



**ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ON CHILD
LABOUR: A CASE STUDY OF KATHIANI LOCATION, MACHAKOS COUNTY**

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DECLARATION

I, Alice Mbithe Kisilu - Q51/69568/2013 hereby declare that the Research Project entitled **“ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ON CHILD LABOUR: A CASE STUDY OF KATHIANI LOCATION, MACHAKOS COUNTY”** is my original work. I have not copied from any other students’ work or from any other sources except where due reference or acknowledgement is made explicitly in the text, nor has any part been written for me by another person.

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SUPERVISOR CERTIFICATION

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my late parents, Nelson and Regina Kisilu, who loved me unconditionally and whose good examples have taught me to work hard for the things I aspire to achieve. To my late Mwaitu, for your spiritual and emotional support and most importantly, for believing in me.

You are dearly missed!

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CoK	Constitution of Kenya 2010
COTU	Central Organization of Trade Unions
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employers
KURET	Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia Together
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILRF	International Labour Rights Fund
IPEC	International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour
NCCK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
TIVET	Technical, Industrial and Vocational Education Training
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCRC	United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	United State of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WVI	World Vision International

ABSTRACT

This study is an assessment of the effect of community sensitization on child labour: a case study of Kathiani location, Machakos County. International Labour Organisation (2013) refers to child labour as work which is done by children although they should not be doing because they are either too young to work or because such work exposes the children to dangerous and unsuitable circumstances. ILO's statistics indicate that 168 million children globally and 58 million children in Africa engage in child labour, and 4.55 million of these are from Kenya. While studies related to child labour have been done both at a global level and at a regional level, most researchers have focused mostly on the causal factors of child labour and their impact to the economy. Little has been done regarding the mitigating factors of child labour, and less so, the use of community sensitization as a mitigation tool on child labour. In 2012, Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children implemented a project on elimination of child labour in four counties to determine the situation of child labour, and concluded that there was high prevalence of child labour in the four counties. The organisation further implemented community sensitization strategies to help curb child labour, but with no follow-up study assess the effect of community sensitization on child labour.

This study is the first follow-up study with the aim of assessing the effect of community sensitization on child labour, taking Kathiani location as a case study. The objectives of this study were to determine the change in the level of child labour between the baseline and endline surveys, and to establish the effect of community sensitization on child labour in Kathiani. This study used a pre-post research approach. The study engaged 235 respondents in total, including children in and out of school, their parents and guardians, as well as teachers, community leaders and local government representatives, all of whom were selected using convenient sampling. From the study, it was observed that there is a weak but significant negative relationship between community sensitization and child labour. From the discussion, it was established that increase in community sensitization significantly contributes to the decrease child labour, although the decrease is limited because the community might have the awareness but they have limited resources to take children to school or employ more qualified staff. It is recommended that the government and non-governmental institutions increase sensitization activities within all child-labour prone regions in Kenya, while at the same time creating work opportunities to communities. Additionally, the local and national government should enforce existing policies and legal frameworks on child labour.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

A child in danger is a child that cannot wait, once said Koffi Annan, yet millions of children today are in child labour as a matter of survival. According to a report released by the International Labour Organization (2013), more than 168 million children work either in land mines, on the streets or factories that use and abuse the children without any regard for their rights. The vile seeds of child labour are evident in every sphere of the world, as indicated by statistics collected over time.

The International Child Labour Organisation defines child labour as “Work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.”

Globally, statistics show that there are more than 168 million child workers and more than 22,000 children die because of accidents that take place at work. Although most people are unaware of these vital statistics, everyone condemns child labour. As to the what causes child labour, some have argued for poverty, supposing that poor families often lack the means to meet their daily wants, thereby forcing children to work and provide upkeep for the family. Others have argued that child labour is a necessary evil. Additionally, many scholars agree that child labour leads to lack of education for the children, stress, sicknesses, low quality of life, among other vices, and these ultimately lead to dwindled economic growth, thereby leading to perennial poverty.

While the problem of child labour is still an issue, researchers agree that there is a way out of it. For instance, Winrock International (2008) and United Nations (2009) proposed that through community sensitization, the society becomes enlightened about the role of the child in the future of any country's economy. Agreeing with them, Yun (2014) argued that community sensitization is one of the sure ways through which any society, whether developed or not, can deal with the problem of child labour. In fact, ILO (2015) emphasises that child labour cannot substitute adult labour and any society that attempts to do this cannot eradicate poverty. In sub-Saharan Africa, the child labour statistics are highest with 28.4 percent of all 5-17 year old children working as child labourers. This is in comparison to 14.8 percent for Asia and 9 percent for Latin America (ILO, 2015).

In absolute terms, according to the ILO (2015) there are 58.2 million children in Africa engaged in child labour, and some of the challenges that worsen this scenario include absolute poverty, HIV/AIDS pandemic, political unrest among other factors. The ILO (2015) also reported that 38.7 million children are engaged in worst forms of child labour in Africa, which includes works that expose children to hazards, commercial sex exploitation, domestic labour, slavery, child trafficking, children participation in armed conflicts, children working in mines, farms, and in industries. There have been significant efforts to reverse the situation, as the ILO (2015) reported that 20 surveys have been carried out specifically with regard to child labour within the last decade. Additionally, some 26 countries in West Africa and Central Africa signed the regional child trafficking agreement in 2006, which demonstrated how willing they were to deal with the problem.

In Africa, 40 percent of all children were engaged in child labour, which represented some 48 million children as of 2010 (Marks, 2010; UNICEF, 2011). This increased to 58.2 million

children according to the ILO (2015) estimates as of 2015. Harsch (2010) attributed the high child labour rates to poverty.

In Kenya, the 2009 Kenya population and housing census estimated that there were 13.2 million children aged between 5 and 17 years old in Kenya (KNBS, forthcoming). The report further indicated that out of this population, 4.55 million children were in active labour. Slightly more than half (53.3%) of these children engaged in active labour worked in family agriculture farms, while 16 percent worked in family owned businesses. The report further clarified that, though there were 4.55 million engaged in active labour, where their input was significant in increasing family income, not all of them would be considered as being in child labour. Instead, only those working for pay were considered child labourers, and this comprised 8.5 percent of the total, or 387,800 children (KNBS, forthcoming). According to the same report, the number of working children is reported as having reduced from 1.9 million in 1999 to 387,800 by 2009.

The significant decline in the number of children engaged in child labour between 1999 and 2009 can largely be attributed to the implementation of the Free Primary Education Policy aided by sustained legislative policy and programs against child labour between 1992 and 2009 (Oketch & Somerset, 2010).

In 2012, the Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children Rights (KAACR), (2012) proposed to undertake a three-year project named Elimination of child labour in Kwale, Machakos, Kisumu and Busia Counties. As much as there was a significant decline in the number of children engaged in child labour, there was still a need to continue with the efforts of elimination of child labour. This was because, firstly, the number of school going age

children out of school was still high despite the implementation of Free Primary Education. Secondly, as Melik (2012) noted, the cyclic nature of poverty prevented children in labour from breaking free from poverty as a greater proportion of these children ended up in a similar situation as their parents; lacking skills to venture into decent and well-paying work. This was as a result of dropping out of school at an early stage without being equipped with the necessary minimum skills required to venture into the labour force. The project also aimed at advocating for elimination of child labour through child participation and capacity building of stakeholders alongside strengthening the structures KAACR had previously established in the communities to create child labour free villages. KAACR targeted the four counties to make a trail of the districts based on involvement of children in labour. The four counties were selected firstly because of the commonality of issues of labour that children are involved in ranging from farm work, domestic work, begging to sexual exploitation. Because of the districts being on the main track of long distance trucks, many children find themselves being involved in work and sexual activities that keep them out of school (KNBS, forthcoming). Secondly, the poverty rates were another determinant with Kwale having 74.9percent, Busia 69.8percent, Machakos 59.6percent and Kisumu 49.6percent (KIHBS, 2005/06). This was for the purposes of comparing and ascertaining whether child labour is influenced by poverty. Lastly, KAACR also wanted to assess the levels of community commitment in addressing child labour among the western, eastern and coast regions.

The elimination of child labour in Kwale, Machakos, and Kisumu and Busia project carried out by KAACR (2012) aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- To establish child labour free villages in target counties;
- To create awareness on importance of education as a human right among children, parents and villagers to curb child labour; and

- To lobby and advocate for government and other organizations to adopt the area-based approach to eradicating child labour.

The target groups identified within the project areas included children between the ages of 5-17 years, parents and guardians of children in labour, community opinion leaders, school management committees, teachers, district child labour committees (DCLCs) and local Community Based organization working for and with children in their projects. The methodology employed by KAACR to implement the Elimination of child labour in Kwale, Machakos, Kisumu and Busia Counties project was a pre-post approach to enable them assess the impact of the strategies employed in elimination of child labour in these counties. The strategies used were advocacy and community sensitization through creating awareness and inducting children and community members to be active campaigners against child labour and establish child labour free villages. Secondly, to work with the vibrant Child Right Clubs (CRCs) in identified schools to act as platforms of change and role models. Children in the project areas were empowered to identify and help recall their working counterparts in schools. They also guided and counselled their peers to focus on education and refrain from dropping out of school to seek employment prematurely.

In 2012, KAACR carried out a baseline survey to assess the situation of child labour in the four counties. The survey sought to establish the number of children in the counties, the number of children in and out of school, the common forms of child labour, and civil society organizations working on child protection programmes within the target counties. Additionally, the program intended to find out schools with child rights clubs, level of awareness the targeted communities on child labour and the mechanisms used by communities to curb child labour.

Additionally, as much as KAAACR endorsed wholeheartedly the Millennium Development Goal 2 that states; “Achieve universal primary education by ensuring that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling”, the organization had another reason for tackling child labour. Through a baseline survey conducted in 2012, it was clearly depicted that where children were made to work, there were limited work opportunities for adults as employers preferred children since they were a cheaper source of labour. According to the survey, parents and guardians of children involved in labour explained that the reason why their children were involved in labour was to supplement household income. The parents and guardians asserted their income was inconsistent and far much little to sustain the daily needs of their families hence the need of sending their children in labour.

Notably, among the four counties, the baseline survey indicated that Kwale County had the least number of children out of school, whereas Busia and Machakos have the highest number. Additionally, Machakos and Busia Counties had the highest number of children in child labour with 43 percent and 36 percent of all the children being in child labour in the regions respectively (KAAACR, 2012).

According to the KAAACR (2012) baseline report, it was established that Kathianilocation located in Machakos County, had a relatively higher prevalence of poverty and child labour than Kisumu, Kwale and Busia counties. The region had an estimated poverty rate of 59.6 percent, making it one of the poorest counties in the survey. The lack of basic needs, income and social exclusion were found to be the major underlying factors to child labour in the targeted counties. Most children confessed looking for work to fend for the family as food was hard to come by. Some of the children were forced to engage in child labour to get money for school fees but after working for some time, they drop out of school completely

and focus on the work though under age. This background goes to show that there are two major problems in Kathiani Location. Firstly, there are hidden costs of education for their children (despite the free primary education) as fees are too high for the parents and guardians to afford. Secondly, there is extreme poverty in the region, and this makes parents and guardians who cannot afford school fees to engage their children in child labour in order to help in providing basic financial needs for their families.

The specific interventions employed that cut across all the four counties was community sensitization. The organization used a unidirectional approach as compared to multidirectional approach in elimination of child labour to assess the effectiveness of community sensitization in tackling child labour.

1.2. Problem statement

According to ILO (2013), much as there is a significant decline in child labour, there are still cases of child labour, as 167,956,000 children are engaged in child labour; 85,334,000 of these children are exposed to dangerous forms of child labour. The Global Report on Child Labour (2013) conducted by the International Labour Organization indicates that the number of children engaged in child labour is declining in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Pacific region, Latin and the Caribbean.

According to Baseline Survey Report on Working Children in Busia, Kisumu, Kwale and Machakos Counties, children are mostly employed in the informal sectors of fishing, agriculture, tourism, mining, collection of garbage, transport (as matatu touts) and pastoralism (KAACR, 2012). A myriad of factors cause child labour in Kenya. These

encompass high levels of poverty, aftermath of HIV/AIDS pandemic, few measures in place for child protection and the dynamic nature of the family structure (KAACR, 2012).

Child labour is a multifaceted problem as brought out in the Survey Report on Working Children in Busia, Kisumu, Kwale and Machakos Counties (KAACR, 2012) and the Kenya Census (2009). The baseline survey (2012) showed that 25 percent of the children were engaged in child labour because of poverty, while 29 percent were in it because of parental neglect. Additionally, 94 percent of the children in labour were exposed to sexual, physical, or psychological abuse. These are problems because, according to these pre-sensitization reports, the victims were unaware of their rights, or the reporting channels through which these rights could be sought. Moreover, there is an increased level of ignorance, as 41 percent of the respondents who included teachers, parents and other key informants were unaware of child rights organisations. The KAACR (2012) report clearly shows that sand and stone harvesting is a very prevalent activity in Machakos County among working children at 34 percent, followed by farm work and domestic work.

Despite government and civil society interventions in the targeted areas, and specifically in Kathiani, mitigations on child labour is inadequate due to minimal financial allocations in the case of government departments (Oketch & Somerset, 2010). Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) also added that the lack of trained personnel to offer support services in guidance and counselling and re-integration and rehabilitation of children withdrawn from labour also proved to be a setback in child labour elimination (KIHBS, 2005). In Kathiani, the baseline survey indicated that most parents were in favour of their children attending fulltime formal schooling, but they also registered that they could not do without the help of their children in supplementing the families' income as most of the

parents were not employed and had unsteady sources of income to support their families. According to the KAAACR (2012) report, parents were found to be involved in either sending their children out for employment or marrying them off for economic gains or overburdening children with what the parents would have done.

Grigoli&Sbrana (2013) averred that the increasing number of orphans and vulnerable children because of HIV AIDS poses a greater challenge in addressing child labour as the number of orphans continues to increase in the targeted areas. Fraenkel & Wallen (1993) added that the breakdown of the traditional family network that cushioned orphans is to blame for the situation. As revealed by KNBS (forthcoming), there are very few organizations specifically working on child labour in the targeted areas that focus on child labour. Most of the children, communities and stakeholders have low capacity to support child protection work in the sites. The District Child Labour Committees (DCLC) in the sites are in place but have little resources to help monitor and identify issues concerning child labour. Grigoli& Sbrana (2013) added that the minimum age of employment and the age at which one can acquire a national identity card is an issue for consideration. Illustrating why children are not in school, Onyango (2013) added that in the communities, children are either lured by their friends, employers and parents to seek for employment to enable them get some money for personal or family use.

In as much as Kenya has made great progress towards elimination of child labour, most of the approaches employed in addressing child labour were multidirectional. None of the agencies implementing child labour directed their efforts into elimination of a specific cause of child labour using a single approach. Hence, the need to assess the effect of community sensitization in eliminating child labours.

1.3. Research questions

- a) Has there been any change on the level of child labour between the baseline survey and the endline survey?
- b) What has been the effect of community sensitization on child labour?

1.4. Research Objectives

The overall objective of the study is to assess the role of community sensitization on elimination of child labour in Kathiani location.

This evaluation is aimed at achieving the following specific objectives:

- a) To determine the change in the level of child labour between the baseline and the endline surveys in Kathiani location
- b) To establish the effect of community sensitization on child labour in Kathiani.

1.5. Justification of the study

Article 53 (1) (d) of The Constitution of Kenya 2010 recognizes that “Every child has a right to be protected from abuse, neglect, harmful cultural practices, all forms of violence, inhuman treatment and punishment, and hazardous or exploitative labour”. Kenya also signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1990. Article 32 (1) of this Convention calls for the recognition of the rights of children to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with education or to be harmful to their health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. This is also enhanced by The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children and The Children Act 2001 that are part of the legal framework for Kenya.

One of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) -Goal 4 target is to “Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning, by 2030 (UN, 2015). According to Onyango (2013), Kenya, like some selected countries in Africa, has implemented free primary education (FPE) for all. This means that, ideally, all children of school age around the country should have access to free primary education. However, from the baseline survey (2012), some of the children are still out of school, and are instead working. This is because of the hidden costs of FPE, including school uniform, stationery, lunch, and transport, among many other provisions not provided by the government. For many families living in absolute poverty, these costs are forbidding and thus, the children cannot go to school. However, as Marks (2010) noted, with increased level of community sensitization, the situation of child labour is expected to improve, though there is an information gap to assess the extent to which this is possible. Following this rationale, Machakos County is selected as the case for the study for the present research.

