



# Unearthing the invisible

Worst Forms of Child Labour in Nairobi and Nyanza Provinces (Kenya)

A BASELINE SURVEY ANALYTICAL REPORT  
June 2012

By Diego Ottolini





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CESVI European Union

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#### NOTE

This report is as the result of a partnership between CESVI, CEFA and ANPPCAN Kenya Chapter which carried out the data collection. Survey preparation, data analysis and the report were carried out by Diego Ottolini of CESVI.

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## FOREWORD

Child labour remains one of the multi-faceted problems affecting children in the world. The 2010 ILO Global report observes that there still are 215 million working children worldwide with about 115 million of them undertaking hazardous work. Acknowledging the modest global decline in the number of child labourers over a four year period (2004-2008), the ILO report notes it was only in Sub-Saharan Africa that the number of working children increased. These are children whose future is uncertain. By working they miss the opportunity to be in school and acquire the skills required for decent work in adult life. More importantly, they miss the opportunity to be children, to enjoy childhood and grow safe, healthy and secure. These are the facts that the study carried out by CESVI in Nairobi and Nyanza Provinces amply bring out.

Though Kenya has made significant progress in combating child labour, there remains much to be done to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, the Education for All goals as well as the ILO Member States target of eliminating all worst forms of child labour by 2016. Research such as this and experience has shown that child labour continues to be a barrier to universal education. This study further amplifies the health dimension in child labour. Conditions under which children work in the damp site are appalling. The consequences are inconceivable. Consequently, child labour continues to perpetuate the poverty cycle such that children in child labour today will most likely have their own children end up in child labour. To break this cycle, every child has to have to the right to enroll and remain in school.

Combating child labour in Kenya and other developing states is a challenge. The Road Map for achieving the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016 unanimously agreed upon by stakeholders at the 2010 Hague conference emphasized the need for governments to play a lead role and take responsibility for enforcing the right to education for all children and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, yet countries are faced with numerous challenges that must be addressed with limited resources. The recommendations made in the study by CESVI are timely, specifically the need for a policy framework that provides institutional arrangement for implementation of interventions to combat child labour. Without a policy framework, it becomes hard to know what national priorities are as well as rationalize resource

allocation and undertake meaningful monitoring and evaluation.

The child labour dynamics in urban and rural areas are well documented in this study. Understanding of these dynamics is essential in intervention programming. The findings show a clear difference between urban and rural child labour experiences and earnings even though the push factors are rather similar. Targeted intervention is therefore required in programming to ensure immediate and long-term impact.

It is encouraging to have additional data in a field where data are not easily available. The study findings and recommendations will go a long way in complementing other studies undertaken in the country, some of which are sector specific. I am certain that the findings will be put into good use by state and non-state actors in order to move forward the campaign against child labour in Kenya.

Kiura Bernard  
National Programme Coordinator  
ILO/IPEC Kenya

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Diego Ottolini

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCI	Children Charitable Institution
CEFA	Comitato Europeo per la Formazione e Agricoltura
CESVI	Cooperazione e Sviluppo
CLS	Child Labour Survey
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DCO	District Children Officer
DCS	Department of Children Services
DO	Direct Observation
EFA	Education for All
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
IMF	International Monitoring Fund
KII	Key Informant Interviews
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PCR	Primary Completion Rates
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VCO	Volunteer Children Officer
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Overview

Child labour is a rather recent concept in the East African region, mostly derived from the international legal framework on child rights, ratified and adopted by Kenya through local legislation. However, it has existed in the country since the pre-independence days, when children were sent by their parents to work in farms and homes of white settlers to earn money to pay taxes for their households. House chores, as well as herding or agricultural work, were also part of children's duties and responsibilities in line with the traditional understanding of the stages of child development. Today, the problem is critically escalating due to disabling environments entrenched with high incidences of poverty, extreme vulnerability of family structures and values systems, cultural factors and inadequate awareness on child rights.

In Kenya, despite this alarming situation, during the last decade child labour has received inadequate attention from the scholars' community in terms of research, in particular to enable an in-depth analysis of its worst forms. Hence, the objective of this study is to contribute to the discussion around child labour by examining magnitude and characteristics of worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in Kenya, focusing on the urban context of Nairobi's sprawling suburbs and on the rural setting of the Nyanza province.

The study shows that child engagement in WFCL is extensive within the target areas, with an approximate estimation of about 7549 children absorbed into the worst job market sectors and dumped into an unending poverty cycle. The author investigates child working conditions and to what extent participation in child labour affects their basic developmental rights such as education and health. Their opinion is also explored providing an insight on their beliefs, needs, and capacity to access available community services. The study was carried out in 9 locations selected from the three Nairobi Province districts of Embakasi (Kayole, Mukuru Kwa Njenga, Komarok locations) Kasarani (Ruaraka location), Njiru (Dandora location) and the three Nyanza Province districts of Mbita (Gembe West, Rusinga East locations), Siaya (West Uholo location) and Kisumu East (Kochieng West location). Findings refer to 22 sub-locations.

A purposive sampling technique was employed targeting 540 respondents. Samples for individual interviews were constituted of 180 children engaged in WFCL

and 63 key informants selected among Government representatives and from local communities. In each of the target locations, group interviews were also conducted with additional key informants (130 participants) and children (169 participants).

The instruments of data collection contain literature review, structured and semi-structured questionnaires for children engaged in WFCL, Key Informants and group interview discussions.

### Highlights of the Survey Results

A wide variation in child labour rates and characteristics is reflected across the sample areas as the study indicates that child labour features greatly differ for the economic sector and magnitude in relation to specific factors. This helps recognise the complexity of the problem and facilitates the identification of needed interventions to counteract it.

The general profile of children engaged in WFCL shows significant gender variations in relation to the economic sector of engagement with domestic labour, agriculture and prostitution dominated by females whilst males seemed to engage most in scavenging and fishing activities.

Regarding the duration of engagement in economic activities, half of the child respondents claim to have been working for around one year, though only one out of three had a full time job. Nairobi children tend to work more hours than their Nyanza peers and get slightly higher earnings.

In relation to the starting working age, most children (56.4 percent) maintain to have begun working between 5 to 9 years of age. At the time of the survey, about 50 percent of them were in the 10-14 years age bracket. Confirming findings from other studies, the data analysis shows higher child labour rates among older children as child work engagement increases with age. In Nairobi there is a straight progression as age increases year by year, while in Nyanza, the odds of engaging in work sharply increase by age 13. Suburban areas of Nairobi tend to employ younger children than the Nyanza rural areas, suggesting that the age of engagement is connected to conditions of the surrounding environment.

The study also shows that the working child's profile, associated to different WFCL sectors differs when in relation to urban or rural settings. In urban areas, children are drawn into the informal sector, mainly recycling, whilst mining is prominent in the vicinity of construction sites. In the Nyanza districts along Lake Victoria children mostly engage in fishing whilst agricultural labour is predominant in the countryside farms. Data analysis also hints at child trafficking from rural to urban areas for domestic servitude (67.44 percent), with Nairobi being the main destination (95.45 percent), and for child prostitution. Garbage collection and commercial sex seem to be a part-time engagement, with most of the children still attending school. In Nyanza, domestic servitude and the fishing industry seem to absorb two out of three children brought into local communities. Child domestic labour appears to be generally considered part of child training and socialisation in line with the local culture. Along Lake Victoria's beaches, children are mainly employed by boat owners. Children working in the mining sector are among the least paid with half of them receiving just up to Kshs.50 (USD 0.60) daily and putting their lives at serious risk due to their job. Children in agriculture are employed by farm owners and work in their family farm.

In relation to the children's working status, findings suggest that urban working children are more autonomous and independent as 40.21 percent of them are self-employed, compared to their peers living in Nyanza's rural areas where work is more associated to their household (47.2 percent).

Examination of child labour outcomes identifies a negative impact on general child development, including a setback on education and health. Data analysis reveals that work and school are not mutually exclusive. About 48.6 percent of children (71.1 percent in Nyanza) are able to combine economic activities and education by skipping classes when schools are open, during school holidays or in the evenings. This, however, has a negative impact on education since among those in the 7-14 age bracket (the age for compulsory education), a higher drop-out rate by gender was found in the two provinces in comparison with the national general drop-out rate. Along the same line, only 16.36 percent of the child respondents were able to begin secondary education at any point in their life, compared with almost 60 percent of the children who graduated from primary to secondary education in 2006 countrywide.

Findings also show a serious impact on child health and physical development as children are often affected by cuts, wounds and illness due to working conditions. The issue of their right to health, threatened by inadequate nutrition (Nyanza province), abuse (Nairobi province) or lack of protective wears while working, was further highlighted by strong indications of children death as a result of labour, as 77.7 percent of the respondents quoted 1-2 of such cases in each of the six districts in the recent past.

### Causes and Effects of Child Work

Findings show that children are engaged in WFCL mostly due to three main reasons:

1. In line with worldwide research, poverty is pointed out as the major child labour driving factor. Most of children's parents/caregivers (75.9 percent) live below the poverty line (less than Kshs. 5,000 [USD 60] per month). Hence, children report working to substantially complement the household income and respond to basic survival needs, such as getting food (50 percent of Nyanza child respondents). High household poverty levels are also confirmed by the unstable job condition of most parents/caregivers being casual workers (88.4 percent) and living in mostly wood and iron sheets shelters (70 percent of the total).

Child workers claim to get very minimal earnings, ranging mainly from Kshs. 50-100 (USD 0.60- 1.2) (50 percent) or from Kshs.100 to 200 (USD 1.2-2.4) (34.9 percent). On the overall, once the payment is received, only one out of four children keep the whole amount for self, while 74.6 percent of the child respondents claim that they give all (26.8 percent) or part (47.8 percent) of their earnings to their family/guardian.

By doing so, more than half of the children believe that they contribute 20 to 50 percent of their family monthly income. Though this contribution is ineffective to avert the cycle of poverty, it reveals the crucial role working children play in their families' fragile livelihood system and it raises a serious concern on the households need to maintain the working status of their child, especially in rural areas.

2. All the same, the survey indicates that poverty does not fully explain child labour in the target areas. Severe family vulnerability due to parents' death (47.5 percent of Nyanza child respondents), parents' separations or neglect (53.7 and 27.84 percent of Nairobi child respondents respectively) are also found to associate with children engaged in WFCL. This finding confirms that inadequate parental care is one of the factors increasing the odds of a child engaging in child labour. Besides, single mothers appear to be the respondents' more frequent caregivers (33.71 percent) confirming research showing higher levels of vulnerability for single mothers' children. Accordingly, the child's family emerges to be a major player in the child labour exploitation as it was established that the vast majority of child labour takes place with parental consent and suggestion.
  
3. Most significantly, results suggest that poverty reduction by itself may not eliminate child labour. On the overall, the child's family and community play a critical role in retaining WFCL by endorsing internal and external conditions perpetuating the cycle of child exploitation. Moreover, families and communities seem to allow and favour child labour, as most of child respondents in Nairobi (85.42 percent) and Nyanza (75.95 percent) live with family members and within their communities, while others work in the family business or farm (43.8 percent), within households sometimes of upper socioeconomic levels.

Findings indicate that child labour is part of the families existing conditions rather than an external issue out of their reach. A case in point is provided by child migration patterns suggesting that about 1 out of 4 working children had been trafficked, with Nyanza affected by internal (within the province) and external (towards Nairobi) movements, whilst Nairobi migration flows were predominant from other regions. Results suggest that child trafficking involve mostly business people in Nairobi (41.67 percent), while in Nyanza 3 out of 4 trafficked children were moved by people known to the child, such as community members or neighbours with parental consent.

Analysis on how children and communities look at child labour reveals dominant cultural perspectives on children's roles and responsibilities, in disagreement with local and international legislation.

If given a choice, slightly more than half of the child respondents want to go back to school full time, while the remaining confirm their willingness to be allowed to work, specifying in particular house chores (46.07 percent) and domestic labour (32.58 percent). This is in line with most of local community and opinion leaders' belief in Nyanza (92.9 percent) and Nairobi (48.6 percent) who confirm the same. On the preferred starting age for work, 40 percent of Nyanza children indicate the 10-14 age bracket, while 56.1 percent of community leaders give a broader indication (5-15 years).

These findings raise concerns on child rights awareness among working children and within communities starting from the right to education and health. Serious consideration needs also to be given to the current role children have undertaken in their family's subsistence economy, as a child-household bond based on financial dependency has been established with most children (59.77 percent) based on negative effects of their possible withdrawal from work in terms of declined living standard conditions, particularly in the Nyanza province (78.48 percent). All the same, children confirm that families and community members remain their preferred reference choice when in need of help. Though knowing government agencies providing services, the only government institution trusted for provision of support was the school through its teachers, indicating a closer presence to child labour victims by community actors than the government.

### Recommendations

1. A holistic, multi-sectoral development approach is needed to take into account the identified variations calling for specialised and differentiated interventions to target specific categories and needs of WFCL victims both at preventive and response level.
  
2. At policy level the Child Labour Policy draft needs to be finalised and ratified by the Cabinet to attain a clear structure of institutional arrangements for its implementation. Child labour issues should also be mainstreamed in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the Government's annual budgets and in its Development Plans.

3. At institutional level, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development through the Department of Children Service and the Ministry of Labour through the National Steering Committee on Child Labour should be more active in the co-ordination of inter-sectorial programmes. The overall coordination body should be the National Council of Children Services acting as the national focal point. Forging of partnerships should include government agencies, the local and business community, workers' organizations, Civil Society Organizations and NGOs to expand intervention plans to cover rural communities, in particular to create community awareness and support the development of families' economic status and responsible child care.
4. Since families are a major player in child labour exploitation and child labour is part of local communities existing conditions, its elimination needs an integrated approach to influence community changes in values and attitudes by addressing the cultural understanding of child rights, roles and responsibilities. Community based preventive and response measures should be designed to reduce social risk and implement interventions.
5. Due to the high presence of working children in schools, the Ministry of Education should integrate the education curriculum with special programmes for their identification and support.
6. Finally, since analysis by sector shows that there are still information gaps, there is need to undertake sectorial surveys on WFCL, especially on scavenging, commercial agriculture, fishing, domestic services and commercial sex. In addition, it is necessary to conduct regular Child Labour Surveys so as to monitor the progress continuously and to fill gaps in information that were not collected through this survey. Research should also take a new direction by collecting and analyzing data related to companies' Corporate Social Responsibility to identify and enhance their role in eradicating child labour from their premises and supply chain.



# 1.

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

Kenya is faced with the challenge of eliminating child labour, a major factor contributing to the violation of children's rights to education and protection, and jeopardizing the country's progress by limiting the potential of its workforce. The incidences of poverty, orphanhood, HIV/AIDS and cultural issues have contributed vastly to child labour in the country with dire consequences on the developmental needs of its victims, who either drop out of school or whose health is severely affected by harsh working conditions.

This Child Labour Baseline Survey (2012) was conducted by the Italian NGO CESVI in collaboration with CEFA and ANPPCAN Kenya, through funding by the European Union. The study was meant to provide a technical background to the 30-month project "Building the foundations for child labour free zones in urban and rural Kenya" intended to contribute to the elimination of child labour. Under the project, the Government of Kenya is supported to strengthen its policy and operational child protection systems, for timely and medium scale action against the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Nairobi and Nyanza provinces.

In 2010 (ILO), it was estimated internationally that about 215 million children aged 5-17 years are employed as child labourers, with 115 million of them engaged in hazardous work. Available evidence also indicates that Africa has the highest levels of economically active children, with about 30-40 percent of them involved in work, with consistent variations according to geographical areas.

In 2006, it was estimated that out of 1.01 million working children in Kenya, 79.5 percent of them were agricultural workers. The Service Industry (e.g. domestic labour) was the other major hiring economic sector employing 11.8 percent of them. However, an additional 700,000 children, estimated to be engaged by the informal sector and living and working on the streets, were not counted up.

It is within this wider framework that the study was built, focusing data collection and analysis on the specific geographical areas of the Nairobi and Nyanza provinces<sup>1</sup> where the project operates. Interviews

<sup>1</sup> After the next General Elections, forty-seven County Governments will replace the Provincial and Local Government administration systems. This study maps data at provincial level by mentioning Nairobi as a province rather than a county while Nyanza province is due to be scrapped.



were carried out with children engaged in WFCL such as scavenging, fishing, domestic labour, commercial sex and agriculture. Key informants drawn from local communities complemented the children’s interviews as well. A detailed scenario unfolds, revealing critical aspects of a section of the working children’s community with its struggles, pains and hopes both in urban and rural contexts.

## 1.2 GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

The survey was conducted in two different parts of the country (figure 1): Nairobi province (with a focus on poor ‘high-density’ suburbs and peri-urban settlements) and Nyanza province (mostly rural areas).

A brief background description of the target districts is outlined below:

### a) Nairobi Province (figure 2)

Worst forms of child labour affect mainly high degraded or low income areas like Nairobi’s city slums, highly concentrated in the following districts:



Figure 1: Kenya Map

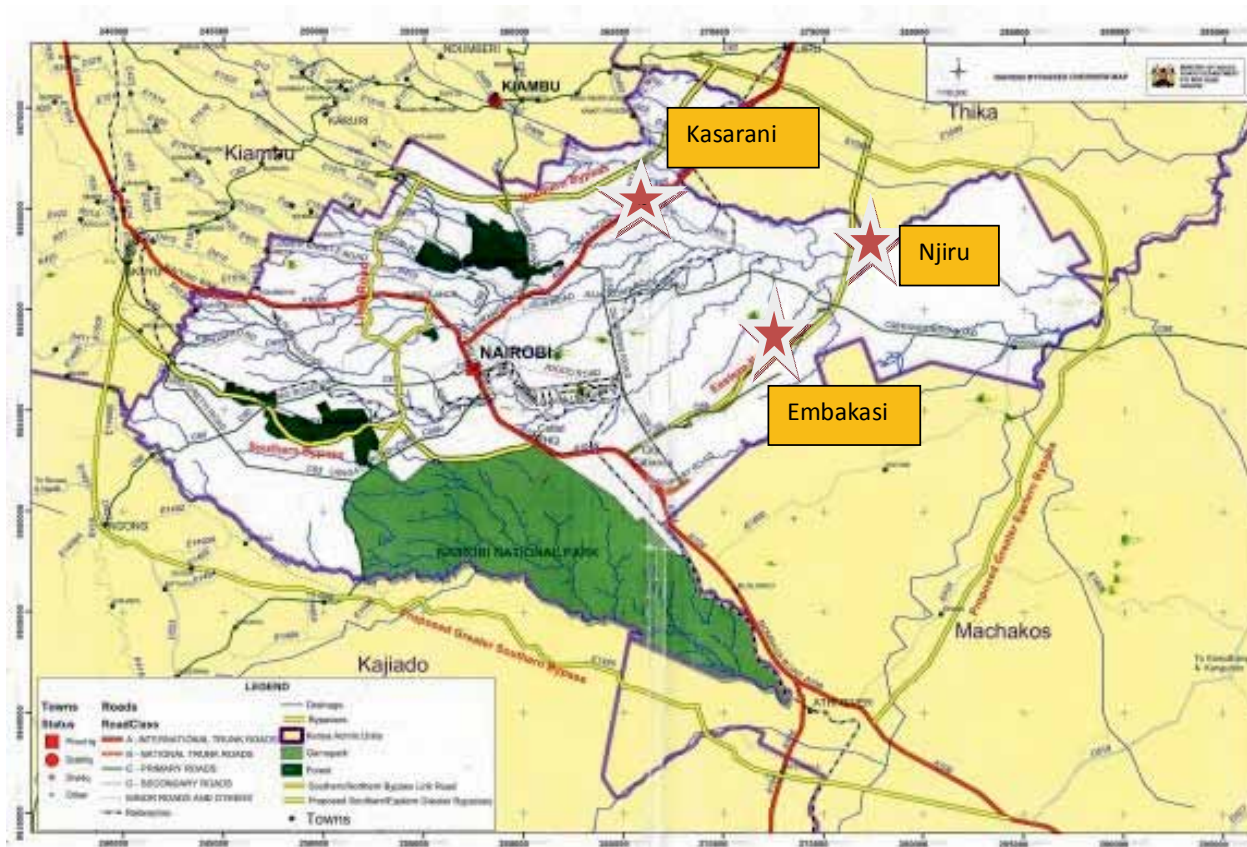


Figure 2: Nairobi Province map



### Njiru

Njiru District was carved out of the Nairobi's Eastern District in the Nairobi province. Administratively, it is divided into 2 divisions with 13 locations and 29 sub-locations within a total area of 228.4 sq. Km. The Population census 2009 indicates a total population of 28,901 children aged between 5 and 17. Dandora is one of the survey target locations, quite known due to the massive Nairobi dumping site bordering it.

### Embakasi

Embakasi District is located on the eastern side of Nairobi. It is a residential estate housing mostly lower middle income citizens. Locations included in the survey were Kayole, Mukuru Kwa Njenga and Komarok. According to the 2009 National Census report, its total population is of 925,775, subdivided in 468,097 males and 457,678 females. Children between the age of 5 and 17 are 197,413.

### Kasarani

Kasarani District is located within the Nairobi Metropolitan Area. The 2009 population Census shows that Kasarani has a total population of 525,624, with 266,864 males and 258,940 females. Children of age between 5 and 17 are 122,252. The survey target location is Ruaraka, having the three sub-locations of Utalii, Baba Dogo and Mathare North.

### B) Nyanza province (figure 3)

The Nyanza Province is located around Lake Victoria, the second largest fresh water lake in the world, where the fishing industry has developed into a commercial activity which lures many children into it.

### Kisumu East

Kisumu Town East has a population of 235,676 males and 237,973 females totalling 473,649. Children aged between 5 and 17 years were 149,705. Kochieng West is one of the survey target locations.

### Mbita

Mbita District is an administrative district of the Homa Bay county. According to the 2009 population report, it has a total population of 111,409, subdivided into 54,942 males and 56,567 females. Of this, 69,966 are children of age between 5 and 17. The district measures



Figure 3: Nyanza Province Map

1,055 sq. km. Life expectancy is 37 years of age, as it has the highest HIV prevalence in Kenya with a rate of 30% compared to the national average of 6.7%. The majority of its population lives along the lake and the main economic activity is fishing. The specific locations included in the survey are Gembe West and Rusinga East.

### Siaya

The Siaya District has a total area of approximately 1520 sq. km. The 2009 Census Report indicates that Siaya has a total population of 550,224, with 257,711 males and 292,513 females while children of age between 5 and 17 account for 149,705. West Uholo is one of the survey target locations.

### 1.3 DEFINITIONS ON CHILD LABOUR AND ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE CHILDREN

Most scholars, practitioners and policy makers agree that the concept of child labour is problematic and difficult to define. However, there is a consensus that when measuring statistics on child labour two issues are to be considered

- (i) Age of the child;



- (ii) The productive activities in which the child is involved and the nature and conditions in which the activities are performed including the time spent on the activity.

Accordingly, all working children are not child labourers. They become so when engaged in Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL), working under hazardous conditions, when they are below the minimum age permitted for children, or involved in non-permitted household chores.

For the purposes of this study, key concepts and definitions related to child labour are here outlined to include:

### Child

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) designate all individuals below 18 years of age as children. Since it is rather uncommon for children younger than 5 years of age to work or start schooling, in the present report, the age category considered when analysing data on working children and child labour is between 5 and 17 years.

### Child Work

The ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (ILO, 1979), the ILO Convention 182 on the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour (ILO, 1999) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN, 1989) converge in presenting children's participation in "light work" as an activity that does not negatively affect their health and development or interfere with their education. Work that does not interfere with education is permitted from the age of 12 years under the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138. In Kenya, this is allowed from the age of 15.

### Child Labour

The term reflects the engagement of children in work that is prohibited, or, more generally, in work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable. In Kenya, it refers to all children below 14 years of age working in any economic activities which interferes with their schooling:

- by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
- by obliging them to leave school prematurely; or

- by requiring them to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work load.
- It also refers to all persons aged 5-17 years who, during a specified time period, engage in hazardous work.

### Worst Forms of Child Labour

According to Article 3 of the ILO Convention No. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labour refer to children aged 5-17 years who, during a specified time period, were engaged in one or more of the following:

- all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, ;
- the use, procurement or offering of a child for prostitution,
- the use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, and
- work which, by either its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

### Economic Activity

An economic activity refers to the production of goods and services. The resolution of the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) specifies that "the economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services, as defined by the United Nations systems of national accounts and balances, during a specified time-reference period." (IPEC, 2009, p.5).

### Non-economic Activity

'Non-economic activity' (Hussmanns, 2007) includes non-paid services rendered by and for household members, such as preparing and serving meals; mending, washing and ironing clothes; shopping; caring for siblings and sick/disabled household members; cleaning and maintaining the household dwelling; repairing household durables; transporting household members and their goods; etc.

## 1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Lack of information on the extent and magnitude of child labour has made it difficult for policy makers to highlight the nature and magnitude of child labour, its causes, determinants and consequences. The overall purpose of the survey was, therefore, to provide adequate information on the magnitude of the child labour problem and its characteristics in the target



areas with a view to formulating a coherent, holistic and orderly policy and intervention framework for government policy makers and partners to coordinate and take action for its elimination.

Specifically, the objectives of the survey are to:

1. Produce district and location estimates on the extent of child labour by gender, area and age group in Nairobi and Nyanza Provinces.
2. Identify main worst forms of child labour, their dimension in quantitative terms and geographical hot spots in the target areas.
3. Assess the status of children affected by WFCL by exploring patterns of child labour usage related to its economic and non-economic exploitation and by analysing how family and community dynamics are precursors to the problem.
4. Analyse the character, nature, reasons and various effects of WFCL on child development.
5. Generate information on children, families and community attitude towards child labour and on the capacity of WFCL victims to access services meant to protect them.

## 1.5 CHILD LABOUR IN THE CONTEXT OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND KENYAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### 1.5.1 The international framework on child labour

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC, 1989) is the most influential document in child labour policy. Adopted in 1989 into international law and ratified by Kenya in 1990, the Convention spells out the rights of the child, reinforces fundamental human dignity, highlights and defends the family's role in children's lives, seeking respect and protection for children (UNICEF, 2005).

Article 1 defines a child as “every human being below the age of eighteen years”, Article 28 provides children with the right to education, and urges states to make primary schooling compulsory. Article 32 recognizes the need to protect children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. It further states that in order to achieve this, State Parties should do the following:

- a) provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment;
- b) provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment;
- c) provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.

### ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age

The ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age (1979) states in Article 1 that members shall “raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or work to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons”.

Article 2 states that members who ratify the convention shall specify, in a declaration appended to its ratification, a minimum age for admission to employment or work within its territory and that no one under that age shall be admitted to employment or work in any occupation. In any case, the minimum age specified shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and not be less than 15 years. It, however, recognizes that some member countries whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed may, initially specify a minimum age of 14 years.

This convention, however, allows for children twelve and above to engage in ‘light work’, that is, work that is not detrimental to children, though this concept is quite flexible because what may constitute light work in one country or culture may not be so in another.

The Government of Kenya ratified the convention on April 9, 1979 specifying its minimum age at sixteen years.

### ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour

The convention on the worst forms of child labour categorizes labour that adversely harms children.

Article 3 states that “the term the worst forms of child labour comprises:

- (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;



- (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children”.

The convention further states that the types of work referred to under Article 3(d) shall be determined by national laws or regulations and countries are left to decide what constitutes the “health, morals and safety” of children. The Government of Kenya ratified it on 182 on May 7, 2001.

While ratification of the Convention has been one of the fastest of any international convention in history, evidence has shown that legal ratification of conventions does not ensure that relevant action is taken. Although the convention was found to be very urgent and necessary, critics (Boockman, 2004) still claim that the ban of the worst forms of child labour remains problematic in poor countries.

### Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs, 2008) have a great bearing on child labour internationally. They were adopted in the year 2000 so that nations around the world could give themselves an “ultimatum” in solving the problems that are perceived to mostly affect the development of nations and its people. Of the eight pledges made in the MDGs, the first is to “eradicate extreme poverty and hunger,” and the second goal is to “achieve universal primary education”. Both are most crucial for this study since they address the root causes of child labour.

### Education for All (EFA)

The international community’s efforts to achieve Education for All (EFA) and the progressive elimination of child labour are inextricably linked. On the one hand, free compulsory education of good quality up to minimum age for entering into employment is a key element in preventing children from working in dangerous or hazardous conditions. Child labour is presented as one of the main obstacles to EFA and poverty alleviation.

EFA goal number 2 aims at “ensuring that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities,

have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality”.

In its Article number 4 section 4, EFA targets working children by calling on nations to remove educational disparities, and states that underserved groups such as working children, rural and remote populations should not suffer any discrimination in access to learning opportunities.

In Kenya, the government reintroduced Free Primary Education in January 2003. The country, although receiving help from international organizations (IMF, World Bank, etc.), still finds itself struggling with the expensive implementation process.

