

**THE ROLE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN
ELIMINATING CHILD LABOR. A CASE STUDY OF
WATAMU IN MALINDI DISTRICT**

By

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for the Award of a Master of Arts Degree in Development Studies**

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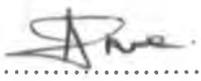
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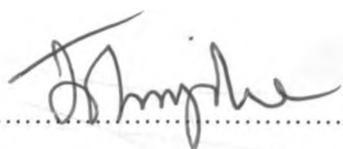
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DEDICATION

This project paper is dedicated to all the children who work so hard to provide for their families. The paper is also dedicated to all development agents, specifically those working towards eliminating child labor.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Child labor and Community participation

Child labor includes both paid and unpaid work and activities that are mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children. It is work that deprives children of opportunities for schooling or that requires them to assume the multiple burdens of schooling and work at home and in other workplaces, and work that enslaves them and separates them from their families. It is work carried out to the detriment and endangerment of the child, in violation of International law and National legislation (Haspels and Jankanish 2000).

A report by the International Labor organization(ILO) on child labor program shows that 218 million children are directly involved in different forms of child labor, of these 126.3 million are caught in the worst forms of labor worldwide (ILO 2006). Africa has the highest incidence of child labor with 41% of African children aged 5-17 years engaged in its different forms. The corresponding proportion in Asia is 21% and 17% in Latin America. Evidently, Sub Saharan Africa remains the greatest challenge to the development community. The region has the greatest incidence of working children with 26.4% of children aged 5-17 years at work. This region has in turn made the least progress in the fight against Child labor mainly due to its staggering population growth where the population doubles every generation (ILO 2000, UNICEF1998).

Causes of Child labor are similar across Africa. These include poverty, limited access to education, civil wars, repression of workers rights and limited prohibitions on Child labor. There is also the increasing number of orphans due to AIDS, which causes illness and increases poverty in families. All these factors contribute to greater incidence of Child labor particularly in developing countries (Myers and Bequel 1995).

Children are found working under abusive and exploitative conditions that are clearly dangerous to them. Many children work as farm laborers, domestic sector, fisheries, quarrying, mining, manufacturing industries, construction industries as well as in hotel and tourism industry (Omosa 2004). Some of the work in which children engage places

their lives in danger. For instance, child prostitution carries high risks of contracting AIDS. However, the most prevalent physical risks of work to children tend to be far less obvious. They are the long-term threats that inappropriate work situations pose to normal health and physical development. These include damaged vision or hearing, crippled limbs, distorted and weakened bodies, stunted growth and increased vulnerability to diseases which are common results of children participating in occupations and working conditions inappropriate to their state in life. Since some of these symptoms may take years to appear, they are often recognized by an uninformed public as having been caused by Child labor (Myers1995).

There are a number of interventions against child labor that have been adopted by various countries. There have also been international initiatives to tackle the phenomenon globally. These initiatives have mainly come from ILO (International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank. The ILO through its international programme for the Elimination of Child labor has been a key player, especially prior to the 1980s. In the past decades there have been broader international efforts to combat the problem of child labor, beginning with UNICEF in 1989. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted in 1989, providing extensive protection to all children less than 18 years. In 1993, the United Nations Convention on Human Rights adopted a program of Action to combat the exploitation of child labor.

Although child labor has been condemned in clear and unequivocal terms by the International community and has been declared illegal in many countries, child labor continues to exist on a massive scale (ILO 2000). There are a number of reasons why governments have not been successful in curbing child labor. These include the nature of most forms of child labor. For example, children who work as domestic child workers cannot be easily noticed due to the nature of the work environment. Other forms of child labor such as child prostitution and pornography are practiced secretly. Alila and Njoka (2009) advance the position that child labor can only be addressed through collaborative effort between government, development partners, and civil society organizations, among others. This comprehensive and participatory approach may not be well developed at the moment but a move in this respect would be a step in the right direction.

A basic argument that has been advanced for success of strategies that can eliminate child labor is that development projects are most successful where and when the communities, are actively involved in the planning and implementation of elimination strategies. This is because people often tend to resist innovations or measures that are imposed on them. Involving the community in child labor elimination programs would ensure that the local people contribute in the design, and implementation of elimination strategies of interventions that are relevant to their needs and priorities (Bequele and Myers 1995, Omiya 2000).

1.2 Problem Statement

Child labor remains a major development challenge in many countries in the world and specifically in Africa. As a result of this, many governments and development agencies have become interested in designing appropriate strategies aimed at eliminating the practice. Strategies implemented at National level include: the introduction of vocational schools for children withdrawn from child labor, creating awareness on the dangers of child labor, capacity building, introduction of free primary education, community mobilization, and involving the community in child labor elimination programs (ILO 2006, IPEC 2004)

The community's contribution is vital if success is to be realized and sustainability of the strategies adopted in eliminating Child labor maintained (Myers 1998, UNICEF 2000, IPEC 2004). Evidence shows that projects where the community has been involved realize high levels of success and sustainability compared to projects where the community is ignored. Chambers (1997) notes that, it is essential to involve the community in the design, planning and implementation of interventions at the grassroots level. This is in light of the fact that much of the development that has been attained in rural areas has actually been through self help effort where communities have pooled themselves together, planned and implemented projects bent on attaining identified goals.

In Kenya 1.9 million children are involved in child labor. Approximately 130,000 of these children are found in the coast province (1997/1998 Report). Child labor in Malindi is perpetuated by high levels of poverty in the area and the love for money and leisure exhibited by tourists who visit the coastal town.¹

Strategies adopted by government and development agencies aimed at involving the community of Watamu in eliminating child labor include: awareness raising and capacity building of stakeholders and partners, participatory approaches, community research to prevent child labor and mainstreaming child issues in the district development plans (IPEC 2005). In addition, District Child Labor committees (DCLC's) were formed to facilitate community contribution towards eliminating child labor. They have emerged as key structures in fighting child labor mainly through creating awareness and mobilizing

¹ (www.unicef.es/contendious)

for action at district level. The DCIC's have also supported the implementation of Income generating activities (IGA's) in schools (ANPPCAN 2000).

Though the role and importance of the community's contribution towards development has become increasingly recognized in literature and among practitioners, minimal attention has been given to reviewing child labor elimination strategies specifically those strategies used by the local communities. Notwithstanding the large and expanding literature on child labor, there is no survey of empirical work on the community's contribution towards eliminating child labor. There is therefore a clear gap in knowledge on the issue of child labor and the community. There is need to investigate why the community's contribution in eliminating child labor has not achieved recognizable success.

Despite the community's contribution in eliminating Child labor in Malindi, the practice continues at a prevalence rate of 19.0 ranking the district fourth in the country in terms of practice of child labor. The practice threatens the development of the region and affects the future of children involved in Child labor (ILO, 2006). This raises the need for a study on why Child labor continues as a practice despite the community's contribution in its elimination. The central research question in this study is: why has local community participation in child labor elimination activities not reduced Child labor?

1.3 This study addresses the following specific research questions:

- How do local communities contribute to the elimination of Child labor?
- What strategies do local communities use to eliminate Child labor?
- What has been the outcome of the strategies used by the local community in eliminating Child labor?

1.4 Research Objectives

The main objective of the study is to generate knowledge and understanding on the ways through which the community meaningfully contributes towards eliminating Child labor with the aim of bringing about sustainable change. Therefore this study has the following objectives:

1. To investigate how local communities contribute to the elimination of Child labor.
2. To examine the strategies used by the local communities to eliminate Child labor.
3. To analyze the outcome of the strategies used by the local to eliminate Child labor.

1.5 Justification for the study

So far, studies conducted on Child labor have not examined the role of the community. In other words, studies are yet to show how the community contributes towards eliminating Child labor. This study seeks to provide insights and influence policy formulation in designing community based strategies aimed at eliminating Child labor. In addition to the above, there are no studies on Child labor that reveal information on how to improve on the strategies used in eliminating Child labor.

With respect to knowledge building, this study generates information that can be used to improve on community participation in eliminating Child labor. While it is appreciated that community' participation in the elimination of Child labor is significant, the reality is that much more needs to be done to involve the community fully in the elimination of Child labor. This study has made an effort to provide evidence that can be used and incorporated in projects and programmes of intervention designed to eliminate Child labor.

1.6 Definition of key terms

Child labor

In this study the term Child labor will be used to refer to any situation where a child aged below 17 years works to earn a living for self, parents or siblings. It does not include household work performed by children in their parent's home except when such work can be assimilated to an economic activity and deprive the child the possibility of attending school or affect the child's schooling.

Worst forms of child labor

Worst forms of child labor will be used to refer to work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to harm the healthy, safety or morals of the working child e.g. prostitution, pornography, or pornographic performances.

Child work

The term child work will be used in this study to refer to any duty performed by a child in the family as part of socialization and has no direct economic gain. Work done under parental/ guardian supervision is conceived of as part of socialization. Such work would include assisting in the kitchen, fetching water etc. However, if such work hinders children from attending school because of long hours then it qualifies as Child labor.

Community

The study will adopt the definition of Labonte (1993), which refers to community as a group of people living in the same locality and having the quality of sharing and caring, and being important to one another. The fundamental premise is that when people are given the opportunity to work out their own problems they find solutions that have a more lasting effect than when they are not involved in such problem solving. Community in this study will refer to people living in the same locality and adopting a shared role of eliminating Child labor either through the DCLC or other forums.

Community participation

The term community participation in this study will be used to refer to any process that involves, the act of giving to a common purpose or to have a share in any act or effect or to discharge a joint obligation, which is practised by people living together in the same geographical location. Giving in this case may take the form of free labour (sweat

capital), local materials and money. In addition the term be also be used to refer to taking part in any activities aimed at eliminating Child labor. These activities include, generating ideas that lead to decision making, participating in planning, designing and implementation of Child labor elimination activities.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 RESEARCH METHODS

2.1 Introduction

This section begins with a description of the site selected for the study, which is Malindi, Watamu district. This is followed by the sampling procedure, data collection and data analysis. This study will be informed by background review of secondary data which includes project documents, empirical studies on child workers in the tourist sector, national development plans for Malindi District, and laws and legislation relating to Child labor.

