

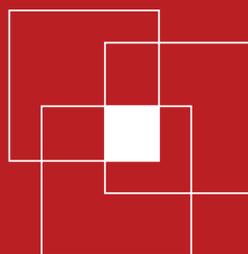


International
Labour
Organization



Kenya child labour baseline survey: Kilifi district report

OCTOBER 2011



International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child Labour
(IPEC)



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Abbreviations

CSPRO	Census and Survey Processing System
EAs	Enumeration Areas
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
ISIC	UN International Standard Industrial Classification
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNOCS	Kenya National Occupation Classification Standards
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MoS	Measure of Size
NAP	National Action Plan
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TBP	Time Bound Programme
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

Acknowledgements

Child labour, especially in its worst forms remains a major concern for the Government of Kenya. However, statistics on the nature and extent of child labour at the district level remain scanty. The Kilifi district Child Labour Baseline Survey was designed to address this data gap. The survey covered 1,223 households selected using a two – stage cluster probability sampling design.

The main objective of the baseline survey was to collect information to enable identification and analysis of the causes and consequences of children engaged in child labour in an effort to provide policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders with comprehensive information and a set of indicators on child labour to guide the development of interventions.

The results indicated a high proportion of child labour in Kilifi district. These children aged 5-17 years were mainly engaged in domestic chores as well as in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

I wish to acknowledge both the financial and technical support extended to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) by the International Labour Organization (ILO) through the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). I also commend the hard work of the KNBS staff especially James Gatungu, Njoroge Nyoike, Vivianne Nyarunda and James Nderitu, the IPEC staff Wangui Irimu and Enos Omondi in successfully completing the survey, making results available and compiling this report .

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Executive summary

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour 1999 (No. 182) recognize the child's right to be protected from economic exploitation, from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or that may interfere with his or her education. The three Conventions also recognize the child's right to be protected from work that may be harmful to his or her health or physical, mental spiritual, moral or social development.

The 2010 Kilifi District Child Labour Baseline Survey is based on the 2009 Population and Housing Census Enumeration Areas (EAs) as the sample frame. This involved the determination of the population aged 5-17 years. A child labour preference rate of 0.5 was considered to achieve a maximum sample. A design effect of 2 as well as an error margin of 3 per cent was considered. This resulted into 49, clusters being created in Kilifi district.

The interviewers first updated the list of all the households in the selected enumeration areas. Among the variables of observation considered in this exercise were; Number of household members, Age and sex of household head and, population aged 5-17 years. The outcome of this process provided for the basis of sampling of households participating in this survey. The sampling of EAs was done independently within each stratum using the probability proportional to size (PPS) method with households being the measure of size. In the district sample, 25 households were randomly selected with equal probability in each enumeration area to give a large enough sample to generate reliable district estimates.

The survey was implemented by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), with the support from ILO/IPEC. The highlights of the main findings from the survey are presented below.

The total population in Kilifi is 489, 530 with 68.5 per cent aged below 25 years. Those aged 0-14 years accounted for 50.27 per cent. Less than three per cent of the population was aged 65 years and above. The 5-17 years age group constituted 41.3 per cent of the total population. The age dependency ratio was 113.

Overall, 93.7 per cent of the survey population reported to have ever attended school. There was almost gender parity in school attendance with males (46.9 per cent) who had attended school to that of females (46.8 per cent).

The research established that the main source of drinking water in Kilifi district is piped water outside dwelling at 57.6 per cent. The tanker service/water vendor source was used by 10.5 per cent of the population.

The main source of cooking energy in Kilifi district was wood at 82.5 per cent. Charcoal and Kerosene for cooking energy were used by 8.4 and 4.6 per cent of the households respectively. The main source of lighting in Kilifi district was Kerosene at 87.2 per cent. Electricity as a source of lighting was used by 7.1 per cent of the households.

The survey further established that 43.8 per cent of the children aged 5-17 years had worked in the week prior to the interview. The highest population of working children was in the 10-14 age group at 31,351 children, followed by the 5-9 age group at 27,858 children while the 15-17 age group had the least number of working children at 14,638.

Working children in primary school represented the highest proportion of child labourers at 30 per cent of the total child labourers in the district. Many of these working children are work as 'cleaners, launders and domestic workers (38.4 per cent). Those who work as farm-hand and related labourers made 39.8 per cent of the respondents.

The survey results indicate that at 49.4 per cent, working children mostly preferred household activities producing for their own use. This was followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing' at 37.9 per cent.

The most common working time was "after school" reported by 37.1 per cent of the working children. The second most common working time was "during the day between 6am and 6 pm" reported by 19.4 per cent of the working children. The third most preferred usual working time was 'during the week-end' reported by 16.1 per cent of the working children.

According to the findings of the survey, the most common work place in the district was the family dwelling reported by 52.2 per cent of the working children. This was followed by plantations/farm/garden with 14.8 per cent and fixed, street or market stall with 11.8 per cent, client's place and factory among others.

Most of the children in the survey said they worked to supplement family income (52.6 per cent). Other reasons were to help in household enterprise (33.6 per cent) and to learn skills (5.7 per cent).

The survey established that total child labourers in Kilifi district was 45,804. The highest proportion of children labourers was among the 5-9 years age group at (20,067), followed by the 10-14 age category at (19,593). A higher proportion of male children (56.6 per cent) were engaged in labour compared to females at 43.4 per cent.

Additionally, farm-hand and related labourers comprised 41.0 per cent of the total child labourers. Cleaners, launders and domestic workers accounted for 37.3 per cent of the total.

Of the children involved in child labour, 46.4 per cent were involved in household activities producing for own use. The second most important economic activity was agriculture, forestry and fishing where 40.3 per cent of the children 5-17 are involved.

1. Introduction

1.1 Country profile: Geography and economy

Kenya is a developing country situated in the eastern part of Africa lying astride the Equator. The total area of 582,646 square kilometres comprise 571,466 square kilometres of land and the rest, various bodies of water, including the territorial allocation of Lake Victoria and the Indian ocean. Administratively, Kenya is divided into eight provinces and at the time of the 2009 Population and Housing Census, the information was collected on the basis of the 158 districts gazetted by December 2008. There are 42 ethnic groups distributed throughout the country. English and Kiswahili are the official languages while Kiswahili is the national language. Christianity and Islam are the main religions in the country.

The country has experienced a high increase in population. The first national census was undertaken in 1948 when a total of 5.5 million people were enumerated. The 2009 Population and Housing census enumerated a total of 38.6 million persons. The rapid high population growth rate, which was recorded at 3.0 per cent between 1999 and 2009 has been caused by high fertility and declining mortality. This has resulted in a youthful population with about half of the population being aged 17 years or younger. The results of the 2009 Population and Housing Census show that the total population of children aged 5-17 years had increased by 17 per cent from 1999 and had reached 13.2 million (approximately 34.2 per cent of national population).

Kenya has experienced variable trends in development over the past decade. Between 1997 and 2003, the country's economic performance was dismal with an average growth rate of 1.8 per cent against a 2.8 per cent population growth rate. In 2003, the Government started implementing the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) aimed at stabilizing the economy and promoting growth, strengthening institutions of good governance and the rule of law, rehabilitating and expanding infrastructure, and improving human capital especially among the poor. These efforts led to an increase in growth rates from 2.9 per cent in 2003 to 7.0 per cent in 2007. Following the post election violence after the 2007 elections, the growth rate decelerated to 1.6 per cent in 2008 and later improved to a growth of 2.6 per cent in 2009.

1.2 Kilifi district profile

Kilifi District lies between Mombasa and Malindi along the North Coast of Kenya. Mombasa, the second biggest city in county, is a famous tourist destination and has the largest port in the East and Central African Region. Kilifi town is 64 Kms from the city of Mombasa.

Kilifi District stretches along the Indian Ocean Coastline through picturesque countryside adorned with large sisal plantations, coconut palm trees and century old baobab trees. It comprises three administrative divisions, namely Kikambala, Chonyi and Bahari. The area is predominantly inhabited by seven of the nine indigenous tribes of the coastal area referred to as “Mijikenda”.

The Kilifi District Development Plan (2005 – 2010) facts sheets indicate that 44,468 girls and 45,407 boys totalling to 89,875 were enrolled in primary school and 21, 407 and boys 22,067 girls in secondary school. This clearly shows that more than half of the children enrolled in primary did not go on to secondary school. In addition, education of the girl child in some areas is very limited.

The Development Plan further shows that there were 172,335 persons in the primary school going age in the district. The district has about 30 secondary schools with an enrolment rate of 13per cent. The district’s school enrolment stands at 65.5per cent for primary education.

Majority of those who complete primary education do not proceed to secondary school mainly because of the high costs. This naturally leads to various forms of child labour.

There is a very high school drop-out rate in the district with very few children completing basic education (52 per cent according to the *District Strategic Plan 2005 – 2010*). Child marriages are common and thus more girls do not complete basic education (42 per cent according to the Kilifi District Strategic Plan 2005 – 2010).

Poverty in Kilifi district manifests itself in the inability of the majority of the population to access basic needs. According to the district’s Strategic Plan (2005-2010), 65.35per cent of the population are food poor while 43.02 per cent cannot meet the minimum food requirement even after spending all their income on food alone. Due to the high poverty levels, majority of parents take their girls to work as domestic workers for between KShs 1,000-1,200 per month which is lower than the statutory rates and is exploitative compared to the long hours they work (mostly from 5am-11pm). Older children are employed on casual or temporary terms in plantations, quarries and farms where they also work for long hours with very poor pay (for example KShs 2,000- 3,500 per month).

There are numerous child labour practices in the district the most common being sexual exploitation, domestic labour, selling illicit brews, farm labour, quarrying, fishing, hawking, touting and entertainment among others. According to the annual report of the district’s children’s department for 2009, 1,853 children were involved in child labour with 851

being boys and 1,002 being girls. However the number of children in child labour could be higher as these figures represent only those reported to the district children's officer.

