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Sub-Regional Office for Central Africa

TC-RAM: Poverty reduction within communities vulnerable to child trafficking through the promotion of decent work in Cameroon
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**DIAGNOSIS OF THE PHENOMENON OF CHILD TRAFICKING:
THE CASES OF
KUMBO, WUM, BALI (NWR)**



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Cameroon Map

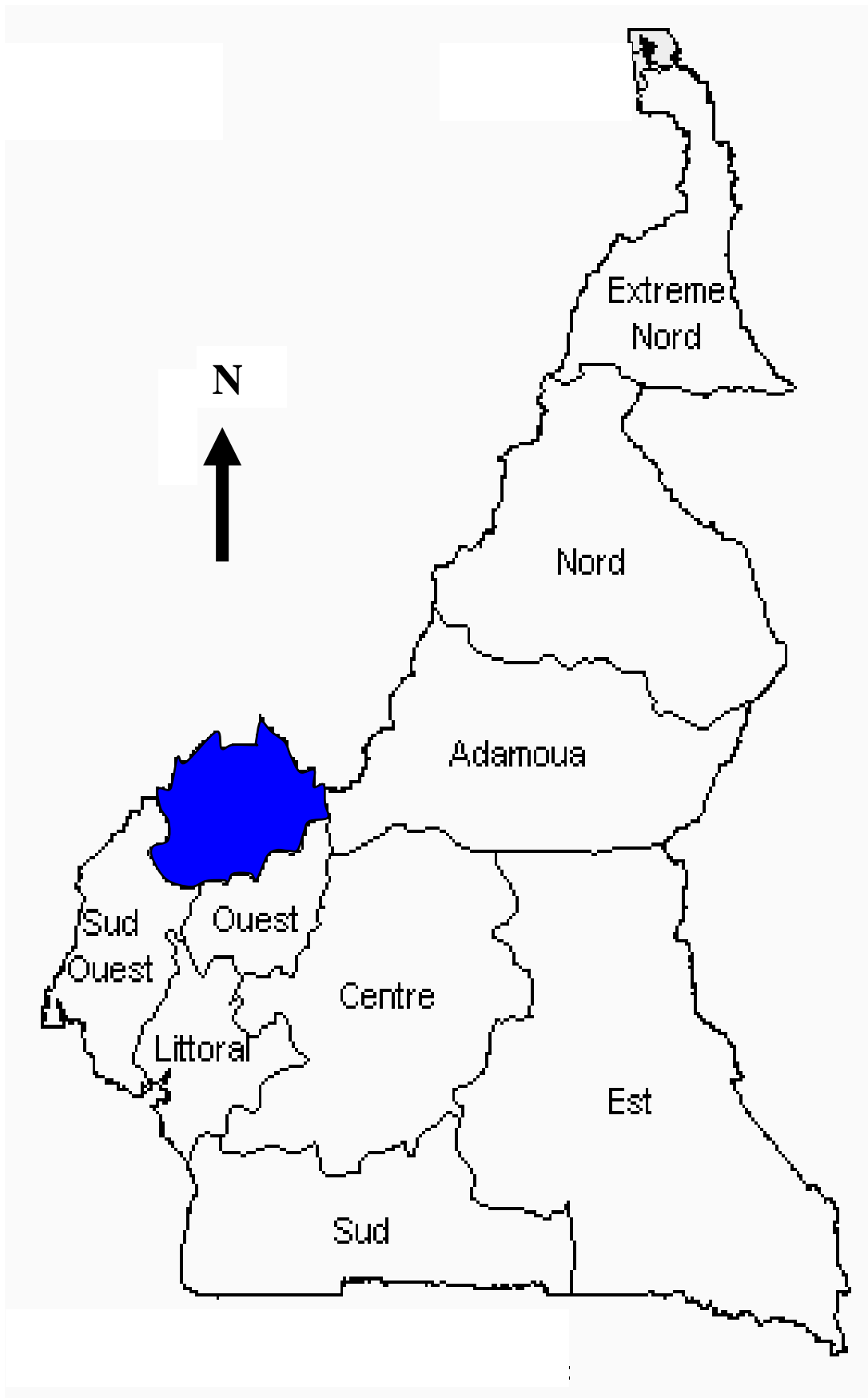


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ii. List of acronyms

AIDS: Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
BIT: Bureau International de Travail
CMWA: Cameroon Medical Women Association
CSO : Civil Society Organisation
CSR: Catholic Relief Service
DDAS: Divisional Delegation of Social Affairs
DRAS/NW: Regional Delegation of Social Affairs, North West
HIV: Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
IDF: Integrated Development Foundation
ILO: International Labour Organisation, International Labour Office
IPEC: International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
LUTRENA: Projet sous- Régional de Lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins
d'exploitation de leur travail en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre
MINAS: Ministry of Social Affairs
NGO: Non Governmental Organization
NFF: NKUMU FED FED
OAU: Organisation for African Unity
OIT: Organization Internationale de Travail
OVC: Orphans and vulnerable children
RTG: Regional Technical Group
SIMPOC: Programme d'Information stratégique et suivi sur le terrain du Travail des
Enfants
TC-RAM : Technical Cooperation Resource Allocation mechanism
UNICEF: Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance
WFCL: Worst Forms of Child Labour
WACAP: West Africa Commercial Agriculture Plantations

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v. Executive Summary

Relevance of the study

The ILO seeks to assist families which are exposed to various forms of vulnerabilities to support their own development process, by highlighting the promotion of social justice through access to decent and productive work under conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity for all. The TC-Ram projects aim at achieving this goal by seeking to support the protection of girls and boys from trafficking/labour and making them benefit from education, vocational training and school – to – work transition and social protection.

The ILO/TC-RAM project short listed the IDF to carry out a rapid diagnostic study based on a participatory action – research in Bali, Wum and Kumbo council areas of the North West Region (Cameroon) that aims at putting at the disposal of the project data information in view of helping them take decisions and build up appropriate and sustainable strategies and interventions capable of supporting communities in the project areas to fight against child trafficking through the provision of decent jobs and as a way of fighting poverty.

So the present study tries to have a snapshot of the situation/realities of child trafficking for labour exploitation in the three project zones which were selected because they are in the North West Region of Cameroon which is an area of preferred recruitment of children because of its dynamics in self-development spirit and especially because it directly or indirectly keeps certain forms of vulnerability such as child trafficking, the marginalisation of indigenous and tribal peoples, HIV/AIDS, inequality and gender issues.

The ILO convention 182 of 1999 on the ‘worst forms of child labour’ identifies child trafficking as one of the worst types of child labour:

“(...) for the purposes of this convention, the term “worst forms of child labour comprises: a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; (...)”
[article 3a]

Thus this study shall try to see whether there is;

‘recruitment, the transport, the lodging or reception of children either by means of force, threat or other forms of coercion, or by kidnapping, fraud, falsehood, abuse of authority or situation of vulnerability, or by offer or acceptance of payments or advantages to get the consentment of a person who has authority over a child for purposes of exploitation’. (Protocol of Palermo, 2000)

Attention was paid on whether there is effective displacement and exploitation even if the transfer can operate in a much smaller framework such as within a council area or subdivision. The understanding of the notion of exploitation within the study zones is not exactly that of the international community. People cannot understand how labour, which is a very vital aspect of grooming the child to fit in his/her society (father to son trades, mother to girls’ trades, and the tradition of entrustment), should suddenly become a practice to be eradicated because it falls within the worst forms of child labour classified and targeted for elimination. It was a cultural arrangement which was valorised because it was a normal and

salutary communal act of solidarity. That is why it is very common practice not only to meet masters who want to show their largesse and good will to help others rise to see the sun but also children who pride themselves to serve as willing, humble and obedient servants as a duty to show their gratefulness and thankfulness to their ‘benefactors’. The problem is how has a ‘good’ and mutually benefiting traditional practice become ‘bad’ and targeted by law.

Situation Analysis

Child trafficking **still remains a not – well –** known phenomenon in the North West Region and in Bali, Wum and Kumbo study zones. Tradition comes in to cause more confusion in the minds of respondents (placement and entrustment of one’s child to other families for care, education and upbringing). The line of demarcation between child work and child labour becomes very slim, thereby making it very difficult to be able to pass from one to the other with ease.

Concerning the reasons/risks factors creating vulnerability to child labour, it must be noted that the council areas selected are supply zones even though the potential is there to use and are effectively transit zones. Supplier zones offer and reception zones demand. And when supply and demand meet in the context of poverty the deal is concluded with much alacrity. This business turns around a network which links up parents who yield their children for laughable sums of money, to intermediaries assigned to escort the child and place them with employers who use/exploit their labour. The child is doubly exploited because the three actors deprive him/her of the salary thereby jeopardising his/her life for ever. Automatically they become more of a liability to themselves, their families and communities than assets. Moral, socio-economic, family/personal, cultural/historical, social, gender causes are recognised, not forgetting porous borders with neighbouring Nigeria, school drop-outs, weak legal and regulatory environment, poor access to information and lack of birth certificates (legal documents) are conditions which promote the spread of child trafficking/labour in the project zones.

In addition to these conditions that characterise the field situation, one can mention:

- A bad knowledge of the phenomenon: No precise follow up of its evolution;
- Absence of field studies: hardly any documents dealing with child labour by giving it an exact description; no quantitative survey yet;
- A weak sensitisation for a proper social mobilisation of vital forces against the phenomenon despite existing law;
- A weak informational exchange system, networking and monitoring. (inexistent mechanism of follow up)

Moreover, in the absence of statistics, the number of potential children beneficiaries of the project (victim and vulnerable) is estimated at 30000.

The worst forms of child labour identified in the project area are summarised as follows and by order of priority/importance:

- Domestic servants/work
- Barmaids
- Petty trading/hawkers
- Cracking of concrete (quarries)
- Farming
- Prostitution/sex workers

Indicators

Exploited victims and vulnerable children to labour show that:

- Both sexes are involved
- 9 children are involved between 9 to 14 years and
- 20 children are involved between 15 – 18 years
- 89.70% are of primary level and the rest 10.30% at secondary level
- Roman Catholics take the lead and Christian religions dominate with 89.65%
- 48% of the children come from married families while 30% of them already have their parents deceased.
- They come mostly from the periphery or rural areas

The stakeholder analysis shows the readiness of:

- The administration (Divisional and Sub divisional levels),
- State technical services both at the Regional, Divisional and Sub divisional levels)
- Security (Police, gendarmerie, etc)
- Justice (court)
- Local authority (Bali, Wum, Kumbo councils)
- Members of Parliament
- Traditional authorities
- NGOs/Associations
- Religious bodies,

to play various roles in the event of an appropriate mechanism of monitoring.

A three level model of mechanisms of integration of strategies in the fight against child labour has been identified:

1. At the level of the village with the traditional leaders at the helm;
2. At the council level with the council being the centre of gravity;
3. At the regional level with the Governor or Region being at the top.

All these levels have in mind that the victim or vulnerable child is at the centre of their preoccupations. Any good intervention scheme or chain must have an up-and-downstream effect.

Moreover, since it has also been established that child trafficking is a hidden activity, the dynamics of the expected chain action must rely on three components

- Identification of actors at community level: actors, agents/agencies who are capable of observing/monitoring even children at risk or in difficulty
- The response at grass root level: organised and sustainable immediate action as a reply to the demand/need (withdrawal, provision of care like sending to school)
- Reporting, liaising, linkages with all actors, implicated in the information flow to and from all those who are involved in the monitoring system (religious, traditional, government, legislative ...). In fact without information, no policy can be made in order to empower field actors.

In any case and for every problem all stakeholders must put hands on deck **(have to lend a hand)**.

The comparative analysis of data collected by using the triangulation process shows that: The state, technical department of the state, security, local authority, traditional authority, NGOs/Associations, community leaders, parents, children, employers and intermediaries are positioned each in their strategic area to intervene in the chaining action.

There has been a general outcry of the poor and depreciating living conditions of the orphans of the Lake Nyos disaster. Almost all stakeholders implicated say the whole system/programme has to be reviewed and rehailed to enable assistance trickle down to the real needy population.

The climax of this work came in with training needs analysis which was done by target groups and by zone in Bali, Wum and Kumbo, the administration, state technical services, security, local authorities/councils/, traditional authorities, NGOs/Associations, community leaders, parents and children.

Methodology of the study

The actors targeted by this study comprised:

Children at work below 18 years of age

Former child victims even if above 18 years of age

The administration state technical services ,regional, divisional and sub divisional, security (police, gendarmerie), justice (court), local authorities (councils of Bali, Wum and Kumbo), members of Parliament, traditional authorities (fons, chiefs, ardos), NGOs/Associations, religious bodies, employers, intermediaries, parents/families, organisations/institutions, Mbororos, trade unions (transporters ...), teachers.