### 1.5.2 KENYA NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON CHILD LABOUR

To date, legislation has been the single-most important response of the Government to the problem of child labour, being a powerful deterrent to the economic exploitation of children, and a basis for preventive measures and punitive action against violators. Through policy documents, national legislation and ratification of international conventions protecting children, the Government recognizes it as being particularly harmful to the country’s long-term development, and to its industrialization prospects in terms of lowered longterm productivity.

Currently, Kenya has about 65 statutes (Manda et al., 2003) which have a bearing on children under various circumstances. They include:

- The Employment Act (Cap. 226) 2007 which makes provisions for the “Protection of Children” (sections 52 to 65) by prohibiting worst forms of child labour. However, it allows children of between the age of 13 and 16 to be engaged in light work [sec 56 (2)]. The Act also allows anyone to lodge a complaint if s/he witnesses worst forms of child labour.
- The Workmen’s Compensation Act (Cap. 236) which covers working children in case of injury during work.
- The Education Act (Cap. 211) which implies that children aged six to thirteen should be in school.
- The Industrial Training Act (Cap. 234) and the Trade Disputes Act (Cap. 234).
- The Children’s Act (Republic of Kenya, 2001), which draws heavily on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and prohibits all forms of child labour

Relevant Kenya Ratified Conventions and Legislation relating to child labour

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AND TREATIES	Ratification	Entry into force
The ILO Forced Labour Convention (No. 29)	13-01-1964	13-01-1965
The Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) (minimum age specified: 16 years)	09-04-1979	
UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	30-07-1990	02-09-1990
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	25.07.2000	
Optional Protocol to CRC on Prostitution and Pornography	08.09.2000	
The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182)	07-05-2001	07-05-2002
Optional Protocol to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict	28-01-2002	28-02-2002
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC)	16-06-2003	16-07-2004
NATIONAL LEGISLATION		
The Constitution of Kenya, 2010		
The Employment Act, Chapter 226, Act No. 2 of 1976 (consolidated to 1984)		
The Children’s Act, 2001		
Regulation of work for persons below 18 years.		
General minimum age for admission to employment or work is 16 years, see Section 25 (1) of the Employment Act.		
Admission to hazardous work: 16 years. Section 10 (1) of the Children’s Act;		

Source: ILO (2008). Kenya Child Labour Data Country Brief, Geneva and ILOLEX (2003)

that would prevent children under the age of 16 from going to school. It also prohibits all forms of child labour that is exploitative and hazardous, that interferes with the child’s education, or which is harmful to the child’s health, physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. The Children Act protects children from employment, participation in manufacture, distribution and use of narcotic and psychotropic substances, sexual exploitation including prostitution and pornography, arbitrary separation from families, abduction and sale in any form.

However, Leonora Anyango (2006) argues that the cited laws regulating child labour in Kenya are not yet harmonised with regards to the minimum age for work and still coexist with the Children’s Act that is more categorical about children’s work and schooling. The recent Kenya Constitution (2010) prohibits slavery, servitude, and forced labour (Article 30 & 2). In Article 21 (c), it also asserts that it is a fundamental duty of the State to observe, respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights of children. Moreover, Article 53 & 1 (d)

declares that every child has the right to be protected from hazardous or exploitative labour.

In Kenya, two other major policy documents have been developed to address the problem of child labour.

1. The 2000 draft Sessional Paper on Child Labour in Kenya (Manda, et al., 2003) summarises the Government’s commitment to fulfilment of its obligations under various international instruments towards the elimination of child labour. The Paper provides for a national framework with a view to effectively mainstreaming child labour issues in national development. Among the policy statements is the need for the government to review and harmonize child labour laws.
2. The draft of the National Policy on Child Labour presents four main economic sectors that are known to engage children in worst forms of child labour. These are agriculture (commercial, subsistence and pastoralism), domestic service, commercial sex, and the informal sectors.



## 1.6 ORGANISATION OF THE REPORT

The report is arranged into 8 chapters.

Chapter 1 gives the background and objective of the study. The issues covered in that chapter include a review of International and Kenyan Government legislative framework on child labour.

Chapter 2 provides for a detailed literature review presenting secondary data on the main categories of WFCL dealt with by the study and on major justifications of child labour.

Chapter 3 provides an insight into the overall survey methodology and its implementation.

The characteristics of the surveyed population, focusing on children aged 5–17 years affected by WFCL, are outlined in chapter 4, including activities of working children, the sectors of employment, occupations in which children are engaged, incidences of child labour and related characteristics.

Chapter 5 discusses major worst forms of child labour as they are found in the study target areas, assessing the consequences of child labour on their education, health and safety.

Chapter 6 reflects on attitudes of working children on child labour.

Chapter 7 looks at working children and their relationship with the community, including their migration status and access to support mechanisms.

Finally, Chapter 8 presents conclusions and recommendations based on the findings from the study.

A copy of the main questionnaire used is reproduced in Appendix I, while Appendix II lists the geographical child labour hotspots in the target areas.



# 2.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

Reports by the International Labour Organization (ILO, 2010) approximate that about 215 million children worldwide are involved in child labour, a 3 percent decline from 222 million children reported four years earlier. About half of them are full time workers and tens of millions work under harmful conditions, in circumstances that are detrimental to their physical, moral, and intellectual development.


In absolute terms, child labour is most prominent in Asia. However, in relative terms it is more widespread in Africa, the only continent where child labour has increased in the recent years. In fact, even though Africa accounts for only one third of the working children in the developing world, labour force participation rates exceed thirty percent of the population in many areas (Canagarajah and Nielsen, 2001). A UNICEF study (Gibbons et al., 2005) analysing data on child labour and school attendance from 18 countries in sub-Saharan Africa reveals that 38 percent of all children between 7 and 14 years of age are engaged in work that can be considered harmful to their development. Overall, 60 percent of all children between 7 and 14 years attend school. Among these, slightly more than 20 percent also work, another 18 percent are only

engaged in labour, while 21 percent are not in school and perform work that is not considered labour, for example household chores for less than 28 hours per week.

In Kenya, the 1998/99 Child Labour Survey (2001) remains the most comprehensive and consolidated study on nature and extent of child labour, estimating that about 1.9 million children were working in the country, comprising 17.4 percent of all children aged 5 to 17 years. The survey also informs that 79 percent of children who acknowledge to have worked were engaged in family farms or enterprises in which they didn't earn any pay.

The same survey (Republic of Kenya, 2001, p.33.36) confirms that children made up 14.4 percent of the total workforce in Kenya and that more children living in rural areas (19.7 percent) worked compared to children living in urban areas (9.0 percent).

The more recent Child Labour Analytical Report (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2008) based on data from the 2006 Integrated Household Budget Survey Labour Module, shows a reduction in the number of working children in harmful conditions. Out of 1.01million working children, 909.323 (89.8 percent) were in the



rural areas compared to 102.861 (10.2 percent) in the urban areas. However, the survey omits the estimated 700.000 children living and working on the streets due to household-level surveying constraints (ILO-IPEC, 2009, pp.3-4).

In terms of age structure, it also indicates a shift from the 1998/99 survey, with a decrease of younger working children (10-14 age bracket) from 43.6 percent to 36.4 percent and an increase of older working children (15-17 age bracket) from 30.1 percent to 47.8 percent, representing the largest age group. Working children within the 5-9 age bracket represent 15.8 percent of the total working children population. The Provinces with the highest proportion of working children were Central 10.2 percent, Rift Valley 10.2 percent and Eastern 9.1 percent. The proportion of working children in Western and Nyanza Provinces was 7.7 and 6.5 percent respectively. The provinces with the least proportion were North Eastern 4.1 percent, Coast 3.5 percent and Nairobi 2.0 percent.

## 2.2 CHILD EMPLOYMENT IN WFCL IN KENYA

Research (Moyi, 2011) indicates that WFCL have wide variations across regional, national and local levels in terms of economic sector and magnitude.

The Child Labour Analytical Report (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2008) shows that the majority of working children were found in the agricultural sector comprising 79.5 percent of the total working children in 2006. The other major employers were the Service Industry (community social and personal services, e.g. domestic labour) with 11.8 percent of the total working children, followed by the trades sector at 4.2 percent. The study confirms the finding of the 1998/99 Integrated Labour Force Survey (2003). Amongst 5-14 years old working children, approximately four out of every five were employed in the agricultural sector, 2.3 percent in the industrial sector and the remaining 15.4 percent work in services. A similar pattern can be observed among the age sub-categories 5-9 and 10-14. Girls were more likely than boys to be employed in services (23.2 percent vs. 8.7 percent) and less likely to be employed in the agricultural sector (76.5 percent vs. 87.2 percent).

### Agriculture

ILO (2010) states that most child labourers continue to work in agriculture (60 percent) worldwide, though only one in five working children are in paid employment. The overwhelming majority are unpaid

family workers. According to Manda et al., (2003), Kenya reflects this trend since it relies on agriculture for both local and foreign income (e.g. coffee and tea). The 1998/99 Child Labour Report (Republic of Kenya, 2001) found that approximately 34 percent of children were working in commercial agriculture, while 23.6 percent of them were working in subsistence agriculture, primarily with their families on small to medium scale sugar, coffee, and rice plantations, and on the small scale production of sisal, tea, corn, wheat, and pineapples (ILO-IPEC, 2003). According to a study by the Federation of Kenya Employers (1996), however, during peak seasons, Kenyan children account for close to one-half of the work force planting, weeding, and harvesting on sugar estates, and between 50 and 60 percent of the work force on coffee plantations.

### Scavenging

A projects evaluation report by ILO-IPEC (2004) on children engaging in waste picking outlines that scavenging is a livelihood activity to be understood in the context of the overall socio-economic conditions in most cities of developing countries. In fact, poverty and unemployment in other sectors has direct consequences for the number of people scavenging.

Worldwide, children are involved in various stages of the picking process which starts on dumpsites or in the streets, and it is done individually or in groups. However, the most invisible involvement of children in this sector is in homes. While their parents pick waste in the streets or collect it from households, children (and women) often sort the mixed waste at home so that it can be sold. Both boys and girls can be found scavenging, but girls are much less involved in street picking.

In Tanzania teenage boys clearly dominated dump and street picking (88 percent). The age of child scavengers ranges from 4-5 years to 18 years. A common myth is that scavenging is the lowest paid work in the waste chain. Actually, many scavengers earn more than the minimum wage, sometimes up to three times as much (CID, 2001).

Scavenging children can contribute a considerable share of the family income (up to 50% of an adult's income), which makes it difficult to convince their parents to let the children go to school.

Children working in scavenging face various risks and hazards, which can be classified as follows (Van Eerd, 1997): injuries, illness caused by weather conditions,

toxic substances, skin, eye and intestinal infections, diarrhoea, HIV/AIDS, exposure to sexual harassment, low self esteem, violence between different groups or with lorry drivers and syndicate bosses.

In Nairobi, for the last three decades, the Dandora Municipal Dump Site (within Njiru and at the edge of Kasarani districts) has been one of the largest dumpsites in Africa and the only dump site in Nairobi located 8 km away from the Nairobi's Central Business District.

According to the findings of a baseline survey done by ANPPCAN Kenya and Kindernothilfe (ANPPCAN, 2008), it presents a significant incidence of Worst Forms of Child Labour. Findings of 700 sampled children indicate that 65% of them had dropped education to sort out and recycle wastes and earn between Ksh 50-150 (USD 0.60-1.8) a day. About 61% of them had been working on the dumpsite for a period of 1 to 4 years.

### Commercial fishing

Lake Victoria is the second largest fresh water lake in the world. The introduction of commercial fishing has transformed this traditional activity from simple subsistence to fishing industry.

Research (Concern Kenya and CRADLE, 2005) shows that child involvement in fishing is a major cause of low school enrolment. Beaches and islands are fishing centres run by fishing associations and small private companies commonly referred to as Kambi. It is within these Kambi that children, coming from the mainland and from districts as far as Siaya, find employment, being sent by their parents to join relatives or friends. Most of the earnings are sent to support their families who live on the mainland and only a small portion is awarded as an allowance. Boys are reportedly lured by older women using sexual favours to cohabit.

Normal fishing days begin at 2.00PM when the boys untangle and mend broken fishing nets, then loaded into the boats. By 6.00PM the boats set out and return between 7.00PM and 9.00PM. At 10.00PM the boys set out again to keep vigil over their nets until 3.00AM when the nets are drawn from the water and the fish are harvested. The boats return to shore at 9.00AM after which the fish is weighed and packed for delivery. Girl children in these surroundings serve to support the lives of fishermen providing most of the social support required to maintain productivity. Most of them start off as domestic servants before progressing into prostitution.

### Domestic labour

Research by UNICEF (2007) indicates that worldwide, domestic service is the main economic activity for girls younger than 16, with more girls employed in this sector than in any other form of work. Girls also represent the majority of the children engaged in domestic service. Exploitation of domestic child workers is also rampant in Kenya (Globalmarch, 2001), though local research (Suda, 2001) is unable to provide reliable data on its magnitude because it is largely invisible due to the privacy of the domestic sector, the ineffectiveness of legislation and law enforcement, cultural values and perceptions as well as lack of public awareness. In addition, children's work as domestic servants is not reported, being generally regarded as a normal process of child up-bringing and many families and employers expect children to work and contribute to their families' income. Accordingly, domestic work is among the least regulated of all occupations. Working in the privacy of individual homes, child and adult domestic workers are often invisible to the outside world and thus particularly vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse. Most of the domestic child workers live with their employers and work full time under difficult and deprived circumstances lacking adequate care and protection and being vulnerable to physical and emotional violence, economic exploitation and sexual and verbal abuse. According to a study (US Dept. of State, 2001) on girls working as housemaids, out of 25 girls aged 9 to 16 years, 18 were HIV positive. Of those 18, most had worked in several homes and reported being sexually abused in all or most of them.

A study done in Malawi by ILO-IPEC (2005) found that mostly rural households send or allow their children to work as child domestic workers, estimating that from the four districts visited, as many as 33,284 children had been sent elsewhere to work as child domestic workers, 91 percent of them to towns.

A similar trend is reflected in Kenya, where the few studies available on domestic child labour (ANPPCAN, 1998; SINAGA, 1996) report that many child workers in urban areas come from the most impoverished North Eastern, Nyanza, Eastern, and Coast Provinces as well as from the Western province. The majority are girls from the 10-18 age bracket and work in low-income Kenyan urban households. Many have their wages paid to their parents or guardians, while others are paid in kind.





## Commercial sex

The commercial sexual exploitation of boys, girls and adolescents is neither a new phenomenon, nor is it exclusively related to poor countries. Some research (ILO-IPEC, 2005; White, 1994) carried out on the issue show how unnoticed it has been and its complexity. In fact, it refers to children aged five up to 17, including those who adopt it as a survival strategy, those who do not recognize being victims, medium-class adolescents and girls in extreme poverty; it also incorporates the sale and trafficking in children for sexual exploitation in the tourism sector.

In Kenya, according to an ANPPCAN report (2001) poverty remains the major driving force behind child prostitution. It is an issue of survival, where children sell sex in exchange for money, for food, clothing or school fees. Many girls who have dropped out of school or those who had never enrolled drift quite easily into commercial sex. Their age range is from 9- 17 years with the average age being 15 years. According to a research carried out in seven districts in Kenya in 1997 by the Child Welfare Society of Kenya (ECPAT, 1997), child prostitution is widely practised in big towns such as Nairobi, and tourist spots like Mombasa, Kiambi, Kisumu, Kajiado and Malindi. According to the survey, some of the child victims were as young as 11 years of age. Mombasa and Malindi were found to have the highest number of underage children selling sex. Similar results were found by a UNICEF report (2006) on Kenyan sex tourism revealing that up to 30 per cent of teenagers in some Kenyan coastal areas are involved in casual sex for cash.

The industry could involve 10,000 to 15,000 girls in the above mentioned coastal regions. A further 2,000 to 3,000 girls work year-round in the sex industry, and nearly half of the girls began when they were as young as 12 or 13 years of age.

A study (El, 1998) carried out in Nyanza province found that Kisumu city had 300 male and female child prostitutes as young as 8 years old. Also, girls sent by their parents to beaches and islands to be employed as domestic servants or barmaids find themselves lured or coerced into commercial sex in order to make a living.

## 2.3 WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR: CAUSES AND CORRELATIONS

### Root Causes of Child Labour

Many researchers argue that poverty is the main cause of child labour (Admassie, 2002; Andvig et al., 2001; Grootaert and Patrinos, 1999; Jensen and Nielsen, 1997; Manda et al., 2003; Patrinos and Psacharopoulos, 1997). Yet, the growing number of working children in sub-Saharan Africa has also been linked to other factors including: economic stagnation, war, famine, orphanhood, and the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS (Admassie, 2002; Andvig et al., 2001; Bass, 2004; Bhalotra, 2003; Manda et al., 2003). Others blame deficient economic and educational policies (Hiraoka, 1997; Post, 2002; Weiner, 1991).

The existing body of research shows a wide variation in child labour rates in sub-Saharan Africa which helps to recognise the complexity of the problem and cautions against oversimplified explanations for its existence.

The following overview of converging factors such as poverty created by social and economic inequality, inadequate educational structures, local traditional cultures, the HIV/AIDS pandemic and the child's or household's status helps to understand where the causes of child labour are primarily rooted (Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, 1996).

### Child Labour and Poverty

Poverty is generally believed to be the most genuine argument to justify child labour. The poverty hypothesis is supported by a vast body of research (Basu and Van, 1998; Jensen and Nielsen, 1997) and assumes that child labour is inevitable in poor households which cannot survive without children's income contribution and cannot afford to keep children in school. Actually, gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as well as income and resources of households inversely correlate with child labour levels (Betcherman et al., 2004; Grootaert and Patrinos, 1999; Patrinos and Psacharopoulos, 1997).

Admassie (2002, p.261) states that "poverty is the main, if not the most important factor compelling parents to deploy their children into work obligations."

Fallon and Tzannatos (1998) describe child labour as "one of the most devastating consequences of



persistent poverty". Besides, child labour perpetuates poverty across generations (Emerson and De Souza, 2000) as parents who were child workers have a higher probability of sending their children to work.

Economies of the sub-Saharan Africa developing countries force children to be "net contributors" to the household, a phenomenon that is not found in industrialized economies. What ILO (1998, p.7) could echo more than a decade ago, is still very tangible showing the extent of poverty in Africa:

*"Poverty is the overwhelming characteristic and common denominator of most African economies. Roughly every second African lives below the poverty line. While the percentage of the population in poverty has remained relatively stable over the last decade or so, the absolute number of poor has increased tremendously from 184 million in 1985 to 216 million in 1990; by the year 2000, more than 300 million Africans are expected to live below the poverty line."*

Case studies (ILO, 1997) carried out in different parts of sub-Saharan Africa (Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe) found that children work primarily for economic reasons, to supplement low family income.

Kenya ranks as one of the top ten low income economies with a high concentration of income in the top 10 percent of the population, controlling 35 percent of the nation's income. In Kenya, poor households are characterized by insufficient food, perpetual hunger and heavy reliance on handouts (Kimalu et al., 2002).

However, the poverty explanation for child labour has not gone unquestioned, through researchers who also look at environmental influences as well (Hiraoka, 1997; Post, 2002). Using data from Ghana and Pakistan, Bhalotra and Heady (2003) found that households with larger farms tend to make their children work more. Likewise, Edmonds and Turk (2002) found that in Vietnam households with their own business are more likely to send their children to work.

### Child Labour and Education

ILO (2007) and other organisations observe that child labour is inextricably linked to limited access to compulsory, free education.

In the 1990's, the number of children entering primary schools fell in 17 African countries. In January 2003, the Government of Kenya implemented Free Primary

Education to reverse this grim scenario. In the Sessional Paper No. 1 (Republic of Kenya, 2005), the Government of Kenya reiterated its commitment towards improving the education sector and achieving the goals set by Education for All and the Free Universal Primary education MDG.

In Kenya, the 1998/99 Child Labour Report detailed that, amongst children between 5-14 years, those economically active are less likely to attend school than those who are not (52.8 percent vs. 71.5 percent). This holds for children in the 5-9 and 10-14 age groups, with 51.6 percent of economically active children between 5-9 years attending school.

Other data indicate that approximately 2.9 percent (0.25 million) of children aged 5-14 participate in the labour force without attending school. The percentage is slightly higher for boys (3.0 percent) than for girls (2.9 percent). This contradicts the assumption that children either work or attend school. Child labour cannot be approached separately from schooling since the two are not mutually exclusive. Quite the opposite, they could even be complementary activities (Patrinos and Psacharopoulos, 1997) as working children have been found to pay their own school fees as well as those of siblings (Bass, 2004; Patrinos and Psacharopoulos, 1997; Psacharopoulos, 1997).

However, even when work does not prevent children from attending school, it may reduce study time or tire the children, reducing concentration and learning. Heady (2003) found that working children had substantially lower reading and mathematics test scores than non-working children in Ghana, even after controlling for innate ability measured by the Raven's Test.

Research (Gibbson, et al., 2005) shows that the most important determinant of school attendance beside the household wealth is the mother's education. Children from wealthier households and children of mothers with a formal education are more likely to attend school. In most of the sub-Saharan countries, boys, urban residents, and children not engaged in labour also have an increased probability of school attendance. Illiterate and jobless parents are least able to meet education needs, often have the largest families, and are therefore more prone to poverty.

The Kenya Child Labour Analytical Report (2008) shows that grade completion and repetition rates are another area of concern especially at the primary school level.



In 2007, these rates were 86.5 and 75.7 for boys and girls respectively, giving an overall completion rates rate of 81.0 percent. The Province with the highest Primary Completion Rates (PCR) was the Rift Valley Province at 88.4 percent followed by Western Province (87.3), Central Province (86.2), Eastern Province (84.4) and Nyanza Province (80.9) percent. The provinces with the least PCR were North Eastern at 35.8 percent followed by Nairobi, 55.5 percent and Coast 73.4 percent. The low completion and high repetition rates drive many children from the school system into child labour and it makes it easy for parents to remove their children from the school system prematurely and the alternative to education becomes child labour.

### Child Labour and HIV/AIDS

The effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on families and on orphaned children finding themselves house-heads are among other factors contributing to child labour in Kenya (Oyuga et al., 1997).

Not surprisingly, it has been found that a very large proportion of such orphans drop out of school and become child labourers in order to survive. Besides, being homeless, they often work in worse conditions than other child labourers. Girl children are particularly vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation and are therefore exposed to the risk of also becoming infected at a very early age (ILO-IPU, 2002, p.25).

### Child Labour and Traditional Cultures

An interesting study (Anyango-Kivuva, 2006) done in Kenya explores the cultural implications of child agricultural work. It argues that, while international policies offer the blanket generalization of "commercial agriculture" as part of "hazardous child labour", the community looks at it as an ordinary activity which has been part of children duties ever since, as they are traditionally requested to work in the family farm.

According to the ILO/IPU Handbook for Parliamentarians (2008) popular perceptions, local customs and traditions play an important part in justifying child labour due to:

- the view that work is good for the character-building and skill development of children;
- expectation for children to follow in their parents' footsteps in a particular trade, and to learn and practice that trade at a very early age;

- practices that push poor families into indebting themselves heavily for social occasions or religious events, and then relying on their children's bonded labour to pay off the debt;
- views that girl children are less in need of education than boys, leading to school drop-out at an early age to be placed at work at home, or sold into domestic employment or sex work.

In Kenya, child labour may also be so deeply ingrained in local customs and habits that neither the parents nor the children themselves realize that it is against their interests and illegal. Besides, education is often not perceived by children or their parents to be a viable alternative to work. For many families, even if schooling is "free", it is perceived as a cost for the foregone income of a school going child.

Besides, the education provided is frequently of poor quality, and/or perceived by parents and children irrelevant to local needs and conditions. As a result, vast numbers of children enter early into the unskilled labour market, remaining illiterate throughout their lives and with inadequate educational grounding to acquire skills for a decent adult working life.

### Child Labour and Children's Status

Child engagement in work may also depend on their status within the household where they reside. A child's age, gender, birth order, and relationship to the head of household may in fact affect their working status (Lloyd and Blanc, 1996; Lloyd and Desai, 1992; Manda et al., 2003). Children from large families are more likely to be at work than those from small families, simply because the parents' income is quite insufficient to support a large family.

Older children are more likely to work because they are more physically developed, can obtain higher wages, and face higher schooling costs. On average, girls work more than boys. Studies have found that female-headed households tend to be poorer than male-headed households. However, despite the higher poverty, female headed households have been linked with greater educational participation for children (Lloyd and Blanc, 1996; Lloyd and Desai, 1992).

In Kenya, family disintegration due to rapid rural-to-urban migration or break up of marriages may also force children to engage in child labour as a way-out for autonomy or to finance household expenditure.

# 3.

## SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND IMPLEMENTATION

### 3.1 STUDY DESIGN

The research question explored conditions of children affected by labour in its worst forms by analysing the main risk factors which cause children to be exploited in child labour, its patterns related to economic and non-economic exploitation, the dimension of WFCL in quantitative terms, and the children, families and community attitude towards child labour.

The survey relied on both primary and secondary data for quantitative and qualitative analysis.

A desk top review was done to identify relevant secondary data from journals, reference books, and statistical reports on Child Labour in Kenya held by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and relevant stakeholders. To retrieve secondary data from existing documentation, reports and journal, specific tools such as extraction forms were utilised to collect information relating to the research objectives.

To collect primary data the study looked at a range of potential information sources, including:

- Children having been engaged in WFCL
- Staff of Government of Kenya agencies
- Community leaders

The study was carried out within restricted geographical areas identified in Nairobi and Nyanza provinces, focusing on the locations of the project "Building the foundations for child labour free zones in urban and rural Kenya. In Nairobi Province, the focus was on the 3 districts of Embakasi, Kasarani and Njiru, while in Nyanza province it was on the 3 districts of Mbita, Siaya and Kisumu East. Data were collected in the sub-locations indicated in Table 1 and 2 (pg.26).

### 3.2 SAMPLING AND SAMPLE SIZE

A mixed methods approach was taken, combining Children, Key Informant Interviews (KII), and Direct Observation (DO). In this way, it was possible to gather a broad range of data quickly, and then triangulate the data with the perspectives of children and adult community members during structured group discussions.

Individual interviews were structured and generally lasted about an hour. They were supplemented by semi structured group interviews which aimed to bring to light issues and perspectives that might be missed in the more structured one-on-one interviews.

There was a fairly even split between male (50.5 percent) and female (49.5 percent) child interviewees. Children's individual interviews were also fairly evenly





**Table 1: Survey geographical target areas in Nairobi Province**

Nairobi Province											
Embakasi District						Kasarani District			Njiru District		
Location						Location			Location		
Kayole			Mukuru Kwa Njenga		Komarok		Ruaraka			Dandora	
Sub-location			Sub-location		Sub-location		Sub-location			Sub-location	
Kayole	Kayole South	Kayole North	Kwa Reuben	Imara	Komarock South	Komarock North	Utalii	Babadogo	Mathare North	Dandora ph.3	Dandora ph. 4

**Table 2: Survey geographical target areas in Nyanza Province**

Nyanza Province										
Mbita District					Siaya District			Kisumu East District		
Location					Location			Location		
Rusinga East			Gembe West		West Uhoho			Kochieng West		
Sub-location			Sub-location		Sub-location			Sub-location		
Waware South	Waware North	Kaogunga East	Township	Kaogunga Central	North Ram-bula	South Ram-bula	Ugun-ja	Nyamware North	Nyamware South	

split between the two different parts of the country, Nairobi (n=100) and Nyanza (n=80). Demographic information on child labourer individual respondents is shown in Tables 8 (pg.31) and 9 (pg.32). A series of individual interviews was also conducted with Key Informants (n=63), being community actors and organizations representatives at location level.

One children's group interview and one key informants' group interview was held in each of the 9 target locations, with between 10 and 25 participants in each. To narrow down the study, sampling was mainly restricted to five categories of child victims of WFCL in the geographical target areas, including:

1. Garbage collectors: in Dandora and Ruaraka locations children are commonly involved in manual sorting and picking of recyclable/reusable materials from the nearby Nairobi dumping site being in groups with a leader or recruited by a middleman. In Nyanza province, they were found picking in the streets of towns, individually or in groups.
2. Child commercial sex workers: in Mukuru Kwa Njenga, Kayole, Dandora locations and Kisumu district, involving mainly young girls working in bars and clubs, while in Siaya and Mbita districts "sex for fish" was common.
3. Child domestic workers: in Komarok location and other middle class residential estates, high

exploitation of child domestic workers had been noted.

4. Children working in the fishing industry: in Mbita and Kisumu East districts children were exposed to exhausting working hours, loading boats and fishing with risk of fatal or life-threatening accidents and water-borne diseases.
5. Agriculture workers: mainly in Nyanza province as they are engaged in family farms and in rice plantations (Kochieng West district).

The study employed various sampling techniques for quantitative and qualitative data acquisition. A purposive selection process for recruiting interviewees was adopted, in order to ensure there was an appropriate balance in terms of age, sex, ethnicity, religion, social status, economic situation, and so on. Group Interviews used purposive and stratified sampling techniques. Key Informant Interviewees were sampled using a snow balling technique to reach the relevant groups with realistic information.