1.3 Overview of child labour

Repercussions of child labour are both private and social costs. Child labourers may stop going to school or experience problems in learning. This in turn translates into a lower educational level which, reported on a national scale, has negative consequences for human capital development and hence for economic growth.

It goes without saying therefore that child labour needs to be addressed in countries where it is still prevalent. The most apparent characteristic of child labour is the variety of forms in which it can be found. Different forms of child labour in different contexts may have different determinants. These need to be considered when addressing the issue. In addition, data on child labour should be carried collected continuously. The KNBS has endeavoured to and will continue to mainstream child labour data collection in relevant national data collection surveys and studies.

“Child labour” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and which is harmful to their physical and mental development. It also refers to work that is socially or morally dangerous for children and interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school, forcing them to leave school prematurely or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessive, long and tedious work.

In its worst forms, child labour involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities – often at very early ages. Whether or not particular forms of “work” are referred to “child labour” depends on the child's age, its type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries. The answer varies from country to country, as well as among sectors within countries.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) recognizes the child's right to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to:

- be hazardous,
- interfere with the child's education,
- be harmful to the child's health,
- be harmful to the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

Worldwide, there have been positive changes in the situation of child labour. According to Global Report on Child Labour (2008), the number of child labourers declined from 222 million to 215 million from 2004 to 2008. In 2006, the International Labour Organization

(ILO) set a global target of eliminating child labour in its worst forms by the year 2016. Kenya however, targeted elimination of worst forms of child labour by 2015 as set out in the National Action Plan (NAP). However, child labour, especially in its worst forms, remains a major concern for the Government of Kenya.

1.4 Statistical analysis of child labour in Kenya

Worldwide, there have been notable positive changes in the situation of child labour. The Global Report on Child Labour (2010) indicates that the number of child labourers declined from 222 million to 215 million over the period 2004 to 2008. In 2006, the International Labour Organization (ILO) set a global target of eliminating child labour in its worst forms by the year 2016.

The Child Labour Analytical Report released by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in June 2008 with support from ILO/IPEC, indicated that as many as 1 million Kenyan children aged 5-17 or 7.9 % of the total number of children in that age bracket are still working and remain deprived of quality education, good health and other basic needs.

However, while the total number of children in child labour remains high, there are encouraging signs that the overall incidence and absolute numbers are declining (KNBS, 2008). Free primary education and Government efforts to reduce poverty and the implementation of the ILO-IPEC programmes in the country have contributed to more awareness about child labour. In addition, these programmes have also supported the Government's efforts to create an enabling legal and policy environment that has pushed the child labour agenda to the national level and facilitated partnerships and direct support to children and families affected or at risk of child labour. These demonstrate that the fight against child labour can be won.

In 2001, the Government ratified ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour and subsequently developed a National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) in Kenya. This Plan sets out time-bound measures to deal with child labour. In line with this, the Government sought technical assistance from ILO-IPEC to implement a Time-Bound Programme (TBP). A programme of support to the National Action Plan (NAP) was developed and implemented from January 2005 to April 2009.

Building on IPEC experiences in Kenya (Country, ComAgri, Education and Training and Capacity Building Programmes), the TBP project increased activities to:

- implement time-bound effective measures to prevent the engagement of children in the WFCL,
- provide the necessary assistance for the removal, rehabilitation and social integration of children released from hazardous work,
- identify children at special risk taking into account the special situation of girls and assurance of access to free basic education, and
- wherever possible and appropriate, provide vocational training for all children rescued from WFCL.

Kenya's National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour was revised in 2008, and the Government's strong commitment to the elimination of child labour is evident from the attention accorded to socio-economic issues surrounding child labour, the development of comprehensive policies and a legislative framework that addresses it. Under the broader umbrella of Kenya's national development framework, Vision 2030, the Government has committed itself to the implementation of a far-reaching programme tackling the socio-economic challenges facing its citizens, particularly the marginalized and vulnerable. This includes significant efforts to ensure quality education for all children with support from the Fast-Track Initiative (FTI), the alignment of national policies and legislation to international conventions relevant to the elimination and prevention of child labour, and continued efforts to update and implement the National Action Plan.

A review of available information on child labour in general indicates that there are some gaps regarding the existence and extent of child labour in the sectors identified for support by IPEC/ SNAP. Area (district) specific data is also not available. It would therefore be difficult to realistically plan for interventions or to set realistic targets and indicators for the project. Monitoring and evaluation will also be hampered in the absence of baseline information thereby compounding assessment of the overall impact of the project for the country.

1.5 Objectives of the survey

The overall aim of the survey was to collect information to enable identification and analysis of the causes and consequences of children engaged in child labour in Kilifi District. This comprehensive information was in turn intended for policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders to guide the development of interventions.

Specifically, the objectives of the baseline survey were:

- 1.** To collect data on the main characteristics of working children and their households (demographic composition and details by age/sex/ethnicity/marital status/literacy and educational status/classification by industry occupation and status in employment/earnings and weekly hours of work/location of work place/reasons for not attending school/reasons for working/types of unpaid household services done and weekly hours performed/etc.);
- 2.** To identify the 8,155 potential CL in WFCL who could be potential project beneficiaries;
- 3.** To collect data that will give information to enable identification and analysis of the causes and consequences of children engaged in child labour, including household earnings and debt, perceptions of parents/ guardians/ children, and the hazards and abuses faced by children at their work;
- 4.** To establish the starting out situation (baseline) for children and their families in the target districts;
- 5.** To collect available information from the households children who are trafficked or at risk of being trafficked, and the main reasons for the malpractice;

-
6. To obtain through FGDs and KIIs ¹qualitative data on the various forms of child labour prevailing in the districts, particularly on WFCL and the underlying forces leading to the persistence of child labour;
 7. To assess the level of social services available in the three districts including those of Government in order to determine alternative livelihoods and support to target children in the three districts;
 8. To provide policy-makers, researchers and other stakeholders with comprehensive information and a set of indicators on child labour to guide the development of interventions;
 9. To identify some of the possible partners and stakeholders that the programme could work with in these areas detailing selection criteria;
 10. To locate and trace children and families who had received previous IPEC support and establish their current status and the contribution of the support they received; and
 11. To offer the baseline picture on indicators to be monitored through the project.

1.6 Structure of the report

The Baseline Child Labour Survey Report is presented in seven chapters, structured as follows. Chapter 1 provides the introduction to child labour and includes international perspectives and national efforts aimed at addressing the problem locally. The chapter also highlights the objectives of the survey. Chapter 2 describes the various concepts used in the Survey and a Definition of Terms applied herein. Chapter 3 describes details on the scope and coverage of the survey in terms of the geographical area, sample size and principles of sample selection, and distribution. Limitations of the survey are also presented in this chapter. Chapter 4 presents the survey findings on activities by children. Chapter 5 gives a detailed analysis of working and non working children, their education and other characteristics. Chapter 6 presents information on Child Labour such as their distribution, occupation and economic activities in Kilifi district. Finally, Chapter 7 presents conclusions and recommendations.

¹ Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Techniques (KII).

2. Concepts and definitions

2.1 Introduction

To reduce interviewers' bias, unfamiliar terms and concepts were defined in the enumerator's reference manual and also during training.

Below are the main concepts used during data collection and during the analysis of survey results.

2.2 Concepts and definitions

2.2.1 Household

This was the unit of enumeration used in the survey and was defined as a person or a group of persons residing in the same compound, answerable to the same head and pooling and sharing resources for common provisions such as food and house rent.

2.2.2 Head of household

This was defined as the key decision-maker whose authority is acknowledged by other members of the household. Because the survey considered de jure household members, the head was to be a usual resident in the compound who made day-to-day decisions for the household.

2.2.3 Labour force framework

The total population was categorized into currently economically active population (labour force) and the economically inactive population. The former was defined as consisting of persons who were either working or holding a job in an economic activity during the past one week plus those who were not working, but were actively looking for work during the reference period. The inactive population covered persons who were not in the labour force, and included persons less than five years of age, the infirm/incapacitated and full-time students. The conventional working age limits were relaxed for this survey to include all persons aged 5 years and above. The age limit was lowered in order to capture the intensity and extent of child labour.

2.2.4 Economically active persons

Economically active persons covered members of the population who were either on leave or off from a job, at work, or looked for work during the survey's reference period. Economic activities related to market production and certain types of non-market production such as production of primary goods for own consumption, the processing of primary

commodities for own consumption by the producers of these items and the production of fixed assets for own use among others.

2.2.5 Reference period

This referred to the time to which the collected data relates. Two reference periods were used in his survey, past week (the week prior to the interviewing week), and the past twelve months.

2.2.6 Work

This concept covered economic activities either for pay, profit or family gain during the reference period.

2.2.7 Employment

This term referred to performance of work as defined in 2.2.6 and was used to measure the number of persons employed, including persons at work during a short reference period, and also persons temporarily absent from work but holding a job.

2.2.8 Household tasks

Household tasks refer to unpaid services carried out by and for household members in own households such as preparing and serving meals; mending, washing and ironing clothes, shopping, caring for siblings, the sick and disabled household members, cleaning and maintaining the household dwelling, repairing household durables and transporting household members and their goods. These are all classified as non-economic activities and also referred to as “household chores”.

2.2.9 Status in employment

This referred to status of an economically active person with respect to his/her employment during a specific time reference period. It includes:

Paid employees: persons who worked for a public or private employer and received remuneration in the form of wages, salary, commission, tips, and piece-rates or pay in kind.

Working employers: persons who operated their own businesses, agricultural farms or engaged in pastoralist activities and hired one or more employees.

Own account workers: persons who operated their own businesses, agricultural farms, or engaged in pastoralist activities and hired no employees.

Unpaid family workers: persons who worked without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person.

Apprentice: Particular type of trainees who may have been directly engaged in producing goods and services or may have simply been learning by observation without actually performing any meaningful productive tasks.

2.2.10 Occupation

“Occupation” referred to the job held or work performed during the reference period (or kind of work done previously if unemployed). Persons with two or more jobs were asked to report for the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference period. The 3-digit occupational codes and descriptions used during data collection and analysis were based on the Kenya National Occupation Classification Standards (KNOCS).

