

# Bijlage 1

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## The questionnaires we developed and used during our field research.

### Questionnaire for ministries.

*This questionnaire is part of a research and development project about the factors that still promoting child labour in the districts Mchinji and Kasungu. After our research we will come up with a possible solution that can help to reduce or prevent child labour. This questionnaire is for the ministries.*

District:

Date:

Name:

Occupation:

Years of leadership:

01. Can you describe your occupation?

.....  
.....

02. What is the target group where you focused on the most? How do you reach that target group? (Projects/ through other organizations?)

.....  
.....

03. What is the way from the law to the problem/ to the child/ to the target group? (organizations/ facilities)

.....  
.....

04. There is a law that said child labour is forbidden. Sins when does this law exist? Have there been chances in this law in the last years? Which one?

.....  
.....

05. What kind of (big) problems have the highest priority on the moment?

.....  
.....

06. What are the goals from the ministry for coming period?

.....  
.....

07. How do you get the information from the ground, how do you know if projects going ?

.....  
.....

08. Do you have the hazards list where is in the rules about the age/ sort of work/ other strict rules/ lines? (Control system)

☐ Yes      ☐ No

**Questionnaire for the District Social Welfare Officer and Labour Officer.**

*This questionnaire is part of a research and development project about the factors that still promoting child labour in the districts Mchinji and Kasungu. After our research we will come up with a possible solution that can help to reduce or prevent child labour. This questionnaire is for the district leaders.*

District:

Date:

Name:

Occupation:

Years of leadership:

***General information about Kasungu.***

Total number of children in Kasungu: .....

Average number of children per family: .....

Main source of income: .....

Average income month: .....

Most common belief: .....

Top three district problems:

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

Top three most common family problems:

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

Number of children involved in child labour: .....

Percentages of girls and boys: Girls .....% Boys .....%

Most common working sector boys: .....

Most common working sector girls: .....

Organizations who working active on child labour:

- .....
- .....
- .....

Successes in the fight against child labour:

- .....
- .....
- .....

Facilities in the neighborhood on the map:

- Areas (district map)
- Roads
- Transport
- Problem areas
- Success areas
- Primary schools
- Secondary schools
- Training and vocational center
- Safe areas (Safety)
- .....

01. Do you understand child labour?

.....  
.....

02. What are disadvantages of child labour?

.....  
.....

03. What is your task when you find out that an employer have workers under the permitted age of when you hear sounds like that from other authorities? What has been your role in preventing/reducing child labour?

.....  
.....

Are there organizations working on child labour in your area?

What has been your role when an organization is working on child labour?

.....  
.....

04. What are you currently doing on child labour?

.....  
.....

Is this successful/ helpful to reduce or prevent child labour?

.....  
.....

05. Which what organizations/ occupations do you work with on child labour?

- ☐ Police
- ☐ Probation officers
- ☐ Magistrates
- ☐ Prosecutors
- ☐ Other organizations
- ☐ .....

06. Are there structures for children in this area?

For example: sport centers, training and vocational centers, clubs and recreating centers, etc.

.....  
.....

07. What do you think what is always necessary (in projects) to reduce or prevent child labour?  
What are chances to reduce child labour?

.....  
.....

What are possible challenges for reducing/ preventing child labour?

.....  
.....

08. What are the factors that are still promoting child labour? (Main question)

.....  
.....

09. What kind of help has been done already/ is going on now in this area (under your leadership)  
what shows that child labour reduce? (Sub question 2)

.....  
.....

10. How does child labour affect the development of the child? How can you see the consequences  
from child labour in the community? (Sub question 1)

.....  
.....

11. What do you think what you as leader can do against the factors which keep the number of  
child labour high? (Sub question 4) What is for you the most important thing what you need  
to empower in the fight against child labour?

.....  
.....

12. Do you think that the parents always have the choice to let their children work or not?  
(Sub question 3)

.....  
.....

13. What are important and also the most common reasons for parents to let their children work?  
(Sub question 3)

.....  
.....

**Questionnaire for organizations.**

*This questionnaire is part of a research and development project about the factors that are still promoting child labour in the Mchinji and Kasungu districts. The aim is to come up with a possible solutions and strategies that can help to reduce or prevent child labour.*

*This questionnaire is for organizations who (have been) working on programs and projects that aim to prevent and reduce child labour in the Kasungu and Mchinji districts.*

District:

Date:

Name of organization:

Name of officer:

Occupation:

Years working on child labour:

01. In what kind of areas are you working?

- ☐ Rural
- ☐ Urban

02. Do you know the total number of children in Kasungu? How many children of them are involved in child labour?

.....  
.....

03. How many children have you targeted in your project(s)?

.....  
.....

04. On what areas or groups are the project(s) from this organization focused on?

- ☐ The government
- ☐ Traditional Authorities
- ☐ Employers
- ☐ Schools
- ☐ Parents
- ☐ Children
- ☐ .....

What is the reason that you are focused on this specific target group? Do you also target other areas or target groups?

.....  
.....

05. What aims do you want to reach with this project(s)?

*Raising awareness*

Long term/ short term

- ☐ Children
- ☐ Parents
- ☐ .....

*Control*

Long term/ short term

- ☐ Farmers
- ☐ Schools
- ☐ .....

*Direct action*

Long term/ short term

- ☐ Withdrawal
- ☐ .....

*Prevention*

Long term/ short term

- ☐ .....
- ☐ .....

*Practical needs*

Long term/ short term

- ☐ .....
- ☐ .....

*Training local peoples*

Long term/ short term

- ☐ .....
- ☐ .....

06. How many projects to reduce child labour has the organization done before?

.....  
.....

Were they successful to reduce and prevent child labour?

.....  
.....

What do you think what made those project(s) successful?

.....  
.....



07. What are possible chances to make a project to reduce child labour successful? What is necessary (in projects) to reduce or prevent child labour?

.....  
.....

What are possible threats that can keep a project from being successful?

.....  
.....

08. Have you collaborated with other organizations while working on child labour issues? Which organizations did you work with? In what capacity or areas? Was this important?

.....  
.....

Is this organization cooperating with other organizations? If so, with what kind of organizations?

.....  
.....

09. Is there a registration of children who work before? Do you have evidence for children who have been involved in child labour before?

.....  
.....

Is there a registration of children who are going to school? How many children are going to school in the district?

.....  
.....

10. What are the factors that are still promoting child labour in this district? (Main question)

.....  
.....

11. What kind of support has been given to reduce child labour in Kasungu? (Sub question 2)

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

12. How does child labour affect the development of a child? How can you see the consequences from child labour in the community? (Sub question 1)

.....

.....

13. What are the best ways to reduce or prevent child labour? (Sub question 4)

.....

.....

14. What challenges do you face in dealing with child labour issues?

.....

.....

15. Have you involved children in the fight against child labour?

.....

.....

16. Do you think poverty levels are decreasing in the district or increasing?

.....

.....

**Questionnaire for local leaders.**

*This questionnaire is part of a research and development project about the factors that still promoting child labour in the districts Mchinji and Kasungu. After our research we will come up with a possible solution that can help to reduce or prevent child labour. This questionnaire is for local leaders in Kasungu and Mchinji.*

District:

Date:

Name:

Occupation:

Years of leadership:

**General information about Kasungu.**

Mean source of income: .....

Average income month: .....

Most common belief: .....

Top three district problems:

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

Top three most common family problems:

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

Number of children involved in child labour: .....  
At district level.

Percentages of girls and boys:                      Girls .....%                      Boys .....%

Most common working sector boys: .....

Most common working sector girls: .....

Organizations who working active on child labour:

- .....
- .....
- .....

Successes in the fight against child labour:

- .....
- .....
- .....

Facilities in the neighborhood on the map:

- Areas (district map)
- Roads
- Transport
- Problem areas
- Success areas
- Primary schools
- Secondary schools
- Training and vocational center
- Safe areas (Safety)
- .....

01. Do you understand child labour?

.....  
.....

02. What are disadvantages of child labour?

.....  
.....

03. What is your task when you find out that an employer have workers under the permitted age of when you hear sounds like that from other authorities? What has been your role in preventing/reducing child labour?

.....  
.....

Are there organizations working on child labour in your area?

What has been your role when an organization is working on child labour?

.....  
.....

04. What are you currently doing on child labour?

.....  
.....

Is this successful/ helpful to reduce or prevent child labour?

.....  
.....

05. Which what organizations/ occupations do you work with on child labour?

- ☐ Police
- ☐ Probation officers
- ☐ Magistrates
- ☐ Prosecutors
- ☐ Other organizations
- ☐ .....