A total of 540 people were interviewed:

- 180 individual interviews to children being victims of WFCL.
- 63 individual interviews to Key community members.

- 167 children being victims of WFCL as part of 9 group interviews.
- 130 Key community members as part of 9 group interviews

Table 3 below is a summary of the various respondents' samples subdivided by category and location.

A total of 63 key informants drawn from the community were interviewed individually, 79 percent were male and 21 percent female. All Nairobi informants were from urban areas while Nyanza shared 75 percent from rural and 25 percent from urban areas. Table 4 presents individual Key Informants subdivision by gender and type of area of abode.

Key informants were drawn from the survey locations to represent the respective communities. They were selected being either people knowledgeable on child

protection or community leaders. Table 5 (pg.28) indicates their category as they were from Government offices (46.03 percent) such as Chiefs, Village Elders, Head/teachers and Volunteer Children Officers, or from communities (53.7 percent) representing FBOs, CBOs, Beach Leaders alongside with NGO officials, staff and business owners.

Table 6 (pg.28) presents the frequency of Key Informants' group interview participation by category and province.

Additional children engaged in WFCL were also interviewed in groups. Table 7 (pg.28) shows the breakdown of child participants' in group interviews by age brackets indicating that the majority (73.96 percent) were within the compulsory school age timeframe (6-14 years old).

**Table 3: Number of research respondents samples by category and location**

RESPONDENTS CATEGORY	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	Nairobi Province					Nyanza Province				Total
		Embakasi district			Njiru district	Kasarani district	Mbita district	Siaya district	Kisumu East district		
		Locations			Location	Location	Locations		Location	Location	
		Kayole	Mukuru Kwa Njenga	Komarok	Dandora	Ruaraka	Rusinga East	Gembe West	West Uholo	Kochieng West	
Children victims WFCL	Individual	22	15	23	20	20	20	20	20	20	180
Key community members	Individual	6	6	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	63
Children victims WFCL	9 groups	15	20	20	17	15	15	20	25	20	167
Key community members	9 groups	18	10	14	10	13	18	10	25	12	130
	Total	61	51	66	54	55	60	57	77	59	540

**Table 4: Individual Key Informants subdivision by gender and urban/rural area.**

Key informants	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Male	31	91.2	18	64.3	49	79.0
Female	4	8.8	10	35.7	14	21.0
Total	35	100.0	28	100	63	100.0
Urban areas	35	100.0	7	25.0	42	66.7
Rural areas			21	75.0	21	33.3



Table 5: Individual Key Informants category and representation by province

Category of person being the source of information	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Volunteer Children Officer	7	20	2	7.14	9	14.29
Community Leader	6	17.14	3	10.71	9	14.29
H/Teacher	4	11.43	4	14.29	8	12.70
Village Elder	4	11.43	3	10.71	7	11.11
CBO Leader	4	11.43	2	7.14	6	9.52
Chief			5	17.86	5	7.94
Local NGO Official	3	8.57	2	7.14	5	7.94
Business Owner	2	5.71	3	10.71	5	7.94
FBO leader	2	5.71	2	7.14	4	6.35
Beach leader			1	3.57	1	1.59
Rescue centre manager	1	2.86			1	1.59
Community Health worker	1	2.86			1	1.59
Social worker	1	2.86			1	1.59
Other			1	3.57	1	1.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 6: Key Informants' Group Interview frequency by category and province

Key informants group interview Number of participants	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Community leaders	10	14.71	10	15.38	20	15.05
FBOs members	10	14.71	10	15.38	20	15.05
Teachers	8	11.76	5	7.69	13	9.73
NGOs officials	8	11.76	5	7.69	13	9.73
CBOs members	10	14.71	15	23.08	25	18.89
Village elders	10	14.71	10	15.38	20	15.05
Business owners	8	11.76	10	15.38	18	13.57
Others	4	5.88	0	0.00	4	2.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 7: Children Group Interview – participants' age brackets

Age bracket	Nairobi	Nyanza	Total	
	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	%
6-9	15	16	31	18.34
10-14	45	49	94	55.62
15-17	21	21	44	26.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### 3.3 DATA COLLECTION

#### Data collection instruments

The Child Labour Survey (CLS) questionnaire published by IPEC (2009) was used for the research. Questions were selected and embedded into two ad hoc questionnaires to estimate prevalence as well as to identify causes and consequences of child labour, a structured one for individual interviews and a semi structured for group interviews. In particular, the CLS part III was utilised since it is specifically designed to be answered by children between the ages of 5-17.

The questionnaires were composed of two parts. The first part was meant to collect demographic and personal characteristics data such as age, gender, education, etc. and it was equal for all the interviewees' types. The second part was specific for every category of respondent (children, key informants). The questionnaires included questions aimed at identifying not only the actual conditions of children affected by WFCL, but also their determinants and possible trends, both negative and positive.

#### a. Children's survey instruments

Data to be collected from children engaged in WFCL related to the status of children through individual and group interviews questionnaire based on the following key areas:

1. Child's bio-data
2. Child's family background
3. Child's economic activity (paid, non-paid, working hours, income...)
4. Data on other working children
5. Child's attitude on child labour
6. Child labour and the community

#### b. Key informants' survey instruments

A variety of control variables were collected to determine the profile of key informant respondents. Instruments were gauged at exploring the acquired knowledge on child labour.

The framework used to develop community members individual and group interviews questionnaire was based on the following key areas,

1. General status of working children
2. Specific categories of working children

3. Economic and non-economic activity of working children
4. Working children's health and safety
5. Adults' attitude on child labour
6. Working children and the community

For each area we had identified key benchmarks indicators to show capacity index, e.g. examination of attitudes and behaviours towards child labour.

Most of the questions utilised in the groups and adults questionnaires are exact copies of those asked in the children questionnaire. They are repeated because of the possibility that, intentionally or not, adults and children may provide different answers. Observation was also used as a particularly unobtrusive method of collecting information.

#### Data Collection implementation

The research was carried out in November and December 2011. The interviews were conducted by two teams of partner NGOs, being CEFA and ANPPCAN Kenya working in Nairobi and Nyanza provinces respectively. All data collectors were given adequate training covering the aims of the study, the specific research methodologies, research tools to be used, issues relating to safety/security and research ethics.

They were men and women with a common background in social work and had a detailed knowledge of the situation in different areas covered by the research. Children and key informants were interviewed alone. Before interviewing a child, parental consent or permission from the adult respondent was obtained.

The practicalities and logistics of the research, management of data collectors, and guidance on day-today research issues, were provided by the partner NGOs' project managers. The analysis has been carried out, and conclusions drawn, with due cognizance of this fact.

### 3.4 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Detailed notes were taken of all interviews. Notes were taken in English, regardless of the language in which the interview was conducted (all research assistants were fluent in English, and in the local language in which the interview was conducted). Partners' managers debriefed data collectors at the end of each day, and cleaned and verified data gathering tools. Debriefings also ensured that research objectives were being met, and allowed challenges to be dealt with in an ongoing manner.



Quantitative data were coded using SPSS software, and transferred to strata for generation of tables. Descriptive statistics were used as basis of analysis. Qualitative data were coded manually, and codes entered into the quantitative databases, while the rich quotations were singled out and analyzed thematically. Analysis of data was generated on a rolling basis throughout the process. This study presents data analysis of information gathered through individual interviews to children affected by WFCL, compared with data provided by individual key respondents and both children and key respondents group interviews.

### 3.5 CHALLENGES, LIMITATIONS AND LESSONS

Most people in Kenya are reluctant – and fearful – to speak openly about sensitive issues. Skills, experience and affinity with various communities by the data collectors were required to elicit detailed and relevant perspectives from respondents.

A number of communities were difficult to access. In some places there was a high level of suspicion concerning people from outside the community. In some cases it was difficult to conduct in-depth interviews because people would give short, vague, or roundabout answers to questions.

This was generally the exception, however. Many of the interviewees recounted traumatic experiences. Some said that they found sharing their experiences in the interview to be healing; others were reluctant to go into too much detail about such experiences. Although an introduction was given before each interview, explaining the purpose of the research, some interviewees nevertheless had the expectation to be employed or get direct benefits from the leading NGO. It was constantly necessary to explain that the research would not lead in any direct way to the provision of assistance to individuals or communities.

This research is based on the responses of those who were interviewed. Nevertheless, the danger of any similar study is that those responses can be misinformed or mistaken. In reading this report, it is important to keep this in mind. For instance, the analysis of health threats is not intended to be an empirically sound analysis of the health threats, but rather a qualitative look at what health threats respondents perceived (rightly or wrongly), and what they were doing about them (effective or not).



# 4.

## CHILDREN INVOLVEMENT IN WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR

The survey collected information on economic and non-economic activities performed by children over the previous 12 months and in the week prior to the survey. This chapter covers both of these types of activities presenting the data analysis of individual interviews to children engaged in WFCL, here referred to as child labourer respondents. Data gathered from individual key respondents and both children and key respondents group interviews is also presented for comparison.

### 4.1 INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHILD LABOURER RESPONDENTS

The analysis of data collected among the child labourer respondents includes their bio-data such as gender distribution, education level, school attendance, ethnic

community, area of origin and of abode, parents' and child's caregiver condition, the number of siblings, the parents' employment status and income.

#### 4.1.1 BIO-DATA

##### Gender distribution by province

Table 8 below shows that there was a fairly even split between male (50.5 percent) and female (49.5 percent) child labourer respondents.

##### Age distribution by province

The age of the respondents ranged between 7-17 years. In Nairobi, majority of children (56.3%) belonged to the 15-17 age bracket, while in Nyanza the majority

Table 8: Gender distribution of child labourer respondents by province

Gender	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
male	50	50.0	41	51.3	91	50.5
female	50	50.0	39	48.8	89	49.5
Total	100	100.0	80	100.0	180	100.0



(64.9%) belonged to the 10-14 bracket. Overall, 50 percent of children were between 10-14 years old, an age supposed to be for children in lower and upper primary school level. To be noted that the age was self reported by children as no birth certificates to verify that could be obtained. Disaggregated data detailing children's ages for the two provinces are shown in Table 9.

In the overall, the results indicate that child work increases with age. In Nairobi there is a straight progression as age increases by one year, while in Nyanza, the odds of engaging in work sharply increase by age 13. Therefore, older children have a higher probability of being engaged in work.

### Age of work inception

On the overall, most of the child respondents (56.4 percent) claimed to have started working at a tender age, being 5 to 9 years old (see Figure 4). This was prevalent in Nairobi province (67 percent) with the highest frequency in Dandora location within Njiru district (76.5 percent), while in Nyanza province most of the child respondents (56 percent) had started working being 10-14 years of age, with an exception in Gembe West location (Mbita district) where 76.5 percent of respondents started working being 5 to 9 years old. Analysis of Nairobi key informers' data, confirmed that the city suburban areas of Dandora (Njiru district), Kayole (Embakasi district) and Ruaraka

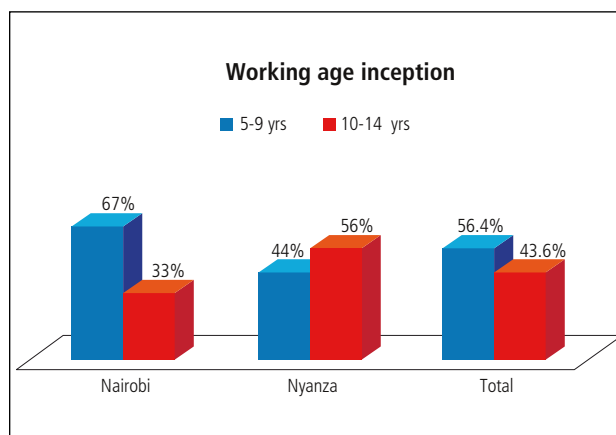


Figure 4: Working age inception of child labourer respondents by province

(Kasarani district) were employing younger children than the Nyanza rural areas, suggesting that the age of engagement in labour is connected to surrounding environment.

### Education levels

The education level of working children shown in Table 10 (pg.33) indicates that most of them (73.3 percent) had attended classes ranging from Std.4 to Std. 8. Comparing the two provinces, it appears that children from Nairobi had a slightly better education level by reaching higher classes, from Std. 8 to Form 4 (44.32 percent) against those from Nyanza (18.18 percent)

Table 9: Age distribution of child labourer respondents by province

Children's age	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
17	30	17.0%	2	1.1%	32	18.2%
16	14	8.0%	11	6.3%	25	14.2%
15	10	5.7%	12	6.8%	22	12.5%
14	12	6.8%	15	8.5%	27	15.3%
13	9	5.1%	19	10.8%	28	15.9%
12	6	3.4%	8	4.5%	14	8.0%
11	7	4.0%	5	2.8%	12	6.8%
10	3	1.7%	5	2.8%	8	4.5%
9	3	1.7%	1	.6%	4	2.3%
8	2	1.1%			2	1.1%
7			2	1.1%	2	1.1%
Total	96	54.5%	80	45.5%	176	100.0%

who were concentrated between Std.4 and Std. 7 (70 percent). However, this might have been partially due to the higher frequency of Nairobi children being in the 15-17 age bracket.

### Working children and school attendance

Confirming data from a vast body of research, many child respondents stated their condition of being at the same time both labourers and students. However, provincial analysis reveals a disparity between urban and rural working children with high variation in relation to school attendance. As Figure 5 indicates, a 40.2 percent deviation is shown between Nairobi and Nyanza provinces with 71.1 percent of Nyanza children being able to combine school and work against 30.9 percent of Nairobi.

Contrary to expectations, disaggregated data at district and location level shown in Table 11 (pg.34) reveal a 91.9 percent school attendance in Mbita district, with 88.9 percent in Rusinga East and 94.7 percent in Gembe West locations. However, Siaya and Kisumu East just reflect the Nairobi province trend with a slightly higher school attendance ranging between 47 and 55 percent. In Nairobi, the locations with respondents having the highest school non-attendance were Dandora (100 percent) and Mukuru Kwa Njenga (86.7 percent). 90.7 percent of respondents agree on the fact that been working negatively affected their studies.

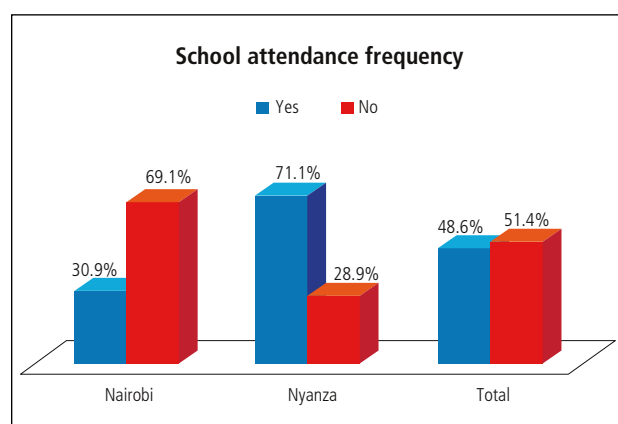


Figure 5: School attendance frequency of child labourer respondents by province

At the time of the study among the 93 child respondents in the 7-14 age bracket being the age for compulsory education, the school going children were 63.44 percent while drop-outs were 36.56 percent, as Table 12 (pg.34) shows.

Available statistics on drop-out rates in Nairobi and Nyanza provinces (Ministry of Education, Education Statistical Booklet 2003 – 2007) indicate that more children enrolling in the schools at primary level are able to complete the cycle. This data is reflected in Table 13 (pg.34) which shows a decreasing drop-out rate by gender in the two provinces of reference in the years 2006 and 2007.

Table 10: Education level of child labourer respondents by province

Last class Attended	Province		Total
	Nairobi	Nyanza	
None	3.41	2.60	3.03
Std.1	2.27	1.30	1.82
Std.2	1.14		0.61
Std.3	2.27	7.79	4.85
Std.4	5.68	15.58	10.30
Std.5	11.36	15.58	13.33
Std.6	11.36	20.78	15.76
Std.7	18.18	18.18	18.18
Std.8	22.73	7.79	15.76
Form 1	5.68	5.19	5.45
Form 2	3.41	5.19	4.24
Form 3	11.36		6.06
Form 4	1.14		0.61
Total	100	100	100





Table 11: School attendance frequency of child labourer respondents by location

Attending school while working	Nairobi Province						Nyanza Province				Total
	Embakasi district				Njiru district	Kasarani district	Mbita district		Siaya district	Kisumu East district	
	Kayole	Mu-kuru Kwa Njenga	Komarok	Imara	Dandora	Ruaraka	Rusinga East	Gembe West	West Uholo	Kochieng West	
Yes	52.4%	13.3%	35.3%	60.0%		42.1%	88.9%	94.7%	55.0%	47.4%	48.6%
No	47.6%	86.7%	64.7%	40.0%	100.0%	57.9%	11.1%	5.3%	45.0%	52.6%	51.4%
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 12: School going and drop-out rates of child labourer respondents

Child's Age	School going and drop-out rates				Total	
	School going		Drop-outs			
	Count	Table %	Count	Table %	Count	Table %
14	15	16.13	12	12.90	27	29.03
13	19	20.43	8	8.60	27	29.03
12	9	9.68	4	4.30	13	13.98
11	7	7.53	5	5.38	12	12.90
10	5	5.38	1	1.08	6	6.45
9	3	3.23	1	1.08	4	4.30
8	0	0.00	2	2.15	2	2.15
7	1	1.08	1	1.08	2	2.15
Total	59	63.44	34	36.56	93	100.00

Table 13: Comparison of drop-out rates between the 2006/2007 school general population and the child labourer respondents

Province	2006			2007			Child respondents/2012		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Nairobi	7.5	5.6	6.6	4.2	4	4.1	15.05	10.75	12.9
Nyanza	6.4	5.7	6.1	2.3	4.4	3.3	5.38	5.37	5.37

Table 14: Comparison of primary to secondary school transition rates between the 2005/2006 school population and the child labourer respondents

Year in Std 8	Year in Form I	Transition to Form 1			Overall child labourer respondents in secondary school
		Boys	Girls	Total	
2005	2006	58.3	56.2	57.3	16.36
2006	2007	56.5	63.2	59.6	

A comparison between the general 2007 drop-out rate and that of the sample population of child labourer respondents at the time of the study shows a higher rate by the latter (8.8 for Nairobi and 2.7 for Nyanza), affecting in particular Nairobi working boys (10.85 percent).

The primary to secondary transition rate at national level shown by Table 14 (pg.34) indicates that almost 60 percent of children graduate from primary to secondary education. On the contrary only 16.36 percent of the child respondents were able at least to start secondary education at any point in their life.

#### Ethnic community of origin

Frequency patterns in relation to the child labourer

respondents community of origin show how Nairobi with its variety of ethnic groups reflects the same in the composition of the group of respondents (see Table 15).

#### Children area of origin and abode

Exploring whether the child labourers respondents had been moving from their original place of abode to look for jobs, the study revealed a consistent movement both at country and district level. Apparently, comparing the children Province of abode at the time of the interview and their actual Province of origin, the bulk of migration patterns seemed to apply only to Nairobi respondents as shown by table 16, indicating consistent movements from Nyanza (36 percent) and Central (32 percent) provinces.

Table 15: Ethnic community distribution of child labourer respondents by province

Ethnic community of origin	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Luo	19	10.7	77	43.5	96	54.2
Kikuyu	41	23.2			41	23.2
Kamba	16	9.0			16	9.0
Luya	9	5.1			9	5.1
Kisii	7	4.0	1	.6	8	4.5
Meru	1	.6			1	.6
Embu	1	.6			1	.6
Kakanjin	1	.6			1	.6
Kochia			1	.6	1	.6
Borana	1	.6			1	.6
Turkana	1	.6			1	.6
Ugandan	1	.6			1	.6
Total	98	55.4	79	44.6	177	100.0

Table 16: Child labourer respondents' distribution by province of abode and of origin

Province of origin	Province of abode				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Nairobi	5	20.0			5	10.9
Nyanza	9	36.0	21	100.0	30	65.2
Western	1	4.0			1	2.2
Central	8	32.0			8	17.4
North-eastern	1	4.0			1	2.2
Eastern	1	4.0			1	2.2
Total	25	100.0	21	100.0	46	100.0



However, as general data showed that about 1 out of 4 children (46 out of 180 respondents) had migrated and this pattern appeared to equally apply both to Nairobi and Nyanza provinces, disaggregated data revealed a relevant variation between the two provinces. In fact, while 100 percent of respondents from Nyanza confirmed to have moved just from place to place within the same province of origin, those from Nairobi indicated that migration flows were predominant from other regions, with specific connections between some provinces and particular Nairobi districts, such as in the case of Embakasi district showing inflows patterns from Nyanza and Central provinces (46.7 percent each) as shown in table 17.

On the overall, Nyanza province revealed the highest frequency of both internal and external migration flows

of working children who constituted 65.2 percent of all migrated children.

Reasons given by the child respondents to justify their migration status as workers are shown in Figure 6.

Half of them actively looked for a job, while 1 out of 4 had to move after becoming an orphan. Others were lured into work through bogus promises such as to visit relatives or be taken to school.

Disaggregated data at location level revealed that the latter applied in particular to children being brought to Nairobi (36 percent) in particular being in Embakasi and Njiru districts, while 33.3% of children who moved within Nyanza were orphans, in particular from Mbita district.

Table 17: Distribution of child labourer respondents by province of origin and district of abode

Province of origin	District of abode by Province												Total	
	Nairobi Province						Nyanza Province							
	Embakasi		Njiru		Kasarani		Mbita		Siaya		Kisumu East			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nairobi	1	6.7			4	66.7							5	10.9
Nyanza	7	46.7	1	25.0	1	16.7	14	100.0	3	100.0	4	100.0	30	65.2
Western			1	25.0									1	2.2
Central	7	46.7	1	25.0									8	17.4
North-eastern					1	16.7							1	2.2
Eastern			1	25.0									1	2.2
Total	15	100.0	4	100.0	6	100.0	14	100.0	3	100.0	4	100.0	46	100.0

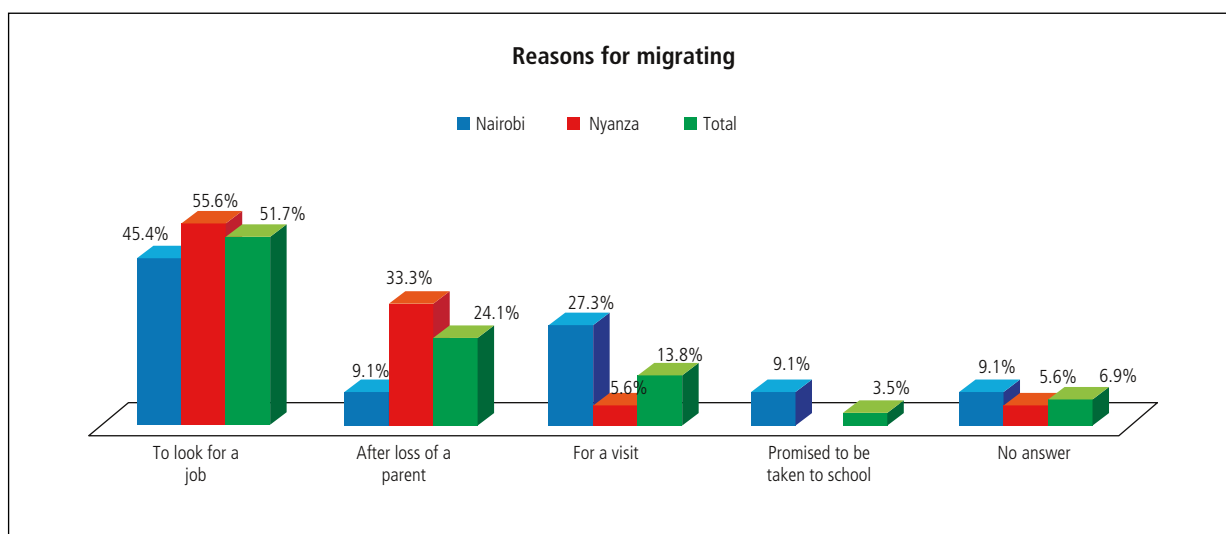


Figure 6: Frequency of child labourer responses on reasons for migrating by province

#### 4.1.2 FAMILY BACKGROUND

The family background analysis of child labourer respondents includes parents' condition, the child labourer caregiver, the number of siblings, the parents' employment status and income.

##### Parents' condition

The family status of the child labourer respondents was assessed at first by looking at the survival patterns of children's parents (see Table 18). A striking demarcation appeared between the two provinces, whereby 16.3 percent of children in Nairobi and 47.5 percent of Nyanza children confirmed the death of their parents. Further investigations at district level confirmed that this trend equally applies to all three Nyanza districts. This finding confirms that orphanhood status of the working children is one of the factors that influence the chances of a child engaging in child labour.

Additional data on marital condition shown in Table 19 indicate that when both parents are alive there is a higher level of parental separation in Nairobi (53.7 percent) in comparison with Nyanza (25 percent), which on the contrary shows a pattern of stronger marital bonds (75 percent).

##### Children's caregiver

As Table 20 shows (pg.38), single mothers appeared to be the respondents' major caregiver (33.71 percent) confirming findings from other studies showing higher levels of vulnerability for children of single mothers. Most of children respondents in Nairobi (85.42 percent) and Nyanza (75.95 percent) live with family members, being parents or relatives, indicating that child labour is part of the family existing conditions rather than an external issue out of their reach.

Nairobi districts had a higher percentage of single mothers (up to 40 percent) while Kisumu East (in particular Kochieng West location) had the highest frequency of the respondents from the district living with relatives (35 percent). Grandparents seemed to be the principle caregivers for 35 percent of respondents from Siaya district (West Uholo location).

##### Number of siblings

Investigating the assumption that children from larger families may be more exposed to exploitation, it was found that 74.4 percent of respondents stated they had from three to more siblings as Table 21 (pg.38) indicates. No significant variation appeared between

Table 18: Parental survival patterns of child labourer respondents by province

Parents condition	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Both alive	40	40.8	12	15.0	52	29.2
Father alive	9	9.2	9	11.3	18	10.1
Mother alive	30	30.6	21	26.3	51	28.7
Neither alive	16	16.3	38	47.5	54	30.3
Don't know	3	3.1			3	1.7
Total	98	100.0	80	100.0	178	100.0

Table 19: Parental marital status of child labourer respondents by province

Parents' marital status	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Both living together	18	43.9	9	75.0	27	50.9
Not living together	22	53.7	3	25.0	25	47.2
Not known	1	2.4			1	1.9
Total	41	100.0	12	100.0	53	100.0



Table 20: Child labourer respondents' caregiver by province

Child's caregiver	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Mother alone	37	38.54	22	27.85	59	33.71
Relatives	14	14.58	18	22.78	32	18.29
Both parents	16	16.67	6	7.59	22	12.57
Father alone	9	9.38	4	5.06	13	7.43
Grandparent	5	5.21	7	8.86	12	6.86
Employer	1	1.04	8	10.13	9	5.14
Friends	6	6.25			6	3.43
Alone	3	3.13	2	2.53	5	2.86
Parent & stepparent	1	1.04	3	3.80	4	2.29
Others	4	4.17	9	11.39	13	7.43
Total	96	100	79	100	175	100

Table 21: Frequency of child labourer respondents' siblings by province

Number of siblings	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
none	9	10.3	2	3.2	11	7.3
1-2	14	16.1	9	14.3	23	15.3
3-4	31	35.6	33	52.4	64	42.7
more than 4	33	37.9	19	30.2	52	34.7
Total	87	100.0	63	100.0	150	100.0

the two provinces, with just a slight tendency for larger numbers of siblings in Nyanza. Looking at specific areas where respondents had more than 4 siblings, Embakasi district reached 51 percent, while at location level, Rusinga East had 69.2 percent and Mukuru Kwa Njenga 66.7 percent.

#### Parents' employment status and income

Though parents seemed to be engaged in economic activities with 74.4 percent been working in Nairobi and 70.7 percent in Nyanza (Table 22, *pg.39*) the real working condition indicates that only 8.1 percent are said to hold permanent job, as Table 23 (*pg.39*) shows. Nyanza parents, in particular, seemed to be the most affected by lack of permanent job, being all casual labourers.

As a result, the parents' monthly income as indicated by the working child respondents was well below the minimum wage standard as indicated in table 24 (*pg.39*) with 75.9 percent of parents getting less than Kshs. 5.000 (USD 60) per month. The Nairobi parents seemed to do slightly better with 27.5 percent getting from 5.000 to 10.000 monthly. Data clearly indicate that being a victim of child labour is associated with parents' poverty conditions due to lack of full time jobs and very low monthly salaries.

High household poverty levels among the child labourer respondents were also confirmed by the kind of house where they claimed to reside with their caregivers, being most of them shelters made of wood and iron sheets (70 percent of the total). Only most of the respondents (78.9 percent) from Dandora (Nairobi) declared to reside in stone houses, as however the location is crowded with low income apartments blocks.