Tools used: six questionnaires/interview guides were used and directed as thus; questionnaire N° 1 for children, N° 2 for employers, N° 3 for intermediaries, N° 4 for community leaders, N° 5 for parents/families, N° 6 for institutions/organisations.

The respondents for the most part were identified prior to the administration of the questionnaire. The quantitative data which was collected was treated with the EPI INFO software.

Sampling: given its exploratory nature this action-research could only concern a reduced sample, selected by the method called oriented choice. It is for this very reason that this work is first and foremost a qualitative one even if a special accent has been put on quantitative data.

Difficulties met

- Inappropriate period: official, parliamentary and council field activities greatly hampered our research
- Short duration: A 22 days research carried out concerning a very delicate issue as that of child trafficking/labour
- 'Lettre d'accréditation' in French language: what was initially meant to facilitate work in the field ended up being a bone of contention. Violent verbal reactions from actors in the English speaking zone did have an impact at the beginning of the interviews.
- Researching on children at work, employers and intermediaries in a supply zone as was the case could become a real ordeal. To go round this problem, the team had to extend its scope to ex-trafficked children and even use questionnaire N° 5: for parents/families to be able to somehow enter into the world of employers and intermediaries.
- Vital information could not be gathered on time just because of unwillingness to respond or because the notion of child trafficking still sounds 'foreign' in the ears of

the actors as we were warned to be very careful because it could be the basis of destruction of the image of the child, the family and the community at large.

- And last but not the least, the late disbursement of funds did not help researchers in the field.

Way forward/recommendations

Multifaceted action to be taken at various levels of the intervention chain:

- Vulgarise Law No 2005/015 of 29 December 2005;
- Streamlining all children's rights from all ratified conventions and vulgarising them
- Sensitisation, education and training: organise community-based prevention actions (awareness awakening, schools, youth groups, etc) not forgetting training community leaders as well as Para-legal staff including the police
- Empower PLWHA who are focused

Concrete action to be put in place:

- Absolute need for further studies to better understand the phenomenon;
- Support mechanisms put in place: at the level of traditional authority, council and region;
 - To reinforce capacity building (IGA)
 - Education and health
 - Authentic birth certificates
 - Proper withdrawal and rehabilitation
 - Proper socio-professional reintegration in various communities
 - Participation of the victim in his/her future plan

Content of the report

This report is made up of seventeen (17) sections and starts with the introduction [section one (1)]. The second section (2) deals with general considerations and brings out the context and justification of this study, its objectives and expected results. Section three (3) tackles the methodological approach and section four (4) handles the results including characteristics of respondents. The fifth section (5) steps over on terminology and key concepts; section six (6) gives a comprehensive literature review of studies, initiatives and monographies existing in the study zone. Section seven (7) identifies the worst forms of child labour which children are exposed to in the project zone.

Whilst section eight (8) brings out the number of potential beneficiaries of the project (victims or vulnerable children), section nine (9) takes a long step to develop on the mechanisms of integration of strategies in the fight against child labour by stating the existing and functional observation system and follow – up of OVC and victim families (ix.1), by Making comparative analysis of data collected, by using the triangulation process (ix.2), by carrying out a diagnosis of the environment and the conditions of living of the orphaned children following the Lake Nyos Disaster, for Wum only (ix.3), and finally by making a comparative training needs analysis by target group and by zone (ix.4).

The next sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 deal respectively with lessons learnt, difficulties encountered, practical conclusions, way forward, conclusion, bibliography and annexes 1 and 2.

Conclusion

An exploratory study like this one which is based on qualitative rather than quantitative analysis is important so as to have a good baseline knowledge and situational analysis which are essential for the development of logical and integrated programme of intervention in order to develop indicators. This is the substance of the report that follows

I. INTRODUCTION:

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is one of the institutions of the UN system which focuses strongly on child trafficking for labour exploitation. Given the special status of children in development strategies and pacification, ILO seeks to help families which are exposed to various forms of vulnerabilities to support their own development process by highlighting the promotion of social justice through access to decent and productive work under conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity.

That is how the TC-RAM project came into being and has as main objective: To promote decent jobs as a means of fighting against poverty within communities vulnerable to child trafficking in Cameroon. The North West Region has been targeted for many reasons:

- It appears as a privileged zone for recruitment of children to work in other regions, especially since domestic labour is highly present in household,
- Due to its dynamics of self-development which is part of the traditional habits of the people there ,
- It is directly and indirectly marked by the persistence of certain forms of vulnerability such as trafficking, marginalization of indigenous people and tribes, HIV/AIDS, inequalities and problems of gender.

To do effective and sustainable actions, the project team needs to have more information on the phenomenon of child trafficking in the project zone. In a nutshell, it is a matter of making a rapid diagnosis based on a participatory action-research that aims at putting at the disposal of the project a collection of data and information in view of helping them take decisions and build up appropriate and sustainable strategies and interventions capable of supporting communities in the project areas to fight against child trafficking. It is effectively in this perspective that a consultant was selected to carry out this baseline survey in Bali, Wum and Kumbo Council areas on child trafficking which is one of the four (4) components of TC-RAM project. The following lines will give detailed information on the study.

II. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

II.1 A RECALL OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

II.1.1 Context and justification

Cameroon has ratified Conventions 138 and 182 concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and the worst forms of child labour. These ratifications effected on 13 August 2001 and 05 June 2002 respectively; involved the observance of the principles and standards established by these international legal instruments. Cameroon has also enacted Law No. 2005/015 of 29 December 2005 on the fight against trafficking and child trafficking.

The advent of child trafficking in Cameroon coincided with the deterioration of the economy occurred during the second half of the 1980s marked by a rapid deterioration of living conditions of households in Cameroon. The major reasons given by victims or vulnerable communities to trafficking are particularly economic, social, cultural and communal.

In order to contribute to the reduction of the phenomenon, two projects have been implemented in Cameroon with the assistance of the ILO, to promote the implementation of legal instruments and the mobilization of social partners in the fight against child trafficking and worst forms of child labour in agriculture. These projects are LUTRENA launched in May 2002 and WACAP launched in June 2003. These projects were completed in 2006.

The English-speaking regions appear as areas of preferred recruitment of children. This is because, in this region, the domestic help is very much present in the household, in contrast with what can be observed in south and littoral regions Cameroon, a region that receive much of the said children.

The TC-RAM project Cameroon has targeted the North-West Region as its zone of intervention given its dynamics of self or community development spirit which has become a traditional habit and especially because it directly or indirectly keeps certain forms of vulnerability such as child trafficking, the marginalization of indigenous and tribal peoples, HIV / AIDS, inequality and gender issues.

II.1.2 Objectives of the study

a) Global objective

The overall objective of this study is to achieve a diagnosis of the localities of Bali, Wum and Kumbo as related to the phenomenon of child labour in order to make available to the project team relevant information that reflects the reality lived by the populations of the concerned areas.

b) Specific Objectives

The overall objective is related to the following specific objectives:

1. To carry out a documentary and analysis of initiatives, studies and monographies on child labour in the project zone in French and English.
2. To analyse declarations and practices on the child trafficking and infancy;

3. To identify the worst forms of labour to which children are exposed in the project area.
4. To do sociological analysis of organisations and institutions related to the fight against child labour. Specifically bring out for each stakeholder major characteristics, its motivation (what can encourage it to take part in the study); its constraints (what can limit its participation in the project activities); its interest (What are its priorities concerning the theme of the project); its influence (Capacity to influence the project). After all these, state its level of involvement within the project (technical, institutional, consultative partner, etc).
5. To identify operational and logic modus of interaction conflicts between local stakeholder as well as knowledge drawn from past and on going initiatives deriving from those of ILO (LUTRENA and WACAP) and the UN system (testimonies, stories and portraits).
6. Analyse risk factors which create vulnerability to child labour: Individual, community, family and institutional factors;
7. To analyse cause – effect linkage between debt bondage of victim families and their financial situation.(necessity and product used);
8. Determine the number of potential beneficiaries of the project, victim or vulnerable to child labour in the zone of the project.
9. To identify the profile of children victim and vulnerable to child labour in the zone of the project: their age, the proportion of girls/boys, types of work done (hours, tasks, income, work conditions), their religion, their ethnic group, place of birth, living with who, place of residence, level of education, their ability, reasons why they work, what they like or dislike concerning their work, what is important to them, what changes they will like to see in their life, what they know about TC RAM project, which changes would the project bring, opportunities (chances) and constraints in their participation in the activities of the project.
10. To identify mechanism of integration of strategies of the fight against child labour in the local development plans of the communities, measures of protection, withdrawals, rehabilitation and the potential link of these measures with the national plan of action.
11. To identify existing and functional observation system and follow up of OVC and victim families.
12. To propose recommendation to improve the said systems.
13. To analyse challenges and socioeconomic possibilities of victim and vulnerable families to child labour;
14. To make a comparative analysis of the data collected by using the triangulation process.
15. To diagnose the environment and the conditions of living of orphaned children due to the lake Nyos disaster (Wum only).
16. To analyse the training needs by target group and by zone with map.

II.1.3 Expected results

1. A documentary analysis of initiatives, monographic studies, declarations and practices on child labour/child trafficking and infancy in the project zone both in French and English have been done
2. The worst forms of labour to which children are exposed in the project zones are identified and the profile of children victim and vulnerable to child labour in the project zone is known

3. The sociological analysis of organisations and institutions in relation to the fight against child labour is known.
4. The operational and logical way of interaction conflict between local actors and lessons learnt from the past and present ILO initiatives with a focus on the (LUTRENA, WACAP) and the United Nations system have been identified.
5. The individual, community, family and institutional factors of risk which create vulnerability and the cause/effect relationship between debt bondage of victims and their financial situation are known.
6. The number of potential beneficiaries of the project, victims or vulnerable to child labour in the project zones, is established.
7. A mechanism of integration of strategies in the fight against child labour has been developed.
8. The existing and functional observation system and follow up of OVC and victim families has been identified and recommendations have been made on how it can be improved.
9. The challenges and socioeconomic possibilities of victims and vulnerable families to child labour and the training needs by target group and by zone have been analysed.
10. A comparative analysis of the data collected using the triangulation process has been made.
11. A diagnosis of the environment and the conditions of living of the orphaned children following the Lake Nyos disaster has been made.
12. A training needs analysis by target and by zone is known.

III. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The implementation of the study is a process that involves several steps including: internal preparation to organise the working team, orientation working sessions , rapid field contact to inform major stakeholders of the work to be done and their role, the technical, pedagogical and logistical preparation, execution , processing, analysis and interpretation of data, writing the draft report and submission to the Project TCRAM for comment and validation, preparation and restitution to the various actors, adjustment and finalization of the draft and submission to TCRAM.

The target population consists of working children aged 14 to 18, the traditional authorities, administrative authorities, technical services, NGOs, producers, Mbororos, parents and former victims, the security, teachers, the court, the media and trade unions.

- **Selection of respondents**

Briefly it was an oriented random selection which was based on the support project on orphans and vulnerable children sponsored by the Government and implemented by NGOs (CMWA, CSR, IDF) in Bali Wum and Kumbo. Nkumu Fed Fed rehabilitated children were also selected.

Three key criteria were used for selecting respondents:

- The child must be less than 18years or have been trafficked before he was 18years old.
- The child must express willingness to talk about his experience and to participate in this study.
- Focus was mostly on orphans and vulnerable children.

- **Ethical and practical implications:**

Consent after information:

All the children and actors were asked whether they would like to participate in the research. Interviewees were instructed to read information guide before answering questions. Those who wanted to have a copy of the information guide were allowed to. Besides there was an explanation about how the information provided would be used. They were told that names, personal details that might identify the actor would not be made publicly available or used in any reports for publication.

Protecting Privacy:

Although the interviewee's real names were noted at the time of the interviews, each interview was promptly assigned a reference number to protect the privacy. It is important to note that many of the respondents indicated that they wanted to provide information and did not necessarily want their identity hidden, especially government technical services that were even giving their private phone numbers.

- **Tools used**

The questionnaire

Consultations with the children and other actors participating in this study took the form of one-on-one interviews using a set of standard questionnaires. The questionnaires were designed to collect information that could help to come out with the actual situation of child trafficking in the project zone.

A number of resources were used in developing the questionnaires including the experience of ILO (LUTRENA, WACAP) on the subject matter.

The questionnaires were developed for each actor to adapt to their specificities: Children, employers, intermediaries, community leaders, parents/ families, institutions /organisations.