06. Are there structures for children in this area?

For example: sport centers, training and vocational centers, clubs and recreating centers, etc.

.....  
.....

07. What do you think what is always necessary (in projects) to reduce or prevent child labour?  
What are chances to reduce child labour?  
.....  
.....
- What are possible challenges for reducing/ preventing child labour?  
.....  
.....
08. What are the factors that are still promoting child labour? (Main question)  
.....  
.....
09. What kind of help has been done already/ is going on now in this area (under your leadership)  
what shows that child labour reduce? (Sub question 2)  
.....  
.....
10. How does child labour affect the development of the child? How can you see the consequences  
from child labour in the community? (Sub question 1)  
.....  
.....
11. What do you think what you as leader can do against the factors which keep the number of  
child labour high? (Sub question 4) What is for you the most important thing what you need  
to empower in the fight against child labour?  
.....  
.....
12. Do you think that the parents always have the choice to let their children work of not?  
(Sub question 3)  
.....  
.....
13. What are important and also the most common reasons for parents to let their children work?  
(Sub question 3)  
.....  
.....

### **Questionnaire for focus groups of parents.**

*This questionnaire is part of a research and development project about the factors that still promoting child labour in the Kasungu and Mchinji districts. After our research we will come up with a possible solution that can help to reduce or eliminate child labour.*

*This focus group is a meeting for parents of children who have been or who are still involved in childlabour in the Kasungu and Mchinji districts.*

District name:

Number of families:

Date:

#### **Family number: ...**

What are for you the most important items to fight for every day?

Give the most important items to fight for every day a 1; the second a 2, up till 8. All the items that are still open are left over.

Every day food	...
Enough sleep	...
College to work with	...
Personal development	...
Safety	...
Get acknowledgement	...
Having work	...
Friends to build on	...
Every day water/drinks	...
Be respected	...
Possibility to get medical care	...
Be accepted	...
Possibility to get education	...
To take responsibility for work or family	...
A home	...
Have a good reputation	...
Clothes to wear	...
Creativity/hobby's	...

**Family number ...**

**Father /Mother**

Number of children:

Number of children who (have been) working:

Number of children who stay home at the moment:

Number of children who go to school:

**Work**

How do you think about working children (childlabour)

☐ For

☐ Against

Arguments for childlabour

.....  
.....

Argument against childlabour

.....  
.....

What was the most important reason for you to let your child work

.....  
.....

**Education**

How do you think about education for children

☐ For

☐ Against

Arguments for education

.....  
.....

Argument against education

.....  
.....

What was the most important reason for you to send your child to school:

.....  
.....

Fathers education

☐ Non

☐ Primary school

☐ Secondary school

☐ Diplome

☐ University

☐ Vocational training

Mothers education

☐ Non

☐ Primary school

☐ Secondary school

☐ Diplome

☐ University

☐ Vocational training



### Questionnaire for focus groups of children.

*This questionnaire is part of a research and development project about the factors that still promoting child labour in the Kasungu and Mchinji districts. After our research we will come up with a possible solution that can help to reduce or prevent child labour. This questionnaire is for a focus group of children in Kasungu who have been involved in child labour before and go to school on the moment.*

District name: .....

City/village: .....

Location: Rural/Urban

Date: .....

01. Number and sex of the children in this focus group:

Male: .....

Female: .....

02. Age of the children:

☐ 8-10 years

How many children? .....

☐ 10-12 years

How many children? .....

☐ 12-14 years

How many children? .....

☐ 14-16 years

How many children? .....

☐ 16-18 years

How many children? .....

03. Number of brother(s)/ sister(s):

☐ 1-2

How many children? .....

☐ 3-4

How many children? .....

☐ 5-6

How many children? .....

☐ 7-8

How many children? .....

04. What was your working sector?

☐ On the field

How many children? .....

☐ (House) domestic

How many children? .....

☐ On a farm

How many children? .....

☐ By my parents

How many children? .....

☐ Herder

How many children? .....

☐ .....

How many children? .....

05. How long did you work?
- |                                       |                          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 00-06 months | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 06-12 months | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 years    | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2-3 years    | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-4 years    | How many children? ..... |

06. Why did you go into child labour?
- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> My parents told me to                 | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> My uncle told me to                   | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Someone else in the family told me to | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I made the decision on my own         | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We discussed it at home and decide    | How many children? ..... |

What was for you the most important reason to work?

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I needed money for school fees   | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The family needed money for food | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> .....                            | How many children? ..... |

07. Have you been involved in any project that aim to reduce or prevent child labour?
- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No  | How many children? ..... |

On which way?

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

08. Was it hard for you to go to school and not working anymore?
- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No  | How many children? ..... |

What is the reason why you think it was hard?

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> The money (for my parents)          | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't want to learn               | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I want to learn a trade or skill    | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The problem is still not solved     | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Next to school I still have to work | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> .....                               | How many children? ..... |

09. What was the reason that you went back to school? Who's motivates you to go to school?
- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual                     | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> My mother decide               | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Brother paid for school</i> | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Support of a other relative    | How many children? ..... |
- 
10. Do you think your life is better now?
- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No  | How many children? ..... |
- 
- Why do you think your life is better now?
- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I can learn                   | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I don't have to work          | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I have more friends at school | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> .....                         | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> .....                         | How many children? ..... |
- 
- Why do you think your life is going to be worse?
- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I have no money                       | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I learn no practical skills at school | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It is hard to stay in school          | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> .....                                 | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> .....                                 | How many children? ..... |
- 
11. If you could choose what would you want to be doing now?
- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Go to school                              | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Work for a better income                  | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Learn a trade or skill                    | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Go to school part-time and work part-time | How many children? ..... |
- 
12. What are your plans for the future
- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Go back to work when I can | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Go to the university       | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Get married                | How many children? ..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> .....                      | How many children? ..... |
- 
13. What can be done to reduce child labour?
- .....
- .....

Remarks:

## Bijlage 2

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### **Summary of the questionnaires with ministries in Lilongwe**

In Lilongwe we collected recent data of two ministries who are involved in preventing and reducing child labour. This is a summary of the data we have from Justin T. Hamela a program officer of the Ministry of Gender Child Welfare and Community Services and Paul M. Gondwe the minister of the Ministry of Labour.

#### *Ministry of Gender Child Welfare and Community Services*

The ministry of Gender Child Welfare and Community Services is a development department – social welfare department ( child development). They focus on the children with several programs like the early child development, orphan programs, child survival. Justin T. Hamela is program manager of the program child protection. Child protection exist out of three main aims. Two of this main aims are: protection (child abuse) prevention (child abuse).

Prevention: they have a lot of campaigns- information, communication, education subjects and make billboards, they teach people about child rights and child protection (NGO's and other government organizations). Protection: Working on filling gaps in the law that will prevent that child abuse and child labour.

#### *Law*

- Child labour is illegal since the last 10 years. The acts that is directly involved with child labour is the employment act – one of the old laws. The government had to basic line (save) in 2006.
- On the moment they have finished three bills for the convention of the right of the child: Human and child trafficking bill and the child care protection and justice bill, the last one is a part of the young person's act. and deals with issues of sex abuse- kidnapping. They finish all the document and the parliament change them into laws.
- The laws will be controlled on the work floor, we give manual training and talk about the law in our programs in a practical way. Not all the people know how to read, that's why they translate them and give trainings about the laws.

### *Priority*

Child labour is also a big problem, but that's more up to the ministry of labour. They also developing policy on child labour, also child labour dossier. They also developed a National Action plan for Malawi. Training manuals/ book for the child labour related laws (that the people know how to handle the law).

On the moment they are working on two problems that have priority. Sex abuse – they receive increase numbers of sex abuse. They get this casus and we do campaigns, tell the people that it is wrong to abuse the children, to change people's mind about sex abuse. The second is street children, they are dealing with 8000 children in Malawi who are living on the streets and who are a easy target for child labour and child trafficking. One of the way to remove children from the streets are the rehabilitation centers that they started three years ago. To fight against child trafficking they give trainings of judges, how to use the law about child trafficking. They get the information directly from social workers paid by the ministry.

### *Understanding of child labour by the ministry of Labour*

Child labour: Work done by children under 18 years of age influence their social, physical, social, mental health.