## 4.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (paid) OF WORKING CHILDREN

Children economic activity is considered in terms of the production of goods and services in exchange of payment. The study analyses the usual paid labour carried out by the child respondents during the last 12 month from the time of the interview. It considers the economic sector of engagement by age and gender, its duration and justification, satisfaction level, the employer and the child-employer relationship and working benefits.

It also analyses current paid work carried out by children, that's during the last seven days from the time

of the interview, the income generated and the hours of the daily work load, savings and their use.

### 4.2.1 USUAL ECONOMIC (paid) ACTIVITY (during the last 12 months)

Figure 7 (pg.40) indicates that the most prominent economic activity among child labourer respondents was domestic labour (24.14 percent) followed by scavenging (21.26 percent). Provincial analysis reveals a significant variance with regard to specific economic activities carried out by the respondents, as for instance agriculture (8.62 percent), fishing (8.05 percent), hawking (6.32 percent) and sand harvesting (3,45

Table 22: Parental employment status of child labourer respondents by province

Parents' employment status	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Working	58	74.4	29	70.7	87	73.1
Not working	18	23.1	12	29.3	30	25.2
Do not know	2	2.6			2	1.7
Total	78	100.0	41	100.0	119	100.0

Table 23: Parental job status of child labourer respondents by province

Parents job Status	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Permanent	7	12.3			7	8.1
Casual	47	82.5	29	100.0	76	88.4
Don't know	3	5.3			3	3.5
Total	57	100.0	29	100.0	86	100.0

Table 24: Monthly income of child labourer respondents' parents by province

Parents monthly income	Province		Total
	Nairobi	Nyanza	
< Kshs. 5.000	64.7%	96.4%	75.9%
Between Kshs.5.000-10.000	27.5%	3.6%	19.0%
Between Kshs.10.000-15.000	2.0%		1.3%
Don't know	5.9%		3.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

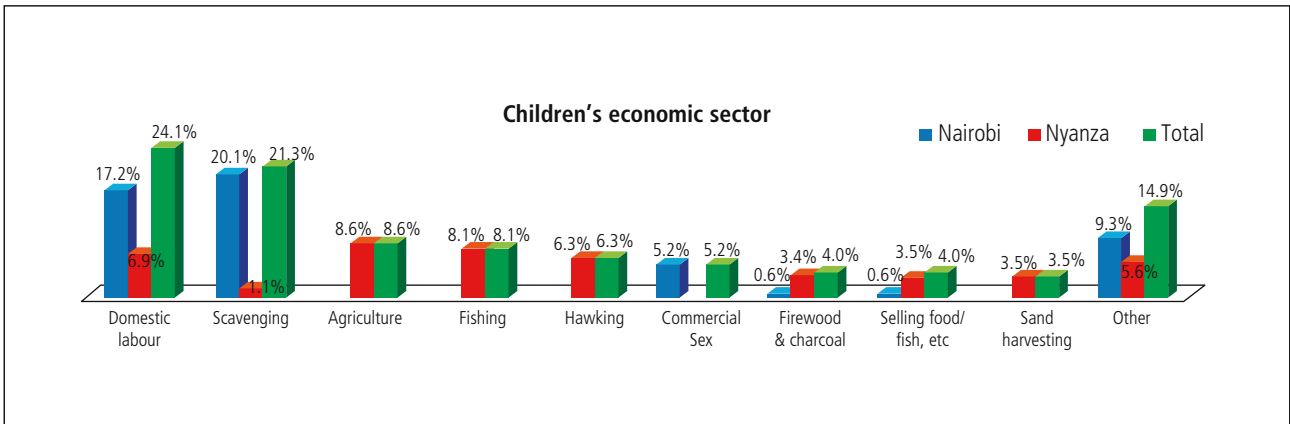


Figure 7: Economic sector of child labourer respondents by province

percent) appeared to be peculiar to Nyanza. Nairobi was singled out mainly for scavenging (20.13 percent) and for prostitution (5.17 percent). Prostitution and domestic work was also interrelated in 33.3 percent of the total commercial sex cases. In 1 out of 6 cases of agricultural work there was also an interrelation with domestic work. Other activities with low cases frequency include fetching water, doing construction, weaving, cleaning bars, car wash, washing clothes, being a waiter, etc.

Disaggregated data at district and location level show that in Nairobi domestic labour was geographically crosscutting with higher frequency in Dandora location (Njiru district) and in Komarok, Mukuru Kwa Njenga and Kayole locations (Embakasi district), while in Nyanza it was mostly in Rusinga East (Mbita district).

Scavenging was almost equally spread among Nairobi districts.

Agriculture was most frequent in Mbita District (Rusinga East location and Kisumu East) Kochieng West location. Fishing was present mainly in Mbita district (Rusinga East and Gembe West locations). Hawking was recorded only in Siaya district, West Uholo location. Commercial sex appeared in Embakasi district alone within Kayole, Komarok and Mukuru Kwa Njenga locations. Sand harvesting was noted mainly in Mbita district – Gembe West location.

#### Children economic sector by age

Comparison between the economic sector and the children's age shown in Table 25 indicates that

Table 25: Economic activities of child labourer respondents by province

Children's economic activity	Province						Total	
	Nairobi			Nyanza				
	Frequency	%	Table %	Frequency	%	Table %	Frequency	%
Domestic labour	30	30.93	17.20	12	15.58	6.9	42	24.14
Scavenging	35	36.08	20.13	2	2.60	1.13	37	21.26
Agriculture				18	19.48	8.62	18	8.62
Fishing				14	18.18	8.05	14	8.05
Hawking				11	14.29	6.32	11	6.32
Commercial sex	9	9.28	5.17				9	5.17
Firewood & charcoal	1	1.03	0.61	6	7.79	3.41	7	4.02
Shop keeping, selling food/fish, etc	6	6.19	0.61	1	1.30	3.41	7	4.02
Sand harvesting				6	7.79	3.45	6	3.45
Other	16	16.49	9.30	10	12.99	5.64	26	14.94
Total	97	100.00		80	100.00		177	100.00

scavenging included the broadest range of ages from 8 to 17, while 63.4 percent of domestic labourers are in the 15-17 age bracket. Prostitution was from 13 years, fishing and agriculture mainly between 10 and 16, but with 7 as the a starting age.

### Gender-based variations in economic activity involvement

Figure 8 shows that there is no significant difference in economic activity patterns of boys and girls as they grow older.

However, the share of boys and girls engaging in economic activity varies by sex.

Figure 9 shows a significant gender difference in relation to specific economic activities. Domestic labour, agriculture and prostitution are dominated by female respondents while boys seemed to engage most in scavenging and fishing. This is probably due to cultural social roles with girls exploited at home and sexually while boys go out for work.

### Economic activity duration

At the time of the interview, most of the children (53.2 percent) had engaged in labour for around one year (9-12 months) in both provinces as Table 26 (pg.42) shows. Only Siaya district (West Uholo location) appeared to have 68.4 percent of children engaged in short term labour periods (1-4 months).

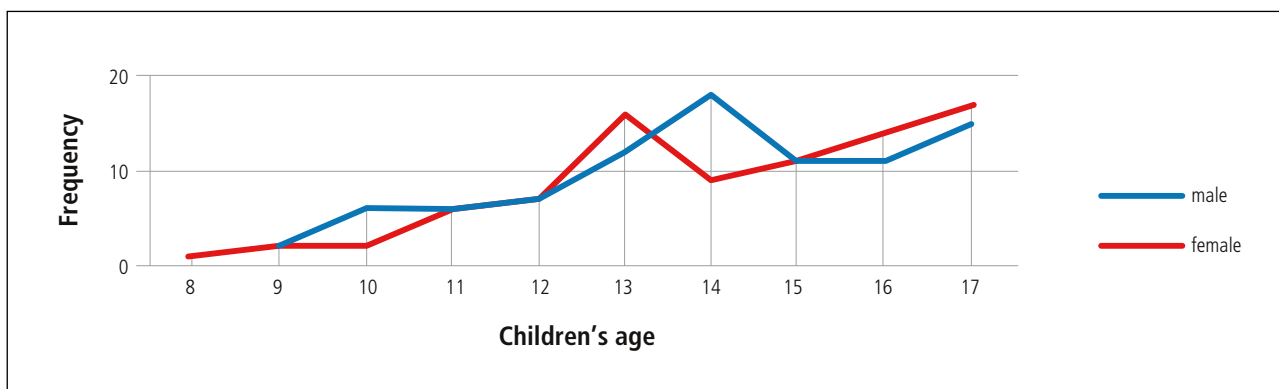


Figure 8: Gender-based variations in economic activity involvement of child labourer respondents by age

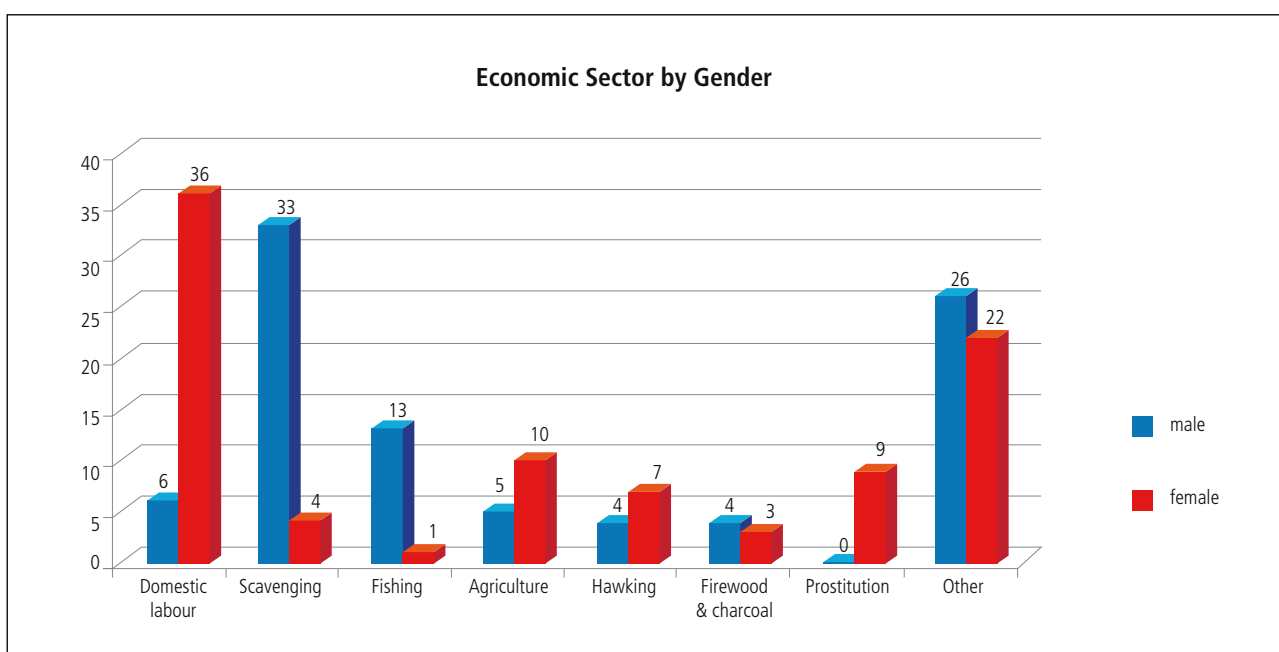


Figure 9: Gender-based variations in economic sector of child labourer respondents



Table 26: Duration of child labourer respondents' economic activity by province

Economic activity duration	Province		Total
	Nairobi	Nyanza	
< 1 month	11.6%	11.8%	11.7%
2-4 months	11.6%	19.7%	15.2%
5-8 months	17.9%	22.4%	19.9%
9-12 months	58.9%	46.1%	53.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

### Children justification of their economic activity

Children gave their own reasons on why they had been working as shown in Figure 10. Poverty appeared to justify their working condition in order to get food and shelter in 43.7 percent of all cases, though provincial analysis revealed a significantly higher variation between Nyanza and Nairobi (19.35 percent) suggesting worse economic levels in the former. Being orphans (18.82 percent of the total) was evenly shared among the two provinces, a condition that might be equally linked to poverty. Neglect by their family was clearly perceived by children as a critical factor by almost 1 out of 3 Nairobi children (27.84 percent).

The geographical variation between the two provinces (19.51 percent) suggests higher family vulnerability of urban children, in particular in Mukuru Kwa Njenga (67 percent of the location respondents). In Nyanza, family

neglect was also identified as relevant in Kochieng West (25 percent).

Besides, at province level, lack of food was combined with neglect in 9.5 percent of the responses and with caregiver willingness to send the child to work in 7.7 percent of them. These findings may support the assumption that the family plays a critical role on children engagement in WFCL.

Table 27 (pg.43) indicates the child labour respondents' satisfaction with their job. It appears that 90.8 percent of respondents were quite adamant in denying any.

On the overall, most of the children (59.62 percent) justify their dissatisfaction claiming their jobs were too hard and low paid (44.23 percent) as Table 28 (pg.43) shows. Provincial analysis reveals a disparity with Nairobi children having stronger claims for low paid jobs (51.22 percent).

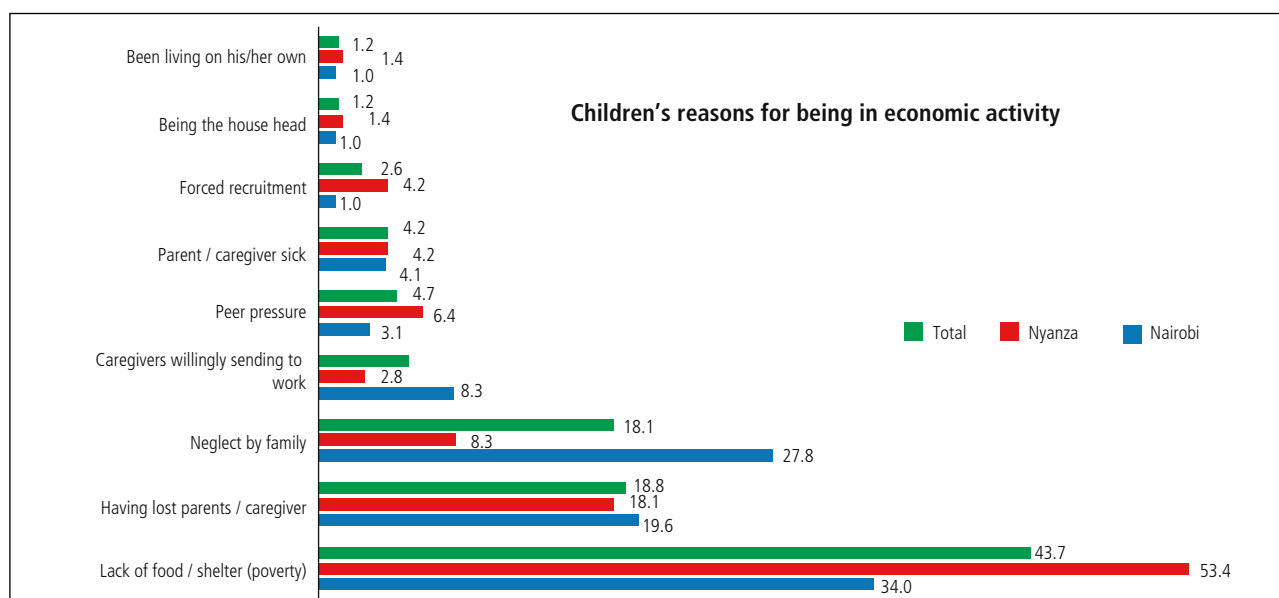


Figure 10: Child labourer respondents' reasons of being in economic activity by province



Table 27: Child labourer respondents’ satisfaction with economic activity by province

Child’s satisfaction with present job	Province						Total	
	Nairobi			Nyanza				
	Frequency	%	Table %	Frequency	%	Table %	Frequency	%
Yes	8	8.5	4.6	3	3.8	1.7	11	6.3
Occasionally	3	3.2	1.7	2	2.5	1.1	5	2.9
No	83	88.3	47.7	75	93.8	43.1	158	90.8
Total	94	100.0	54.0	80	100.0	46.0	174	100.0

Table 28: Child labourer respondents’ reasons for dissatisfaction with economic activity by province

Children’s reasons for being dissatisfied of their job	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Work too hard	49	59.76	44	59.46	93	59.62
Wage too low	42	51.22	28	35.14	70	44.23
Wants to go to school regularly	8	9.76	10	13.51	18	11.54
Employer too difficult/too demanding	4	4.88	4	5.41	8	5.13
Work hazardous and risky (e.g. HIV/AIDS)	4	4.88			4	2.56
Other	1	1.22	1	1.35	2	1.28

### Children’s employer

Concerning the employer, Figure 11 suggests that self-employed children might be the largest group (28.99 percent of the total). Variations applied to the urban and rural setting with 40.21 percent self-employed children in Nairobi and 13.89 percent in Nyanza. The 26.32 percent variation is partially explained by the fact that in Nyanza 17.07 percent more children work under their parents. This finding may suggest that urban working children are more autonomous and

independent in their work compared with their peers living in rural areas whose work is more connected to their household. In fact, 55.55 percent of Nyanza respondents work for a family member, against 34.01 percent of Nairobi respondents. Further exploration noted that family work went just unpaid. High frequency of key informants revealed that most often, children refer to multiple employers (59.6 percent), though parents/caregivers (75.88 percent) are a crosscutting presence across the Nairobi and Nyanza districts.

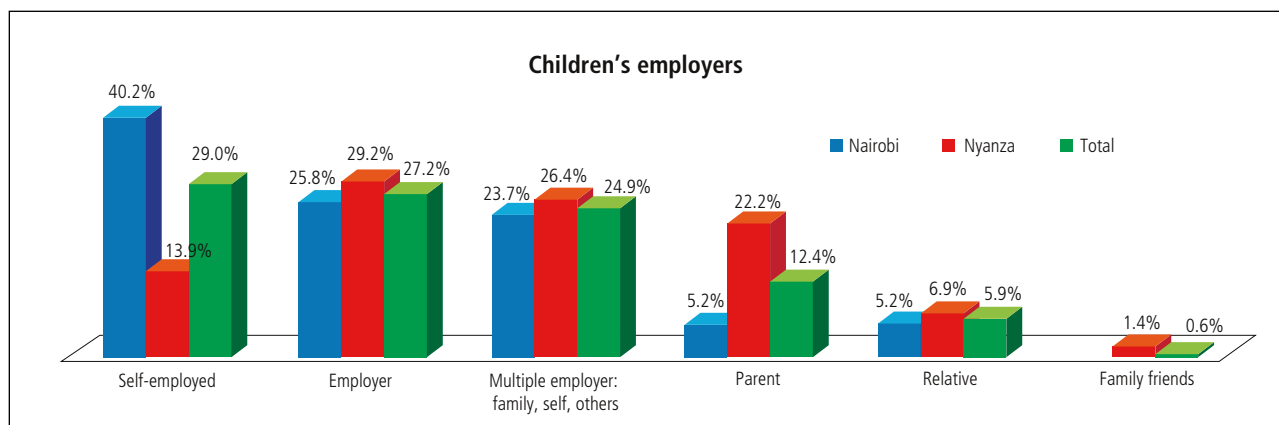


Figure 11: Child labourer respondents’ employer by province



The comparison between the child's employer and age shown in Table 29 reveals further variations as 81.63 percent of self-employed children were in the 12-17 age bracket, while 82.61 percent of those working under an employer were in the 14-17 age bracket, suggesting that employers tend to hire older children.

### Child-employer relationship

As Table 30 indicates, overall, half of the respondents considered their relationship with the employer to be good, with a 23.1 percent positive variation for Nairobi respondents, suggesting possible better working relationships in an urban setting. Data analysis of key informers disagreed with this finding, revealing that majority of children had a bad relationship (54 percent) with their employer. On the overall, one out of three children complained of a bad relationship, particularly in Nyanza (45.8 percent).

On the overall, half of the unsatisfied respondents complained because of being provided with little food as shown in Table 31 (pg.45). However, provincial analysis reveals consistent disparities. For what concerns Nyanza province, the most significant variation appeared to be related to children's dissatisfaction with food provision (74.07 percent), a 51.85 percent higher percentage than of children from Nairobi, suggesting that most of Nyanza children work to satisfy basic needs. On the other hand, Nairobi respondents raised more complains in relation to the excessive load of work (18.52 percent) and poor pay (18.52 percent). In Nairobi, it is to be noted that for more than one out of three respondents, the most significant complain was related to being victims of abuse, mainly physical (22.22 percent) but also sexual and verbal (14.82 percent). Key informants (42.9 percent) agreed on excessive loads of work and on abuse, reported in particular in Kayole (Embakasi

Table 29: Child labourer respondents' age-based variations by kind of employer

Child's age	Self-employed		Employer		Self and parent/caregiver	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
17	12	24.49	9	19.57	4	12.90
16	2	4.08	11	23.91	4	12.90
15	6	12.24	7	15.22	5	16.13
14	6	12.24	11	23.91	4	12.90
13	9	18.37	2	4.35	4	12.90
12	5	10.20	2	4.35	2	6.45
11	4	8.16	3	6.52	3	9.68
10	2	4.08	0	0.00	3	9.68
9	2	4.08	0	0.00	1	3.23
8	1	2.04	1	2.17		
7					1	3.23
	49	100.00	46	100.00	31	100.00

Table 30: Child labourer – employer quality of relationship by province

Child's relationship with employer	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Good	54	58.7	21	35.6	75	49.7
Bad	23	25.0	27	45.8	50	33.1
Indifferent	14	15.2	8	13.6	22	14.6
Do not know	1	1.1	3	5.1	4	2.6
Total	92	100.0	59	100.0	151	100.0

Table 31: Reasons of negative child labourer – employer relationship by province

Reason of bad relationship with employer	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Provides inadequate food	6	22.22	20	74.07	26	48.15
Abuses physically	6	22.22	2	7.41	8	14.81
Pays poorly	5	18.52	2	7.41	7	12.96
Wants to much work done	5	18.52	1	3.70	6	11.11
Wants work done for long hours	1	3.70	2	7.41	3	5.56
Abuses verbally	2	7.41			2	3.70
Abuses sexually	2	7.41			2	3.70
Total	27	100	27	100	54	100

district) and Dandora location (Njiru district), while in West Uhuolo they reported about poor pay.

#### Working benefits

As Table 32 shows, about half of the respondents (52.3 percent) maintained that they had been receiving additional benefits beside cash payment and that was mostly in response to their basic needs, corresponding mainly to food and shelter.

#### 4.2.2 CURRENT ECONOMIC (paid) ACTIVITY (during last 7 days)

As depicted in Table 33 (pg.46), at the time of the interview, most of the respondent (56.3 percent) had a part time job, while one out of three children was working full time.

Very few respondents (6.5 percent) confirmed that they had received some formal vocational training related to employment opportunities, and for half of those (45.5 percent) it was on driving a motorbike.

#### 4.2.3 EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK DURING LAST PERIOD

##### Children’s salary

In 80.3 percent of cases, the work payment was received on a daily basis as Table 34 (pg.46) indicates, suggesting a hand to mouth scenario, where any income is just utilised to meet daily survival needs.

Among the child labourer respondents, 23.88 percent of them declared that they had not worked during the past week, mainly because there was no work to be

Table 32: Benefits received by child labourer respondents by province

Kind of benefits received from working	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Nothing	31	47.7	31	47.7	62	47.7
Basic needs ( provided by family)	16	24.6	23	35.4	39	30.0
Meals	13	20.0	5	7.7	18	13.8
Clothing	4	6.2			4	3.1
free accommodation			3	4.6	3	2.3
School expenses			2	3.1	2	1.5
Weekly rest days	1	1.5			1	.8
Assistance with schooling (e.g. uniforms)			1	1.5	1	.8
Total	65	100.0	65	100.0	130	100.0



Table 33: Nature of child labourer respondents' economic activity in the last week by province

Nature of child's work	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Full-time	29	39.2	20	26.0	49	32.5
Part-time	40	54.1	45	58.4	85	56.3
Temporary	5	6.8	7	9.1	12	7.9
Seasonal			5	6.5	5	3.3
Total	74	100.0	77	100.0	151	100.0

Table 34: Payment time-frame of child labourer respondents' by province

Payment time-frame	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Daily	54	83.1	40	76.9	94	80.3
Weekly	5	7.7	6	11.5	11	9.4
Monthly	6	9.2	6	11.5	12	10.3
Total	65	100.0	52	100.0	117	100.0

Table 35: Child labourer respondents' reasons for not working by province

Reason for not working in the last week	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
No work available	9	42.9	4	18.2	13	30.2
Full time student	5	23.8	8	36.4	13	30.2
Agriculture off season			3	13.6	3	7.0
Occupied with home duties			4	18.2	4	9.3
Illness or injury	1	4.8	3	13.6	4	9.3
Rescued from child labour	4	19.0			4	9.3
Awaiting to go back to school	1	4.8			1	2.3
Other	1	4.8			1	2.3
Total	21	100.0	22	100.0	43	100.0

found (30.2 percent) or because they were attending school (30.2 percent) as seen in Table 35.

Figure 12 (pg.47) shows that in terms of job payment, half of respondents indicated a daily income of Kshs.50-100 (USD 0.60-1.2). Only 20.2 percent of them declared an income ranging from Kshs.150 to 200 ((USD 1.8-2.4). The provincial analyses of the child's daily income

reveals similar payment patterns, though in Nairobi there is an indication of slightly higher earnings.

#### Children's working hours

Though very few respondents claimed they work at night, working hours were progressively increasing from 1-2 hours with a pick of 31.4 percent of respondents



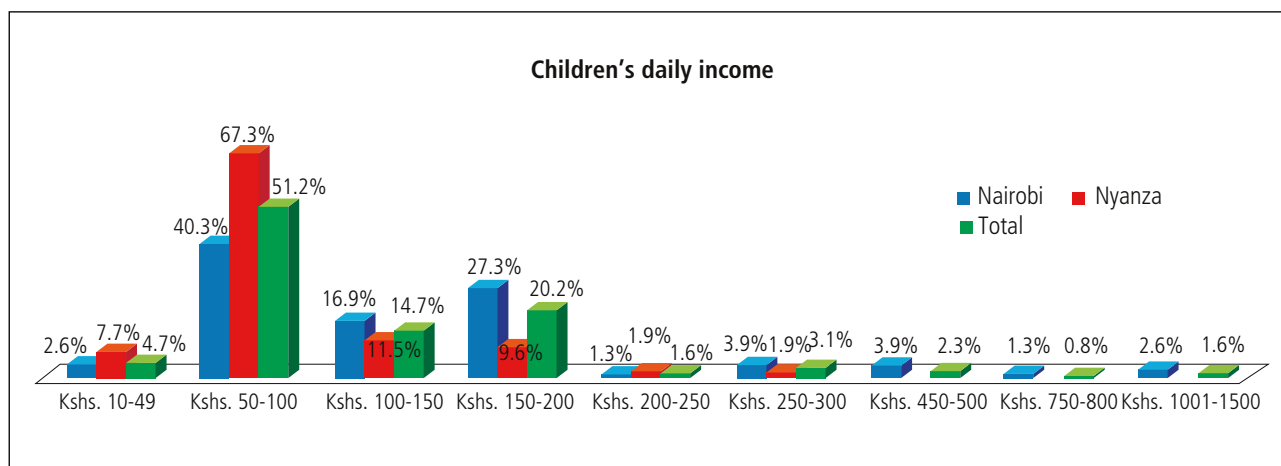


Figure 12:: Child labourer respondents' daily income by province

working 4-6 hours a day as Table 36 indicates. Only 26.23 percent of them work for 4 hours or less, while 73.37 percent work from 4 to over 8 hours daily. A critical 21.3 percent of children work more than 8 hours daily. Nairobi child respondents tended to work more hours than their Nyanza peers (20.9 percent variance) in the 6 and above working hours bracket.

Analysis of Table 38 (pg.48) shows that, on the overall, once the payment is received, only one out of four children keeps the whole amount for self. In line with this, 74.6 percent of the respondents claimed that they give all (26.8 percent) or part (47.8 percent) of their earnings to their family /guardian. However, variations between provinces appear evident.

#### Children's income and its use

Table 37 (pg.48) shows that payment is received by the working child in 82.5 percent of cases, while in 17.5 percent of cases the child salary is given to family members/guardians.

