

YOUTH FOR CHANGE-YOCA

Proposal for Stopping Child Labour through Education and Social Cash Transfers in Zambia.

[Programmes for Children]

STOP CHILD LABOUR

[2010]

Executive Summary

Child work is very common in Lusaka. Child labour constitutes a key obstacle to achieving Universal Primary Education and other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Zambia. Not only on the welfare of individual children, but also slows broader national poverty reduction efforts. Children forced out of school and into labour to make help their families make ends meet are denied the opportunity to acquire knowledge and skills needed for gainful future employment, thereby perpetuating the circle of poverty.

The aim of the project is to comprehensively protect 50 children against child labour by: helping children enroll, stay and succeed in schools; and by supporting children and their families with social cash transfers for sustainability (*remember that underscoring the fact that efforts to reduce child labour are unlikely to be effective without accompanying efforts to improve household incomes*). The project will be implemented in George compound (Lusaka) as a pilot project for a period of one year (2011).

The project will target children and parents/guardians to the children. Youth for Change is committed to stopping the worst forms of child labour through an education process with children using resource materials like the SCREAM (IPEC Stop Child Labour education guide). The project will focus on a participatory process with children who are involved in the following areas of labour:

- Work in family businesses
- Paid work in non-family businesses outside of school hours
- Children involved in construction

George compound is located along the heavy Industrial Area of Lusaka and this is where much of the workforce is drawn, children under the age of 16years are victims of the construction industry and involved in household labour.

Three key ethical principles will guide the project with the children:

- i) Minimising harm.
- ii) Benefit to the participants.
- iii) Feedback and follow up.

It is not ethical to expose a child already vulnerable to any additional risk through an investigation that carries no benefit for the child. Interviews about painful subjects should be performed with the principle of 'least harm' (Boyden and Ennew, 1997, p.43).

With this in mind, we invite the government of Zambia, the International Labour Organisation, UNICEF, Firelight Foundation, the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), the Church, GlobalGiving community and all stakeholders to set off on their journey to awareness, realisation and action to **STOP CHILD LABOUR**.

Philemon K.M. Chuma-Project Coordinator,
Youth for Change-YOCA

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1.0 Contact details

- 1.1 The name of the organisation: Youth for Change
- 1.2 The postal address of the organisation: P.O.Box 32173, Lusaka.
- 1.3 Name of the principal contact person: Philemon K.M Chuma-Program Coordinator
- 1.4 Telephone number of the principal contact: Tel: +260 211 846311, +260 977 481864
- 1.5 E-mail address of the principal contact: yocaorg@yahoo.ca

2.0 Organisation Information

2.1 Background Information

Youth for Change-Zambia abbreviated as **YOCA** was founded by a group of young people in 2002. The group started as a force for rights of people affected and infected with HIV/AIDS, challenging discrimination, advocating for access to treatment, promoting counseling and support services to OVCs and seeking legal protection for marginalized groups in society. Our work today is within pro-poor communities.

2.2 Vision

To create a society in which all youths, women, orphans and vulnerable children, People Living with HIV/AIDS advocate for equal participation in development and make informed choices.

2.2 Mission

To Empower, Promote, Defend and Advocate for young people and vulnerable group's rights towards development and informed choices.

3.0 Legal Status

Youth for Change is a registered organisation with the National Youth Development Council of Zambia (NYDC) a statutory body established by an Act of Parliament No. 7 of 1986 to register youth organizations, to regulate, coordinate and evaluate youth activities and mobilizes resources for youth development in the country.

4.0 Partnerships

Youth for Change has the following partnerships:

- 4.1 Firelight Foundation
- 4.2 Lupwa Lwabumi Trust
- 4.3 AIDSHealth Foundation
- 4.5 Coptic Hope Centre
- 4.6 Schools and the community.

THE PROJECT

5.0 The Problem

5.1 What specific problem(s) do you plan to address?

Child labour

5.2 What is the project aim?

The aim of the project is to comprehensively protect 50 children against child labour by: helping children enroll, stay and succeed in schools; and by supporting children and their families with social cash transfers for sustainability. The project will be implemented in George compound (Lusaka).

6.0 Project Objective (s)

- 6.1 To identify and remove 50 children from worst forms of child labour and help them enroll, stay and succeed in school by the end of 2011.
- 6.2 To reintegrate and make follow-up actions ensuring that the rescued children are provided a full range of social services including psycho-social counseling, family tracing and assessment, education support and social cash transfers by the end of 2011.

7.0 Rationale: Given the many challenges facing families and children in your community, why have you prioritized this particular problem?

- 7.1 Two factors stand out to be exceptionally devastating with regards to child labour, these are:
 - 7.1.1 the hazardous effect of child labour on the child's health;
 - 7.1.2 and the inability of the child to be educated to gain meaningful/gainful employment and hence continue perpetuating the circle of poverty.
- 7.2 Concern about the health consequences of child labour derives primarily from the fact that work increases the child's exposure to health hazards that threaten to subject the child to illness or injury. The hazards may be obvious and threaten immediate damage to health, such as those risks arising in construction, manufacturing and mining from the use of dangerous tools and machinery and exposure to high temperatures and falling objects.
- 7.3 Another factor raising the health risks faced by child laborers relative to adults derives from the fact that children often work in informal, small scale and illegal settings which, by their very nature, are difficult to regulate. The substantial number of children worldwide working in domestic services and the sex industry are left particularly vulnerable to physical and psychological abuse.