2.2.11 Industry/Economic activity

This referred to the economic activity of the establishment or work site in which an employed person worked during the survey reference period, or last worked if unemployed. This activity was defined in terms of the kinds of goods produced, or services offered. The 3-digit industrial codes and their descriptions used during data collection and analysis were based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC-1990) of all economic activities.

2.2.12 Economic sector

For the purposes of classifying employment data into exhaustive categories, the Kenyan economy was split into three sectors: namely, the modern sector, the informal sector, and the small-scale agriculture and pastoralist sector. These sectors were defined as follows:

Modern sector: Included all establishments operating organized business. It consisted of the entire public sector, private enterprises and institutions that are formal in terms of registration, taxation and official recording.

Informal sector: Referred to as “Jua Kali”, the informal sector was defined to cover all small-scale activities that are normally semi-organised, unregulated and use simple technology. The sector excluded agricultural farm activities.

Small scale agricultural and pastoralist activities: These were defined as unregistered small-holder farming and livestock-keeping activities mainly located in the rural areas.

2.2.13 Hours of work

These were categorized into usual/normal hours of work and actual hours of work. **Usual/normal hours of work** referred to hours of work fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards, excess of which is paid for as overtime.

Actual hours worked referred to the actual number of hours worked during the reference period.

2.2.14 Wages and salaries

These included gross wages and salaries relating to a given period including remuneration for time worked including overtime, piecework, bonus, etc.

2.2.15 Household income

Household income consisted of all receipts that accrued to the household or its individual members. Information on income was sought from three sources:

Income from paid employment consisted of wages and salaries and other benefits and allowances given by the employer.

Income from own business was taken as income from self-employment, and referred to sale of farm produce in the previous month and income from other non-farm businesses also in the previous month.

Income from other sources was taken to represent income that was not from paid employment or own farms and businesses, and included child alimony and insurance claims.

2.2.16 Tenure

The tenure investigated in this survey was that of land on which owner-occupier dwelling units are built. Households who owned both the structures they occupied and the land or plot on which the structures are built may own the land on either freehold or leasehold tenure. Freehold land is a parcel of land held in perpetuity through absolute title, where there is no time limit in ownership and no restrictions on the transfer. On the other hand, leasehold land is a parcel of land held for a fixed term (normally ranging from 30 to 99 years) given by either a local authority or the Commissioner of Lands. There are other owner-occupiers of dwelling units who only own the structures they occupy, but do not own the land or plots on which the structures are built. Such persons are settled on either trust land (land held in trust on behalf of local communities by Local Government) or land owned by either individuals or institutions/Government under different tenure systems.

2.2.17 Child

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and ILO Conventions 138 and 182 on the minimum age of admission to work and worst forms of child labour (WFCL) designate individuals under 18 years of age as children. This is also true for the Children's Act, 2001 and the Employment Act 2007 in Kenya. Since it is rather uncommon for children younger than 5 years of age to work or start schooling, the survey focused on interviews with children aged 5 to 17 years old.

2.2.18 Child labour

Child labour is defined on the basis of ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, ILO Convention 182 on the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and national legislation in Kenya. The term reflects the engagement of children in work that is prohibited, or, more generally, in work that is socially and morally undesirable. Not all working children are considered to be in child labour.

“Child labour” includes the worst forms of child labour and employment of children below the minimum age and excludes children in permissible light work, if applicable. In other words, child labour as per the above definition would imply:

- a) Children aged 5-12 years: All children engaged in some form of economic activity or non-economic activity within a household involving working long hours, using dangerous machinery etc.
- b) Children aged 13-15 years: All children engaged in some form of economic activity excluding those who work 14 hours or less per week in non-hazardous activities.
- c) Children aged 16-17 years: All children engaged in some form of economic activity excluding those who work 42 hours or less per week in non-hazardous activities.

On the basis of the System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary, the survey defines child labour as all persons aged 5-17 years who, during a specified time period, were engaged in worst forms of child labour or did not meet the light work exemption.

2.2.19 Worst forms of child labour

The Worst Forms of Child Labour described in Article 3 of the ILO Convention No. 182 comprise:

- i) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, as well as forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- ii) the use, procurement or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- iii) the use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs, as defined in relevant international treaties; and
- iv) 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.

Activities covered under clauses (i) to (iii) are referred to as “worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work” (also often termed as “unconditional worst forms of child labour”), whereas activities covered under clause (iv) are referred to as “hazardous work”.

The concept of child labour was not directly used in the survey, but is used in this report through a filtering process which identifies the number of children engaged in child labour in general and worst forms of child labour in particular from working children by use of selected indicators.

2.2.20 Light work exemption

This applies to work performed by children aged 13-15 years engaged in economic activities and who are under the minimum age specified for work, but in cases where, in accordance with Article 7 of ILO Convention No. 138, national legislation permits children in certain age groups to engage in 'light work', such work should be excluded from the definition of child labour.

2.2.21 Working children (children in employment)

Working children were defined as persons aged 5 to 17 years old who performed some non-schooling activities during the reference period either for pay, profit or family gain. Child labour is a sub-set of working children.

2.2.22 Gross attendance ratio

The gross attendance ratio is the number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population in the relevant age group for that level.

2.2.23 Primary school completion rate

The primary school completion rate refers to the number of students completing the highest class in primary school as a percentage of students entering the first class of the same education level.

2.2.24 Sex ratio

This is the ratio of males to females.

3. Survey techniques and methodology

3.1 Introduction

The 2010 Child Labour Baseline Survey in Busia district, was designed to provide estimates on the nature, extent, and causes of child labour in general and Worst Forms of Child Labour in particular and the conditions of work and how it affects the overall development (health, physical, moral, mental) of the working children in the district.

3.2 Sample design

A two-stage cluster probability sampling design was adopted for the survey. The first stage involved selection of Enumeration Areas (EAs) from the sampling frame and the second stage involved selection of the housing units. The unit of study for the survey was the housing unit defined as the dwelling unit (or units) occupied by one household.

3.3 Scope

The baseline survey was designed to provide estimates on the extent of child labour in the district. To ensure that the concept of child labour was well understood, ILO/ IPEC organized a teleconference with experts from ILO in Geneva. The questionnaire and the child labour conceptual framework were reviewed. The district was covered in the survey based on the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census.

3.4 Sample frame

A sampling frame for the study was based on EAs created for the 2009 Population and Housing Census. The frame was created at the demarcation of areas conducted between 2006 and 2007 during cartographic mapping prior to the census enumeration. During mapping, estates or villages were split into EAs, each having an average of 100 households with a minimum of 50 and a maximum of 149 households. The frame therefore had Enumeration Areas (EAs) as the Primary Sampling Unit (PSUs) each Measure of Size (MoS) averaging 100 households.

3.5 Listing process

KNBS hired and trained personnel to undertake the listing process. The interviewers first updated the list of all the households in the selected EAs. Among the variables considered were; Number of household members, age and sex of household heads and population aged 5-17 years. The outcome of this process provided for the basis of sampling of households participating in this survey.

3.6 Sample size and allocation

In the sample design, information from the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census was utilized to arrive at the sample size. This involved the determination of the population aged 5-17 years. A child labour preference rate of 0.5 was considered to achieve a maximum sample. A design effect of 2 was considered. Further, to determine an appropriate sample, an error margin of 3 per cent was considered. This resulted into 49, clusters being created in Kilifi, District.

Table 3.1: 2009 Census Data

Age		Kilifi
Total		456,297
5-9		73,775
10-14		64,112
15		11,389
16		10,531
17		9,717
5-17		169,524
% 5-17		37
Households		83,742
Population per household		5.4
5-17 population per household		2
Sample Size Calculation		4,187
Error: 5%	Households	440
	Persons	891
	Clusters	18
Error: 3%	Households	1,223
	Persons	2,476
	Clusters	49

3.7 Sampling of EAs and households

The sampling of EAs was done independently within each stratum using the probability proportional to size (PPS) method with households being the measure of size. In the district sample, 25 households were randomly selected with equal probability in each enumeration area to give a large enough sample to generate reliable district estimates.

The selection of households to be interviewed was done in the field during data collection. A quick count of number of households was initially done to estimate the number of

households in the EA. KNBS hired and trained personnel to undertake the listing process. The process was necessary in the development of the sampling frame for this survey. The sampling interval was then calculated by dividing the total number of households by 25. The first household to be interviewed was identified by multiplying the random number by the sampling interval. Thereafter, the successive households were selected by adding the sampling interval to the preceding number of the selected household until all the five households were identified. A clockwise directional movement was adopted to quickly count and identify the targeted households.

3.8 Training

Data collection personnel were trained by a team led by four trainers who were involved in the technical design of the survey. The three-day training was held at Kilifi District from 3rd January and was attended by a child labour expert to support the team. It covered the contents of the questionnaire as well as survey concepts, logistics and other related issues.

3.9 Development of survey instruments

KNBS in collaboration with ILO/IPEC and with assistance of a child labour expert prepared the survey instruments which were reviewed at the teleconference with experts.

3.10 Fieldwork

The fieldwork commenced on 30th November 2010 and took approximately two weeks. The data collection teams consisted of the coordinators, supervisors and research assistants.

3.11 Data processing

After data was collected, all the questionnaires were sent to the KNBS headquarters for processing. The questionnaire were then sorted and edited ready for data capture.

The data entry was done using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSpro) version 4.0 software. The data entry screen was created with checks to ensure accurate data entry. A total of ten data entry personnel and support staff were engaged for the exercise.

The captured data was exported to the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for cleaning and analysis. The cleaned data was then weighted using application of inflation factors derived from the selection probabilities of the EAs and households. The results in this report are therefore based on the weighted data.

3.12 Limitations of the study

An ideal sampling frame for any survey is an up-to-date complete list of all households in the targeted areas (districts). However, a complete list of all households was not available and constructing one would have involved enormous resources.

