others including small scale minors.

Table 1.6: How will you rate child labor?

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | big problem | 28 | 56.0 | 56.0 | 56.0 |
| | normal problem | 10 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 76.0 |
| | minor problem | 8 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 92.0 |
| | not a problem | 4 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: C N A survey data

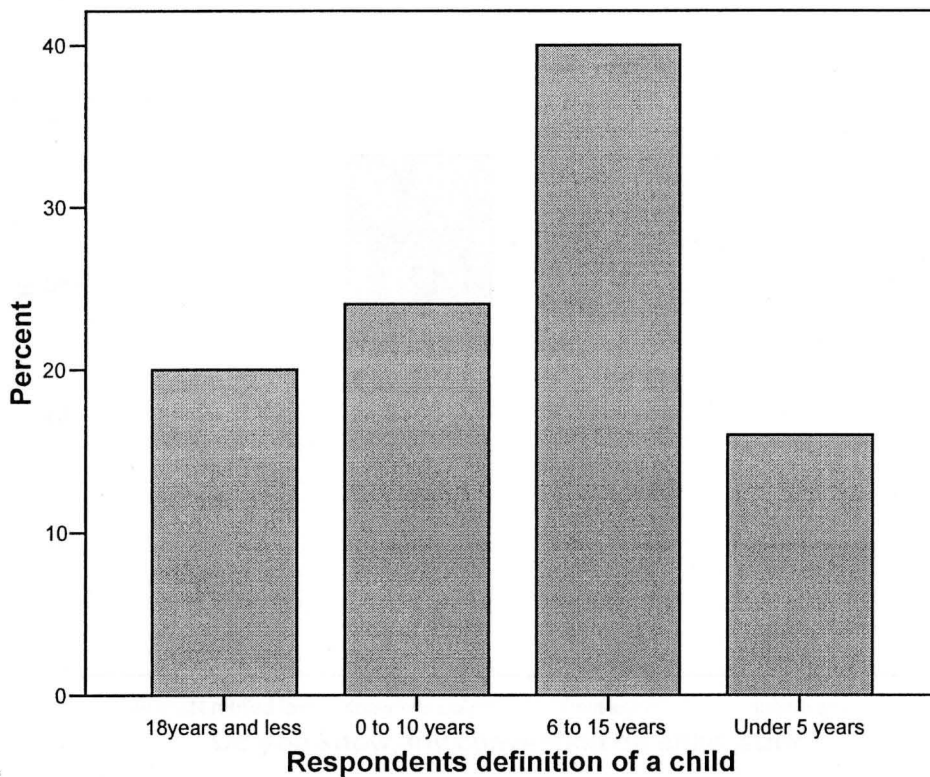
How will you rate child labor



In rating child labor 56% rate it big problem, 20% rated it as normal problem, 16% minor and 8% not a problem.

Table 1.7: Respondent's definition of a child

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | 18years and less | 10 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| | 0 to 10 years | 12 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 44.0 |
| | 6 to 15 years | 20 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 84.0 |
| | Under 5 years | 8 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Respondents definition of a child

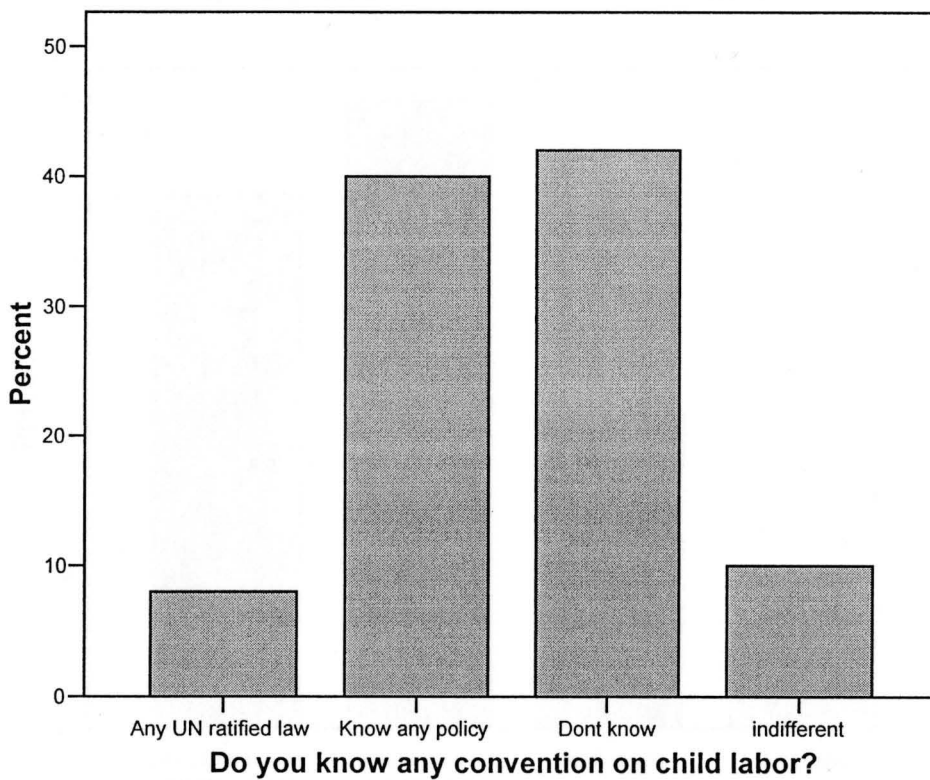
The question which asked them to define a child according to ILO/IPEC definition only 20% of the respondents got it right, while the rest gave different disparate answers.

Table 1.8: Do you know any convention on child labor?

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Any UN ratified law | 4 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| | Know any policy | 20 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 48.0 |
| | Don't know | 21 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 90.0 |
| | indifferent | 5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: C N A survey data

Do you know any convention on child labor?

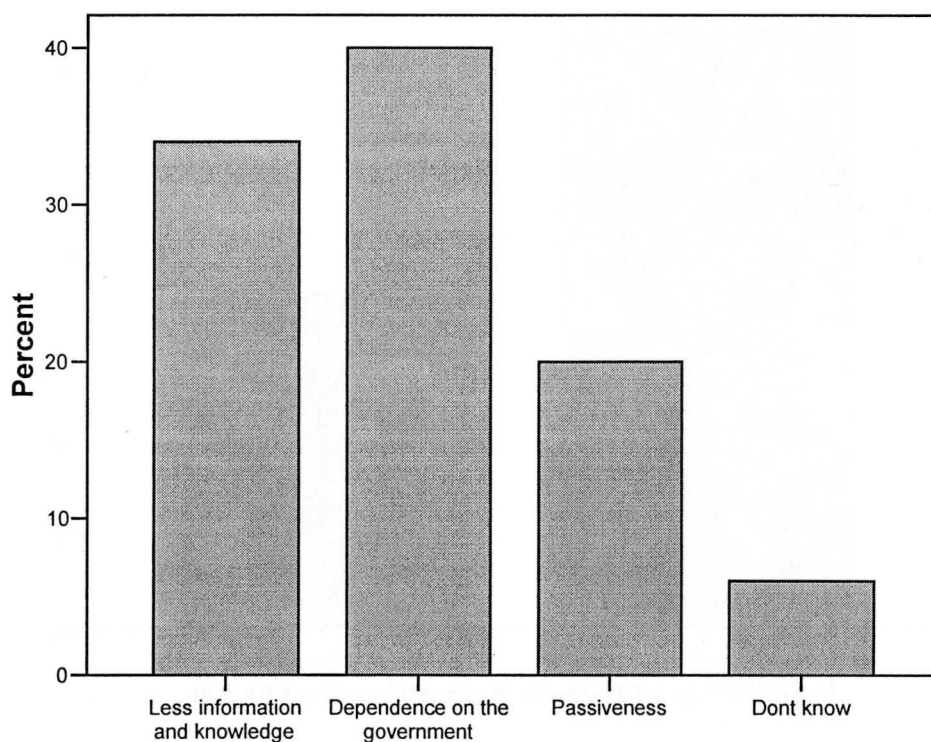


Testing the participant's knowledge on the ILO/IPEC conventions pertinent to children's rights only 8% got it right while 42% claimed not to know

Table 1.9: Why very little effort from the community?

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Less information and knowledge | 17 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 34.0 |
| | Dependence on the government | 20 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 74.0 |
| | Passiveness | 10 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 94.0 |
| | Don't know | 3 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: C N A survey data

Why very little effort from the community?**Why very little effort from the community?**

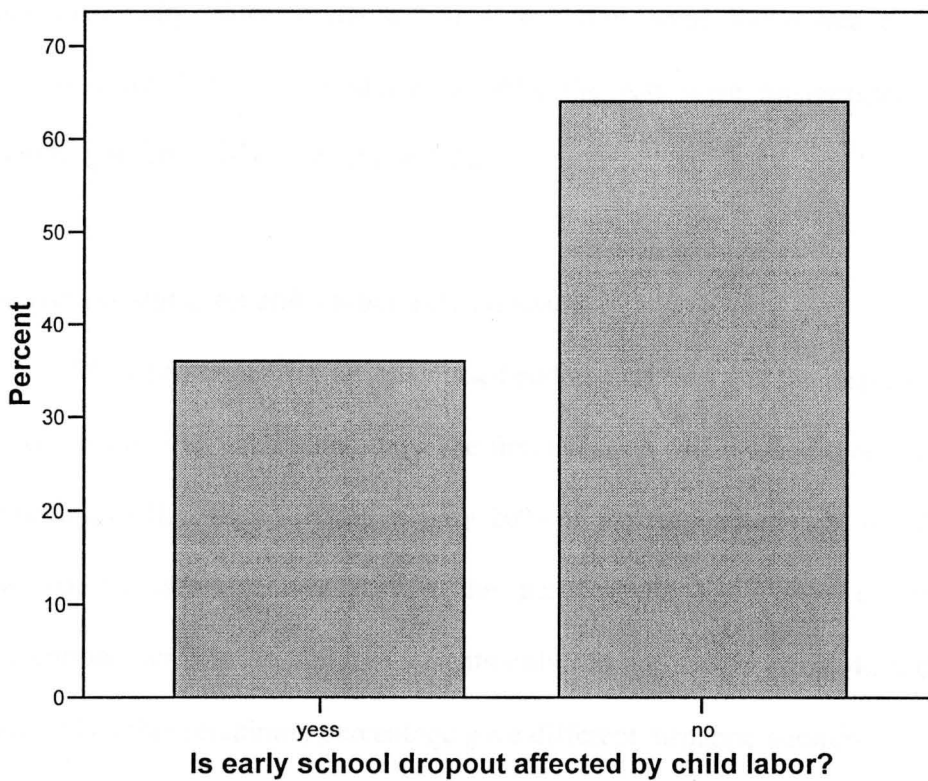
When they were asked as why very little effort from the community in combating child labor, the answers indicated uncoordinated community on child labor issues where by rarely the community can join their efforts to address the issue. 34% claimed the community to have less information and knowledge, 40% indicated that the community is greatly depending on the government, 20% indicated passiveness as the cause and the rest didn't know.

Table 1.10: Is early school dropout affected by child labor?

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid yes | 18 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 |
| no | 32 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: C N A survey data

Is early school dropout affected by child labor?



The last question on the last scale tested their knowledge on the effects of child labor on early school drop out. In this case only 36% so it to be directly proportional while 64% didn't see it like that.

1.11 Descriptive analysis

Status of the participant respondents

Respondents whose age range from 18 to 35 years were 40% and those from 36 to 49 years were 20% making the majority of the sample respondents being from 18 to 49 years (table 1.2). Gender wise 36% were female and 64% were male (table 1.3). Education status ranged from informal education to university where as 40% were primary level, 38% were secondary level, only 4% were university leavers and the rest were informally educated (table 1.4). Occupation status shows that civil servants and farmers were 30% each totaling to 60%, the rest were businesspeople and others including small scale minors (table 1.5).

Awareness status on child labor related issues

With questionnaires we had closed ended questions that the respondents needed to select answers in a continuum way. The first question which asked them to define a child according to ILO/IPEC definition only 20% of the respondents got it right (table 1.7). The second question was testing the participant's knowledge on the ILO/IPEC conventions pertinent to children's rights only 8% got it right while 42% claimed not to know. The other remaining percentage gave different disparate answers.