Malindi District is one of seven districts in Coast Province. It borders Kilifi District to the South, Tana River District to the North and Northwest and Indian Ocean to the East. It lies between latitude 2°20' and 4° South and longitude 39° and 4°14' East. The District covers an area of 7,605 km² and is divided into three divisions namely Malindi, Marafa and Magarini. The District has two constituencies namely Magarini and Malindi. Malindi town is administratively in Malindi location, which has a very high population compared to other areas. Watamu Sub-location in Malindi town has a population density of 1,824 per square kilometer compared to Bate and Ngomeni which each have a population of 213 per square kilometer and 249 per square kilometer respectively.

Watamu is the area chosen for this study. There are a number of reasons, which led to the choice of this sub-location in Malindi. As stated above, it is the most highly populated area due to the availability of employment opportunities in the tourist establishment, therefore attracting child workers on the streets and around the beaches and hotels. The rich agricultural soils also attract relatively high density. The warm temperatures coupled with beautiful beaches serve as tourist attractions.

2.2 Sources of data

The study entailed the use of both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected from the field in Watamu, Malindi district, while secondary data was obtained from journals, the internet, reports, thesis, magazines, and statistics from government offices and reports. Secondary data was used to provide insights on the issue of Child labor; this information helped in identifying the existing literature gaps. A key area of

literature review focused on the role of local communities in eliminating Child labor and specifically the strategies used and the effectiveness of these strategies.

2.3 Sampling procedure

Probability sampling procedure was employed in obtaining the sample for this study. The study relied on a list of villages in Watamu obtained from the district office. Watamu sub-location has 14 villages. These villages provided the sampling frame.

Stage two involved the selection of villages. A number was assigned to each village, after this was done, the researcher simply picked numbers at random. This procedure involved the selection of four villages out of 14 for inclusion in the study sample. This is because the five villages add up to a third of the total villages sampled hence, providing a good representation of the sample frame.

In stage three, the researcher used the random sampling technique to pick the numbers. The researcher picked the numbers from a basket after ensuring that they are thoroughly mixed. This was done to avoid bias in selection of the villages, in other words, the chances of any village being selected was equal for all 14 villages. This technique was used because it has the advantage of canceling out biases and providing a statistical means of estimating sampling errors. In addition, the technique was convenient for use when dealing with small samples, as is the case in this study.

Stage four involved the selection of respondents for the study. Systematic random sampling with a random start point was utilized to select household within the five sampled villages. A total of five households were selected in each village. A total of thirty households were interviewed.

The study targeted children aged between the ages 5-17 years engage in labor, or have been withdrawn from labor, or combine work and schooling. These children were identified through the assistance of community leaders who happen to know most of the child laborers within the selected villages.

2.4 Key Informants

Key informants were chosen from among the organizations that directly deal with Child labor in Watamu. These organizations will include the following;

Relevant government department's e.g. provincial administration

Relevant Community based organizations

Relevant Non-governmental organizations

A list of these organizations was obtained from the district office in Malindi. The list facilitated the identification of the activities that these organizations are involved in. The organizations whose mission statements focus on Child labor were selected. Purposive random sampling was utilized to select the organizations. The technique was chosen because it enabled the researcher to select organizations that have the required information with respect to the study. The technique was also utilized because the focus is on in-depth information from key informants and obtaining the right respondents from the right organizations was essential.

2.5. Data collection Methods

In depth face-to-face interviews with organization officials dealing with Child labor were conducted. This facilitated the use of interview guides. Structured questionnaires were administered to households in Watamu. Only respondents who have lived in Watamu for at least twelve months were interviewed. This was done to facilitate the gathering of information from residents who are familiar with Child labor in regards to community participation. The research instrument was administered face to face by the researcher because most of the respondents are not competent in English. The questionnaire contained both open ended and closed ended questions. The open-ended questions were meant to create room for further clarification from respondents and to solicit the respondent's unique views by exhausting information that is relevant. The closed ended questions were used to obtain standard answers that can be compared from one respondent to another and to solicit for specific information that is necessary for the study.

Children ages 8 to 10 were not interviewed, instead they were invited to participate in the session specifically designed to involve them. The researcher did not attempt to explain the purpose of the study in detail but simply invited the children to play. In this other

words, the session was described to the child as a game. This is because children in this age group cannot understand an appeal to interview them, they will not understand the interviewer's role and will not know what behavior is expected of him/her (Bailey 1978). Inviting children to participate in the interview was accomplished through the use of pictures and drawings that helped the researcher to ask questions based on what they understand by Child labor, and what they perceive as the role of the community in its elimination. To accomplish this, the researcher used focus group discussions.

2.6 Focus group discussions

This method was used to get information from Child laborers and those children withdrawn from work through a discussion based on set guideline. A total of two groups consisting of both girls and boys were engaged in the focus group discussions. The first group consisted of children ages 8 to 10 the second group was composed children ages 11 to 17. Each group had five girls and five boys for the purpose of gender representation. Parents and available community leaders were invited to accompany the children for the discussion.

2.8 Data Analysis

Data collected was analyzed in line with the study objectives. Initial editing of the questionnaire was done during fieldwork. Final editing was undertaken after fieldwork. All completed questionnaires were cross-checked for data integrity, completeness, and consistency, coded and analyzed. The methodology adapted in this survey facilitated the use of both quantitative and qualitative data analysis.

For Qualitative data, content analysis was applied for open ended questions and cross tabulation carried out to establish the relationship between the various variables. The qualitative data analysis entailed coding and organizing it into themes and concepts. From this the emerging patterns were noted and interpreted in view of the study objectives. Descriptive analysis of all independent and dependent variables in the study was conducted. For Quantitative data cross tabulation was used to establish the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. Where appropriate chi square tests were carried out to determine if the observed differences were significant. Data was presented using tables and bar charts. Chi square will be used because it accepts

weaker less accurate data as input than parametric tests and therefore has less status in the pantheon of statistical tests.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

3.1 Introduction

The word's participation and 'participatory' appeared in the development discourse around the 1950. Even development establishments recognised that development projects failed to meet their objectives because people had been left out. However participation, which is an intervention, has to be taken in all its seriousness so that it does not become a tool for manipulation (Goveni and Diwani, 2003, Eade and Sayer, 2006).

3.2 Child labor and community participation

In today's development discourse, community participation stands at the center stage of all discussions. Most of the failures of the development projects were taken to be on account of the fact that the population concerned was kept out of the processes related to design, formulation, and implementation. The top down method of devolution of development strategy came under serious review and the inclusion of participation and participatory methods of integration has become an essential dimension of development (Govinda and Diwan, 2003).

It is as a result of acknowledging the strength of participation that the community's contribution in eliminating Child labor was identified as an essential tool that could be successfully used in putting an end to the practice (ILO 2004). The strategy was adopted after realization of the fact that development projects where community contribution was considered essential realized high levels of success (Chambers 2005, World Bank 2004, ILO 2002, Haspels and Jankanish 2000). In addition, there is a growing body of literature from different disciplines on the significance of involving the community in development projects.² For instance; in her study on social capital and micro and small enterprises Kinyanjui (2005) operationalized community contribution as social capital. The study shows how social capital has been articulated and utilized through networks, relationships, norms, values, and actions to facilitate entry and stay in trade. Other studies centered on the importance of social capital in development include: (Putman 1995, Woolcock and Narayan, 1999 and Coleman 1988). These authors all emphasize the need to involve the community in development initiatives and highlight numerous examples of success.

² UNDP 2004, <http://www.worldbank.org>

An important contributor on the role of the community in development is Robert Chambers. His studies on community participation have been extensively cited. He compares communities that have been involved in development and contributed in the implementation and decision making with those that have been ignored. He concludes that the community's contribution towards development is essential if success and sustainability of projects is to be realized (Chambers, 2005). The same view is shared by Haspels and Jankanish (2000) in their study on Child labor.

Though the community has contributed extensively in the elimination of Child labor the practice continues at high rates in most parts of the world. Available statistics indicate that in 1999, Nepal Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Ghana registered Child labor force participation rates well in excess of 40 per cent. In Kenya, the 1998/1999 Child labor report showed that 1.9 million children are involved in various types of child labor.

Despite Child labor being studied extensively and condemned by many authors (Ray 2005, Bhaltra T 1997, Basu 1999, Unicef 1997) the community's contribution in eliminating Child labor has not received much attention in literature. A few studies have in one way or another highlighted the importance of the community in contributing towards the elimination of Child labor but the primary focus of these studies has not been on the community and specifically its contribution in the fight against Child labor.

Gordon (2005) notes that strategies to prevent and eliminate Child labor have been heavily influenced by the official definitions of the phenomena and its use in different communities. In addition, certain societies also have different provisions which cause hurdles in protection of children. For instance, certain laws allow persons less than 18 years to get married.³ A similar view is raised by Ray (2005) who argues that there has been a controversy on the meaning of Child labor among communities and scholars. These controversies have centered on issues such as finding an acceptable definition of child labor, and whether domestic duties or other household chores should be considered child labor. Other issues include the appropriate policy response to be legislative such as banning Child labor or compulsory schooling or non-legislative

³ www.crin.org/docs/kenya-KAACR

measures such as improving social awareness and adult education, or providing incentives for schooling such as midday meals and enrolment subsidies?

Evidently, the lack of a proper distinction between Child labor, child work and a child confines the community in a dilemma of how to confront the issue of Child labor (Ray 2005, Valentina 1997, Bequele and Boyden 1988).