While 48.8 percent of respondent keep some of their earnings for themselves, only 4.3 percent of respondents in Nyanza do not give anything out of their income to relatives as opposed to 42.5 percent of Nairobi respondents. This finding is also confirmed by fewer Nairobi children (10.3 percent) handing over all their income to family members/guardians compared

Table 36: Child labourer respondents' daily working hours by province

Child's daily hours of work	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	Table %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
< 1 hour	1	1.10	0	0	1	.6
1-2 hours	7	7.69	3	3.85	10	5.9
2-3 hours		0	10	12.82	10	5.9
3-4 hours	11	12.09	13	16.67	24	14.2
4-6 hours	25	27.47	28	35.90	53	31.4
6-8 hours	23	25.27	12	15.38	35	20.7
>8 hours	24	26.37	12	15.38	36	21.3
Total	91	100	78	100	169	100.0



Table 37: Recipient of child labourer respondents' income by province

Child's work income recipient	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	Table %	Frequency	Table %	Frequency	Table %
Self	75	48.7	52	33.8	127	82.5
Parents	8	5.2	9	5.8	17	11.0
Relative	1	.6	1	.6	2	1.3
Guardian			8	5.2	8	5.2
Total	84	54.5	70	45.5	154	100.0

Table 38: Mode of income transfer by child labourer respondents to recipients by province

Child giving income to parent/guardian/relative	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
No	37	42.5	3	4.3	40	25.5
Yes, all directly through the employer	2	2.3	6	8.6	8	5.1
Yes, all by myself	9	10.3	25	35.7	34	21.7
Yes, part through the employer	1	1.1	2	2.9	3	1.9
Yes, part by myself	38	43.7	34	48.6	72	45.9
Total	87	100.0	70	100.0	157	100.0

with Nyanza respondents (35.7 percent). Overall, this behaviour suggests that three out of four children work to support their families by generating income which in most cases they themselves hand over to their relatives. However, a clear divide is shown between rural and urban child workers since the work of the former is much more connected to family survival and hence probably induced and encouraged by parents/relatives. On the contrary, urban child labourers seem more engaged on their own survival.

Child labourer respondents' perception on the size of their cash contribution to the family monthly income revealed that 57.7 percent of them believe they complement it by 20 to 50 percent as Figure 13 (pg. 49) indicates. A quite critical contribution suggesting the crucial role working children play in their families' fragile livelihood system and raising the issue on how important is for households to maintain the working status of their child.

As Table 39 (pg. 49) shows, only half of the respondents are able to save something at least occasionally (49.7 percent). Very few (8.5 percent) are able to save

regularly. This is probably due to the fact that earnings are scarce even to meet basic needs. Moreover, part of them is handed over to family members, besides being for personal use.

Child labourer respondents had plans on the possible use of their savings, revealing what may be part of their priorities at personal level. Table 40 (pg. 49) shows that most of them (41.25 percent) claimed to save in order to meet personal basic needs such as food and clothing, others (18.75 percent) still looked for a way to further support their family income or to proceed with education (17.5 percent). On the latter item, we note a striking difference between Nairobi and Nyanza respondents. While 34.29 percent of Nyanza children saw their work as an opportunity to meet education costs and go back to school, very few Nairobi children (4.44 percent) had the same plan.

Speculations may be made on the background reasons of this higher consideration for education by Nyanza children, a view further confirmed by previous findings indicating a 40.2 percent variation between Nairobi and Nyanza provinces in favour of Nyanza respondents regarding school attendance.

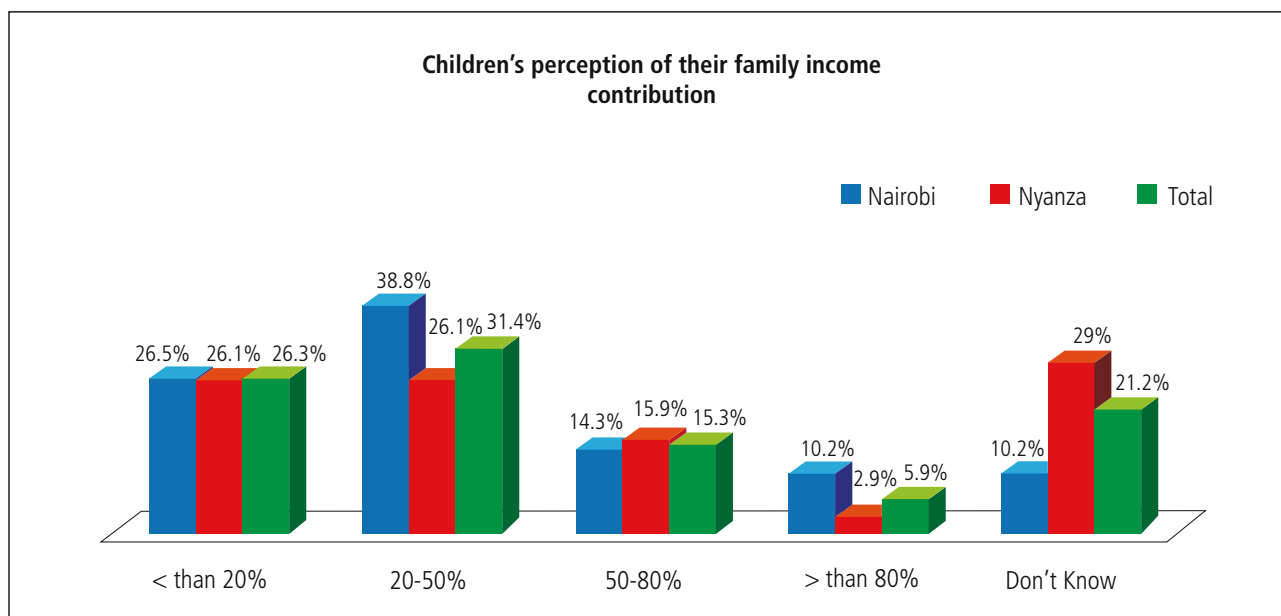


Figure 13: Child labourer respondents' perception of percentage contribution to the overall family monthly income by province

Table 39: Child labourer respondents' saving capacity by province

Child's savings	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Yes, regularly	13	14.0	1	1.4	14	8.5
Yes, occasionally	32	34.4	36	50.0	68	41.2
No	48	51.6	35	48.6	83	50.3
Total	93	100.0	72	100.0	165	100.0

Table 40: Reasons for child labourer respondents' saving by province

Reasons for child's saving	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
buy food/cloths	21	46.67	12	34.29	33	41.25
Support own family	7	15.56	8	22.86	15	18.75
Go to school	2	4.44	12	34.29	14	17.5
Start own business	5	11.11	2	5.71	6	8.75
Pay rent	4	8.89	1	2.86	5	6.25
Learn a trade	3	6.67			3	3.75
Other	3	6.67			3	3.75
Total	45	100	35	100	80	100



### 4.3. NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economic activity (paid) is not the only form of work that children can perform. Hence, data on non-economic activities (with no pay) carried out by the child labourer respondents were examined, exploring in particular their engagement in household chores or general housekeeping at parents/guardian home, and hours workload. As part of non-economic activities, also respondents' use of leisure time was investigated. Finally, the combination of children's economic activity, household chores and attending school was analysed.

#### Household chores

Table 41 confirms that most of the child respondents (82.7 percent) had been providing services to household members, such as preparing and serving meals; mending, washing and ironing clothes; shopping; caring for siblings and sick/disabled household members; cleaning, etc. This finding confirms that the great majority of respondents had a consistent relationship with their extended family, which added on them extra work for its internal needs, besides requesting them to bring home some income through external work.

The analysis of Table 42 on gender variations about child engagement on household chores indicates that there is no notable difference between girls and boys.

However, a variance was present between urban and rural areas as Nairobi respondents seemed to be less engaged in household chores (74.5 percent) when compared with their Nyanza counterparts (92.4 percent).

For more than half of the children, working time dedicated to housekeeping run between 2-4 hours daily. Only a minority of them (12 percent) went beyond that, working up to 8 hours daily (Table 43, *pg.51*).

#### Leisure activities

Analysis of Table 44 (*pg.51*) indicates that respondents do several activities for fun when not working. Playing is the most common (26.7 percent) followed by watching movies out of home at cinema or video houses (18.75). On the overall, watching movies, TV or listening music occupy 34 percent of the respondents, besides more proactive entertainment such playing sports (7.95 percent) and reading (22.16 percent). Again, Nyanza children seemed to be more oriented to education activities such as doing some reading (40.51 percent) compared with Nairobi respondents (7.22 percent). Observations by key informants indicate that working children use to mix the various activities listed above, adding also taking drugs and gambling.

Table 41: Child labourer respondents' engagement in housekeeping activity by province

Child engaged in housekeeping at parents/guardian home in the past week	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Yes	70	74.5	73	92.4	143	82.7
No	24	25.5	6	7.6	30	17.3
Total	94	100.0	79	100.0	173	100.0

Table 42: Gender-based variations on child engagement in housekeeping activity by province

Child engaged in housekeeping at parents/guardian home in the past week	Province											
	Nairobi						Nyanza					
	Gender				Total		gender				Total	
	male		female		Count	%	Male		female		Count	%
	Count	%	Count	%			Count	%	Count	%		
Yes	31	68.9	39	79.6	70	74.5	38	95.0	35	89.7	73	92.4
No	14	31.1	10	20.4	24	25.5	2	5.0	4	10.3	6	7.6
Total	45	100.0	49	100.0	94	100.0	40	100.0	39	100.0	79	100.0



Table 43: Daily child labourer respondents' working hours in housekeeping activity by province

Child working hours in housekeeping at parents/guardian home	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1-2 hours	32	46.4	14	19.2	46	32.4
2-4 hours	35	50.7	44	60.3	79	55.6
5-8 hours	2	2.9	15	20.5	17	12.0
Total	69	100.0	73	100.0	142	100.0

Table 44: Child labourer respondents' leisure activities by province

Leisure activities	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Playing	19	19.59	28	35.44	47	26.70
Going to cinema/video house	32	32.99	1	1.27	33	18.75
Playing & reading	4	4.12	21	26.58	25	14.20
Listening to music	10	10.31	5	6.33	15	8.52
Sports	7	7.22	7	8.86	14	7.95
Reading	3	3.09	11	13.92	14	7.95
Watching TV/video at home	10	10.31	2	2.53	12	6.82
Resting in the house	5	5.15	3	3.80	8	4.55
No time for fun	4	4.12	1	1.27	5	2.84
Other	3	3.09			3	1.70
Total	97	100	79	100	176	100

**Use of time between economic activity, household chores and school**

Typically, the discussion of children's time use considers their involvement in school, economic activity or both. However, a more complex but complete picture of children's activities is depicted in Table 45.

The most striking finding when working children's various occupations are examined is the high percentage

of children combining economic activities, household chores and school attendance. On the overall, more than 77 percent of the respondents combined these three activities, with a higher proportion of children engaged in them in Nyanza province (87.4 percent) compared with Nairobi (67.8 percent). Further studies may examine the negative consequences this overload may have on child's development, including social skills, health and education.

Table 45: Distribution of time use by child labourer respondents during last week by province

Province	Economic activity				Engagement in housekeeping at parents/guardian home				Attending school and work				Mean	
	Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes	No
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	%	%
	Nairobi	95	97.9	2	2.0	70	74.5	24	25.5	30	30.9	67	69.0	67.8
Nyanza	78	98.7	1	1.2	73	92.4	6	7.6	54	71.	22	28.9	87.4	12.6
Total	173	98.3	3	1.7	143	83.4	30	16.6	84	51	89	49.	77.6	22.4



#### 4.4 WORK-RELATED HEALTH AND SAFETY OF CHILDREN

Reporting on health threats due to labour, respondents confirmed that most of their health hazards had happened at the work place (60.2 percent of total respondents) as Table 46 shows. Further analysis on specific locations being more risky than others revealed that in Nyanza province, Siaya District was the safest (for 95 percent of its respondents) and Mbita the most risky (80 percent of its respondents). In Nairobi province, Kasarani District was the most risky (75 percent of its respondents). Most of the key informers (85.5 percent) had knowledge of working children having being sick or hurt due to work, with the highest frequency (100 percent) in Mukuru Kwa Njenga and Komarok locations (Embakasi district).

The analysis of the most frequent health threats depicted in Table 47 shows mainly cut and wounds reported

in both Provinces with an overall 75.21 percentage. District analysis indicated that the highest recorded pick was in Mbita (82.2 percent of its respondents) and the lowest (no case) in Siaya districts. Location level analysis showed that the highest incidence was recorded in Rusinga East (12.8 percent of total respondents) and Gembe West (14.5 percent of total respondents) both being in Mbita district. Fire burns and poisoning followed but with relatively few overall reports (7.69 and 5.13 percent respectively). Serious injuries with loss of limbs were reported in 4 cases.

Findings suggest that child labour has a serious impact on children health and physical development, particularly in some geographical areas, probably due to the kind of working activity engaged by children (e.g. Mbita district: fishing). Key informants were able to provide additional information related to injuries caused by employers such as beatings and physical abuse (Komarok, Ruaraka, West Uholo locations).

Table 46: Child labourer respondents' reported health threats by province

Child been hurt at work place or injured/sick due to work	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
No	35	36.5	23	28.8	58	33.0
Yes, at home	2	2.1	9	11.3	11	6.3
Yes, at place of work	58	60.4	48	60.0	106	60.2
Yes, at home and place of work	1	1.0			1	.6
Total	96	100.0	80	100.0	176	100.0

Table 47: Nature of child labourer respondents' reported health threats by province

Nature of working child illness or injury	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	Table %	Frequency	Table %	Frequency	Table %
Cut/wounds	43	36.75	45	38.46	88	75.21
Fire burns	4	3.42	5	4.27	9	7.69
Poisoning	3	2.56	3	2.56	6	5.13
Loss of limb	4	3.42			4	3.42
Respiratory ailment	2	1.71			2	1.71
Skin diseases			1	0.85	1	0.85
Other ailment	5	4.27	2	1.71	7	5.98
Total	61	52.14	56	47.86	117	100

Table 48 shows that most injuries and illnesses received outpatient treatment (42.59 percent) or were not treated at all (38.89 percent). Apparently, incidence of health problems causing disruption of work and education was highest in Nyanza province affecting one out of three children (29.41 percent of the province respondents).

In relation to more severe accidents/diseases, Table 49 shows that 43.8 percent of the respondents acknowledged that working children had died as a result of their work. Key informants (26.7 percent) also reported cases of death due to drawing (Kochieng West and Gembe West locations), health hazards in the Nairobi dumping site (Dandora location) or being shot (Mukuru Kwa Njenga location).

Further analysis, to quantify the actual number of children who seemingly were known to have died in the past three years as a result of labour, showed that 77.7 percent of the child respondents knew 1-2 cases

in each of the six districts (see Table 50 *pg.54*). Most of key informants (75.1 percent) gave similar figures.

A location level analysis to identify the most sensitive areas in Nairobi province pointed out at Mukuru Kwa Njenga, Komarok (Embakasi district) and Ruaraka (Kasarani district) locations, while in Nyanza province the most affected were reported to be Rusinga East and Gembe West (Mbita district) locations. Key informants highlighted also Dandora (Njiru district) and Kochieng West locations (Kisumu East district).

Though most of the child respondents (78.2 percent) claimed to know about health problems related to their working condition, in terms of health preventive measures adopted to avoid accidents and diseases due to work, as shown by Table 51 (*pg.54*), they appeared to be quite vulnerable with 94.2 percent of them using no protective wears at all while working. This condition questions their awareness on health matters and actual capacity to apply practical preventive measures.

**Table 48: Severity of child labourer respondents’ reported health threats by province**

Severity of accident/illness/injury	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Medically treated and released immediately	26	45.61	20	39.22	46	42.59
Did not need medical treatment	27	47.37	15	29.41	42	38.89
Stopped work temporarily	2	3.51	10	19.61	12	11.11
Stopped schooling temporarily			5	9.80	5	4.63
Hospitalised	2	3.51			2	1.85
Other			1	1.96	1	0.93
Total	57	100	51	100	108	100

**Table 49: Child labourer respondents’ reports on peers’ death due to work by province**

Reports of peers death due to work	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Yes	47	48.5	30	38.0	77	43.8
No	42	43.3	25	31.6	67	38.1
Do not know	8	8.2	24	30.4	32	18.2
Total	97	100.0	79	100.0	176	100.0



Table 50: Quantified number of peers' death due to work in the past three years by province

Number of working children who died	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	20	43.5	16	53.3	36	47.4
2	15	32.6	8	26.7	23	30.3
3	6	13.0	5	16.7	11	14.5
4	2	4.3			2	2.6
5	2	4.3			2	2.6
More than 5	1	2.2	1	3.3	2	2.6
Total	46	100.0	30	100.0	76	100.0

Table 51: Protecting wears used by child labourer respondents by province

Protecting wears used	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
None	90	95.7	73	92.4	163	94.2
Gloves	2	2.1	2	2.5	4	2.3
Protective clothing	1	1.1	3	3.8	4	2.3
Other	1	1.1	1	1.3	2	1.2
Total	94	100.0	79	100.0	173	100.0

# 5.



## ANALYSIS OF MAJOR WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR

Analysis of data collected at sub-location level in the study areas allowed for an estimate of the approximate number of children engaged in Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) subdivided by gender. The average distribution of child labourers in each sub-location was calculated based on guesstimate provided by child and key respondents both at individual and group level. The approximate total number of children victims of WFCL within the study areas is 7,549 distributed between Nairobi province (n=5.821) and Nyanza province (n=1.728). This figure is an approximation by defect since not all sub-locations of the listed locations were included in the count and in any case it only includes children working in the following WFCL: scavenging, domestic work, commercial sex, fishing, mining and agriculture. Specific estimates on children engaged in the mentioned WFCL were calculated using the

same method and are presented in other sections of this chapter. Evidently, other child victims of labour exploitation might have been present in the same areas but were not categorised in this chapter estimation.

Table 52 and Table 53 (pg.56) depict the results highlighting a higher distribution of cases in Nairobi province, in particular in Kayole and Mukuru Kwa Njenga locations. The empirical evidence shows that the odds of being admitted to work (vs. not working) increase by geographical area for Nairobi province as compared to Nyanza province.<sup>2</sup> Figure 14 (pg.56) depicts the distribution of children engaged in WFCL by economic sector, showing prevalence of scavaging (47 percent) and domestic labour (20 percent).

<sup>2</sup> Most of the surveyed sub-locations are newly created from former locations, which were included in the 2009 National Census. This made unworkable the attempt to calculate the percentage of working children in comparison with the 5-17 years old population.





**Table 52: Nairobi Province - Number estimate of children involved in Worst Forms of Child Labour by location**

Nairobi Province																Nairobi Province		
Embakasi District									Njiru District			Kasarani District						
Location									Location			Location						
Kayole			Mukuru Kwa Njenga			Komarok			TOTAL	Dandora			Ruaraka					
M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot		M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Total
1283	852	2135	577	664	1241	591	487	1078	4454	487	279	766	281	320	601	3219	2602	5821

**Table 53: Nyanza Province - Number estimate of children involved in Worst Forms of Child Labour by location**

Nyanza Province													Nyanza Province		
Mbita District						Siaya District				Kisumu East District					
Location						Location				Location					
Rusinga East			Gembe West			Locations	West Uholo			Kochieng West					
M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot		Total	M	F	Tot	M	F	Total	M	F
73	42	115	65	35	100	215	39	61	100	817	596	1413	994	734	1728

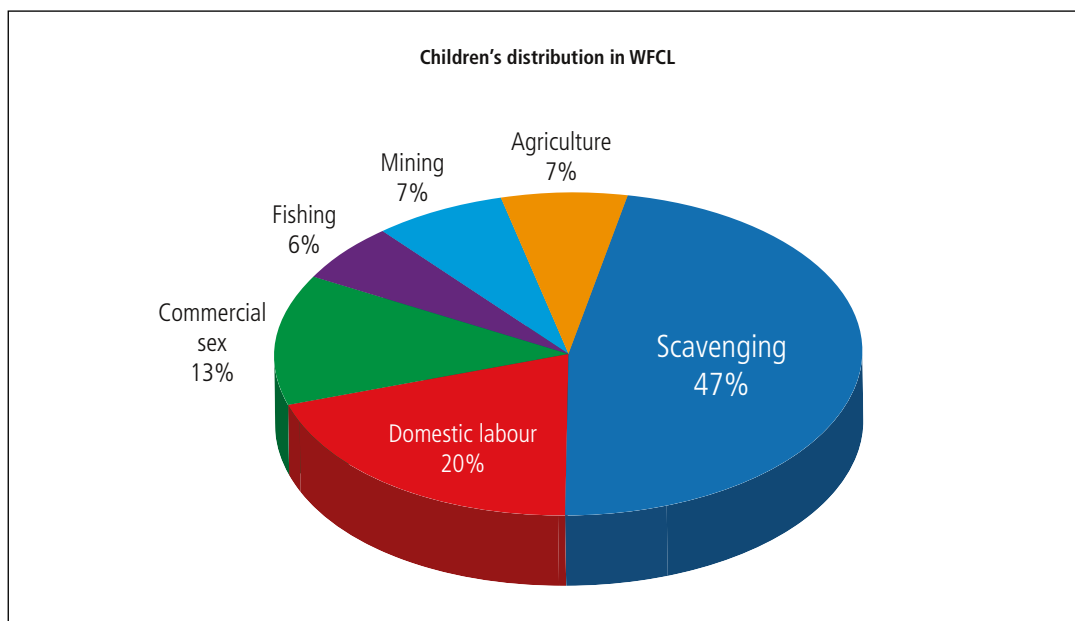


Figure 14 : Children distribution in WFCL in target areas

## 5.1 SCAVENGING CHILDREN

### Number estimate of scavenging children

Tables 54, 55 and 56 depict the estimated number of scavenging children in the two provinces target areas (n=3546) highlighting high frequency in Nairobi province (n=3402), in particular in Kayole location (n=1268). The empirical evidence shows that the odds of scavenging increase by geographical area for Nairobi province as compared to Nyanza province.

### Age bracket

Data analysis of Table 57 (pg.58) reveals that, on the overall, most of the children engaged in garbage collection were 15-17 years old (72.15 percent).

### Working hours

On the overall, most respondents (83.1 percent) indicated that scavenging children' worked more than four hours daily as Table 58 (pg.58) indicates. District

analysis showed a variation (36 percent) between Nairobi and Nyanza, with the city respondents (97.7 percent) being much more exposed to longer working hours (> more than 4) that their upcountry counterparts (61.7 percent).

There is empirical evidence by key informants that children carrying sack full of waste plastics and scrap metal wastes increase during holiday times.

### School attendance

Data analysis of Table 59 (pg.58) reveals that most of the children engaged in garbage collection were also attending school (60.3 percent), though not regularly. This finding suggests that scavenging is a part-time engagement. Again, Nyanza province showed more school attendance (75.6 percent) than Nairobi (47 percent) among scavenging children. Mbita and Kisumu East districts appeared to lead in school attendance with almost complete (100 percent) participation.

This finding suggests that when schools close, a sizeable number of children engage in plastic waste recycling

Table 54: Approximate number of scavenging children by province

Province						Total by provinces
Nairobi			Nyanza			
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
2600	802	3402	95	49	144	3546

Table 55: Nairobi Province - Approximate number of scavenging children by location level

Nairobi Province																
Embakasi District										Njiru District			Kasarani District			
Location										Location			Location			
Kayole			Mukuru Kwa Njenga			Komarok			Locations	Dandora			Ruaraka			
M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	TOTAL	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	
1062	206	1268	562	198	760	225	100	325	2353	470	57	527	281	241	522	

Table 56: Nyanza Province - Approximate number of scavenging children by location level

Nyanza Province												
Mbita District						Siaya District				Kisumu East District		
Location						Location				Location		
Rusinga East			Gembe West			Locations	West Uholo			Kochieng West		
M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot	Total	M	F	Tot	M	F	Total
21	10	31	19	6	25	56	3	33	36	52	0	52



Table 57: Scavenging children age bracket by province

Age bracket	Province		Total
	Nairobi	Nyanza	
	%	%	%
5-9	8.11	19.05	13.92
10-14	83.78	61.90	72.15
15-17	8.11	19.05	13.93
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 58: Scavenging children daily working hours by province

Daily working hours	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
< than 4	2	2.3	23	38.3	25	16.9
> more than 4	86	97.7	37	61.7	123	83.1
Total	88	100.0	60	100.0	148	100.0

Table 59: Scavenging children school attendance by province

School attendance	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Yes	19	21.3	47	75.8	66	43.7
No	45	50.6	15	24.2	60	39.7
Sometimes	25	28.1			25	16.6
Total	89	100.0	62	100.0	151	100.0

and waste metal collection and sale as a survival strategy. On the contrary, West Uholo location (Siaya district) led in terms of total number of scavenging children's drop out from school (100 percent) followed by Dandora location (Njiru district) (78.6 percent).

### Employers

Most of the respondents (92.2 percent) claimed that scavenging children sell the collected material to scrap metal dealers (Table 60, *pg. 59*), indicating that they are the first ring of a supply chain ending at manufacturing industrial level.

### Income

Table 61 (*pg. 59*) indicates that, according to majority of respondents (69.23 percent), the scavenging children

estimated daily income was between Kshs.50 to 100, with a variance between provinces showing Nairobi children (32.5 percent) claiming a daily income above Kshs.100 and Nyanza children (86 percent) an income below Kshs.100. Comparison with data provided by key informants from Nyanza (95.2 percent) indicates a slightly higher frequency for Nyanza child workers within the Kshs. 30-100 wage range. According to the same respondents, the least paid children (100 percent getting Kshs.< 50) were found in West Uholo (Siaya district) locations.

### Health risks

Respondents identified two major health risks for scavenging children. Multiple responses showed accidents and injuries first (93.71 percent) followed by illness (61.54 percent). As Table 62 (*pg. 59*) indicates.

Table 60: Buyers of material collected by scavenging children by province

Buyers of collected material	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Scrap metal dealers	89	100.0	41	78.8	130	92.2
Metal dealers & Self			2	3.8	2	1.4
Factories			1	1.9	1	.7
Others			8	15.4	8	5.7
Total	89	100.0	52	100.0	141	100.0

Table 61: Scavenging children daily income by province

Daily income	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Kshs. 10-29			7	14	7	5.38
Kshs. 30-50	6	7.5	32	64	38	29.23
Kshs. 51-100	48	60	4	8	52	40.00
Kshs. 101-150	9	11.25			9	6.92
Kshs. 151-200	14	17.5	7	14	21	16.15
Kshs. 301-400	2	2.5			2	1.54
Kshs. 401-500	1	1.25			1	0.77
Total	80	100	50	100	130	100

Table 62: Scavenging children health risks by province

Health risks	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Count	Table %	Count	Table %	Count	Table %
Accident/injury	78	54.55	56	39.16	134	93.71
Illness	63	44.06	25	17.48	88	61.54
Illness & Accident/Injury	59	41.26	23	16.08	82	57.34
Death	10	6.99	1	0.70	11	7.69
HIV/AIDS	3	2.10	1	0.70	4	2.80

More than half of the respondents (57.34 percent) also combined illness and accidents/injuries. A relevant 7.69 percent of child respondents identified death as an

actual outcome of scavenging, rising scavenging at the top among other WFCL causing fatalities. This finding was confirmed by 20.5 percent of key informants.

## 5.2 CHILD DOMESTIC WORKERS

### Number estimate of child domestic workers

Tables 63, 64 and 65 below depict the estimated number of child domestic workers in the two provinces target areas (n=1480) highlighting high frequency in Nairobi province (n=1034), in particular in Komarok location (n=318).

### Age bracket

Data analysis of Table 66 (pg.61) reveals that on the overall most of the children engaged in domestic labour were 15-17 years old (53.45 percent).

### Working hours

Table 67 (pg.61) indicates that, according to most of the respondents (92.6 percent), domestic workers working hours were beyond 4 daily. A minimal variation (13.7 percent) was noted between Nairobi

and Nyanza provinces, with the city respondents being more exposed to long working hours (> more than 4) then their upcountry counterparts.

### School attendance

According to most respondents (76.8 percent), children engaged in domestic work were not attending school as shown by Table 68 (pg.61), in line with the expected scenario of children working in households for many hours and with no education opportunities. Nyanza province showed more regular school attendance (37.7. percent) than Nairobi (2.6 percent) among domestic workers. Embakasi district, having the highest percentage of respondents on domestic labour (40 percent of the total) with picks in Kayole and Mukuru Kwa Njenga, scored also the highest rate of school absenteeism (92.7 percent) within the same district, while Kisumu East district (Kochieng location) had the highest percentage of school attendance (52.6 percent) according to respondents from the area.

**Table 63: Child domestic workers estimated number by province**

Province						Total by provinces
Nairobi			Nyanza			
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
246	658	1034	170	276	446	1480

**Table 64: Nairobi Province - Child domestic workers estimated number by location**

Nairobi Province																
Embakasi District										Njiru District			Kasarani District			
Location										Location			Location			
Kayole			Mukuru Kwa Njenga			Komarok			Locations TOTAL	Dandora			Ruaraka			
M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot		M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	
69	239	308	15	200	215	163	218	381	904	/	102	102		28	28	

**Table 65: Nyanza Province - Child domestic workers estimated number by location**

Nyanza Province													
Mbita District						Siaya District			Kisumu East District				
Location						Location			Location				
Rusinga East			Gembe West			Locations Total	West Uholo			Kochieng West			
M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot		M	F	Tot	M	F	Total	
4	5	9	5	8	13	22	11	13	24	150	250	400	



Table 66: Child domestic workers age bracket by province

Age bracket	Province		Total
	Nairobi	Nyanza	
	%	%	%
5-9		3.45	1.72
10-14	34.48	55.17	44.83
15-17	65.52	41.38	53.45
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 67: Child domestic workers daily working hours by province

School attendance	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Yes	2	2.6	23	37.7	25	18.1
No	72	93.5	34	55.7	106	76.8
Sometimes	3	3.9	4	6.6	7	5.1
Total	77	100.0	61	100.0	138	100.0

Table 68: Child domestic workers school attendance by province

Daily working hours	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
< than 4	1	1.3	9	15.0	10	7.4
> more than 4	74	98.7	51	85.0	125	92.6
Total	75	100.0	60	100.0	135	100.0

### Employers

Table 69 (pg.62) indicates that most child respondents (80.43 percent of the total) believed households openly employ children as domestic workers, with a higher frequency in Nairobi province (100 percent of respondents). Disaggregated data show that in Nyanza province there is more variety of employers, with some disguised child domestic labour in households (19.67 percent of the Nyanza respondents), manifested through children working long hours for parents or guardians, not attending school and being assigned tasks that are seemingly beyond their capability.