In rating child labor 56% rate it big problem, 20% rated it as normal problem (table 1.6). When they were asked as why very little effort from the community in combating child labor, the answers indicated uncoordinated community on child labor issues where by rarely the community can join their efforts to address the issue. 34%

claimed the community to have less information and knowledge, 40% so into it that the community is greatly depending on the government, 20% indicated passiveness as the cause and the rest don't know. The last question on the last scale tested their knowledge on the effects of child labor on early school drop out. In this case only 36% so it to be directly proportional while 64% didn't see it like that.

Focus Groups

In addition to the survey questionnaires, focus group were organized in four centers, namely, Endiamtu village, songambebe Village, Zaire kati Village and Mirerani Village itself. As mentioned before, this was done in order to capture information that could have been missed by the survey questionnaires.

Most of the heated debated issues were as follows:

- The past interventions on community awareness raising were not effective, and misdirected in terms of stake holders.
- Local leaders were not well involved in different efforts carried by CBO's' NGO's and even international organs.
- While the community knew very well that child labor was one of obstacles to community economic development, and the root causes of it, still too much blame was thrown to the government.
- Reports of projects carried out by ILO/IPEC and surveys which gave real picture of the problem were not easily obtained locally.

How were results related to the survey's objectives and the research hypothesis/question.

- From the analysis the notion of a child was not well (known) recognized by most of the community members.

- The result revealed that child labor was recognized as a serious problem by most of the community members.
- The specific objective to test knowledge about laws and conventions on child (rights) labor gave a relative negative answer. Very few community members who had good knowledge on this aspect.
- Generally, the objective of testing the knowledge as why community insensitivity gave four (4) aspects which indicated unawareness resulted from uncoordinated and fragmented Community.

1.12 Results

To summarize the important points, the following were the most observed features:-

Although the community recognized child labor as a serious problem still:-

- People did not have enough knowledge and information on the issues related to child labor.
- The community was fragmented and uncoordinated in dealing with this issue. Incomprehensiveness of the problem limited their initiatives.
- The international and national policies on child labor were not well known or disposed at the level of local stakeholders.
- Most of the community members argued the government to address the problem.
- There was passiveness among local stakeholders in relation to the nature of child labor, characteristics of the working children, the gender aspect and the worsening conditions especially in mining areas.

- There was no enough information and records about the issue at the level of villages.

Implications

Implications of the results were as follows:-

- The community's awareness was not enough to let them have joint action against child labor.
- The past interventions were not full participatory and the involvement of the essential local stakeholders was minor hence no effective local initiative yet to combat child labor.
- The project and programme coordinators of the previous interventions forgot that the grass root was very important in addressing a local problem.
- The role of the government has not been effective in identifying the problem and addressing it.

1. 13 Recommendations:-

- There was a need to empower the community by conducting an awareness raising workshop, in order to unite the community in common terms, in a coordinated way to address the problem.
- Mirerani as other mining townships grows and expands very fast. Too many people, elders and children are migrating towards the area. Therefore any intervention be it a project or a survey need high comprehensiveness of the area; also one needs to be well experienced and skilled to coordinate the programme

Suggested areas for further survey

There was a need to have other survey on the same issue to research more on how gender related issues relate to child labor in Mererani town, as well as on the impact assessment of past interventions on child labor related issues.

CHAPTER II

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Africa has the highest incidence of child labor in the world. While child labor has been declining in Asia and Latin America, economic decline, war, famine and HIV / AIDS have both prevent this in Africa. The incidence of child labor is higher in Sub-Saharan Africa than in any other region in the world (ILO, 1998). It is estimated that 41 % of children aged 5-14 years in Sub-Saharan Africa are working. ILO estimates that the number of child laborer in Africa could surge to over 100 million as a result of a demographic explosion of impoverished people, deterioration in living standards, in capacity of education systems to cater to all children and poor levels of economic growth across the continent. IPEC national child labor survey (2003) estimates that 3.4million out of 12.1 million children in Tanzania under the age of 18 works on a regular basis. One child in three living in rural areas is economically active compared with one in ten in urban areas.

2.1 Problem statement.

Specifically over the last decade, there has been an increase in the number of civil societies i.e. NGOs, Faith Based Organizations and CBOs in the country. These non-state organizations have been addressing various community development issues in various ways. Due to the increasing of the child labor problem in our country, it is important to establish the effectiveness and efficiency of the local communities in addressing the problem. The CAN done in chapter one predicted low awereness among

the stakeholders, therefore this problem needed to be addressed by awareness raising project in order to achieve it's goal and meet the overall community needs.

If this is not done, there will be a growing number of working children in all sectors who are increasingly rootless, uneducated, under nurtured and traumatized, making them ripe for recruitment for crime, military warlords, terrorists and vulnerable to HIV.

This project therefore aimed at establishing a sustainable and effective community through awareness raising in addressing this community development need.

2.2: Target community

The target community is the Mererani ward where the community project is being implemented through community participation and empowerment. In this process community awareness and sensitization meetings were held in the spirit of MGHP with specific objectives aiming at archiving the stated goal. These included advocacies, recruit working and vulnerable children, rehabilitation of the recruited children, provision of basic education, establish vocational training centers including garages, tailoring, masonry etc.

2.3 Stakeholders profile analysis

The target was to serve the influential stakeholders in Mirerani ward who ultimately had direct or indirect influence to matters related to child labor. These involved: -

- 1 Children especially the vulnerable ones.
- 2 Parents of the vulnerable children
- 3 Village leaders' i.e. executive officer, village chairperson etc.
- 4 Selected village elders
- 5 Religious leaders

6 School teachers.

7 Social workers.

Table 2.1: Stakeholders profile analysis

| STAKEHOLDERS | DESCRIBED PARTICIPATION | EVALUATION | IMPACT | RATING | PLAN |
|---|--|------------|-----------------------|----------|---|
| Community members. | Target beneficiaries | High | Successful project | Positive | Awareness raising |
| Ministry of energy and natural resources. | To reinforce policies pertaining Child labor | High | Adherence to policies | positive | More advocacy |
| ILO/IPEC | To reinforce ratification of UN conventions. | High | Supported project | positive | To seek funds and technical advice. |
| Local Government | Participate in implementation. | Medium | Integration | positive | In cooperated |
| Mining Committees. | To identify cases. | Medium | Integration | positive | To be involved. |
| Media | Advocacy | High | Awareness | positive | To be linked. |
| Religious institutions. | Advocacy. | High | Moral esteem | positive | To be involved. |
| Non Government organizations | Working together | Medium | Project area coverage | positive | Consulted |
| Social workers. | Technical advice and recruiting | High | Social mediation | positive | Part of the project |
| Teachers. | Facilitators of school linking. | High | Offer education | positive | Involved. |
| Employers of children | To release the identified children. | Low | Loose manpower. | Negative | Involved from the inception to completion |

Source: Prepared and analyzed by the researcher during CNA

2.4 Project CED goals

Project CED goals which addressed directly the problem statement included:

- Empowering community with capacity to address the problem, as the community would have enough awareness and sensitivity to the problem hence respect to children's rights. This would have led to a better living standard of children within the ward.
- Children being the future manpower or human economic resources will enable future healthy economy.

The sensitization meetings (The project focus) conducted in 4 villages of Mererani ward by the end of 2006 was monitored through the following indicators.

- Number of people attending the workshop
- Number of children linked to MGHP vocational training skills centers
- Number of children joining Income Generating Activities (IGA)
- Financial implications as input indicators
- Human resources both skilled and unskilled
- Stakeholders coordination as a result of the net change in awareness
- Level of the reduced incidences of child labor
- Level of improvement in school enrolment
- Level of the reduced school dropouts

2.5 Project objectives:-

Overall Objective

To contribute towards MGHP strategy of reduction of child labor activities in Mererani Ward, Simanjiro District.

Specific Objectives

To raise awareness on the effect of child labor among the stakeholders in the four villages of Mererani ward by the end of 2006

To reduce the number of child labor by 20% by the end of 2006

2.6 Host organization

The host CBO was Mererani Good Hope Programme for children and young people (MGHP). MGHP was established in 1999 as a result of some community members' response to child labor related problems. This project was implemented following the spirit of MGHP mission.

Mission

The main mission of MGHP was to contribute in ensuring that the survival, development, protection and participation in rights of children in Mirerani, Simanjiro district was met through a holistic strategy for prevention protection and rehabilitation services.

Vision

MGHP envisaged a society which respects rights of children in all perspectives.

Goal

Its main goal was to have better living standard of children within the ward. In working towards this mission MGHP had its partners.

Main objective

It was believed by this CBO that, combating child labor was one of the strategies in securing children's rights. This was possible through networking with local and external partners. Her principal partners included VETA, ILO/IPEC, local CBO's and the local

interested stakeholders including the local community. The source of financial and technical assistance comes from both external and local partners.

Specific objectives

- Specific objectives were both aiming at archiving the stated goal. These included advocacy
- Established drop in centre to accommodate the recruited children
- Rehabilitation of the recruited children
- Establish vocational training centers including garages, tailoring, masonry etc.

CHAPTER III:

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.0 Introduction

Child labor is viewed as a global and national problem, to the level of district in Mirerani- Simanjoro, where we find child labor in mining and other related activities. In theoretical literature we have what child labor is all about. It gives the worsening conditions where by children are working, root causes and the possible solutions. It also gives the impact of child labor to the society and children themselves and the relationship between child labor and other social issues like school and vocational training skills.

In empirical literature this chapter will tackle different individuals, groups or organizations who made some studies on the problem, their empirical results and suggestions.

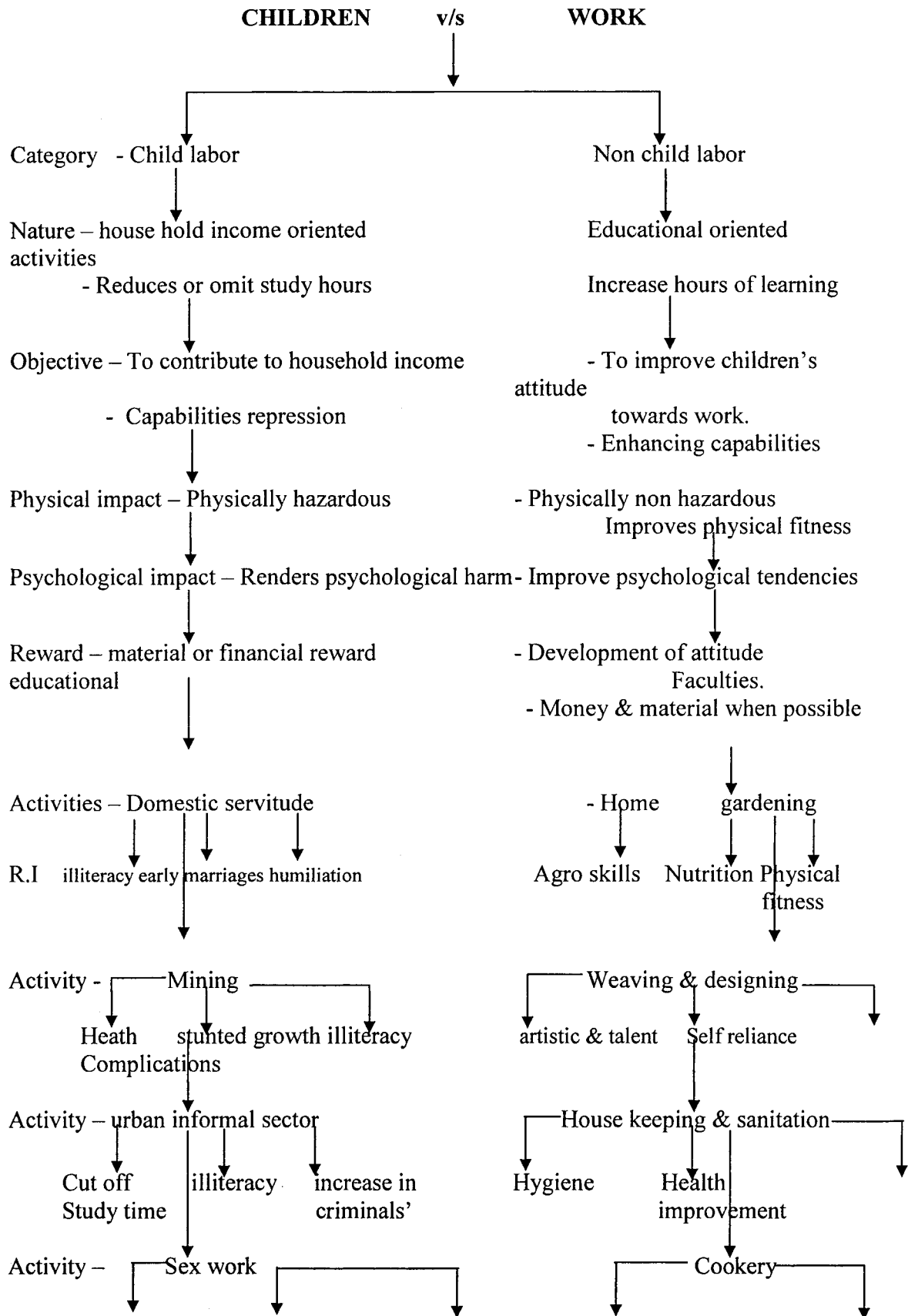
We will also have an analysis on the policy and conventions established to combat child labor. In this we will also see the preamble policy development at national level to the local society where this problem exists.