In addition, the baseline survey was a household-based survey and it was therefore difficult to capture children who away working in places/environments that were difficult to access.

Thirdly, the survey did not capture street families and those engaged in trades considered morally repulsive and illegal such as commercial sex work.

To make up for the above, key informants were interviewed and focused group discussions were held in the relevant areas.

It should also be noted that the sampling design was not based on rural-urban strata but rather on the whole district. Therefore, a rural urban comparison should be done with caution.

4. Characteristics of the survey population

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the demographic and social characteristics of the population in Kilifi district as obtained from the child labour baseline survey. The analysis covers the distribution of children by district, rural/urban, age, education, marital status, housing and other household characteristics among others.

4.2 Population age structure

The population age structure is important since it shows the potential and existing labour force, ageing in the population, dependency, among other indicators. It can also provide information that can be used to determine service and infrastructure demands such as education, health, water, food, employment among others. Table 4.1 shows the distribution of the population in Kilifi district by age and sex. Overall, 68.5 per cent of the population in Kilifi district is aged below 25 years.

Table 4.1: Distribution population by age and dex

	Male	Female	%	Number
Less than 5 years	51.0	49.0	16.4	80,152
5 - 9	51.0	49.0	17.1	83,706
10 - 14	48.7	51.3	16.8	82,217
15 - 19	51.9	48.1	11.6	56,835
20 - 24	45.1	54.9	6.7	32,663
25 - 29	37.5	62.5	6.2	30,499
30 - 34	44.1	55.9	4.9	24,093
35 - 39	46.0	54.0	4.5	21,873
40 - 44	47.6	52.4	3.8	18,509
45 - 49	42.3	57.7	3.0	14,777
50 - 54	46.4	53.6	2.8	13,832
55 - 59	43.4	56.6	1.9	9,130
60 - 64	47.6	52.4	1.5	7,370
65 and Above	54.8	45.2	2.8	13,874
Total	48.3	51.7	100.0	489,530
5 - 17	49.9	50.1	41.3	202,022

Figure 4.1: Population pyramid

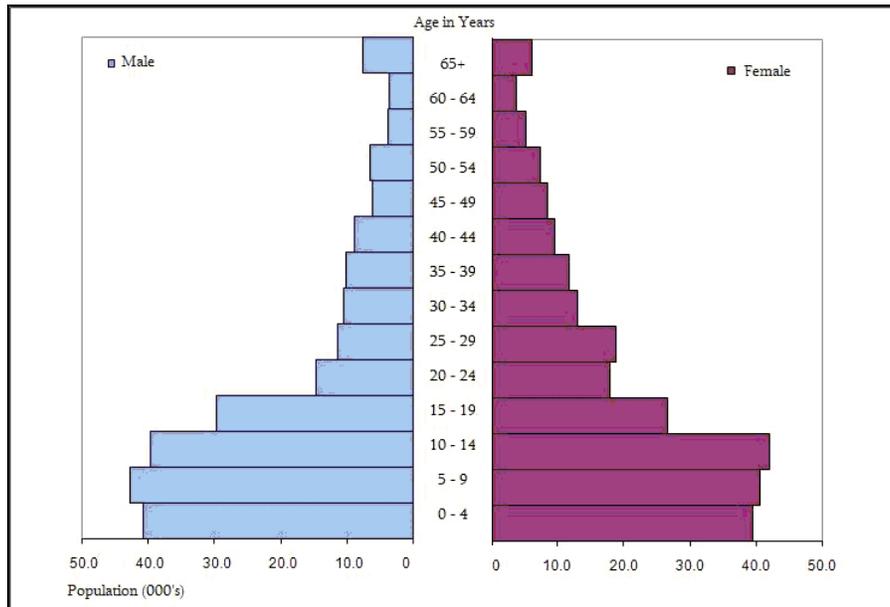
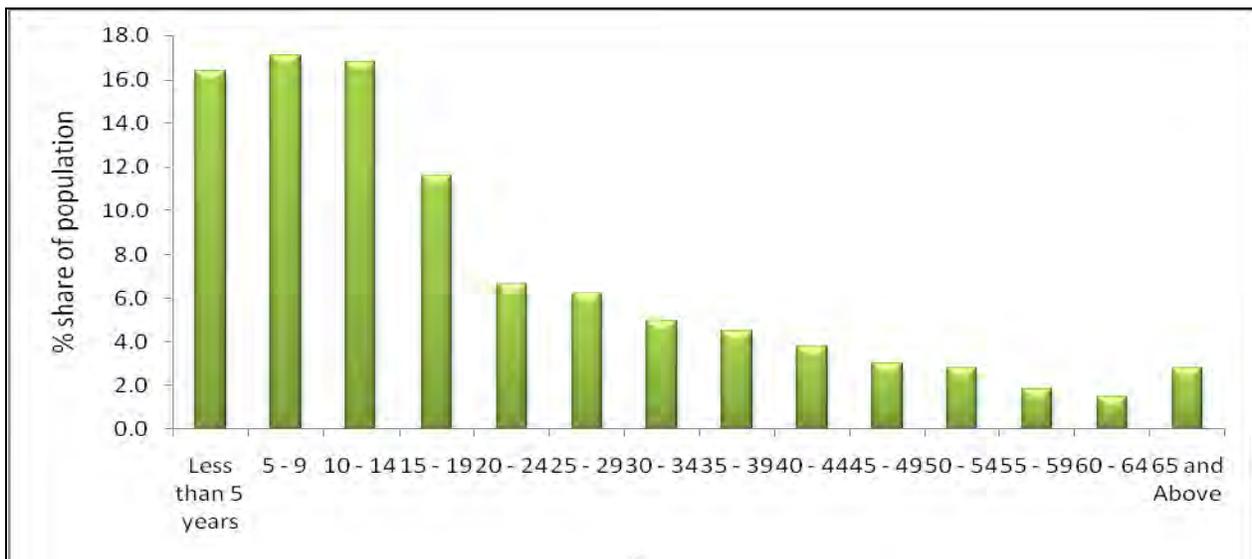


Figure 4.2: Distribution of population by age



Less than three per cent of the population was aged above 64 years. The 5-17 years age group constituted 41.3 per cent of the total population. The table shows gender disparity across the various age groups with the 25-29 category showing the highest disparity. The proportion of females was higher than that of males in all the age groups except those below 10 years, 15-19 and those aged 65 years and above.

4.3 Dependency ratio

Age dependency ratio is the number of dependents (which includes those aged 0-14 years and those 65 and over) to the total aged 15-64 years. According to the survey, the population aged 0-14 was 246,074. Those aged 65 and above were 13,874 implying that the total dependants are 259,948. The total population in the 15-64 years age group was 229,582. This translated to a dependency ratio of 113. The high dependency ratio is mainly attributed to the high population of children in the 0-14 age group. This is a strain on the economically active population.

Table 4.2: Dependency ratio

	Male	Female	Total
0 - 14	123,607	122,467	246,074
15 - 64	105,300	124,281	229,582
65 - 97	7,602	6,272	13,874
Total	236,509	253,021	489,530

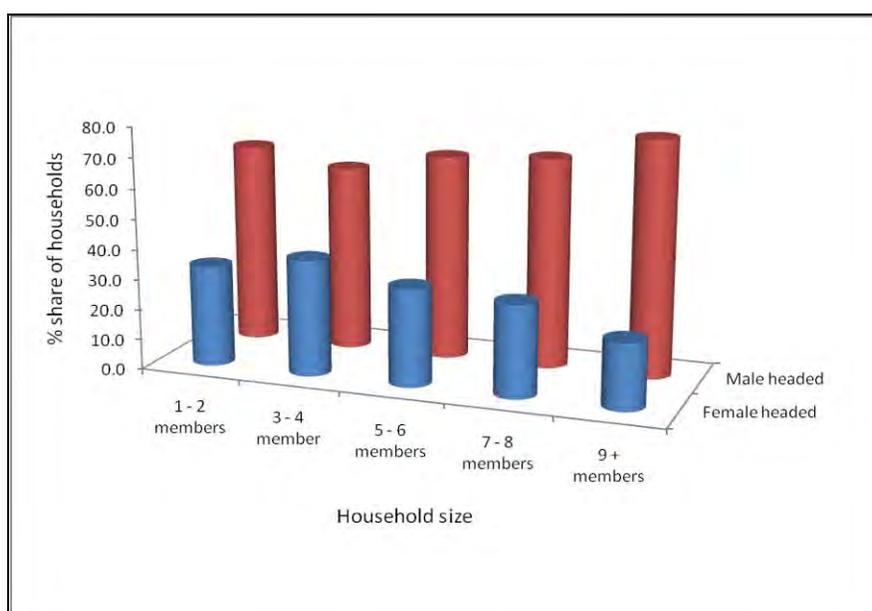
4.4 Households by size, sex of the household head

Household size has a direct impact on household expenditure among other indicators of wellbeing. Large households are normally associated with higher expenditures which can become burdensome in the face of unemployment especially in female-headed households. Table 4.3 shows the distribution of households in Kilifi district by size and sex of the household head. Overall, 31.2 per cent of the households in the district are female-headed. The proportion of female-headed households showed a decreasing pattern with increase in household size except for the 1-2 member households. This trend reversed for the male-headed households. The 5-6 member households had the highest share at 28.2 per cent of the total.