### Income

Table 70 (pg.62) shows that agreed monthly wages for child domestic workers ranged from Kshs. 400

to Kshs 6.000 and averaged Kshs. 1.900. On the overall, 95.24 percent of salaries were below Kshs. 3000 per month. Nairobi province maintains the highest salary rate within this category with almost half of its respondents quoting Kshs.1500 to 3000 per month. On the contrary, Nyanza province had the most frequent monthly income (70 percent of its respondents) between Kshs.1000 to 1500. Nairobi key respondent pointed out an income variation on the higher side for the province not indicating any salary ranges below Kshs.1000 per month. According to the same respondents the least paid (< Kshs.1500) were from Dandora (Embakasi district), Gembe West (Mbita district) and West Uholo (Siaya district) locations.

### Health risks

Table 71 (pg.62) shows that the highest single threat to



Table 69: Child domestic workers employers by province

Employer	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Households	77	100	34	55.74	111	80.43
Parents, guardians			12	19.67	12	8.70
Hotel owners			9	14.75	9	6.52
Neighbours			5	8.20	5	3.62
Others			1	1.64	1	0.72
Total	77	100	61	100	138	100

Table 70: Child domestic workers monthly income by province

Monthly income	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Kshs. 401-500	4	6.06			4	3.17
Kshs. 500-1000	9	13.64	1	1.67	10	7.94
Kshs. 1000-1500	16	24.24	42	70	58	46.03
Kshs. 1500-3000	32	48.48	16	26.67	48	38.10
Kshs. 3000-4500	2	3.03	1	1.67	3	2.38
Kshs. 4500-6000	3	4.55			3	2.38
Total	66	100.00	60	100	126	100

Table 71: Child domestic workers health risks by province

Health risks	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Illness	47	70.15	35	61.40	82	66.13
Illness/accidents	36	53.73	29	50.88	65	52.42
Accidents/injuries	16	23.88	18	31.58	34	27.42
HIV/AIDS	25	37.31	9	15.79	34	27.42
Rape	14	20.90		0.00	14	11.29
Death	1	1.49	1	1.75	2	1.61

domestic workers health was perceived by respondents to be illness (66.12 percent), with a recurrent specification on HIV/AIDS (27.42 percent). In half of the responses, illness was combined with accidents and injuries. HIV/AIDS and rape were quoted with higher

frequency by Nairobi child respondents (37.31 and 20.9 percent respectively). A question remains open on why Nyanza child respondents and key informants were silent on rape, knowing from other studies that the region is also affected by the same.

### 5.3 CHILD COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS

#### Number estimate of commercial sex workers

Tables 72, 73 and 74 depict the estimated number of child domestic workers in the two provinces target areas (1020) highlighting high frequency in Nairobi province (n=920), in particular in Kayole location (n=315). The empirical evidence shows that the odds of being commercial sex workers increase in urban areas.

#### Age bracket

Data analysis of Table 75 (pg.64) shows that on the overall most of the children engaged in commercial sex were 15-17 years old (77.78 percent).

#### Working hours

On the overall, the working hours of children engaged in commercial sex appeared to exceed four hours daily according to 86.3 percent of the child respondents (Table 76, pg.64). No variance was present between rural and urban locations.

#### School attendance

As Table 77 (pg.64) presents, no school attendance was noticed as a result of being sexual workers by 60.5 percent of child respondents, though inclusion of those who attend just from time to time brings the percentage to almost 40 percent. In this respect, an important outcome is that attending school does not necessarily prevent or hinder children from being victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Definitely, in some cases these two activities are not mutually excluding, in particular in Rusinga East location (Mbita district) according to key informants from the area.

#### Employers

Data from the child respondents indicated in Table 78 (pg.64) show that most of children engaged in commercial sex (73.97 percent) appear to be self-driven with no organized crime behind the activity. However, to dispute this assumption, a significant variance between the two provinces indicates that while 94.44 percent of Nairobi respondents confirm that commercial sex is run by children themselves, in Nyanza it is run by

Table 72: Child commercial sex workers estimated number by province

Province						Total by provinces
Nairobi			Nyanza			
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
70	850	920	23	77	100	1020

Table 73: Nairobi Province - Commercial sex workers estimated number by location

Nairobi Province															
Embakasi District									Njiru District			Kasarani District			
Location									Location			Location			
Kayole			Mukuru Kwa Njenga			Komarok			Locations TOTAL	Dandora			Ruaraka		
M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot		M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot
20	295	315	/	266	266	50	129	179	760	/	109	109	/	51	51

Table 74: Nyanza Province - Commercial sex workers estimated number by location

Nyanza Province												
Mbita District						Siaya District			Kisumu East District			
Location						Location			Location			
Rusinga East			Gembe West			Locations Tot	West Uholo			Kochieng West		
M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot		M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot
/	10	10	/	/	/	10	1	3	4	22	64	86



Table 75: Child commercial sex workers' age bracket by province

Age bracket	Province		Total
	Nairobi	Nyanza	
	%	%	%
10-14	26.32	17.65	22.22
15-17	73.68	82.35	77.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 76: Child commercial sex workers' daily working hours by province

Daily working hours	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
< than 4	7	13.0	3	15.8	10	13.7
> more than 4	47	87.0	16	84.2	63	86.3
Total	54	100.0	19	100.0	73	100.0

Table 77: Child commercial sex workers' school attendance by province

School attendance	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Yes	6	10.9	3	14.3	9	11.8
No	30	54.5	16	76.2	46	60.5
Sometimes	19	34.5	2	9.5	21	27.6
Total	55	100.0	21	100.0	76	100.0

Table 78: Child commercial sex workers' employer by province

Employer	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Self-employed	51	94.44	3	15.79	54	73.97
Bar owners	2	3.70	12	63.16	14	19.18
Fishermen			3	15.79	3	4.11
Truck drivers			1	5.26	1	1.37
Old women	1	1.85			1	1.37
Total	54	100	19	100	73	100

bar owners (63.16 percent). A significant variance is also shown in Nairobi between child respondents and key informants, 40 percent of the latter believing that child prostitution is run by bars and brothels owners. Definitely, bars where alcohol is served are a favourable

ground for child prostitution with bar owners in the forefront for children's provision of sexual services to their clients. Beaches, hair salons and video show areas were also mentioned, with perpetrators being local people.

### Income

Results shown by Table 79 indicate that for most of the child sexual worker the daily income is very minimal, with almost 50 percent of respondents confirming earnings ranging at less than Kshs.100. Another 25.52 percent gets from Kshs.100 to 200. The extreme on the lower side is Kshs.30 and on the upper side Kshs.800. This finding suggests that commercial sexual exploitation of children remains largely an issue of survival, where children sell sex in exchange of basic money for food or clothing.

### Health risks

In general, as shown by Table 80, there was extensive awareness among the respondents (68.12 percent) of the main threat given by the HIV/AIDS disease. However, though Nyanza respondents were limited

in quantitative terms to expect reliable results, a great disparity was noted between them and those from Nairobi with a 79.47 percent variance. The same applied to illness only partially pointed out in Nyanza as a threat unlikely what the Nairobi respondents did (44.21 percent variance). This finding may be an indication of less expressed perception of actual health risks by Nyanza children who may be equally exposed to dangerous diseases through assaults and sexual exploitation, resulting in the HIV/AIDS virus, unwanted pregnancies and sometimes death. Apparently, death is the major experienced and scary risk factor pointed out by Nyanza children (68.42 percent), probably due to their direct touch on the devastating effects of HIV/AIDS which however is not expressively mentioned. Key informants from Nyanza province also confirmed HIV/AIDS (100 percent) and death (70 percent) as the main health concerns on child prostitution in the region.

Table 79: Child commercial sex workers' daily income by province

Daily income	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Kshs. 30-50	1	2.5	1	5.26	2	3.39
Kshs. 51-100	18	45.0	9	47.37	27	45.76
Kshs. 101-150	4	10.0			4	6.78
Kshs. 151-200	6	15.0	5	26.32	11	18.64
Kshs. 201-250			1	5.26	1	1.69
Kshs. 251-300	4	10.0	2	10.53	6	10.17
Kshs. 401-500	6	15.0	1	5.26	7	11.86
Kshs. 701-800	1	2.5			1	1.69
Total	40	100	19	100	59	100

Table 80: Child commercial sex workers' health risks by province

Health risks	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
HIV/AIDS	45	90	2	10.53	47	68.12
Illness	30	60	3	15.79	33	47.83
Accident/injury	16	32	4	21.05	20	28.99
Death	5	10	13	68.42	18	26.09





## 5.4 CHILD FISHING WORKERS

### Number estimate of fishing workers

Tables 81 and 82 depict the estimated number of fishing workers in Nyanza province target areas (433) highlighting in particular Kochieng West location (n=363). The empirical evidence shows that the odds of been fishing workers are confined in areas adjacent Lake Victoria.

### Age bracket

On the overall, data analysis of Table 83 shows that most of the children engaged in fishing were 10-14 years old (64.29 percent).

### Working hours

About 90 percent of child respondents, giving information on child engagement in the fishing industry in Nyanza province, indicated that working hours were beyond four daily (Table 84).

Table 81: Child fishing workers estimated number by province

Nyanza		
Male	Female	Total
343	90	433

Table 82: Nyanza Province - Child fishing workers estimated number by location

Nyanza Province												
Mbita District						Siaya District			Kisumu East District			
Location						Location			Location			
Rusinga East			Gembe West			Locations Total	West Uholo			Kochieng West		
M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot		M	F	Tot	M	F	Total
29	6	35	22	9	31	66	4	/	4	288	75	363

Table 83: Child fishing workers' age bracket by province

Age Bracket	Province
	Nyanza %
5-9	7.14
10-14	64.29
15-17	28.57
Total	100.00

Table 84: Fishing workers' daily working hours by province

Daily working hours	Province		Total	
	Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
< than 4	5	9.1	5	9.1
> more than 4	50	90.9	50	90.9
Total	55	100.0	55	100.0

### School attendance

Child respondents indicated a high percentage of school attendance (65.5 percent) by children working in the fishing industry (Table 85). Further investigation revealed that this applied specifically to Mbita district with 100 percent attendance (Rusinga East and Gembe West locations), while in Kisumu east (Kochieng West location) school attendance dropped to 15.8 percent. Key informants confirmed these findings by and large, though, they were less optimistic on the overall picture believing that only 41.7 percent of children attended school.

### Employers

As per table 86, children working in the fishing sector along beaches appeared to be employed mainly by boat owners (68.42 percent), in particular in Mbita District (Rusinga East and Gembe West locations) while self employment followed (17.54 percent), in particular in Kisumu East (Kochieng West location).

A comparison analysis with key informants showed a lesser percentage of boat owners (42.9 percent), the additional presence of fish mongers (9.5 percent) and no mention of the child's family.

Findings indicate that fishing by children is not left to

individual arrangements but it might generally be well organized through an employment systems spanning from the boat owners to the beach management units. Hence, it appeared to be part of external employers rather than a family business with children working for their relatives.

### Income

Table 87 (pg.68) shows that daily earnings for fishing workers widely ranged from Kshs.30 to Kshs.1.000 and averaged Kshs.125. On the overall, 52 percent of child respondents confirmed that salaries were below Kshs.100 per day. Another 32.14 percent reported to get from Kshs.100 to 200. Key informants showed an overall 26.6 percent variance on the upper side for the Kshs.150-200 salary range. Data analysis indicated that in Kochieng West location (Kisumu East district) 43 percent of them confirmed their area as the one with the most spread and lowest salary range (Kshs.51-100).

### Health risks

Fishing workers seemed to be well aware of the health hazards involved in their work. Table 88 (pg.68) shows that all Nyanza child respondents quoted accidents/injuries as the major health risk factors (100 percent) followed by illness (80.95 percent).

Table 85: Fishing workers' school attendance by province

School Attendance	Province		Total	
	Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%		
Yes	38	65.5	38	65.5
No	16	27.6	16	27.6
Sometimes	4	6.9	4	6.9
Total	58	100.0	58	100.0

Table 86: Fishing workers' employer by province

Employer	Province		Total	
	Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%		
Boat owners	39	68.42	39	68.42
Self-employed	10	17.54	10	17.54
Beach Management unit	7	12.28	7	12.28
Family/caregiver	1	1.75	1	1.75
Total	57	100	57	100



**Table 87: Fishing workers’ daily income by province**

Daily income	Province		Total	
	Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%		
< Kshs.30	1	1.79	1	1.79
Kshs. 30-50	8	14.29	8	14.29
Kshs. 51-100	20	35.71	20	35.71
Kshs. 101-150	7	12.50	7	12.50
Kshs. 151-200	11	19.64	11	19.64
Kshs. 201-250	3	5.36	3	5.36
Kshs. 251-300	5	8.93	5	8.93
Kshs. 501-1000	1	1.79	1	1.79
Total	56	100	56	100

**Table 88: Fishing workers’ health risks by province**

Health risks	Province		Total	
	Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	Frequency		
Accident/injury	42	100.00	42	100.00
Illness	34	80.95	34	80.95
HIV/AIDS	27	64.29	27	64.29
Death	14	33.33	14	33.33

HIV/AIDS as well takes a large share with 64.29 percent of child respondents mentioning it. A significant variance on child fishing workers’ death was highlighted by key informants with 95.6 percent of them raising their concern about it.

### 5.5 CHILD MINING/QUARRY WORKERS

The mining sector included children working in quarries mainly by breaking stone to produce ballast or along river banks to excavate sand. Some are engaged also in the transport of raw material. Mining seems to affect all locations under study with picks in Kayole (Embakasi district) and West Uholo (Siaya district) quoted by 24.3 percent and 20 percent of respondents respectively.

#### Number estimate of mining/quarry child workers

Tables 89, 90 and 91 (pg.69) depict the estimated number of mining/quarry child workers in Nyanza and Nairobi province target areas (525), highlighting in particular Kayole location (n=272). The empirical

evidence shows that the odds of been mining/quarry workers are much higher in Nairobi geographical area.

#### Age bracket

On the overall, data analysis of Table 92 (pg.69) shows that most of the children engaged in mining/quarry were 15-14 years old (50 percent).

#### Working hours

Table 93 (pg.69) shows working hours of children engaged in mining activities being mostly (89.2 percent) beyond four daily. A 21.1 percent variance is noted in Nyanza, with child respondents indicating less than 4 hours daily.

#### School attendance

As table 94 (pg.70) indicates, at least partial school attendance is confirmed by child respondents to be more consistent in Nyanza (85.7 percent) than Nairobi province (33.3 percent). The location with most school

Table 89: Child mining/quarry workers estimated number by province

Province						Total by provinces
Nairobi			Nyanza			
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
299	166	465	49	11	60	525

Table 90: Nairobi Province - Child mining/quarry workers estimated number by location

Nairobi Province															
Embakasi District									Njiru District			Kasarani District			
Location									Location			Location			
Kayole			Mukuru Kwa Njenga			Komarok			Locations	Dandora			Ruaraka		
M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot		M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot
146	126	272	/	/	/	153	40	193	465	17	11	28	/	/	/

Table 91: Nyanza Province – Child mining/quarry workers estimated number by location

Nyanza Province												
Mbita District						Siaya District			Kisumu East District			
Location						Location			Location			
Rusinga East			Gembe West			Locations	West Uholo			Kochieng West		
M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot		M	F	Tot	M	F	Total
13	/	13	4	2	6	19	7	2	9	25	7	32

Table 92: Child mining/quarry workers' age bracket by province

Age bracket	Nairobi						Total
	Nairobi			Nyanza			
	%			%			
5-9	25			8.33			15
10-14	50			25.00			35
15-17	25			66.67			50
Total	100			100			100

Table 93: Mining/quarry workers' daily working hours by province

Daily working hours	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
< than 4			4	21.1	4	10.8
> more than 4	18	100.0	15	78.9	33	89.2
Total	18	100.0	19	100.0	37	100.0



**Table 94: Mining/quarry workers' school attendance by province**

School attendance	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Yes			11	52.4	11	28.2
No	12	66.7	3	14.3	15	38.5
Sometimes	6	33.3	7	33.3	13	33.3
Total	18	100.0	21	100.0	39	100.0

attendance appeared to be Kochieng West (Kisumu East) with three out of four children going to school.

### Employers

Most of child respondents (56.76 percent) claimed that employment in this sector is controlled by the quarry management as shown in Table 95 (pg.71). However, this wholly applies only to Nairobi province (100 percent of local respondents), while in Nyanza majority were self-employed (52.63 percent) and one out of four (26.32 percent) worked for self and in the family business. Analysis of data at location level showed that three out of four of children in Kochieng West location (Kisumu East district) were self-employed. Key informants provided more elaborated information on employers in this sector listing also transport companies (25 percent) and constructors (8.3 percent).

### Income

Child respondents revealed that children working in the mining sector are among the least paid category of child labourers receiving just up to Kshs.50 (54.1 percent), as Table 96 (pg.71) indicates. Three out of four child respondents confirm that earnings reach Kshs.100 at most both in Nairobi and Nyanza provinces. Further analysis showed that the least paid (Kshs.30-50) are among those working for their family business (100 percent of them) and the self-employed (75 percent of them).

### Health risks

Table 97 (pg.71) shows that the highest single threat to mining workers health was perceived to be accidents/injuries (72.22 percent). A striking finding was related to the high frequency of child respondents perceiving death as a threat (58.33 percent) in this economic sector, which appeared to be the highest among the various categories of WFCL analysed by the study. This

suggests that death is considered a recurrent possibility for mines workers, particularly by respondents from Nyanza province (70 percent). Sixty three percent of key informants confirmed this information. Locations where accidents leading to death were most reported are Kayole (85.7 percent) in Embakasi district and Kochieng West (91 percent) in Kisumu East district.

## 5.6 CHILD AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Agricultural activities carried out by children referred mostly to work done for farm owners or at family level by planting, weeding and harvesting. Work in rice farms was noted in Kochieng West (Kisumu East district). Child respondents and key informants from Nairobi province didn't mention any case of children working in this sector.

### Estimate number of child agricultural workers

Tables 98 (pg.71) and 99 (pg.72) depict the estimated number of child agriculture workers in Nyanza province target areas (n=545), highlighting in particular Kochieng West location (n=480).

### Age bracket

On the overall, data analysis of Table 100 (pg.72) shows that most of the children engaged in mining/quarry were 10-14 years old (70.83 percent).

### Working hours

As Table 101 (pg.72) shows, child respondents indicated the Nyanza province as a high risk area, with two out of three children (66.7 percent) working in the agriculture sector for more than 4 hours daily. Rusinga East (Mbita district) and Kochieng West (Kisumu East district) appeared to be the locations with the longest working hours for almost all child workers in the sector (100 percent and 93.8 percent respectively).



Table 95: Child mining/quarry workers' employer by province

Employer	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Quarry Management	18	100	3	15.79	21	56.76
Self-employed			10	52.63	10	27.03
Self and Family			5	26.32	5	13.51
Donkey-cart owners			1	5.26	1	2.70
Total	18	100	19	100	37	100

Table 96: Child mining/quarry workers' employer by province

Mining/quarry workers daily income	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
< Kshs. 30			1	4.8	1	2.7
Kshs. 30-50	5	31.3	14	66.7	19	51.4
Kshs. 51-100	8	50.0	2	9.5	10	27.0
Kshs. 101-150			4	19.0	4	10.8
Kshs. 151-200	3	18.8			3	8.1
Total	16	100.0	21	100.0	37	100.0

Table 97: Child mining/quarry workers' health risks by province

Health risks	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Accident/injury	9	56.25	17	85	26	72.22
Illness & Accident	11	68.75	12	60	23	63.89
Death	7	43.75	14	70	21	58.33

Table 98: Child agriculture workers estimated number by province

Nyanza		
Male	Female	Total
314	231	545



**Table 99: Nyanza Province - Child agriculture workers estimated number by location**

Nyanza Province													
Mbita District						Siaya District			Kisumu East District				
Location						Location			Location				
Rusinga East			Gembe West			Locations Total	West Uholo			Kochieng West			
M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot		M	F	Tot	M	F	Total	
6	11	17	15	10	25	42	13	10	23	280	200	480	

**Table 100: Child mining/quarry workers' age bracket by province**

Age bracket	Province
	Nyanza
	%
5-9	12.50
10-14	70.83
15-17	16.67
Total	100.00

**Table 101: child agriculture workers' daily working hours by province**

Daily working hours	Province		Total	
	Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%		
< than 4	17	33.3	17	33.3
> more than 4	34	66.7	34	66.7
Total	51	100.0	51	100.0

### School attendance

On the whole, as Table 102 (pg.73) indicates, according to most respondents (92.6 percent) agriculture workers combine school and work, indicating that farming was done during school breaks, on weekends or during pick seasons. In particular, Rusinga East and Gembe West (Mbita district) achieved 100 percent school attendance.

### Employers

Most of the respondents (76.47 percent) indicated farm owners as the main employer of children in agriculture (Table 103 pg.73). This applies to all Nyanza locations dealt by the study with the only exception of West Uholo location (Siaya district) being the only area where children were recruited in other ways such as by neighbours (11.76 percent) or parents/guardians (5.88

percent). The same was clarified by 50 percent of the location key informants who claimed that most children in West Uholo were engaged in agriculture work by their own family and neighbours, while in Kochieng West (Kisumu East) by rice farmers (100 percent).

### Income

Table 104 (pg.73) shows how daily earnings for agriculture workers ranged from Kshs.30 to Kshs.200, with 50 percent of child respondents indicating an average daily income of Kshs.50-100. On the overall, 95.56 percent of respondents confirmed daily earnings below Kshs.150. The least paid resulted to be children from Rusinga East location (Mbita district) getting from Kshs.30-50 daily. Key informants confirmed this finding indicated also that most children working in rice farms got from Kshs.50 to 100 daily.

### Health risks

Table 105 shows that, according to the child respondents, agricultural workers were mostly exposed to accidents/injuries (93.75 percent) with Kochieng

West (Kisumu East district) being the most exposed location.

Table 102: child agriculture workers' school attendance by province

School attendance	Nyanza Province		Total	
	Frequency	%		
Yes	44	81.5	44	81.5
No	4	7.4	4	7.4
Sometimes	6	11.1	6	11.1
Total	54	100.0	54	100.0

Table 103: Child agriculture workers' employer by province

Employer	Nyanza Province		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Farm owners	39	76.47	39	76.47
Neighbours	6	11.76	6	11.76
Parents/guardian	3	5.88	3	5.88
Self & Family farms	3	5.88	3	5.88
Total	51	100	51	100

Table 104: Child agriculture workers' daily income by province

Daily Income	Nyanza Province		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
< Kshs.30	2	4.44	2	4.44
Kshs. 30-50	11	24.44	11	24.44
Kshs. 51-100	23	51.11	23	51.11
Kshs. 101-150	7	15.56	7	15.56
Kshs. 151-200	2	4.44	2	4.44
Total	45	100	45	100

Table 105: Child agriculture workers' health risks by province

Health risks	Province		Total	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Accident/injury	45	93.75	45	93.75
Illness	31	64.58	31	64.58
Death	7	14.58	7	14.58

# 6.



## WORKING CHILDREN'S ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS ON CHILD LABOUR

This chapter presents the data analysis of individual child labourer respondents' interviews in relation to their attitude and beliefs on child labour. It covers their perception on minimum working age, understanding of parents' justification of child labour, consequences if child labour was stopped and possible future choices in alternative to work. Their coping mechanisms are also briefly introduced.

Data gathered from individual key respondents and both children and key respondents group interviews is also presented for comparison.

### 6.1. WORKING CHILDREN'S PERCEPTION ON CHILD LABOUR

#### Children's opinion on child labour

Table 106 (pg.75) shows exploration of child respondents' perception on child labour. Results mostly confirmed their willingness to be allowed to work (52.9 percent). Variations were related to the geographical setting, with most of rural children from Nyanza province (74.4 percent) in favour of working, while

most of urban children from Nairobi province (64.6 percent) were against it. At location level, the most affirmative against child labour were children from Mukuru Kwa Njenga in Embakasi district (93 percent). The most in favour were from Rusinga East and Gembe West locations in Mbita district (89.5 percent). Key respondents, representing local community and opinion leaders confirmed the general finding, with even higher frequencies in favour of child labour in Nyanza (92.9 percent), with Rusinga East (Mbita district) and Kochieng West (Kisumu East district) locations leading (100 per cent). The least consensus (14.3 percent) was expressed by key respondents from Dandora location (Embakasi district), though it appeared to be a quite isolated position among all other locations.

Table 106: Child labourer respondents’ opinion on being allowed to work by province

Being allowed to work	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	frequency	%	frequency	%	Frequency	%
Yes	34	35.4	58	74.4	92	52.9
No	62	64.6	10	12.8	72	41.4
Do not know			10	12.8	10	5.7
Total	96	100.0	78	100.0	174	100.0

### Children’s opinion on minimum working age

ILO Convention 138 on Employment Age maintains some flexibility according to individual country applicability. Yet, it gives a clear directive setting 12 years as minimum age required. Child respondents requested to express their views on it indicated that their perception is only partially in line with the UN minimum age requirements as shown by Table 107.

Children accommodated their engagement in work starting from 5 to 9 years (9.9 percent of respondents), though this figure is more prevalent among respondent from Nyanza province (13.8 percent). The preferred starting age is set between 10-14 years (42.9 of total respondents), though more than half of Nairobi respondents (54.5 percent) fixed the allowed age from 15 to 17 years. It is to be noted that Nyanza children represented both extremes indicating the starting age both below 10 years (13.8 percent) and above 18 years (32.8 percent). This suggests a broad diversity among them in terms of child rights awareness.

This finding is reflected by key respondents in Nyanza, whose preferred minimum working age was 10-14 years (43.3 percent). However, 31.3 percent of Nairobi

respondents favoured the 5-9 years age bracket.

On the overall, 56.1 per cent of community leaders clearly indicated that children between 5-14 years should be allowed to work, though being in the age bracket for compulsory education.

### Children’s opinion on kind of work to be allowed

On the overall, child respondents suggested a couple of main working activities for children, being house chores (46.07 percent) and domestic labour (32.58 percent), works to be done in a household setting, both within and outside their family (Table 108, *pg.76*). Exploring differences between urban and rural areas, only Nyanza presented a variety of working options including fishing (10.11 percent) and agriculture (7.87 percent) indicating more child availability to get engaged even in WFCL. The only exception was found in West Uholo (Siaya district) where children selected only household activities. Key informants consensus gathered around the same activities being house chores (52.9 percent) and domestic labour (23.5 percent), clarifying that previous data on rather low children’s working age referred to this kind of labour, culturally considered feasible for children.

Table 107: Child labourer respondents’ opinion on minimum working age by province

Minimum Working age	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	frequency	%	frequency	%	Frequency	%
5-9	1	3.0	8	13.8	9	9.9
10-14	14	42.4	25	43.3	39	42.9
15-17	18	54.5	6	10.3	24	26.4
18 and above			19	32.8	19	20.9
Total	33	100.0	58	100.0	91	100.0





**Table 108: Child labourer respondents' opinion on kind of work to be allowed by province**

Kind of work to be allowed	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
House chores	21	61.76	20	36.36	41	46.07
Domestic labour	11	32.35	18	32.73	29	32.58
Herding	1	2.94	9	16.36	10	11.24
Fishing			9	16.36	9	10.11
Agriculture	1	2.94	6	10.91	7	7.87
Hawking			2	3.64	2	2.25
Bodaboda			2	3.64	2	2.25
Sand harvesting			2	3.64	2	2.25
Shopkeeper	1	2.94			1	1.12
Collection of firewood			1	1.82	1	1.12

**Table 109: Child labourer respondents' opinion on parents reasons to justify child labour by province**

Parents reasons to let child work	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Child supplements family income	83	88.30	71	93.42	154	90.59
Parents cannot afford school fees	27	28.72	2	2.63	29	17.06
Child is not interested in education/training	27	28.72	2	2.63	29	17.06
Child helps in family business/farm	18	19.15	0	0.00	18	10.59
Strong peer pressure	1	1.06			1	0.59
Child helps single parent	1	1.06			1	0.59
Child helps in paying family debts	1	1.06			1	0.59
Other	1	1.06			1	0.59

#### Children's opinion on parents reasons to allow children to work

Child respondents were asked to motivate the fact that most of their parents had allowed, encouraged or even forced them to work. Responses depicted in Table 109 are quite unanimous, indicating inadequate family income as the main cause of their labour (90.59 percent). Helping in the family business or farm was also specified by 10.59 percent of them.