Worst forms of child labour: All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery such as sale and trafficking

### Statistics on child labour:

- 2002: child labour survey show 1.4 million child labourers.
- 50% child labourers have attended primary school to std five level.
- 29 % have never attended school

### Causes child labour:

- HIV aids pandemic.
- Lack of nearby educational facilities.
- Cultural bias.
- Poverty.
- Peer pressure.
- Obligations.
- House hold size and structure.
- Demand for cheap labour.
- Illiteracy amongst parents.

### Why concerned about child labour:

- Children are discriminated and isolated.
- No access to education.
- There is physical, emotional, sexual and mental abuse.
- They work long hours, unpaid, underpaid and no day off.
- No defined terms of employment.
- Deprived of proper child hood.
- Creation of a cycle of poverty.

### Efforts to eliminate child labour:

- The country adopted the UN Convention on the right of the child.
- It has ratified Conventions.
- Employment act.

#### Contents:

- With funding from UNICEF. Formed the child labour network.
- ILO/ IPEV child labour programs on child labour elimination.
- A lot of activities by NGO's, Workers, employers on child labour elimination.
- Child labour open days.
- Child labour inspections.
- IGAS
- IEC materials
- Prosecution of employers
- Prevention, withdrawal, rehabilitation, reintegration and protection
- Developed a code of conduct on child labour and list of hazardous for children in Malawi.
- .....

#### Challenges: employment bill and tenancy bill

- Poverty
- HIV/ AIDS
- Cultural beliefs
- Enforcement
- Financial and human resources
- Transport
- The home as a private place (linked to domestic child labour)
- Lack of clear legislation
- Age determination in the absence of birth registration

#### Conclusion:

- We need multi sectoral approach in child labour elimination.
- Who should initiate the process of lobbying in passing of Bills.

On the moment the ministry of labour finished a new employment bill and a new tenancy bill. This bills includes a good administration by the labour commissioner, who shall have be responsible for playing a supportive role in eliminating child labour.....

#### Contents:

- Require the production of any records, books registers or other documents in order to ensure that this act or any other laws relating to the employment of persons ins being respected
- Contract must be official and no person under 18 shall be employed as a Tenant

## Bijlage 3

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### **Summary of the questionnaires with the Labour Officer and District Social Welfare Officer in Kasungu**

Understanding child labour:

*It is bad... It effects the live of the children and it influences their future.*

Disadvantages of child labour:

- *Basic rights: school and the potation to develop.*
- *The nation is not developed.*

Task from L.O. and D.S.W.O.:

*Check the conditions for the child on hazards work. We get this information from different organizations, who work directly with the children.*

Role when there is an organization working on child labour:

*We give technical expertise and monitor their activities.*

Currently doing on child labour:

- *Providing services for the children and follow the process from work to school (withdrawal).*
- *We also empower committees in the communities. When there are gaps, we help them to close those gaps.*

The effect from those actions:

*They are reducing child labour, but it takes a lot of time to change the way of thinking from people in the rural areas.*

*We see the results in reports from organizations. We also have a level of awareness from the communities.*

Structures for children in this area:

*So many of them. These structures are controlled by D.S.W.O.*

Necessary to reduce or prevent child labour:

- *The time period.*
- *Providing services that they don't work again.*
- *Save water.*
- *Education, enough schools and good teachers.*
- *Good structures.*
- *Punishment for employers.*
- *Focus on all these services.*

Possible challenges for reducing/ preventing child labour:

*Finance for direct support (school uniform, books, pencils, etc.) to withdraw the children.*

Factors that still promoting child labour:

- *Poverty.*
- *Poor structures.*
- *Not enough schools/ classrooms and teachers.*
- *HIV/AIDS.*
- *Orphans (when the children have no parents they have to work to survive).*

Already done/ going on now:

- *Since 2003 there are short programs going in Kasungu against child labour. In every village there is an area commission and a child labour committee.*
- *Every day we get phone calls from people from different villages. They are aware and they report issues of child labour.*

Development of a child and the community:

- *There are a lot of consequences for the development of a child who is involved in child labour. Mental, social (most of the time they are not with their parents and family) and physical (hazards and abuse). The employers are very hard for the child(ren) and do not always take care for them.*
- *One other consequence what you can see in the community's is that there are not many people educated. Also a social problem: the children don't have friends, and they steal from peoples (thieves) or are busy with vandalism.*

If parents always have a choice to let children work:

*The most parents are forced by poverty. They don't have always a choice because they need food every day. We try to stimulate the parents to make a right decision for their child(ren), and we try to support the parents to give them some money or basic needs or we pay the uniform and school fees for the child(ren).*

*Poverty, orphans, HIV AIDS and separation between the children and parents are the most common reason why parents let their children work.*



### **General information about the Kasungu district**

Average number of children per family: 5  
Main source of income: *Agriculture, tobacco*  
Average income per month: *Less than one dollar*  
Most common belief: *Protestant*

Top three district problems	Top three family problems
<i>Poverty</i>	<i>Poverty (each person and every family)</i>
<i>HIV/ AIDS</i>	<i>Family separation</i>
<i>Child Labour</i>	<i>Contributing poverty</i>

Number of children involved in child labour: *Unknown*  
Percentages of girls and boys: *Unknown*  
Most common working sector boys: *Cow boys*  
Most common working sector girls: *Domestic*

Organizations who are working on child labour problems in the Kasungu district:

- *Plan International*
- *Plan Malawi*
- *CEYCA*
- *CRECOM*
- *TANARD*
- *Livingstonia Synod*
- *Life Line Malawi*
- *Total Line Care*
- *Nkhoma Synod*

Successes in the fight against child labour:

- *Since 2003 there are short programs going on in Kasungu against child labour. In every village there is an area commission and a child labour committee.*
- *Every day we get phone calls from people from different villages. They are aware of child labour and report cases of child labour.*
- *There are also a lot of children withdrawn.*

## **Summary of the questionnaires with the Labour Officer and District Social Welfare Officer in Mchinji**

Understanding child labour:

*Yes, we understand child labour but we have nothing to offer after we withdraw them. We don't even have a car to bring them back to the place where they came from. Sometimes we even provide that what is necessary out of our own pocket. What I really want is a rehabilitation centre for withdrawn children organized by the government.*

*Yes, child labour is a practice of employing underage children in the commercial sector or as domestic workers.*

Disadvantages of child labour:

- *Underdevelopment of the country.*
- *No education – no development.*
- *The children can get a psychological trauma of being away from their parents.*
- *In a lot of cases child labour is bad for the health of a child because they don't get enough and good food and because of hazardous work.*
- *Poor health among young children due to bad conditions.*
- *Child exploitation and abuse.*
- *Absenteeism and school dropouts.*
- *Low wages.*

Task from L.O. and D.S.W.O.:

- *Because we can't check the age of the child to find out if it's illegal or not, we ask for the wages of the child. When they say for example that they get 1500 kwacha a month we send the child home because it is less than the minimum wages. There is a gap.*
- *Community awareness campaigns against child labour.*
- *Report cases of child labour to the labour office and the police.*
- *Withdraw children from work and repatriate them home.*
- *Investigate cases of child labour.*

Role when there is an organization working on child labour:

- *Before an organization withdraws a child they report the case of child labour to us. We can give them legal support and take the case by repatriating a letter to the employer to pay the minimum wages and follow them up.*
- *My role is to promote collaboration and networking with other organizations. My other roles include training organizations on the rights of children and to promote government policies and guidelines on child labour.*

Currently doing on child labour:

- *We have a radio program called USID to inform people about the rights of a child and the consequences of child labour.*
- *Train community committees on child labour.*
- *Repatriate and reintegrate withdrawn children to their homes and in schools.*
- *Provide counseling services to the children and their families.*
- *Provide vocational skills to older withdrawn children.*

The effect from those actions:

- *Withdrawn children and enroll them in schools.*
- *Communities assist in preventing child labour.*
- *Children's rights are promoted.*

Structures for children in this area:

- *There is a school feeding program that provides the children with porridge.*
- *There is one big vocational skill centre for withdrawn children.*
- *There is a playground, where they organize many activities.*
- *Sports are provided at community level.*
- *Child rights and youth clubs.*
- *Vocational training for older children.*

Necessary to reduce or prevent child labour:

- *There always have to be an alternative for the work the child did, after the child is withdrawn.*
- *Provide training and money for IGA's to guardians/ parents.*
- *Provide skills training programs.*
- *Provide recreational services.*

Possible challenges for reducing/ preventing child labour:

- *Find the reason why a child is found in child labour.*
- *Find something to keep children busy when they don't go to school.*
- *Inadequate funding from the government and other organizations.*
- *Poverty among communities.*
- *Lack of commitment by other stakeholders.*