Firstly, Machakos County came out second highest in terms of number of children who never attended school (Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children Rights, 2012). Additionally, Machakos County ranked third-highest in terms of school drop outs, with 43 percent of all children having dropped out of school after Kisumu and Kwale (KNBS, forthcoming). KAACR (2012) observes that 46 percent of all the children in Machakos were involved in child labour. In addition, children in Kathiani are notably resilient, and previous research has indicated that they have zeal to go to school. However, the perennial poverty in the region has made it difficult for the children to go to school, thus making it a concern for all the stakeholders in the region. Lastly, Kathiani location in Machakos County has had an on-going community sensitization and there is need to examine the pre-sensitization and post sensitization state of child labour in the region.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

This chapter expounds on the literature that have been previously published regarding the topic of child labour, related theories, and how sensitization helps in reducing it. The chapter begins by presenting the theoretical background, which entails definition of a child, child labour and then proceeds to discuss the concept of community sensitization. Then, the chapter presents a review of empirical findings, using previous studies to draw the link between child labour and sensitization, with the aim of understanding how sensitization can be used to reduce child labour. Lastly, the chapter offers a conceptual framework and an operational framework.

2.2. Theoretical background

2.2.1. The concept and definition of a child

A child is a simple term that has had many differing definitions, but this research will stick to the national definition. In Kenya a child is any person under 18 years of age.

2.2.2. The concept and definition of child labour

Child labour is defined in ILO Conventions as work that children should not be doing because they are too young to work, or – if they are old enough to work – because it is dangerous or otherwise unsuitable for them (UN, 2015). According to ILO (2012), child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful.

2.2.3. Link between sensitization and child labour

There is a direct link between child labour and community sensitization because sensitization brings awareness, which is the first step towards overcoming child labour. Thus, through sensitization, children and families within the country can know what rights the children are entitled to, and how to seek these rights. If sensitized about such provisions, the community and the stakeholders within the country will know their place in the quest to eliminate child labour, and the actions that can be considered child labour, or exploitation of the child.

Sensitization helps children and their parents or guardians to be aware of the children's rights and privileges, thereby increasing their propensity to seek remedies in favour of the child. Remenyi et al. (2003) avers that it is important for all community leaders, teachers, school management committees, and Parent-Teachers Associations to be thoroughly sensitized and trained on issues of child labour, traditional practices perpetrating child labour, children's rights, especially rights to education, and relevant policies and legislations. Agreeably, Melik (2012) argued that these groups can be mobilized to identify causes of child labour, come up with practical solutions and draw plans of action for solving them, which they implement using locally available resources. As such, there is a direct link between community sensitization and child labour in that increased level of sensitization is most likely to lead to a decreased level of child labour. On the other hand, decreased level of community sensitization is most likely to lead to an increased instance of child labour (UN, 2015).

The impacts of child labour are far reaching (Marks, 2010). The issue of child labour is a matter of interest today because it is not only a global concern, but because it has also prevented Kenya from positive economic growth. Grigoli&Sbrana (2013) presented a number of what could be considered the top impacts of child labour. Among other impacts, child

labour results in stunted growth of the child, depreciation of wages, adult unemployment, increased child abuse and ignorant populace.

Johen (2007), Marks (2010) and Melik (2012) agree that poverty is the main determinant of child labour supply, and that child labour significantly increases the income and the probability of survival of the family. Several estimates exist on the proportion in which children contribute to family income. For instance (Grigoli & Sbrana, 2013) find that children in urban Bolivia contribute on average around 21 percent of family income; Singh (2005) finds a similar figure (on average 20 percent) for child labourers from a village in Tamil Nadu (India); and Swaminathan (1998) reports that 40 percent of children in her sample (Gujarat, India) contributed between 10 percent and 20 percent to total household income.

This contribution is most of the time critical since children are sent to work when parents' earnings are insufficient to guarantee the survival of the family, or are insecure so that child labour is used as a mean of minimizing the impact of possible job loss, failed harvest and other shocks on the family's income stream. If the work of children is needed for meeting the essential needs of the family, any effort to reduce child labour (both in formal and informal occupations) must take into account that the income of families involved will be affected negatively, often pushed below the survival level (Melik, 2012). Hence income transfers and/or subsidies for poor families with children in school become of crucial importance for the effectiveness of child labour elimination programmes (Grigoli&Sbrana, 2013). Although parents may act rationally by sending their children to work in order to increase their probability of survival, they may not perceive the long run negative implications of child labour for their own family. This goes to show that enlightened parents would strive to take

their children through school, thereby proving that sensitization can lead to better education for children.

Since child labour competes with school attendance and proficiency, children sent to work do not accumulate (or under-accumulate) human capital therefore, they miss the opportunity to enhance their productivity and future earnings capacity (Singh, 2005). This lowers the wage of their future families, and increases the probability of their offspring being sent to work. In this way, poverty and child labour are passed on from generation to generation. However, when communities are educated about this, and their options are explained to them, their capacity to make informed decisions that do not jeopardise the future of the children is increased (Marks, 2010). Additionally, previous research studies are replete with cases where community sensitization led to drastic decrease in child labour incidents.

2.2.4 Assessment of community sensitization and child labour

Community sensitization is a key component in eliminating child labour because it involves implementation of plans drawn during field worker training (Yun, 2014). It ensures thorough sensitization, motivation and mobilization of key influential groups in the community towards fighting child labour and equip them with skills to mobilize other community members. As Winrock International (2008) noted, it is aimed at raising awareness and empowering people for action. Additionally, as Oketch & Somerset (2010) argued, community sensitization is linked with child labour with respect to the activities involved. As indicated by KAACR (2012), activities include sensitization meetings, focus group discussions, formation of child labour committees, identification of mentors and peer groups, and community based training of key target groups who include; school management committees, village heads, initiation counsellors, pupil peer leaders and mentors. Such

activity based community sensitization leads to the formation of action plans whether written or verbal in nature, through which communities implement activities geared at reducing child labour. The product of community based sensitizations and mobilization activities are plans of actions produced by community members outlining and detailing the actions that they intend to take towards combating child labour. Moreover, community sensitization impacts the perception of every member of the society regarding child labour and its negative impacts on individuals and the community at large (KIHBS, 2005). Various groups including women, men, boys, girls, mother groups, traditional leaders, farm owners, tenants and other community groups are sensitized and mobilized to take a proactive role in ensuring reduction of child labour.

Lastly, community sensitization leads to increased enjoyment of rights by children. This is because, as Riggio (2002) posits, in a society where people are unaware that children have rights, they are unlikely to offer any to the children. On the other hand, when community leaders, teachers, school management committees, and Parents Teachers Associations (PTAs) are thoroughly sensitized and trained, they become more informed on issues of child labour, traditional practices perpetrating child labour, children's rights, especially rights to education, and relevant policies and legislations. Agreeing with this point, Singh (2005) noted that this is why the community becomes capable of creating self-sustainable child labour programs with a full understanding on why such findings are necessary. They are mobilized to identify causes of child labour, come up with practical solutions and draw plans of action for solving them, which they implement using locally available resources. As such, Grigoli&Sbrana (2013) concluded that there is a direct link between community sensitization and child labour in that, increased level of sensitization is most likely to lead to a decreased level of child

labour. On the other hand, decreased level of community sensitization is most likely to lead to an increased instance of child labour.

2.3. Review of empirical findings

As Remenyi (2003) points out, there are many forms of child labour worldwide. Children are engaged in agricultural labour, mining, manufacturing, domestic service, construction, scavenging and begging on the streets (Saunders, Thornhill and Lewis, 2009). Remenyi (2003) also observes that others are trapped in forms of slavery in armed conflicts, forced labour and debt bondage (to pay off debts incurred by parents and grandparents) as well as in commercial sexual exploitation and illicit activities, such as drug trafficking and organized begging and in many other forms of labour. Many of these are “worst forms” of child labour as they are especially harmful, morally reprehensible, and they violate the child’s freedom and human rights. Child labour tends to be concentrated in the informal sector of the economy (Remenyi, 2003). For some work, children receive no payment, only food and a place to sleep. Children in informal sector work receive no payment if they are injured or become ill, and can seek no protection if they suffer violence or are maltreated by their employer (KNBS, forthcoming).

Historically, child labour has always been there, with Europe and USA having very high records of child labour before 1940 (Marks, 2010). With time, however, there was an increase in the household income, schools and laws that protected the rights of the children in these regions, which directly led to the decrease of child labour. It is worth noting that the global child labour has decreased from 25 percent in 1960 to 10 percent in 2003 according to the World Bank statistics as quoted by Johen (2007). On the other hand, Melik (2012) notes that there is still a high prevalence level of child labour, and this is directly attributed to the high

poverty levels, coupled with poor schooling opportunities. Bayer et al. (2007) unanimously concluded that agriculture is the leading employer of child labour, and that a vast majority of the children involved are in the rural areas. In fact, statistics show that sub-Saharan Africa has the highest levels of child labour. A report by UNICEF (2012) showed that 50 percent of children in some African countries were exposed to child labour, with children between the age of 5 and 14 years working in some form of child labour. Both ILO and UNICEF also contend that the level of child labour globally is very high, with 168 million children between 5 and 14 still forced to work around the world (ILO, 2012).

According to the United States Department of Labour (2015), Kenya government made moderate efforts to eliminate worst forms of child labour, which include National Plan of Action Against Sexual Exploitation of Children in Kenya and a new Decent Work Country Program, which includes targets for the elimination of child labour. The Government also continued to implement its National Safety Net Program for Results, which provides cash transfers to over 156,000 vulnerable households, and participates in several programs to combat the worst forms of child labour. However, children in Kenya continue to engage in child labour in agriculture and fishing, among others.

From the data collected by ILO (2012) and archived in the US Department of Labour website, children in Kenya engaged in child labour comprise 32.5 percent which makes 2.9 million. Additionally, the data showed that 74 percent of the children have ever been to school while 32 percent of the children combined work and school.

2.4. Institutions concerned with child labour

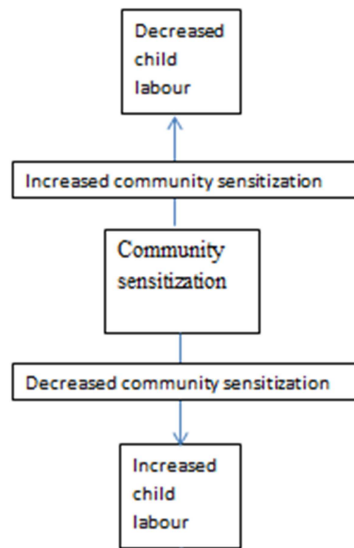
In Kenya, child labour is considered with the same veracity as it is in the ILO. This is because Kenya ratified the ILO Convention No. 138 of 1973 on the Minimum Age of admission into employment and labour and Convention No. 182 of 1999 on the worst forms of child labour. As such, the country's definition of child labour is in tandem with the definition by ILO. However, Article 3 of Convention 182 spells out the "unconditional worst forms of child labour" (points a, b and c) but leaves the definition of hazardous work (point d) to the member states to determine. In light of this, Kenya's position on hazardous work and light work for children was prepared in collaboration with Central Organization of Trade Unions (COTU), the Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE), development partners, and key civil society actors in the area of child labour, the private sector and communities.

Besides the ILO-supported action programmes, other initiatives towards fulfilling the commitments to eliminate the worst forms of child labour have been implemented by agencies such as World Vision International (WVI), Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia Together (KURET) and the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK), among others. KURET strives to prevent vulnerable children from getting into the worst forms of child labour through the improvement of school facilities and policy change through dialogue. NCCCK provides vulnerable children with alternatives in the form of vocational training in line with the government's TIVET (Technical, Industrial and Vocational Education Training) policy.

2.5. Conceptual framework

Various ways through which child labour impacts the community include through decreased child school enrolment and dropout rates, low school attendance, diminishing child health, as

well as poor academic performance at school. Thus, these can form the variables that are indicative of the level of child labour in a given region as they have a direct relationship with child labour. On the other hand, Melik (2012) and Grigoli&Sbrana (2013) suggested that the increased community sensitization might impact the same variables significantly. As such, the link between child labour and community sensitization can be depicted as shown in Figure 1.

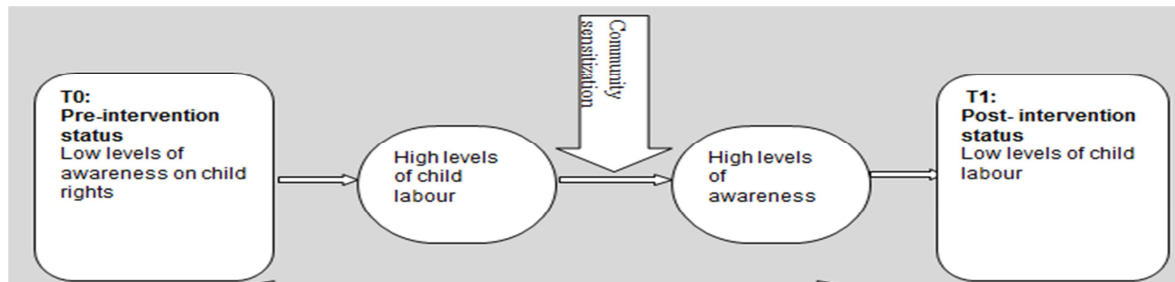


Source: Petrini (2010)

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

2.6. Operational framework

The conceptual framework above can be condensed further to show a clearer picture of the relationship between the two major variables, which are child labour (the dependent variable) and community sensitization (independent variable). This relationship is created through a reiterative process of determining the level of community awareness on child rights, designing sensitization mechanisms, resource mobilization, community sensitization, evaluation and learning, and adaptive management. This is illustrated in Figure 2 as shown below.



Source: Developed by author

Figure 2: Operational framework

2.6.1 Definition of variables

- **Pre-intervention status:** - this is the point at which the community is unaware of the child rights. At this point, no experiment has been done yet. The community therefore still engages children in child labour.
- **High levels of child labour:** - this is a stage whereby the lack of awareness of the extant child rights has culminated to a rise in the cases of child labour in the community
- **Community sensitization:** - this is an intervention or an experimental manipulation that could influence the reduction in the level of child labour. Community sensitization promotes awareness of the existing child rights.
- **High levels of awareness:** - this comes as a result of the community sensitization. It is therefore the increased awareness of the existing child rights in a particular community.
- **Post-intervention status:** - this is a point at which the child labour has reduced as a result of the increase in the awareness of the extant child rights. Hence, it is a level that the community reaches after a series of community sensitization.

2.6.2. Background characteristics

Schooling status: - This refers to whether children of the school going age are in school or out of school.

Nature of child labour: for those in child labour, this refers to the type of labour in which the children are engaged, whereby the more dangerous and tasking the labour is, it is perceived to be hazardous in nature whereas if it gives children time to attend school it's referred to as light work.

Child labour related health issues: These issues refer to diseases and ailments that may affect children when they are exposed to child labour activities, and they include headaches, muscle aches, injuries and cold, among others.

Awareness of child labour: this refers to the level to which people understand the various issues related with working children, such as where to report children who are overworked, and what constitutes child labour, among other things. Table 1 below shows the background characteristics, which are the parameters used to measure child labour.

Table 1: Background characteristics for measuring child labour

Background characteristic	Pre-intervention level (2012) (%)	Post-intervention level (2015) (%)
Schooling status: In school: Out of school: Dropped out of school		
Nature of child labour: Hazardous labour Light labour		
Child labour related health issues: Work when injured Headache		
Awareness of child right abuse clubs in school		

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This study borrowed largely from the methodology used for the larger project, and the variables will be similar to those used in the baseline research since this is continuity.

The 2012 baseline survey sought to determine the number of children in Machakos County, those in school, the common child labour activities, and the schools that have child rights clubs. In addition, the survey also analysed the civil society organisations involved in child protection that are based in Machakos, the level of awareness in the community and the techniques employed by the various communities in Machakos to lower cases of child labour. The survey used primary as well as secondary sources of data. This involved the design of survey tools including questionnaires, as well as guides for focus group discussions.

This study picked up from where the survey left off by incorporating an endline component. In so doing, a comparison of the baseline and endline results was done, and the results tabulated against each other for further analysis on whether or not there was an increase or decrease in each of the variables measured.

3.2. Research Design

In order to carry out this study, the research followed a methodological procedure guided by previous researches of the same likeness and recommendations from literature. The study adopted the use of a pre- and post- intervention approach, wherein the data collected in this study was contrasted against the data collected during the baseline survey. According to Dimitrov and Rumrill (2003), a pre-test post-test study design involves the study of participants prior to, and after experimental intervention/manipulation. Using a pre- and post- approach, the study compared the level of child labour before and after community sensitization took place (between 2012 and 2015). The baseline statistics provided the pre-

sensitization data, while this study provided the post-sensitization data, thereby providing two datasets that are necessary for achieving the objectives set out in the first chapter.

In order to attribute observable changes in a given variable after an intervention, the experimental design is the best. However, this design is not appropriate for this study since it involves human subjects who can't be confined as required by an experimental design. Since the population in the study area is not confined, people move in and out. In the process, there is free exchange of information which may have a positive or negative effect on the expected change. Consequently, it is not possible to attribute contribution of the intervention to any changes realised.