According to Belsky (2000) cultural attitudes and beliefs about children in a community influence the rates of Child labor and abuse. This is confirmed by Jones (2000) who points out that children involved in sexual tourism in Malindi are usually discreet and careful not to be seen by older members of the community. From this view point, the community can act as a watchdog for children involved in Child labor and contribute towards its elimination (Haspels N and Jankanish 2000). It is important to note that community pressure is often required to make progress on Child labor issues and can awaken the government to pay attention to issues in the community once provoked to do so. A practical Child labor programme will seek a working alliance with the local community and non – profit organizations (Bequele and Myers 1995). According to Gordon (2005) community programmes aimed at improving the lives of any given community ought to be able to make significant contribution to that community otherwise such programmes will be rejected by the same community.

Child labor is a deep-rooted phenomenon that is globally flourishing among the poor and illiterate communities in different parts of the world. Many working children are at a stage in their psychological development in which crucial aspects of their identity such as self esteem, self confidence and future aspirations are being formed and negative and positive influences help to mould their development at this critical period. Evidently the effects of Child labor are devastating not only to the child, but to the development of any country. For this reasons many empirical studies condemn Child labor and call for its urgent elimination and for a phenomenon as devastating as Child labor, one would not work towards reducing the numbers of working children but towards eliminating the practice. (Ray 2004, Pallage 2005, Ravallion and Wodon 2000, Myers and Bequele 1995), this study will therefore focus on the community's role in eliminating Child labor.

3.3 Strategies for eliminating Child labor

Gordon (2005) observes that community projects designed to improve the lives of disadvantaged communities as well as reduce problems such as Child labor are currently

very popular in most parts of the world. However while there is considerable knowledge about the causes of such problems in the community, evidence about the role that the community plays in addressing the problems is much more limited. Valentina (1997) argues that the community's contribution towards eliminating Child labor should ideally begin at the planning stages. She advances the thesis that the lack of consultative mechanism at the various stages of programme implementation or the exclusion of stakeholders from the process of planning, problem solving and decision making engenders a sense of remoteness and powerlessness of the participating groups in relation to the programme managers and leaders. This in turn pre-empts the development of any sense of ownership for the programme. She further notes that active community contribution not just token contribution is a crucial element to development as a sense of ownership.

Strategies used to eliminate Child labor vary from one country to another. A number of studies have focused on the effectiveness of cash transfers programmes in low-income countries on schooling and Child labor. While this evidence is still being received, early studies suggest that these programmes are less effective at reducing Child labor than they are at increasing schooling (Behrman and Knowles 1999, Nelson 1998). A more complete picture of the strategies used in eliminating Child labor is presented by the International Labor Organization. These include focus group discussions, community research, and participatory workshops for the community and stakeholders, introduction of vocational schools for children withdrawn from Child labor, involving the community in drama that reveals the danger of Child labor, and mainstreaming children issues in the district development plans (ILO 2000, Onyango 1998). Evidently these strategies are community based. They therefore require community support to be effective. In addition, communities have played a valuable role in helping address new and increasingly social, economic and environmental needs, especially as conventional approaches prove less effective and funding from traditional sources diminishes (Mkhabela and Adler 2003).

Poverty has been cited as the major cause of Child labor in developing countries (ILO, 2000 Valentina 1997, Bequele and Myers 1995, Ray 2000). The most obvious reason for Child labor is that families need the additional income because they are too poor to survive or live decently. The best policy would be to eliminate the underlying cause (rather than addressing only the symptom) through an integrated pro-poor policy

approach. Policy makers should try to address the underlying causes, which lead to children working. Strategies aimed at eliminating Child labor need to go beyond the symptoms in order to address its root causes including entrenched social and gender discrimination, poverty, illiteracy, and landlessness, labor market failures and poor people's exclusion from equitable financial services and social protection (ILO, 2005)

The community's contribution towards eliminating Child labor and the strategies they use in doing so are so deeply welded together that they cannot be simply ignored (Valentina 1997). As Gordon (2005) has pointed out, the starting point in designing these strategies has to be the development of a detailed picture of how people perceive themselves and their community. All community programmes have to be grounded in an understanding of the ways that people living in the same geographical locations interact with one another and their local environment and the influences that these interactions have upon their behavior and attitudes.

While the relationship between community's contribution and Child labor is obvious our understanding of how these twin dynamics interact remains weak. This is because literature on the role of the community emerges as a small section in most empirical works and is not given much attention. A perfect example is in a collection of studies by Bequele and Myers (1995) on combating Child labor. This example is an indication that though participation is essential for the success of development interventions, community participation is not given much attention in literature. Information on how strategies used in the elimination of Child labor are designed and implemented at community level is limited. A systematic review of literature by Diwan and Goven (2003) reveals that community participation in most cases does not include the disempowered yet this is the group most affected by Child labor (ILO Global Report on Child labor 2006). There is therefore a need to investigate the strategies used by the community in eliminating Child labor with the intention of finding out their effectiveness.

3.4 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The study explores how local communities contribute towards the elimination of Child labor. The aim of the study is to discover whether or not the community's contribution can lead to the elimination of Child labor. An examination of these aspects will therefore involve the adoption of a participatory approach.

Participation is a process through which stockholder's influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources which affect them (World Bank 2002). Unless the poor are given an opportunity to participate in the development of interventions designed to improve their lives, they will continue to miss the benefits of any interventions.

The emergence of the concept of participation as a new thrust in development endeavors has enhanced the elevation of the human person in development thinking (Mulwa and Nguluu 2003). Different scholars emphasize different aspects of participation. According to Rowlands (2003), participation enables the community to generate ideas and participate in decision-making, in turn, this increases the capability of communities to handle their affairs and to control and exploit their environments leading to sustainability. The concept of project ownership as a result of participation is best explained by Chambers (2005) who notes that ownership of a project by the community involves ensuring the widest possible participation of those who are supposed to be beneficiaries of the project and leads to success and sustainability of the project.

The essence of ownership is that the recipients drive the process. In other words, they drive the planning, the design, the implementation, the monitoring and the evaluation of the project. The main tenet of participation is that the community and stakeholders are collaborators in a project at every stage of project development. Thus participation creates a sense of ownership of decisions and actions. In addition participation can challenge perceptions, leading to a change in attitude and agendas. Participation can also provide new and sometimes surprising insights (World bank 2002, Rowlands 2003, Eade 2003) An important observation made by Chambers (1997) is that participation

guarantees the incorporation of the perceptions, attitudes and values of the community, viewed this way, participation is an essential component of successful and lasting development.

Another benefit that can be brought on board by stimulating a participatory approach is community empowerment. In many projects, community participation is restricted to the implementation phase, which leads to the community rejecting the interventions because they feel the decisions are imposed on them. Alternatively, authorities should involve the community in the whole process starting from the early phase of design, this would in turn motivate the community to participate and they would feel that their needs were understood and that their ideas and point of view influenced the process (Carazzai 2002).

Empowerment can be felt in a variety of ways. For instance, in the elimination of Child labor, the community can be empowered by the motivation brought about by involving the people in the entire process of designing Child labor elimination strategies and seeking solutions to the problem. In this case, the community will realize its capacity to perceive its own problems and therefore be in a position to negotiate with the authorities on the best way to tackle Child labor in their community.

3.5 Participatory approach

This study adopts the participatory approach of involving or engaging the community as the main actors in eliminating Child labor. This is because the basic argument advanced in this study is that participation is an essential component of successful and lasting development in any community. The fundamental theoretical idea which is at the centre of the theoretical framework for this study has been advanced by Chitere Orieko and Mutiso Roberta(1991) who argued that one of the values ascribed to community participation in its various forms is that the marginalized groups in a community take the initiative to shape their own future and better their lives by taking full responsibility for their needs. The major view presented in this study is to involve the community in Child labor elimination programs.

Different scholars and governments in addressing the issue of Child labor have applied a number of approaches. These include rational choice theory, human development

perspective; rights based approach and community organization. These have been used to provide insights on the controversial issue of Child labor. Evidently, these theories and perspectives have been implemented in turn with limited success.

A participatory approach is perceived as important in the elimination of Child labor because no one more than the community know about their needs and issues. This statement is a lesson from experiences in self help projects, slum upgrading which were successful due to the implementation of the projects by involving the communities, or were not successful and recognized that one determinant for failure of the project was that the communities were consulted but their ideas, needs and priorities not incorporated in decision making (Carazzai 2002).

The participation approach holds out the possibility of actively engaging excluded and powerless groups and individuals such as women, young people, older people, people with disabilities and other minority groups into the center of development processes. Methods can be chosen to facilitate active participation and to include the voices and priorities of people otherwise ignored. For this reason, the participatory approach continues to be viewed as one full of potential. The basic assumption therefore is that the structures within which community participation is to take place should be in place in order to facilitate community participation (Orieko and Mutiso 1991, Rowlands 2003).

The participatory approach has a firm foundation in an assumption that human beings have capabilities, values and potential that for many of them is limited by being in a position of powerlessness, vulnerability or material poverty. The rich resources present in communities are brought on board when people participate in planning, designing and implementing projects that affect their lives. There is need to put structures in place through which ideas can be transmitted for implementation to take place. From this perspective, one would conclude that to successfully eliminate Child labor there is need to build on the strengths of community participation and integrate them into policy making processes and development programs particularly those geared towards Child labor. It is also important to understand among other things how the community plans, designs and implements strategies aimed at eliminating Child labor and to evaluate the same strategies.

This study will use a discourse that examines the participatory approach by building on benefits of community contribution in development and specifically the elimination of Child labor. In this case, one of the benefits surrounding community participation is success and sustainability of interventions aimed at eliminating Child labor. Therefore community participation will be viewed in terms of frequency of meetings, how often are meetings on Child labor organized and how often do stakeholders attend the meetings, generating ideas towards decision making, participating in planning, design and implementation of Child labor elimination programs, financial contribution and any other kind of contribution , in other words, contributions towards activities aimed at eliminating Child labor for instance, income generating activities, withdrawal of children from work or prevention of children from engaging in Child labor. The effectiveness of these strategies will be examined with respect to available evidence on the reduction in the number of working children.