3.1 Theoretical literature on child labor

3.1.1 Meaning of child labor

According to Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary (2000), a child is a young human being who is not yet an adult. International Labor Organization (ILO) through its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) has named any human being below 18 years old as a child (ILO/IPEC Convention. 132)

From the above definitions we can define child labor as any employment of a child which is denying him/ her right to proper and healthier education. Child labor does not involve the healthier works done by children as part of their learning. Children have to work but not primarily to contribute to household income, but to develop their skills and attitudes. Therefore child labor refers to works detrimental to their health and educational development. Light jobs are reasonable for children after their classes and studies, and even during holidays. After all work is part of physical, mental and educational development. The following diagram will indicate and clarify more in detail as what is regarded as child labor and what is worthy while done by children in this study.



| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---|
| R. I. | - | HIV /AIDS & STI's | Early pregnancies | Material death | Catering skill | Nutrition & diet Improve work attitude |
|-------|---|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|---|

Source: Researcher's invention.

3.1.2 Incidences

Africa.

Africa has the highest incidence of child labor in the world. While child labor has been declining in Asia and Latin America, economic decline, war, famine and HIV / AIDS have both prevent this in Africa. The incidence of child labor is higher in Sub-Saharan Africa than in any other region in the world (ILO, 1998). It is estimated that 41 % of children aged 5-14 years in Sub-Saharan Africa are working, this is about 80 million children participation rates are highest in East Africa, followed by West Africa and then middle Africa. The incidence of child labor in, the same age-range and for the same definition of work is estimated to be 21 % in Asia and 17% in Latin America (Ashagrie, 1998). The ILO estimates that the number of child laborer in Africa could surge to over 100 million as a result of a demographic explosion of impoverished people, deterioration in living standards, in capacity of education systems to cater to all children and poor levels of economic growth across the continent.

Tanzania.

Despite encouraging progress in recent years and a clear political will as well as national commitment to fight child labor, difficult task lies ahead for the International Labor Organization's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO/IPEC) and its Tanzanian partners. Increased rural poverty during the last decade, a deterioration

of the educational system and a worsening of the HIV / AIDS crisis have contributed to an increase in the number of child laborers. IPEC national child labor survey (2003) estimates that 3.4million out of 12.1 million children in Tanzania under the age of 18 works on a regular basis. One child in three living in rural areas is economically active compared with one in ten in urban areas. Child labor can be found in many types of economic activities in Tanzania, but a particular problem in commercial agriculture, mining, domestic work, prostitution the informal sector.

3.1.3 Factors contributing to child labor in Tanzania

Extreme Poverty:

Despite efforts since the mid-1980s to address economic and social problems, nearly one-half (48 percent) of Tanzania population of 33 million is considered to be basically poor and about 27 percent live in abject poverty or in households without sufficient income to meet basic nutritional requirements. Rural poverty is more widespread and deeper than in urban areas, with basic needs poverty estimated at about 57 percent of the rural population and food poverty at 32 percent (UNDP.s Human Development Index 2000). Even though the overall policy environment and macroeconomic indicators have largely improved since the current government came to office in 1995, the incidence of poverty appears to have risen since the early 1990s. This reflects a worsening of income inequality and relatively weaker economic growth in rural areas hit by a series of failed harvests due to droughts and flooding.

Human welfare indicators have also lagged behind the improving macroeconomic conditions, primarily due to the HIV/AIDS crisis, which has hampered overall life

expectancy and increased mortality rates. This is reflected in the UNDP's Human Development Index (2001) which ranks 174 countries in terms of life expectancy, education and real income per capita. In 2000, Tanzania fell to a rank of 156 compared to 144 in 1996. Persistent poverty and cutbacks in social services over the past decade have made it difficult for many parents to meet the basic needs of their children, including school fees and materials. Economic hardship has in some cases prompted a breakdown in traditional norms and values that bind the extended family and clan members together and act as a social safety net. As family resources become scarcer, many children outside the nuclear family like orphans or step children are abandoned or neglected and end up as child laborers. The deterioration of living conditions in rural areas has also encouraged urban migration, including that of children and youth who migrate in search for jobs, but generally they only find marginal or casual employment.

Deterioration of the educational system:

In 1980, 98 percent of primary – school age children in Tanzania were enrolled in school (URT, PRSP 2000). However, sharp reductions in government expenditure for social services prompted by a severe economic crisis in the early 1980s resulted in drastic reduction in the quality of education. As a consequence, by 1988, enrollment rates had dropped to 71%. It must be noted that the gross enrolment figures tend to overstate the number of children actually receiving education, as many poor children, particularly in rural areas, only attend school sporadically and some 30 percent drop out before finishing. The seven years of compulsory education only six percent of Tanzania children continue to secondary school. In addition to the fact that many are desperate and come

from poor families depend on their children income to help pay for basic needs, and thus value work over school. Other reasons for the deterioration of educational system include: outmoded teaching and disciplinary methods, poor teacher's competence, low motivation and salaries, school fees introduced in the late 1980s, Poor infrastructure and lack of material and early marriages for girls.

HIV/AIDS Epidemic:

The HIV/ AIDS epidemic has yet to reach its peak in Tanzania. The number of AIDS orphans is currently estimated to be well over hold a million. The epidemic has the potential to kill at least one – fourth of the country entire adult population over the next 15 years if left unchecked. HIV/AIDS has placed burden on an already strained education system with increased teacher turnover, loss of experienced teachers, more orphans with special needs, fewer resources, and problems of social ostracism in the classroom.

3.1.4 Nature of child labor.

Sectors Associated With the Worst Forms of Child labor.

Commercial sexual exploitation

Broad consensus exists among the international community that child prostitution is a form of forced labor and therefore, a worst form of child labor (WB, world development indicators, 2002). Children, mostly girls, are often lured or recruited by traffickers with promises of lucrative work in the cities, only to end up in underground brothels where they are abused and exploited. Child prostitution is on the rise in Tanzania, especially in the densely populated urban and suburban areas. Girls under 15 years old are known to be working in nightclubs, liquor shops and brothels. Most of them end up doing sex as a

means of survival. Early and forced marriages have also contributed to child prostitution, as young girls who decided to run away from forced marriages find themselves in streets as their only alternative. These children face very high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).

Mining and Quarrying

Mining and quarrying is a rapid expanding sector of the Tanzanian economy. While child labor is not a problem in large-scale mining, it is a serious problem in growing number of smaller artisan sites. A rise in child labor in this activity is clearly reflected in an increase in primary school dropouts in schools close to mining and quarrying sites. It is estimated that the dropout rate in such schools ranges between 30 and 40 percent (IPEC, baseline survey 2003).

Children at these sites work both on the surface and underground, they face all types of health and personal risks. Generally these risks are associated with inherently dangerous work, including: inhaling of dust; physical injury, death from blasting, mine collapse, flooding and silicosis. In addition, the close proximity of children and adults can lead to violence and sexual abuse hence, these children also face the risk of being infected with HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Apart from other nature of child labor in Mererani Tanzanite mining of which boys account for 60% of child labor, girls 40%, (ILO/IPEC, baseline survey, 1999). They are also involved mostly as domestic and commercial sex workers. Boys engaged in hazardous and tedious work, both on surface and underground _ up to 200m deep. They carry heavy loads, up and down pits, carrying explosives, sieving sand crawling through narrow tunnels etc.

Commercial Agriculture

Agriculture accounts for nearly 50 percent of GDP and is Tanzania single largest employer. Child labor in commercial agriculture is mainly associated with 'sugarcane, sisal, tobacco, tea, coffee, cloves, and cut-flower plantations and is primarily concentrated in the Arusha, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Morogoro, Rukwa, Tabora, Tanga and Zanzibar regions.

Children of both sexes, working in this sector generally work very long hours and in extreme weather conditions. They are exposed to hazardous chemicals and risk physical injuries, such as snakebites. Many commercial farms are located far away from community residential zones and children living and working in such isolated areas have little, if any, chance of attending school.

Domestic Servitude

Many girls aged between 9 and 15 who migrate from rural to urban areas are employed as domestic servants. Popularly known in Tanzania as house girls, they toil mostly for working in middle-class families. Although this is a less inherently dangerous form of child labor, the conditions under which it is generally performed lead to its classification as a worst form of child labor. The working environment is often characterized by long periods of isolation and long working hours, leading to physical and psychological trauma. It is estimated that many children in this sector work between 14 to 18 hours a day (ILO/IPEC, baseline survey, 1999). It is also true that many are not properly paid, as some employers charge for the food and accommodation given to the children.

Sometimes payment is only in kind (e.g. second-hand clothes). These girls also risk physical and sexual abuse by employers or their family members.

Urban Informal Sector

The urban informal sector work performed by children, apart from being and exploitative, also exposes them to drug trafficking and drug abuse. Recent media reports have singled out the Kinondoni and Temeke districts in Dar es Salaam as notorious areas for illicit drug business, going as far as involving primary school pupils (ILO/IPEC, baseline survey, 2003). Often children working in small garages are involved in drug abuse while others are bribed by rich dealers to participate in drug trafficking for the main reason that children, innocent as they are, are unlikely to be spotted or suspected.

Child trafficking

According to ILO Conventions, child trafficking is regarded as a worst form of child labor. Child trafficking is manifested by taking children from one district to another or from one region to another to work on farms, mining, prostitution or domestic work.

3.2 Empirical literature

3.2.1 Action against child labor in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

This is a union of strategies in Education; an experience in mobilization of teachers, educators, and their organizations in combating child Labor (ILO/IPEC 1999). This synthesis is based on the outcome of research in 13 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, which has identified how education initiatives have been instrumental in combating child labor at local and national levels. The report analysis where, why and how education has been successful in keeping children in school and out of the work

place, and in meeting the needs of children who are still working. It also identifies strategies for further addressing child labor concerns in education policies and programmes. A major aim is to provide guidance and models for future action to teachers, educators, their organizations and policy makers on how to combat child labor. More effectively policy and programme of action for universalizing quality education is to be considered a necessity in the fight against child labor. This empirical data from ILO/IPEC provides prove as how the improved educational system can help much in combating child labor.

3.2.2 The Trade – off between child labor and human capital formation:

A Tanzanian case study

This paper investigated the degree of trade off between child work and human capital development (ILO/IPEC,1993) using time data from a survey conducted in the Tanga region of Tanzania in 1993, the empirical result show that factors that tend to increase children's working hours generally tend to decrease their hours of study. However they also show that household and community conditions affect a child's work and study decisions to different degrees. Also hours of works were negatively correlated with studying abilities. Given the complexity of the relation between child work and human capital development in developing countries, the paper concludes that it is important to examine children's time allocation in detail. It is the same as saying that more hours of work means less hours of study, and the vice versa.