3.3. Target population and study sites

The targeted population were residents of Kathiani location in Machakos, which included children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, their parents and guardians, school teachers, local administrative officers and local church leaders. There were some prerequisites in order for a participant to qualify to participate in this study. The parents recruited for the study had to be taking care of at least one child who is engaged in child labour of any form. Children for this study were considered only if they are presently engaged in any form of child labour, or if they were previously engaged in the same. Those who attend school and partly work for pay were also considered for the study. The study targeted departments within the government that are responsible for handling of children cases, including police officers, child protection units and hospitals.

3.4. Sampling procedures

For this study, the non-probability sampling method was used. Under this method, the convenience sampling technique was employed. This is because convenience sampling is the easiest and most cost effective sampling technique there is. It allowed the researcher to consider only respondents that are most conveniently accessed and willing to participate in the research. Data was collected from respondents gathered through convenience sampling as this is one of the easiest and cheapest sampling methods. Additionally, it was possible for the researcher to only work with those persons willing to partake in the research. Specifically, the study sampled households in which had children aged between five years and seventeen years. This study targeted community leaders (administrative leaders and religious leaders), teachers, parents/guardians and children. The sample size was 235 subject/participants. This encompassed parents/guardians, community leaders (administrative leaders and religious leaders), teachers and children currently engaged in child labour. Convenience sampling technique is a procedure of identifying or locating participants wherever possible and wherever is convenient. Notably, all subjects were invited and allowed to participate in the study hence no criteria for inclusion of subjects was used.

3.5. Data collection methods and tools

This study took two research paradigms; qualitative research design and the quantitative research design. According to Maxwell (2012), qualitative research design is the research method that seeks to explain a particular human behaviour or habit. Hence, this research design employed the use of words to explain the behaviour. On the other hand, quantitative research design uses facts and figures to explain a particular phenomenon in a scientific field (Creswell, 2013). It uses statistical and mathematical paradigms to establish measurements. To collect qualitative data, the researcher used interview forms to interview the community

leaders as well as questionnaires and discussions. Each target group had its own tool as shown in the table below.

Table 2: Tools and target groups

Target Group	Method	Tool	Respondents	FGD
Children in labour	Questionnaire	Questionnaire	100	4
Children in school	Questionnaire	Questionnaire	100	4
Parents/Guardian	Questionnaire	Questionnaire	15	1
Community Leaders	Focused group discussion	FGD guide	10	1
Teachers	Focused group discussion	FGD guide	10	1
Total			235	11

3.6. Data analysis methods

Since the study was an exploratory survey to assess the effect of community sensitization on child labour, the study used descriptive and explorative data analysis methods. Further, the study used frequency tables to highlight the distribution of respondents by background characteristics. Based on the findings, the study established whether, or not, community sensitization is highly associated with child labour. The study also used relational analysis, specifically, the Chi square test and Pearson's correlations to establish if there was any correlation between the community sensitization and child labour. In order to do this, the data relied on pre-intervention data, which was gathered in 2012, then compared it to the data gathered in 2015 during this present study. Data was presented in tables and charts

CHAPTER FOUR: EFFECT OF SENSITIZATION ON CHILD LABOUR

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the findings and analysis for the research. However, beforehand, it is worth noting that this study was based on two datasets. The first set of data was gathered from the 2012 baseline survey conducted as part of the KAACR project to evaluate the status of child labour in the four counties of Kwale, Busia, Kisumu, and Machakos. After the survey, a mini survey was conducted within selected locations in the counties, for which Kathiani Location was chosen within Machakos County. In Kathiani, the status of child labour was measured using background characteristics such as schooling status, nature of child labour, hours involved in child labour and awareness of children regarding child labour.

Afterwards, an intervention measure, which involved advocacy to sensitize the community regarding the significance of child rights protection and the negative impacts of child labour were conducted. Some of the actionable plans included quarterly football matches among the women in the region to bring people together as they talked about child labour and awareness related issues. Secondly, barazas were also conducted every fortnight among the community members in order to brainstorm about the activities they had been tasked to do, such as bringing as many children out of child labour, sharing ideas among households and such discussions. Thirdly, the community organised club activities for children regularly during which children were exposed to knowledge regarding the presence of clubs in which they could report any instances of child labour, mention some of their friends who were engaged in child labour and talk about the challenges of peer pressure. Moreover, KAACR organised events to celebrate the children and show the community the need for having a long-term plan of fighting against child labour, which included the celebration of children-based landmarks, such as World day against child labour (celebrated on 12th June every year) and

Day of the African Child (celebrated on 16th June every year). In order to present and discuss the data in an organised fashion, the chapter firstly discusses the findings and analysis on the change in level of child labour between the baseline survey and the midline survey. Secondly, the chapter discusses the findings and analysis on the effect of community sensitization to child labour.

4.2. Change in the level of child labour between the baseline and endline surveys in

Kathiani location

During the pre-intervention stage, the following organisation types were operating in Kathiani location; 16 government departments, 3 faith base organisations, 14 NGOs, 19 community based organisations, and 6 conglomerations of women and youth groups. However, after the intervention, the community had 23 government departments, 5 faith based organisation, 12 NGOs, 23 community based organisation and 13 conglomerations of women and youth groups. These findings are shown in Figure 3. The work of these organisations was to sensitize the community members of Kathiani on the dangers of child labour activities. It was also important during the period that these organisations operated to empower the community on the various ways through which they can increase their incomes and help support children in schools instead of sending them to work for meagre incomes

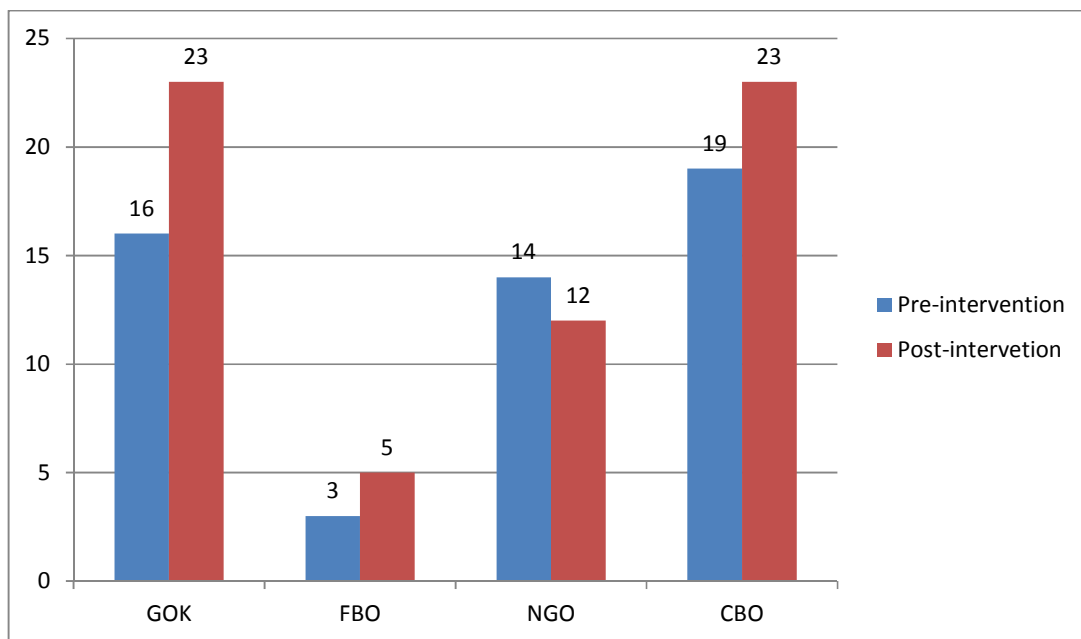


Figure 3: Organisation type operating in Kathiani location

4.3. Change in level of child labour between the baseline survey and the endline survey

There are several indicators of the change in the level of child labour practises as noticed from the baseline survey and the end line survey. When the baseline survey was conducted, many respondents perceived that many children were not enrolled in school although these children were at primal age of school attendance. This is indicated in Figure 4. When asked by the researcher regarding their perception on why the children were not enrolled in schools, the participants cited, the failure of parents to pay school fees, peer pressure, availability of work opportunities as well as discriminations in schools (see Figure 5). The results for the reasons given for children not enrolling in school bore resemblance to that of UNICEF (2012) that indicated that about 50 percent of children in some African countries were exposed to child labour due to poverty of the parents/guardians, peer pressure and ‘the availability of work’. UNICEF (2012) report further submitted that child labour in some countries affects mostly children of age 5 to 14 years old. Although during the baseline survey, many children were out of schools, during the endline survey, many children were already enrolled in

school. In fact, in Figure 4, during the pre-intervention four percent of participants reported that very many children were not enrolled in schools, a figure that changed to three percent during the post-intervention stage. This suggested that the intervention programmes of Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children Right were bearing fruit.

The high number of children enrolling in school as indicated in Figure 4 can be explain using two approaches. The first approach is that since parents of the children can now serve in specific organisations where they are employed for between 1 to 5 years, they are capable of providing food and maintaining their children in schools. Another approach could be the high number of organisations working to empower the residents of Kathiani location have increased child labour awareness campaigns and also sponsored some children in schools.

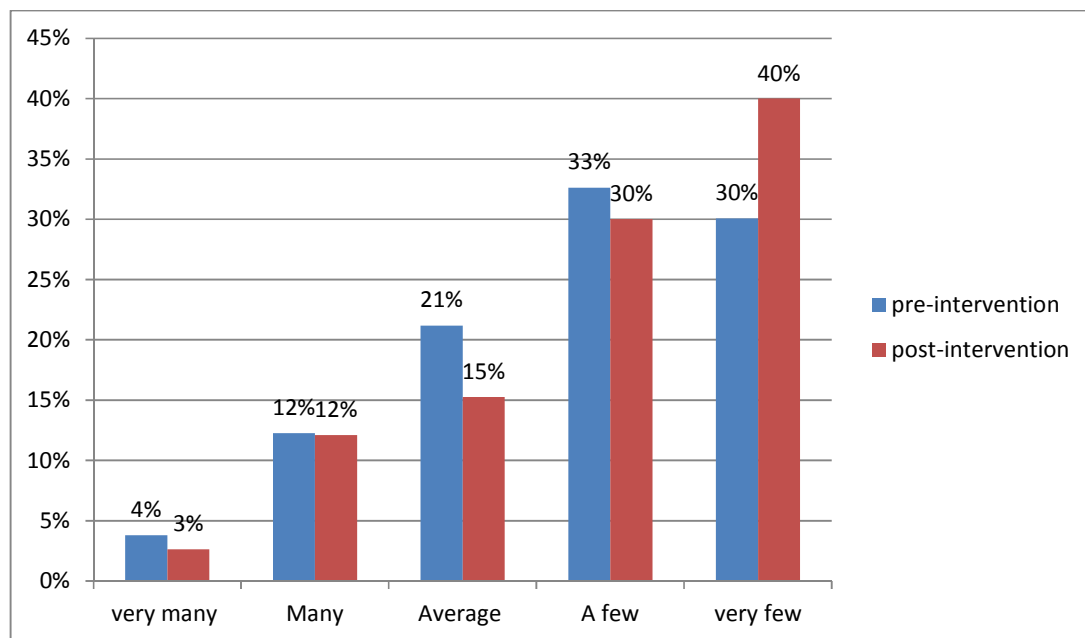


Figure 4: Perception of parents /guardians on children not enrolled in school

Further from Figure 5a, perception of the parents about the reasons why children are involved in child labour. During the pre-intervention, most of the reasons for engaging in child labour that were cited by the respondents included failure by parents/guardians to pay school fees. In

fact, as per Figure 5a, 40 percent of the respondents during pre-intervention reported that as the main reason why children engage in child labor activities, a view that is consistent with the arguments of Bayer, Klasen and Adam (2007). However, at the post-intervention stage, only 31 percent of participants perceived that the inability of parents to pay school fees was the main reason behind child labour. This finding indicates that parents/guardians might have been empowered by the increasing number of organisation in Kathiani location championing the rights of children.

Moreover, from Figure 5b, there is a significant decline in the level of workload given to children at home during the post-intervention stage. During the post-intervention stage, when the children were asked their perception on why children are not enrolled in schools, only 14 percent of the children perceived that this was as a result of excessive workload in schools. However, before the intervention programmes, 11 percent of the participants said excessive workload in homes was the reasons why children were dropping out of schools. Nonetheless, the number of children who drop out of school due to peer pressure has constantly decreased following the intervention programmes. During the post-intervention stage, 33 percent of the participants perceived that peer pressure makes children to drop out of schools down from 36 percent in the pre-intervention analysis. This data indicate that with some level of awareness, pupils can make more independent decisions regarding staying in school different from their peers.

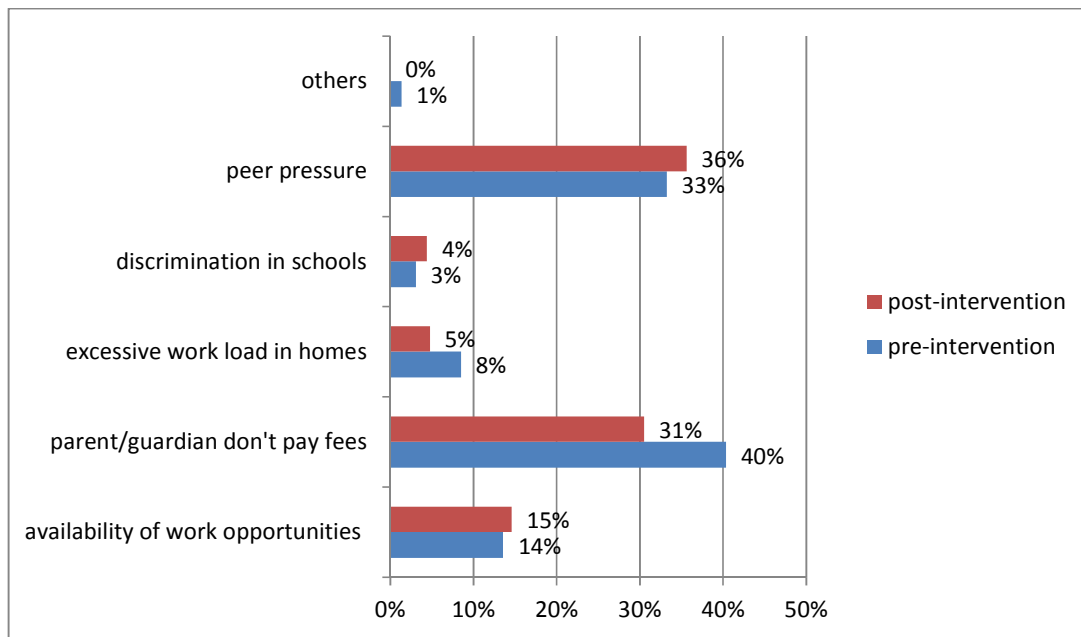


Figure 5a: Parents/ Guardians' perceptions on the reasons why children are involved in child labour activities

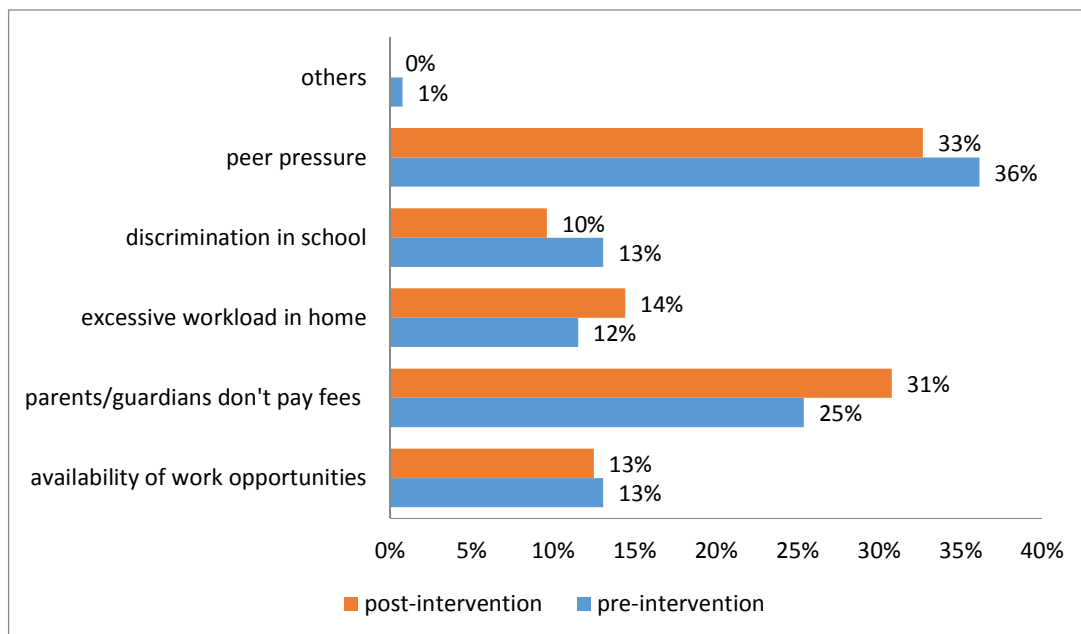


Figure 5b: Children's perceptions on the reasons why children are involved in child labour activities

4.4 Effect of community sensitization on child labour in Kathiani

The level of awareness of communities/leaders and children on what they think are/ and not child labour has tremendously increased. Figure 6 indicates that during the baseline survey, only two percent of participants had a 'very high' perception on what they thought was child labour. However, this has changed because of the sensitization programmes. During the end line survey indicated in Figure 6, 34 percent of the participants had a 'high level' perception on what they thought was child labour while 31 percent had "very high" level. This shows that the participants' perceptions on child labour ideas and activities pertaining to child labour have improved.