Table 4.3: Distribution of households by size and sex of the household head

	Female headed	Male headed	Rural	Urban	%	Number
1 - 2 members	33.3	66.7	70.0	30.0	12.7	10,369
3 - 4 members	38.4	61.6	66.4	33.6	19.6	15,954
5 - 6 members	32.2	67.8	79.4	20.6	28.2	23,027
7 - 8 members	30.5	69.5	84.7	15.3	19.5	15,916
9 + members	21.9	78.1	89.6	10.4	19.9	16,252
Total	31.2	68.8	78.7	21.3	100.0	81,518

Figure 4.3: Distribution of households by size and sex of the household head



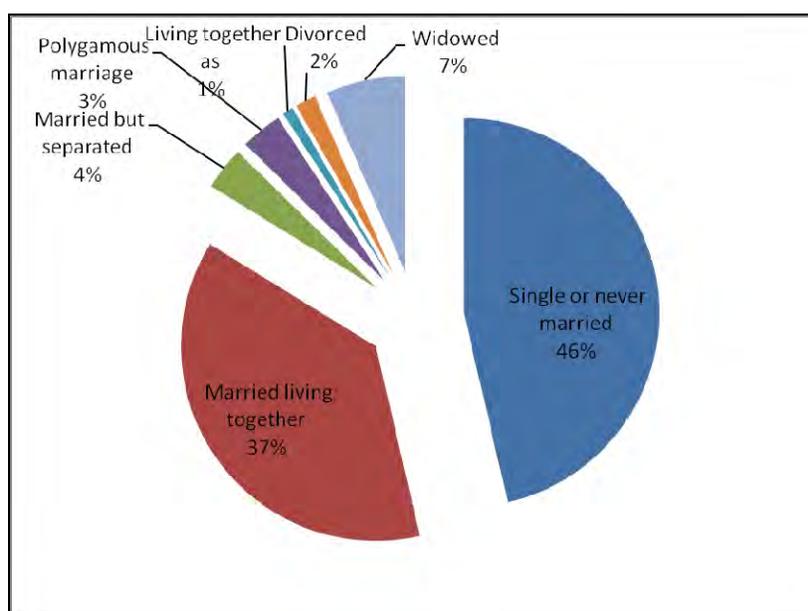
4.5 Marital status population aged 12 years and above

Table 4.4 shows the marital status of Kilifi population aged 12 years and above. Close to half of the population in Kilifi district was not married. The proportion that was married and living together was 37.4 per cent. The proportion of widowed stood at 6.6 per cent. This could possibly be due to the adverse effects of the HIV and AIDS scourge. The proportion of those who reported to be in polygamous marriage stood at 3.4 per cent.

Table 4.4: Distribution by marital status and age

	12-17	18-34	35 +	%	Number
Single or never married	62.4	35.7	1.9	46.4	135,808
Married living together	0.4	43.2	56.4	37.4	109,573
Married but separated	1.4	51.2	47.4	3.6	10,479
Polygamous marriage		16.7	83.3	3.4	10,063
Living together	3.1	60.6	36.3	0.9	2,636
Divorced		36.5	63.5	1.7	5,049
Widowed	0.4	8.7	90.9	6.6	19,256
Total	29.2	36.9	33.9	100.0	292,864

Figure 4.4: Distribution by marital status and age



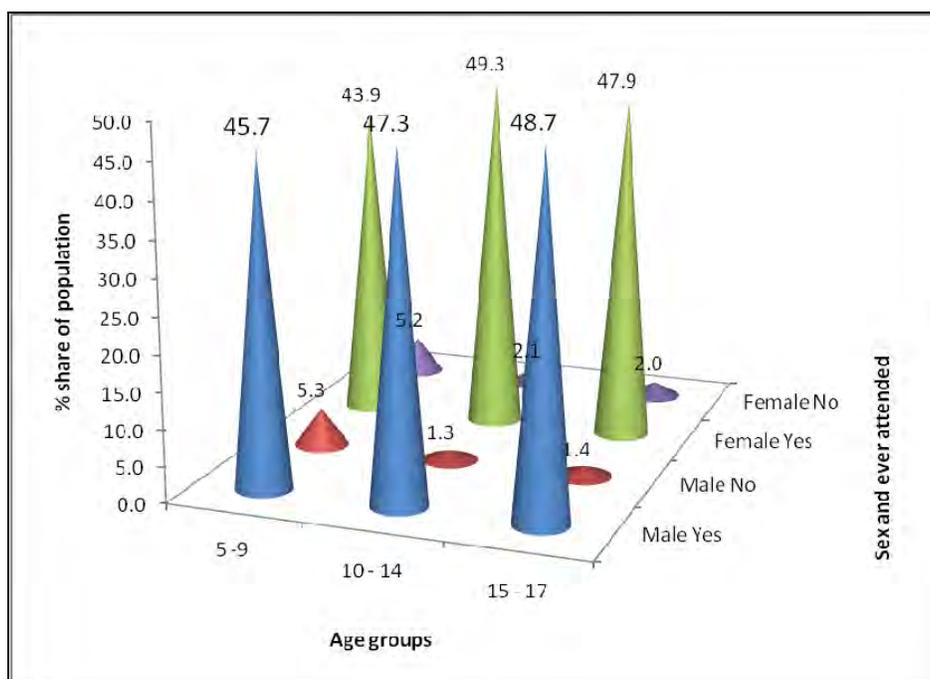
4.6 School attendance by age and sex

Information on school attendance status by age group and sex in Kilifi district is reflected in Table 4.5. Overall, 93.7 per cent of the survey population reported to have ever attended school. There was almost gender parity in school attendance with males (46.9 per cent) who had attended school to that of females (46.8 per cent). The proportion that had not attended school was highest in the 5-9 age group at 10.4 per cent but declined to 3.4 per cent for the 10-14 and 15-17 age groups respectively.

Table 4.5: Distribution of children by ever attended school and sex

	Male		Female		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	%	Number
5 - 9	45.7	5.3	43.9	5.2	41.4	83,706
10 - 14	47.3	1.3	49.3	2.1	40.7	82,217
15 - 17	48.7	1.4	47.9	2.0	17.9	36,099
Total	46.9	3.0	46.8	3.3	100.0	202,022

Figure 4.5: Distribution of children by ever attended school and sex



4.7 Highest grade ever attended by sex

Table 4.6 shows the highest grade ever attended by level and sex in Kilifi district. Overall, 71.1 per cent of the population in the district had attended primary school. This is followed by pre-school level at 19.5 per cent. The population that had ever attended secondary school was a paltry 2.7 per cent. For all other levels, the attendance was less than one per cent of the total population. Analysis by sex shows that 49.9 per cent of the males had attended some level of school compared to 50.1 per cent of the females.

Table 4.6: Distribution of population by education attainment and region

	Male	Female	%	Number
Pre-School	55.4	44.6	19.5	39,331
Primary	48.4	51.6	71.1	143,540
Secondary	53.4	46.6	2.7	5,473
Other	52.2	47.8	0.1	302
Not Stated	48.3	51.7	6.6	13,376
Total	49.9	50.1	100.0	202,022

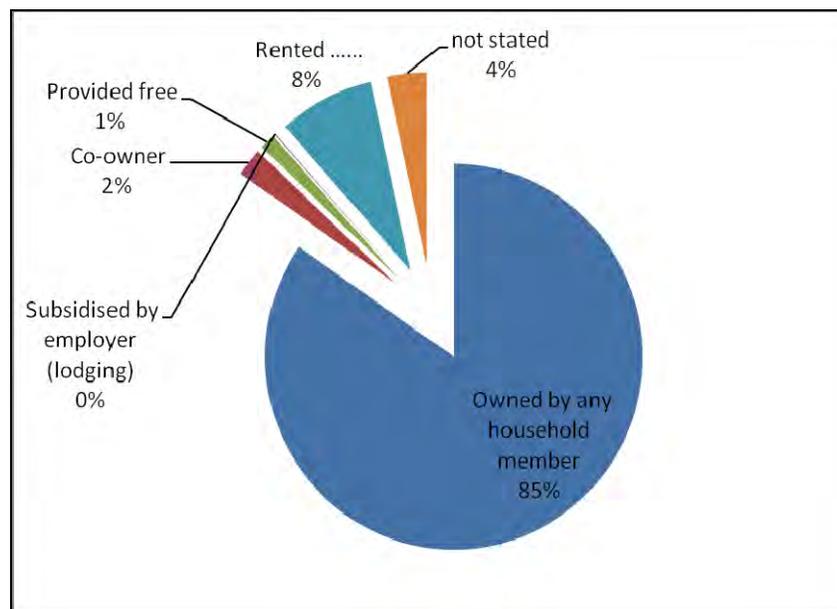
4.8 Distribution of households by type and tenure of main dwelling

The distribution of households by type and tenure of main dwelling is shown in Table 4.7. Overall, 84.6 per cent of the households lived in a house owned by a member of the household. This is followed by households who rented at 8.2 per cent. The other tenure types accounted for less than 5 per cent of the households.

Table 4.7: Distribution of households by type of main dwelling

	Owned by any household member	Co-owner	Provided free	Subsidised by employer (lodging)	Rented	Not stated	%	Number
Apartment/flat	70.4	21.1			5.9	2.6	3.4	2,799
Private house	90.2	1.8	1.3	0.1	6.5	0.2	88.2	71,897
Part of a private house	21.7	4.0	4.2		70.0		2.5	2,043
Shelter not meant for living purposes	47.5				52.5		0.2	174
Shanty	82.1				17.9		1.7	1,347
Other	87.0				13.0		0.8	636
Not stated			3.0			97.0	3.2	2,621
Total	84.6	2.4	1.3	0.1	8.2	3.4	100.0	81,518

Figure 4.6: Distribution of households by tenure of main dwelling



4.9 Distribution of households by main source of drinking water

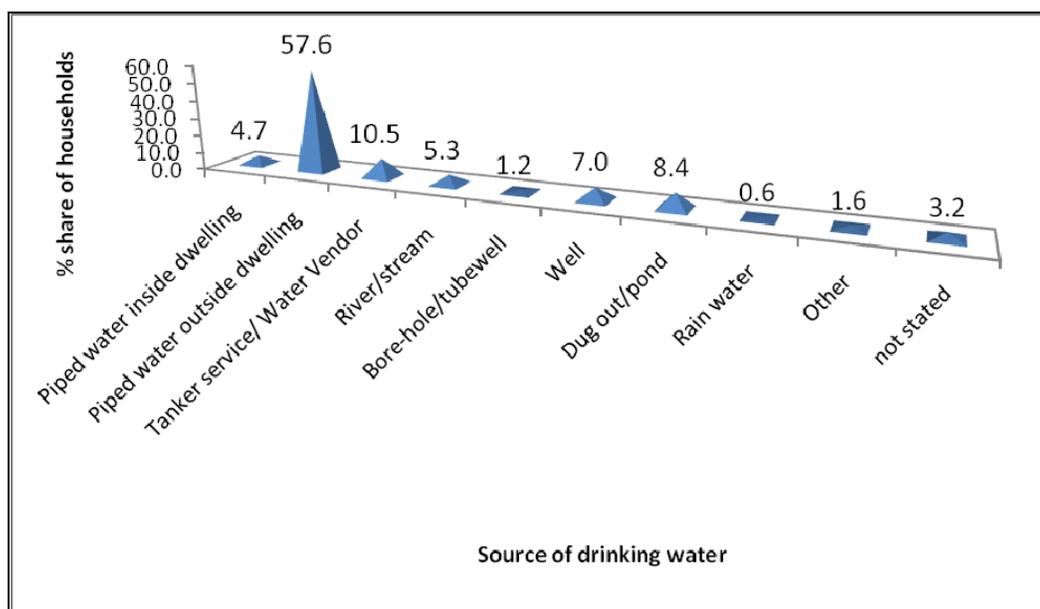
Access to safe drinking water is one of the indicators for monitoring the level of achievement of the 7th Millennium Development Goal on ensuring environmental sustainability. It is also a prerequisite for prevention of water-borne diseases. Table 4.8 shows the distribution of households by main source of drinking water and type of housing in the district.