3.2.3 Children's Work in Côte d'Ivoire: An Overview

International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that in developing countries alone there are some 250 million children between the ages of five and 14 years who work (Scott

Lyon, ILO, 1993). For 120 million of them, work is a full-time activity. Although child work occurs in all parts of the world, it is in Africa where a child is most likely to be involved in work and where child work is growing most rapidly. ILO estimates that the 80 million African child workers today could surge to 100 million by 2015. This paper looks at African child work in the context of Côte d'Ivoire. It aims at providing a brief overview of the various dimensions of the child work phenomenon in the country - its extent and nature, its causes and consequences, and national legislation and policies adopted to address it.

3.2.4 Health Effects of Children's Work: Evidence from Vietnam

We tested whether work in childhood impacts on health. We distinguish between urban and rural settings and focus on agricultural work, which is the dominant form of child work worldwide. We use a particularly rich two-wave panel data set - the 1993 and 1998 Vietnam Living Standards Surveys (O' Donnell, E, ILO, 2001). The panel nature of the data and the availability of good instruments make it possible to correct for potential endogeneity arising from both unobservable heterogeneity and simultaneity. Instruments take the form of small area labor market and education conditions obtained from community surveys matched to individual records. We use two indicators of health - reported illness/injury and the body mass index. Both contemporaneous and longer-term effects of child work on health are examined. A variety of estimators and identification strategies are employed to deal with endogeneity. There is strong evidence of unobservable heterogeneity bias but little indication of simultaneity bias. In rural areas, we find no evidence of a contemporaneous impact of child work on health. However, there is evidence that work undertaken in rural settings during childhood raises the risk of

illness five years later. In urban areas, there is some evidence that child work has a contemporaneous negative impact on health.

3.2.5 Protecting at-risk children from domestic-work exploitation in the United Republic of Tanzania.

IPEC conducted a thematic evaluation of its action programmes targeting children in domestic service in 2000. The experience in The United Republic of Tanzania demonstrates that it is possible to prevent recruitment of children for domestic service by implementing action at the recruitment areas. Targeting the recruitment areas for prevention requires a combination of interventions, notably awareness raising, community mobilization and the provision of alternative livelihoods. For both prevention and withdrawal, it is clear that a community-based approach is most likely to yield long-term sustainable impact. Continued use and development of community-based strategies are therefore recommended, bearing in mind that such strategies are often time consuming and do not necessarily show quick results. The TBP in the United Republic of Tanzania will further strengthen and replicate this positive experience. Moreover, it was evident that community-based measures for prevention and withdrawal require a certain commitment of resources on the part of the implementing agency, not least in terms of staff. Experience suggests that a system of frequent facilitation, follow-up and monitoring is crucial for activities to come off the ground and take root in local communities.

3.2.6 Previous interventions conducted in Mererani tanzanite mining.

_ Community awareness raising and sensitization. IPEC supported activities on child labor, 1995/96.

_ IPEC- supported baseline survey (DFID funding) on child labor in small scale mining in Mererani, 1999.

_ Follow-up DFID support through IPEC for institutional capacity building, and withdrawal and rehabilitation of 125 children and the prevention of 350 children from child labor in mining (2002).

_ IPEC supported rapid assessment confirming worst forms of child labor in small scale (2001).

3.3 Policy review

3.3.1 Legal and policy responses

There are several responses by the government in the ratification of international instruments pertinent to the elimination of child labor. Tanzania ratified ILO convention no. 138 on the minimum age for entry to employment in November 1989. Early June, 2001 Tanzania further ratified ILO convention no. 182 on the elimination of the worst forms of child labor. Again in 1990 United Republic of Tanzania (URT) did two things on children's development policy. It ratified the rights and welfare of the child and the convention on the rights of the child (CRC).

Child labor is also a priority in Tanzania for the achievement of MDG 2, 3 and 4. Furthermore the employment and labor relations Act, 2004, provides that "no person shall

employ a child under the age of 14 and that children aged 14 may only be employed to do light work”.

3.3.2 National strategies and sector policy.

In the national strategy for growth and reduction of poverty (NSGRP), child labor is further included as an indicator for monitoring poverty.

3.3.3 The Education and Training Policy of 1995.

The policy clearly states that the primary education is compulsory in enrollment and attendance for children aged between 7-13 years.

3.3.4 The child development policy of 1996.

Following ratification of international conventions, the government is in the process of revising the child development policy of 1996 to ensure that child labor issues are mainstreamed.

3.3.5 Community development policy of 1996.

This policy assumes that if community members are knowledgeable on child labor issues, then will make it an agenda for development.

3.3.6 Other measures to the reduction of child labor.

There are three other measures by the government towards reduction of child labor. First, the establishment of the child labor unit under the ministry of Labor, Employment and Youth Development. Second, the formation of National Inter-sectoral Coordination

Committee (NISCC), on child labor and district child labor committees and thirdly, the establishment of primary education development plan (PEDP) for 2002- 2006.

3.3.7 International programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) Time Bound Programme (TBP)

The Government of Tanzania is implementing TBP in line with the ILO Convention: 182 that calls for elimination of all worst forms of child labor (WFCL). The C: 182 was ratified by the Government of Tanzania in June 2001 and the Government within its TBP, has set a target of reducing the involvement of children in WFCL by 75% by the year 2005 and to eradicate the problem by the year 2010 (ILO/IPEC baseline survey, 2003). The ILO/IPEC is assisting the Government to implement the TBP; aiming at withdrawal, rehabilitation and prevention of 30,000 'children in commercial sex, domestic work, mining and commercial agriculture by the year 2005 in 11 districts. These are Kinondoni, Temeke, Iringa Rural, Mufindi, Urambo, Simanjiro, Ilala, Arumeru, Arusha Urban, Iramba, and Kondo.

The TBP programme is being implemented at national, regional, district and sub- district levels. At national level, IPEC-TBP in collaboration with national and international development partner organizations, advocates, for formulation, revision and implementation of policy issues relevant to elimination of child labor and its worst forms. In so doing, relevant policies and legislation are reviewed and recommendations are made for necessary actions. In addition, efforts are made to enhance and/or establish strong strategic linkages, within the framework of TBP, with various programmes and

projects at national and district levels that are relevant and complementary to activities that contribute to elimination of child labor and its worst forms.

At the district level, TBP is embarking on various interventions that aim at providing direct support to the TBP target groups in 11 districts. To be sustainable, the withdrawal of children from intolerable work situations will be accompanied by interventions which support them and their families. These include transitional education and alternative source of income and employment as well as measures to prevent other children from getting involved in child labor and its worst forms.

The baseline study and attitude survey on child labor and its worst forms is part of TBP implementation; aimed at gathering specific data and information on child labor that will lead to better targeted interventions in addressing root causes of child labor and its worst forms.

3.3.8 Tanzania's Time-Bound Programme

What is essentially new about the TBP concept for the IPEC country programme in Tanzania is that it is a more comprehensive, integrated and country owned approach to combating the worst forms of child labor than in the past. It aims at strategically linking actions against child labor to the national development effort and seeks the support of a broad social mobilization. It sets specific goals with clear targets and timeframes for achieving them.

3.3.9 IPECs strategic implementation on its policies towards eliminating child labor

3.3.9.1: Breaking the vicious circle of poverty.

Child labor remains a major cause of child exploitation and abuse in the world, depriving millions of children worldwide of adequate education and good health. Many of these children are victims of the “worst forms” of child labor, which include slavery, bonded labor, drug trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, domestic labor, armed conflict and all other physically and morally hazardous types of work. The link between poverty and child labor is well established; thus, it is not surprising that children caught in the worst forms of child labor are commonly from the most vulnerable socio-economic groups. Children living in extreme poverty often work instead of attending school, sometimes because of social stigma, but more frequently because schools are either not available or their families cannot survive without the added income their children provide. It is now widely known that a vicious circle is in operation: child labor hinders economic development and perpetuates poverty by keeping the children of the poor out of school and limiting their prospects for upward social mobility. This underlies the growing international recognition that targeting the worst forms of child labor and investing in the prevention of child labor is more than an issue of safeguarding children’s rights; it is indeed important strategy towards poverty alleviation.

3.3.9.2: Education for children, decent work for adults.

The core of IPEC’s work involves the prevention of child labor — particularly the worst forms as defined under Convention No. 182 – the withdrawal and rehabilitation of those already in in-tolerable work situations, and the protection of children above the legal minimum working age from hazardous activities. To ensure impact and sustainability, the

withdrawal of children from the workplace must be accompanied by measures to offer them and their families' appropriate education, income and employment alternatives. Of equal importance are measures preventing other children from entering the labor market. Targeting the elimination of child labor contributes to achieving all four of ILO's strategic objectives. While the elimination of child labor falls squarely within the first of these objectives— to promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work — it also cuts across the other three: creation of opportunities for decent employment and income; enhancement of coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all; and strengthening of tripartism and social dialogue. Enhanced in-house cooperation between IPEC and other ILO units and programmes during 2000-01 helped to rein-force this common mission. Collaboration with ILO's tripartite constituents – governments, and employers' and workers' organizations – continued to be a salient feature in the design and implementation of IPEC programmes. The work of IPEC on the elimination of child labor goes hand in hand with the policy of promoting “decent work” – productive work with social protection, social dialogue and rights at work. By offering education and training alternatives for working children on the one hand, and employment and substitute income possibilities to their parents on the other. IPEC activities improve the capacity of national economies to enhance in-come security, consolidate equality of opportunity and generate productive jobs. IPEC's programme thereby contributes directly to the reduction of the decent work deficit.

3.3.9.3: IPEC becomes an In Focus Programme

With the restructuring of the Office in 1999 and the implementation of the Programme and Budget IPEC action against child labor 2000-2001: Progress and future priorities 2000-01, IPEC became one of eight ILO in Focus Programmes. In Focus Programmes implement activities which are of high priority for achieving the ILO's strategic objectives and are founded on a symbiosis of three elements: knowledge, advocacy and service. This symbiosis is reflected in the evolution of the IPEC Programme, which now covers all aspects of work on child labor and provides member states with comprehensive support in the implementation of the ILO conventions on the minimum age for employment and the worst forms of child labor. In the ILO organization, the in Focus Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor is part of the standards and fundamental principles and rights at work sector.

3.3.9.4: Making IPEC more gender sensitive.

In 2000 IPEC commissioned a comprehensive report aimed at measuring the extent to which its advocacy Work, research and operational programmes at headquarters and in the field have integrated the gender dimension. The major finding of this report was that, while aware of the need for gender mainstreaming, most IPEC staff and operational partners lacked gender-mainstreaming skills, and that there was a need for a programme - wide, capacity-building effort.

To follow up on the report, IPEC organized a workshop on 4-5 October 2001 among IPEC staff from headquarters, the field and other ILO departments to formulate a generic implementation plan for gender mainstreaming. The priority areas for action spelled out

in the implementation plan include training in gender analysis, improvement of the IPEC knowledge base on gender, and the establishment of a programme-wide coaching, monitoring and evaluation system for assessing gender mainstreaming. It is expected that the generic plan will be adjusted regionally and implemented in a decentralized manner.

3.3.9.5: The changing roles of research policy analysis and advocacy

IPEC's policy research, data collection and analysis, evaluation methodology, campaigning, communications and legal advisory work are vital for the effectiveness of IPEC's technical cooperation programmes and the enhancement of national capacities to deal with child labor. These functions were enlarged considerably during 2000-01, reinforcing the ILO's role as a global centre for child labor information and legal expertise. The rapid expansion of the programme has raised IPEC's public profile worldwide and generated increase public interest in the programme. Simultaneously, the remarkable rate of ratification of Convention No. 182 is changing the nature of IPEC's communications work – from intense focus on the ratification campaign to wider advocacy related to the Convention's implementer IPEC action against child labor 2000-2001: Progress and future priorities the network of ILO Offices, the IPEC Campaign team at headquarters and operational support by IPEC country programmes and projects. As illustrate in this paper, ratification is facilitated in countries where IPEC has a presence. This experience demonstrates that ratification of international labor Conventions is in general to some degree dependent on the ability of the Office to project a credible technical cooperation image and a well-focused campaign. Annex A illustrates that C. 182 ratifications are relatively equally spread across the various regions of the

world, although the pace of ratification in Eastern Europe and Central Asia appears to be slower than in other regions.