Factors that still promoting child labour:

- *Low income among families.*
- *Lack of reinforcement of child labour laws.*
- *Lack of understanding of the evils of child labour by some community members.*

What the local leaders can do against those factors:

- *We can lobby for a law that forbids the tenancy system. The tenancy system is a form of slavery where a farmer pays a family for doing a certain task.*
- *Establish child labour committees.*
- *Train committees and community leaders on issues of child labour.*
- *Reinforce laws against child labour.*

Already done or going on:

- *Trained 6 withdrawn children in vocational skills.*
- *We raised community awareness against child labour.*

Development of a child and the community:

- *Poor health among children due to bad working conditions.*
- *School dropout, absenteeism, poor performance in schools.*
- *Uneducated community.*

If parents always have a choice to let children work:

- *They have not always a choice but sometimes they do. It is fifty-fifty because it is also the choice of the child, sometimes the child decides on his own to work.*
- *No, because the parents are poor. Also because they are forced by employers to release their children to work and because they don't understand the consequences of child labour. The most important reason is poverty – a lack of enough resources, illiteracy level among parents and orphan hood. Parents need the money where the children work for to provide their children and their selves with the basic needs.*

### **General information about the Mchinji district**

Total number of children in Mchinji:	247.915
Average number of children per family:	4,9
Main source of income:	<i>Tobacco, maize and groundnuts</i>
Average income per month:	<i>There is no way to know this because in the villages is a 'no money economy' what means that they produce for their own use. It would be around one dollar a month.</i>
Most common belief:	<i>91% is Christian and especially Catholic, 5% is Muslim and 4% have no belief</i>

<b>Top three district problems</b>	<b>Top three family problems</b>
<i>Border district + HIV/AIDS</i>	<i>Poverty + marriage breakdown</i>
<i>Tenancy method + health crisis</i>	<i>Big families + domestic violence</i>
<i>Domestic work + food insecurity</i>	<i>Orphan hood + child abuse</i>

Number of children involved in child labour:	418
Percentages of girls and boys:	<i>Girls 38% (160) / Boys 62% (258)</i>
Most common working sector boys:	<i>Tobacco, herding cattle, domestic work</i>
Most common working sector girls:	<i>Tobacco, domestic, prostitution</i>

Organizations who are working on child labour in the Mchinji district:

- *CARD*
- *TANARD*
- *World Vision*
- *Salvation Army*

Other disciplines:

- *Social Welfare Office*
- *Labour Office*
- *Police*
- *Ministry of Immigration*
- *Ministry of Education*

Successes in the fight against child labour:

*There is an effective collaboration of stakeholders like D.S.W.O., L.O., Ministry of education and ministry of labour.*

- *We withdrawn a number of children out of child labour and integrate them back in school and support them with school materials and uniforms.*
- *We have a vocational skill centre where the older withdrawn children learn practical skills.*
- *The social cash transfer scheme is a form of an IGA and helps very poor families. Parents get money for every child that they send to school.*

## Bijlage 4

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### Summary of the questionnaires with the organizations in Kasungu

In Kasungu we visit two organizations who are working on preventing and reducing child labour. This is a summary of the questionnaire we had with Grace Mulanje, the community development facilitator of Plan Malawi and Harold Kuombola and Levison Lijoni, coordinators of CRECOM. Both organizations are focused on the rural areas in Kasungu.

The areas and groups where the project(s) of CRECOM and Plan Malawi are focused on:  
(Question 4)

	CRECOM	Plan Malawi
Traditional Authorities (Chiefs)	✓	✓
Employers (Farm owners)	✓	
Schools (education, teachers, school committees)	✓	
Parents	✓	
Children	✓	✓
Religion leaders	✓	
The government	✓	
The community		✓
Other NGO's		

The aims that they want to reach with this project(s):

(Question 5)

	CRECOM		Plan Malawi	
		Short/ long term		Short/ Long term
Raising awareness	✓	Long term	✓	Long term
Control	✓	Long term		
Direct action	✓	Long term		
Prevention/ Intervention	✓	Long term		
Providing in practical needs	✓	Long term		
Training local people	✓	Long term	✓	Long term

The projects of CRECOM and plan Malawi where doth successful.

The reason what made these projects successful were:

(Question 6)

- In their approach they involve the community, so the project becomes from themselves. They are the one who bring out report to us in an official way.
- The coordination of the work we are doing is good organized. We can focus on the work we are focusing on and can make use of partners and the official system.
- What has shown to be successful in some cases is providing a family with an income generating activity or a cash transfer.

Other chances they see to make a project to reduce child labour successful:

(Question 7, 13)

- A broad approach
- Cooperation with other organizations
- Integration from health, education, food security, water security, the police, etc
- To offer an alternative source of income like the cash transfer programs they use in Mchinji.

Threats that can keep a project from being successful and challenges they face:

(Question 7, 14)

- It's hard to offer children an alternative when they cannot go to school anymore
- It's hard to barged the homes where the children come from
- It's hard to find persons who can take care of this children, for example to give them gap entraining/ vocational training.
- Children of other districts who are withdrawn out of child labour and send back to the district they came from can come back.

Both organizations cooperate with other organizations.

The organizations where they cooperate with are:

(Question 8)

	CRECOM	Plan Malawi
<b>Government departures</b>		
District social welfare officer	✓	
Labour officer	✓	
Courts		✓
Police		✓
Ministry of health		✓
Ministry of education		✓
<b>Organizations</b>		
Life Line Malawi	✓	
Total Line Care	✓	
Nkhoma Synod	✓	
Livingstonia Synod	✓	
World vision		✓
Other Organizations		✓

	CRECOM		Plan Malawi	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Have you participate with children in the fight against child labour	✓		✓	

Both organizations have participating children in the fight against child labour.

The ways how they participate the children in the fight against child labour are:

(Question 15)

- For the children who are involved in child labour before, is it possible to send messengers to stake holders, the police, employers, etc. They also can give testimonies in court.
- Recently Plan Malawi has done a research about the pure and only focused on the experiences of the children who are involved in child labour. We will use this research to improve our method.



## Registration

### (Question 9)

- Plan Malawi has a registration of the children who a withdrawn from work and send back to school.
- If the organization CRECOM have a registration of the children in their project is not know by us.
- Both organizations don't have the school registration of the children who are going to school on the moment and who dropped out.

**Generally about Kasungu:**

The factors that are still promoting child labour in Kasungu:

(Question 10)

- Orphan hood
- Child headed households
- Cheap labour
- Poverty/ a lack of basic needs
- The global Crisis
- The most important factor is poverty/ a lack of basic needs.

The support that has been given to reduce child labour in Kasungu also by other organizations and government departures?

(Question 11, sub question 2)

- There is a helpline for children in Kasungu which they can use to report cases of abuse, child labour, etc. It's a free line from ZAIN '828'.
- There is a victim support unit from the police
- The building of schools in a couple of areas

**Generally about child labour:**

The effect of child labour on the development of a child and the consequences from child labour in the community.

(Question 12, sub question 1)

- *A lot of children are bitter and painful when they have been involved in child labour. Recently there is a research been done about the experiences of children who are working on the moment. This will be presented at the national child labour conference.*
- *They don't grow up normally. Most of the time is also the health in danger, because hazarders work (chemicals). They are not protected against this kind of hazarders work.*
- *Child labour is also infecting their education. They are not going to school. This is also a very big consequence for the communities, because it can happen that there is (for example) 1 person educated in a community over a few years.*
- *That the children not become independent and developed is also a big consequence for the communities.*

The ground workers see the poverty level in de district decreasing/ increasing

(Question 16)

- *We don't have exact numbers, but we see that it is decreasing. We do a lot, especially in the critical months (raining season). We also see that the people in the villages have more money, food and other basic needs on the long term. We staying focused on developing the communities.*

### Summary of the questionnaires with the organizations in Mchinji

In Mchinji we visit three organizations who are working on preventing and reducing child labour. This is a summary of the questionnaire we had with Sarah Hakoza, the project officer of TANARD, with the project coordinator of the Salvation Army and with Mereenna Makhamborg, the project coordinator of World Vision. All the organizations are focused on the rural areas in Mchinji.