In today's development discourse, community participation stands at the center stage of all discussions. Most of the failures of the development projects were taken to be on account of the fact that the population concerned were kept out of all the processes related to design, formulation and implementation. The top-down method of devolution of development strategy came under serious review, and the inclusion of participation and participatory methods of integration has become an essential dimension of development. A good participatory approach is sensitive to personal behavior, attitudes, beliefs and commitment. It requires often changes in the culture and management of an organization before it can be used widely. This means that any introduction of a participatory approach has to start slowly and proceed incrementally and needs to be associated with participatory management.

The negative and positive effects of community participation will be analyzed. The positive effects relate to the facilitative role of community participation in areas such as decision-making and generating productive ideas and implementation of sustainable and successful strategies that can lead to the elimination of Child labor. The negative effects relate to the use of the participatory approach in such a way that it brings disadvantages to the community. An example of such a negative effect is that the participatory approach can reinforce the influence of those who are already powerful. In addition, the approach has on many occasions been used to gather a range of information and

opinions or ideas, which are then used to legitimize a more conventional programme. In such cases, the methods have become separated from the approach from which they originated, which often means that the aspects of critical analysis and reflection have been diluted or removed. This creates a dissonance that is felt keenly by the people whose opinions and inputs have been sought and can contribute to a lack of cooperation the next time the approach is tried with them (Rowlands 2003).

The participatory approach is not a panacea. In spite of its weaknesses, the approach is relevant to this study because it shades some light on the essential aspect of how the community can and should contribute effectively towards the elimination of Child labor. It captures the key aspects that reinforce and emphasize on the community's contribution in Child labor and clearly, points out that community participation is essential if Child labor is to be eliminated. In addition, the approach provides a guiding framework within which specific methods can be used to realize success in the elimination of Child labor. In short, the participatory approach recognizes the community as the agents of change.

Evidently, for the participatory approach to be successful people need to see the results, or at least see that results will be forth coming, as this approach requires an investment of time and effort that could easily be directed elsewhere if no positive change emerges (Rowlands 2003)

3.6 Study Assumptions

Based on the literature reviewed and the theoretical framework adopted, the study aimed at testing the following hypothesis:

- a) If the community contributes towards decision making in Child labor elimination programs then the practice will be eliminated.
- b) If the community contributes in implementing Child labor elimination strategies then the practice will be eliminated.
- c) If the government puts structures in place that facilitate the community's participation in eliminating Child labor then the practice will be eliminated.

- d) If the community is involved in designing the local strategies used to eliminate child then the practice will be eliminated.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Community participation and household characteristics

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is divided into two sections. The first section analyses the socio economic characteristics of the households interviewed in Watamu. It discusses attributes such as gender, position in household, occupation, age, level of education and marital status. The data is presented in form of pie charts, cross tabulations and tables. This information is vital in defining the household characteristics that have a bearing on the community's choice to contribute towards the elimination of Child labor.

This information is important because people's participation is influenced by factors that directly affect their lives at the household level. In addition, it is important to point out that in order to effectively implement any strategy to help children in or at risk of entering Child labor it is necessary to identify the household characteristics that influence their way of life and that of the community where they live.

The second section discusses how the community contributes towards decision making, in child labor elimination programs. It also examines how the community contributes in designing strategies aimed at eliminating child labor used by the community in eliminating Child labor. It also highlights the impacts of these strategies on the child and the community at the large. In addition, this section reports on the findings of the study on community participation, specifically it examines government structures and how they facilitate participation.

Household Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents.

Marital status

Table 1: Cross tabulation on the relationship between participation and Marital status

COUNT

Marital status	Do you participate in any Child labor elimination activities?			Total
	Yes	No	4	
Married	9	7	1	17
Widowed		2		2
Divorced	1	1		2
Single	3	6	1	9
Total	13	16	1	30

Chi-square test

Chi Square test	3.814
Degrees of freedom	6
Significance	0.702
Confidence	83.3%

Source: Field Data, 2006

An analysis of the relationship between marital status and participation in eliminating Child labor reveals that among the interviewed respondents, a greater majority which is 50% were married while 10% were either widowed or separated. The study revealed that 33.3% of the sampled populations were single. The data was subjected to a correlation test and the results reveal that the difference noted is significant. There is relationship between marital status and participation in child labor elimination activities. The significance can be explained in relation to division of labor at the household level, where one spouse has to take time to take care of family matters while the other engages in other activities. This trend is expected as traditionally, in most African societies women take care of household matters while men engage more in economic activities outside the home. Further analysis revealed that marital status influenced people's participation in Child labor elimination activities

Table 2: Cross tabulation between Gender and participation.

COUNT

Gender	Do you participate in any child labor elimination activities?		
	Yes	NO	Total
Male	7	10	17
Female	6	7	13
Total	13	17	30

Chi Square test

Chi Square Statistic = 1.554

Degree of Freedom=2

Significance = 0.4060

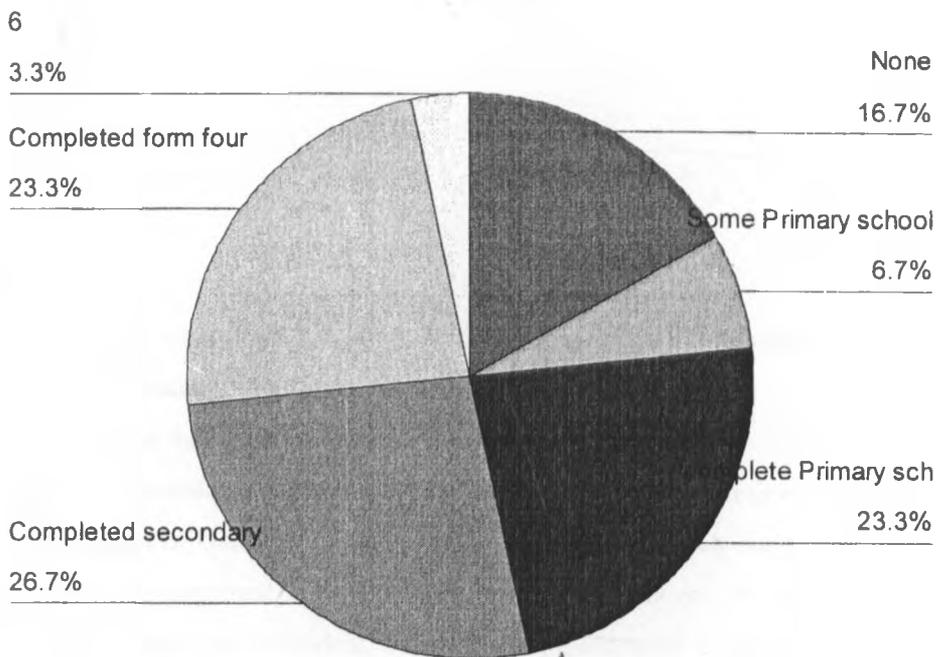
Confidence = 33.3%

Source: Field data, 2006

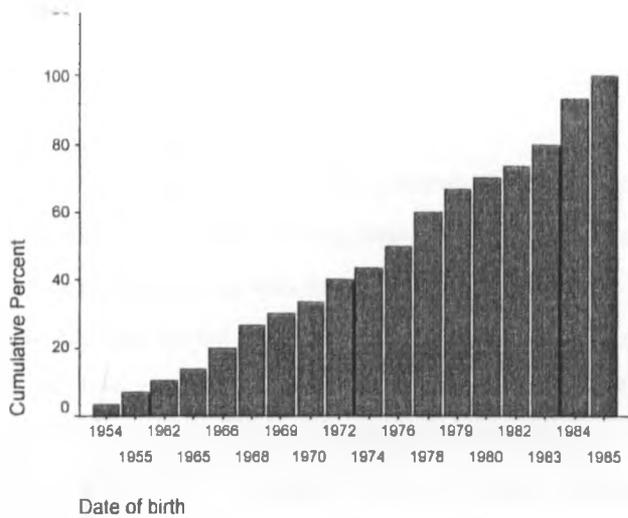
The table shows that majority of the respondents (56%) in Watamu were male, while (43.3%) were female. More male (23.3%) participated in activities aimed at eliminating child labour and this could be as a result of the traditional male dominance in every sphere of human endeavour which renders women as mere housewives and homemakers. Evidently, gender influence participation, more men participated in the elimination of Child labor compared to women. This observed difference was subjected to a chi-square test and found to be statistically significant. The results indicate that gender influences community participation in the elimination of child labor.

Level of Education

Figure 1: 3 Pie chart on Education level of respondents



Education levels correlates significantly with community participation. The implication of these findings is that as one attains a higher education, attitude towards participation in the elimination of child labor is likely to be more favorable. Ovwigho and Ifile (2004) reiterated the importance of education when they noted that educated people participated more in cooperative endeavors. In addition Onweagba (1990) in a study on education and participation found that education was linked to active participation. Education levels are highly significant in the extent, intensity and pattern of participation (Nelson, 1960). It was further expressed that education is a major determinant of effective participation in the elimination of child labor. The educated are more likely to appreciate activities geared towards eliminating child labor better than the less educated. It a person appreciates the importance of eliminating child labor, his attitude towards participating in its elimination is likely to be favorable. The illiterate members of Watamu are most likely excluded from participation due to lack of education.



Age

There was a great variation in terms of age of the respondents. The minimum age was 22 years while the maximum age was 54 years. However the mean age was 23 years. It is important to note that the bulk of respondents fall between the age brackets of 22 to 41 years. Age of respondents affects their attitude and perception and towards participation in the elimination of child labor. This implies that it is more likely for younger people to participate in development activities than the older members of the community. In essence, the younger the individual, the more they participate in child labor elimination activities and most likely the more favorable their approach towards participation considering their strength and confidence. Also the older the individual the less likely he is to participate in activities out of their normal routine work. It is important to note that children do not participate in the elimination of child labor. Their views are therefore not incorporated in decision. This can be explained in relation to cultural reality that limits the participation of children.