3.3.9.6: Campaign highlights

May 2000: ILO-IPEC and US Department of Labor host conference in Washington on good practices in combating child labor. Spring 2000: IPEC web site, <http://www.ilo.org/childlabour>, is launched. June 2000: Ceremony with Swiss Federal Councilor Pascal Couch pin; “Liberez les enfants ” balloon launch at ILO; Suzuki Children ’s Orchestra concert at Victoria Hall in Geneva and presentation of music video by Youssou N ’dour November 2000: ILO and IPEC offices sponsor a wide range of events – marches,, concerts, news conferences, workshops, etc.– in 34 countries to mark the coming--into-force of Convention No.182;Yous-sou N ’dour honored at Governing Body ceremony as ILO Honorary Ambassador for Child Labor. May 2001: US Senator Tom Harkin hosts child labor conference in Washington, focusing heavily on IPEC’s global experience and activities. May 2001: Launch of SCREAM (Supporting Children’s Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media) in Ireland. June 2001: Time-Bound Programmes formally launched at a ceremony during the International Labor Conference in Geneva, with President Benjamin Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania, as the honored guest and main speaker; video news release on the Time-Bound Programmes is broadcast on major channels, including BBC and CNN. September 2001: Launch of IPEC online photo-archive with 500 photos. Also available on CD-ROM .Autumn 2001:Half-hour television documentary – supported by IPEC – on child trafficking in Cambodia broadcast globally by BBC World. September 2001: IPEC and the African

Football Confederation reach agreement on a major joint campaign entitled “Red Card to Child Labor” for the 2002 African Cup of Nations to be held in Mali.

3.3.9.7: Promoting children’s participation and youth empowerment

As part of the “Global Campaign to Raise Awareness and Understanding on Child Labor” project, IPEC launched the programme “SCREAM –Stop Child Labor” (Supporting Children’s Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media) emphasizing the importance of empower in young people to assume their role and responsibilities in their own communities, through Initial outputs of the project include a series of educational modules that are presented in a manual and a complementary pedagogical video to assist teachers, facilitators and students to be-come agents of social change.

3.3.9.8.0: Information and knowledge

3.3.9.8.1: Information and knowledge: Collecting and disseminating data on child labor

The biennium under review witnessed a significant growth in the donor community’s interest in IPEC research related activities, particularly those of SIMPOC. The result was a substantial increase in resources that enabled IPEC to make substantial progress in improving the quantitative and qualitative knowledge base on child labor. The total number of National Child Labor Surveys, Rapid Assessments and other studies undertaken far exceeded the target that was set for 2000-01. SIMPOC intensified its efforts to provide technical support for the implementation of child labor surveys. In total 34 national child labor surveys were active during the biennium. In addition, IPEC has

provided technical assistance to Italy and Portugal in their undertaking of national child labor surveys.

3.3.9.8.2: Information and knowledge: Enhancement of the capacity of countries to effectively formulate and implement.

With more and more countries ratifying convention No. 182, it is expected that the number of member states adopting the TBP approach will also increase rapidly. Consequently, an important element of IPEC's strategy during the biennium has been, and will continue to be, the development of its capacity to provide the necessary technical assistance. To ensure the sustainability of the withdrawal of children from the worst forms of child labor,

3.3.9.8.3: Information and knowledge: On the policies directed at the elimination of the worst forms of child labor.

A major new IPEC initiative during 2000-01 was assistance to member States in the development withdrawal activities need to be accompanied by measures that offer children and their families' appropriate education, income and employment alternatives, as well as measures to prevent other children from becoming child laborers. Towards this end, the TBP concept combines sectoral, thematic, and area-based approaches, linking action against child labor to national development strategies, macroeconomic policies, and demographic and labor market outcomes. The approach aims at eradicating all the worst forms of child labor within a targeted period of time, de-pending on the magnitude

and complexity of the problem, national capacity and the availability of financial resources.

Several conceptual papers clarifying relation-ships between child labor and socio-economic is-sues at individual, household and national levels have been prepared to provide a framework for TBP interventions. Work is also progressing on a series of guidelines, with the main TBP Methodological Guide completed. The latter provides an analytical framework for examining the linkages between programme components, identifying indicators, setting targets and the developing an effective monitoring and evaluation system. The process of preparing the Guide benefited from comments and suggestions made by a group of experts drawn from within and outside the ILO who met in March 2001 to review an initial draft. Additional guidelines under preparation cover operational issues such as data collection and analysis; policy reviews; planning, monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment; strategies and policies for dealing with particular worst forms of child labor; legislation reform; and social mobilization. Sectoral and thematic evaluations are being carried out on education and training, hazardous work, the urban informal sector and child labor monitoring, which, together with work on good practices and other studies being carried out by IPEC, will provide material for the preparation of the guidelines and form part of the IPEC knowledge base. National TBPs were formulated in El Sal-vador, Nepal and the United Republic of Tanzania during the second and third quarters of 2001. Programme formulation was preceded by broad consultations among stakeholders at district, regional and national levels. These consultations also included awareness raising and advocacy functions, including efforts

aimed at bringing child labor issues to the fore in poverty reduction and socio-economic development strategies.

In particular, IPEC is placing considerable emphasis on promoting the coverage of child labor issues in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers with respect to the analysis of poverty and the choice of indicators, target groups and methods of impact assessment. In addition to the three pilot national TBPs, preparatory activities have begun in several other member States. Considerable groundwork has been carried out in Bangladesh, Thailand, the Philippines, Madagascar, and the Dominican Republic, all involving stakeholder consultations, awareness raising and the initiation of preparatory work, including data collection and policy reviews. Other countries where steps are being taken towards the development of integrated national programmes include Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia and Senegal. Also worth noting in this context are Turkey and South Africa, where earlier efforts are already leading to initiatives that mirror the TBP framework. While the target set for TBPs may not have been fully reached, considerable progress was made in enhancing IPEC's capacity to provide technical assistance to countries in this area. Major constraints for IPEC towards reaching the goal were the extremely intensive preparatory work that needed to be carried out in each country and the substantial financial resources required to give countries a boost in launching the programmes. Obviously, it is not desirable for IPEC to raise the expectation of recipient governments for a large amount of technical assistance funds for the TBPs without firm commitments from donors. Chapter 3 provides some additional details on the lessons IPEC has learned in this respect. IPEC action against child labor 2000-2001: Progress and future priorities two major technical reports: a report on the thematic evaluation of IPEC

programmes on trafficking and sexual exploitation and a synthesis report on child trafficking in Central and West Africa were prepared. IPEC will soon publish a report on the situation of trafficking in children worldwide and the emerging responses to the problem. The following key lessons were learned from IPEC research and action during the biennium:

The participatory process, which brings together government, employers and workers' groups, and civil society in the formulation of policies and programmes facilitates subsequent implementation helps build national programme ownership and enhances the sustainability of action. For example, IPEC in South Asia has been supporting the Governments of Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal in the formulation of a national-level plan of action (NPA) to combat child trafficking. Participatory consultation involving the government, workers' and employers' organizations and NGOs facilitates the subsequent implementation of such a plan and builds ownership for sustainable action in the country. Quantifying the number of children in the worst forms of child labor is difficult, and research is risky and time consuming. While recent studies in many countries have brought to light new findings about vulnerable groups, research on the subject has proven to be very difficult. This is due to the hidden and illegal nature of the activities associated with these types of child labor and the sensitivity of the issues. Children, families and communities are sometimes not in a position to reveal information due to the criminal nature of prostitution and trafficking. In addition, researchers have reported risks and safety problems in the data collection process. IPEC's work in this area will continue to address the issue of reliable data collection and research. The rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking and domestic labor are both

problematic and costly. So far, most countries have been able to handle only a relatively small number of victims. All IPEC programmes directed at children in prostitution, child victims of trafficking and children in domestic work invest a substantial amount of resources on both preventive measures and rehabilitative services for victims. While the long term cost-effectiveness and efficiency of prevention is clear for vulnerable groups, the processes of rehabilitation and reintegration on the victims of trafficking and domestic child labor are more problematic for several reasons. First, very few countries have the necessary number of qualified professionals in the fields of psychotherapy and counseling. Second, in many cases it is not feasible to reintegrate victims with their families or communities. Thus, alternatives must be found for those who cannot return home. Third, rehabilitation requires shelters, health care, vocational training and other services.

CHAPTER IV

IMPLEMENTATION

The following chapter is going to reports on the implementation of the project which begun in October 2005.

Soon after the completion of the early project planning stages which involved CNA where by the situational analysis of the disadvantaged and vulnerable children in Mererani ward was undertaken so as to obtain information which was needed to give a good understanding of the child labor and its worst forms concepts, needs that were important to people in the community and to identifying capacity building gaps within the community and the CBO, an implementation plan was prepared in order to address some of the capacity gaps which were identified.

4.1 Products and outputs.

During the preparation of the implementation plan a list of input indicators which describes of what goes into the project and output indicators describing project activities and impact indicators were also developed.

By the second year the project would have the following as products and outputs:

Table 4.1 Products and Outputs

| Activity | Input indicator | Output indicator | Impact/product indicator |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|
| Preparation of the project work | The researcher MGHP staff Selected stakeholders 1 day preliminary meeting | Project work plan | Project activities implemented according to plan |
| Preparation of the project budget | Technical advisor-1 1 day Researcher MGHP staff | Budget | Project using proper budgeted resources |
| Conduct workshops | 1 day workshop each village MGHP staff Researcher Hired facilitators 2 60 participants each village | 240 trained participants | Well trained participants on child labor related issues(awareness raised) |
| Prepare monitoring and evaluation strategies | MGHP staff Researcher Selected stakeholders | Report | Availability of information on project implementation activities |
| Prepare project progress reports | MGHP staff researcher Monthly &quarterly reports | Reports | Availability of information on project implementation activities. |

4.2 Project planning.

During the implementation process, a project planning table was developed (table 4.2) which assigns the individuals responsible for each activity, the resource required and the delivery time. This was necessary for the purpose of proper tracking of the implementation.

Table 4.2 Project planning table

| Activity | Actor | Delivery time | Inputs | Product/Output | Budget |
|--|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Preparation of the project work | MGHP staff and the selected stakeholders | 2 days | Stationary Project documents | Action plan | 110,000= |
| Meeting children at MGHP children drop in center | Researcher MGHP staff | 1 day | stationary | Suggestions & their experience | 34,000= |
| Preparation of the project budget | MGHP staff researcher | 1 day | Project proposal Stationary | Budget | 50,000= |
| Writing letters to stakeholders | MGHP staff | 1 st month | stationary | Stakeholders attending the workshop | 80,000= |
| Conducting workshops | MGHP staff Researcher Hired facilitators 2 60 participants each village | 1 day each village (from 2 nd to 5 th month) | Village halls Flip charts Stationary lunch | 240 trained stakeholders | 1,050,000= |
| Prepare monitoring and evaluation strategies | MGHP staff researcher Monthly & quarterly reports | 4 days | Stationary | M&E plan | 70,500= |
| Prepare Completion implementation report. | MGHP staff Researcher Selected stakeholders | 6 th to 7 th month of the project | Monthly & quarterly reports | Full project report | 240,000= |
| Total | | | | | 1,634,500= |

4.3 Project implementation

Project implementation begun in October 2005. This was done soon after the completion of the initial planning stages.

Table 4.3 below shows the original implementation plan indicating planned activities which were done according to the planned schedule and the following was achieved;

- A work plan was prepared for the CBO
- Meeting children at MGHP drop in center
- Sampling stakeholders to be trained
- 240 stakeholders were trained on how;
 1. To define a child according to ILO/IPEC code of law and conventions.
 2. To identify basic needs of a child as designated in the laws and policies.
 3. To define a child who is in difficult situations.
 4. To state community's role on child care and protection
 5. To define clearly laws and conventions by ILO/IPEC, those which are already ratified by the government and those which are not yet to be ratified.
 6. To identify and comprehend national policies on child development.
 7. To identify direct and indirect indicators of the presence of child labor.

8. To be aware of the causes, incidences, sectors associated with child labor and negative effects associated with child labor.