Interviews

Interviews were conducted by men and women in native language, pidgin, English and French depending on which language the actor feels more comfortable. Notes were taken during the interviews and the responses were transcribed in English. None of the interview was tape recorded.

Limitation of the study:

This study has limitations that are common to any other study on child trafficking. The complex, dynamic and clandestine nature of the phenomenon poses enormous challenges to

collecting good quality, up-to-date, reliable and comparable data. In addition, the study has a number of inherent characteristics that strictly prevent the generalisation of its findings.

Illustrative and individual, not representative:

The children interviewed are a very small sample of those trafficked under the age of 18. The study focused on OVC participating in the programme, but it is clear that more OVC exist and are not all taken care of by the programme.

Limitation in the accuracy and detail of the information:

The study reflects the actor's subjective reality, which in some cases differed from information from other sources. This was particularly the case with regard to their recollection of dates and numbers. Trauma, taboos or shame can all influence how an actor responds (case of some traditional rulers who were very ashamed to accept that child trafficking phenomenon is going on in their community). Further more any interview is a presentation of self, and people select to disclose information that they feel is more relevant or desirable.

Limitation due to the duration and period of the study:

The duration of the study was very short and this forced us to limit the number of interviews to do.

Limitation due to numerous public events:

Moreover, the study period was pack full with official events which needed the effective presence of many of the identified actors to be interviewed. The preparation and launching of Youth Day/Week activities which involved the whole Administration and technical services in the field greatly limited our scope of work. The preparation and holding of council sessions in Bali and Wum made things very complex. To further complicate the situation, the Member of Parliament in Wum was making a maiden New Year tour of his constituency, thereby mobilising the very vital forces needed for the interviews.

IV. RESULTS

IV.1 Characteristics of respondents

Table 1: Characteristics of respondents

STAKEHOLDERS	Actors	Bali	Kumbo	Wum	Total
	Children	5	12	12	29
	Employers	0	0	0	0
	Intermediaries	0	0	1	1
	Community leaders	12	8	13	33
	Parents	6	5	6	17
	Institutions and Fondoms	18	10	12	40
	Civil Society	10	10	4	24
	Total	51	45	48	144

The rare employers we met refused to be interviewed. Only one intermediary accepted.

Table 2: Age of respondent children

Age (Years)	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Number of children	1	2	1	1	3	1	7	7	1	5	29

Children age varies from 9 to 18 with an average of 15 years

V. TERMINOLOGY AND KEY CONCEPTS

The ILO convention on child labour and the ‘worst forms of labour’ are clearly spelt out in the Convention 182. However, the notion is perceived differently by some people in the project zone.

Labour is considered as a very vital aspect of grooming the child to fit in his/her society. It is therefore not abusive. Traditionally, it was believed that a parent had to hand over his/her trade to the child- thus if the father was a hunter he had to start going with the boy child to the bush at an early age and mother same for the girl child. This practice still has a strong influence in the project zone (Bali, Kumbo and Wum). Such a practice is regarded more as skill development, empowerment and preparing the child for the future. Thus it is considered as dignifying not degrading.

Who is a child?

According to the Cameroon Law N° 2005/015 of 29/12/2005 relating to the fight against child trafficking and slavery, a “child is any person of either sex aged below 18 years”.

What is Child labour?

Article 3 of ILO Convention of 1999 stipulates that the ‘worst forms of child labour, comprise:

- a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in relevant international treaties;
- d) work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or moral of children;
- e) NB: This convention applies to children under the age of 18 involved in extremely hazardous and exploitative work.

What is child trafficking?

According to ILO/IPEC/LUTRENA project documents, it is the conclusion of a transaction – a practice in which a person below 18 years is handed over by either or both parents, or by a guardian to a third person, whether for a fee or not, with the intention of exploiting the person or his/her work.

The United Nations Convention against Transactional Organised Crime (2000) and the Palermo Protocol, article 3 (a) define child trafficking as;

“... The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another, for the purpose of exploitation.”

Trafficking implies the movement of a person within a country or out of the country for the purpose of exploitation. It constitutes a violation of the individual’s human rights. Child trafficking involves taking *“children away from their home, isolates them from their family and community (...). In a region where they (...) cannot get help and have no way to return home”* (p.10).

Thus one of the characteristics of a trafficked child is the fact that the child is cut off from his family and community. The child is found in a completely unfamiliar environment and has no control over him:/herself. *“Trafficked children are totally at the mercy of their employers or people who are controlling their lives...”* (p.11).

Secondly, these children are exploited and this involves demanding, damaging work for little or no pay with inadequate rest time and no safety.

Thus trafficking has three levels:

The first level is the recruitment; *“when a child is ‘recruited’ by someone or, in some cases, approaches a ‘recruiter’ to find out about how to move to find work”*. At the same time a child of working age may decide to leave home to find a better life or young children can be trafficked with their parents who are recruited elsewhere and along the line they are separated from their parents. In some cases there is abduction or kidnapping (p.14).

The next level is the movement; when the recruited child is taken from home, 'source', to the place where he/she has to work, 'destination'.

The third level is the results of this movement. The child is exploited in a wide range of sectors (p.16).

During the data collection some respondents defined child trafficking as follows:

“Child trafficking is when one seeks to gain money or take advantage just because one has taken a child from Wum, or has been helped by a relative or friend to take a child from Wum to Douala or Bamenda to exploit” (Fon of Aghem).

For the Fon of Nso,

“Child trafficking is when an adult earns money or other advantage because he has taken or has been helped to take a child from Mbiame may be to South West or elsewhere, where he will profit from him or his work by giving fallacious promises to the child and the guardian or parents, by taking advantage of their poor economic situation, or by stealing the child or by threatening them”.

For a victim:

“Child trafficking is like when I went to Douala with friends and had no place to stay, one madam welcomed me in her house and kept me there and I was working day and night in her restaurant with no payment for 4 years”.

For a parent:

“Child trafficking is like I foolishly sent my fourteen years old daughter to Tiko to my sister who is a civil servant to help me educate her and give her a bright future; instead this child was used as a slave in the house, doing all domestic work, remaining at home to prepare lunch and finally was sexually abused by the husband”.

VI. LITERATURE REVIEW

Any attempt to review and analyse literature on initiatives, studies and monographies on child labour in the project zones of Bali, Wum and Kumbo council areas must take into consideration the fact that even though the phenomenon had been existing, the terminology is new and so too is its literature. Even though it shall be difficult to get as compared to literature from abroad, it must be recalled here that in the Cameroonian/African environment children do not only have rights, they also have obligations (i.e. African charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990), pp22:17, 18). Thus it is a very delicate issue which needs to be treated with caution and subtlety.

On the knowledge and understanding of the phenomenon

There exist a shadow zone which makes it difficult to draw a line between a dignifying work and damaging work.

The problem here is that attempting to define child labour is a really hazardous exercise because not all work done by children should be classified as child labour and targeted for elimination (ILO, 2004, Child Labour (A textbook for University Students) p.16. How easy is it to draw a line between work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous

and harmful to children and thus abusive, negative, degrading, obstructing and interferes with their schooling and work that is understood as socializing, positive, normal for skills and experience development so as to build better equipped citizens in adult age?

On-the-ground initiatives (like that of NFF's GMC/RRD in Bali) and sensitisation campaigns by ASSEJA/Nkumu FED FED) have made deliberate efforts to give more meaning to the understanding of the phenomenon of child labour in the area of study. Flyers, leaflets and brochures exist in NFF archives to testify this. But it must be said here too that it was thanks to the ILO/IPEC/LUTRENA project that this was realised. Seminars and workshops including lobbying exercises came in to try to bring out a practice which up till now was hidden and ignored to the public attention.

The analysis of the phenomenon of child labour becomes very problematic in the study area when an age-long tradition of entrustment suddenly becomes soar and disdainful to the ears and eyes of others. This cultural arrangement whereby it was but very normal and a salutary act of communal solidarity to send one's child(ren) to work with other relatives or persons who are, in principle, supposed to treat them as their own children and to bring them up to man and womanhood as self-reliant and responsible citizens. Moreover, it is a conservative tradition to groom one's children into the trades of their elders not forgetting the discriminatory attitudes towards the girl-child. This is why it is very common practice to witness the emergence and growth of child labour through the existence of a tacit contract between the master and the servant. On the one hand people want to be served, which justifies the existence of "boy-boy" quarters in almost every household and on the other hand, children pride to serve as "willing and humble" servants. While the latter want to show their largesse and good will to help others rise to see the sun, the former take it a duty to show gratefulness and thankfulness to their "benefactors". How then has such a "good" practice become "bad"? That is the question!

- (The ILO/IPEC/LUTRENA (2005) – "La traite des enfants aux fins d'exploitation de leur Travail" (Rapport d'Enquête)
- The justice and Peace Commission study in Bamenda Town
- The Training Manual on Care and Services for Child Trafficking Victims in the North West Province of Cameroon

Law N° 2005/015 of 29 December 2005 relating to child trafficking seems to have given a clearer understanding. Nonetheless, without its texts of application this law remains naked.

Training and Capacity Building

Several identified stakeholders have been offered opportunities to be empowered in their various domains and to help sustain the fight against child trafficking/labour. In fact frameworks have been developed (2006) to empower community –based organisations to take up active roles in curbing child trafficking in Cameroon and in the North West Region in particular. Its outcome is a Geographic Information System (GIS). Other efforts came in the form of manuals on the care and services for child trafficking in the North West Region. The forces of law and order as well as the administrations involved underwent training aimed at maximizing their contributions in the area of detection of child trafficking for exploitative purposes and in providing care to victims (2002).

The Gender Practice

Here, it is promoted by the socialization system. The girl –child is much more exposed to child trafficking/labour for reasons well-known to the community " ... girls/women from this

part of the country are considered to be very humble, submissive and hardworking” and that is “why many people from all over the country come in looking for house helps and baby-sitters from Bamenda” (The Justice and Peace Commission Study, 2008). They are eventually stigmatised in their southern work places as “Les Bamenda”.

Work shoppers in a Limbe seminar made definite attempts to fight against trafficking of young girls in Europe (Amsterdam) by bringing them back home and ensuring their reintegration into their communities. The intervention chain was visited in its five (5) levels not forgetting the nine (9) traditional steps in the rehabilitation intervention.

Other USA and global experiences in the area of prostitution of children and child-sex-tourism have been acknowledged.

Human Rights and Legal intervention issues arise here because the phenomenon of child labour is fundamentally that of the dignity of the child whose basic rights have been abused. It is a “Crime” against childhood, it is “inhuman” and it destroys the very fabric of which the country is built. Before ratifying all the regional and international instruments and conventions, Cameroon had enacted and enshrined the special protection of the child in its constitution. Law N° 2005/015 of 20/12/05 makes child trafficking and labour punishable.

Birth Certificate

Stemming out of the above point is the issue of or lack of birth certificates which impedes children from enjoying basic social amenities: registration in school, medical/health care, etc. In fact, it is a human right issue which obstructs the child from having a recognised name and lineage. IDF Coordinator, Mrs. Oussematou and Plan Cameroon have addressed this issue from the right angle.

The rehabilitation intervention is properly documented by Nkumu FED FED, in collaboration with others: IDF (Vocational training), ASSEJA, in sensitisation and rehabilitating 33 of the 103 young girls withdrawn and of parents taken care of by NFF, stakeholders, advisory body, bringing in all the dissuasive and persuasive forces in the fight against child labour. NFF/GMC/RRD has a new Department in charge of skills. This initiative which is new in the region has given birth to community based advocacy groups like:

- the LUTRENA clubs
- Parents (of ex-trafficked children) Income Generating Common Initiative Group (PIGA CIG)
- Ex- trafficked children CIG
- Child trafficked Rural Communicators in all 7 divisions of the NWR

Moreover the area of child domestic workers was equally treated specially (2006)

Statistics and Methodology

The ILO/IPEC/SIMPOC handbook of methodologies for data collection in surveys for child labour is a voluminous (503 pages), but very practical publication to be referred to by any researcher worth his/her salt. Of particular interest to IDF is one of the six (6) data collection approaches, called “Evaluation Rapide” which gives baseline knowledge on how situational analysis is necessary/essential for the development of a logical and integrated programme of intervention in order to develop indicators. For the authors of this worthy book there are two (2) main causes of child trafficking: economic and social. Of utmost importance too was the

“Traitement des données et stockage des fichiers électroniques concernant une enquête sur le travail des enfants”.

Other African countries (Ghana and Nigeria) offered opportunities to share in their own experience (complaints and arrests for Nigeria and human trafficking Task Force for Ghana), not forgetting a special stop-over on supply zone causes.