- 7.4 Hazards may also threaten psychological health through exposure to abusive relationships with employers, supervisors or clients.
- 7.5 Exposures to pesticides, chemicals, dusts and carcinogenic agents in agriculture, mining and quarrying and manufacturing increase the risks of developing bronchial complaints, cancers and a wide variety of diseases.
- 7.6 An intuitively appealing proposition is that child labour is at the expense of education. If this is true, then, even in the absence of any direct effect of child work activity on health, there can be indirect effect through the sacrifice of education. A lower level of educational attainment might impact negatively on health through two mechanisms. First, an individual entering adulthood with a lower level of education has less human capital and, *ceteris paribus*, can expect a lower stream of lifetime earnings.
- 7.7 Education operates directly through the accumulation of knowledge of health production mechanisms. Educated individuals are likely to be better informed of the factors which impact on health, to be more productive in the use of their own time to generate health and to be more responsive to health education materials.
- 7.8 Descriptive evidence suggests that economic consideration play a role in parent's decisions to involve their children in work. When asked what would happen if their children stopped working, 'over half (57 per cent) adult respondents stated that either household living standards would decline, 21 per cent adults responded that household survival would be threatened or that the household enterprise would not be able to operate.

8.0 Potential Long-Term Impact

- 8.1 The project will support 50 children to enroll, stay and succeed in school and build awareness about the bad effects of child labour among the family members.
- 8.2 Second chance education will offer children who have never enrolled/drop out in school, a 'bridge' to successful integration or reintegration in the formal school classroom, and later succeed in future after attaining meaningful employment.
- 8.3 Raising the household income through social cash transfers will ensure that children are fed; sent to school and the school requisites bought, and in the long term sustain the family from having to rely on external support.

9.0 Community Participation

- 9.1 The community supports YOCA with timely advice whenever called. Further we engage them in identifying the children for support by YOCA and in community assessment meetings like for child protection. The community make-up the bedrock for all YOCA activities providing the organisation with resources, identifying problems and resolutions to implement activities.

Annex 1. Project Budget

Stop Child Labour Project Budget						
Date Prepared: 24/08/10		Currency	\$1=5000			
Activity	Description	Qty	Unit Cost		Total Cost	
			USD	ZMK	USD	ZMK
1. Education Support						
1.1	Uniforms	50	10	50000	500	2500000
1.2	Shoes	50	10	50,000	500	2500000
1.3	Books	500	0.1	500	50	250000
1.4	Stockens	150	2	10,000	300	1500000
1.5	School Jersey	50	12	60,000	600	3000000
1.6	School bags	50	7	35,000	350	1750000
	Sub-Total				2300	11500000
2. Social Cash Transfers						
2.1	Value of Transfer	50	50	250,000	2500	12500000
	Sub-Total					12,500,000
3. Administration						
3.1	M&E	12m	83	416,667	1000	5,000,000
3.2	Stationary	5m	20	100,000	100	500,000
3.3	Report	2	50	250,000	100	500,000
	Sub-Total					6,000,000
4. Grand Total Request					6000	30,000,000

Annex 2. Project Logical Framework

Logical framework ¹					
GOAL	OUTCOMES	ACTIVITIES	INPUTS	TIME FRAME	RISKS
To stop child labour by identifying and helping children enroll, stay and succeed in schools; and by supporting children and their families with social cash transfers.	50 children identified, reintegrated with their families, enrolled into schools and supported with school requirements.	1.1 Child identification	Care-Givers	November 2010 to January 2011	Poor attitude to comply.
		1.2 Family tracing and assessment of the environment for the child's survival.	Psycho-social Counselors	November 2010 to January 2011	Family rejection.
		1.3 Enrolment of children in school.	Uniforms, shoes, books, bags.	November 2010 to February 2011	Children not going to school
	50 families supported with social cash transfers.	2.1 Family tracing and assessment of the family sources of income.	Business analysts (micro-businesses)	March 2011 to May 2011	Business imposition.
		2.2 Business training and support per family.	Business mentors, Business plan, Value of Transfer (\$100).	May 2011 to December 2011.	Capital mismanagement.

Annex 3. Beneficiary Profile

		BENEFICIARY NUMBERS			
		5 years to 16 years			
PLANNED ACTIVITY	EXPECTED OUTCOME	M&E	Male	Female	Households
1. Identification and Removal	50 Children identified for support	Number of Children identified	20	30	
2. Recovery and Reintegration	Children receive psycho-social counseling.	Number of Children counseled	20	30	
	Children reintegrated with their families	Number of families traced and assessed			50
Education support	50 Children enrolled in schools and supported with school requisites.	Number of children enrolled, attending classes and learning.	20	30	
	Social cash transfers	Number of families businesses supported	20	30	50
		Number of businesses developing and capital being well managed.			
		Number of micro-business plans.			