The areas and groups where the project(s) of TANARD, the Salvation Army and World Vision are focused on: (question 4)

	TANARD	Salvation Army	World Vision
Traditional Authorities (Chiefs)	✓		✓
Employers (Farm owners)			
Schools (education, teachers, school committees)	✓		✓
Parents	✓		✓
Children	✓	✓	✓
Religion leaders			
The government	✓	✓	
The community	✓		✓
Other NGO's		✓	

The aims that they want to reach with this project(s):

(Question 5)

	TANARD		Salvation Army		World Vision	
		Short/ long term		Short/ Long term		
Raising awareness	✓	Long term	✓	Long term	✓	Long term
Control	✓	Long term				
Direct action	✓	Long term	✓	Short term	✓	Short term
Prevention/ Intervention	✓	Long term	✓	Long term		
Providing in practical needs	✓	Long term	✓	Short term		
Training local people	✓	Long term	✓	Long term	✓	Long term

The projects of TANARD, the Salvation Army and World Vision are successful.

The reason what made these projects successful were:

(Question 6)

- The approach in which we involve all the peoples in the villages.
- We work hand in hand with the community and the local churches. We empower the local churches and they go to the families of the children to check how they are doing and bring out report to us.

Other chances they see to make a project to reduce child labour successful:

(Question 7, 13)

- To raise public awareness on the evils of child labour.
- To improve the household conditions (in case of poverty).
- To sensitize the areas/ communities how important education is.
- To make the people aware of their own responsibility to stop child labour.
- All the different part (parents, children, government etc) have to be involved in a project.
- To make the children more independent by teaching them practical skills like cooking
- To provide the starting materials after they have finished the vocational skill training
- To provide in school fees when they are back at school in their home place
- When the government start supporting the NGO's they have more capacity to reach more people
- When the government empower the district social welfare officers they have more capacity to make the people in the villages aware
- The government have to introduce polices and laws against witchcraft. When a child is forced to kill his parents, there is now ground to judge the leader.

Threats that can keep a project from being successful and challenges they face:

(Question 7, 14)

- Financial support, also from the government.
- Every district needs a project, not only a few.
- Tenancy-system law
- Corruption
- The government doesn't take the issues of child labour always serious. There political will is not there yet.
- The hostel is full on the moment and there still more victims of child trafficking
- To follow-up the children after they been trough their track is very important, but also very hard because they come from all different places.
- To reach our target, especially girls is very hard
- We need to go to the supplying areas, which are most of the time rural areas and work together with the local leaders of that area.
- The people are aware of what child labour and child abuse is and they know what they have to do when they recognize it. People don't report it because they see it as a family issue.
- We don't know where to bring cases of child labour. On the moment we bring them to the Salvation Army.
- We teach people so that they know about the issues of child labour and child abuse, but when they start reporting there is not enough service for the children.

All three the organizations are cooperating with other organizations.

The organizations where they are cooperating with are:

(Question 8)

	TANARD	Salvation Army	World Vision
<b>Government departures</b>			
District social welfare officer			✓
Labour officer		✓	
Courts			
Police			
Ministry of health			
Ministry of education			
<b>Organizations</b>			
Salvation Army	✓		✓
World Vision		✓	
Other organizations			

	TANARD		Salvation Army		World Vision	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Have you participate with children in the fight against child labour	✓		✓		✓	

All three the organizations have participating children in the fight against child labour.

The ways how they participate the children in the fight against child labour are:

(Question 15)

- *We give group and individual counseling and use their personal stories to look at our method 'how to deal with cases of child trafficking'.*
- *In the group counseling the children help each other to deal with their trauma and learn to recognize situations of trafficking and what they can do.*
- *We train them in what their rights are and what they can do when their rights are not respected.*

Registration

(Question 9)

- TANARD has no registration of the children who are involved in child labour before because they are known by the district social welfare office, who provide a follow up for them
- The Salvation Army has a registration of all the children who have been staying and who stay on the moment in there centre. They also have a follow up by providing school fees after they are reintegrated back home.
- World Vision don't have a registration of the children in their project, they just know the children in their project.
- All three the organizations don't have the school registration of the children who are going to school on the moment and who dropped out.

**Generally about Mchinji:**

The factors that are still promoting child labour in Mchinji:

(Question 10)

- Border effects (also from Mulanje, Zomba and Dedza)
- Producing tobacco
- Tenancy system
- Poverty
- Looking for cheap labour
- Economical status of the parents
- HIV/AIDS
- Cultural habits, a lot of farmers like to work with their children

*Sometimes the parents don't even know that it is a crime to send their children away to work, because child trafficking is a new concept in Malawi. That it is a new concept is also the reason that there is no law to prosecute traffickers yet.*

The support that has been given to reduce child labour in Kasungu also by other organizations and government departures?

(Question 11, sub question 2)

- TANARD.

*In the year 2003 we start operating for 18 months. In those 18 months we have withdrawn and supported 1500 children. In those 18 months we could give support to only 300 parents. It was possible to give those 300 parents 5000 kwacha so that they can buy school fees, school uniform, soap and other basic needs.*

- World Vision.

*We have invested a lot in building the capacity of local leaders. We introduced and trained child protection comities in every village in the area's where we working in, that comes up to 103 comities.*

**Generally about child labour:**

The effect of child labour on the development of a child and the consequences from child labour in the community.

(Question 12, sub question 1)

- *When children are working, they have to deal with hazardous work, it influences their health in a bad way.*
- *In the community: the country has not enough educated people. The children from now are the leaders of the future.*
- *The peoples (including the children) are used to this system and the little bit money what they get. This is why they don't want to drop out of this system.*
- *It causes increasing of school drop-outs and migration of children to other areas.*

The ground workers see the poverty level in the district decreasing/ increasing

(Question 16)

- *That is hard to say, but I think it is slowly decreasing.*

### Summary of the questionnaires with twelve local leaders in Kasungu

Disadvantages of child labour:

- *A Child gets tired and cannot concentrate in school.*
- *The rights of children are not respected when they have to work.*
- *Girls are forced to get married early and stop going to school.*
- *Child labour gives children a bad background what affects their mental development. Some of them get the mentality of a thief.*

Role from the local leaders:

- *Discus with and inform the employer about child labour. When this is not working we can go to the labour officer.*
- *We visit the farmers in our area. We visit the parents of the child and tell them that they not let their children work on a farm. We also train local chiefs. In this area we have laws to punish parents who not encourage their children to go to school. For example: they have to pay a chicken.*

Success in the fight against child labour:

- *More children are going to school.*
- *Local chiefs work together with child labour organizations to encourage children to go to school.*
- *The parents work together with the local chiefs.*
- *Children are now going to school through child labour organizations*
- *Many children are not longer employed/ working on estates*
- *On this school is a special program where children in the age of 9 till 17, who are involved in child labour before, can learn for three hours a day.*

Organizations working in the area:

- *TANARD.*
- *MHRC (Malawi Human Rights Commission)*
- *NICE ( National Initiative for Civil Education)*
- *CRECOM/ ECLEP*
- *Total land care*
- *Nkhoma Synod*



Structures for children in the area:

- *They give porridge to the children on school.*
- *Sport activities like wet ball- and football/ soccer.*
- *A long jump pit (play/sport ground) for children to play and we have a gift box (little presents) for children who work hard on school.*

Chances to reduce or prevent child labour:

- *Labour office project: introduce subjects like tailoring, carpentry (give them resources for those trainings).*
- *Organizations can start food projects on schools, this will be very effective. You have to recognize the people who work for the organization also the informal committees when they go around in estates and farms. Just by giving them a t-shirts or pins.*

Challenges to reduce or prevent child labour:

- *Resistance from parents of children.*
- *Resistance from children themselves because they are used to get money.*
- *The transport between areas within the district takes a lot of time because of bad roads.*
- *The schools in the district have a lot of inadequate teachers, this have influents on the quality of the education. It's important to build houses near to the school to accommodate good teachers.*

Factors that are still promoting child labour:

- *Poverty.*
- *Some families are only taken care of by single mothers.*
- *The main factor is poverty.*
- *Parents send their children to work for basic needs as food and clothes.*

Already done in the area to reduce or prevent child labour:

- *Children are withdrawn from working and go to school now; we have conversations with employers and the labour officer.*
- *We have a child labour committee in our area that monitor family's and bring out report of the results to TANARD. We give training to the local people and visit farmers.*

Effect of child labour on the development of children and the community:

- *Children don't grow properly. Children grow up to be thieves, sometimes they look mentally disturbed because a wrong mentality and a lack of social skills.*
- *When a child is not educated, it grows up as a poor person.*
- *On community level this works in the same way. When people are not educated in the community, the community can not develop.*
- *There is no money and people can't build proper houses.*

Necessary for the fight against child labour:

- *Form clubs (youth clubs and parent clubs) that should be improved in farming or other farmer.*
- *We can organize meetings to tell the people why it's important to send their children to school and encourage parents to work hard to send their children to school.*