- Monitoring and evaluation plan was prepared

Table 4.3 implementation work plan timelines

OBJECTIVE: TO CONDUCT COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION THROUGH SENSITIZING WORKSHOPS WITH INFLUENTIAL STAKEHOLDERS IN 4 VILLAGES IN MERERANI WARD BY THE YEAR ENDING 2006.

| ACTIVITIES | PROJECT MONTH | | | | | | | | RESOURCES NEEDED | PERSON RESPONSIBLE |
|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | |
| Meeting with children at MGHP center. | | | | | | | | | Flip chart markers | The researcher, children, MGHP staff |
| Meeting with the selected leaders to plan for the meeting day. | | | | | | | | | Stationery, Funds, hall | Village leaders, The researcher, MGHP staff. |
| Writing letters to the stakeholders | | | | | | | | | Stationery, | The researcher MGHP staff |
| Actual sensitizing workshop (4 villages). Mererani, Zaire Kati, Endiamtu, and Songambebe. | | | | | | | | | Flip chart, funds Village hall, markers | The researcher, selected stakeholders, MGHP staff. |
| Monitoring | | | | | | | | | Reports stationery. | The researcher, MGHP staff. |
| Formative evaluation | | | | | | | | | Reports. | The researcher, village leaders, MGHP staff. |
| Reporting Feedback to the Community & summative evaluation | | | | | | | | | Monitoring reports. | The researcher village leaders |
| Submission of the reports to CED. | | | | | | | | | Complete project report. | The researcher |

CHAPTER V

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

Monitoring can be defined as a regular observation and recording of activities taking place in a project or programme. It is a process of routinely gathering information on all aspects of the project. Monitoring also involves giving feedback about the progress of the project to the donors, implementers and beneficiaries of the project. To monitor is to check on how project activities are progressing. It is observation; — systematic and purposeful observation. Reporting enables the gathered information to be used in making decisions for improving project performance. (UNDP M&E handbook 2005)

Project focus:

Awareness raising on child labor related issues

- Through sensitization of stakeholders
- Technical workshop for selected stakeholders
- Creation of linkages with existing funding agencies involved in skills and income generating activities.

5.1 Monitoring strategies

Reason for monitoring were;

- To monitor progress of the project activities
- To monitor plans against objectives
- To monitor the utilization of resources

Benefits of monitoring were;

- To identify problems/ weaknesses and provide quick response
- To realize existing gaps in the process of implementation

- To enable response to abruptly/ unforeseen changes
- Allows flexibility on adjustments of resource and plans

5.1.1 Objectives and activities were;

Overall Objective

To contribute towards MGHP strategy of reduction of child labor activities in Mererani Ward, Simanjiro District.

Specific Objectives

To raise awareness on the effect of child labor among the stakeholders in the four villages of Mererani ward by the end of 2006

To reduce the number of child labor by 20% by the end of 2006

Objective 1 versus planned activities

Objective

Community mobilization on issues related to child labor.

- Sensitization meetings with children and other stakeholders on child labor issues.
- Technical workshop for selected stakeholders

5.1.2 Aim of monitoring

- To know the level of awareness among the stakeholders on child labor
- To know the response of parents and children towards vocation skills training
- To know the number of existing linkages between skills providers and MGHP
- To know the number of students attached to skills training, IGAs and other outlet programs

5.1.3 Monitoring indicators

Monitoring Indicators

Direct Indicators were;

- Number of training sessions, meetings and participants
- Number of existing linkages

Indirect Indicators were;

- Increased awareness among the stakeholders
- Existence of coordination among stakeholders

Feedback and reporting

- Feed-back session will be done on monthly basis, during monthly meeting of all stakeholders.

— Implementation adjustment was taken care during the sessions.

Records on the sessions were documented and used to form part of literature during evaluation.

5.1.4 Research methodology used in Monitoring

- **Observation**

Observation was used in monitoring mainly because of the lifespan of the project itself. Project coverage area was accessible for field visit.

- **Interview**

- Interview as the second tool was used in order to seek the level of satisfaction of the stakeholders.

- **Record review.**

Record review was done using our own raw data collected. Both tools are less expensive.

Table 5.1: summary monitoring table

| Objective | Activity | Indicator | Status | Decision made |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| To enable preparation of the workshop | Meeting with vulnerable children and other stakeholders at MGHP | 105 stakeholders attended the meeting of two hours on 16 th June 2006. | Overall objective, goal and the planned activities were emphasized to stakeholders. | General agreement was to start registering for the workshop. |
| To control costs and other expenditures | The researcher controlling expenses as accrued in the budget. | Satisfactory and fair release of the budgeted resources. | Although resources are scarce but at least every budget category is being funded. | We should stick to the budget except for the emergent occurrences. |
| Staff and supervision | Observing field activities and reviewing on project coordinators report. | A well coordinated staff. | Monitoring is coming at climax to give room for final evaluation. Sufficient skilled human resources. | The monitoring report should be consulted during summative evaluation in Dec. 2006 |
| Workshop facilitation and its outcomes (the peak of the project) | One day workshop held in four villages of Mirerani ward August. | 60 stakeholders attended this workshop adding up to 240 trainees from the ward. | The agenda aiming at raising the awareness on issues related to child labor were central to this training.(see the appendix) | At least every participant promised to recruit one or two children in the worst form of child labor. |
| The level of awareness among the stakeholders. | Comparing the records of the MGHP vocational training skills centers and IGAs | 82 children have been linked to seven centers, one garage, one hotel and five tailoring marts. | Some of these children will be dropped at the center for psychosocial activities before they are linked | Residential address and contact between the staff and the stakeholders to facilitate more awareness and linkages. |

SOURCE: Field data collection and reports from the stakeholders.

5.2 Evaluation

Evaluation can be defined as a selective exercise that attempts to systematically and objectively assess progress toward the achievement of an outcome. Evaluation is not a one-time event but an exercise involving assessment of different scope and depth carried out at several points in time in response to evolving needs for evaluative knowledge & learning during the effort to achieve an outcome. All evaluations—even project evaluations that assess relevance, performance and other criteria need to be linked to outcomes as opposed to only implementation and immediate output. (UNDP M&E handbook 2005).

5.2.1 Formative evaluation

Formative evaluation is a valuable tool that informs project coordinators the status of the project and provides the basis for a future summative evaluation of the project.

This was conducted four months after the start of the project to assess the ongoing project activities and provide information that could be used to improve the project performance.

During the formative evaluation the important aspects which were assessed were;

- Level of awareness among the community on child labor issues
- To know the rate of child labor reduction
- To know increase rate of enrolment and retention of students in schools, skills training and IGA activities

5.2.2 Data collection team

- The researcher and the MGHP staff were key data collectors
- Some selected stakeholders were used to give feedback

5.2.3 Direct and indirect indicators.

Direct Indicators.

Increased and retention of students in Schools and skills training.

- Number of existing linkages
- Number of students involved in IGA

Indirect Indicators

- Drop in number of child labor Number of IGA established
- Number of IGA established
- Increase in number of children enrolled in vocation skills training

The formative evaluation focused on implementation rather than outcomes, evaluators focused on the trained women rather than having a comparison or control group. The method used to collect information, were interviews, observations of the training sessions and review of training manuals. The outcomes indicated positive development as seen in table 5.2 below. Some few gaps were identified and responses were shown in order to track the activities to meet the objectives.

Table 5.2: Summary formative evaluation table

| | Specific objective | Input indicator | Output indicator | Suggestions |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| 1 | To raise awareness among stakeholders through one day technical workshop in Mererani ward by the end of the year 2006. | One day training for the stakeholders | A total of 240 stakeholders showed up for the training | This was 100% of the target number |
| 2 | To reduce number of the working children by 20% in Mererani ward by the end of 2006 | A total of 1,634,500= Tshs. was used to fund the project activities. | A total of 184 children were already identified and recruited | This was 42.79% of the target number. More efforts was needed to achieve our goal |

The expected number of input and output indicators for the specific objective one has been fulfilled to the actual outcomes. For the objective two input indicator which was 1,634,500 Tshs was injected to the project. The expected output which was 430 children to be recruited was not yet met. It was only 184 out of that which is 42.79%. Reasons being the shorter life span of the project, however more outcomes were expected as stated in the sustainability plan of this project and the summative evaluation done at the end of this project.

5.3 Summative evaluation

5.3.1 Research methodology used in summative evaluation

Summative evaluation was done at the end of the project, during the 1st week of December 2006. Its main objective was to measure the actual project impact.

Interview, Reports from stakeholders and Questionnaire were main tools used.

Data collectors;

- The researcher
- MGHP staff and selected stakeholders
- External evaluator hired from Tanzania mineworkers development organization (TMWDO). A local NGO.

Since this was the summative evaluation the following aspects were evaluated;

- Achievement of the objectives
- Effectiveness of the project
- Impact of the project
- Cost effectiveness of the project/efficiency

5.3.2 Summative evaluation research design and sampling

Impact indicators could not be measured by these two tools because they have just shown the indirect success of the project. But whether this success had resulted into changes we had to use simple questionnaires to measure the actual change in awareness on child labor related issues to the trained stakeholders. The questionnaire was divided into two scales, one scale contained questions which tested the satisfaction of these stakeholders by the project, while the other contained questions of similar nature to the once asked in the

community needs assessment in order to determine the actual change. Forty (40) participants were selected among the trained stakeholders in order to have a comparative analysis. To compare the results of the survey done during community needs assessment and the results after the training.

5.3.3 Scales contents of the research questions

Scale 1: Measuring awareness on child labor related issues.

- Definition of a child
- Knowledge on child labor related conventions(mention one)
- Knowledge on national policies on children.
- Whether child labor affect early school dropout

Scale 2: Testing stakeholders' satisfaction on the project success.

- How will you evaluate the overall objective of the project
- How will you rate the possibility that the activities were fulfilling the objective?
- What is the possibility of the project success
- Personally, how did you find the project

(Full questionnaire is attached as appendix)

5.3.4 Results of the evaluation survey

Frequency Tables and bar charts of the evaluation survey

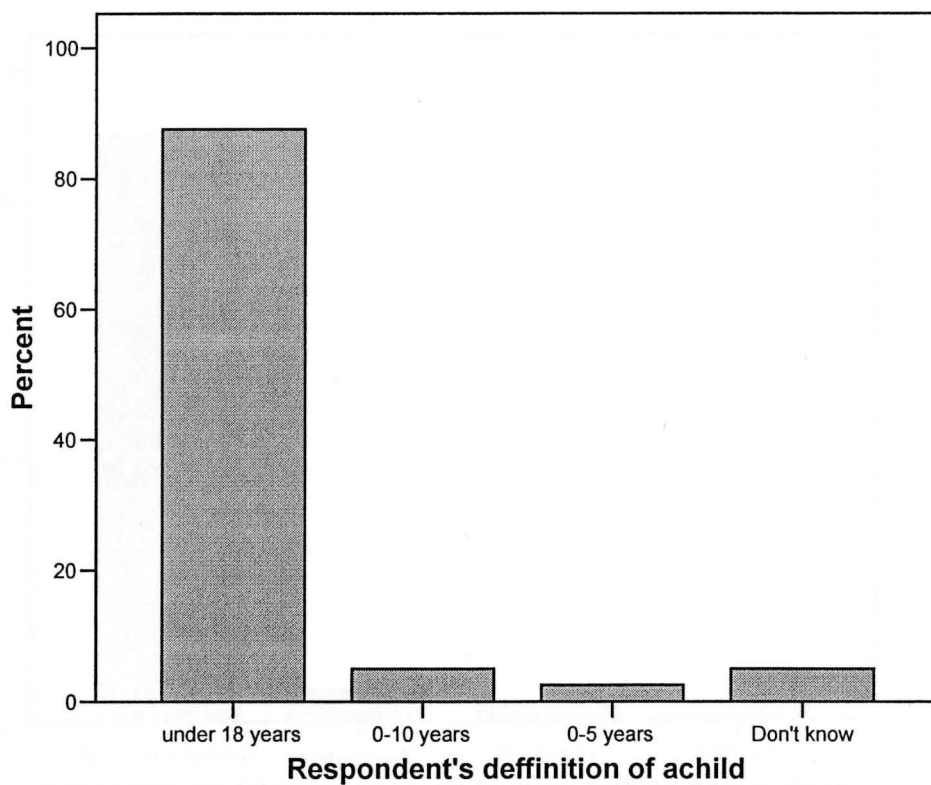
The following are the results from SPSS software;