Networking and monitoring mechanisms

The ILO/IPEC Yaounde’s visit the North West Region in 2005 had only one item on the agenda: networking among partners. On the wagon were Nkumu Fed Fed, IDF, BWSCC, KUBWOSCCO, Noah’s Ark and Veinseisy Women’s Group (Kumbo).

Moreover, there were very interesting outcomes from the Dakar-based ILO / IPEC, Expert in statistics and surveys on child labour in the North West Region in January 2006. Its purpose was to:

- 1 Design the conceptual framework of an observatory and follow up system of child trafficking and the main follow-up indicators
- 2 Identify the existing follow-up field structures and the institutional framework within which the monitoring structure could be integrated.
- 3 Prepare the monitoring and follow-up instruments.

Terre des Hommes (Tah) in “Lutte Contre la traite des enfants” (stratégie sectionelle), has made consistent contributions in advocating on the reasons to engage an all round fight against child trafficking (maltreatment) by proposing preventive as well as curative (withdrawal, rehabilitation and reintegration) measures not forgetting the absolute importance of networking and transversality in actions of partners.

Tah equally carries out an analysis of the factors that explain supply and demand of child trafficking as well as commercial sex workers.

The ILO/IPEC publication *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation* (a resource Kit for policy-makers and practitioners (2008), *Taking action against child trafficking book 4* provides an overview of/menu of options to be considered when embarking on anti-child trafficking initiatives

- To prevent child trafficking
- To protect children who are at risk of being trafficked, and
- To protect and assist those who have been trafficked and also stress the importance of vulnerability in order to identify those who are most at risk, of support to at-risk families as a general protection scheme.

This publication lays more emphasis on selecting the target group because many actions have remained unimpactful due to the fact that they did not address the crux of the problem

It also tries to discuss on preventive measures of child trafficking by proposing, among others, decent work and reducing demand factors that pull children into trafficking.

It helps to identify recruitment patterns and reporting recruiters, for example vigilance or community watch groups otherwise called Local Vigilance committees (LVC)

The proposal of a Rapid Response Team (RRT) as a back-up to monitoring is very welcome because in any follow up mechanism the appropriate authorities (Police, immigration officers, local authorities, social workers, etc...)

But the most important point in this publication is that all these preventive actions should aim at protecting and assisting the victim to be able to recover from his/her (traumatic) experiences and thereby offer rehabilitation and rebuilding of his/her future.

It shows how the UN high Commissioner for Human Rights has build up ‘Recommended Principles and guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking’ wherein it is the primordial role of the state to identify and refer to appropriate quarters/services cases of child trafficking/labour.

Special attention is put on the child by child assessment of needs as well as it lays an accent on the need for training **the child to act friendly with the police**, lawyers and court officials.

This book advocates strongly that the highest interest of the child should guide all actions of stabilisation, rehabilitation, return and reintegration as well as the economic integration of rescued children.

To crown it all, it ends with the enumeration of eleven key elements of psychosocial counselling, namely:

1. no re-victimisation – no further punishment
2. safety and security
3. no detention
4. temporary and permanent residence
5. rebuild trust to overcome trauma
6. best interest of child
7. individual approach based on needs-see views
8. right to privacy and confidentiality
9. life skills, empowerment and education/training
10. promote social (re) integration
11. care-providers should be trained and experienced

Government Policy Statements and Actions

The North West Administration and Government Technical Services have taken a common stand by denouncing the phenomenon of child labour and calling strongly for a concerted fight against it (re Governor’s + SDO Mezam interventions). Prior to its enactment into law, the local parliamentarian had joined hands with NFF to carry fight to a finish.

It must be recalled here that the special parliamentarian session to sensitize the people’s representatives on the ills of child trafficking and labour was the climax of it all in involving the legislative arm of government. Their commitments were enlisted and the outcome was law N° 2005/015 of 29/12/05 relating to the fight against child trafficking and slavery in Cameroon.

Causes of Child Labour

In as much as there are causes in the supply zones, so are there reasons in the demand zones. Apart from socio-cultural practices which are rife in the project zones, poverty seems to be

considered as the main cause of the phenomenon (Abega 2005). In fact poverty weakens the defence mechanisms and control of the group and renders the family vulnerable. And when the demand (means of conditions which encourage the departure of a child from the family) is attractive, the game of promises and lies is played.

Economic, family, social and even gender constitute risk factors which push parents to separate with their young children for work / labour purposes elsewhere.

Types of Child Labour

- LUTRENA Component: Domestic workers: baby-sitters, house helps, bar and restaurant maids, hawkers (sale boys)
- Children soldiers

VII. WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR WHICH CHILDREN ARE EXPOSED TO IN THE PROJECT ZONE

Table 3: The worst forms of labour which children are exposed to:

Worst forms of labour	Frequency	Percent
Baby sitting	5	4%
Cracking of concrete	15	10%
Farming	14	9%
Domestic Servant	35	24%
Keep cows	3	2%
Petit trading	24	16%
Pledge of children for debt	2	1%
Splitting of wood	2	1%
Prostitution/sex workers	11	12%
Selling in Bars	30	20%
Truck pusher	1	1%
Total	148	100.00%



Domestic work, selling in bars and petit trading are the most common sector of activities where the worst forms of child labour are practiced.

A girl child saling sweets for her mistress

VII.1 Profile of children victim and vulnerable to child labour

Table 4: Profile of victims and vulnerable

- The child victim or vulnerable is aged between 13 to 16 years
- She is mostly female
- Majority are orphans
- His educational level is primary school
- He is mostly catholic or Presbyterian
- From married and polygamous home
- Parents are farmers (64 %) or unemployed (23%)
- He has (6) brothers and sisters in average
- Stop school few years ago due to lack of finance 83%
- Left his relatives two years ago because of the death of the parents
- He is living generally with relative (50%), family friend (18%) employer (11%).



VII.2 Child labour activities in the Council Development Plan of the project area

It was not possible for us to see the development plan for any of the councils in the project area even though we asked. In general councils are carrying out activities related to youths but no activity or mechanism in relation to the fight against child labour was identified. It is therefore very important to see how to integrate child trafficking activities in particular and child rights in general in their development plans.

VII.3 Stakeholder analysis, their operational and logic modus of interaction conflicts

Name of the organization or actor	Main Characteristics (Role at the local level)	Motivations (what would encourage them to participate in the project)	Constraints (what would prevent them or limit their ability to participate in the project)	Importance (what is their priority for the project)	Influence (what is their capacity to influence in the project)	Implication for design
Administrations						
D.O. Bali, Wum; S.D.O. Bui;	Administrator / Overseer; Coordination of Government services	To preserve the rights of the child who is the future of the nation; To contribute towards stopping human abuse; implanting the law	Limited means to supervise or organise activities to fight against child labour in Bui; Societal beliefs and values as regard to child labour; Degree of sensitisation; Ignorance of the community to report cases	Setting up of monitoring units; Sensitising on income generating activities and job opportunities to preserve the future of Cameroon	Sub prefectoral order can contribute; Administrative ability; Obey the law set down in Cameroon	Institutional, technical and legal with monitoring and supervision roles
State Technical Departments						
Regional & Divisional Delegation of Labour and social security of Bui	Oversees the proper implementation of the labour legislation	To preserve the provision of the convention 182 of ILO concerning the fundamental principle of decent work; To protect the child from all forms of educational denial	Means to sensitise the population; Difficulty to get to employer and intermediary; Difficulty to apply the law; Lack of resources	Put in place the mechanism of identifying the cases of child labour / trafficking; the child needs to be protected and brought up	In charge of implementing the law	Technical, institutional and advisory
Divisional Delegation of Youth Affairs Mezam, Bui	Empower youths towards poverty alleviation and a better future for good citizenship; Coordinate all youth activities in our area	To fight against inhuman act which destroy the future of the child	Financial & material means to reach out to parents and children	Sensitise the parents for the education of the child	Develop organisation and youth group; Capacity building of youths through project like PAJER-U	Technical, institutional and advisory

Divisional Delegation of Employment and Vocational Training Menchum	Taking care of the private training Centre; Retraining, Insertion, Counselling and Employment	To fight against child labour / trafficking which is part of their mission	Lack of collaboration with other actors; No true information on affected groups; Lack of statistics	Reduce vandalism	Improve living conditions by offering employment	Technical and institutional roles; Training and employment
Regional Delegation and Divisional Delegation of Social Affairs Mezam, Bui, Menchum; Social Centre Bali; SAS of Nyos	The Protection and promotion of the rights of the child; Overseer of the activities related to marginalised population; Provide assistance to the underprivileged; Alleviate social problems within the Lack Nyos;	To eradicate child labour / trafficking; The protection of the child is one of the major role of MINAS; to make sure the law No 2005/015 combating the phenomenon is applied; Children are the clientele of MINAS	Children refuse to collaborate; Lack of resources to achieve our aim; the secretive nature of the activity; No alternative to propose to parents	Reduce the exploitation of the child; Reinsert the people into society; Protection of child rights; sustain the supervision by effective follow up in the communities	Improve the living conditions of OVC; Access to education; partnership with traditional rulers ; more and more sensitisation	Technical – trained social worker; Technical, advisory / advocacy for the case of Bar maids
Regional Delegation and Divisional Delegation of Women Empowerment and Family, Menchum	Ensure empowerment of women and girl child in economic and social spheres; Family and conjugal counselling	In order to protect the girl child so that she can excel as well as the boy child; To stop early marriage; To stop the girl child from being used, and encourage them learn trade for autonomy and independence	Most cases go unreported; Lack of resources; lack of outreach facilities for sensitisation of parents to stop sending their children to work	Create framework of assigned mechanisms of protecting and promoting the girl child; Impact sensitisation talks including traditional rulers	Impact fully by sensitisation of parents and children; improvement of the living condition of people in the rural areas	Technical, advocacy and direct intervention in the field;
Divisional Inspectorate of Basic Education of Bali, Kumbo;	To oversee the smooth functioning of educational activities at the primary and nursery level in the area	To make the child responsible; to avoid the child liability to the family and the society	Lack of means of transportation to sensitise and organise seminars in affected areas	Education of everybody in society; Carry sustainable activities for parents to continue to send children to school	Talk to parents during PTA meetings and inspection visits to schools	Technical, institutional and advisory roles
Security						
Brigade Territorial de Bali, Wum Public security of police Bali & Wum	Protection of people and their property; fight against crime wave; provide	To make sure the law for protection of the child is applied; To maintain public peace	Lack of honesty; lack of resources; the hidden nature of the practice	Motivate parents to send children to school; Catch the concerned by child	Legal and judicial influence; the presence of the gendarme in the rural	Institutional and advisory; security and repressive action as well as sensitization;

Special Branch Police station Bui	information for state protection; Judiciary and administrative police or Arm forces; Maintenance of law and order in the area;	and order in the society; To fight against a societal ill that is child labour / trafficking		labour / trafficking and send them to prison; Education and sensitization	areas has an influence on the habits of the populations	enactment of the law
High Court Kumbo	Administer justice between people; Ensure social tranquillity; Legal matters	Children are weak and vulnerable so Justice must be administered on their behalf	Illegal procedure; Lack of resources; People who will be able to identify cases; Legal problems not brought to us because of ignorance	Sensitization and training people who will be able to identify cases; Discourage people from practicing this illegal act	Legal backing; Children trafficked become useless instead of useful	Legal and institutional
Local Authority						
Bali council, Kumbo council, Wum council.	- Promotion of socio economic, cultural and political development of the municipality - Promotion of local development / sanitation / health / education / local administration	To ensure that the rights of the child are protected; secure peaceful community ; to ensure proper care and training to youth who will continue the development;	Limited means; lack of information about the victims; lack of means to care for ex victims	Organize seminars to educate / sensitise parents; Basic education to children of vulnerable families; create employment opportunities in rural areas ; Youth should be involved in the development of their own areas; Promote economic activities	The councils have legal and judicial influence on their communities; Tickle down effect; the council is the main development agent	Technical, educational and Institutional roles
Members of Parliament	Research	Our main focus is on the social problems	Many people do not know that it is a problem	The concept of development should be given its real content – holistic (dignity of human being)	We must be very careful on the approach not to do more harm than good	Technical & advisory role
Traditional Authority						
Fondom of Bali ; Aghem Fondom ; Nso Fondom ; Chief of Aku Community Ukwa – Nyos Camps	Ensure peace, Social and economic development of several villages; Traditional ruler	To fight against all types of inhuman practices ; Children like any other person need to be protected	Limited means for scholarship to underprivileged children; Lack of opportunity to offer	Our main objective is to make sure our children go to school; Train village detectors of such crimes	The population of the NWR always respect and honour their traditional ruler	Sensitisation and advocacy; advisory role;

			them; Difficulty to carry out sensitisation;			
NGO's & Associations						
NGO's & Associations	Promotion of development and culture ; Sensitise and create awareness on human rights and child labour / trafficking ; Sensitise against HIV/ AIDS; Bring women together; Farming and small Njangi; Assistance to farmers; Ensure Safety travel of passengers	To fight against child trafficking; To participate in the effective change in society; We have been a victim of child trafficking; the child must be protected; For the dignity of the child	Lack of resources and adequate information; Lack of collaboration from members ; No openness; Lack seminars and trainings; Mentality to accept that something needs to be done to eliminate the phenomenon; Child labour / trafficking is tolerated by stakeholders; Corruption	Deals through its different organs; Eliminate this act in our society; Sensitisation to stop this slavery; Developed IGA and revolving fund that will take parent out of poverty; Create free vocational training for under privileged; Change we can make in people lives	Giving scholarship and training; contribute for the change of the society; Sensitisation and awareness creation in the community; carry out advocacy; From our good relationship with the population we are accepted and can be trusted and listened to; We organise and pay fees for some children	Advisory; Advocacy; Institutional; technical (support, educate on health, IGA, psychosocial and home visit, lodging)
Religious Bodies	Cater for issues of families; PLWHA; OVC	The child needs protection and security; the main concern of our congregation is to care for destitute children	Lack of resources (human, financial, and material, time)	Training and Sensitisation; put in place of parish communicators to bring back the abandoned	Monitoring and evaluation through churches;	Advisory; Advocacy; Institutional