Table 3

VALID	5	Frequency	Percent
	Four	4	13.3
	Seven	4	13.3
	Six	6	20.0
	Ten	2	6.7
	Three	2	6.7
	Twelve	1	3.3
	Two	6	20.0
	Total	30	100.0

The study sought to establish the number of dependants the respondents supported. The respondents were asked to state their dependents, be they biological children, their parents, or other relatives living with them.

These findings reveal that 80% of respondents had dependants to take care of either to educate, feed, cloth etc. This can be explained in line with the prevalence of extended family ties evident in most African communities (Otunga et al, 2000). It is evident that the number of dependants has an impact on Child labor elimination. Respondents with many dependants are not likely to participate in Child labor elimination programs this is due to the fact that majority of respondents with many dependents are economically strained and spend a large percentage of their time tending for the family hence limited time to participate in activities geared towards eliminating Child labor

Conclusion

The analysis revealed that there is a relationship between socio-demographic characteristics such as gender, age, marital status and educational level. In order to intensify community participation in the elimination of child labor, non governmental agencies, researchers, and government agencies need to develop innovative and creative approaches that will ensure the entire community is involved in the elimination of child labor. Evidently the old, young, and illiterate are excluded from participation either through cultural beliefs, attitudes, and lack of adequate training. More training and scholarship programmes in adaptive skills should be provided to further enhance the attitude of the community towards participation in the elimination of child labor.

CHILD LABOR AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

4.1 Introduction

Communities play a variety of roles in the elimination of child labor in Watamu. While often called upon to contribute financially or in kind to the support of development projects in the area, communities can participate in a much broader range of functions and activities in the elimination of child labor. As such, the community is a critical resource in the fight against child labor. Community participation has the potential to bring people together in the elimination of child labor and to help establish a sense of routine and normalcy to serve an important psychological function.

The results presented in this section are based on a survey of households in Watamu, in depth interviews of key informants, focus group discussions with children in and out of labor and secondary information.

4.2 Community participation in decision making

One of the features associated with community participation is decision making. The effective implementation of operational plans mainly depends upon the rational decisions made by the community (Mulwa, 2003). The facilitative role played by the community in having a say in the appropriation of projects that affects their lives is important for success and sustainability. The issue we raise is to assess the existing decision making processes of the community in Watamu and the impact of their involvement in eliminating child labor.

As noted by Chambers 2004 decision making is vital in formulating programs for the community. To explore the role of the community in decision making the respondents were asked whether they were involved in decision making. The dominant responses reveal that 70% of the respondents were not involved in decision making while 30% were involved.

The figure below suffices to show the communities involvement in decision making

Table 4

4.3 Community involvement in decision making

	Are you involved in decision making process concerning Child labor programs?	
	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	30
No	21	70
Total	30	100

Chi Square statistic = 4.800.

Degree of freedom = 1

Significance = 0.028

Confidence = 0%

The difference observed was subjected to a chi square test and the results revealed that this difference is statistically significant, indicating that decision making is key in enhancing community participation

To explore the decision making process further, government and NGO workers were asked how the decisions were made. Responses from key informers are as outlined in the table below:

Table 6: Community Decision making process

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Voting by show of hands2. Consensus3. Voting using symbols and diagrams |
|---|

Interview with a provincial administration staff in Malindi reveals that the use of participatory approaches is limited due to lack of expertise in applying the techniques to train and engage the community in decision making.

We understand that community participation the elimination of child labor is important and we try to involve them in decision making by using various approaches to empower them. I am the only graduate who works in this department and most of the time I am out of the office on filed work, performing other duties.. The staff here cannot train the community effectively. They lack the necessary skills and are not aware of any participatory approaches or skills. Finances are scarce; our budget does not offer provision for capacity building.⁴

The results presented above point to a weakness in institutions adopting participatory approaches which are essential in advocating for community participation. The approaches are not exploited for use in encouraging community participation due to lack of necessary expertise. It is important to note that good use of participatory methods does not require high levels of formal education, but it does require training, experience, understanding of the issues involved and especially appropriate behaviors and attitudes. With careful facilitation, participatory methods can elicit and show the different views of the community particularly those who are generally marginalized (Mayoux and Chambers, 2003).

A respondent in an interview referring to the challenges they face in eliminating child labor in Watamu stated:

“Child labor in Watamu is not one of the problems that attracts common interest among the community so it does not bring the community together. This is because some wealthy individuals benefit from child labor through practices such as child pornography or child prostitution. In addition, love for quick money and leisure from wealthy tourists has led some caregivers and parents to encourage their children to engage in child labor.”⁵

The point to be noted in this case is that common interests among homogeneous individuals bring them together, sometimes in crisis or at other times by a shared vision

⁴ (Interview, Malindi 19.10.2009)

⁵ Interview, Watamu, 18.10.2007

of the future. In most cases people who face a similar set of circumstances or problem will work together and contribute in decision making towards solving the dilemma. They find strength and ability to generate or resist changes that they could never achieve on their own (Mulwa, 2003)

As the data above shows, participation in eliminating child labor is quite low. A number of researchers are drawing to the assumption made by development workers that participation entails involving the community in project activities. The reality is that participation does not just occur, it needs to be developed and worked towards. Implementers therefore needs to consider a number of issues from, availability of participation forums, financial compensation, and establishing group ground rules.(Lister, Mitchel Sloper and Roberts, 2003)

Information from interviews and literature reveals that on the few occasions when the community is consulted their ideas are not incorporated in decision making. The community is not given feedback on actions taken. Those who give ideas want to see some form of tangible results and when this is not forthcoming, the community withdraws and pays attention to other issues where progress is visible. This leaves many concerns about child labor unresolved.

Forums that facilitate community participation in decision making include District Child labor committees churches, and community based organizations. Evidently NGOs were not mentioned here, this is due to the fact that, Watamu is situated 24kms from Malindi town where all NGO's dealing with Child labor are situated, none of these organizations have branch offices in Watamu. The question that arises is the implication of distance in regards to participation and decision making, distance shows negative and significant implication for participation. It appears participation is sensitive to distance and location. Very few people attend meetings held in Malindi due to economic reasons.

A respondent during the interview stated: Culture is a major hindrance to decision making especially for women. Among several tribes in Watamu, women do not give their views in meetings, they let their husbands speak and agree with whatever they say⁶. Cultural realities have to be considered and new values negotiated to the satisfaction of

⁶ Interview , Watamu,18.10.2007

the local people. A participatory framework of decision making and project planning can be used to put these questions into consideration.

The data collected from key informants working with Non Governmental organizations (NGO's), Faith based organizations,(FBO's), Community based organizations (CBO's) reveal that the ability of most members of the community to participate in meetings and hence contribute their ideas was influenced by their education and economic condition. Most prefer to engage in income generating activities where they will earn some income rather than attend the meetings. Those most affected by Child labor rarely attend meetings because they are usually engaged elsewhere. Participation requires communicative and human relational skills which must be learned hence those who are better educated would be better empowered for participation because their attitude would likely be favorable (Nelson, 1960).

Alila and Njoka 2009, observe that children's participation is rooted in with children in and out of labor broader context of human rights. Focus group discussion with children in and out of labor reveals that children have not been involved in decision making .Children withdrawn from labor indicated that they participated in the Day of the African child and appeared on television to recite a poem on the dangers of child labor. The poem was developed by her teachers in praise of the organization that had offered them scholarship. All children sampled to participate in the focus group discussions revealed that they had never been involved in decision making. Children centered participation involves children initiated actions where they share decisions with adults. A basic argument has been advanced that a community that does not put its children first does not understand itself. A study conducted by Omokhodion(2006) sought to establish the perceptions of child labor along working children in Ibadan , Nigeria . The study revealed that working children have their own perspective of the problem and their perceptions may be a useful contribution to policy on child labor.

An important element of community participation is decision making. Development practioners working with local communities need to explore creative and innovative ideas that will enhance participation and empower the community to contribute towards decision making. An important lesson from this is the need to adapt participatory approaches that are inclusive and that create an environment conducive for decision making. Literature on community participation advocates for the use of participatory approaches based on its immense advantage in achieving success. This includes practical

examples in line with Chambers (2003) revelation that participatory approaches are cost effective in rapidly bringing together information and knowledge from the community. In addition and can be used in any physical setting. For some purposes it is possible through participatory piercing together, comparing and crosschecking to rapidly get reliable information for whole communities and populations.

4.3.1 Community participation strategies

In Chapter one, it was observed that community participation is critical in formulating strategies aimed at eliminating child labor. (Mulwa, 2003) has reiterated that involving the community in formulating their own strategies helps check on the damaging effects of hand out delivery approaches whereby things are done for the people. This has often gone to waste when people resign from the responsibility over what has been imposed on them. These strategies include accessible tools that are used to enable participants from the community including, the illiterate and marginalized to participate fully in discussions and understand the how the strategies designed to eliminate child labor are formulated and the impact they have on the elimination of child labor.

An analysis of the data collected reveals the existence of at least three strategies used by the community. These include Focus Group Discussions, Participatory workshops and participatory workshops. The group discussions formed 56.7% of the responses, participatory workshops formed 13.3. Only 3.3% of the respondents confessed to using community mobilization as a strategy in the elimination of child labor. There were respondents who used other methods such as community research and capacity building. Interviews with NGO workers and government officials indicate the use of community research, community empowerment and capacity building.