Table 5.3: Respondent's definition of a child

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | under 18 years | 35 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 87.5 |
| | 0-10 years | 2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 92.5 |
| | 0-5 years | 1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 95.0 |
| | Don't know | 2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 40 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Evaluation survey data

Respondent's deffinition of achild



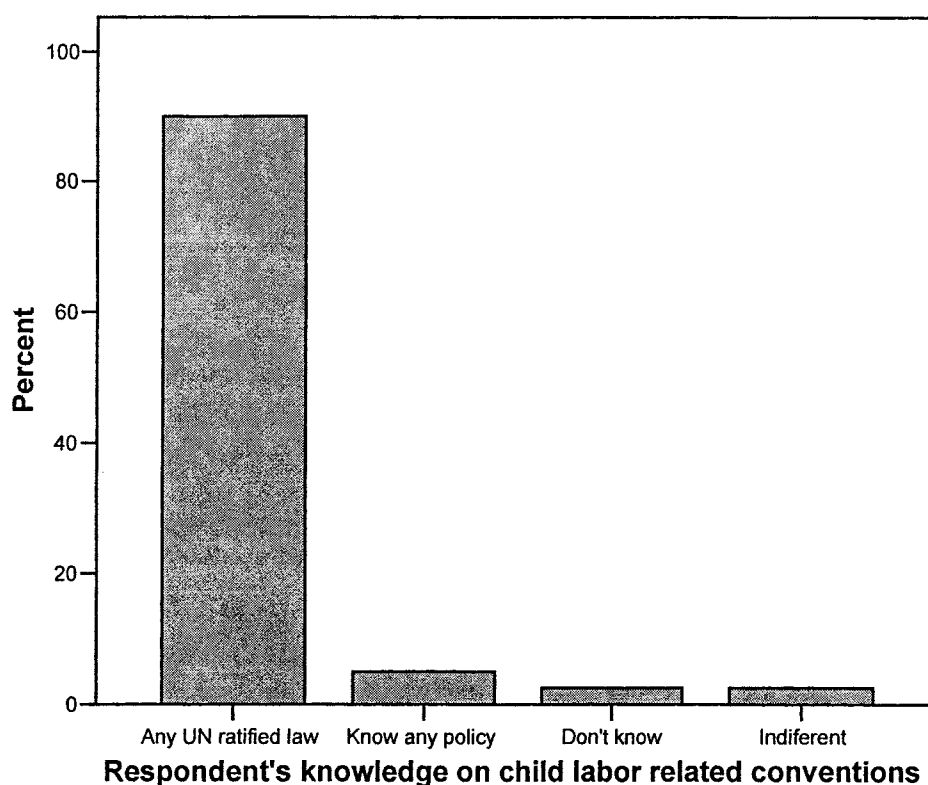
Post survey (evaluation survey) 87.5% of the stakeholders gave a right definition.

Table 5.4: Respondent's knowledge on child labor related conventions

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Any UN ratified law | 36 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 90.0 |
| | Know any policy | 2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 95.0 |
| | Don't know | 1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 97.5 |
| | Indifferent | 1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 40 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Evaluation survey data

Respondent's knowledge on child labor related conventions



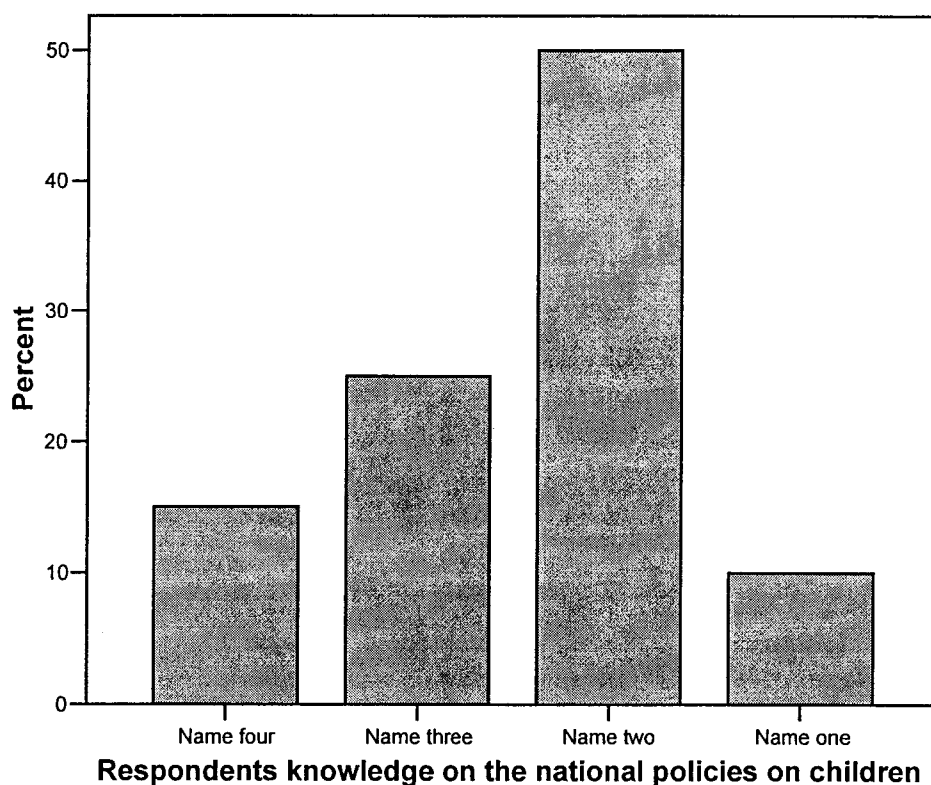
Knowledge on UN ratified conventions pre survey results showed that only 8% of them could mention one convention while the post survey result marked 90% who could mention at least one ratified convention (Table 5.4 above).

Table 5.5: Respondents' knowledge on the national policies on children

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Name four | 6 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| | Name three | 10 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 40.0 |
| | Name two | 20 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 90.0 |
| | Name one | 4 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 40 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Evaluation survey data

Respondents knowledge on the national policies on children



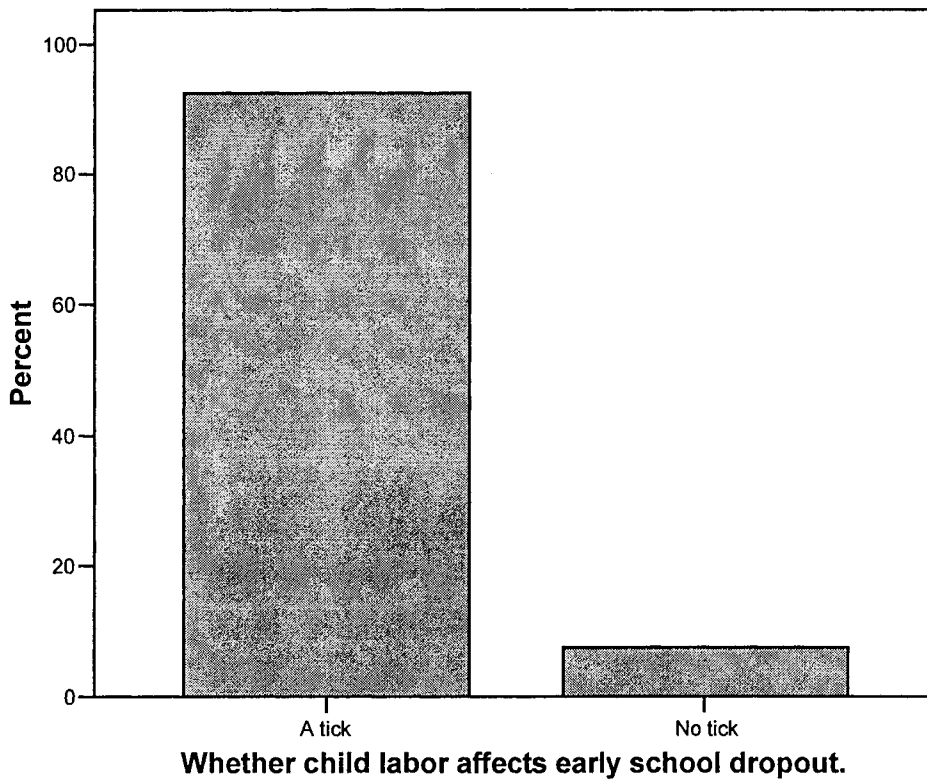
Even more technical issues of national policies on children more than 90% of the stakeholders in the evaluation results could name two to four policies (table 5.5 above).

Table 5.6: Whether child labor affects early school dropout.

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|------------|-----------|---------|------------------|--------------------|
| Valid | A tick | 37 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 92.5 |
| | No tick | 3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 40 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Evaluation survey data

Whether child labor affects early school dropout.



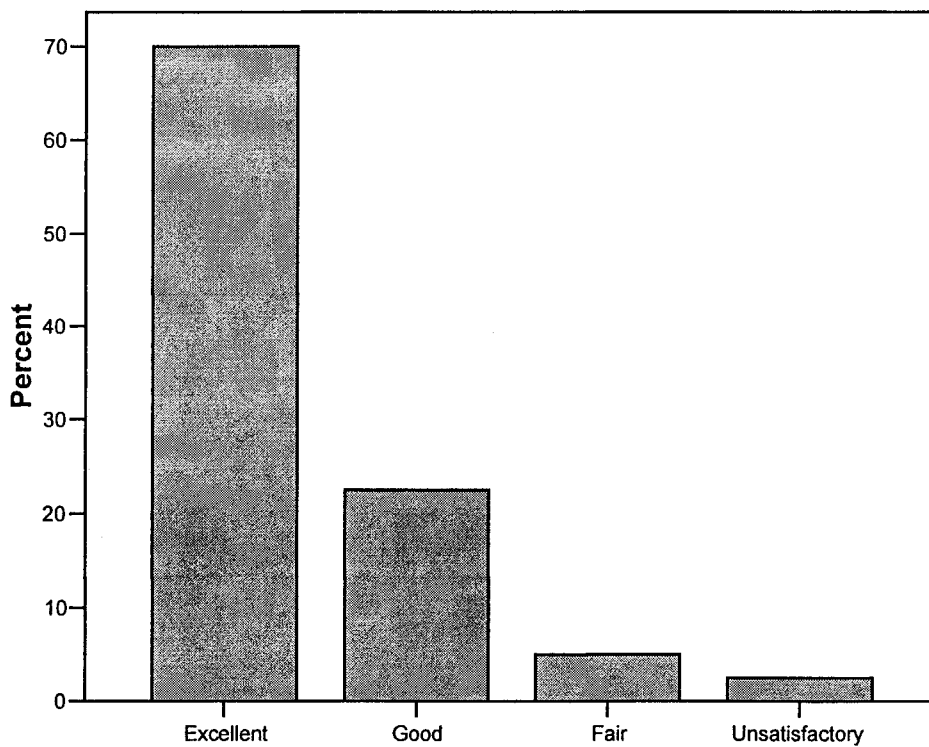
On the effects of child labor on early school dropout 92% (table 5.6 above) said yes compared to 36% of the pre survey results making a gradual change of 56%.

Table 5.7: How will you evaluate the overall objective of the project?