VII.4 Reasons and risk factors which create vulnerability to child labour

Previously known as purely supply zones, our field investigation reveals that the project zones are equally transit and user zones. In fact:

- In Bali children come from Widikum, Guzang, Batibo...
- In Wum children come from Furu Awa, Benakuma, Dzoah, Bafmen , Abah...
- In Kumbo children come from Oku, Mbiame, Noni, Ndu, Nwa, Nigeria...

A number of these children are used within the zone and the rest are sent out.

The causes differ though very much inter-related. These include: moral, socio-economic, family/personal, cultural/historical, porous borders, school drop out phenomenon, weak legal and regulatory environment, poor access to information, children parents phenomenon, non registration of children at birth phenomenon.

Reasons related to supply:

1. Moral reasons

- The maltreatment and negligence:

In certain homes children are commonly maltreated, others are neglected by their parents and as such these children easily fall prey to false promises. Generally, these children come from large, polygamous or large and polygamous homes characterised by lack of education. They suffer from hunger and brutality. Hence are sometimes placed in an unavoidable situation of physical and moral affliction and will seek refuge in the arms of any '*person of good will*'.

- The children who are rebellious to all sorts of education:

These are children who are resistant to any form of education. Generally, they are often victims of some sort of physical trauma, who need attention and vigilance from their parents. When parents fail in their first role as educators by paying less attention to them, they marginalise themselves. Consequently, they are psychologically taken away due to the lack of family and social care and thus become rebellious to any Established Order in the society or community.

- The children of Multicultural Growing Community:

In a society which is continually changing its values, children are opened to all sorts of ideas and contemporary opinions. The community is not homogeneous and harmonised and as such there is no full respect for the rights of the child; right to life, the rights of the woman and man and the liberty of enjoyment for all human beings. This social relativism and heterogeneous nature of society create some disequilibrium in the child. There is no clear direction in the manner of thinking or doing things. The society does not promote the development of the human being. This loss of identity of the community leaves children very open and vulnerable to child trafficking. However, a plural and democratic society is not necessarily a uniform and homogeneous one and is detrimental to the rights of the child.

2. Socio economic reasons:

Economic:

- Poverty pushes parents to send their children out for work and they suffer exploitation. Generally it is done out of ignorance and they do not know the negative consequences as confirmed by this parent: '*I am responsible for the training of my children but I do not have money – poverty*'. An ex-victim affirmed; '*since there was no money my parents sent me to my aunt to take care of her children*'.
- Insufficient work/employment opportunities stand at the centre as the major risk factor causing child trafficking for labour exploitation. One opinion leader sounded so bitter

in these words; *‘With the economic situation of Cameroon some employers take advantage to exploit children’*.

Parents are deceived by these empty/lofty promises by employers and intermediaries and give their children. A parent attested; *‘the woman pleaded that she needed a child who could assist and since I had no means I could not do otherwise. I let her go so that the mistress could make her become something better in future’*. There is also the search for greener pastures on the part of the children; *‘I was sent to Nkambe to live with my uncle. My uncle could not sponsor me so one woman came looking for a sales boy and since I was doing nothing I went with her to Mutengene’*.

- The great need of unskilled labour in plantations, houses, quarries; restaurants encourage child labour as children are seen as cheap, obedient labour that can be used.

Social



Two girls of 11 and 13 years withdrawn by IDF from their employer and intermediary in Bamenda, returned to their village and put back in school.

- There are children who have lost both parents especially of HIV/AIDS and are taken care of by relatives who in turn have their own children to take care of. The heavy load on these relatives causes them to put the children of their dead relatives on the altar of sacrifice. Social life is too demanding (education, health and domestic life).
- Moreover, the rural/urban dichotomy acts as a push and pull factor (urban/social amenities versus poor rural environment) which simply encourages possibilities of falling prey to child labour.

Family/personal:

- Family instability: Concubine couples not legally married “come - we - stay”, death, single motherhood.
- Large family size is another factor. This in many cases renders some parents “unable to fulfil their responsibility towards their children” and some “*want to reduce their load since they have no means to cope with*”. One parent who had given out four children said; *‘considering their number, they were becoming so heavy on me especially because their mother died so these people (daughter and grandmother) took the four of them to reduce the burden on me’*.
- Inability to pay hospital bills of one member of the family can also lead to Child labour. This is practised in some private hospitals where “*sick parents who cannot pay their hospital bills are bound to bring a small child who will work to cover the bills*”. It was observed that some children had been serving in a hospital for close to three years.
- In some cases children find life very uncomfortable in the villages and think the solution is in town. As they move to town they fall prey to traffickers.

Gender

- The girl child is more vulnerable and discriminated upon. “*Parents prefer to keep at home boys to girls who are prepared for marriage*”. The boy child is generally

considered the successor and must not be sent away from home. On the contrary, the girl is perceived as a future wife out of the family. Sometimes sending her out is an advantage; it is a way of exposing her for marriage”.

3. Cultural/Historical

- In most traditions in the North West Region, children are a sign of dignity and respect. The more children you have the more dignity and respect are added to your status. This cultural belief gives large families dignity and responsibilities they cannot shoulder.
- Culture favours the use of work force and child labour and trafficking. In fact the perception is that labour is a traditional way of education, the child learns by working; labour facilitates his social integration (roles of parent or head of family tomorrow).
- In the case of this culture, child placement is seen as good preparation to marriage for girls who will learn domestic activities by practising no matter the conditions, for boys who can gain a better living and take care of the parents and siblings. Violence against women is tolerated and girls are seen as poor investment.
- The habit of giving out children and migration to other towns, in plantations and different sites are just normal to most people of the project zone.
- The habit to have a “servant” is rooted in the culture of the people of the project zones. «Boy - boy quarters” in almost every house to lodge one’s domestic servants is evidence enough. For Noah’s Ark “*Child trafficking is tolerated by the stakeholders and the main hindrance is the general mentality to accept that something needs to be done to eliminate child trafficking in the society*”.

4. Porous borders

The project zone is linked up to Nigeria by extensive and porous borders through Ako for Kumbo, Baworou and Furu Awa for Wum and Ekok for Bali. It becomes very easy to walk across borders to Nigeria. It just suffices that a child is bored and off he/she goes and they run into all sorts of risk.

5. School drop out phenomenon:

- Unequal and inadequate educational / vocational opportunities, most programmes not matching with the job market. Insufficient educative infrastructures oblige children to walk for far distances to attend school in rural settings. Many parents and children themselves are discouraged by this factor and so remain at home thereby being exposed to child labour.
- Most children after completing primary school are said to “have graduated”. They remain at home and have no alternative than to work no matter the age. Idleness is perceived as a vice and to fight against, parents usually put children at work or to learn a trade.

6. Weak legal and regulatory environment:

The text of application of Law n° 2005/015 of 29 December 2005 relating to the fight against child trafficking and slavery in Cameroon is still awaited. There is virtually no functional concerted forum or action amongst actors to fight the crime .

Reliable official statistics to know the magnitude of child trafficking do not exist in the project zone and even national wise. Labour laws are not sufficiently known, respected and actualised.

7. Poor access to information

The Law on child labour is still much unknown to most stakeholders of the project zone. A magistrate said “*The Law on child trafficking should be vulgarised and the population sensitised*”.

8. *The phenomenon of children parents caused by the death of parents or guardians infected with HIV.*

The project zone is highly infected and the highest prevalence in Cameroon.

9. *Lack of legal documents (e.g.: birth certificate) “that impede children from registering into school and to receive other social services from the State”.*

The right to registration at birth is one of the fundamental rights to the child and an obligation to parents. But unfortunately, these rights are not respected by poor families especially in the rural setting.

Action research conducted by IDF in the Momo and Ngoketunja Divisions on 1400 children in 15 primary schools shows that 71% of the children did not have birth certificates and that most of them were “*Orphans and children born out of wedlock*”.

Reasons related to demand:

a) Need for less qualified labour force:

- Young women and children are more and more needed for less qualified jobs in the area of study and in the interior of Cameroon.
- In the study area, children constitute an unqualified labour force to reckon with. Even though WADA (Wum Area Development Authority) who used to attract many male workers is not more existing, Wum still offers fertile extensive areas for farming activities which need such cheap labour those unqualified children can offer.
- As gateways, in and out of Cameroon from Nigeria, a lot of trading activities exist and attract numerous children who are in search of quick and fast money. They carry very heavy loads to smugglers.

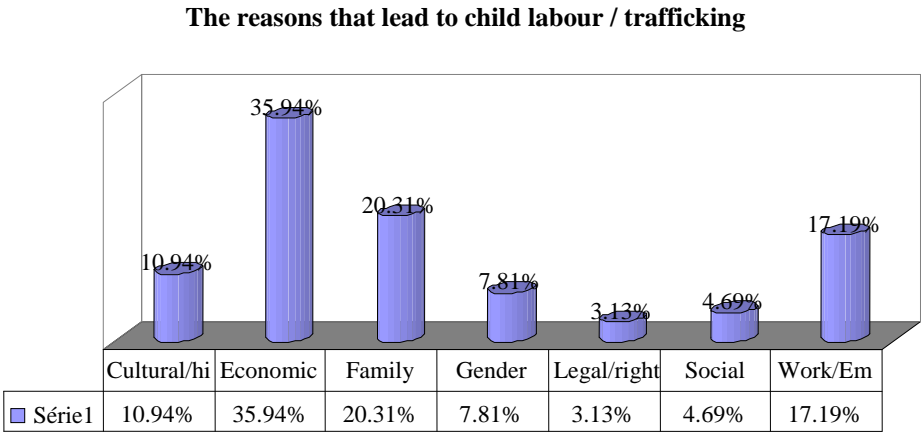
b) Tourism and commercial sex:

- Commercial sex workers ply the zones of Kumbo, Bali, and Wum since they offer opportunities for hot (young) commercial sex workers who run after hot money from hot and juicy businesses as traders come and go to Nigeria (Jumba market).
- Moreover, the presence of tea plantations not far away from the study areas (Ndu) does provoke seasonal movements of girl – commercial workers to and from these areas.

c) Adoption:

Many intermediaries do illegal transactions to make foreigners adopt children and babies stolen from their families against fabulous sum of money. They use faulty papers to cross the border or to travel with the child till the destination. Internet through e-adoption facilitates the process compared to the legal, careful and long procedures used for authorised placement.

Graph 1:



Economic (36%), social (25%) and work and employment opportunities (17%) constitute the main reasons that lead to child labour or trafficking.