Table 4: Strategies used by the community to participate in eliminating child Frequencies

	Frequency	Percentage
Focus group discussions	17	56.7
Participatory workshops	4	13.3
Community mobilization	1	3.3
Others	1	3.3
Missing	7	23.3
Total	30	100

4.3.2 Focus group discussions

The survey found out that focus group discussions was the commonly used strategy forming 56.7% of the responses. The use of focus group discussions is largely based on the availability of participants to generate ideas.

4.3.3 Participatory workshops

Participatory approaches to learning are active approaches that encourage the community to think and develop effective strategies to solve the problem at hand. The use of participatory workshops ensures the active participation of participants, the strategy encourages people to share information, learn from each other and work together to eliminate child labor (Chambers, 2003). Interviews with key informants working with NGO and FBO's reveal that participatory workshops are not among the commonly used strategies in Watamu, the reasons given include: approaches are difficult to master, there is lack of finances to empower the workers in these skills. In addition, organizing the workshops is time consuming and the workers have other duties to perform, it usually requires that people from national and regional organizations work together this calls for co-ordination and networking which is lacking among service providers working in Watamu. Though there were NGO's that claimed to use participatory workshops often, there was no evidence of lessons learnt and adapted by the community. Only one NGO provided documented evidence in the form of reports and photographs as evidence for use of participatory workshops as a strategy in the elimination of child labor.

4.3.4. Capacity building

The community referred to capacity building as actions which gradually improve their ability to operate efficiently and effectively. There is a general feeling among the community in Watamu that many people in the area lack the technical capability to manage and own child labor elimination activities due to lack of appropriate training and mentoring. Interview with a key government official reveals lack of finances as a major challenge. Capacity training programmes are healthy for the community as they assess community capacity and identify trailing needs and ways to address these needs. In addition to capacity building for the community, child labor eliminations activities should involve community members in the work of children programmes and provide training to promote the quality and sustainability of their support.

4.3.5 Community Empowerment

All key informants interviewed admitted using community empowerment as a strategy to encourage community participation. Supporting poor families with grants to start income generating activities is a common form of empowerment.⁷ Annual and monthly reports from NGO staff indicated that prior to receiving the grants poor families receive basic skills in business management and book keeping. Supported families are encouraged to identify similar families and encourage them to apply for support and withdraw their children from labor.

The DCLC has identified orphans and vulnerable children engaged in child labor in Watamu. These children are supported and given government bursaries to attend schools. According to the District officer, this strategy has been effective in enhancing children participation in the elimination of child labor as children withdrawn become peer counselors for other children still involved in child labor. In addition the strategy has led to improvement in overall primary school enrolment, retention and completion rates in Watamu. To explore the role of the community in designing effective Child labor elimination strategies, the respondents were asked if they were consulted prior to using the above-mentioned strategies. There were valid responses, the results in (Table 5) underscore the importance of consulting the community in designing strategies to be used in eliminating Child labor. It is evident that a large majority of respondents were not consulted prior to using these strategies in tackling the problem of Child labor. This obviously has an implication on the impact and sustainability of these strategies

Table 5: Respondents consulted prior to designing of strategies

Consultation	Frequency	Percentage
Respondents Consulted	7	23.3
Respondents not consulted	22	73.3
Missing	3	3.3
Total	30	100

The data collected from interviews reveals that 7% of the respondents were consulted prior to using the above strategies in eliminating child labor, a larger percent of 23% were not consulted.

⁷ Interview, Malindi, 19.10.2007

The strategies used by the NGO's /FBO's and government offices portray a number of weaknesses. The participants are never the real key beneficiaries as they are usually engaged elsewhere. Respondents complained of meeting locations which are far from Watamu with most NGO's having their offices located in Malindi. A large percentage of the community in Watamu is not aware of participation forums and they lack understanding of the situation of child labor and its long term effects on the community. There is lack of networks and working partnerships between government and civil society to facilitate investigations into the practice of child labor and to encourage follow ups by social workers.

In the context of this study the basic line to pursue is to ensure that the community is fully aware of the effects of child labor on the child, the community and the future development of this country. Though the DCLC's main mandate is to raise awareness on child labor the main focus has been on withdrawing child from labor and not advocating for community participation. The whole process involves the need for the community to form a vision of what they can become and to help them visualize their community (Diallo, 1998). The community should come up with innovative strategies to take hold of their present and make the future what,they want it to be(White, 1992). The process of constructing and articulating a vision must include those people whose well being will be improved. The vision must remain within the realm of possibilities. Likeminded organizations need to work together and ensure that the poor and marginalized members of the community participate fully in formulating strategies for eliminating child labor. Meetings, workshops and training related to cross cultural differences and capacity building should be held regularly. During these workshops people who are not literate should be encouraged to participate in formulating child labor elimination strategies by use of friendly participatory approaches such as use of common diagrams and oral tools. These approaches have been used successfully in Participatory action research and activism (Chambers 2003)

4.4 Government structures and Community Participation

Government structures constitute formulating by laws to prevent child labor and to encourage and facilitate participation. The Community in Watamu needs to participate in putting up bylaws to prevent child labor especially in regards to child pornography and sexual exploitation which are common in the area. Structures already in place in Watamu to facilitate the formulation of bylaws, policies and guidelines include District child labor committees and the Community Education Fund. The committee acts as a watchdog for child labor incidences in the community. The DCLC report issues on child labor to Ward development Committees which were auspiciously missing in Watamu.

Government structures provide opportunity for participation in many ways. Financial support in form of loans and grants to poor families is the most notable form of support. The community development fund also support awareness activities and provides bursaries for children withdrawn from labor. Other activities supported by these structures include advocacy for children's rights, community empowerment and capacity building. A key informant in the provincial office referred to lack of political good will in the fight against child labor as the major set back in eliminating the practice. This is due to the lack of policies, laws and guidelines to address child labor.

Lack of awareness on the existence of government structures to eliminate child labor is evidenced by the low levels of community participation in the DCLC. The reason given by most respondents was lack of information on the existence of such structures. The respondents who had information on the existence of government structures complained of the lack of an agenda during meetings and the absence of representatives from different government departments and likeminded organizations. A key government official indicated that meetings are rarely convened because officials are busy, however when are convened they start hours after the agreed time. Punctuality has also been difficult, most issues of concern are therefore not discussed due to time constraints. In addition given the limited resources, little time is devoted to dealing with the problem of child labor.

The results of this analysis was subjected to a chi-square test and found to be statistically significant.

Table: 6 Awareness on the existence of government structures

Are you aware of any Government structures in place to deal with child labor?

	Frequency	Percentage
Valid	9	30
Yes	7	23.3
No	14	46.6
	30	100

Chi Square Test

Chi-Square statistic= 2.333

Degree of freedom=1

Significance=0.000

Confidence=95%

This lack of awareness is probably due to lack of information and proper structures in place to facilitate community participation. On the contrary, Child labor committees were formed for the sole purpose of eliminating Child labor. About 3.3% of the respondents indicated membership either as a chairperson, secretary, treasurer or member by virtue of living in the community. When analysed by position held in the committee most of the respondents were non-members and only 3.3% held positions in the various Child labor committees.

The study sought to establish how the community participates in eliminating Child labor, it was therefore vital to find out whether the community was aware of the structures in place to facilitate participation in the elimination of Child labor. A key consideration in community analysis entailed establishing whether the community had the knowledge and awareness of the existence of Child labor committees. The analysis reveals an important feature with respect to community participation. Evidently majority of the respondents are not aware of District Child labor committees in the area.

Table 7: Membership in Child labor elimination programs

Valid	Position	Frequency	Percent
	Chairperson	1	3.3
	Secretary	1	3.3
	Treasurer	1	3.3
	Member	3	10.0
	Total	6	20.0
Missing	Non members	24	80.0
Total		30	100

The analysis was meant to establish how the community participates in eliminating Child labor. Findings reveal that 80% of the respondents were not members in any of the Child labor elimination programs mainly because they were not aware of the existence of these programs.

The data collected from the provincial administration in the area reveals that meetings are held once a month at the chiefs office, however members of the public are allowed to visit the Provincial administration office every Wednesday to address issues of importance to them. There are however variations between NGO and CBO officials who complain that the Provincial administration has not been cooperative in organizing meetings that are specifically meant to create awareness on the dangers of Child labor and to come up with viable strategies to eliminate the practice. One respondent who is a CBO official complained that such meetings are often ignored or postponed inevitably⁸. Available evidence reveals a lack of cooperation from the Provincial administration based in Malindi.

During an interview with a key government official, it was indicated that the community has developed the attitude that it is the sole responsibility of the government to develop strategies that will benefit them and help withdraw children from labor.⁹ Responses on challenges the community faces in eliminating child labor, reveal a strained relationship between government and the community. The community's perception is that the government does not understand their issues and imposes projects and programs on them that negatively affect their lives. For instance the high poverty levels in the area are blamed

⁸ Interview, Watamu, 24.10.2007

⁹ Interview, Malindi, 19.10.2007

on the government's inability to provide for its citizen, and poor government structures that encourage the top-bottom approach to development. Respondents reported that powerful members of the community have embezzled funds meant for development in the area. This has greatly influenced active participation in the elimination of child labor. The community insist that poverty is the main cause of child labor in the area, a fact that has been confirmed by various researches and supported by literature.

Further, the community revealed a sense of frustration and discouragement for not being involved in formulating strategies and taking part in decision making. The perspective of the community is that the government rejects their proposals and is ever changing program criteria to benefit those in power, hence the actions and attitude of the government has created barriers of working together.

Officials working at the DCLC indicted that child labor elimination activities are hindered from effectively performing their duties by lack of information. The officials need information on child labor in the area, in particular reliable statistics on the exact number of working children and the status of the community. This information will enable them plan relevant interventions given the target group and number of persons involved. Government needs to provide development practitioners with greater access to data specific to the community and empower them on how to use this data to better understand the impact of child labor and how best to involve the community in its elimination. In addition, there is no collaboration between different government departments and ministries working towards the elimination of child labor. These include the Children's Department of the Ministry of Home affairs and the District Advisory Committees. There is also a need for cooperation across departments within the same level of government. Each department has its own needs and responsibilities, providing a barrier to gaining an overall perspective to development and specifically to the elimination of child labor.