Figure 7 further indicates that the participants perception on the international legal framework on child labour has increased. This has been as a result of sensitization programmes on child labour and its related activities that have been intensified in Kathiani location. Connecting the findings from Figures 6 and 7 to those of Figures 3 and 4 above, it can be concluded that community sensitization is inversely related to child labour activities. Figure 4 above indicates that the perception of parents and guardians on enrolment of children in schools has been improving since intervention measures on child labour began. This intervention involved various organisations and government institutions (see Figure 3 above). This finding confirms Remenyi (2003) views that there is a direct link between child labour and community sensitization.

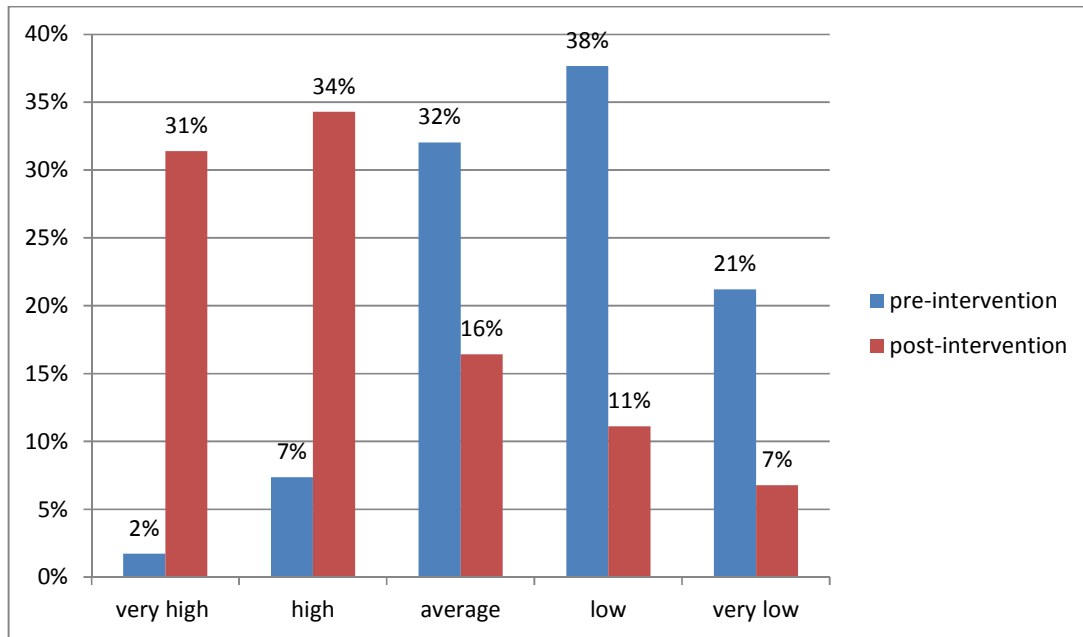


Figure 6: Perceptions of communities on what they think is child labour

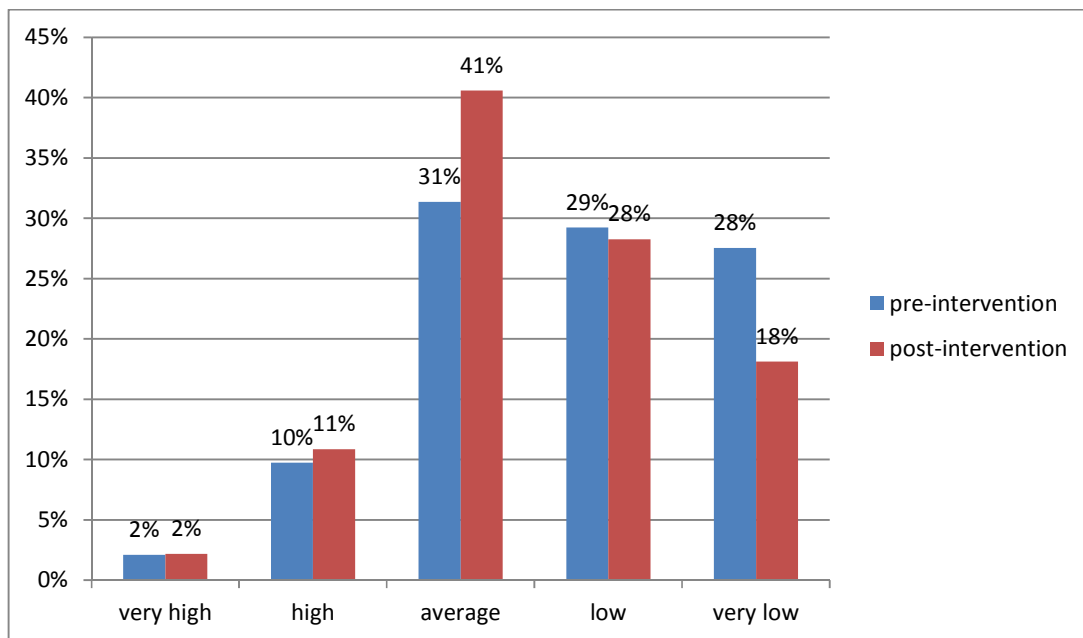


Figure 7: The perceptions of children on the international legal framework on child labour

As shown in Figures 6 and 7 above, community sensitization of leaders, community members and children on what they think is child labour and international legal framework within the Kathiani location has improved. The increase in community sensitization led to an increase in

the perception of children enrolment in schools as indicated in Figure 4. Figure 8 further shows that as many organisations intensify anti-child labour campaigns, very few children work for longer hours in child labour related activities indicating that the increase in community sensitization decreases the amount of times that children work in child labour activities. During the pre-intervention as indicated in Figure 8, children were working for longer hours in child labour related activities at their homes or employed somewhere else. This has however, declined with the increase in community sensitization. The finding conforms those by Melik (2012) and UN (2015). According to Melik (2012), community sensitization by organisations focusing on child labour as indicated in Figure 3, mobilize people to identify the causes of child labour, come up with practical solutions and draw up plans of action for solving them. For that case, Figure 8 indicates that community members of Kathiani have been mobilized through community sensitization and they have agreed to reduce the number of times that kids are involved in labour related activities.

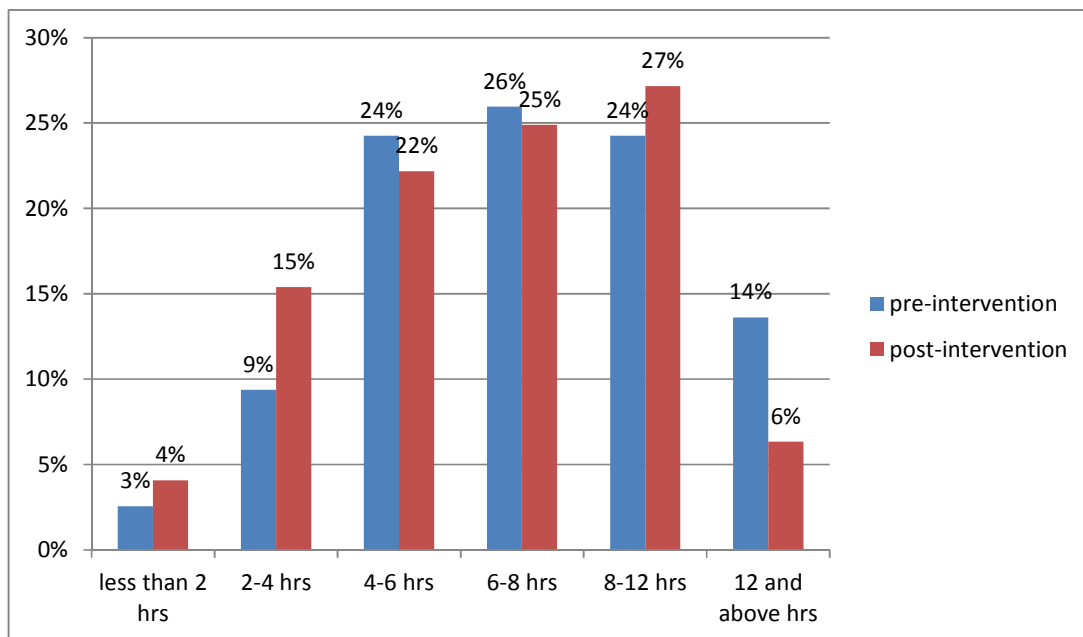


Figure 8: Hours children are involved in child labour activities

Community sensitization has also helped tame parents from giving their children a lot of workload and instead they have resorted to enrolling them in school. As indicated in Figure 9 below, excessive workload at home is one of the reasons that the respondents cited during the pre-intervention stage as the main reason why children are not enrolled in schools. Eight percent of respondents noted during the pre-intervention that parents give their kids excessive work and thus make them fail to enrol in school. After the sensitization, however, the numbers reduced, with only five percent of respondents reporting that children are still given excessive work, and as a result, fail to enrol in school. Apart from that, 40 percent of respondents during the pre-intervention stage reported that the reason as to why children do not enrol in schools is because parents/guardians do not pay school fees (see Figure 9 below). From the focused group discussions, the following data was gathered. Firstly, a majority of the children said they wished to go to school but could not because their parents could not afford it, or because of peer pressure. Additionally, most of the parents noted that they could not afford fees because they lacked jobs, or their incomes were meager and irregular. The findings confirm the fear of Johen (2007), Marks (2010) and Melik (2012) that poverty is the main determinant of child labour supply and that child labour increases the income and the probability of survival of the family. Using both the findings and Johen (2007) and Melik (2012) arguments, it can be concluded that the lack of fees from the parents/guardians of children in Kathiani location is as a result of poverty. They would rather send their children to work than sending them to school. Supporting the data in figure 9 above, it was noted in the focused group discussions that the sensitization programmes has helped empower community members. One of the respondents noted that “Sensitization programs has helped us seek alternative jobs and afford both upkeep for their children and school fees.” Another respondent noted that “mradi huu umeniwezesha kutafuta loans kutoka kwa Uwezo Fund kupitia kikundi chetu cha wamama. Hii loan imeniwezesha kuanza mradi wa kuuza manguo

sokoni. Sasa watoto wangu wamepata fursa ya kutulia shuleni.” (this project empowered me to seek loans from Uwezo Funds through our women group. I have been able to start up a clothing business out of this loan and my children are now in school).

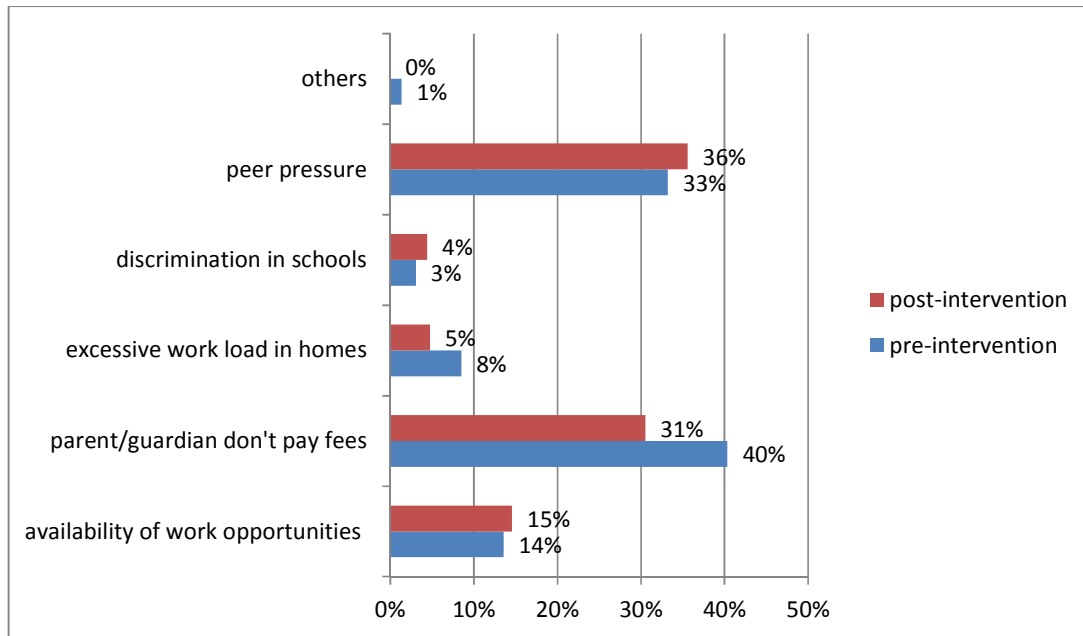


Figure 9: Guardians reasons for children not enrolling in school

Figure 10 below further indicates that the perception of parents/guardians on the number of children that are dropping out of school since the beginning of the KAACR launched its community sensitization activity has decreased. Twenty one percent of the respondents reported at the beginning of the community sensitization process that very many children were dropping out of school. However, this proportion changed during the post intervention. During the post intervention, only 18 percent of the respondents perceived that very many children drop out of school. This finding is supported by discussions from the FGD, in which one respondent noted that community sensitization makes parents, children and community leaders to understand the value of education as a result of this understanding. For instance, one respondent was quoted saying “parents are more willing to send their kids to school and the kids are also ready to learn knowing well the benefit of education.”

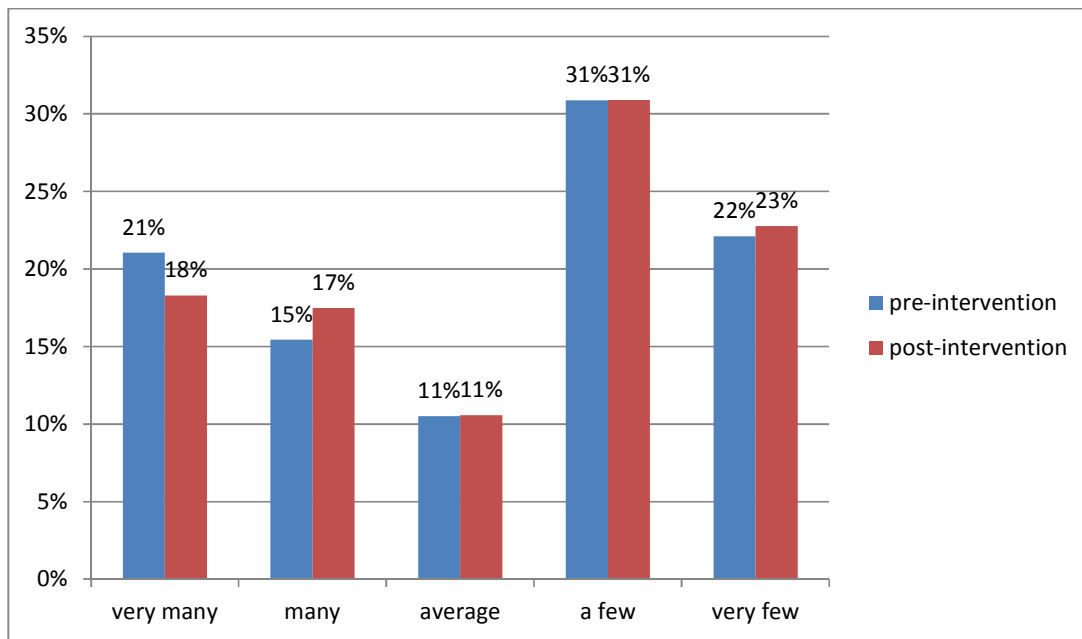


Figure 10: Perceptions of parents/ guardians on the number of children that drop out of school.

Through the community sensitization process, the number of child labour awareness clubs has dramatically increased. As revealed in Figure 11, before the intervention, only 23 percent of respondents knew that the child right clubs exist. However, after the community sensitization, 79 percent of the respondents acknowledged the existence of such clubs. According to Grigoli and Sbrana (2013), such clubs are important because they help educate children on their right to education, how to avoid child labour, and the forms of child labour. The existence of these clubs is also a testament to Remenyi (2003) assertion that child labour clubs are the main sustainable ways through which child labour could be eradicated because children are taught in these clubs and share their experiences, their entitlements and on child-labour issues.