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Excellent | 28 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 |
| | Good | 9 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 92.5 |
| | Fair | 2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 97.5 |
| | Unsatisfactory | 1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 40 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Evaluation survey data

How will you evaluate the overall objective of the project



How will you evaluate the overall objective of the project

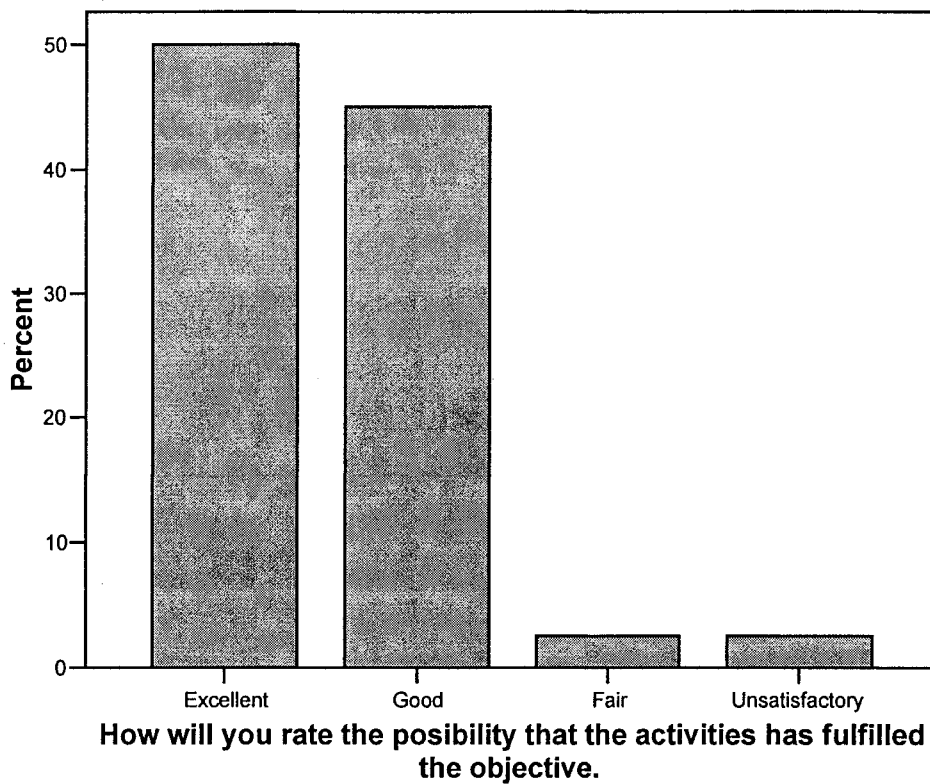
To evaluate the overall objective of the project, 70% rate it excellent, 22.5% good and 5% fair (table 5.7 above).

Table 5.8: How will you rate the possibility that the activities have fulfilled the objective?

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Excellent | 20 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| | Good | 18 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 95.0 |
| | Fair | 1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 97.5 |
| | Unsatisfactory | 1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 40 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Source: Evaluation survey data

How will you rate the possibility that the activities has fulfilled the objective.

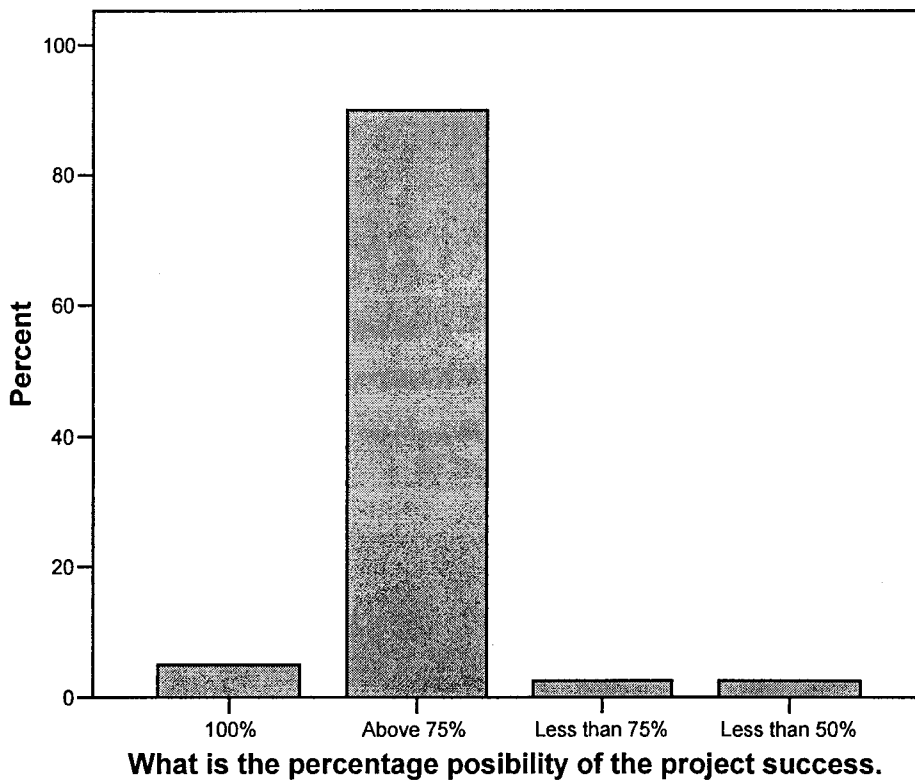


To rate as whether the activities were serving the objectives and the results show that 95% rate it excellent and good (table 5.8 above).

Table 5.9: What is the percentage possibility of the project success?

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|---------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | 100% | 2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| | Above 75% | 36 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 95.0 |
| | Less than 75% | 1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 97.5 |
| | Less than 50% | 1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 |

What is the percentage possibility of the project success.

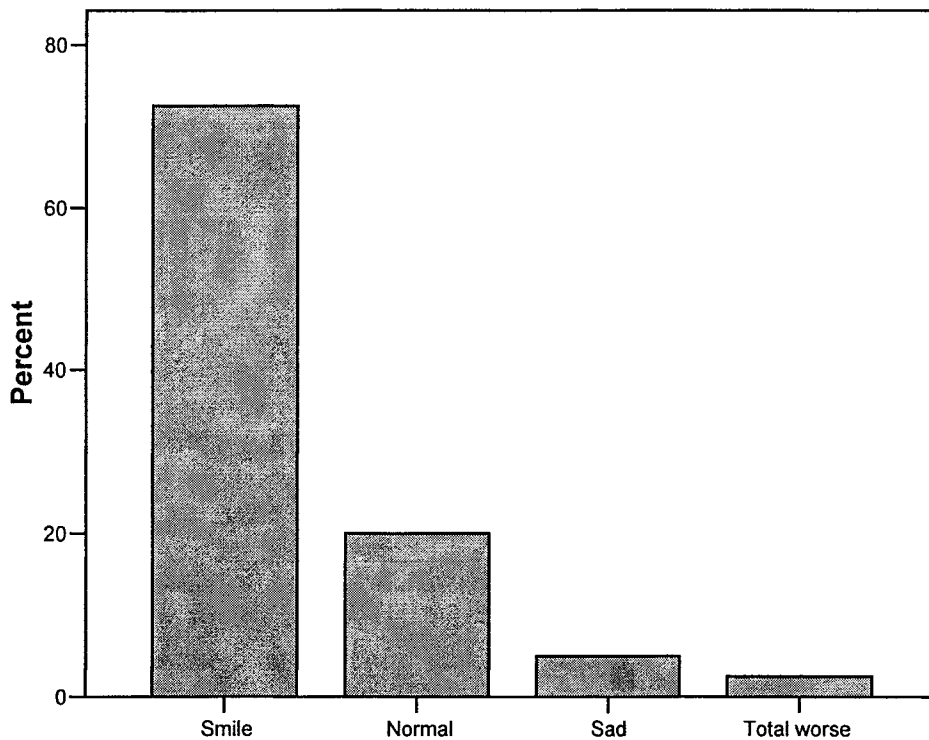


On the project success 90% agreed that the possibility of the project success is above 75% (table 5.9 above).

Table 5.1.0: Whether the overall project has served the target community

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Smile | 29 | 72.5 | 72.5 | 72.5 |
| | Normal | 8 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 92.5 |
| | Sad | 2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 97.5 |
| | Total worse | 1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 40 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Whether the overal project has served the target community.



Whether the overal project has served the target community.

Whether the project served the target community 72.5% were smiling to this question
(see also table 5.1.0 above)

5.3.5 Descriptive presentation

From the analysis of the survey done before the implementation of the project (during community needs assessment), only 20% of the stakeholders got right the definition of a child according to ILO/IPEC definition. After the implementation or post survey (evaluation survey) 87.5% of the stakeholders gave a right definition (Table 5.3). It is an increase of 67.5% percent of the awareness. Knowledge on UN ratified conventions pre survey results showed that only 8% of them could mention one convention while the post survey result marked 90% who could mention at least one ratified convention (Table 5.4). This is a net change of 82%. On the effects of child labor on early school dropout 92% (table 5.6) said yes compared to 36% of the pre survey results making a gradual change of 56%.

Other questions which are more pertinent to evaluation gave the following results;

Even more technical issues of national policies on children more than 90% of the stakeholders in the evaluation results could name two to four policies (table 5.5). When the participants asked to evaluate the overall objective of the project, 70% rate it excellent, 22.5% good and 5% fair (table 5.7). This indicates that 97.5% were at easy with the objectives. They were also asked to rate as whether the activities were serving the objectives and the results show that 95% rate it excellent and good (table 5.8). On the project success 90% agreed that the possibility of the project success is above 75% (table 5.9). The last question was to learn from them as whether the project served the target community and 72.5% were smiling to this question.

The above description give a clear picture that there is a good success to this project simply because the post project survey results shows a positive change in those questions asked to the same community at two different times. Therefore this is a direct output indicator that there is a positive change in awareness on child labor related issues. Alternatively, this is revealed by the indirect impact indicator of the 184 children recruited as from the first day of evaluation.

5.4 Sustainability

Sustainability of any project is an essential and crucial aspect in the development process. The social, political and financial factors are the important elements to be considered when looking into the projects sustainability.

Social

Through awareness raising which indeed led them to a sustainable development, the community used few trained members to build a sustainable spirit on issues concerned child labor. The already realized success from this initiative was expected to emerge enormously when those few trained members use their knowledge effectively. This is what built good mass support, acceptance and sense of ownership.

Financial

Since the project aimed at raising awareness and sensitivity of the local stakeholders, this in turn made it easy for local fundraising activities and also MGHP enjoys financial support from donors like ILO/IPEC and US AID. Therefore the project was self-sustainable provided that it has phased out successfully. That is why we expected more

impact from the project. This is certain that the indirect indicators of the project success emerged from the initiative because the evaluation survey report indicated positive change.

Political

Politically MGHP receives good support through the government's policy to eliminate child labor by 2010. The government of Tanzania ratified several international laws and conventions and formulates several child development policies (as treated in the literature review chapter). This offers favorable political atmosphere to the project.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The overall objective was to mobilize the community through awareness raising workshop. Both preliminary activities and actual objective had been serving the target goal which was, first to have a community which was aware of the problem; second a community which was sensitive to child labor problem. It was in this atmosphere where community based initiatives against child labor would have risen.

The results

The results of this study and the practical working with MGHP for eighteen months with the aim to mobilize the community through awareness raising workshop show that about 90 % of all the planned activities were timely done. The target number of 240 stakeholders to be trained was achieved. This was only a short term objective with long term goal of reducing child labor by 20% equal to 430 (ILO/IPEC, 2003)

It is fair to conclude that the targeted 430 children to be recruited compared to 184 which was 42.6% was a good start and the targeted number would be exceeded as initiatives were emerging from community members themselves. As stated in the sustainability of this project, it was a prerequisite to any community initiated project, as awareness and sensitivity were terms prior to any initiative. The initiative remained as a foundation to different similar projects as it will act as a point of reference with enormous data and information.

Summarized important points

The following are the key elements which contributed to the success of the project of Mererani ward

- Strong community participation
- Clear and simple management structure of the organization
- Clear, measurable, goals
- Flexibility of the NGOs leader on various changes during project implementation

Finally, with right support and commitment from government and other partners, the community based organization and the communities will have the potential to give to millions of children the chance to live decent lives and create decent future.

6.2 Recommendations

In this experience, similar projects attempting to address similar problems would consider the following prerequisites:

- It should be known that not all stakeholders will be participants to the project.
- Also the beneficiary community is larger than the participating community. The rest of the community will benefit from the project through the direct participation. i.e. Training of trainers, the participant target community are the trained trainers.
- One will never train the whole community but the entire community will benefit from the empowered trainees.

- This project attempted to mobilize the community through sensitization and awareness raising. The task of mobilizing people who were not aware or sensitive about matters so sensitive, needed extra technique to bring them together. Extra care should be employed in the preliminary activities. i.e Using monthly and regular village meetings can be a good start in introducing the idea. This should be practically implemented in community needs assessment activities.
- As stated in the sustainability of the project MGHP should utilize the knowledge acquired by the trained members to work towards eliminating child labor.
- Best practices learned from this project include making the reports available to the local community during implementation and at the end. This was possible through participatory community needs assessment, participatory research methodology, participatory implementation and participatory monitoring and evaluation.

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