Conclusion

There is need to put in place policies that restrain adults from engaging children in pornography and sexual exploitation which are common forms of child labor in Watamu.. Furthermore, Kenya has not ratified three important conventions, namely No 87 on freedom of Association, No 100 on equal remuneration and No 11 on discrimination in Employment and occupations (Omosa, 2004).

With respect to government interventions in the elimination of child labor, results of this study point to the need to develop structures and take the fight against child labor to a higher level by implementing the enacted policies and guidelines. The well documented issue of lack of adequate information on the status of child labor in Watamu is a reflection of a lack of political good will to fight the practice. There is therefore need for in-house soul searching by the government to address the shortfalls that have been identified as far as government structures and policy implementation are concerned. What we are calling for is active government participation and a willingness by the same government to involve the community in the elimination of child labor. In addition, we are calling for government effectiveness, efficiency and the ability to enforce by laws to help end child labor.

The act of forming DCLC to fight child labor is a good idea, however the functionalities of such bodies is critically dependent on the action of the government to devolve powers , resources and institutions to the bodies and to equip them in every sense to perform their obligations(Diwan,2003)

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

Evidence shows that projects where the community has been involved realize high levels of success and sustainability compared to projects where the community is ignored. Despite the community's contribution in eliminating Child labor in Malindi, the practice continues at endangering the lives of working children, and the future development of this country. The study has examined the role of the community in eliminating child labor in Watamu, Malindi district. Essentially, this study has examined how the community participates in eliminating child labor, designing strategies for eliminating the practice, effects of these strategies on child labor, and the impact of government structures in facilitating child labor elimination activities. This chapter presents a summary of key findings, conclusion, lessons learnt and recommendations.

5.2 Summary of Key Findings

Lack of active community participation in the elimination of child labour is a major driving force leading to the continued practice of child labour in Watamu. Though the benefits of community participation in development projects have been recognized, the government and development partners have not given it priority in the fight against child labor. Implementing agencies lack the resources and expertise to empower the community - men, women and children alike –by enhancing their capabilities and those of their institutions and organizations. The community is unable to analyse their own circumstances and make informed choices to maximize benefits from available options and to engage meaningfully and productively in child labour elimination activities.

Decisions and child labour elimination strategies are made from above. People are rarely consulted. The experts implement their own strategies from secondary documentary sources. In most cases, local contribution is not incorporated in child labor elimination activities but leaders at public meetings and barazzas inform the people how they will benefit. The community is not involved in the process of implementation, designing strategies and decision making. This demands responsible behaviours from like minded organizations working toward the elimination of child labor in Watamu, lack of such

behaviours has placed demands of peoples time and resources, which has so far restricted them from attending meetings, workshops, in order to learn and gain more control over their lives.

Methods used by the government and development agencies to disseminate information to the community on the elimination of child labour are weak and cannot guarantee the desirable changes and implementation of strategies. The community lacks effective information and they cannot therefore make decisions from an informed point of view. The relationship between the government and the community is strained by the community's perception that governments do not understand their issues and impose on them programs and strategies that negatively affect their lives. It is important to recognize that it is not only the community that faces barriers and challenges to participation and activity implementation, government policy makers also face their own challenges and barriers that interfere with the development of policies beneficial to the community. These barriers and challenges have prevented the government from recognizing the role of the community in the elimination of child labor.

Apart from lack of economic power, there were other challenges in the community that hindered participation .These challenges included: location and time of meetings, lack of adequate structures in place to facilitate the elimination of child labor, lack of feedback and tangible results, illiteracy, and inadequate use of participatory approaches by government and development agencies. Poor community representation in the District and church committees and in Advisory boards has been a major challenge in the elimination of child labor. This was evidenced by low turn outs for meetings, and a lack awareness of child labour elimination activities in the area.

5.3 Conclusion

Community participation

Development practitioners working in likeminded organization perceive participation as key in the elimination of child labor. On the Contrary, this study has shown that the community does not play an active role in decision making, planning and implementation of child labor elimination activities. Community participation in the elimination of child labor in Watamu is relatively low. The dominant feeling was that the community members were not consulted prior to making decisions concerning child labor. The few members of the community who participated in activities aimed at eliminating child labor used different forums. These included the District Child labor committees, Churches, District Barazas, Non Governmental organizations and Community based organizations.

Lack of economic power was found to be the biggest obstacle to participation. Though most organizations dealing with child labor provide loans to the beneficiaries for income generating activities, poverty levels in Watamu are still high hence the high prevalence rate of child labor. In addition, the very needy in the community are unaware of such incentives and rarely benefit from them. The organizations need financial resources to address the felt needs of the community members. Community projects can only succeed and yield the expected dividends if the felt needs of the people are met. Recent studies have shown an important link between participation and its contribution to poverty reduction.

Though Child labor is a major problem facing the community in Watamu, it is not given much priority. The view was brought to light by the fact that most organizations working towards the eliminating of Child labor are based in Malindi which is situated 24kms from Watamu. Proximity is an important factor for the community and has been one of the major hindrances to effective participation. The priority of most NGO's and CBO's based in Watamu is rehabilitation and counseling for drug users since drug peddling is a major challenge in the area. It is most probable that proposals presented to donors/partners seeking resources for drug use prevention and control are likely to get more funding as opposed to child labor.

The level of women and children's participation in Watamu is low. Watamu is a homogenous society where socio cultural norms and values are strongly practiced. The

voices of people in the community directly affected by Child labor are rarely heard. The cultural pattern of male dominance is evident especially through the decision making process. This group of people lacks the technical capability to manage and own the child labor elimination process. They lack adequate and appropriate training to participate in decision making. However, young people formed the predominance of community participation in Watamu. Younger people tend to be more actively involved in development projects of their communities than older people.

Decisions concerning child labor are made in meetings which are rarely convened. Decisions making takes the form of voting by show of hands, consensus, voting using symbols and diagrams. Most members of the community complained of inappropriate meeting locations and time. Membership of committees and office holdings had the lowest participation rates.

Strategies for community participation

Evidence gathered reveals that there are a number of strategies used by the community in an effort to eliminate child labor. The three most common ones are focus group discussions, participatory workshops, community empowerment and capacity building. This has been achieved through initiating income generating activities for parents of children in and out of labor.

Development practitioners used participatory approaches to facilitate the community's analytical abilities and empower them to plan and undertake sustainable action. One major drawback in the fight against child labor is the inappropriate use of these approaches. Results to this study point to the fact that the use of the strategies mentioned above has not been effective in motivating the community to participate in the elimination of child labor. The issue here is not so much the choice of these strategies, but the experience, understanding of issue and development of a proper attitude towards the community. Notable in this category of issues is lack of consultations between development practitioners and the community in the formulation of strategies aimed at involving the community in combating child labor.

Government structures and community participation

There are no procedures and policies to address and guide community participation in government structures. The available policies are contradictory, based on the fact that there is no uniformity in approaches used by the different organizations working in the same area. This has caused breakdown in networking and partnership leading to duplication of services and a neglect of services much needed by the community. For instance, children withdrawn from worst forms of child labor need professional psychosocial support and follow up. There is no single organization in Watamu or Malindi exclusively offering this much needed service to the children and their parents.

The attitudes and actions of government staff has created barriers to working together to effect policy so as to improve and sustain strategies aimed at eliminating child labor. In addition, development practitioners indicated a lack of access to information about government programs and services. Information available on the statistics on working children is difficult to obtain and interpret. No one organization is likely to address the myriad needs of children in and out of labor and their families.

Government structures have been at the fore front in advocating for community empowerment. A noticeable programme of intervention is income generating activities initiated for parents of children in and out of labor. Government structures provide opportunity for participation in many ways. Financial support in form of loans and grants to poor families is the most notable form of support. The community development fund also support awareness activities and provides bursaries for children withdrawn from labor. Other activities supported by these structures include advocacy for children's rights, community empowerment and capacity building. This raises further questions concerning the extent to which the target group benefits from this intervention given that most of them are unaware of the existence of government structures in Watamu. In addition, the high rates of poverty and child labor practice in the area is a reflection of lack of proper and efficient structures in place to ensure that the much needed assistance benefits the intended target group.

5.4 Lessons and Recommendations

Community participation in the elimination of child labor has been passive. Plans to involve the community are on paper but rarely practiced. Though child labour prevalence is high in Malindi, other practices such as drug abuse and trafficking has have been given higher priority as opposed to child labor.

Economic Power

Lack of economic power was found to be the biggest obstacle to participation. The study recommends that opportunities should be created for the community to be involved in portable economic activities that would enhance their livelihood. To achieve this, the community should be mobilized through empowerment programmes in order to position them for participation in development projects. This can be done by government through creation of employment opportunities such development of the areas and infrastructure. Quality education both formal and informal should be emphasized most especially in the community to create better awareness and profitable time management strategies.

Community involvement in designing child labour elimination strategies

All government and non governmental agencies should agree upon and establish procedures for ensuring community participation in designing child labor elimination strategies. These strategies should be an essential part of the responses to child labor practice and should include the use of participatory methodologies to rapidly establish the following: a) the needs of children involved in child labor ; b) Available human capacity and time as well as financial and material resources ; c) power dynamics between sub groups, d) Strategies for integrating relevant approaches.

Local Child labor action Plan

The community in collaboration with the District child labor elimination committees may prioritize and plan child labor elimination activities through participatory grass root planning process that reflects the needs, concerns and values of the people particularly those belonging to vulnerable groups. The result of this planning process is a community –based child labor elimination action plan. The local action plan should define the collaborative roles of all the stakeholders. Action plans should also incorporate a code of conduct to ensure regular community attendance, monitoring and assessment and also help establish a culture of involvement to sustain broad community participation.