If parents have the choice to let their child(ren) work:

- *No, parents do not always have the choice to let their children work.*
- *No, it is up to the committee as well to tell the parents to send their children to school and support them so that it is not really a choice for them anymore. The child has also the right to say 'no' when parents tell a child to go to work.*

Most important and common reasons for parent to let their children work:

- *Poverty – lack of basic needs.*
- *For most of the people is poverty the most important reason.*

## **Summary of the questionnaires with three local leaders in Mchinji**

Disadvantages of child labour:

- *It doesn't respect the human rights.*
- *They don't grow with good behavior.*

Role from the local leaders:

- *We have to tell it to organizations who are working on issues of child labour.*
- *We have to report it to the police. The police can assist us to withdrawal a child.*
- *We inform parents and employers in an estate that it is bad to let children work.*
- *We bring out report to the government of the problems we're dealing with. The government has to take their part, responsibility.*

Success in the fight against child labour:

- *On the moment there is a lot of children withdrawn from the farms and going to school. This is good for the nation and the community.*

Organizations working in the area:

- *TANARD.*

Structures for children in the area:

- *Primary school.*
- *Playground.*
- *Vocational skill centers.*
- *Sport activities/ sport trainings.*

Chances to reduce or prevent child labour:

- *The child should be given some basic needs so that they can go to school and get education.*
- *If a child cannot continue school they have to give the child vocational skill-training like carpentry and tailor training.*

Challenges to reduce or prevent child labour:

- *Lack of facilities: schools, school fees and basic needs.*  
*The secondary school is very far from here.*

Factors that are still promoting child labour:

- *There are a lot of orphans.*
- *Sometimes the child make the decision on his/her own to work for some money. Sometimes they don't mind what their parents are saying.*
- *Big farmers take some children without permission.*

Already done in the area to reduce or prevent child labour:

- *Withdrawn children from their working places and send them to school. There are more children going to school now.*

Effect of child labour on the development of children and the community:

- *In the agriculture sector and the domestic sector there is a high percentage of children who are working. We need a high percentage of educated people. We need educated people for the development of the community domestic sector.*

Necessary for the fight against child labour:

- *We always have to advise the people (parents) and to reduce their behavior about the fact that they send their children to work.*
- *We have to understand the traditional belief clearly because people go beyond there.*

If parents have the choice to let their child(ren) work:

- *No, not always because there is a lack of money, food, water and basic needs.*

Most important and common reasons for parent to let their children work:

- *To find money for basic needs for themselves and the children.*

## Bijlage 6

### Summary of the questionnaires with parents in Kasungu

4 Focus groups of 22 parents, 20 mothers and 2 fathers.

Number of children in family	Number of families with children	Total children
2 children	3	6
3 children	6	18
4 children	7	28
5 children	4	20
6 children	2	12
Total children in 22 families:		84

Parents about their children	Answer
Children worked before, go to school now	10
Children worked before, staying home now	2
Children still working	7
Children too young to work/ going to school	9
Children are working and going to school	1
Total children who are going to school on the moment	65

Work	Father	Mother
Against child labour	2	20
For child labour		

Most common arguments against child labour	Father	Mother
Child rights are not respected	1	6
Bad for their future		3
Cannot go to school	1	2
Don't grow up healthy		3
Children get physical and mentally tired		1
Concentration on school is bad		1
They work far away, get not enough money and get abused		2
They work far away and get abused		1
Child rights are not respected and don't grow up healthy		1
There are a lot of orphans, nobody look after them		
Cannot have good knowledge		
Cannot have good knowledge and they learn bad behavior (drinking/ smoking) when they are working		
Cannot take part of the development from the country		
Unknown		

Most important reasons to let their child(ren) work	Father	Mother
Poverty / basic needs (like food, water, clothes)		15
Money for school fees		
Couldn't take care of their children		
Money to help his relatives		
Happy to see money so that she can give her children and herself enough food and clothes.		
Unknown	2	5

Education	Father	Mother
Against education		
For education	2	20

Most common arguments for education	Father	Mother
Child is educated, get a job, have a good future	2	3
Child is educated, get a job, have money, can support family		12
Child is educated, have money, can develop the country		1
Child can get a job and be independent		3
Development is good for a child and they can get a job		1
Only way to help the children to solve problems		1
They can find a proper job, than they have enough basic needs		2
He/ she is able to help him/herself and his/ her mother		1
They learn good behavior on school (from friends)		1
They can have a good future and their behavior is better		3
To have good knowledge	1	
Unknown		

Most important reasons to send their child(ren) to school	Father	Mother
Organization TANARD encouraged me to send my children to school		10
Decide on my own, felt guilty		1
Education is the best thing what you can give to your child		1
Child can be independent		1
Child was abused by employer		1
That they have knowledge in everything what they do		
They can find a proper job, than they have enough basic needs		
Good behavior		
They learn good behavior and they can support their relatives in the future		
He/ she become a good habitant		
They can find a job and support their relatives in the future		
When he/ she is educated, it's easy to communicate with other people (langué's)		
Good behavior and he/ she can be important for the nation		
Unknown	2	6



**Summary of the questionnaires with parents in Mchinji**

3 Focus groups of 17 parents, 10 mothers and 7 fathers.

Number of children in family	Number of families with children	Total children
2 children	3	6
3 children	4	12
4 children	5	20
5 children	3	15
6 children	1	6
10 children	1	10
Total children in 17 families:		69

Parents about their children	Answer
Children worked before, go to school now	20
Children worked before, staying home now	10
Children still working	2
Children too young to work/ going to school	4
Children are working and going to school	0
Total children who are going to school on the moment	53

Work	Father	Mother
Against child labour	7	10
For child labour		

Most common arguments against child labour	Father	Mother
Child rights are not respected	1	
Bad for their future	3	3
Cannot go to school		3
Don't grow up healthy		
Children get physical and mentally tired		
Concentration on school is bad		
They work far away, get not enough money and get abused		
They work far away and get abused		
Child rights are not respected and don't grow up healthy		
There are a lot of orphans, nobody look after them		1
Cannot have a good knowledge	1	1
Cannot have a good knowledge and they learn bad behavior (drinking/ smoking) when they are working	2	1
Cannot take part of the development from the country		1
Unknown		

Most important reasons to let their child(ren) work	Father	Mother
Poverty / basic needs (like food, water, clothes)	5	7
Money for school fees		1
Couldn't take care of their children		1
Money to help his relatives	2	
Happy to see money so that she can give her children and herself enough food and clothes.		1
Unknown		

<b>Education</b>	<b>Father</b>	<b>Mother</b>
Against education	7	10
For education		

<b>Most common arguments for education</b>	<b>Father</b>	<b>Mother</b>
Child is educated, get a job, have a good future		1
Child is educated, get a job, have money, can support family ( 2 says for support friends)	4	
Child is educated, have money, can develop the country		
Child can get a job and be independent (1 father said it's also good for the communication with other people)	2	1
Development is good for a child and they can get a job		
Only way to help the children to solve problems		1
They can find a proper job, than they have enough basic needs		2
He/ she is able to help him/herself and his/ her mother		1
They learn good behavior on school (from friends)		1
They can have a good future and their behavior is better		3
To have good knowledge	1	
Unknown		

Most important reasons to send their child(ren) to school	Father	Mother
Organization TANARD encouraged me to send my children to school		
Decide on my own, felt guilty		
Education is the best thing what you can give to your child		
Child can be independent	1	
Child was abused by employer		
That they have knowledge of everything what they do (1 father said also: about agriculture and food security) (1 mother said also: they can find a good job)	1	3
They can find a proper job, than they have enough basic needs		1
Good behavior		1
They learn good behavior and they can support their relatives in the future		2
He/ she become a good habitant		1
They can find a job and support their relatives in the future	2	
When he/ she is educated, it's easy to communicate with other people (langue's)	1	
Good behavior and he/ she can be important for the nation (mother said also that the child also have enough food for their selves)	2	2
Unknown		

### Summary of the questionnaires with focus groups of children in Kasungu

In Kasungu we have done five focus group with a total number of 33 children out of three different places who answered the questions of our questionnaire. Of the total number of 33 children there were 20 boys and 13 girls all in the age of 12 to 18 year old. All these children were involved in child labour before and go to school on the moment.