Additional reasons pointed to parents' inability to meet education costs (17.06 percent) or blamed the child for not being willing to pursue education (17.06 percent). Peer pressure emerged as a very minor factor, though it might be expected to affect for instance children engaged

in scavenging. A significant variance between Nairobi and Nyanza provinces was noted in relating child' labour and education, whereby Nyanza respondents just mention lack of school fees or child disinterest in education as a driving factor. Support to family income (100 per cent) and inability to afford education costs (52.4 percent) were quoted by key respondents as the driving factors for parents to allow their child engagement in labour.

#### Children's opinion on consequences if their labour is stopped

Child respondents expressed their views about possible enfolding scenarios in case they stopped working. Analysis of Table 110 (pg.77) confirms their understanding of holding the breadwinners' role

within their households. Most of them (59.77 percent) raised the concern that their households were to be affected in terms of declined living standards conditions, particularly in Nyanza province (78.48 percent of respondents). This appears to be a clear indication on the child's perception of his/her role within the family economy, enforcing a child-household bond based on financial dependency. Here, the child plays a role reversal being needed by the family for its needs while being denied the opposite, as normally the family is supposed to take care of its children's basic needs. In few instances, especially in Nairobi (15.79 percent), the child-household dependency emerged so critical that the child's withdrawal from labour would mean the collapse of the family sustainability for survival. On a more positive note, 32.76 percent of all respondents claimed that their removal from economic activities may not affect anyone. This appeared particularly believed true for many Nairobi children (44.21 percent). Districts analysis revealed disparities in relation to

respondents' locations with Kayole (70 percent) and Mukuru Kwa Njenga (64.3 percent) children believing in no consequences if removed from labour, while on the opposite children from West Uholo (85 percent) and Kochieng West (90 percent) raised concerned on the fall of their household living standards. Most key informants (62.3 percent) confirmed the belief that households' standards were to fall, especially in the very locations mentioned by children.

#### Working children choice for their future

Child respondents had a clear mind on what to do in the future. As Table 111 shows, most of them wanted to resume full time education (58.05 percent). However a clear cut difference was noted between urban and rural children, whereby only 37.89 percent of Nairobi respondents as opposed to 82.28 percent of the Nyanza ones wished for full time education. Half of the Nairobi children (49.47 percent) were already focussed on a

**Table 110: Opinion of child labourer respondents on consequences if their labour is stopped by province**

Consequences if child labour is stopped	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Household living standards will fall	42	44.21	62	78.48	104	59.77
Nothing will happen	42	44.21	15	18.99	57	32.76
Household cannot afford to live	15	15.79	1	1.27	16	9.20
House enterprise cannot operate			1	1.27	1	0.57
Child will steal money for drugs	1	1.05			1	0.57

**Table 111: Child labourer respondents' choice for their future by province**

Working children choice	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Go to school full time	36	37.89	65	82.28	101	58.05
Complete education/training and start working	34	35.79	2	2.53	36	20.69
Learn a trade	13	13.68	1	1.27	14	8.05
Find a better job than present one	7	7.37	4	5.06	11	6.32
Go to school part time & work part time	3	3.16	3	3.80	6	3.45
Work full time			2	2.53	2	1.15
Help full time in household enterprise/business	2	2.11			2	1.15
Work full time in household chores/housekeeping			1	1.27	1	0.57
Work part time in household enterprise/business			1	1.27	1	0.57
Total	95	100	79	100	174	100



future profession, wishing just to complete education or learn a trade in order to work. A prospective only partially justified by the fact that 17 percent of Nairobi child respondents were 17-year old. On the other hand, the same perspective was negligible for Nyanza respondents (3.8 percent). All key respondents (100 percent) agreed that if stopped from working, children had to go to school full time and complete education or learn a trade in order to start working, though part time work in household chores was still appreciated.

## 6.2 COPING MECHANISMS OF WORKING CHILDREN

As Table 112 indicates, responses on how children cope with stress and fatigue due to work highlight first of all

the positive function played by friends both through shared talks or spending time with them (58.23 percent). Active engagement on sports or watching video/sports games is also used by 34.12 percent of respondents. Comparisons between the two provinces draw attention to the higher percentage of rural children engaging in sport (24 percent) and of urban children watching video/sports (25.26 percent). Negative mechanisms such as taking drugs (4.71 percent) or engaging in violence (2.35 percent) were mentioned only by Nairobi children. Key respondents highlighted also other coping strategies such as running to the streets (Dandora location), getting into early marriages (Rusinga East, Gembe West and West Uholo locations) and joining militia groups (Dandora and Ruaraka locations).

**Table 112: Child labourer respondents' coping mechanisms by province**

Coping mechanisms	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Spending time/talking with friends	57	60	42	56	99	58.23
Talking with family members	35	36.84	24	32.00	59	34.71
Engaging in sports/playing activities	11	11.58	18	24.00	29	17.06
Attending entertainment: video, sports	24	25.26	5	6.67	29	17.06
Avoid thinking about it	13	13.68	12	16.00	25	14.71
Taking drugs/drink	8	8.42	0	0.00	8	4.71
Just resting at home	4	4.21	1	1.33	5	2.94
Crying out	2	2.11	2	2.67	4	2.35
Engaging in violence	4	4.21	0	0.00	4	2.35
Working for food/money	3	3.16			3	1.76
Helping parents	1	1.05	1	1.33	2	1.18
Migrating to other towns/places			1	1.33	1	0.59
Taking a walk	1	1.05			1	0.59
Listening to music	1	1.05			1	0.59
Engaging in sexual activities	1	1.05			1	0.59
Other			3	4	3	1.76

# 7.



## WORKING CHILDREN AND THE COMMUNITY

### Working children and the community

This chapter presents the data analysis of individual child labourer respondents' interviews on their relationship with their community. It covers the migration status of working children by exploring regional inflow and outflow for labour in an attempt to quantify child trafficking, its target age bracket, sector of employment, reasons for children being enticed to migrate and its actors. Resources, strengths and mechanisms to address the child labour issue within communities and the working child relationship with them are also explored. Data gathered from individual key respondents and both children and key respondents group interviews is also presented for comparison.

#### 7.1. MIGRATION STATUS OF CHILDREN

On the overall, Table 113 shows that there is little knowledge about movement of children taken away from the community for work by external people. Only few respondents (9.5 percent) knew of some cases of such trafficking, with a slightly higher percentage of Nyanza with respect to Nairobi respondents (12.2 percent versus 7.4 percent). A district analysis of key respondents data pointed out at Embakasi and Kasarani districts, including Kayole, Komarok, and Ruaraka locations.

A slightly higher percentage of respondents (11.4 percent) claims to be aware of community members taking children away from their community for work (Table 114, *pg.80*). A higher number of key respondents (31.1 percent) raised the same concern pointing at Komarok, Dandora, Rusinga East and Kochieng West locations.

Further investigation among children ( $n=21$ ) who had information on child migration for labour exploitation showed that the kind of people involved differ according to the province of reference. Table 115 (*pg.80*) shows that, in Nairobi, they seemed to be mostly business people (41.67 percent) with a minority being people known to the child such as community members, neighbours and parents (25 percent). On the other hand, 77.78 percent of Nyanza child respondents claimed they were exclusively people from the community and known to them, including neighbours and family friends. Key informants raised a concern about child trafficking by business people also in Nyanza (50 percent) and mentioned that in Nairobi trafficking is run by drug dealers and Faith Based Organizations as well.

As shown by Table 116 below, though few child respondents could comment on the promises made



Table 113: Child labourers' knowledge of unknown people having taken away children from the community for labour by province

Knowledge of unknown people taking children away	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Yes	7	7.4	9	12.2	16	9.5
No	50	52.6	21	28.4	71	42.0
Do not know	38	40.0	44	59.5	82	48.5
Total	95	100.0	74	100.0	169	100.0

Table 114: Child labourers' knowledge of community members having taken away children from the community for labour by province

Knowledge of community members taking children away	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Yes	10	10.4	9	12.9	19	11.4
No	46	47.9	25	35.7	71	42.8
Do not know	40	41.7	36	51.4	76	45.8
Total	96	100.0	70	100.0	166	100.0

Table 115: Kind of person taking children away for labour by province

Kind of person taking children away	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Business people	5	41.67			5	23.81
Community member	1	8.33	3	33.33	4	19.05
Neighbours	1	8.33	2	22.22	3	14.29
Parent	1	8.33	1	11.11	2	9.52
Lorry drivers	1	8.33			1	4.76
Family friends			1	11.11	1	4.76
Don't know	3	25.00	2	22.22	5	23.81
Total	12	100	9	100	21	100



to children to entice them, the prospective of a better pay was quoted by half of them, alongside a better job opportunity, in particular by Nyanza children (66.7 percent) and key respondents (100 percent).

Analysis of the quite limited data available to quantify possible cases of trafficked children indicated an overall approximated figure of 71 known cases.

Male children accounted for 46 estimated cases, Nairobi with 33 (mostly from Dandora and Imara locations) and Nyanza with 13 cases (Gembe West and Kochieng West locations).

Female children accounted for 25 estimated cases, Nairobi with 14 cases (half of them from Komarok location) and Nyanza with 11 cases (shared between Gembe West and West Uholo locations). Key informants mentioned Kayole location as the most sensitive area for Nairobi boys and girls being trafficked, while the same applied to Kochieng West for Nyanza children.

Further details on trafficked children's age indicated

that the majority of them (61.5 percent) was within the 10-14 years age bracket (Table 117). Some variations were noted between Nairobi and Nyanza with the former having trafficked children older than the latter. However, key informants claimed that half of the children were within the 15-17 age bracket.

To verify the child trafficking for labour exploitation, beside measuring children migration to the outside, data were examined also to estimate numbers of children brought into the community from other geographical areas. Table 118 (pg.82) shows that half of the child respondents (51.1 percent) confirmed to know children moved into their communities for labour. In Nairobi, Kayole and Mukuru kwa Njenga locations (Embakasi districts) and in Nyanza, Rusinga East (Mbita district) and Kochieng West (Kisumu East district) locations scored the highest frequency of cases (about 70 percent each). Most of the key informants (77.8 percent) confirmed a consistent migration of children into their communities, naming also Dandora and Gembe West locations.

**Table 116: Kind of promises made to take children away for labour by province**

Kind of promises made to take children away	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Better pay	5	62.5	2	33.3	7	50.0
Better job			4	66.7	4	28.6
Basic needs provision	2	25.0			2	14.3
Good working condition	1	12.5			1	7.1
Total	8	100.0	6	100.0	14	100.0

**Table 117: Age bracket of children taken away for labour by province**

Age bracket of children taken away	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
5-9			2	33.33	2	15.38
10-14	4	57.14	4	66.67	8	61.54
15-17	3	42.86	0	0.00	3	23.08
Total	7	100	6	100	13	100



**Table 118: Child labourers' knowledge of unknown children brought into the community for labour by province**

Knowledge of unknown children brought into the community	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Yes	45	45.9	45	57.7	90	51.1
No	16	16.3	22	28.2	38	21.6
Do not know	37	37.8	11	14.1	48	27.3
Total	98	100.0	78	100.0	176	100.0

**Table 119: Labour sector of children brought in the community by province**

Labour sector	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza		Frequency	%
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Domestic labour	42	95.45	16	38.10	58	67.44
Fishing			15	35.71	15	17.44
Herding	1	2.27	7	16.67	8	9.30
Hawking			4	9.52	4	4.65
Agriculture			3	7.14	3	3.49
Prostitution	2	4.55			2	2.33
Scavenging	1	2.27			1	1.16
Car washing			1	2.38	1	1.16

Examination of table 119 on the labour sector employing children trafficked into the community shows that in general most of them were engaged in domestic labour (67.44 percent), scoring a very high frequency in Nairobi (95.45 percent) across all locations studied. In Nyanza, domestic servitude and the fishing industry seemed to absorb two out of three children brought into local communities, with Rusinga East (Mbita district) scoring the highest frequency of responses at location level (45 percent).

Though few respondents to allow reliable results admitted to have paid someone to get a job, Table 120 (pg.83) suggests the existence of a possible underground cartel of brokers who refer children to potential employers, particular in Nyanza province. Cross-analysis of data indicates that these middlemen may connect with the child's household to bargain for salary to be paid to the child's family members.

Table 120: Person paid by child to get a job by province

Person paid	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Broker	1	25.0	3	42.9	4	36.4
Employer			1	14.3	1	9.1
Land owner for harvesting sand			1	14.3	1	9.1
Guardian			1	14.3	1	9.1
Relative			1	14.3	1	9.1
Stall owner	1	25.0			1	9.1
Big boys	1	25.0			1	9.1
Other	1	25.0			1	9.1
Total	4	100.0	7	100.0	11	100.0

## 7.2 COMMUNITY SUPPORT MECHANISMS

An analysis was done to identify resources and strengths within the communities to address the child labour issue. In general, it was observed that few mechanisms are in place for this, and direct knowledge of rescue intervention put in place for working children was mentioned just by 30.2 percent of child respondents as Table 121 shows.

In Nairobi, half of the child respondents (48.57 percent) mentioned police as the main actor having taken active action against child labour. In Nyanza, children cited community leaders (50 percent) followed by the provincial administration (42.86) as Table 122 (pg.84) indicates.

Table 123 (pg.84) shows that quite few child respondents (n=35, 19.45 percent of the total sample) were able to mention possible places of referral for children rescued from child labour, suggesting that child labour victims have inadequate knowledge of accessible child protection services and their role. Available responses pointed out local institutions (CCIs) and schools (18.6 percent each). Family and police stations were indicated as well (13.95 percent), though Nairobi respondents claimed that police intervention meant also arrest, confinement in cells, beatings and fines. In Nyanza, schools seemed to play a greater (40 percent) role as referral institutions after rescue than in Nairobi.

Table 121: Child labourer respondents' knowledge of children rescued from work by province

Knowledge of child labourers rescued from work	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Yes	36	36.7	16	21.6	52	30.2
No	62	63.3	58	78.4	120	69.8
Total	98	100.0	74	100.0	172	100.0



**Table 122: Community actors rescuing children from work identified by child labourer respondents by province**

Community actors	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Police	17	48.57	0	0.00	17	34.69
Community leader	5	14.29	7	50.00	12	24.49
Chief	2	5.71	6	42.86	8	16.33
Old boys	2	5.71			2	4.08
City council	2	5.71			2	4.08

**Table 123: Place of referral for rescued working children known by child labourer respondents by province**

Place of referral	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Children Institution	7	25.00	1	6.67	8	18.60
School	2	7.14	6	40.00	8	18.60
Family	2	7.14	4	26.67	6	13.95
Police station	6	21.43	0	0	6	13.95
Counselling centre	1	3.57	1	6.67	2	4.65
Chief's Office	2	7.14			2	4.65
Other			3	20	3	6.98

**Table 124: Organizations identify by child labourer respondents having rescue programme for child labour victims by province**

Organizations	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
FBOs	10	47.6	1	4.3	11	25.0
NGOs	6	28.6	4	17.4	10	22.7
Government	1	4.8	14	60.9	15	34.1
CBOs	4	19.0	4	17.3	8	18.2
Total	21	100.0	23	100.0	44	100.0

However, majority of child respondents (71.7 percent) were not aware of any local programmes in place to support child labour victims, suggesting both inadequate provision of protective services and misinformation on where to get help. All the same, child respondents could identify few main actors to assist child labour victims. As Table 124 shows, Nairobi children listed FBOs as their preferential choice (47.6 percent), while Nyanza children indicated the Government (60.9 percent). Key

respondents cited programmes established by FBOs mainly in Mukuru Kwa Njenga and Ruaraka, while the government was mentioned in particular for Rusinga East and Geembe West (Mbita district).

Key informants could list main services available such as rescue, counselling, education support, legal assistance, feeding, community sensitization and advocacy.

Table 125: Child labourer respondents having looked for help by province

Seeking help	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Yes	87	88.8	69	92.0	156	90.2
No	10	10.2	6	8.0	16	9.2
Do not know	1	1.0			1	.6
Total	98	100.0	75	100.0	173	100.0

Table 126: Source of help child labourer respondents turned to by province

Source of help	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Parents	37	42.53	31	41.89	68	42.24
Friends	41	47.13	17	22.97	58	36.02
Teacher	4	4.60	18	24.32	22	13.66
Local leader	13	14.94	5	6.76	18	11.18
Religious leader	10	11.49	5	6.76	15	9.32
Grandparents	6	6.90	8	10.81	14	8.70
Family members	7	8.05	6	8.11	13	8.07
Chief	6	6.90	2	2.70	8	4.97
DCO/VCO	4	4.60	0	0.00	4	2.48
Social worker	4	4.60	0	0.00	4	2.48
Community committee	1	1.15	2	2.70	3	1.86
Beach leaders			3	4.05	3	1.86
Employer			2	2.70	2	1.24
Well wishers	1	1.15	1	1.35	2	1.24

In spite of inadequate knowledge of service providers for child labour victims, most of the child respondents (90.2 percent) claimed that they had looked for help (Table 125).

Half of the respondents (51.5 percent) claimed they knew where they could get help in case of need. Table 126 indicates that, when looking for help, most of the child respondents (59.1 percent) turn to their family, being their parents (42.24 percent), grandparents (8.7 percent) or family members (8.7 percent).

Friends represent the next source of help (36.02 percent), followed by local leaders (24.22 percent) such as community leaders (11.18 percent), religious

leaders (9.32 percent), community committees (1.86 percent) and beach management units' leaders (1.86 percent). Among the government personnel, teachers came first (13.66 percent) followed by the provincial administration (4.97) and DCO/VCO (2.48 percent). Private organizations appear to have little relevance as social workers were mentioned only by 2.48 percent of the respondents. Differences between the provinces highlighted that while in Nairobi friends are twice the children's reference in comparison with Nyanza (47.13 versus 22.97 percent), teachers appeared to be more demanded by Nyanza children (24.32 versus 4.60 percent). On the other hand, Nairobi children seemed to be more familiar with the government structure (Chief and DCO).





As Table 127 shows, child respondents who were requested to mention existing community resources where they were willing to be referred to for help prioritised the community based protection system (76.69 percent) such as religious leaders (31.29 percent), friends/peers (25.15 percent), community leaders (20.25 percent). The basic government protection structure trusted for provision of support was the school through its teachers (34.97). This suggests a closer presence to child labour victims by community actors than government, with exception of the education system.

All the same, as Table 128 (pg 87) illustrates, child respondents requested to identify and name children service providers within their area referred mainly to government actors such as the Provincial Administration through the Chief (57.31 percent) and the Department

of Children Services through the DCO (34.14 percent). Though the DCS appeared to be better known by Nyanza than Nairobi children as a service provider (53.12 percent versus 22 percent) alongside with schools (21.87 percent versus 2 percent), the Chief's office was better known by Nairobi children (64 percent versus 45.87 percent).

Both positive and negative effects were stated by child respondents with regard to child labour programmes carried out within their communities. As Table 129 (pg 87) depicts, if on one side expectations were for programmes to provide for basic needs, enforce the law and better life conditions, on the other side, especially in Nairobi, children raised their concern about loss of support by family with resulting decreased of economic standards, children distress and loss of cheap labour by local business.

**Table 127: Community resources child labourer respondents were willing to be referred to for help by province**

Community Resources	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Teachers	17	18.48	40	56.34	57	34.97
Religious leaders	26	28.26	25	35.21	51	31.29
Friends/peers	36	39.13	5	7.04	41	25.15
Community leaders	22	23.91	11	15.49	33	20.25
Parents	8	8.70	15	21.13	23	14.11
Social workers	6	6.52	0	0.00	6	3.68
Political leaders			2	2.82	2	1.23
Other	1	1.09	1	1.41	2	1.23
Neighbours			2	2.82	2	1.23
Rescue centre	2	2.17			2	1.23
Do not know	21	22.83	15	21.13	36	22.09

Table 128: Children service providers identified by child labourer respondents by province

Service provider	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Chief office	32	64	15	46.87	47	57.31
Department of Children Services - DCO/VCO	11	22	17	53.12	28	34.14
School	1	2	7	21.87	8	9.75
Church	3	6	3	9.37	6	7.31
Police	5	10	1	3.12	6	7.31
DOs Office	1	2			1	1.21

Table 129: Child labourer respondents' opinion on effects of child labour programme in the community by province

Effects of child labour programme	Province				Total	
	Nairobi		Nyanza			
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Basic needs provision by the programme			13	44.83	13	35.14
Law enforcement –arrest	1	12.5	7	24.14	8	21.62
Better life conditions			8	27.59	8	21.62
Employers will loss cheap labour	3	37.5			3	8.11
Most children will suffer if no alternative to work is provided	2	25			2	5.41
Going back to school			1	3.45	1	2.70
Lower status of life	1	12.5			1	2.70
Families supported by working children may collapse	1	12.5			1	2.70
Total	8	100	29	100	37	100



# 8.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The forces that produce child labour are many, complex and interrelated. Although high numbers of children from poor families are joining economic activities as workers and continue to be exposed to various worst forms of child labour, the greatest challenge lays in unfolding its often invisible or disguised traits which make it tolerable and widely accepted within local communities.

Hence, this paper contributes to the child labour discussion by exposing its magnitude and characteristics in specific target areas within Nairobi and the Nyanza provinces, Kenya.

Findings show that children are engaged in WFCL mostly due to three main reasons:

1. Complement the household income and respond to basic survival needs, (e.g. getting food) as most of children's parents/caregivers (75.9 percent) live below the poverty line. Though findings indicate that one out of two working children claim that their daily earnings merely range between Kshs.50-100 (USD 0.60-1.2), this amount is perceived to significantly contribute to the household income and to the family survival. This hand to mouth contribution forces children

to maintain their working status and perpetuates the family poverty cycle.

2. High levels of the family system vulnerability, shown by accumulation of critical risk factors including: caregiver's unstable employment status (88.4 percent), being single mothers (33.7 percent), the child's orphanhood condition (30.3 percent) mainly due to HIV/AIDS and family disintegration due to parental separation (47.2 percent). All these factors generate inadequate parental care and increase the odds of child labour exploitation.
3. Most of the child respondents in Nairobi (85.42 percent) and Nyanza (75.95 percent) provinces live with their family members and within communities which appear to endorse child labour engagement. This might be motivated by cultural perspective rooted in complex historical and livelihood practices resulting in the recognition of child development and related roles, rights and responsibilities at odds with outlined international and local legislation and policy framework. The communities and the children's perception of the child's position in the family system and their rights awareness

(e.g. education, health, protection) reflect this cultural approach as findings indicate that almost half of the child labourer respondents and a strikingly high percentage of key respondents in Nyanza province (92.3 percent) agree with child engagement in house chores and domestic labour and set the preferred minimum working age within the 10-14 age bracket, a time due for compulsory education.

### Variations in WFCL rates and characteristics

The wide variation in child labour rates and characteristics in sub-Saharan Africa shown by the existing body of research is reflected across the sample areas at provincial, district and local levels as the study indicates that child labour features greatly differ by economic sector and magnitude in relation to specific factors. This helps recognise the complexity of the problem, cautions against oversimplified explanations for its existence and facilitates the identification of possible best interventions to counteract it.

First of all, there is an indication that predominance of specific Worst Forms of Child Labour associates with geographical variations allowing children to access diverse labour opportunities. Comparison of data between the Nyanza and Nairobi provinces show that rural and urban settings entail specific environmental characteristics both natural and human made, which correlate with specific child labour features and influence the kind of WFCL the child engages in.

Nyanza districts with their extensive beaches along Lake Victoria are busy with child fishing workers while agricultural labour is predominant in the countryside farms. Nairobi with its Dandora dumping site associates with children scavenging for recycling material but due to its large urban residential estates it takes over domestic child labour as well, mostly of rural origin. Its environmental social conditions in low income areas also highly expose children to commercial sex.


Analysis of data on children trafficked into the community showed that in general most of them are for domestic labour (67.44 percent), with the Nyanza province affected by external (towards Nairobi) and internal (within the province) movements, in particular for domestic servitude and the fishing industry which seemed to absorb two out of three children brought into local communities. On the other hand, Nairobi migration flows were predominant from other regions and mainly for domestic labour (95.45 percent).

Working children also show a different profile according to the region of abode. Nairobi working children tend to be self-employed (40.1 percent) and autonomous in comparison with their Nyanza peers (55.5 percent) who work more in connection and to support their families. Suburban areas of Nairobi tend to employ younger children than Nyanza's rural areas, though, in general, higher child labour rates were noted amongst older children. In Nairobi there is a straight progression in economic activities as age increases year by year, while in Nyanza, the odds of engaging in work sharply increase by age 13.

The study also indicates also that work and school are not mutually exclusive as 48.6 per cent of children combined the two, with a higher frequency in Nyanza province (71.1 percent). Moreover, Nyanza children seemed to have a closer relationship with teachers considered to be a major source of help, unlike their Nairobi counterparts. Again, one out of every three children in Nyanza claimed to save money to attend school and almost half of them said that reading was one of their preferred extra work occupations, showing a higher consideration for education as opposed to work in order to meet basic needs which prevailed among Nairobi respondents.

While urban child workers seemed to be more independent and concerned of their own survival, rural child workers mainly appeared to be induced to work by their families in order to supply some additional income to the domestic budget. On the overall, this finding questions the role working children have undertaken in their family subsistence economy, as a child-household bond based on financial dependency has been established. In fact, most children (59.77 percent) expressed a serious concern on the negative effects their withdrawal from work would have on their family's living standards, particularly in Nyanza province (78.48 percent of respondents).

On the overall, survival needs and cultural influences also looked stronger in Nyanza rather than in the Nairobi province as most rural children from Nyanza (74.4 percent) were in favour of working, unlikely most urban children from Nairobi (64.6 percent) who were against it. Unexpectedly, many Nyanza working children expressing their opinion on the job they could accept stated their availability to be engaged in WFCL. In particular, child domestic labour seemed to be generally considered part of child training and socialisation in line with the local culture.



Exploring children's awareness of their rights indicates that children from Nairobi are more elaborate, being able to claim against their employer for being victims of abuse, affected by harsh working conditions and poorly paid. A case in point is the recognition of being exposed to HIV/AIDS due to WFCL which was only partially recognised by the Nyanza children, unlike the Nairobi respondents (44.21 percent variance). These findings suggest that part of the reason harmful child labour persists is that both children and adults may not recognize its potential for long term damage.

The above variations call for specialised and differentiated interventions to be designed accordingly both at preventive and response level to target specific categories and needs of WFCL victims. Given the large size of the child labour population and the country's limited resources, the prioritization of direct action measures is needed to ensure the removal, recovery and reintegration of working children, whose rights are compromised and provide them with the support and follow-up needed.

### Recommendations

In the study, poverty emerged as the most constraining factor on working children. Consequently, policy reforms and poverty reduction strategies remain fundamental upstream concerns and must be pursued to tackle inequality and poverty. However, in line with previous research, the present study looks beyond the predictable relationship between child labour and poverty. Although poor children have a higher probability of working than wealthier children, poverty does not fully explain child labour in Kenya. Most significantly, results suggest that the reduction of poverty by itself will not eliminate child labour.

A holistic, multi-sectoral development approach is needed to address the issue. In contrast, the easiest response to the child's removal from harmful labour could sometimes be the worst. Most children work out of real or perceived necessity and, therefore, may be pushed to take work in even worse conditions.

A more integral response is needed in engaging the state alongside the child's family, the local community and employers, all currently still playing a critical role in retaining WFCL by endorsing internal and external conditions which perpetuate the cycle of the child's exploitation.

At policy level, though Kenya is a signatory of the major UN conventions against child labour, it has no comprehensive national policy on it but several legal provisions scattered in different Acts. A coherent and comprehensive policy on child labour would address all forms of child labour and provide for concerted strategy and action at all levels by governments, employers, civil society organizations and communities to deal with the roots of the problem. Coordination between the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development (Department of Children Services) with respect to their mutual roles and mandates should be clearly laid out.

At community level, findings indicate that child labour is part of its existing conditions rather than an external issue out of reach. Community based preventive measures should be designed to facilitate better access to schooling and other basic services combined with mechanisms to reduce social risk. This would ensure prevention of children from entering child labour and stop children already in work from moving to more hazardous forms or leaving school prematurely.

Besides, most significantly, the study reveals that the child's family is a major player in child labour exploitation which mostly takes place with parental consent and suggestion. If many segments of the Kenyan society still perceive child labour as either being beneficial or an irrelevant element in terms of child protection, there is need to raise awareness on its detrimental aspects and on its related legal frameworks. However, to influence changes in values and attitudes, elimination of child labour needs an integrated approach to families and communities by addressing the cultural understanding of children, their role and responsibilities with respect to the family social and economic status.

The study highlights specific thematic areas affected by low levels of child rights awareness amongst working children and within communities, including in general the right to education and health and specifically nutrition (e.g. Nyanza province) and protection from abuse (e.g. Nairobi province).