Overall, the main source of drinking water in the district was piped water outside dwelling at 57.6 per cent followed by tanker service/water vendor at 10.5 per cent. Less than 10 per cent of the households obtained water from other sources which included piped water inside dwelling, river/stream, bore-hole/tube well, well, dug out/pond, rain water among others. Rain water harvesting is rarely practiced as reflected by less than one per cent of the population using rain water for drinking. Since most of the water was outside the dwelling this may have an implication for children having to fetch water as part of their household chores.

Table 4.8: Distribution of households by main source of drinking water

	Apartment /flat	Private house	Part of a private house	Shelter not meant for living purposes	Shanty	Other	Not stated	%	Number
Piped water inside dwelling	6.5	86.9	4.4			2.2		4.7	3,811
Piped water outside dwelling	4.5	87.8	3.5	0.4	2.7	1.2		57.6	46,984
Tanker service/ Water Vendor	0.9	96.2	2.0				0.9	10.5	8,551
River/stream	1.9	98.1						5.3	4,297
Bore-hole/tubewell	15.3	84.7						1.2	943
Well	2.2	97.8						7.0	5,676
Dug out/pond		98.9			1.1			8.4	6,876
Rain water		100.0						0.6	472
Other		100.0						1.6	1,293
Not stated			2.8				97.2	3.2	2,615
Total	3.4	88.2	2.5	0.2	1.7	0.8	3.2	100.0	81,518

Figure 4.7: Distribution of households by main source of drinking water



4.10 Distribution of cooking and lighting fuels used and type of housing

The source of fuel used for cooking and lighting has important implication on the state of the environment however minimal. Use of wood and charcoal has had the negative consequences on deforestation and loss of biodiversity (KEFRI 2010). Table 4.10 shows the percentage distribution of cooking fuels used in Kilifi district. The main source of cooking energy in Kilifi district was wood at 82.5 per cent. Charcoal and Kerosene were used by 8.4 and 4.6 per cent of the households respectively. Gas/LPG was used by about one per cent of the households. Use of wood has implications for children having to fetch it as part of their household chores.

Table 4.9: Distribution of households by main cooking fuels

	Apartment /flat	Private house	Part of a private house	Shelter not meant for living purposes	Shanty	Other	Not stated	%	Number
Wood	3.2	93.1	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.8		82.5	67,215
Charcoal	4.9	74.7	19.3				1.1	8.4	6,888
Kerosene		88.6	9.2			2.2		4.6	3,722
Gas/lpg	10.2	89.8						1.0	848
Electricity		100.0						0.1	87
Bio-diesel	100.0							0.2	145
Not stated	2.8						97.2	3.2	2,615
Total	3.4	88.2	2.5	0.2	1.7	0.8	3.2	100.0	81,518

Table 4.10 shows that the main source of lighting in Kilifi district was Kerosene at 87.2 per cent. This means that in poor households, lack of kerosene for lighting could adversely affect the evening study environment for the children in these households and hence their school performance. Electricity as a source of lighting was used by 7.1 per cent of the households. Disaggregation of data by type of housing shows that over 90 per cent the households using the various forms of lighting resided in private houses.

Table 4.10: Distribution of households by main lighting fuels

	Apartment/ flat	Private house	Part of a private house	Shelter not meant for living purposes	Shanty	Other	Not stated	%	Number
Wood	13.3	86.7						2.1	1,684
Kerosene	3.3	91.8	2.0	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.1	87.2	71,082
Electricity	2.9	83.1	11.3		1.3	1.4		7.1	5,762
Solar		100.0						0.4	299
Other		100.0						0.1	75
Not stated	2.8						97.2	3.2	2,615
Total	3.4	88.2	2.5	0.2	1.7	0.8	3.2	100.0	81,518

5. Working children

5.1 Distribution of population aged 5-17 by activity status

Table 5.1a shows distribution of children by activity status as defined by general production boundaries. Under this definition, those doing non economic activities such as household chores in their own households are considered to be working. However, for the rest of the report we will consider working children by system of national accounts (SNA) production boundaries definition whereby, children undertaking non economic activities such as household chores in their own household are excluded. Hence under general production boundaries working children equals working children under SNA production boundaries plus children working in non-SNA production boundary non-economic activities.

Table 5.1b shows the distribution of working and non working children in Kilifi district by categories excluding household chores. According to the results, 38.6 per cent of the children worked in the week prior to the interview date. Across the age groups, the proportion of working children increased with increase in age. The proportion of non working children decreased as age increased from the 5-9 age group to the 15-17 age group. The highest population of working children was in the 10-14 age group at 31,000 children, followed by the 5-9 age group at 27,000 children while the 15-17 age group had the least number of working children at 14,000.

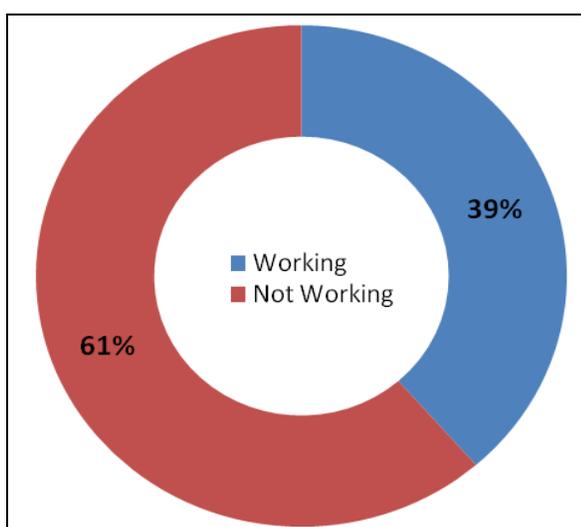
Table 5.1a: Distribution of children by activity status

	Working		Not working	%	Number
	Household chores	Non-household chores			
5 - 9	10.1	33.3	56.7	41.4	83,706
10 - 14	17.3	38.1	44.6	40.7	82,217
15 - 17	29.7	40.5	29.7	17.9	36,099
Total	16.5	36.5	47.0	100.0	202,022

Table 5.1b: Distribution of children by activity status

	Working	Not Working	%	Number
5 - 9	34.3	65.7	42.5	79,755
10 - 14	40.6	59.4	40.5	75,911
15 - 17	44.6	55.4	17.0	31,954
Total	38.6	61.4	100.0	187,620

Figure 5.1: Distribution of children by activity status



5.2 Distribution of children by activity status and household headship

Table 5.2 shows the distribution of children in by household headship and activity status. Among the female-headed households, the proportion of working children was highest in the 15-17 year age group at 48.3 per cent, followed by the 10-14 year age group at 37.7 per cent. As expected, the 5-9 age-groups in both female and male-headed households had the highest proportion of non working children at 70.6 and 63.7 per cent respectively.

Table 5.2: Distribution of working children by age and household headship

	Female headed		Male headed		Total	
	Working	Not Working	Working	Not Working	%	Number
5 - 9	29.4	70.6	36.3	63.7	42.5	79,755
10 – 14	37.7	62.3	41.9	58.1	40.5	75,911
15 – 17	48.3	51.7	42.7	57.3	17.0	31,954
Total	36.5	63.5	39.6	60.4	100.0	187,620

5.3 Distribution of working children by activity status and school attendance

Table 5.3a provides information on the distribution of the working children by activity status and school attendance. In absolute terms, working is most common among primary school children where 50,000 children were reported to have been working. However, the proportion of working children is highest among those children who have dropped out of school

at 58.2 per cent and this progress with age. The overall population for this category however is small at 4,449.

Table 5.3a: Distribution of children by working status and school attendance status

	5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 17		Total	
	Working	Not Working	Working	Not Working	Working	Not Working	%	Number
Pre-School	31.0	63.6	1.6	3.7			19.8	37,158
Primary	10.9	17.8	22.5	32.9	7.2	8.6	66.0	123,763
Secondary				4.1	30.4	65.6	2.0	3,786
Completed			6.1	7.9	38.7	47.3	3.2	5,937
Dropped out	3.3	5.2	23.1	13.7	29.2	25.4	2.4	4,449
Not Stated	17.8	51.3	7.4	14.3	4.3	4.9	6.7	12,527
Total	14.6	27.9	16.4	24.0	7.6	9.4	100.0	187,620

Table 5.3b: Distribution of children by working status and age and sex

	Male		Female		Total	
	Working	Not Working	Working	Not Working	%	Number
5 - 9	18.8	32.5	15.5	33.1	42.5	79,755
10 - 14	23.7	25.9	16.9	33.5	40.5	75,911
15 - 17	30.2	22.3	14.4	33.1	17.0	31,954
Total	22.7	28.1	15.9	33.3	100.0	187,620

5.4 Distribution of working children by age and occupation

Table 5.4 provides information on the distribution of the working population aged 5-17 by age and occupation in the district. The most common occupations were farm-hand and related labourers and cleaners, launderers and domestic workers reported overall by 40.6 per cent and 37.2 per cent of the respondents, respectively. Street vendors and related workers constituted 6.2 per cent of the children while the rest of the occupations were reported by less than 5 per cent of the respondents. A similar trend was depicted by children in the different age groups.