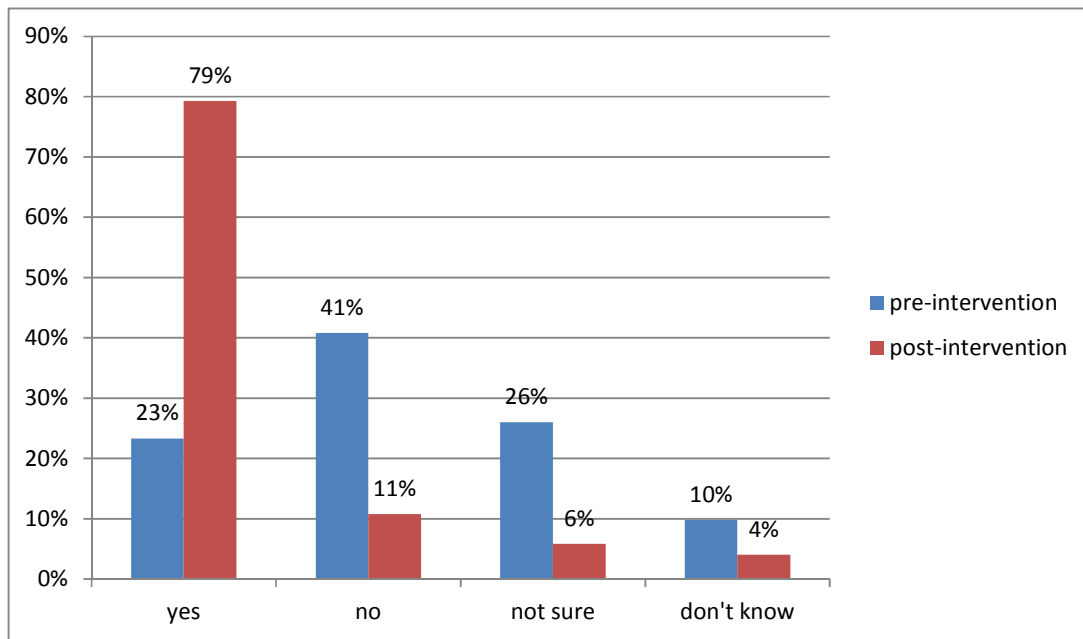


Figure 11: Awareness of child-right club in schools

As indicated in Figure 12, more sensitization still needs to be done in Kathiani location to make the community members, leaders and children aware of the international legal framework on child labour. As shown in Figure 12 below, community leaders and teachers perception on the level of awareness of communities on the international legal framework on child labour are still low even after the sensitization programme. From the FGDs, local church leaders in the discussion agreed that awareness of child-labour issues was missing from the church and church leadership should consider introducing it. Most of the local administrative officers noted that the government had done little to create child-labour awareness campaigns. Lastly, teachers commented that most of the children who were involved in child labor performed poorly in class and recorded irregular attendance.

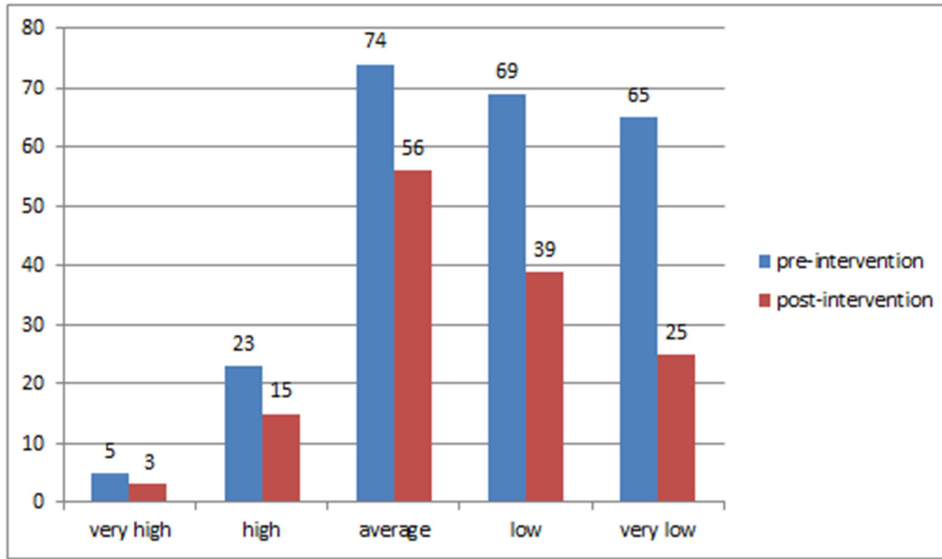


Figure 12: Community leaders and teachers perception on the level of awareness of communities on the international legal framework on child labour

Further, as indicated in Figure 13, even though many respondents recognised during the baseline survey that such clubs exists, only seven percent of the respondents recognised that the clubs were effective in articulating child labour issues. However, during the endline survey, after the community sensitization, a total 46 percent of the participants recognised that these clubs are very effective or effective in addressing child labour issues. This finding confirms the views averred by Singh (2005) that community sensitization makes people responsive to child labour issues. In this case, both community members and students have become responsive to child labour issues.

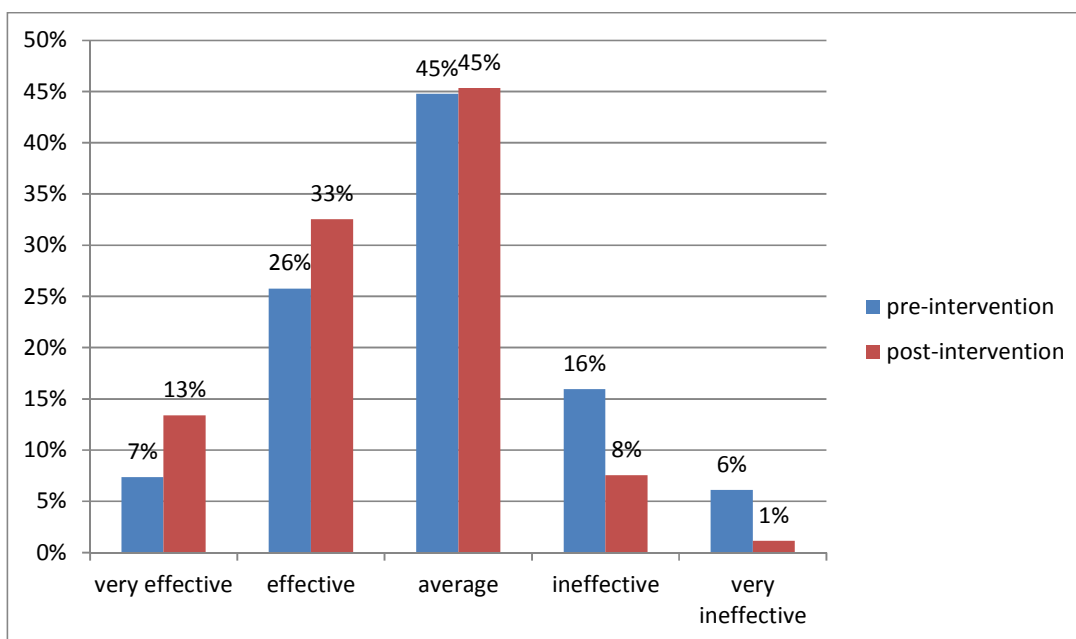


Figure 13: Perception of the community on effectiveness of organisations working in Kathiani Location in addressing child labour right issues.

To this end, the change in level of child labour was summarised as shown in table 3 below.

Table 3: Changes in level of child labour based on background characteristics

Background characteristic	Pre-intervention level (2012) (%)	Post-intervention level (2015) (%)
Schooling status:		
In school:	79	85
Out of school:	21	15
Dropped out of school	21	18
Nature of child labour:		
Hazardous labour		19
Light labour	21	14
	12	
Child labour related health issues:		
Work when injured	17	14
Headache	26	34
Awareness of child right abuse clubs in school	23	79

These findings reveal that Kathiani residents are now much more informed of child labour issues and the need of child education. Additionally, children are still involved in child labour

in Kathiani, but the number has slightly reduced. To this end, suffice it to conclude that the community is more informed about impacts of child labour, including health and psychological impacts, and child abuse clubs. Since sensitization and awareness creation programs impacts positively on the perspective of the community towards child labour, it should be done more regularly.

4.5. Correlational analysis

When a Pearson Chi-Square Test was ran to find out how community awareness was related to perceived child labour, it was noted that that community awareness and the perceived child labour level are related. This means that as community awareness increases, the level of perceived child labour reduces as shown in Table 4 below. From Table 5, the perceived child labour level was investigated against the level of community awareness and the score was found to be 0.0003, against a significance level of 0.05. The null hypothesis for this study was that there is no relationship between community sensitization and child labour, whereas the alternative hypothesis was that there is a relationship between community sensitization and child labour. From the data below, it shows that the p-value is 0.0003, which is less than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis adopted. This implies that there is a relationship between community sensitization and child labour.

Table 4: Pearson Chi-Square Tests

		Community Awareness	
Perceived Child Labour Level	Chi-square	747.512	
	d f	1	
	Sig. P-value	.05 ^{*,a,b} 0.0003	

Table 5: Pearson's correlation test

		Perceived child labour level	Community awareness level
Perceived Child Labour Level	Pearson Correlation	1	-.948 [*]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	235	235
Community Awareness Level	Pearson Correlation	-.948 [*]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	235	235
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000
	N	235	235

Further when a correlation was undertaken to check how community sensitization/awareness relates to child labour level, the correlation coefficient was $r = -0.948$, showing a weak negative correlation between community awareness and child labour related activities. The significance level, $p = 0.000$ further suggests that there is a strong negative correlation between community awareness and child labour level. This finding resonates well with those of Remenyi (2003), who argued that the intensification of community level of awareness reduces child labour related activities. It has been further shown that through sensitization process, schools in Kathiani location working with KAACR, have established child labour right clubs ensuring that the child labour awareness efforts is sustainable.

The formations of these clubs is grounded on the Remenyi (2003) assertion, these clubs sensitize children of their rights and privileges and they will know immediately if their rights are abused so that they report to the relevant authorities. By knowing their rights and privileges, children will have a high propensity to seek remedies in their own favour and the favour of their colleagues. However, the weak correlation also indicates that community sensitization should be implemented alongside other child labour eradication measures since it is only partially effective when used to alone. This may be because, although the community's awareness levels may be high as a result of increased sensitization efforts, their ability to implement the child labour elimination measures may be limited due to lack of resources such as employment opportunities, inadequate household income.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Summary

The research can be considered a continuation of the project by KAACR in the year 2012- dubbed 'The elimination of child labour in Kwale, Machakos, Kisumu and Busia'. This project which was commenced in 2012 had the following objectives: To establish child labour free villages in target counties, to create awareness on importance of education as a human right among children, parents and villagers to curb child labour and to lobby and advocate for government and other organizations to adopt the area-based approach to eradicating child labour. However, specific to this research, the study aimed at answering two core research questions, namely: whether there has been any change on the level of child labour between the baseline survey and the endline survey; and what has been the effect of community sensitization on child labour.

Chapter one starts with the background information which leads to the problem statement that is justified by emphasising on the laws and policies pertaining children in The Constitution of Kenya, United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children and The Children Act 2001. From the introduction, it is clear that, while child labour has taken centre stage in most countries and in Kenya in the past decade, no studies have been done to link awareness and its impact on child labour, hence necessitating the present study. The targets of the Millennium Development Goals in consideration of children brought about another justifiable reason to conduct the research.

Chapter two engaged the past literatures that are in line with this project. Precisely, the chapter begins by presenting the theoretical background, which entails definition of a child,

child labour and then proceeds to discuss the concept of community sensitisation as used in this study. Additionally, the chapter presents a review of empirical findings, using previous studies to draw the link between child labour and sensitisation, with the aim of understanding how sensitisation can be used to reduce child labour. Lastly, the chapter offers a conceptual framework and an operational framework.

The third chapter is the methodology which is mainly guided by previous researches of the same kind and also literature recording. A pre-and-post intervention approach was utilised and the data collected was compared and contrasted with the data collected during the baseline survey. As discussed earlier the target population was Kathiani residences mainly children in or those who were once in child labour, their parents and guardians, religious leaders, school teachers and the local administration officials. The mode of data collection and analysis was both qualitative and quantitative since the study required both descriptive and numerical analyses. This therefore explains why of both interviews and questionnaires were used.

5.2. Conclusion

From the analysis in chapter 4, it is evident that there a significant positive impact of community sensitivity on child labour. It is recommended that the concerned organisations should initiate the same study in the other parts of the country especially those adversely affected by poverty and child labour. From the findings it can also be seen that there is need for more community sensitisation on Child labour activities in the Kathiani location. However, from the data, it is also notable that the impact of community sensitization on child labour is negative, wherein increased community sensitization leads to a decrease in child labour. However, from the correlation analysis done it was established that the impact is

small because the community lacks the resources to implement the knowledge they have gathered during the sensitization period. This means that, while a parent or guardian, and the children might know the significance of educating the children, they may lack the financial muscles to see to it that the children go and stay in school. Additionally, while the different groups may wish for more children to disengage from child labour and be in school, some of these children are breadwinners and it is not feasible to compel them to go to school without first organising for how they may access their daily meals. This accounts for why the data shows that there is significantly a large level of awareness among the community, but generally very minimal number of children who seem to have gone back to school.

The knowledge and awareness of advocacy was seen to generally very low. By the end of the survey there was massive sensitisation that had been done and this can be seen from the data on the level of awareness. The sensitisation was done by practices such as formation of children rights clubs in schools, parents and community awareness on the antecedents and effects of child labour, profuse engagements in advocacy and involving the administration and religious leaders in the movements of sensitisation. It is also notable that the number of child dropouts from school and the number of children not enrolled in school was still high in the post-intervention study. Attempting to account for this, it has been observed that, while there is high level of awareness, there is lack of resources needed to implement the knowledge that the community now clearly has. To Remenyi (2003) therefore, community sensitization brings awareness, which is the initial step, towards overcoming child labour activities. Hence, through sensitization, children and families within the Kathiani location can know what right the children are entitled to and how to seek these rights.

5.3. Recommendations

It was confirmed that child labour is not only associated with poverty but also with the informational gap that exists on child labour and their right to universal primary education. When parents, school management and local administration are actively participating in anti-child labour activities there is more retaining of children in the schools. Therefore, more sensitisation to these people is required to curb child labour. However, on top of this, it is recommended that the communities in which there are high levels of child labour should also be furnished with resources such as government and non-government funding to put children in school at the least cost possible for the families. Additionally, the government and other support organisations can move in to create more employment opportunities in the area. When this happens, more families will be able to support their financial needs and children who cannot go to school because they work to support their families can then get room to go to school. Parents are also advised to strive and take their children to school despite their socio-economic challenges in order to escape the cyclic nature of poverty, as lack of education only spells doom for the future of their children.

Since the community cited lack of employment opportunity as a hindrance to the fight against child labour, a number of issues can be implemented. Firstly, the government should create more employment opportunities for families in the region. Secondly, communities need to take advantage of devolved funds that came with the new constitution. Additionally, the government should ensure that there is full implementation and enforcement of policies and laws. Lastly, the government should help identify and subsidize the hidden cost of education.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix I: Questionnaire

Good Morning/Afternoon.

My name is

I am undertaking a midline survey study on the situation of all children working in Kenya, specifically in Kathiani location of Machakos County. This survey is part advocating process for elimination of worst forms of child labour through child participation and capacity building of stakeholders alongside strengthening the structures KAACR has previously established in the communities so as to create child labour free villages.

This exercise is done on voluntary basis. You are free to participate in the survey or not. And also, note that the information that you provide will be used for a broad analysis of the current situation and informing policy making process as well as stakeholders on the best way to handle labour related issues among the children.

NOTE: To Interviewers

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Interviewers | <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Obtain consent for each interview.❖ Tick/ circle once ALL the responses mentioned❖ Ensure that all responses are marked / recorded |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Section One: Background Information

Region					
Position Held					
Organization Type	Government	FBO	NGO	CBO	Other
Coverage					
Years of Service	< 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	>15 years

Section Two: EDUCATION

1. What is the average age of school going children in this region?

- [1] Below 5 years [2] 5 – 9 [3] 10 – 14 [4] 15 – 18 [5] Above 18 years

2. How many children are not enrolled in school?

- [1] Very many [2] Many [3] Average [4] A few [5] Very Few

3. What are the probable reasons for these children not enrolling in school?

- [1] Availability of work opportunities [2] Parents/guardians don't pay fee
 [3] Excessive work load in home [4] Discrimination in school
 [5] Peer pressure [6] Others (specify).....

4. How many children do you know who have dropped out of school?

- [1] Very many [2] Many [3] Average [4] A few [5] Very Few

5. What are the probable reasons for dropping/opting out of school?

- [1] Availability of work opportunities [2] Parents/guardians don't pay fee
 [3] Excessive work load in home [4] Discrimination in school
 [5] Peer pressure [6] Others (specify).....