Children's Participation in eliminating Child labor

Article 13 of the United Nations Convention on the rights of the child (CRC) gives children the right to have a say in matters affecting their own lives, to prepare for their responsibilities in adulthood. This article is applicable to all children. Children should be involved in the development and management of child labor issues. Children must be trained in practices that help protect them and other children in their community. Training should emphasize their capacity to participate constructively and initiate positive change e.g. suggesting improvements in child labour elimination strategies or reporting and preventing child labor.

Community Audit

These are community based evaluations of the child labour elimination programs. The se should be conducted to assess its human, financial and material inputs, identify what is still needed and what is actually available and among other aspects, monitor the effectiveness of the programme.

Capacity building

It is not realistic to expect community members to have the technical capacity to manage and own child labor elimination activities without adequate and appropriate training. Training programmes should assess' community capacity and identify training needs and ways to address the identified needs. In addition to capacity building for members of the District Child labor Committees, child labor elimination programs should involve community members in the work of child labor programs and provide training, in order to promote the quality and sustainability of their support.

Collaboration and Partnerships

Increased relationship building and partnerships between likeminded organizations and the government would help to develop more effective strategies that would ensure community participation and political good will. Furthermore such collaborations recognize the diverse capacities of organizations and takes into account the inevitable knowledge gaps and strengths of some agencies. For instance, one organization may be particularly strong in advocacy whereas another may lack such resources and skills but have the ability to mobilize and use participatory approaches in training programs. A wide range of Child labor

outcomes is likely to be positively affected by partnerships between service agencies that capitalize on the strengths of another. Collaborations must also include the wider community in which these children grow and develop. It is evident that addressing the wide range of child labor issues requires support and engagement from a range of stakeholders.

Professional Psychosocial Support

Children in and out of labor especially those involved in worst forms of child labor differ from other children in the sense that, they have been exposed to very harsh and traumatic experiences that undoubtedly impact their emotional, spiritual and physical well-being and outlook. They are therefore likely to face medical and psychological issues, from moderate to severe levels, when compared to children who have not been exposed to the same trying circumstances. There is need for organizations focusing on child labor issues to exclusively handle the psychosocial needs of these children for proper development.

Policy and Institutional Framework

Before the community can make attempts to impact policy, it is important that they have an understanding of the policy making process itself. A brief guide to understanding policy development would help the community participate in the process. The guide can contain information on policy making process, including key players, timeframe for policy development and steps for influencing policy. Understanding the process can help the community and development practitioners decide how best to get involved in influencing change.

Further Research

The study has revealed the importance of community participation in the elimination of child labor in Watamu, Malindi District. There is nevertheless a need to further research on the following themes:

- a) The role of children in elimination of child labour and how this can be enhanced and incorporated fully in child labour elimination programmes.
- b) The extent of incorporation of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in child labour elimination programs. This will help establish the impact of child labor elimination programs. It will address challenges to ensure the eradication of child labor in Kenya

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APPENDICES

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

Appendix 1: Survey questionnaires for Key informants

INTRODUCTION

My name is Anne Namakula and I am a postgraduate student at the institute for development Studies, University of Nairobi. I am conducting a study on the role of local communities in eliminating Child labor in Watamu, Malindi District. You are among a large group of people randomly selected for the study. I will highly appreciate your patience and time spent on answering the following questions. The information you will give be treated in strict confidence and will only be useful in informing this study.

Date.....

Questionnaire Number.....

Name of respondent.....

SECTION ONE

BACKGROUND INFORMATION *

Q/NO	QUESTION	
1.	Gender of respondent	1. Male 2. Female
2	Date of birth	
3	Position in household	1. Father 2. Mother 3. Guardian 4. Other
4	Marital status	1. Married 2. Widowed 3. Divorced 4. Single

SECTION TWO

SOCIO ECONOMIC CAHRACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT

Q/NO	QUESTION	RESPONSE
5	Highest level of education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None 2. Some primary school 3. Completed primary school 4. Completed secondary school 5. Completed from six 6. University
6	Number of dependants	
7	Do any of your children work?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
8	If yes how old is the working child?	
9	When did he /she start working?	
10.	Who introduced the child to the employer?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Self 2. Parents 3. Relatives 4. Other
11.	How does the household benefit from the salary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Purchase of food 2. Pay fees for siblings 3. Pay rent 4. Other (specify)

SECTION THREE

INFORMATION ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

12	Are you aware of any district child labor committees in your area?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
13	What position do you hold in the committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chairperson 2. Secretary 3. Treasurer 4. Member Other(specify
14.	Do you participate in the elimination of child labor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
15.	How often do you attend committee meeting?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Once a week 2. rarely 3. Once a month 4. Never 5.Other (specify)
16.	If not why don't you belong to nay such committee?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Barazas 2. Community associations 3. Church meetings 4. Other (Specify)
17.	Are you involved in the decision making process concerning child labor programs?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
18	What other forums do you sue to contribute to the elimination of child labor?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Child labor committees 2. Community organizations/associations 3. Non governmental organizations 4. Church meetings 5. Other (specify)

19	In your opinion are these forums adequate enough to facilitate community participation?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. very adequate 2. Not adequate 3. Difficult to tell 4. Other
20	If no why you are not involved?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not interested 2. Not given a chance 3. Discouraged 4. Other(specify)
21	In your opinion what would you say is the extent of the community's involvement in eliminating child labor?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very low 2. low 3. Average 4. High 5. Very high
22	What challenges do you face in eliminating child labor?	4.

SECTION FOUR

COMMUNITY STRATEGIES IN RELATION TO ELIMINATING CHILD LABOR

23	What strategies do you use to eliminate child labor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus group discussions 2. Participatory workshops 3. Community mobilization 4. Others(specify)
24	Were you consulted prior to using these strategies?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
25	If yes who consulted you?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementing agency 2. Government 3. Community leaders 4. Others
26	At what stage of designing child labor elimination programs were you consulted?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection 2. Design 3. Planning 4. Implementation

27	Were your ideas incorporated in designing the strategies?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
28	How were these strategies formulated?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dialogues 2. Information Generation 3. Community mobilization 4. Other (specify)
29	Who is involved in designing the local strategies used in the elimination of child labor?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government 2. Community 3. Local agencies 4. Other (specify)
30	In your opinion, What has been the outcome of using these strategies in the elimination of child labor?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of working children has reduced 2. Number of working children has increased 3. Other (specify)
31.	In your opinion what other strategies can the community use to eliminate child labor?	List <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
32	How have you addressed these challenges?	List <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

SECTION FIVE

EFFECTIVENNES OF CHILDLABOUR ELIMINATION STRATEGIES

33	In your opinion how effective have these strategies been in the elimination of child labor	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Very effective2. Not effective3. Other (specify)
34	Do you think the strategies have led to the elimination of child labor?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Yes2. No
35	How satisfied are you with the manner in which the community contributes to the elimination of child labor	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Very Satisfied2. Satisfied3. Not Satisfied4. Difficult to tell
36	In your opinion, what should be done to improve community participation in the elimination of child labor?	

Appendix 2: Survey questionnaires for Children in Watamu

INTRODUCTION

My name is Anne Namakula and I am a postgraduate student at the institute for development Studies, University of Nairobi. I am conducting a study on the role of local communities in eliminating Child labor in Watamu, Malindi District. You are among a large group of boys and girls randomly selected for the study. I will highly appreciate your patience and time spent on answering the following questions. The information you will give be treated in strict confidence and will only be useful in informing this study.

PATICIPATING CHILDREN

GROUP DISCUSSIONS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

1. What is child labor?
2. Why do you engage in child labor (Give reasons) -only those who are working.
3. Do you find labor helpful?
4. Are you aware of any child labor elimination programs in your area?
5. How is the community contributing toward the elimination of child labor?
6. Are you involved in any child labor elimination activities? If not how would you like to be involved?
7. What is child labor elimination programs doing to ensure that children do not engage in child labor?
8. What would you like the child labor elimination programs to do to eliminate child labor?

Thank you boys and girls.

Appendix 3 :

INTRODUCTION

My name is Anne Namakula and I am a postgraduate student at the institute for development Studies, University of Nairobi. I am conducting a study on the role of local communities in eliminating Child labor in Watamu, Malindi District. You are among a large group of people randomly selected for the study. I will highly appreciate your patience and time spent on answering the following questions. The information you will give be treated in strict confidence and will only be useful in informing this study.

INDEPTH INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR KEY INFORMANTS

SECTION ONE: General information

Name of the Interviewer.....

Date of interview.....

1. Name of respondent.....

2. Occupation.....

3. Marital Status.....

4. Male or Female.....

SECTION TWO

1. How does the community contribute in the elimination of Child labor?

2. How do you ensure that the community is involved in Child labor elimination programs?

3. What structures are place to facilitate community participation?

4. Who is involved in the planning , designing and implementation of strategies used in eliminating Child labor

5. Does the community participate in making decisions concerning the strategies to be used in the elimination of Child labor?

6. How is the implementation done? Who is involved?

7. How effective are these strategies?

8. In your opinion has child labor increased or decreased?

9. What challenges do you face in working with the community towards eliminating child labor?

10. In your own opinion what needs to be done to improve the general participation of the Community in the elimination of child labor.

Thank you for your time

Appendix 4: Survey questionnaires for Children in Watamu

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STUDY CHECKLIST OF ISSUES FOR INDEPTH DISCUSSIONS WITH THE ORGANIZATIONS ADDRESSING CHILD LABOUR

SECTION ONE: General Information

- Date of interview.....
1. Name of respondent
 2. Designation.....
 3. Marital status.....
 4. Male or female.....

SECTION TWO:

1. What is your role as an organization in the elimination of child labor?
2. How does your organization ensure that the community is involved in making decisions on How to eliminate child labor?