03. Number of brother(s)/ sister(s):

Number of brother(s)/ sister(s)	Number of children	Percentages
0	1	03,03 %
1-2	1	03,03 %
3-4	7	21,21 %
5-6	15	45,45 %
7-8	5	15,15 %
9-10	1	03,03 %
Unknown	3	09,09 %
Total	33	100 %

04. What was your working sector?

Working sector	Number of children	Percentages
On a tobacco farm	4	12,12 %
Planting groundnuts	1	03,03 %
Washing clothes	4	12,12 %
Washing plaids	1	03,03 %
Selling clothes	3	09,09 %
Herding cattle	11	33,33 %
Looking after a child	2	06,06 %
Domestic	5	15,15 %
Free tasks	2	06,06 %
Total	33	100 %

05. How long did you work?

Period of working	Number of children	Percentages
00-06 months	4	12,12 %
06-12 months	6	18,18 %
1-2 years	11	33,33 %
2-3 years	8	24,24 %
3-4 years	4	12,12 %
Total	33	100 %

06. Why did you go into child labour?

Reason	Number of children	Percentages
My parents told me to	10	30,30 %
My uncle told me to	7	21,21 %
Someone else in the family told me to	5	15,15 %
I made the decision on my own	7	21,21 %
We discussed it at home and decide	1	03,03 %
My guidance told me	1	03,03 %
unknown	2	06,06 %
Total	33	100 %

What was for you the most important reason to work?

Reason	Number of children	Percentages
I needed money for school fees, uniform, soap and clothes	16	48,48 %
The family needed money for food	1	03,03 %
Lack of finance	1	03,03 %
Because I am an orphan	1	03,03 %
Poverty in the family	6	18,18 %
My stepmother abused me		
Parents cannot look after me properly/ parents were not able to work		
I saw that friends are working and hade money to buy things		
Need money to buy a goat (to make money with goat for basic needs)		
Need money to buy a bicycle to go to school		
To support his family and himself		
unknown	8	24,24 %
Total	33	100 %

07. Have you been involved in any project that aims to reduce or prevent child labour?

Involved is a project	Number of children	Percentages
Yes	14	42,42 %
No	19	57,57 %
Total	33	100 %

08. Was it hard for you to go to school and not working anymore?

	Number of children	Percentages
Yes	24	72,72 %
No	9	27,27 %
Total	33	100 %

What is the reason why you think it was hard?

	Number of children	Percentages
The money (for my parents)	10	30,30 %
The problem is still not solved	3	09,09 %
Next to school I still have to work	9	27,27 %
The school is far away from home	2	06,06 %
I had problems with coping up at school		
I was much older in the class		
Total	24	100 %

10. Do you think your life is better now?

	Number of children	Percentages
Yes	32	96,06 %
No	1	03,03 %
Total	33	100 %

Why do you think your life is better now?

	Number of children	Percentages
I can learn	19	
I have more friends at school	1	03,03 %
I can learn and work in the holiday's	2	06,06 %
Because I want to become a ... (future)	6	18,18 %
I can learn it's good for my future (job)	3	09,09 %
Now I am a beneficial of TANARD	1	03,03 %
Now I am able to learn how to read and write		
Now I am able to learn and I get proper care		
Now I am able to learn and speak English		
Unknown		
Total	32	96,06 %



Why do you think your life is going to be worse?

	Number of children	Percentages
I have no money	1	03,03 %
Total	1	03,03 %

11. If you could choose what would you want to be doing now?

	Number of children	Percentages
Go to school	33	100 %
Go to school and work part time		
Total	33	100 %

12. What are your plans for the future?

	Number of children	Percentages
Go to the university	9	27,27 %
Finish school, get a job after	13	39,39 %
Get educated and find a good job	5	15,15 %
Be a good investor	3	09,09 %
Go to college and become a ...		
Finish secondary school and become a ...		
Unknown	3	09,09 %
Total	33	100 %

13. What can be done to reduce child labour?

- We can support someone else by giving him a chance to go to school
- The government and organizations have to encourage and assist parents to send their children to school and assist the children
- Organizations have to go to villages to train parents to see what's right and what's wrong for their children
- Local chiefs should be monitoring children in the villages if they are working. When they see that children are working, they have to go to the parent(s) and also the employer to talk about child labour and that it is important to go to school
- Organizations should be visiting the villages and give families basic needs and maybe the parents some pocket money for school uniforms for the children
- When the labour officer or somebody from an organization sees that children are working, they have to punish the employer
- The children have to share their experience with stake holders
- Parents should encourage children to go to school
- The government should give requirements (materials) for school
- The government has to monitor the estates so that children are not employed
- Organizations have to cooperate with schools.
- Because there is poverty in a lot of families, organizations have to help the youth that they can go to school. It is important that every child can go to school.
- The organizations need to go to the rural areas so that they are aware with what kind of troubles children face every day (child labour is very high in the rural areas).
- Inventing organizations because they can:
  - Help children who are involved in child labour.
  - Assist people in education.
  - Take care of the children.
  - Give help to families by giving them training about child labour and education.

### Summary of the questionnaires with focus groups of children in Mchinji

In Mchinji we have done four focus groups with a total number of 20 children who came to Mchinji by child trafficking. They all answered the questions of our questionnaire. Of the total number of 20 children there were 20 boys and no girls all in the age of 10 to 18 years old. All these children were involved in child labour before and go to school on the moment.

03. Number of brother(s)/ sister(s):

Number of brother(s)/ sister(s)	Number of children	Percentages
0	2	10 %
1-2	3	15 %
3-4	9	45 %
5-6	5	25 %
7-8	1	05 %
9-10		
Total	20	100 %

04. What was your working sector?

Working sector	Number of children	Percentages
On a tobacco farm	4	20 %
Planting groundnuts		
Washing clothes		
Washing plaids		
Selling clothes		
Herding cattle	16	80 %
Looking after a child		
Domestic		
Free tasks		
Total	20	100 %

05. How long did you work?

Period of working	Number of children	Percentages
00-06 months	12	60 %
06-12 months	2	10 %
1-2 years	5	25 %
2-3 years		
3-4 years		
Unknown	1	05 %
Total	20	100 %

06. Why did you go into child labour?

Reason	Number of children	Percentages
My parents told me to	2	10 %
My uncle told me to		
Someone else in the family told me to		
I made the decision on my own	18	90 %
We discussed it at home and decide		
My guidance told me		
unknown		
Total	20	100 %

What was for you the most important reason to work?

Reason	Number of children	Percentages
I needed money for school fees, uniform, soap and clothes	3	15 %
The family needed money for food		
Lack of finance	2	10 %
Because I am an orphan	1	05 %
Poverty in the family		
Stepmother abused me	1	05 %
Parents cannot look after me properly/ parents were not able to work	2	10 %
I saw that friends are working and hade money to buy things	2	10 %
<i>Need money to buy a goat (to make money with goat for basic needs)</i>	4	20 %
Need money to buy a bicycle to go to school	3	15 %
To support his family and himself	1	05 %
unknown		
Total	20	100 %

07. Have you been involved in any project that aims to reduce or prevent child labour?

Involved is a project	Number of children	Percentages
Yes	20	100 %
No	0	
Total	20	100 %

08. Was it hard for you to go to school and not working anymore?

	Number of children	Percentages
Yes	18	90 %
No	2	10 %
Total	20	100 %

What is the reason why you think it was hard?

	Number of children	Percentages
The money (for my parents)		
The problem is still not solved		
Next to school I still have to work		
The school is far away from home		
I had problems with coping up at school	1	05 %
I was much older in the class	1	05 %
Total	2	10 %

10. Do you think your life is better now?

	Number of children	Percentages
Yes	20	100 %
No		
Total	20	100 %

Why do you think your life is better now?

	Number of children	Percentages
I can learn	3	15 %
I have more friends at school	3	15 %
I can learn and work in the holiday's		
Because I want to become a ... (future)		
I can learn it's good for my future (job)	3	15 %
Now I am a beneficial of TANARD		
Now I am able to learn how to read and write	8	40 %
Now I am able to learn and I get proper care	1	05 %
Now I am able to learn and speak English	1	05 %
Unknown	1	05 %
Total	20	100 %

11. If you could choose what would you want to be doing now?

	Number of children	Percentages
Go to school	19	95 %
Go to school and work part time	1	05 %
Total	20	100 %

12. What are your plans for the future?

	Number of children	Percentages
Go to the university		
Finish school, get a job after		
Get educated and find a good job		
Be a good investor		
Go to college and become a ...	17	85 %
Finish secondary school and become a ...	3	15 %
Total	20	100 %

13. What can be done to reduce child labour?

- By giving/ providing enough food for the children. Give also the families a little income (for example goats) that they (parents and children) can look after it and that they have enough money to send the children to school.
- It is also necessary that children get clothes, shoes and other basic needs.
- Every child have to go to school, therefore the organizations or the government have to take care of good transport to the schools, because the schools are very far (you can't walk).
- The children should be given proper clothes, enough food and also animals to the parents so that they can make money.
- Children should be given enough food and clothes.
- The government should encourage parents to send children to school.
- Organizations have to look after the orphans, that they also have a possibility to go to school.
- The government has to offer every child a chance to go to school.