The table also shows some children involved in work at occupations listed in Kenya as hazardous. These include mining, blasting, stone cutting and related, blacksmiths, toolmakers and related trades, motor vehicle drivers, agriculture and materials handling machinery and mining and quarrying labourers.

Table 5.4: Distribution of working children by age and occupation

	5-9	10-14	15-17	%	Number
Hairdressers, Barbers, Beauticians and Related Workers			100.0	0.2	148
Cooks and Other Catering Service Workers	35.2	64.8		0.3	235
Field Crop, Vegetable and Horticultural Farm Workers	71.3		28.7	0.7	540
Poultry, Dairy and Livestock Producers	32.1	42.3	25.6	1.9	1,402
Crop and Animal Producers	49.0	51.0		0.2	142
Forestry and Related Workers	56.6	28.7	14.7	0.7	537
Mining, blasting, Stone Cutting and Related Workers	33.3	40.6	26.0	1.3	951
Building Trades Workers		45.1	54.9	1.0	700
Blacksmiths, Toolmakers and Related Trades workers			100.0	0.2	151
Handicraft Workers	34.5	49.3	16.2	0.6	446
Brewers, distiller and related workers		23.9	76.1	0.4	290
Motor Vehicle Drivers	100.0			0.1	69
Agricultural and Materials – Handling Machinery	35.3		64.7	0.3	246
Street Venders and Related Workers	28.0	39.0	33.1	6.2	4,494
Cleaners, Launderers and Domestic Workers	44.4	40.1	15.5	37.2	26,938
Messengers, Porters, Watchmen and Related Workers	52.9	37.5	9.6	4.9	3,522
Farm- Hand and Related Labourers	32.4	47.2	20.3	40.6	29,406
Forestry Labourers		32.9	67.1	0.3	220
Mining and Quarrying Labourers		100.0		0.2	158
Construction and Maintenance Labourers		50.0	50.0	0.2	165
Manufacturing Labourers	100.0			0.1	83
Transport Labourers and Handlers		100.0		0.1	83
Not stated	50.9	43.8	5.3	2.1	1,498
Total	37.8	42.5	19.7	100.0	72,422

5.5 Distribution of working children by age and industry

Table 5.5 provides information on the distribution of working children in Kilifi by age and industry. Most (48.4 per cent) of the children were mostly engaged in activities of households -producing for own use followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing (38.6 per cent). Other industrial categories accounted for less than 5 per cent of the respondents. This trend was observed across the various age groups.

Table 5.5: Distribution of working children by age and industry

	5-9	10-14	15-17	%	Number
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32.5	46.4	21.1	38.6	27,978
Mining and quarrying		100.0		0.1	79
Manufacturing	31.6	39.4	28.9	1.4	1,010
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act	56.5	43.5		2.0	1,462
Construction	6.9	40.1	53.0	1.6	1,193
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and mot	16.8	42.4	40.9	4.6	3,343
Transportation and storage	22.1	25.2	52.7	0.4	313
Accommodation and food service activities	26.4	22.1	51.5	0.4	313
Other service activities			100.0	0.3	239
Activities of households -producing for own use	44.6	39.9	15.4	48.4	35,067
Not stated	48.4	46.1	5.5	2.0	1,425
Total	37.8	42.5	19.7	100.0	72,422

5.6 Distribution of working children by age and usual working time

Table 5.6 provides information on the distribution of working children by age and usual working time. The information refers to time of usual work during the week prior to the interviews. The most common usual working time was ‘after school’ reported by 37.0 per cent of the working children, followed by ‘during the day between 6 am and 6 pm’ category at 19.9 per cent. The third and fourth most preferred usual working time was ‘on the week-end’ and ‘sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening’. The other categories of usual working time such as such as ‘in the morning’, ‘in the evening or at night’ among others were reported by less than 10 per cent of the respondents. This trend was similar across the age groups.

Table 5.6: Distribution of working children by age and usual working time

	5-9	10-14	15-17	%	Number
During the day (between 6 am and 6 pm)	24.2	44.5	31.2	19.2	13,905
In the evening or at night (after 6 pm)			100.0	0.1	83
During both the day and the evening (for the entire day)	6.5	31.0	62.4	1.7	1,209
On the week-end	44.4	39.5	16.2	16.3	11,796
Sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening	47.7	38.5	13.8	13.6	9,830
After school	41.1	43.7	15.2	37.0	26,804
Both before and after school	57.4	28.4	14.2	0.8	556

	5-9	10-14	15-17	%	Number
During missed school hours/days	29.9	47.2	22.9	9.5	6,896
Not stated	45.7	48.4	5.9	1.9	1,344
Total	37.8	42.5	19.7	100.0	72,422

5.7 Distribution of working children by age and main workplace

Table 5.7 illustrates the distribution of working children aged 5-17 years by age groups and main workplace in Kilifi district. The information refers to location of main work place during the week prior to the interviews. The most common main work place was “at (his/her) family dwelling” reported by 51.3 per cent of the respondents. This was followed by work sites such as “plantations/farm/garden” and “fixed, street or market stall”, which accounted for 15.0 per cent and 12.0 per cent respectively. All the other sites were reported by less than 10 per cent of the respondents. This trend was similar across the age groups.

Table 5.7: Distribution of working children by age and main workplace

	5-9	10-14	15-17	%	Number
At (his/her) family dwelling	34.2	46.4	19.4	51.3	37,145
Client's place		27.7	72.3	0.7	523
Factory / Atelier	100.0			0.2	161
Plantations / farm / garden	35.8	40.2	24.0	15.0	10,893
Construction sites		20.2	79.8	0.5	391
Mines / quarry	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.7	496
Shop / kiosk / coffee house / restaurant / hotel	29.6	41.2	29.2	1.8	1,308
Different places (mobile)	5.5	45.2	49.2	2.0	1,427
Fixed, street or market stall	45.6	43.4	11.0	12.0	8,703
Pond/lake/river	41.7	42.2	16.1	5.9	4,297
Other	63.0	23.6	13.4	7.9	5,734
Not stated	45.7	48.4	5.9	1.9	1,344
Total	37.8	42.5	19.7	100.0	72,422

5.8 Distribution of working children by age and employment status

Table 5.8 illustrates the distribution of working children aged 5-17 years by age groups and employment status in Kilifi district. The information refers to work situation during the past week. Overall, 90.7 per cent of the children were unpaid family workers while 4.9 per cent and 2.0 per cent was accounted for by own account worker and employee categories, respectively. This trend was replicated across the various age groups.

Table 5.8: Distribution of working children by age and employment status

	5-9	10-14	15-17	%	Number
Employee	15.9	31.3	52.8	2.0	1,475
Own account worker (His/her own business without employees)	15.6	38.7	45.6	4.9	3,541
Unpaid family worker	39.2	43.0	17.8	90.7	65,688
Not stated	47.9	42.7	9.4	2.4	1,718
Total	37.8	42.5	19.7	100.0	72,422

5.9 Distribution of working children by age and reasons for working

Table 5.9 illustrates the distribution of working children aged 5-17 years by age groups and reasons for working. The information refers to the child's main activity. The main reasons given for working included to supplement family income (52.6 per cent), help in household enterprise (33.4 per cent), and to learn skills (5.7 per cent). Other reasons were given by less than one per of the working children. This trend was replicated across the various age groups.

Table 5.9: Distribution of working children by age and reason for working

	5-9	10-14	15-17	%	Number
Supplement family income	40.1	41.4	18.4	52.6	38,109
Help pay family debt		100.0		0.1	79
Help in household enterprise	33.9	44.4	21.7	33.4	24,169
Learn skills	54.3	32.2	13.5	5.7	4,118
Schooling not useful for future		100.0		0.1	72
Cannot afford school fees	24.7	50.0	25.3	0.9	638
Not interested in school		75.0	25.0	0.4	302
Not stated	30.2	45.7	24.1	6.8	4,935
Total	37.8	42.5	19.7	100.0	72,422

5.10 Distribution of working children by age and person who receives earnings

Table 5.10 illustrates the distribution of working children aged 5-17 years by age groups and person who receives earnings from the working activities of the children. The information refers to the recipient of child's earnings. Overall, 62.8 per cent of the children were unpaid family workers and only 3.3 per cent (2,442) were paid. Of those who were paid, 1,955 retained their earnings while 487 gave the money to their parents or guardians. This trend

was replicated across the respective age groups. Though these figures are small, it indicates that 80% of the 2,442 children who were in paid employment retained their earning but a significant 20% had their wages received by somebody else. The proportion of those who did not state was high at 33.9 per cent.

Table 5.10: Distribution of working children by age and person who receives earnings

	5-9	10-14	15-17	%	Number
Self	4.2	45.2	50.6	2.7	1,955
Parents	40.3		59.7	0.5	391
Guardian			100.0	0.1	96
Unpaid Worker	38.1	43.9	18.0	62.8	45,461
Not stated	40.1	40.7	19.3	33.9	24,519
Total	37.8	42.5	19.7	100.0	72,422

6. Children in child labour

6.1 Introduction

The survey on child labour focused on working children aged five years and above in Kilifi district. This chapter presents results on child labourers aged 5 – 17. The schooling status, sex and broad age groups are the domains on which most of the results of the analysis are presented.

6.2 Child labour filtering criterion

The filtering process used a set of indicators related to child labour in general that were considered to be sufficient in identifying children engaged in the practice. The measurement framework for child labour was structured around two main elements, namely:

- i) the age of the child; and
- ii) the productive activities by the child including their nature and the conditions under which these were performed, and the duration of engagement by the child in such activities, that is, the hours of work.