VIII. NUMBER OF POTENTIAL BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROJECT (VICTIM OR VULNERABLE TO CHILD LABOUR)

Official statistics of victim and vulnerable children exposed to work in the project area do not exist yet. We will base our estimates on the following sources:

Data stored on OVC by the Regional Technical Group estimated at 20 000 children
 From the reports of the Regional Delegation of Basic Education we obtain the statistics of children registered in 2009: Bali:6 621, Kumbo: 22 245, Wum: 7 537

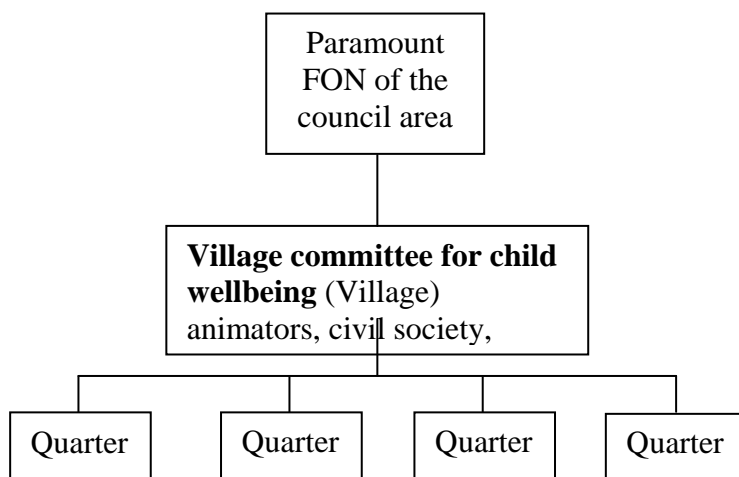
From the few orphanages we visited in Kumbo and Bali we saw respectively 19 and 3 orphans.

Based on these data and the fact that most children we interviewed were children having only the primary school level we can estimate that the project zone has more than 30 000 potential beneficiaries.

IX. MECHANISMS OF INTEGRATION OF STRATEGIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CHILD LABOUR HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED

1. Alert system

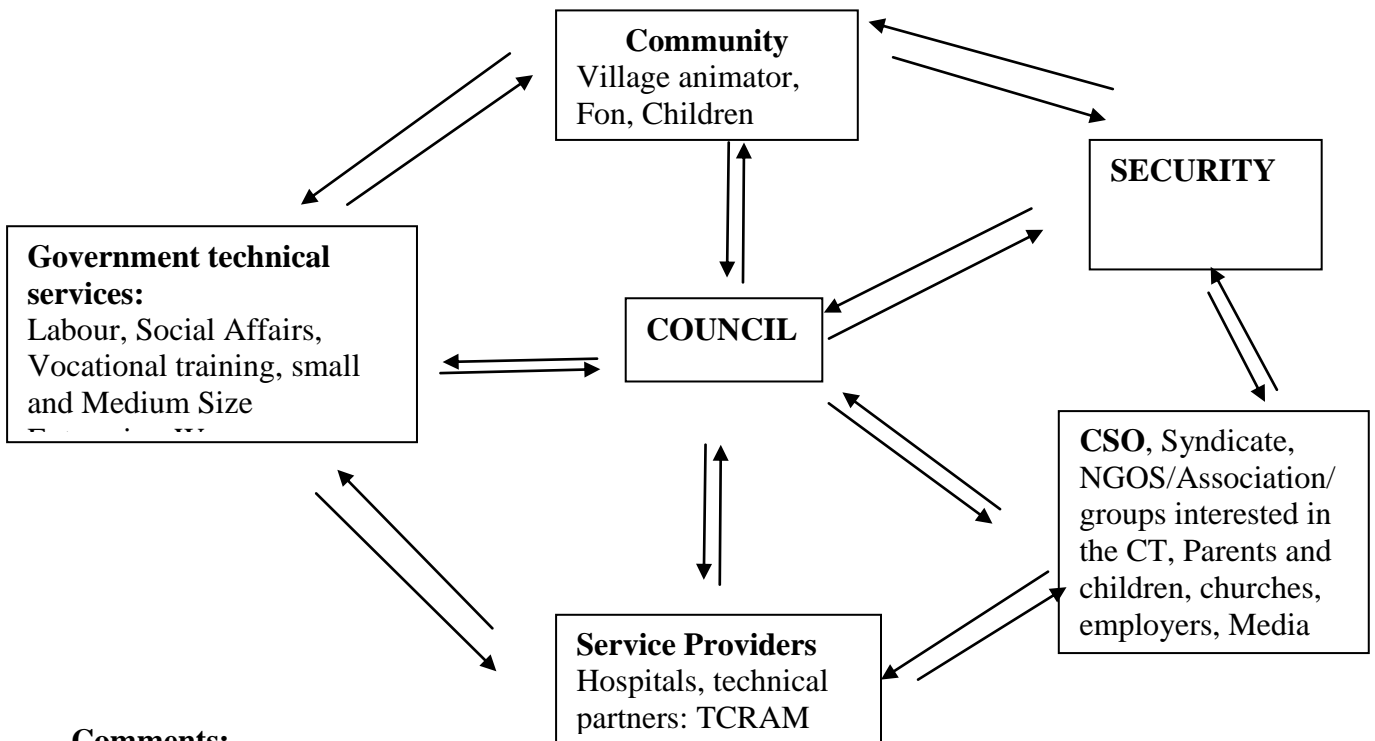
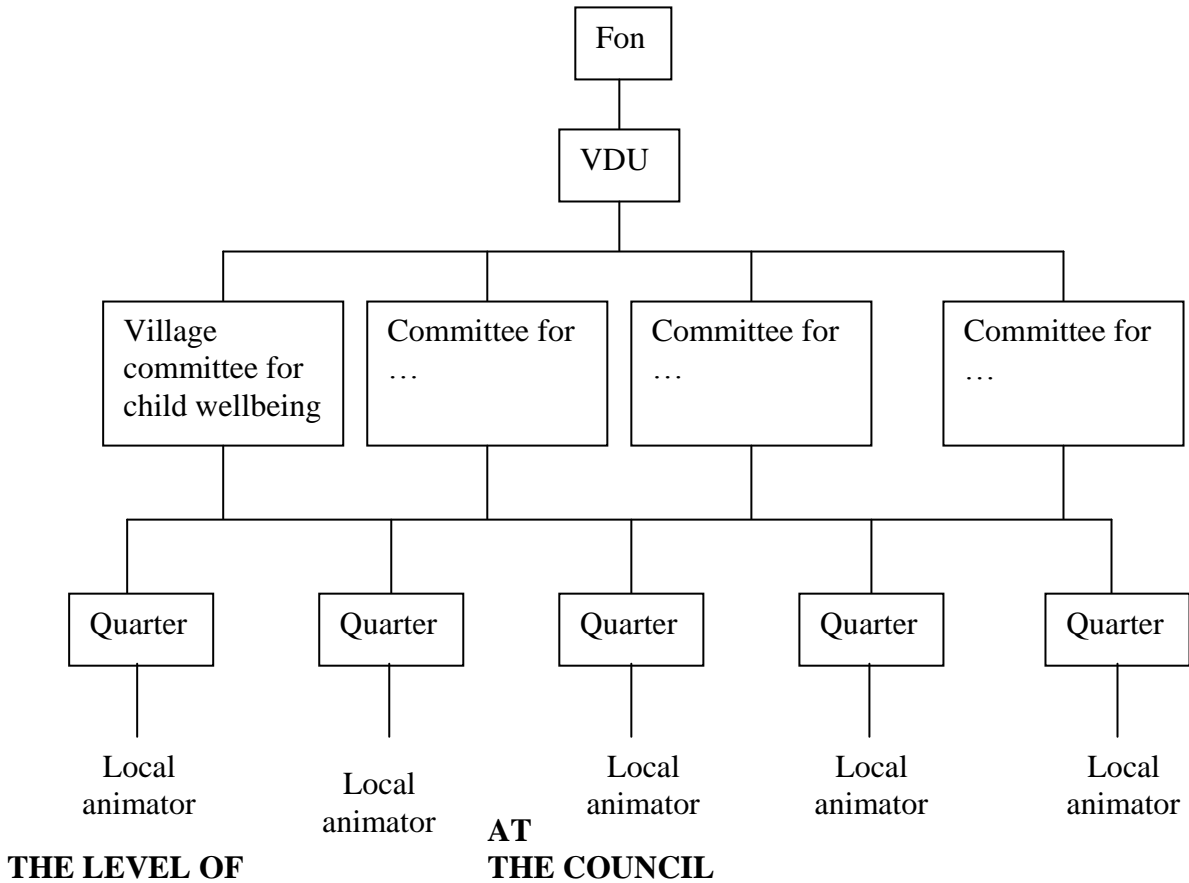
- AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL



Comments: It is a committee under the village Development Union, where it exists and functions

- Role of the village committee for child wellbeing:
 - Fight against child trafficking and other child rights
 - Increasing knowledge of different facets of this phenomenon
 - Watch the children in the villages
 - Overseeing the rehabilitation and reintegration of children victims of trafficking in the community
- Identify recruiters and report them
- Operating on the basis of voluntary work (but should have means of transport and communications, be recognized by local authority , be capacitated)

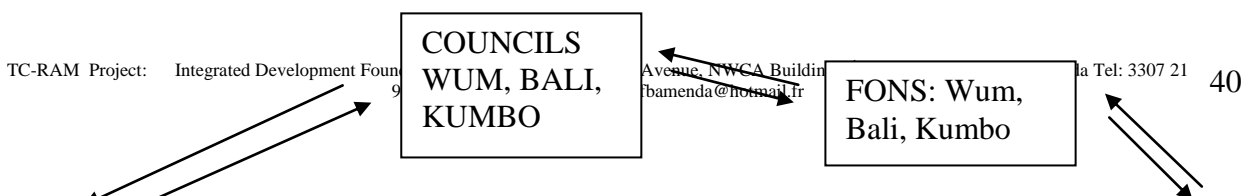
Alert system at the level of community when Village Development union exists



Comments:

Council is at the heart of this mechanism. Its role is to coordinate all activities related to child rights in general and child trafficking in particular in the municipality. It is a forum where all the actors in the council area come together and reflect, plan, follow up and evaluate.

- **ALERT SYSTEM AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL**



Comment:

At the Regional level the region coordinates the forum. The three councils are one of the key participants. More councils may joint as time goes. The role of the forum is to coordinate all activities related to child rights in general and child trafficking in particular in the Region. It is a forum where all the actors in community come together, reflect, take decisions, plan and evaluate.

2) Withdrawal, placement and integration of the victim

We have not identified a formal withdrawal, placement and integration mechanism in the project zone. Further reflection must be conducted to see how such mechanism can be put in place. Withdrawal is just an action and must be followed by many activities to become useful. In fact this withdrawn child needs assistance, rehabilitation and rebuilding. He badly needs psychosocial counselling and support, life skill development and economic integration so that he does not fall back in the hands of traffickers..

3) Follow up mechanism

A follow up mechanism shall be set at all the three levels. It shall be incorporated in the alert mechanism. Meaning that a sub- group of actors based on their competences shall be designated at those various levels to do follow up of withdrawal and placement cases in the families or institutions and report.

IX.1 THE EXISTING AND FUNCTIONAL OBSERVATION SYSTEM AND FOLLOW UP OF OVC AND VICTIM FAMILIES

No functional observation system and follow up of OVC and victim could be identified during the survey in none of the project zones. The Government OVC programme financed by the Global Fund and executed in the three councils by 3 NGOs namely: Catholic Relieve Service in Kumbo, Cameroon Medical Women in Bali and IDF in Wum is the only follow up system observed for now in the project zone.