Section Three: LABOUR

6. What are the main forms of child labour in this region? Please list starting with most prevalent one to the least prevalent.

- [1] [2] [3]
 [4] [5] [6]

7. How long do these children involved in child labour work per day?

- [1] less than 2 hours [2] 2 to 4 hours [3] 4 to 6 hours
 [4] 6 to 8 hours [5] 8 to 12 hours [6] more than 12 hours

8. How much money are the children working in this area paid on a daily basis?

- [1] More adequate [2] Adequate [3] Average [4] Inadequate [5] Very Inadequate

10. Have the children working in this area indicated that they are happy with work load and pay?

Work (tick one)		
[1] Yes	[2] No	[3] Don't know
Salary (tick one)		
[1] Yes	[2] No	[3] Don't know

11. Have many children been involved or suffered from work-related accidents or illnesses?

- [1] Very many [2] many [3] average [4] a few [5] very few

12. Do they have to work when they are injured or sick?

- [1] Yes [2] No [3] Not Sure [4] Don't know

13. What are the common ailments among working children in this region?

- [1] Cold [2] Fever/ Measles [3] Respiratory Problem
 [4]Headache [5] Waterborne [6] Back Pain
 [7] Other.....

14. Are these children exposed to physical, psychological, or sexual abuse in their respective places of work?

.....
.....
.....
.....

15. What factors contribute children looking for work in this community?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Section Five: CONTROL MEASURES

15. What are the prominent forms of community or traditional mechanisms of curbing child labour in this region? Please list beginning with most effective mechanism in your opinion.

Community Mechanisms

Traditional mechanisms

- [1]
- [2]
- [3]
- [4]
- [5]

- [1]
- [2]
- [3]
- [4]
- [5]

16. Are you aware that child right clubs exist within schools in this region?

- [1] Yes [2] No [3] Not Sure [4] Don't know

17. If yes, please name these institutions.

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| [1] | [2] |
| [3] | [4] |
| [5] | [6] |

18. Is there any institution in this area that is planning to establish such clubs? Please name it.

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| [1] | [2] |
| [3] | [4] |

[5]

[6]

Section Six: ORGANIZATION WORKING ON CHILDREN RIGHTS

19. Which are some of the organizations that deal with child right issues in this region?

[1]

[2]

[3]

[4]

[5]

[6]

20. What child right issues do they address?

[1]

[2]

[3]

[4]

[5]

[6]

21. How effective are these organization in addressing child right issues?

[1] Very effective [2] Effective [3] Average [4] Ineffective [5] Very Ineffective

Section Seven: LEVEL OF AWARENESS

22. What is the level of awareness of communities/leaders and children on what they think are/ and not child labour?

[1] Very High [2] High [3] Average [4] Low [5] Very low

23. What is the level of awareness of communities and children on the national legal framework on child labour?

[1] Very High [2] High [3] Average [4] Low [5] Very low

24. What is the level of awareness of communities and children on the regional legal framework on child labour?

[1] Very High [2] High [3] Average [4] Low [5] Very low

25. What is the level of awareness of children on the international legal framework on child labour?

[1] Very High [2] High [3] Average [4] Low [5] Very low

APPENDIX II: DATA OUTPUT

Data output

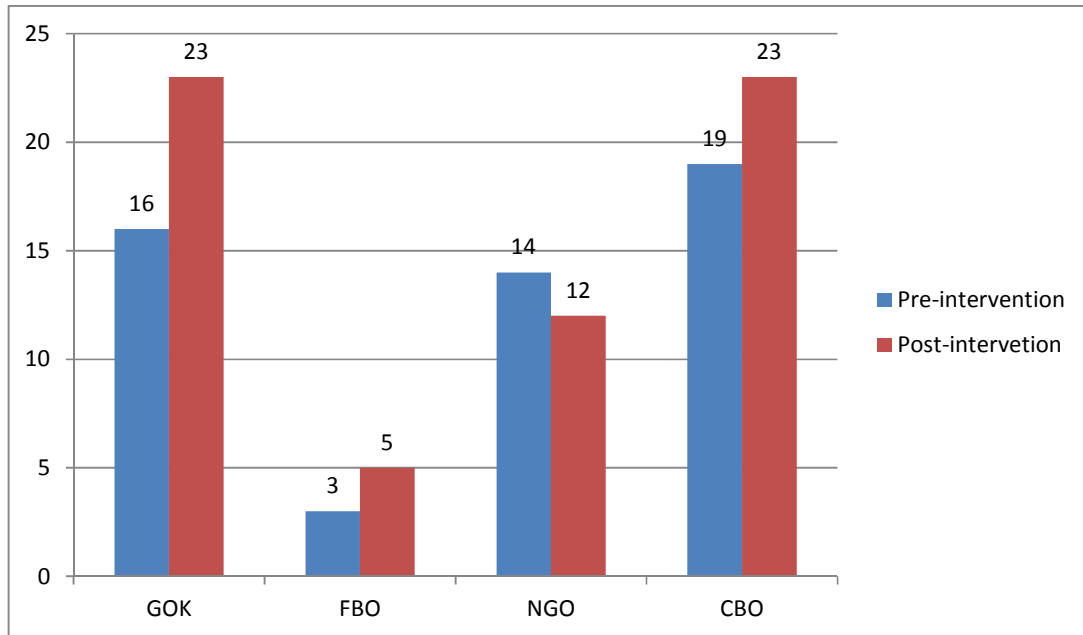


Figure 1: organisation type

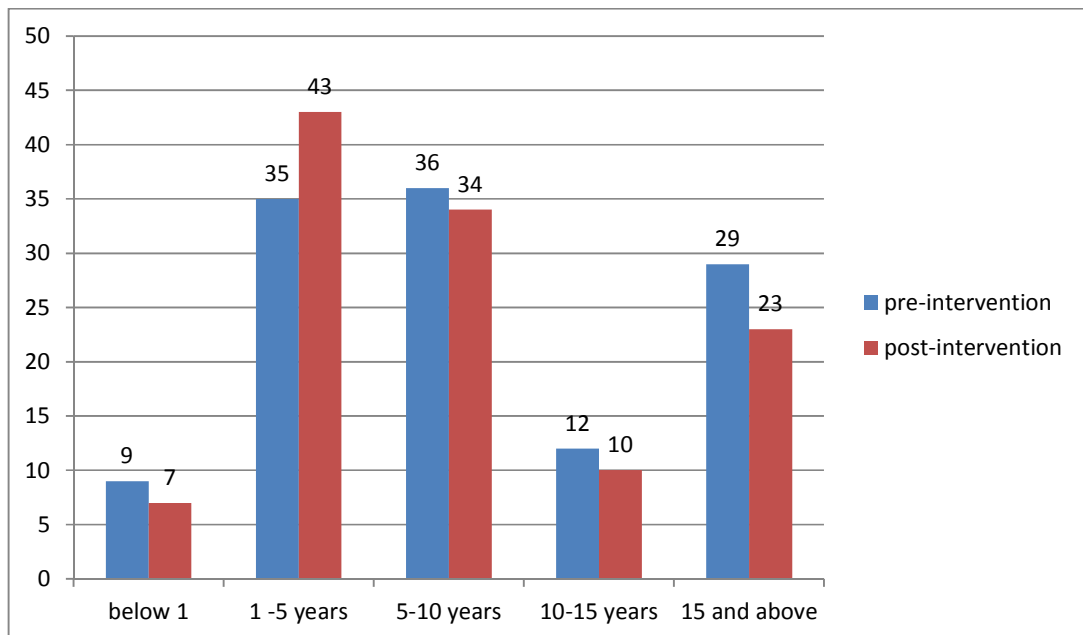


Figure 2: years involved in child labour

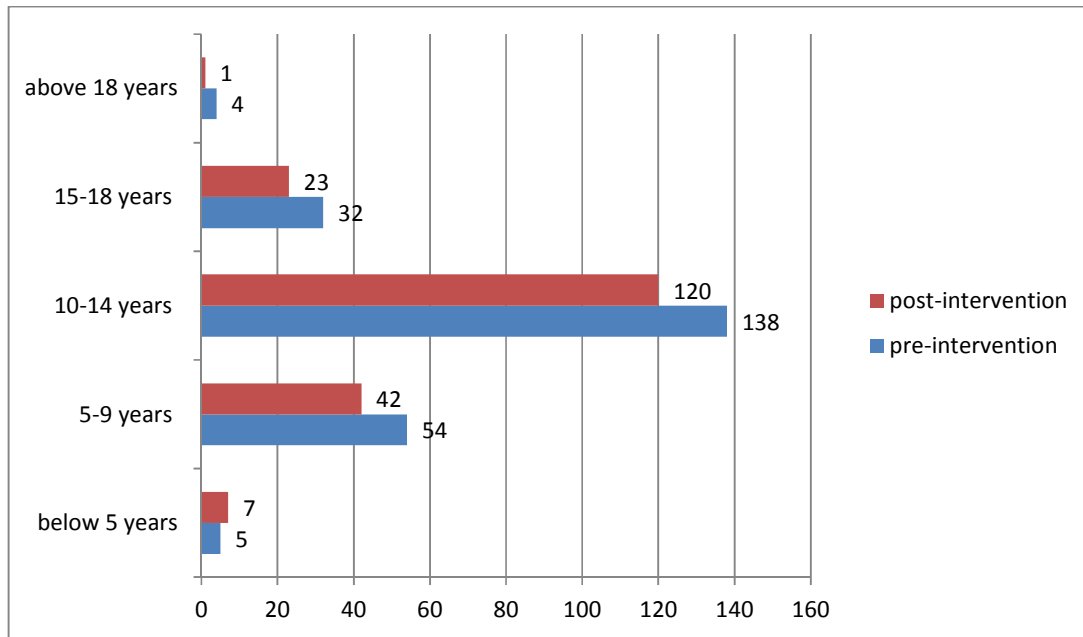


Figure 3: age of school going children

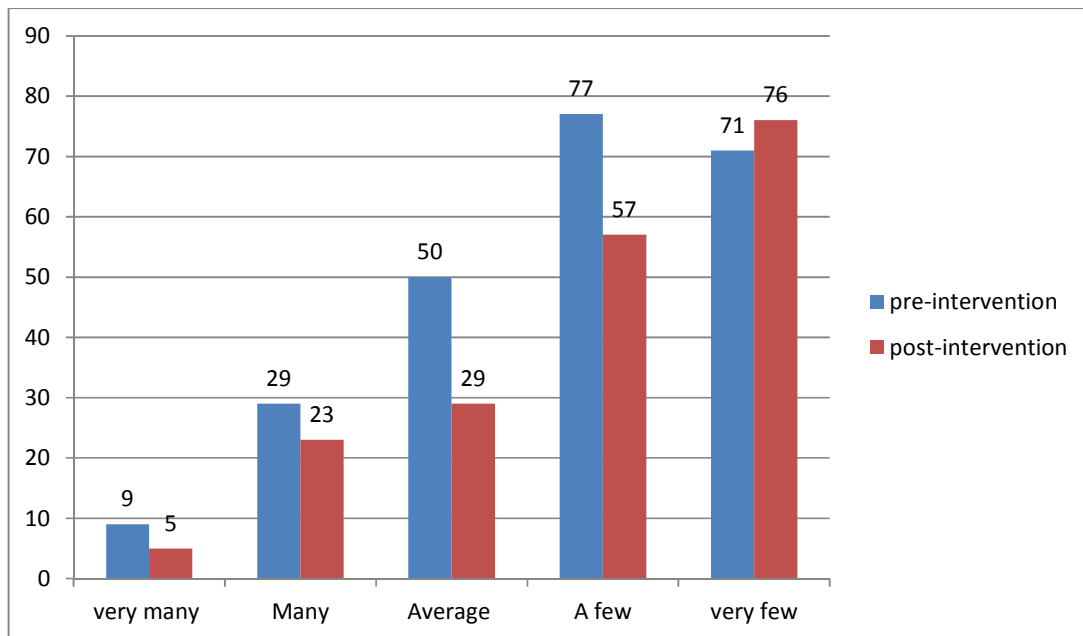


Figure 4: Perception of parents /guardians on children not enrolled in school.

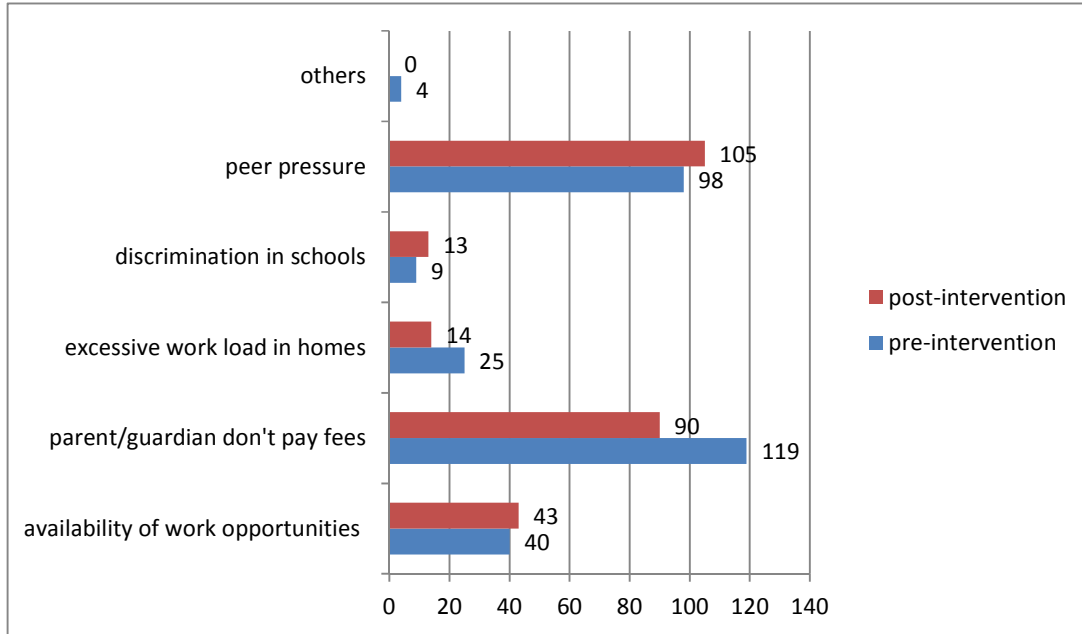


Figure 5: reasons for children not enrolling in schools

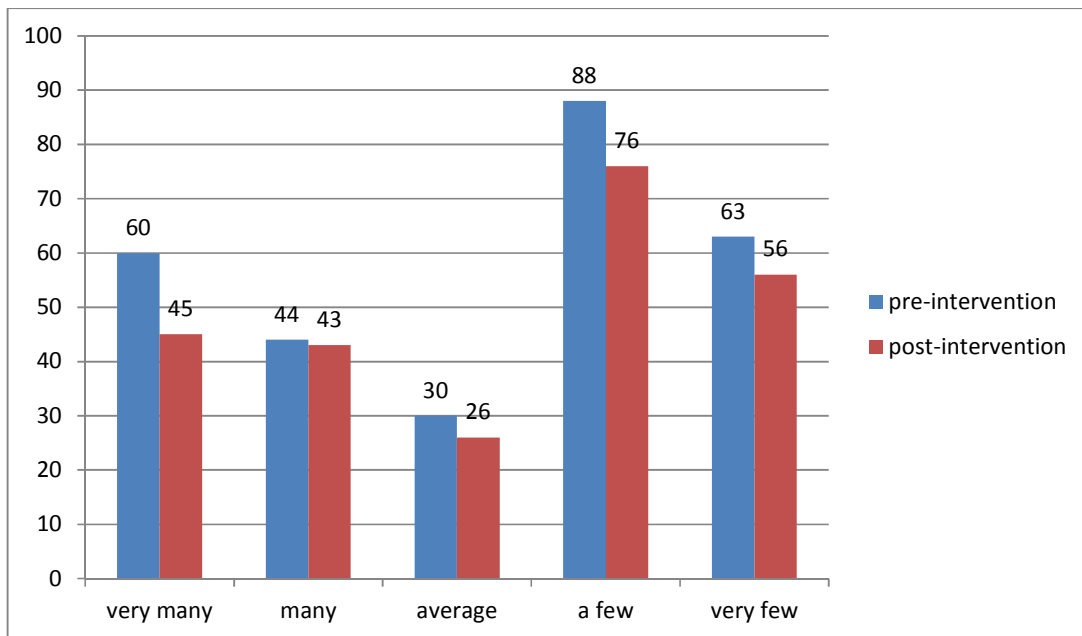


Figure 6: Perception of the community members on number of children that dropped out of schools