The Kenya Employment Act (2007) states that no person shall employ a child who has not attained the age of thirteen years whether gainfully or otherwise in any undertaking. It further states that a child of between 13 and 16 years may be employed to perform light work which is:

- a) Work not designated as hazardous in activities included in the SNA production boundary performed for less than 14 hours per week;
- b) not likely to be harmful to the child's health or development; and
- c) not such as to prejudice the child's attendance at school, his participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved or his capacity to benefit from the instructions received.

The hours-of-work criterion is embodied in the child labour concept both at the lower and higher risk (worst form) levels. It is exploitative when children work for long durations as this not only endangers their health, but also affects school performance of full-time pupils. Child labour is measured on the basis of the general production boundary, a child may be considered to be in child labour when the total number of hours worked in employment and unpaid household services exceed the thresholds. A cut-off point for identifying child labour with respect to hours worked was therefore established by reference to the existing regulations and the average hours of work for the Kenyan adult work force. Average hours of work for

adults in the modern sector of the economy vary between 39 and 42 hours in a week (Employment in the Modern Sector Report, various issues). The national labour laws in Kenya categorize working hours by sector but the normal working hours are considered to be 42 hours.

Therefore all children aged 5-12 years were categorized as having been in child labour if they engaged in any economic activity during the reference period irrespective of the time. Those aged 13-15 years were considered to be in child labour if they worked for 14 hours or more while those aged 16-17 years were classified as being child labourers if they worked for more than 42 hours in a week.

Other Criteria

Any child who worked in hazardous occupations and undertakings was also classified to be in child labour irrespective of their ages or the number of hours they worked.

6.3 Distribution of child labourers by sex

Table 6.1 below shows the distribution of child labourers in Kilifi district by sex. Majority of the child labourers in the district (83.7 per cent) were children aged 5-12 years who were going to school but also reported having worked for more than one hour in the reference week. Child labourers aged 13-15 years who worked for more than 14 hours accounted for 14.7 per cent of the total child labourers. Child Labourers aged 16-17 years who worked for more than 42 hours comprised 1.6 per cent of the total.

Table 6.1: Distribution of child labourers by sex

	Male	Female	%	Number
Worked > 1hrs and aged 5 - 12 yrs	56.2	43.8	83.7	36,497
Worked > 14hrs and aged 13 - 15 yrs	61.8	38.2	14.7	6,399
Worked > 42hrs and aged 16 - 17 yrs	56.5	43.5	1.6	712
Total	57.0	43.0	100.0	43,607

6.4 Distribution of child labourers by age and sex

Table 6.2 below shows the distribution of child labourers in Kilifi District by age group and sex. The proportion of child labourers was highest among children in the 5-9 years age group (49.5 per cent), followed by those in the 10-14 age group (44.8 per cent). The proportion of those in the 15-17 years age group was the lowest at 5.7 per cent.

Table 6.2: Distribution of child labourers by age and sex

	Male	Female	%	Number
5 - 9	54.9	45.1	49.5	21,575
10 - 14	57.1	42.9	44.8	19,526
15 - 17	74.5	25.5	5.7	2,507
Total	57.0	43.0	100.0	43,607

6.5 Distribution of child labourers by age and occupation

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of children labourers in Kilifi district by age and occupation. The total population of child labourers in Kilifi district was 43,607 children. Out of these, 41.9 per cent worked as farm-hand and related labourers. Cleaners, launders and domestic workers accounted for 36.9 per cent, while a further 6.6 per cent worked as street vendors and related workers. The other occupations had each less than 5 per cent of the children engaged.

Table 6.3: Distribution of child labourers by age and occupation

	5-9	10-14	15-17	%	Number
Cooks and Other Catering Service Workers	50.0	50.0		0.4	165
Field Crop, Vegetable and Horticultural Farm Workers	80.7		19.3	0.9	375
Poultry, Dairy and Livestock Producers	50.5	49.5		1.4	618
Crop and Animal Producers		100.0		0.2	72
Forestry and Related Workers	80.1	19.9		0.9	379
Mining, blasting, Stone Cutting and Related Workers	42.9	42.9	14.3	1.3	578
Building Trades Workers		50.8	49.2	1.1	474
Handicraft Workers	41.2	58.8		0.9	374
Motor Vehicle Drivers	100.0			0.2	69
Street Vendors and Related Workers	43.7	44.7	11.6	6.6	2,876
Cleaners, Launderers and Domestic Workers	60.5	36.1	3.4	36.9	16,081
Messengers, Porters, Watchmen and Related Workers	66.5	33.5		5.3	2,332
Farm- Hand and Related Labourers	39.3	53.9	6.8	41.9	18,280
Forestry Labourers		100.0		0.2	72
Mining and Quarrying Labourers		100.0		0.4	158
Construction and Maintenance Labourers		100.0		0.2	83

	5-9	10-14	15-17	%	Number
Manufacturing Labourers	100.0			0.2	83
Transport Labourers and Handlers		100.0		0.2	83
Not stated	65.4	34.6		1.0	456
Total	49.5	44.8	5.7	100.0	43,607

6.6 Distribution of child labourers by age and economic activity

Table 6.4 shows the distribution of child labourers in the district by age and economic activity. The most common economic activity in Kilifi district was “activities of households-producing for own use” which accounted for 46.3 per cent of all child labourers. The second most common economic activity was agriculture, forestry and fishing where 40.8 per cent of the children 5-17 are involved. The remaining economic activities accounted for less than 5 per cent of the children labourers.

Table 6.4: Distribution of child labourers by age and industry

	5-9	10-14	15-17	%	Number
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	39.6	54.3	6.1	40.8	17,784
Mining and quarrying		100.0		0.2	79
Manufacturing	44.5	55.5		1.6	718
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act	56.5	43.5		3.4	1,462
Construction	11.5	56.1	32.4	1.6	718
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and mot	19.0	63.4	17.5	4.1	1,781
Transportation and storage	22.1	25.2	52.7	0.7	313
Accommodation and food service activities	50.0		50.0	0.4	165
Activities of households -producing for own use	62.3	34.6	3.1	46.3	20,203
Not stated	58.9	41.1		0.9	384
Total	49.5	44.8	5.7	100.0	43,607

7. Conclusions and recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

A review of existing the policy and legal framework in Kenya in regard working children shows that there is commitment to eliminate child labour practices in the country. The Children's Act's Kenya's National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour was revised in 2008 and the Government's strong commitment to the elimination of child labour is evident from the attention accorded to socio-economic issues surrounding child labour, the development of comprehensive policies and a legislative framework that addresses it. Under Vision 2030 which is the broader umbrella of Kenya's national development framework, the Government has committed itself to the implementation of far-reaching programmes tackling the socio-economic challenges facing its citizens, particularly the marginalized and vulnerable.

The phenomenon of child labour has consistently been identified as a significant threat to child development in the country. As the results of this baseline study show, Kilifi district is not an exception to the worrying trend of involving children in child labour. Although majority of the working children are working within their homes, agricultural holdings or family enterprises, a large number of them were found to be working for more than 24 hours in a week. It is considered exploitative and detrimental to children's normal development for children to work for such long durations as this not only endangers their health but also affects school performance for full-time pupils.

7.2 Recommendations

7.2.1 Short term recommendations

These are action points that can be completed within a relatively shortly duration spanning not more that one year. They include the following:

1. The Government should as a matter of urgency conclude the enactment of Children's Policy and the National Child Labour Policy.
2. The Government should ensure that its capacity to deal with child labour is strengthened through consistent deployment of staff implementing child labour intervention programmes. The challenge of high staff turnover, especially at district-level involving Government officers and teachers, should be addressed as a priority.
3. Clear implementation mechanism and guidelines should be put in place to deal with the protection of children including: Children's Act (2001), Sexual Offences Act (2006) and the Employment Act (2007). In addition, the Government should support the enactment of any new laws including the proposed bill on trafficking of persons and the review of the constitution to ensure the protection of children from all forms of abuse and exploitation.

7.2.2 Medium to long term recommendations

These are action points that will require a longer time horizon to accomplish but may be initiated without delay. They include the following:

1. The Government should ensure continued economic growth and improved standards of living in order to eradicate poverty which is a major cause of child labour.
2. More targeted information on child labour should be collected through child labour surveys, research and studies. These should be undertaken more frequently. They should include capacity strengthening of institutions that contribute towards research on child labour.
3. Although there is overwhelming evidence that communities' awareness on the negative consequences of child labour had increased due to the government efforts and the large number of actors involved in the efforts towards the elimination of child labour, there is need to sustain child labour intervention programmes at the community level. It will take the combined effort of all actors through capacity building, networking and linkages to achieve total change in the attitude of Kenyans towards rejection of child labour.
4. Severe poverty remains a challenge among the community members in the country. Efforts to withdraw and protect children from joining the worst forms of child labour are still viewed as tantamount to foregoing much needed household income. Awareness enhancement and poverty alleviation programmes need to be increased and sustained.
5. The Government should continue to promote quality education for all children. The Government should especially promote policy and programme support for non-formal schools which are attractive to child labourers and their parents due to their flexibility. Since child labour is now more prevalent in the age category 15-17, more attention should be paid to the promotion of TIVET for the provision of skills to the youth. Further step should be taken to make the FPE compulsory in order to maximize its impact.
6. The Government should continue to promote access to and quality of good medical care for its population including working to reduce spread of HIV/AIDS. This will contribute towards reduction of the adverse effects of the HIV/AIDS scourge that remain a major hindrance in the effort towards elimination of child labour in many communities.
7. More attention should be focused on sustainability of programmes addressing elimination of child labour taking advantage of resources available through such funds as the Constituency Development, Local Authority Transfer, Bursary, Youth Enterprise, and Women's Development.
8. Data collection on child labour in the country should be carried out on a continuous basis and the KNBS has endeavoured to and will continue to mainstream child labour data collection in relevant national data collection surveys and studies.

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