IX.2 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA COLLECTED BY USING THE TRIANGULATION PROCESS

<p>The State</p> <p>SDO</p> <p>DO</p> <p>Of Wum , Bali , Kumbo</p>	<p>Institutional care is very weak due to the fact that the interest of Cameroon on the phenomenon of child trafficking is fairly recent and the weak awareness of senior state Officers which leads to the absence of coherent mechanism of the child protection. Text of application of the law 2005/015 of 29dec 2005 still awaited. Code of the protection of the child still in the making.</p> <p>But the state has to administer / oversee, coordinate all Government services. Her motivation is to preserve the rights of the child who is the future of the nation; implementing the law. She is limited with societal beliefs and values; ignorance of the community to report cases.</p> <p>The priority is to Set up monitoring units; to preserve the future of Cameroon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The State can influence with his administrative ability the respect of the law set down in the country <p>Therefore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The State can be implicated institutionally and legally with monitoring and his supervision role in this project and constitute the first partner.
<p>Technical Departments of the State</p> <p>Regional Delegation of:</p> <p>Labour, Employment and Vocational Training, Small and Medium Size Enterprises, Social Affairs , Youths,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical Services of the State are in charge of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The implementation of laws and codes; ▪ The capacity building for the youths for the fight against poverty; ▪ The care of the private training Centre ▪ The Protection and promotion of the rights of the child; ▪ Ensure empowerment of women and girl child in economic and social spheres ▪ They are motivated for their mission to fight child labour / trafficking; - Their constraints are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No way to apply the law on child trafficking. ▪ Difficulty to get to employer and intermediary;

<p>Basic Education.</p> <p>Divisional Delegation of the above in Wum, Bali, Kumbo</p> <p>Social centres Wum ,Kumbo, Bali</p>	<p>Difficulty to apply the law; lack of resources to carry out their activities properly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of collaboration; no true information on affected groups ▪ The secretive nature of the activity; no alternative to propose to parents <p>- Their priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Put in place the mechanism of identifying the cases of child labour / trafficking; ▪ Sensitise the parents for the education of the child ▪ Create framework of assigned mechanisms of protecting and promoting the girl child <p>- Their capacity to influence the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In charge of implementing the law; Improve living conditions by offering employment ▪ Impact fully by sensitisation of parents and children; <p>- The Technical departments of the State are key partners to be involved in Technical aspect, advocacy and direct intervention in the field.</p>
<p>Security Services:</p> <p>Special branch, Brigade Terre, Public Security, Court</p>	<p>Their roles are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Protection of people and their property; fight against crime wave; provide information for state protection by Judiciary and administrative, police or Armed forces; Maintenance of law and order in the area; Administer justice between people; ensure social tranquillity; legal matters - To make sure the law for protection of the child is applied; <p>Their major constraints are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No way to apply the law on child trafficking. - Less honesty - Insufficient resources; - The hidden nature of the practice leading to difficulty in detection, - Ignorance of law related to child trafficking, - Lack of psycho- social support techniques and use of hard and brutal approach to solve problems. - Focus on repressive actions - Negative image from the population <p>Legal and judicial influence;</p> <p>The presence of the gendarme in the rural area has an influence on the attitude of the populations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security services are one of the key actors : dissuasive , repressive measures as well as persuasive, facilitate implementation of the law
<p>Local Authority (Councils)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of socio economic, cultural and political development of the municipality - Their motivations are to ensure that the rights of the child are protected; ensure peaceful community

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited means; lack of information about the victims - Organize seminars to educate / sensitise parents; - The council has legal and judicial influence on its community; - Council is one of the main actors of the project that can play technical, organizational role, do advocacy and lobbying for the matter.
Traditional Authority (Fons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure peace, Social and economic development of several villages; Traditional ruler - “To fight against all types of inhuman practices” ; - Constraints: Lack of opportunity to support victim; Difficulty to carry out sensitisation; their traditional role is to protect the culture, and some of the culture practices are harmful and encourage child trafficking. They practice child trafficking daily whereby children less than 18 years carry their bags and mats to follow them every where they go. - The population of the NWR always respect and honour their traditional rulers; they have a lot of influence on their subjects. - They are Government auxiliaries; then can influence policies. - Vital partner of the project: Lobbying and advocacy; advisory role; follow up implementation and respect of the law.
NGO’s & Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of development and culture ; Sensitise and create awareness on human rights and child labour / trafficking ; - To fight against child trafficking; To participate in the effective change in the society; - Lack of resources (human, financial, and material, time) and adequate information; lack of collaboration among Civil Society Organisations, low credibility, seen as competitors by government technical services. - Deals through its different organs; Eliminate this act in our society; Sensitisation to stop this slavery; Develop IGA and revolving fund that will take parent out of poverty - Their influence contributes for the change of the society; contribute to decrease the phenomenon of child labour / trafficking; Sensitisation and awareness creation in the community; - Partner of the project :Advisory; Advocacy; Institutional; technical , capacity building (support, educate, legal, health, IGA, psychosocial and home visit, lodging)
Community Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They are aware that many children do not continue secondary school after completing primary level, that most of them are engaged in doing work or to learn a trade no matter the age, some are sent out in big towns to do domestic work especially the girls. Some of the community leaders have confessed to us to have given

	<p>their children themselves to relatives and employers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Their role is to counsel parent and prevent this evil in the community, to refer to traditional council and the chief to rescue the situation. - Their constraints are economic, cultural. They do not have the means to stop that even for their own children. “It is better for a child of 12 years old to be busy working to somebody and earning 10 000 FRS a month than to stay idle in the house and become delinquent or pregnant». Also some believe that “there is no proper handling of cases reported due to administrative bottleneck and bribery and corruption”. - They have a lot of influence in their community and listened to by the population. They are considered as resource persons, opinion leaders. - They are good actors for the project and can play the role of lobbying, advocacy, trainers after capacity building, sensitisation and education in the community.
<p>Parents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amongst parents who responded to our questionnaires 65% were polygamous; they were mostly farmers (60%) and their level of education was primary school (60%). They strongly believe that to send child for labour is to help to reduce the economic burden of the family and give the child a bright future. «For girl it is an opportunity to learn how to maintain and manage a house, get husband and take care of the younger ones and the parents themselves”. - They ignore the psychosocial damages of child labour on the child and some believe that “children must suffer to learn how difficult it is to get money”. Then “corporal or physical impact of child labour is education as far it does not wound the child”. One parent said “I used to go to the employer of my daughter and tell the mistress to beat her if she is heady”. The economic situation of the parents forces them to perpetuate the phenomenon. They think that the project is coming to alleviate poverty and ameliorate their living conditions, and then “we will stop sending these children out”. - They have a lot of influence on the children. Children generally obey them automatically. One child said: “I really wanted to continue to go to school, but my father decided to send me to stay with my aunt and take care of her children.” Another said: “When my master came to take me, I ran and hid; my mother looked for me for days and took me personally to him. The first two days I cried but I was forced to stop and worked since I did not know how to return”. - Parents are main actors since they are at the initial stage of the chain, they can sensitise and educate if empowered, they will

	<p>contribute a lot for the withdrawal of children that are working and will contribute to the social insertion in the community, they are good informants for reliable information.</p>
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - About 50% of the respondents children aged of 15 or 16 years; the phenomenon concern mostly female child (62%); with more than 90% of them having at most the level of FSLC; they are about 55% catholic and either from polygamy home (40%) or their parents are of late (35%); about 90% of them have stopped schooling because of no money; they are at work placed by a family member (65%); (56%) don't know if their parents received money to allow them go; salary for more than 75% of them is collected by those who did the placement or they are working with the promise that at end they will learn a trade or will be settled by their master / mistress. In general they like to go back to school and dream for a prosperous future.. They are not associated in the decision to send them out. - .Their main constraints are ignorance and they see the poor economic and social situation of the parents who are unable to satisfy basic need and sympathise with them. - They can influence their situation if empowered since they are the direct target. <p>They are the principal actor or front liners of this project. They can play a lot on their peers, do education and sensitisation, lobbying and advocating, identifiers, informants, and even follow up.</p>
Employer	<p>Their objective is to have more money and to have cheap labour. They mostly need unskilled labour. They prefer workers who are ready to take all risks to work without complain, who are satisfied with the little they give, who can work for very long periods and will not ask for supplementary payment. They are protected by some dishonest officers through bribery and corruption. We met many of them but none accepted to be interviewed, in the contrary they were very aggressive and some even threatened us. Generally they are dishonest; self interest greed and do not respect law at all.</p> <p>Their constraints are: High cost of input, insufficient management skills, need for somebody to take care in home when they go to work or their business place and no means to pay the basic salary impose by law for domestic workers.</p> <p>They will like to perpetuate the phenomenon so as to continue benefiting.</p> <p>They are actor of the project that needs to be convinced to stop what they are doing. They cannot be at the front because of the shameful nature of the phenomenon. They can help if empowered to convince other employers.</p>

Intermediary	<p>Their objective is to have more money through those who need cheap labour. They recruit their victim in rural settings. Their main targets are non educated children from needy and poor families.</p> <p>They are protected by some dishonest officers through bribery and corruption. We met many of them but none accepted to be interviewed, in the contrary they were very aggressive and some even threatened us. Only one who was at the same time a former victim responded and felt very guilty when she was told the damages caused to children.</p> <p>Their constraints are “poverty and kindness to friends and relatives”. They will like to perpetuate the phenomenon so as to continue benefiting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They are actors of the project that need to be convinced to stop what they are doing. They cannot be at the front because of the shameful nature of the phenomenon. They can help if empowered to convince other and identify the chain and children already placed for withdrawal action.
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IX.3 A DIAGNOSIS OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE CONDITIONS OF LIVING OF THE ORPHANED CHILDREN FOLLOWING THE LAKE NYOS DISASTER HAS BEEN MADE

The lake Nyos disaster happened on the 22nd August 1986 where more than 2 000 persons died from a gas eruption. The survivors who were Mbororos and natives were settled by the Government in a camp called Lake Nyos Camp.

“They are living under very poor conditions , must of them not going to school or going to school with very few books” a Social Worker in charge of the lake Nyos camp.

“The orphans of Lake Nyos are now big but their children have been abandoned to their family who are very poor” Mbororo Ardo

“Living conditions have been improved since HIEFER Cameroon has provided some species of cattle from Kenya” Deputy Mayor Wum Council

“Depreciating camp, so needs for repairs; their social amenities are depreciating (houses, water system, limited drugs in the health Centre); as concerns orphans particularly, lack of school equipment, lack of fees. Very few were taken care of by Government(OVC programme executed by IDF). Need for general review of their conditions”. Divisional Delegate Social Affairs Menchum

IX.4 TRAINING NEEDS ANALYSIS PER TARGET GROUP AND PER ZONE

Training needs for Bali

Institution	Training needs
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - In-service training on communication/information management
State technical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Workshop/training and information sessions - In-service training of personnel Information Technology - Capacity building on follow up mechanism - Medium term courses overseas - Training/empowerment of the girl child - Training seminars for parents, youth associations - Technical training for teachers
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Capacity building in Information Technology - Workshop/training and information sessions on existing Laws - In-service training of personnel on communication/networking - Training on psychosocial care and how to handle victims
Local Authorities (council/members of parliament)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Training and information sessions on existing Laws - Opening of Vocational Training Centres, Local Craft Training Centres - Improvement on livestock, and economic activities - Capacity building on project management, networking, advocacy and lobbying, resource mobilisation
Traditional Authorities (Fondom of Bali)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education on child labour/trafficking - Financial assistance, scholarships, improved orphanages
NGOs/Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Workshop/training and information sessions - Capacity building of staff; psychosocial care, counselling - Capacity building on project management, networking, advocacy and lobbying, resource mobilisation - Capacity building on existing Laws - Training on psychosocial care and how to handle victims - Workshop on networking/communication
Community leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building on child labour /trafficking and the rights of the child - Training on how to identify cases - Training of local animators (informants)
Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Capacity building and support in Income generating activities - Petit trading - Farming (agriculture); rearing, poultry - Micro credit loans - Financial assistance to improve existing businesses
children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking Vocational training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tailoring/seamstress - Computer training - Hair dressing/ Barbing - Cookery - Educational support; pay school fees, books, material and medical

The Training needs for Wum

Institution/organization	Training needs
Administration	- Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking
State technical services	- Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Workshop/training and information sessions on existing Laws - In-service training of personnel in Information Technology - Medium term courses overseas - Training/empowerment of the girl child - Training seminars for parents, groups and youth associations on child labour and child trafficking - Technical training for teachers
Security	- Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Capacity building in Information Technology - Workshop/training and information sessions on existing Laws - In-service training of personnel on communication/networking - Training on psychosocial care and how to handle victims
Local Authorities (council/members of parliament)	- Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Capacity building on existing Laws - Opening of Vocational Training Centres - Capacity building on project management, networking, advocacy and lobbying - In-service training of personnel in Information and Technology - Capacity building on resource mobilisation
Traditional Authorities (Fondom of Wum)	- Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Financial assistance, scholarships, improved orphanages - Training of community animators - Improvement on water system
NGOs/Associations	- Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Workshop/training and information sessions - Training on psychosocial care - Capacity building on Income Generating Activities - Capacity building on project management, networking, advocacy and lobbying - Capacity building on resource mobilisation - Capacity building on existing Laws
Community leaders	- Capacity building on child labour /trafficking and the rights of the child. - Training of local animators (informants) - Training on how to identify cases - Open Vocational Training centres in the community