## More specific information out of our field research (part of chapter 6)

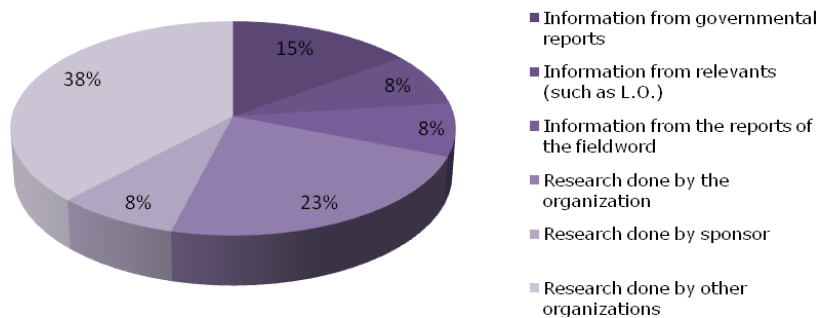
### 8.1 L.O. and the D.S.W.O

Disadvantages of child labour mentioned by the L.O and D.S.W.O. of Kasungu and Mchinji

Kasungu (L.O. en D.S.W.O.)	Mchinji (L.O.)	Mchinji (D.S.W.O.)
Basic rights: school and the opportunity of development	Underdevelopment of the country	Low wages
De nation is not developed	No education/ no development	Child exploitation and abuse
	Children can get traumatized and can live far from their parents/ family	Absence and drop out of school
	Bad for the health of children (not enough food + physical heavy tasks)	Bad health causes by bad working circumstances

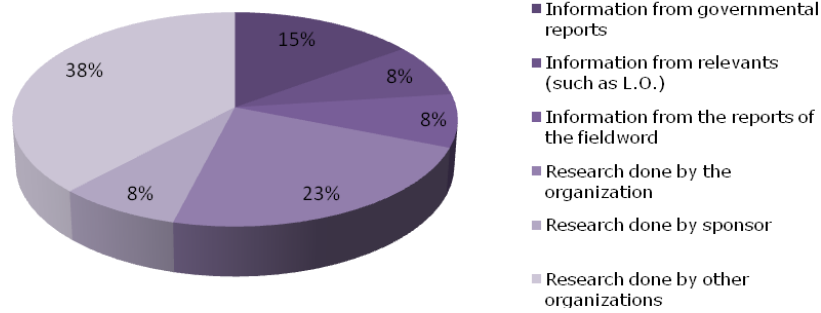
### 8.2 Organizations

**Information resources of the used methods  
Lilongwe**



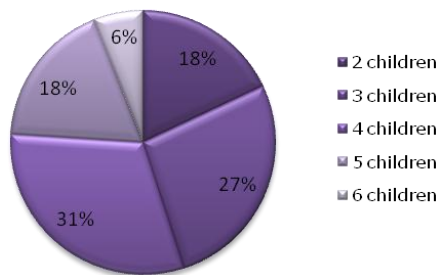


### Information resources of the used methods Lilongwe

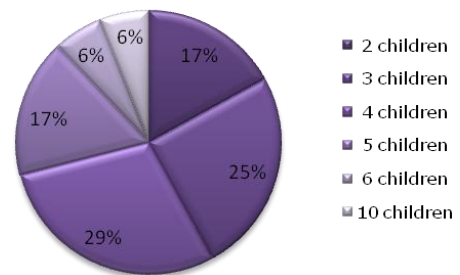


### 8.3 Parents

#### Number of children in a family (said by parents) Kasungu



#### Number of children in a family (said by parents) Mchinji



Most common arguments against child labour/ Kasungu	Father	Mother
Child rights are not respected	1	6
Bad for their future		3
Cannot go to school	1	2
Don't grow up healthy		3
Children get physical and mentally tired		1
Concentration on school is bad		1
They work far away, get not enough money and are abused		2
They work far away and are abused		1
Child rights not respected and don't grow up healthy		1
Unknown		

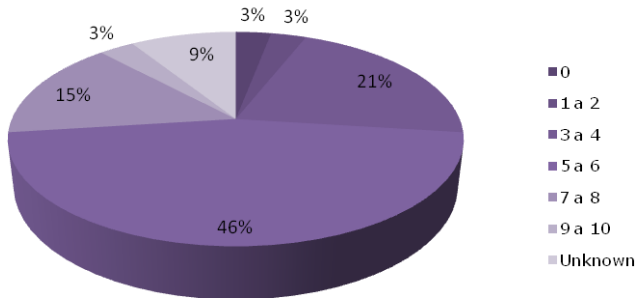
Most common arguments against child labour/ Mchinji	Father	Mother
Child rights are not respected	1	
Bad for their future	3	3
Cannot go to school		3
There are a lot of orphans, nobody look after them		1
Cannot have a good knowledge	1	1
Cannot have a good knowledge and they learn bad behavior (drinking/ smoking) when they are working	2	1
Cannot take part of the development from the country		1
Unknown		

Most common arguments for education/ Kasungu	Father	Mother
Child is educated, get a job, have a good future	2	3
Child is educated, get a job, have money, can support family		12
Child is educated, have money, can develop the country		1
Child can get a job and be independent		3
Development is good for a child and they can get a job		1
Only way to help the children to solve problems		1
They can find a proper job, than they have enough basic needs		2
He/ she is able to help him/herself and his/ her mother		1
They learn good behavior on school (from friends)		1
They can have a good future and their behavior is better		3
To have a good knowledge	1	

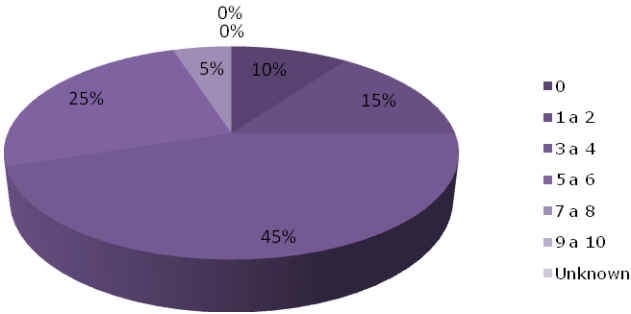
Most common arguments for education/ Mchinji	Father	Mother
Child is educated, get a job, have a good future		1
Child is educated, get a job, have money, can support family ( 2 says for support friends)	4	
Child can get a job and be independent (1 father said it's also good for the communication with other people)	2	1
Development is good for a child and they can get a job		
Only way to help the children to solve problems		1
They can find a proper job, than they have enough basic needs		2
He/ she is able to help him/herself and his/ her mother		1
They learn good behavior on school (from friends)		1
They can have a good future and their behavior is better		3
To have a good knowledge	1	
Unknown		

**8.4 Children**

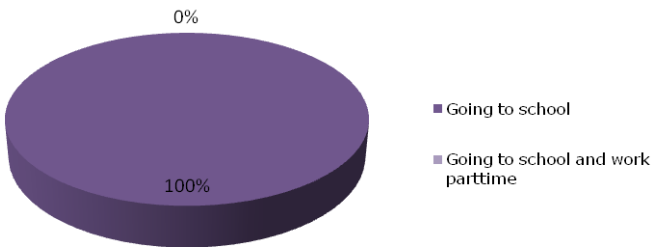
**Number of brothers and sisters  
Kasungu**



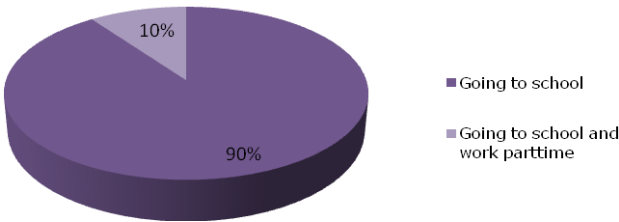
**Number of brothers and sisters  
Mchinji**



**Choice of day activity by children  
Kasungu**



**Choice of day activity by children  
Mchinji**



## Bijlage 9

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Hand out of the presentation from our research.