Findings also highlight that the Nyanza rural areas programmes should be designed to target families and communities that are more frequently on the background of children's economic activities. In Nairobi's urban environs, interventions should more specifically target self-employed children due to their higher autonomy in managing their economic activity.



In relation to the child target groups, there are indications to prioritise the 5-9 years old bracket being the most affected (56.4 per cent) by initial labour engagement and the 10-14 years olds being the most numerous age bracket group, targeting school re-inclusion to counter their high drop-out frequency (32.3 per cent).

At national and county level, a coherent, integrated and multi-sectorial approach requires forging of partnerships, including the government agencies, the local and business community, workers' organizations, Civil Society Organizations and NGOs to work toward a common objective. Public - private sector partnership at different levels would contribute sustainable action against child labour and sustain community - based interventions. This entails putting in place a coordinated preventive and response system that supports policy objectives, implementation of rescue and referral activities, family reintegration and school re-inclusion, follow up and monitoring.

It is urgent that a national focal point be put in place to coordinate nationwide activities. The focal point should be based within the National Council of Children Services being the existing government structure with the legal mandate to coordinate child protection at national level and which could delegate the National Steering Committee on Child Labour to be the coordination body. At local level, Child Labour Committees being subcommittees of the Area Advisory Councils could coordinate stakeholders.

This would also help to set up a national rescue/referral system as well as a database with information on cases. Besides, the study identifies the national education system as the main institutional partner to be engaged. As findings indicate that most of the working children attend school, schools may become the privileged ground for prevention, identification and rescue of WFCL victims, in particular of those scavenging and engaged in commercial sex. This raises a question on what the policy implications are in terms of lower costs of schooling in line with the free primary education policy, but also in relation to the protective role schools may play in the region with regard to children at risk, besides fulfilling their education mandate.

Lastly, since Kenya does not have up to date statistics on the extent of child labour in the country, it is important to acquire data to understand the scale and scope of the problem in order to promote effective interventions. In particular, national research should be undertaken to establish the extent and manifestations of WFCL, thus providing a solid basis for policy and action development. A case in point is the striking finding on the high percentage of children (77 percent) combining economic activities, household chores and school attendance, with a higher proportion of children in the Nyanza province (87.4 percent) compared with Nairobi (67.8 percent). Findings also show a serious impact on child health and physical development due to working conditions also leading to children's death. It would be critical to understand the impact and consequences of these accumulations and threats on working children to design appropriate responses.

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## ANNEX I: CHILD LABOURERS' INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

CHILD LABOUR QUESTIONNAIRE N.4 LOCATION LEVEL	
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN Age 5-17yrs	
(CODE n. _____ by database officer)	
Form Number: _____ (it follows the number of the interviews done to children)	Date of assessment: ___/___/___ (dd/mm/yy)
Name of Assessor: _____	Name of Organization doing the survey: _____
Location of Assessment	
Name of Region: _____	
Name of District: _____	
Name of Location : _____ Sub-location _____	
Type of site: urban <input type="checkbox"/> rural <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Informed Consent form:</b> [this text can be modified based on the context] My name is _____ [say interviewer's name] and I am working with _____ [say the name of the organization]. We are conducting an assessment on the situation of children affected by labour in this area. The information you provide will help us to better understand how to protect children. For this reason, I would like to ask you some questions about the situation of children in this community. The interview should take 40 minutes. Any information that you provide will be kept strictly confidential. Your participation is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions. <i>Look at the respondent and get implicit approval that he/she understood</i> Do you have any questions?	
PART I: QUESTIONS ON THE INDIVIDUAL CHILD'S OWN WORKING STATUS	
1.1 BIO DATA	
Q.1 Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>	Q.3 Age: years.....
Q. 2 Ethnic community of origin _____	Q.4 Is this your home area? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Q. 5 If not, where do you come from and why did you come here? _____ _____
	Q. 6 Last class attended: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> never attended school
1.2 PARENTAL BACKGROUND	
Q. 7 Are your parents alive? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, both alive <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, father alive <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, mother alive <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know	Q. 8 If both parents are alive are they together? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> [don't know]
	Q. 9 How many siblings do you have? <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3-4 <input type="checkbox"/> more than 4
Q. 10 Are your parents working? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> [don't know]	
Q. 11 If yes, what kind of job is it? <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Casual <input type="checkbox"/> [don't know]	
Q. 12 What is their monthly income? <input type="checkbox"/> less than Kshs. 5.000/= <input type="checkbox"/> between Kshs. 5.000/= and 10.000 <input type="checkbox"/> between Kshs. 10.000/= and 15.000 <input type="checkbox"/> between Kshs. 15.000/= and 20.000 <input type="checkbox"/> over Kshs. 20.000/=	
1.3 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS	
Q. 13 Whom do you live with? <input type="checkbox"/> Alone <input type="checkbox"/> Father alone <input type="checkbox"/> Mother alone <input type="checkbox"/> Both parents <input type="checkbox"/> Father and Step mother	<input type="checkbox"/> Mother and Step father <input type="checkbox"/> Relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Employer <input type="checkbox"/> Friends <input type="checkbox"/> Co-workers <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) .....
Q. 14 In what kind of house do you live? <input type="checkbox"/> Stones <input type="checkbox"/> Wooden/iron sheet <input type="checkbox"/> In the streets <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) .....	

<b>2. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (paid) OF WORKING CHILDREN</b>	
<b>2.1 USUAL ECONOMIC (paid) ACTIVITY</b>	
Q. 15 Did you engage in any economic activity at any time during the last 12 months? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Q. 16 If 'Yes' what was the total duration of work in all economic activities in which you were engaged? <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month <input type="checkbox"/> From 2 to 4 months <input type="checkbox"/> From 5 to 8 months <input type="checkbox"/> From 9 to 12 months	
Q. 17 What are the main causes of you having been working during the past period? [tick all that apply] <input type="checkbox"/> having lost parents/caregiver <input type="checkbox"/> neglect by family <input type="checkbox"/> peer pressure <input type="checkbox"/> lack of food/ shelter (poverty) <input type="checkbox"/> parent/caregiver being sick (e.g. HIV/AIDS) <input type="checkbox"/> forced recruitment <input type="checkbox"/> caregivers willingly sending you to work <input type="checkbox"/> being the house head <input type="checkbox"/> been living on his/her own <input type="checkbox"/> [Other (specify) _____]	
Q. 18 Are you attending school while working? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Q. 19 If attending school or training on a full-time or part-time, but also working, does your work affect your regular school attendance or studies? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Q. 20 For whom do you work mostly? (more than one answer acceptable) <input type="checkbox"/> self <input type="checkbox"/> parent/caregiver <input type="checkbox"/> relative <input type="checkbox"/> family friend <input type="checkbox"/> employer <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) _____	
Q. 21 If working, how is your relationship with your employer? <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Bad <input type="checkbox"/> Indifferent <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know	
Q. 22 If bad, give main reasons (more than one answer acceptable) <input type="checkbox"/> Wants too much work done <input type="checkbox"/> Wants work done for long hours <input type="checkbox"/> Pays poorly <input type="checkbox"/> Does not pay in time <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate food <input type="checkbox"/> Abuses physically <input type="checkbox"/> Abuses verbally <input type="checkbox"/> Abuses sexually <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify).....	
Q. 23 Do you get any benefit from your work <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> [don't know]	
Q. 24 A part from money, which of the following benefits are provided to you by the employer? (more than one answer acceptable) <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly rest days <input type="checkbox"/> Paid Sick Leave <input type="checkbox"/> Clothing <input type="checkbox"/> Annual vacation/leave <input type="checkbox"/> Medical expenses <input type="checkbox"/> School expenses <input type="checkbox"/> Assistance with schooling: e.g. Uniform <input type="checkbox"/> Meals <input type="checkbox"/> Transport <input type="checkbox"/> Free accommodation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____	
<b>2.2 CURRENT ECONOMIC (paid) ACTIVITY</b>	
Q. 25 Did you do any work for pay, profit, for your family or did you do anything for exchange or home use during last 7 days? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Q. 26 Can you describe your work? ..... ..... .....	
Q. 27 What was the nature of the work in which you were mainly engaged in during the last 7 days? <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time <input type="checkbox"/> Part-time <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal	

<p>Q. 28 What has your status of employment been?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> On your own</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Employed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Casual worker</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unpaid family worker</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Apprentice</p>	<p>Q. 29 If currently in paid employment, how are you paid?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Daily</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Weekly</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Monthly</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yearly</p>
<p>Q. 30 If you have not been working during last 7 days what has been the reason?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No work available</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Awaiting reply to earlier enquiries</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Waiting to start arranged job</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Off season in agriculture</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Occupied with home duties</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Illness or injury</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Full time student</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> On vacation/leave</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</p>	
<p><b>2.3 EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK DURING LAST PERIOD</b></p>	
<p>Q. 31 What was the amount paid to you for the last pay period? (only one answer)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in cash per day Kshs.....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in cash per week Kshs.....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in cash per month Kshs.....</p>	
<p>Q. 32 During which time do you usually work?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Day    <input type="checkbox"/> Night</p> <p>Q. 33 How many hours do you usually work per day?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 hour</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> From 1 -2 hours</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> From 2 - 3 hours</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> From 3 -4 hours</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> From 4 - 6 hours</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> From 6 -8 hours</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> More than 8 hours</p>	<p>Q. 34 Who receives payment for your work?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Self</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Parent</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Relative</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Guardian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) .....</p>
<p>Q. 35 If you were paid in kind, what did you receive? (More than 1 answer acceptable)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nothing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Food</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Clothing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Shelter (accommodation)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Medical Care</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Education</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: (specify).....</p>	<p>Q. 36 Do you give part or all your earnings to your parents/guardians or other relatives?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, all directly through the employer</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, all by myself</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, part through the employer</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, part by self</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) .....</p>
<p>Q. 37 If you give your earnings to your own family (e.g. parents, caregiver), how much do you contribute to its monthly income?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> less than 20%    <input type="checkbox"/> from 20% to 50%    <input type="checkbox"/> from 50% to 80%    <input type="checkbox"/> over 80%    <input type="checkbox"/> don't know</p>	
<p>Q. 38 Do you pay anyone to be able to work?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Q. 39 If Yes, who do you pay?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> broker</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> employer</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) .....</p>	<p>Q. 40 Do you save any part of your earnings?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, regularly</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, occasionally</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Q. 41 If yes, what is the main reason for saving?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Start own business    <input type="checkbox"/> support your family</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Go to school    <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify).....</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Learn a trade</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Travel</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Buy food/cloths</p>
<p>Q. 42 Are you satisfied with your present job?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Occasionally</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Q. 43 If Yes, why?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> You get a good income</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> You get food</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> You get shelter</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify).....</p>	<p>Q. 44 If not, why?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wages too low</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Work too tiring/too difficult</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Employer too difficult/too demanding</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Earning from self-employment very low</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) .....</p>

Q. 45 Have you received any training? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Q. 46 If Yes, what type of formal training are you receiving or have received?		<input type="checkbox"/> Blacksmithing <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical <input type="checkbox"/> Hairdressing <input type="checkbox"/> Bakery/Catering <input type="checkbox"/> Textiles/Weaving <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify).....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Carpentry <input type="checkbox"/> Masonry <input type="checkbox"/> Fitting/Mechanics <input type="checkbox"/> Tailoring/Dressmaking <input type="checkbox"/> Driving motorbike			
<b>2.4 NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (with no pay)</b>			
Q. 47 Have you been engaged in housekeeping activities or chores in own parents'/guardians' home on a regular basis during last week? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no			
Q. 48 If "Yes", indicate period worked each day			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 -2 hours each day <input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 hours each day		<input type="checkbox"/> 5-8 hours each day <input type="checkbox"/> 9 hours or more each day	
Q. 49 What do you do for fun, when not working? (more than one answer acceptable)		<input type="checkbox"/> Watching TV / Video at home <input type="checkbox"/> Listening to music <input type="checkbox"/> Reading <input type="checkbox"/> Going to cinema / video house <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Playing (alone or with friends/sisters/brothers) <input type="checkbox"/> Sports			
<b>3. WORK-RELATED HEALTH AND SAFETY OF CHILDREN</b>			
Q. 50 Have you ever been hurt at work/work place or suffered from illnesses/injuries due to your work?		Q. 51 If Yes, what was or were the nature of your illness/injuries?	
<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at home <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at school <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at place of work <input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Poisoning <input type="checkbox"/> Cuts/wounds <input type="checkbox"/> Fire burns <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of limb <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of sight <input type="checkbox"/> Deafness or impaired hearing <input type="checkbox"/> Skin disease <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory ailment <input type="checkbox"/> Other ailments (specify )	
Q. 52 Referring to the most serious accident/illness/injury, how serious was it?		Q. 53 Which type of treatment did you receive? (more than one answer acceptable)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Did not need any medical treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Medically treated and released immediately <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitalised <input type="checkbox"/> Prevented from work permanently <input type="checkbox"/> Stopped work temporarily <input type="checkbox"/> Changed jobs <input type="checkbox"/> Stopped schooling temporarily <input type="checkbox"/> Prevented from schooling permanently <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify).....		<input type="checkbox"/> First Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Self medication <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor / Nurse (hospital-based) <input type="checkbox"/> Chemist / Drug store based <input type="checkbox"/> Herbal <input type="checkbox"/> Witchdoctor <input type="checkbox"/> No treatment <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) .....	
Q. 54 Do you know of any child who died due to work? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> [don't know]		Q. 55 If YES, indicate how many died in the past three years: _____	
Q. 56 Do you use any of the following protective wear while working? (more than one answer acceptable)		Q. 57 Are you aware of any likely health problems or possible hazards, injuries or illnesses in connection with your work?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Goggles <input type="checkbox"/> Nose/gas mask <input type="checkbox"/> Helmet <input type="checkbox"/> Protective clothing <input type="checkbox"/> Earplugs <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Special Shoes <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) ..... <input type="checkbox"/> Gloves		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> [don't know]	
<b>PART II : QUESTIONS ON OTHER WORKING CHILDREN IN THE AREA</b>			
<b>1. SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF WORKING CHILDREN</b>			
Q. 58 What do you think is the estimated number of children affected by Child labour in this area?	# Boys  __	# Girls  __	# Total  __

Q. 59 Where do you think most children work? ] [Tick all that apply]

- at home   
 in the neighbourhood   
 in school   
 on the way to school   
 at the matato stage  
 at family relatives/ friends home   
 in the street   
 at the market   
 where there are shops  
 where there are juakali/factories   
 Other (specify).....

Q. 60 Give the name of the most affected areas

- 1 ..... Kind of child labour present.....  
2 ..... Kind of child labour present.....  
3 ..... Kind of child labour present.....

Look at the following categories of working children and answer only for those you know directly (more than one answer is acceptable)

Give your estimate on the following categories of WFCL victims in this area	N. of boys	N. of girls	Most working children are in this age bracket (tick what applies)	Specify name of the area where children work	Number of working hours	School attendance	Name of businesses which employ them	Average daily income	Health risks due to work
Q. 61 Scavengers			<input type="checkbox"/> yrs 5-9 <input type="checkbox"/> yrs 10-14 <input type="checkbox"/> yrs 15-17		<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 4 hours <input type="checkbox"/> More than 4 hours	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> Illness <input type="checkbox"/> Accident/Injury <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/Aids <input type="checkbox"/> Death
Q. 62 Domestic workers			<input type="checkbox"/> yrs 5-9 <input type="checkbox"/> yrs 10-14 <input type="checkbox"/> yrs 15-17		<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 4 hours <input type="checkbox"/> More than 4 hours	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> Illness <input type="checkbox"/> Accident/Injury <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/Aids <input type="checkbox"/> Death
Q. 63 Commercial sex workers			<input type="checkbox"/> yrs 5-9 <input type="checkbox"/> yrs 10-14 <input type="checkbox"/> yrs 15-17		<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 4 hours <input type="checkbox"/> More than 4 hours	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> Illness <input type="checkbox"/> Accident/Injury <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/Aids <input type="checkbox"/> Death
Q. 64 Fishing workers			<input type="checkbox"/> yrs 5-9 <input type="checkbox"/> yrs 10-14 <input type="checkbox"/> yrs 15-17		<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 4 hours <input type="checkbox"/> More than 4 hours	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> Illness <input type="checkbox"/> Accident/Injury <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/Aids <input type="checkbox"/> Death
Q.65 Mining/quarry workers			<input type="checkbox"/> yrs 5-9 <input type="checkbox"/> yrs 10-14 <input type="checkbox"/> yrs 15-17		<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 4 hours <input type="checkbox"/> More than 4 hours	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> Illness <input type="checkbox"/> Accident/Injury <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/Aids <input type="checkbox"/> Death
Q. 66 Agricultural workers			<input type="checkbox"/> yrs 5-9 <input type="checkbox"/> yrs 10-14 <input type="checkbox"/> yrs 15-17		<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 4 hours <input type="checkbox"/> More than 4 hours	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			<input type="checkbox"/> Illness <input type="checkbox"/> Accident/Injury <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/Aids <input type="checkbox"/> Death



Q. 67 Other (specify) .....	<input type="checkbox"/> yrs 5-9	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 4 hours	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Illness
	<input type="checkbox"/> yrs 10-14	<input type="checkbox"/> More than 4 hours	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident/Injury
	<input type="checkbox"/> yrs 15-17			<input type="checkbox"/> HIV/Aids
				<input type="checkbox"/> Death
Q. 68 What is the general total duration of work in all economic activities in which other children are engaged? <input type="checkbox"/> Part-time <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time				
Q. 69 Are other children attending school while working? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> [don't know]				
Q. 70 At what age did they usually start working for the first time? Specify age in years .....				
<b>2. CHILDREN WORKING AS EMPLOYEES FOR SOMEONE ELSE FOR PAYMENTS IN-CASH OR IN-KIND</b>				
Q. 71 For whom do the children work mostly? (more than one answer acceptable) <input type="checkbox"/> self <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) .....				
<input type="checkbox"/> parent/caregiver				
<input type="checkbox"/> relative				
<input type="checkbox"/> family friend				
<input type="checkbox"/> employer				
<b>PART III: CHILDREN ATTITUDES ON CHILD LABOUR</b>				
<b>1. CHILDREN'S PERCEPTION ON CHILD LABOUR</b>				
Q. 72 Should some kind of work be allowed for grown up children?  Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> [don't know]		Q. 73 If Yes, from which age? (specify).....		
		Q. 74 Which kind of work should be allowed? (specify) .....		
Q. 75 If CHILDREN are working (in economic activity), what do you think is the main reason for parents letting him/her work?				
<input type="checkbox"/> To supplement family income				
<input type="checkbox"/> To pay outstanding family debt				
<input type="checkbox"/> To help in family business/farm				
<input type="checkbox"/> Education or training programme is not useful				
<input type="checkbox"/> Education or training institutions are too far				
<input type="checkbox"/> Cannot afford school or training fees				
<input type="checkbox"/> Child not interested in schooling or training				
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) .....				
Q. 76 If children stop working, what will happen? (more than one answer acceptable)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Household living standard will fall				
<input type="checkbox"/> Household cannot afford to live				
<input type="checkbox"/> Household enterprise cannot operate fully/labour not affordable				
<input type="checkbox"/> Nothing will happen				
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)				
Q. 77 If given a choice, what would you like to do in the future? (more than one answer acceptable)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Go to school full-time				
<input type="checkbox"/> Work for income full-time				
<input type="checkbox"/> Help full-time in household enterprise or business				
<input type="checkbox"/> Work full-time in household chores or housekeeping				
<input type="checkbox"/> Go to school part-time and work part-time for income				
<input type="checkbox"/> Work part-time in household enterprise or business				
<input type="checkbox"/> Work part-time in household chores or housekeeping				
<input type="checkbox"/> Complete education/training and start to work				
<input type="checkbox"/> Find a better job/work than the present one				
<input type="checkbox"/> Learn a trade				
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) .....				
<b>2. COPING MECHANISMS OF WORKING CHILDREN</b>				
Q. 78 How do you cope with stress derived from child labour?				
<input type="checkbox"/> Talking with friends and family members				
<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid thinking about it				
<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary going to school				
<input type="checkbox"/> Helping parents (i.e house cores/ caring for younger siblings)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Working for food or money (Garbage collecting, house work, car washing, shoe shining etc)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Staying in the streets (begging etc)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Migrating to other towns/places				
<input type="checkbox"/> Getting married at young age (<18) (i.e. to secure their financial situation)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Spending time with friends				
<input type="checkbox"/> Engaging in violence				
<input type="checkbox"/> Engaging in sports/playing activities				
<input type="checkbox"/> Attending entertainment spots/video				
<input type="checkbox"/> Joining the militia				
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: (specify)_____				
<b>PART IV: WORKING CHILDREN AND THE COMMUNITY</b>				
<b>1. MIGRATION STATUS OF CHILDREN</b>				
Q. 79 Are there persons unknown to the community who have offered to take children away from this community in order to provide them with jobs or better care (e.g. foreigners who want to provide care for children in major towns or another country)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> [don't know]				

Q. 80 Are there members of the community who have taken or want to take children away from this community to provide them with assistance,  Yes  No  [don't know] jobs or better living conditions?

Q. 81 Can you describe who this person is and what s/he promises? Has s/he taken some children already? If so, how many girls and how many boys were taken away? What is the age group of removed children? [collect contact information if possible] \_\_  
 -----  
 -----

Q. 82 Are there children unknown to the community who have been brought into this community in order to work?  
 Yes  No  [don't know]  
 Q. 83 If Yes, what kind of work do they do? (specify) .....

**2. COMMUNITY SUPPORT MECHANISMS**

Q. 84 Have you ever been prevented to work?  
 Yes  No  [don't know]  
 Q. 85 If Yes, by whom?  
 Police  
 Parent/caregiver  
 Chief  
 Community leader

Q. 86 Where were you taken then?  
 Institution  
 School  
 Family  
 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Q. 87 Do you know if there are programmes established to care for children victims of child labour in this location?  
 Yes  No

Q. 88 Who has established these programmes? [tick all that apply]  
 Schools  Government  
 FBOs  CBOs  
 NGOs  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Q. 89 Would you normally seek help if in need?  
 Yes  No  Don't know

Q. 90 If yes, who do you normally turn to for help?  
 mother;  father;  friends;  grandparents;  
 other family members;  religious leader;  clan elders;  
 health worker;  teacher;  social worker;  local chief;  
 police;  DCO/VCO  community committee (Child Protection Committees, etc.)  
 [other (specify)] \_\_\_\_\_  [Don't know]

Q. 91 What are other resource persons, groups and/or institutions in the community that can help or provide support to you?  
 peer groups  social workers  school teachers  
 religious leaders  parents  political leaders  
 Community leaders  [don't know]  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Q. 92 Do you know of a place where you can get help?  
 Yes  No  Don't know

Q. 93 If yes, state where and its name  
 .....

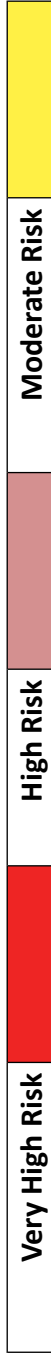
Q. 94 Do you think an action carried out to fight child labour may raise any adverse effect in this community?  
 Yes  No  Don't know If Yes, which one? (specify)  
 .....

Q. 95 Is there **ONE key or special message** you would like to send to the authorities on your behalf or on behalf of other children?  
 .....  
 .....

Q. 96 Do you have any question to ask?

## ANNEX II: NAIROBI AND NYANZA PROVINCES WFCL HOT SPOTS

### Hot Spots Risk Level



NAIROBI PROVINCE WFCL HOT SPOTS		NYANZA PROVINCE WFCL HOT SPOTS				
Districts		Districts				
Embakasi	Njiru	Kasarani	Rusinga East	Gembe West	Kisumu East	West Uholo
Kanguruwe	Dandora Ph 3-4	Mathare north	Mbita township	Beach	Alendu	Ugunja Town
Diamond	Dandora Ph.1 & 5	Mathare area one	Nyagina mbira	Kisuwi	Rabuor	Rambula
Dump site	Maili saba	Mathare A4	Ulugi beach	Tabia Village	Nyamware	
Soweto	Gitare marrigo	Mradi	Ugege	Kaugege Villa	Orosa	
Pachu	Boma	Mukuru kwa Njenga	Luanda rombo	Dumping sites	Beaches	
Kayole	Road A	Mashimoni	Kamsasa	Nyamanga	Markets	
Bins	Komarock Ph.2	Bondeni	Kogelo	Milimani area	Oora	
Tushauriane	Jada	Mathare A1	Bondo area	Kirindo	Migingo	
Quarry	Kobil	Mathare A2	Uraso centre		Bwanda	
Kisumu ndogo	Masimba	Mathare A3	Kolo village			
Kware	Komarock sector 3A	Eastleigh	Lianda			
Damco	Saba saba	Kiamaiko	Wasaria			
Imara	Mukon		Kangere			
	Pipeline					

		NAIROBI PROVINCE WFCL HOT SPOTS				NYANZA PROVINCE WFCL HOT SPOTS			
		Districts				Districts			
		Embakasi	Njiru	Kasarani	Rusinga East	Gembe West	Kisumu East	West Uholo	
<b>Domestic Labour</b>	Komarock/Don	Market place	Dandora Estate	Area 1, 2, 4	Mbita township	Tabia Village	Nyamware	Ugunja Town	
	Komarock Estate	Komarock Ph.3	Dandora Ph. 5	Mradi	Nyagina mbira	Nyachebe Village	Mingingo	Ugunja Shopping Cent	
	Imara	Nyando	Dandora phase 4	Mathare A1-A4	Lianda	Koguna Village	Alendu	Rambula	
	Kayole	Kwa Njenga	Umoja		Ulugi	Kaugege beach	Bwanda	Magoya	
		Tushauriane	Donholm		Kogelo	Nyamanga Village	Kakoth		
					Kolo village	Kisuwi	Rabuor		
					Kakrigo		Orosa		
					Luanda rombo		Nyamware		
					Bondo area		Oora		
					Wariga village		Beaches		
					Waregi		Lwanda		
							Markets		
						Kabala			

		NAIROBI PROVINCE WFCL HOT SPOTS				NYANZA PROVINCE WFCL HOT SPOTS			
		Districts				Districts			
		Embakasi	Njiru	Kasarani	Rusinga East	Gembe West	Kisumu East	West Uholo	
<b>Commercial Sex</b>	Sabasaba	Nyama villa	Dandora Ph. 5	Mashimoni	Mbita township	Lwanda beach		Ugunja Town: bars/streets	
	Kayole one	Kosovo	Dandora Ph. 3	Mathare A4	Utajo shopping	Nyachebe beach		River Nzoia	
	Step 1/Nyando	Soweto	Dandora Ph. 4	Miradi	Nyagina mbira			Savana	
	Imara	Nyando	Jodallas	Babadogo	Luanda rombo			Kolalo grounds	
	Visa-place Bar	Reuben post		Gateway	Rusinga central				
	Pipeline	Darajani		Jah Gwani					
	Jada	Umama		Mbuthia bar					
	Komarock road	Kwa Njenga							
	Naivas komarock	Kayole road							
	Corner	Visa-place bar							
	Greenland	Gatoto							
	Falcon road	Komarock market							



NAIROBI PROVINCE WFCL HOT SPOTS		NYANZA PROVINCE WFCL HOT SPOTS						
Mining/quarry	Districts				Districts			
	Embakasi	Njiru	Kasarani	Rusinga East	Gembe West	Kisumu East	West Uholo	
Quarry	Muoroto		Bondo	Nyamanga	Alendu	River Nzoia		
Firestone	Sharp corner		Mirambo area	Tabia	Luanda			
Utawala			Nyagina	Gingo	Rabuor			
			Mbita town					
			Kolo village					

NAIROBI PROVINCE WFCL HOT SPOTS		NYANZA PROVINCE WFCL HOT SPOTS						
Fishing	Districts				Districts			
	Rusinga East	Gembe West	Kisumu East	West Uholo				
Ulugi	Olambwe	Nyamware	Nzoia					
Kogelo	Kisuwi	Luanda						
Luanda rombo	Kaugege Beach	Kabala						
Kigoda	Koguna beach	Migingi						
Ugege	Tabia Beach	Oyola						
Kamsasa	Nyachebe beac	Bwanda						
Mikuna beach	Lwanda beach	Dunga						
Nyagina beach	Uyoga	Nduru						
Utajo	Kusi beach	Angola						
Tuwi	Kirindo							

<b>Agriculture</b>	Wakondo	Nyamanga		
	Lianda			
	Kigonda beach			
	Ugege beach			
	Tuwi			
	Got ogengo			
	Kakrigo	Kaugege village	Misingo	Home farms
	Bondo area	Kirindo	Bwanda	Mauna Village
	Waregi Hill	Gera	Kakoth	Sirongo Village
	Kolo village	Olambwe	Angola	Magoya
	Liandi Central	Wanga	Oyola	
	Kangere	Kachola	Orosa	
	Around the lake	Nyamanga	Rice farms	
	Wakondo	Kisuni	Kabala	
	Wariga	Kombe	Nyamware	
Mbita area	Gera	Alendu		
		Rabuor		



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