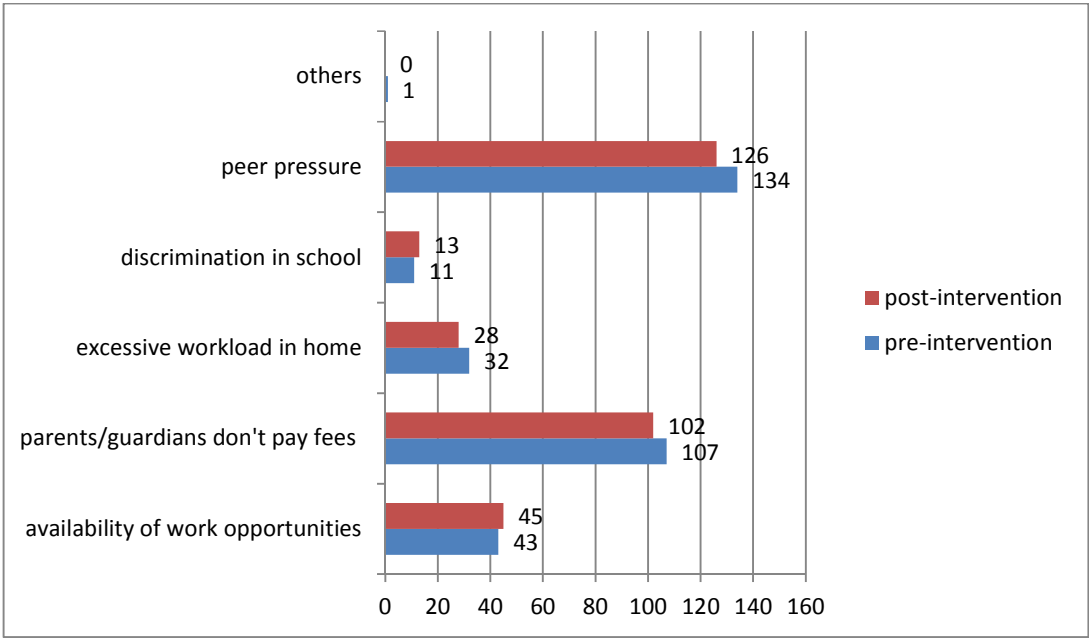


Figure 7: Parents/ Guardians' perspectives on the reasons why children are involved in child labour activities

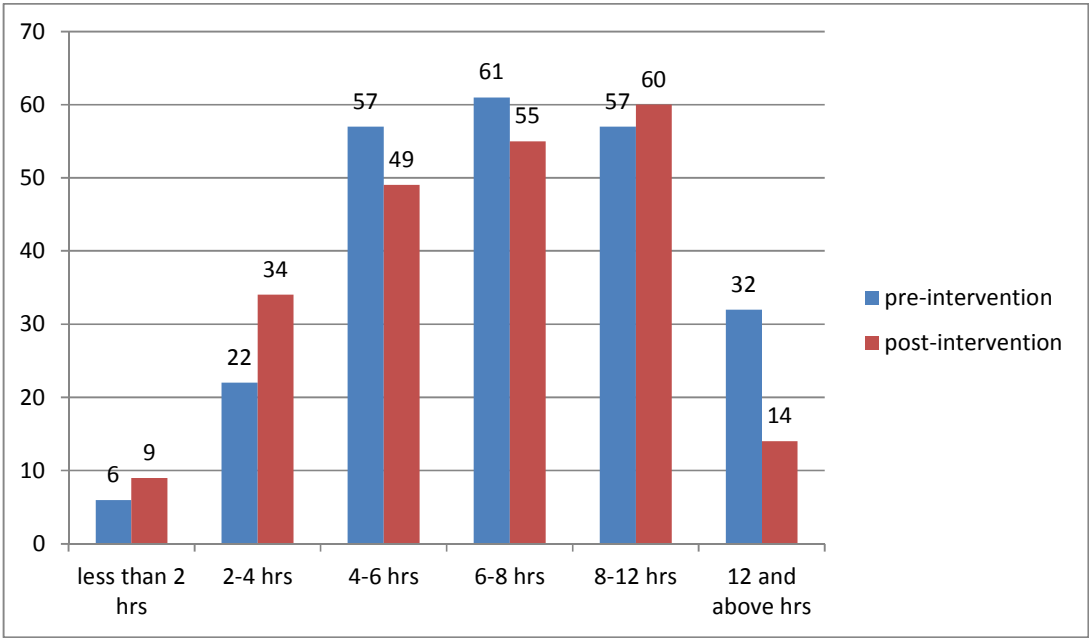


Figure 8: hours that children are involved in child labour activities

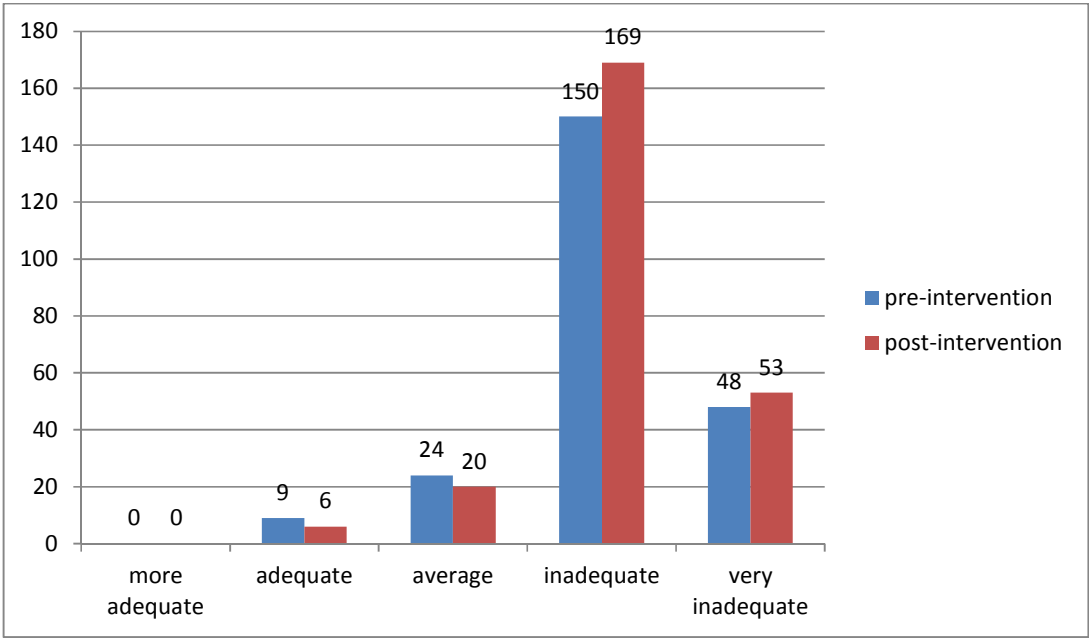


Figure 9: daily payment

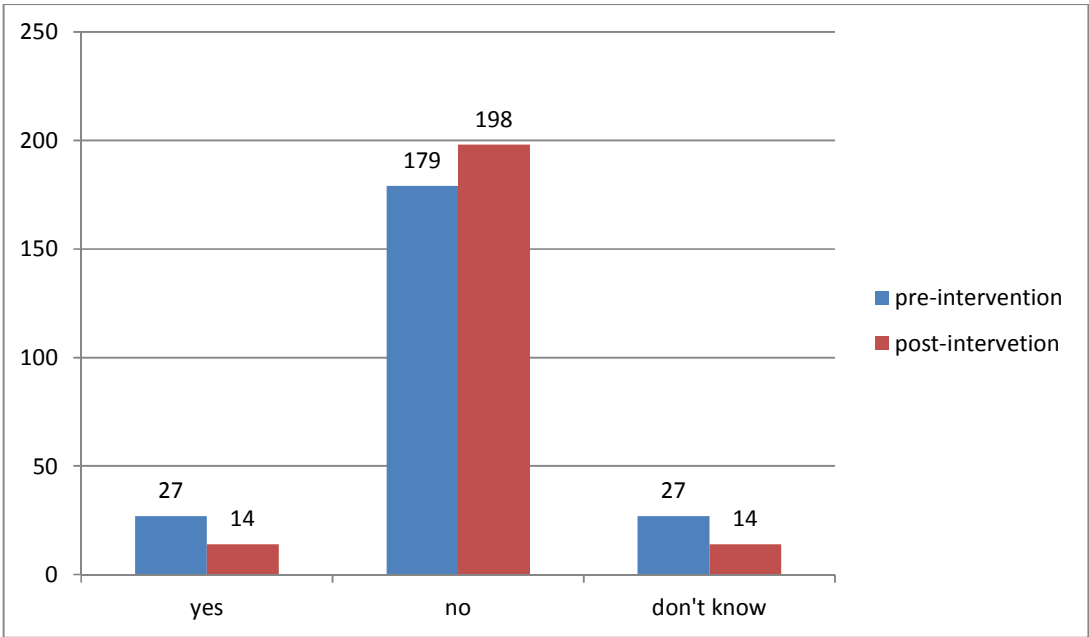


Figure 10: happiness workload and pay

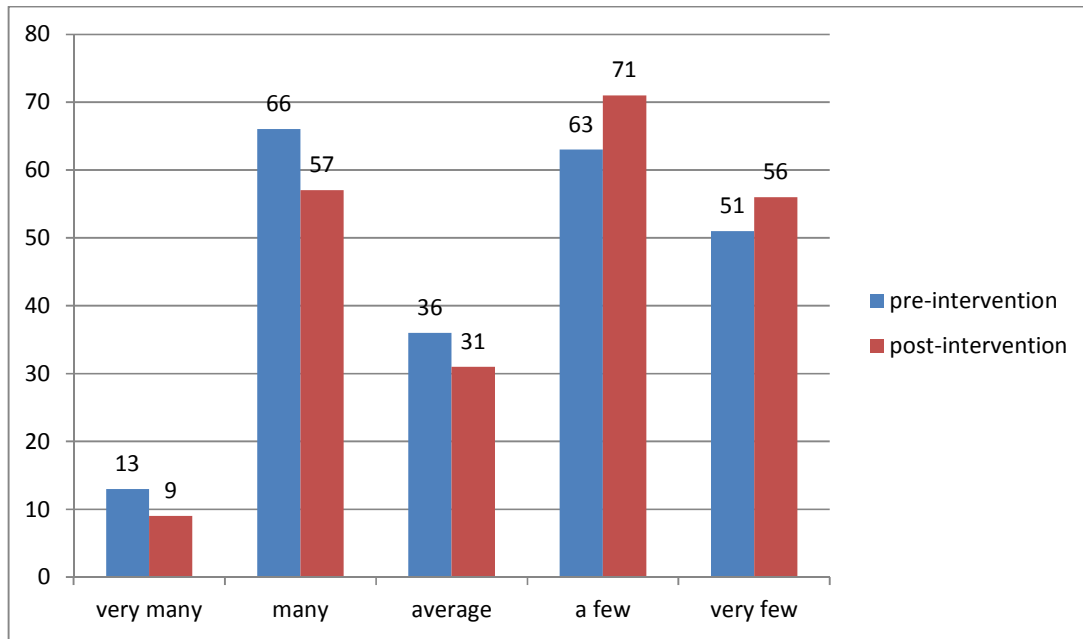


Figure 11: perception of community members on work related accidents/illness

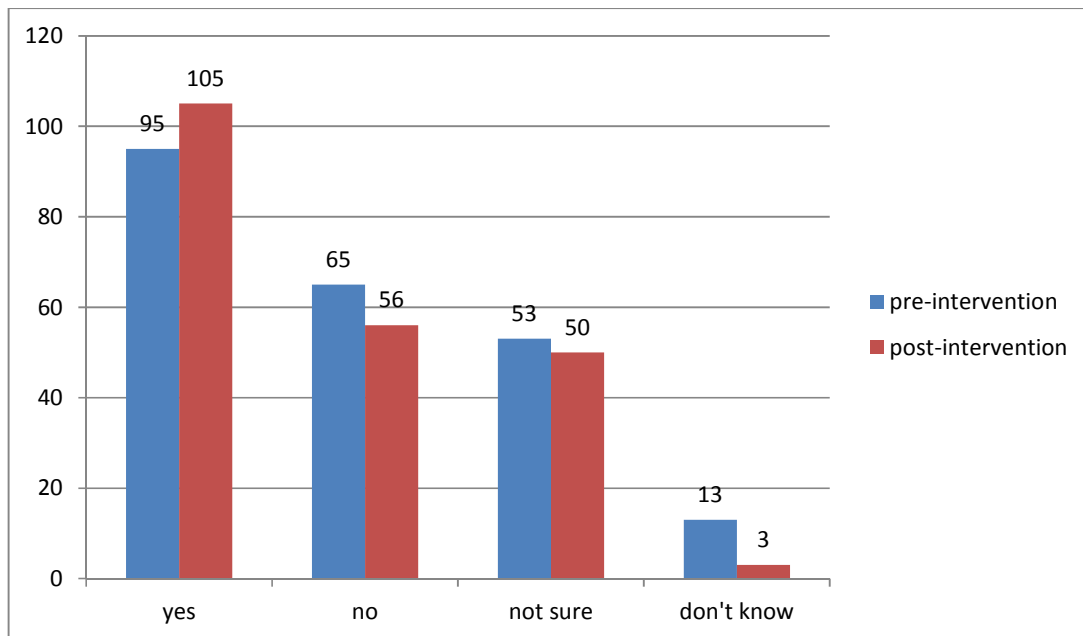


Figure 12: work when injured/sick

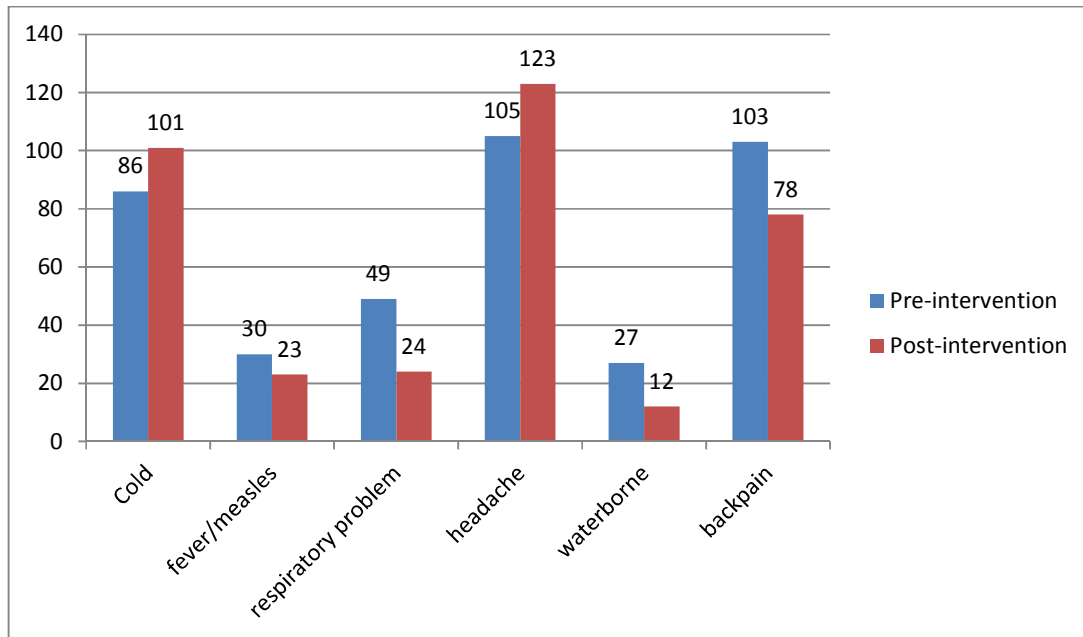


Figure 13: common ailment

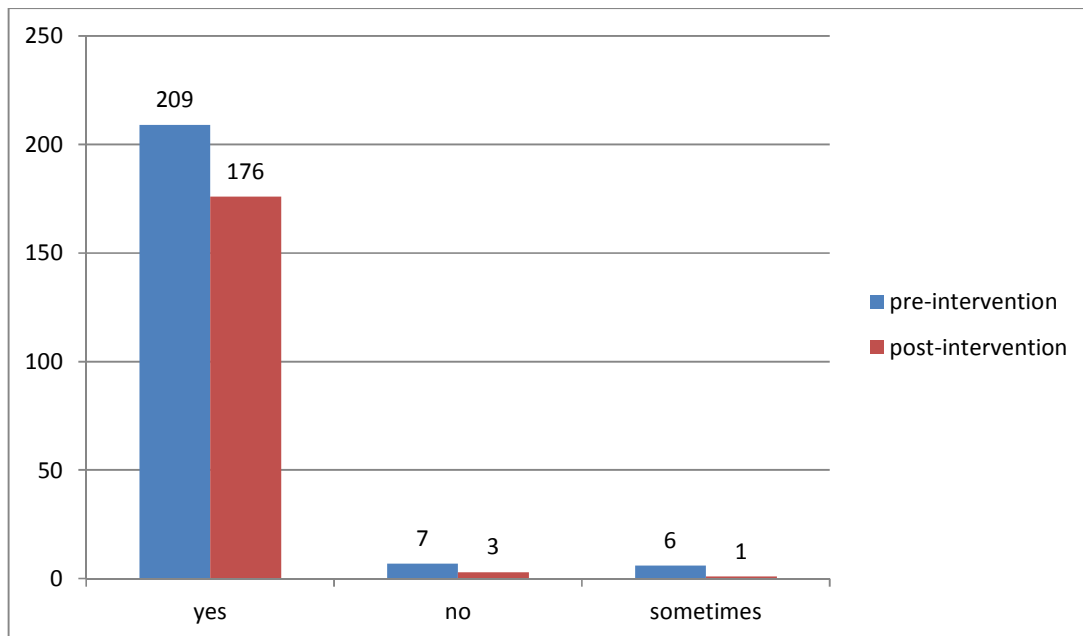


Figure 14: exposure to physical, psychological and sexual abuse

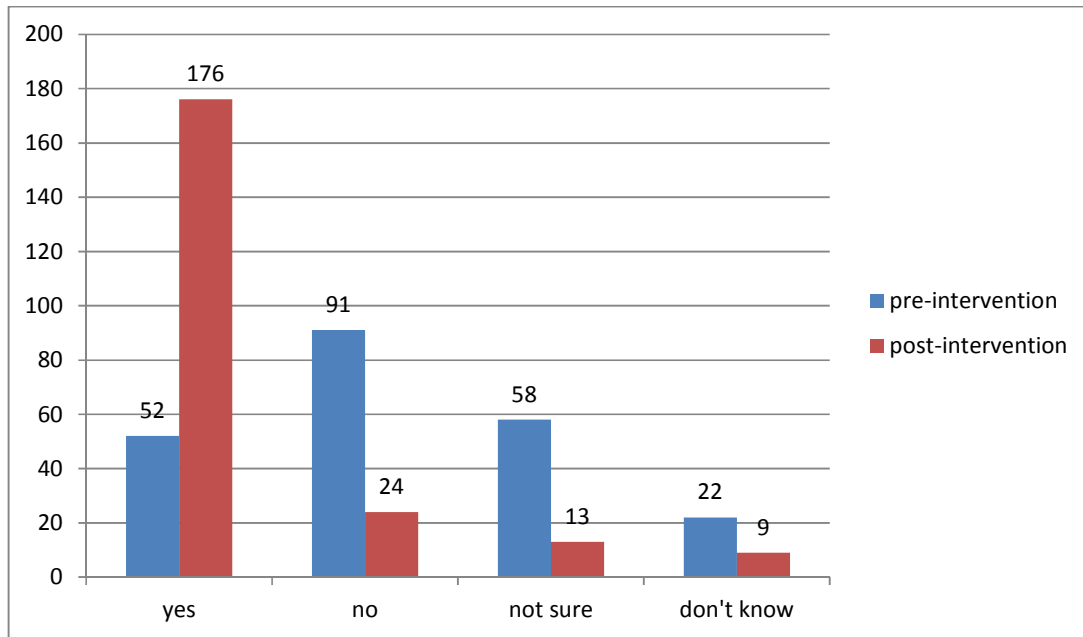


Figure 15: awareness of child right abuse club in schools

Section six

22. How effective are these organization in addressing child right issues?

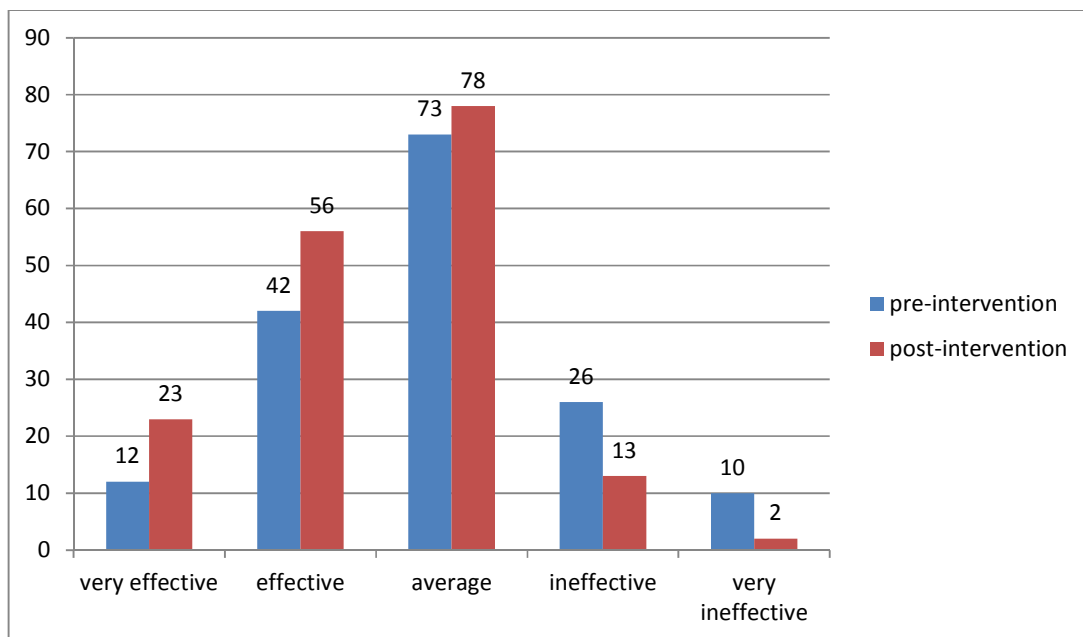


Figure 16: Community perception on effectiveness of organization based in Kathiani location in addressing child right issues

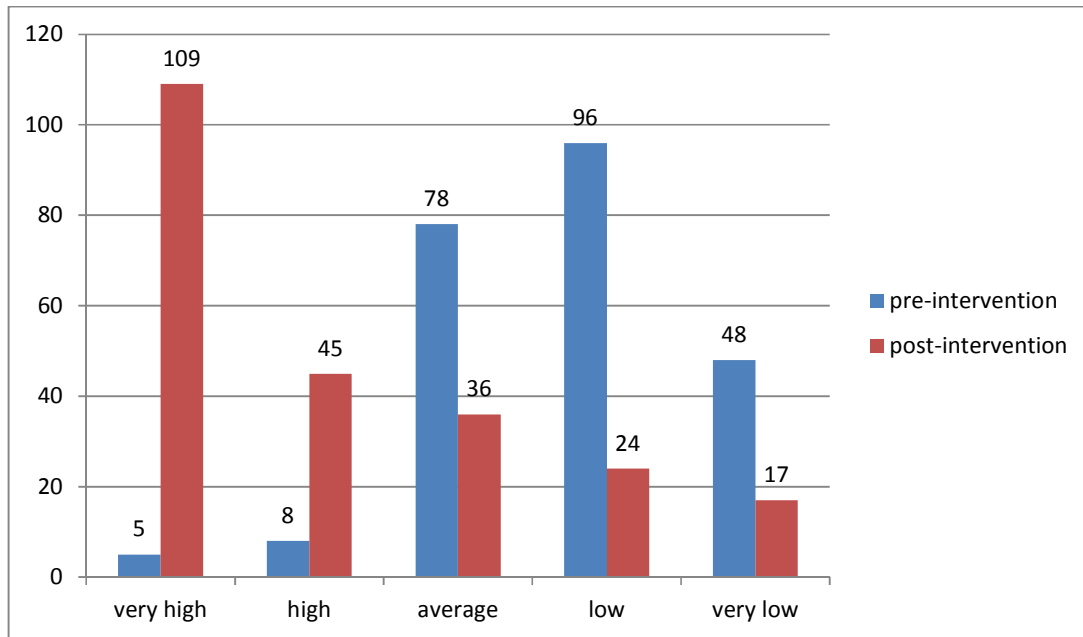


Figure 17: Communities/leaders perception on the level of awareness of what they think are/and not child labour?

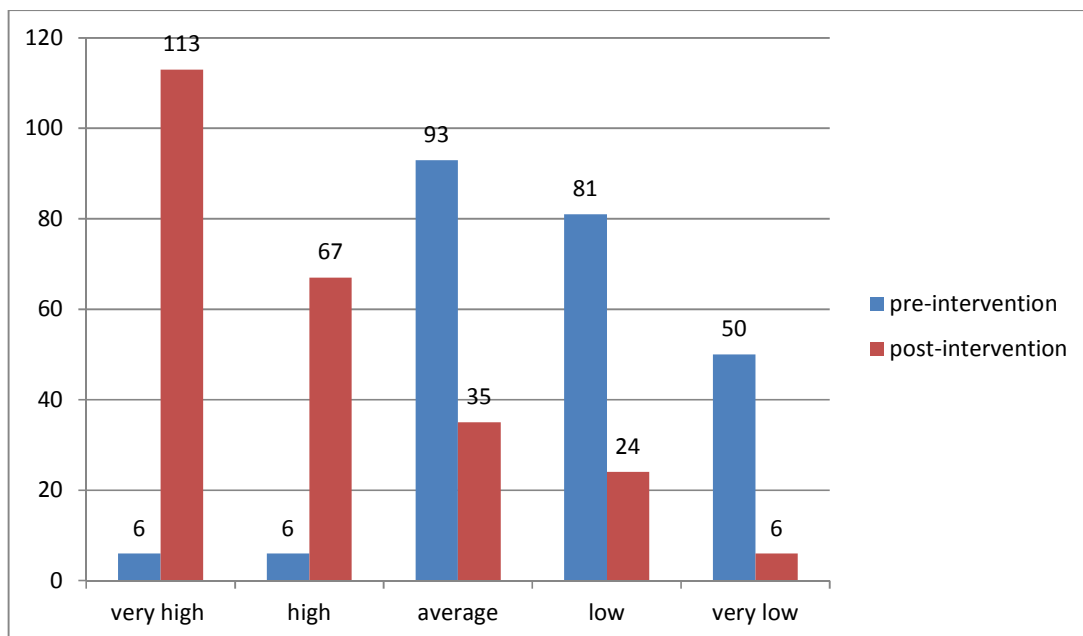


Figure 18: Community perception on the level of awareness on the national legal framework on child labour

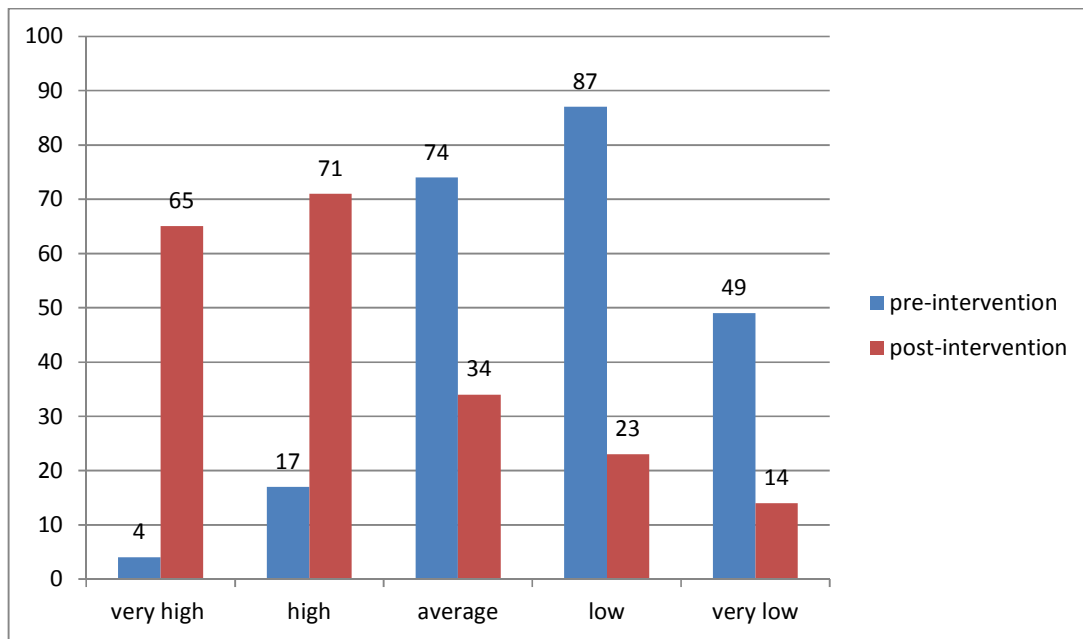


Figure 19: Parents and guardians perception on level of awareness on the regional legal framework on child labour

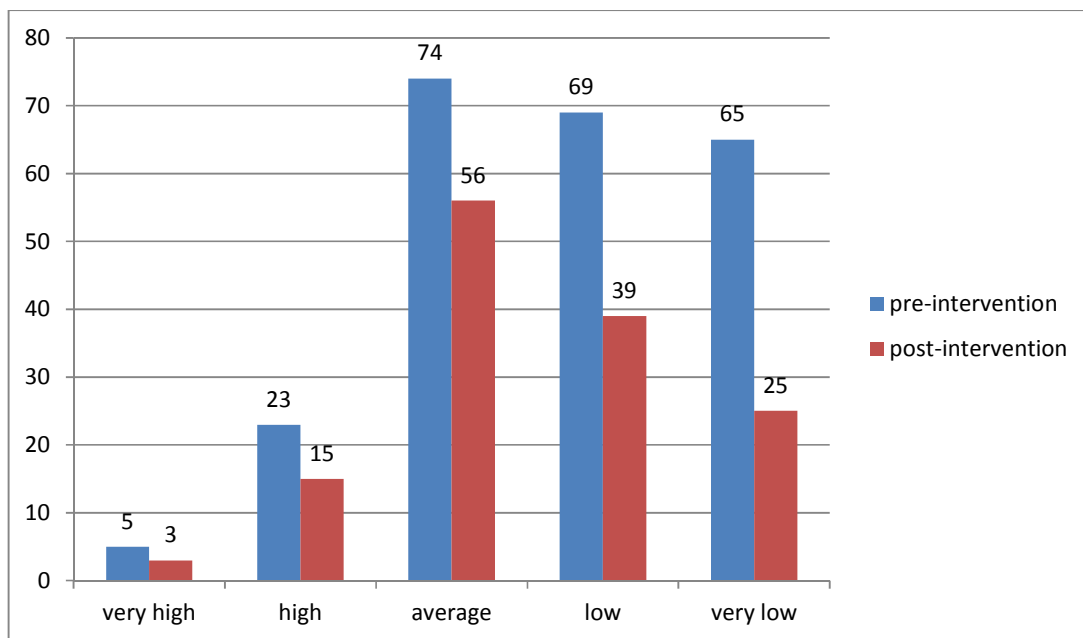


Figure 20: Children perception on the level of awareness of the international legal framework on child labour?

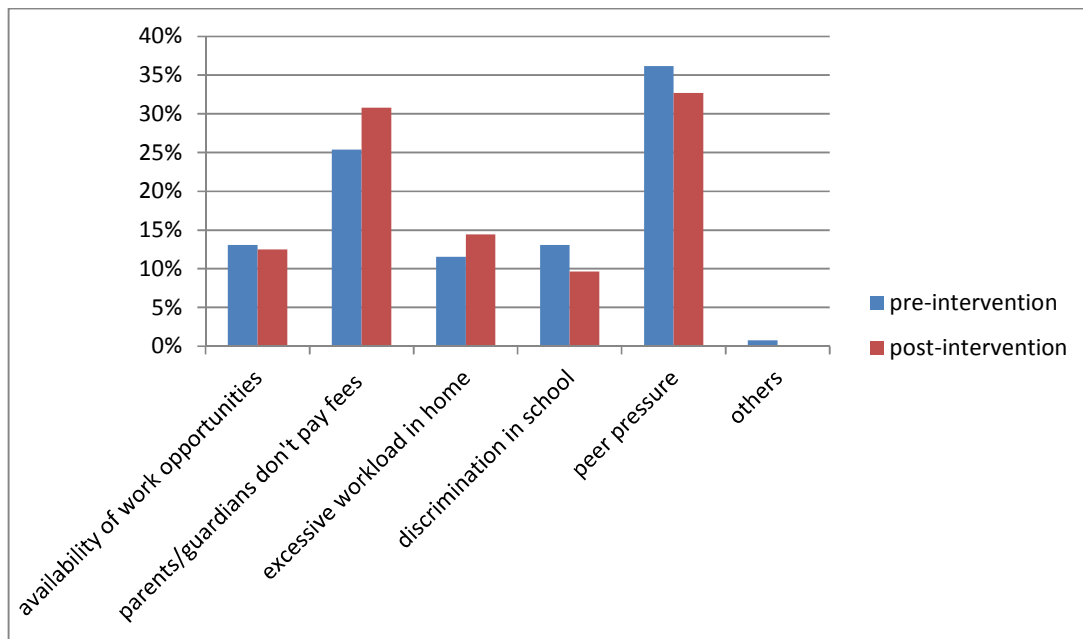


Figure 21: Children's perceptions on the reasons why children are involved in child labour activities