The training needs for Kumbo

Target	Training needs
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - In-service training on communication
State technical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Workshop/training and information sessions on existing Laws - In-service training of personnel in Information Technology - Medium term courses overseas - Training/empowerment of the girl child - Training seminars for parents, groups and youth associations on child labour and child trafficking - Technical training for teachers
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Capacity building in Information Technology - Workshop/training and information sessions on existing Laws - In-service training of personnel on communication/networking - Training on psychosocial care and how to handle victims
Local Authorities (council/members of parliament)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Training and information sessions on existing laws - Opening of Vocational Training Centres - In-service training of personnel in Information Technology - Capacity building on project management, networking, advocacy and lobbying - Capacity building on resource mobilisation
Traditional Authorities (Fondom of Kumbo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial assistance, scholarships, improved orphanages - Training of community animators
NGOs/Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Training on identification of victims - Capacity building on existing Laws - Training on psychosocial care and how to handle victims - Training on rehabilitation methods - Capacity building in Information Technology - Capacity building on writing, project management, networking, advocacy and lobbying - Capacity building on resource mobilisation - Training of trainers (vocational training) - Training in psychosocial care/counselling/nutritional care
Community leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building on child labour /trafficking and the rights of the child - Training on how to identify cases - Training of local animators (informants) - Training on the alert system
Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building on child labour /trafficking and the rights of the child - Capacity building and support in Income generating activities; farming (agriculture); Irish potato, maize and beans cultivation - Livestock; rearing, poultry - Petit trading (Micro credit loans) - Financial assistance to improve existing businesses

children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Vocational training: - Tailoring/seamstress - Computer training - Hair dressing - Cookery - Barbing - Educational support; pay school fees, books, material and medical - Carpentry (modern furniture)
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Training needs for Bamenda

Target	Training needs
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - In-service training on communication/information management
State technical services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Workshop/training and information sessions - In-service training of personnel Information Technology - Capacity building on follow up mechanism - Medium term courses overseas - Training/empowerment of the girl child - Training seminars for parents, youth associations - Technical training for teachers
NGOs/Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitisation/education seminars on child labour/trafficking - Training on identification of victims - Capacity building on existing Laws - Training on psychosocial care and how to handle victims - Training on rehabilitation methods - Capacity building in Information Technology - Capacity building on writing, project management, networking, advocacy and lobbying - Capacity building on resource mobilisation - Training of trainers (vocational training) - Training in psychosocial care/counselling/nutritional care

We can observe that many training themes are identified by the actors of the three zones. They are:

- Awareness raising and sensitization
- Education in various forms
- Advocacy and lobbying
- Practical, adapted to the market Vocational trainings
- Training on monitoring, how to track down traffickers, evaluation of the phenomenon

X. LESSONS LEARNT

- Through this study it has been observed that the project zone which has been seen as supply zone is equally a transit and user zone.
- The perception of child labour in the project zone in a way contradicts with the perception of the international community.
- It was noted that child labour is common with Nigerians traders. There is a case being handled by the Special Branch in Kumbo. “Nigerian children are more intelligent because they easily come to report cases to the police. But Cameroonian children do not do so”.
- Ignorance is at all levels one of the main causes of child trafficking in the project zones.
- There exist so many actors in the trafficking chain in various villages that facilitate the practice. There are intermediaries at the level of community and towns; some parents are also intermediaries who often claim that the children are going to relatives.
- There is no synergy among the various actors. It was observed that employers exploiting children were very aggressive and unapproachable. There was a case that was not given any attention and attempts have failed because the actors involved could not exert force and the Police had not been contacted to intervene. This is a clear proof of no chained actions and no collaboration.
- Children of school going age are very much involved in quarrying rather than going to school. Some training centres also present themselves as areas of child labour. Children accomplish tasks above their strength, work for very long time and they are often used to do domestic or farm work for their masters.

XI. DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

During the period of the study a number of difficulties were encountered. These included:

The inappropriateness of the period for the study:

The period for the study was not appropriate because it coincided with the preparations and celebrations of the National Youth Day (11 February 2009) in Cameroon. During this period, all the actors targeted by the study were involved in different activities. There were meetings and activities (competitions, planning meetings, buying and selling) that involved the administration and private state actors, thus people were not in place.

The short duration:

The time for the study was very limited taking into consideration the nature of the information needed, the peculiarity of the phenomenon and the way it is practised not leaving out the actors involved. Much was needed to contact the various targeted groups and actors but with the limited time extra time and energy had to be put in to reach the necessary target and collect the vital information needed. This entailed working late into the night and over week-ends.

‘Lettre d’accreditation’ in French language:

The letter of introduction which was supposed to facilitate the work posed a serious problem to the teams; there was violent reaction on the field concerning the presentation of the letter of introduction in French language in an Anglophone zone. The people could not admit the fact that we could be working in an English speaking zone with a document written in French.

The nature of the interviews:

The interviews were conducted with the aid of questionnaires and interview guides. After the testing exercise, the questionnaires were corrected. However, each session lasted about 50 minutes for children and 45 minutes for other actors to administer a questionnaire. The difficulty came with the children because a lot of time had to be put in to explain the questions and it was unavoidable. It was very difficult to work with employers because they were violent. Some relatives who stand in the place of parents were in reality intermediaries and as such refused to give trustful information.

Reticence and lack of collaboration from certain targets:

Some of the resource persons who possessed vital information were not willing to give out the information. It was observed that there were cases of child labour which were not handled but full information about these cases could not be released to the team.

The notion of child trafficking and child labour were ‘foreign concepts’

The notion of child trafficking and child labour were conceived as borrowed concepts and most target persons did not want to believe that they existed. Some stakeholders did not understand the concepts and held that it was a way of destroying society. This demanded a lot of time and explanations on the practice in the local context before some could accept to be interviewed though others still remained sceptical.

The non availability of funds to the consultant to facilitate movement in the field and logistics in the office.

XII. PRACTICAL CONCLUSIONS

- Generally, we note that the children are trafficked mostly due to **ignorance** of the parents and the children themselves.
- Poverty and economic situation of the parents constitute one of the major causes of child labour.
- The law related to the phenomenon is not well known by almost all the actors of the project zone; one top official said “I don’t know about the law, less about the implementation”.
- The profile of children trafficked and vulnerable children is known:
These children are both female and male but mostly female aged between 13 to 16 years old. Their level of education stops at the primary school stage. They generally come from the periphery of the councils. Majority of these children are orphans, but a good number still have their parents.

The parents are mostly farmers. They mostly come from polygamous family with numerous siblings, average 6.

- A three level mechanism at the community, council and regional levels to automatically detect and alert child trafficking was suggested by the actors and elaborated by the research team.
- The culture of entrustment, the pride to be served by a willing and humble domestic servant has helped to perpetuate the phenomenon of child trafficking and has positively changed its damaging nature.
- Child rights in general are not respected enough, and are not even known by most of the actors.
- Council development plans seem not to have integrated activities related to the fight against child labour and respect of child rights in general.

XIII. WAY FORWARD

1. Approach to be used:

Participative right based and child centered approach to be used for effective and sustainable results.

- Right-based Approach: way of programming which aim to make a reality of children's rights. It considers the fulfillment of children's rights as the goal end of development and the application of children rights principles as constituting good practice in achieving lasting change.(Plan Cameroon)
- A child-centred approach involves listening to what children have to say about their needs and concerns and what is preventing them from achieving their rights. It also means encouraging and enabling children to take an active and – where possible – leading role in finding solutions to the problems they face and to realise their full potential.(Plan Cameroon)

2. Legal Actions:

a) Vulgarise the Law no 2005/015 of 29th December 2005 on the fight against child trafficking and slavery in Cameroon to all the actors of the project.

b) It would be important to put in place and in an effective manner all the international conventions ratified by Cameroon in relation to the rights of the child, the ILO convention No 182 and the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination towards women (CEDAW) in order to create a favorable environment towards the progressive elimination of the trafficking of persons in Cameroon. These documents should be vulgarized also to permit to fight not only child trafficking but to see all the aspects of child rights in the zone of the project.

c) Improving law enforcement and ensuring punishment of traffickers: Bringing these criminals to justice to proof that child trafficking is not tolerated. Providing means to impose dissuasive punishment on traffickers and training of Judges, Prosecutors and Attorneys so that they are well versed not only in the laws that apply in child trafficking cases but also in labour laws that provide the framework in which exploitation can be identified and punished.

3. Realise concrete actions

a) Studies

- Conduct further studies to:
 - Quantify and to know the magnitude of the phenomenon and have current database that can permit to evaluate and monitor progress on the issue in the project zone.
 - Have detail on values and believes of the communities that perpetuate child trafficking.

b) Preventive mechanism

- Promote the creation of village, council and regional mechanisms in the project zone and render them functional, involving children, victims, youths, parents, and other actors like government departments, Security, Court, Trade unions, churches, CSO engaged in the defense of human rights, International organizations (Plan Cameroon Bamenda, SNV, and the United Nations agencies (ILO/TC-RAM)
- Support the elaboration of well concerted community, council and regional plans of action to fight against child trafficking in the project zone with the active participation of all actors.
- Support councils to integrate in their development plans activities related to child trafficking

c) Institutional support to actors

- Reinforce the institutional, technical and financial capacities of CSO and in the fight against child trafficking.

d) Timely assistance to victims, parents or caregivers

- Reinforce the economic capacities of parents/caregivers through income generating activity and small loans.
- Put emphasis on education, psychosocial support and health as driving forces towards socio – economic and cultural development of the victim.
- Ensure authentic birth registration of children and victims
- Ensure the reinsertion of the children back in their families: return the child to the parents or place him/her in a foster family or in an institution and ensure the follow up. This must be done with the respect of the confidentiality and the opinion of the victim.
- Activate social link with the community members
- Determine the future plan for the victims with their full participation and that of the parents/guardians if they exist.
- Organize job counseling and placement and increase youth employment

4. Organize Advocacy activities

Advocacy shall be done so as to create an environment conducive to the prevention and reduction of child labor and promote education and the application of policies or legislation on the subject. It can be done through following activities:

- Meetings and seminars with politicians and other decision makers;
- Training of beneficiaries, partners, politicians and other decision makers on advocacy;
- Mobilization of resources;
- Integration of the issue of child labor in the existing national initiatives in education and development;
- Work with local governments to implement national policies;

- Establishing and strengthening partnerships and good relationship between government services in charge of child protection, communities and NGOs ;
- Mobilization of media;
- Organize campaigns for the amelioration of practices of services in charge of the application of law;
- Denunciation of violation of rights of children to the medias and other organizations.
- Publish new studies and new data through media to have more impact.

5. Sensitisation, education and training

a) Awareness raising for information and behaviour change

- Organize community, communal and regional awareness raising campaigns, on the issue of trafficking of children and women.
- At the level of primary schools and youth groups, organise preventive activities on child trafficking with the active participation of children by way of drama, songs, dance, sports, speeches and debates.

b) Training and education

- Train community leaders to avoid manipulations that push the vulnerable to fall into the hands of traffickers. Educate community leaders on questions such as ways to address the perceptions of the role of women and men in the phenomenon of trafficking.
- Train paralegal staff and the Police to work in communities to assist victims of child trafficking.
- Provide adequate training for police officers so that they become sensitive to the flow of trafficking, explain to them the causes of trafficking, the way the traffickers organise themselves to operate, the profile of victims and traffickers, the ways of identifying and investigating legal and social implications of the problem in the project area. This would encourage victims of child trafficking to cooperate with forces of law and order to track down more traffickers.
- To ensure that the fight against child trafficking is taken up effectively at all levels; TC-RAM should train NGOs and associations to mainstream anti-child trafficking policies into their programmes.

c) Special consideration to people living With HIV/AIDS

Empower PLWHA to adhere to medication and support them to become self reliant through income generating activities and small loans so as to reduce their vulnerability and that of their children.

Combating HIV / AIDS will reduce both the factors of supply and demand of those responsible for human trafficking.

d) Special consideration to the grand children of Lake Nyos Disaster

XIV. CONCLUSION

The consultant and her team are grateful and thankful to TC-RAM project management for having been given the opportunity to touch down and have insight view of the phenomenon of child trafficking for labor exploitation in the Bali, Wum and Kumbo Councils. The time and timing of the study did not let the team to carry out in-depth investigations. That is why we think more qualitative and quantitative surveys are still necessary in order to gather more baseline data to facilitate the evaluation of the progress done by the project.

XV. ANNEXES

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XIV.1 ANNEXE 1: Psychosocial profile of children victim and vulnerable to child trafficking and labour

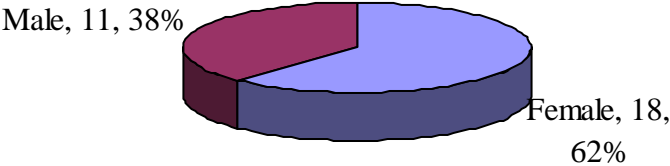
Table 2: Age of respondent children

Age (Years)	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Number of children	1	2	1	1	3	1	7	7	1	5	29

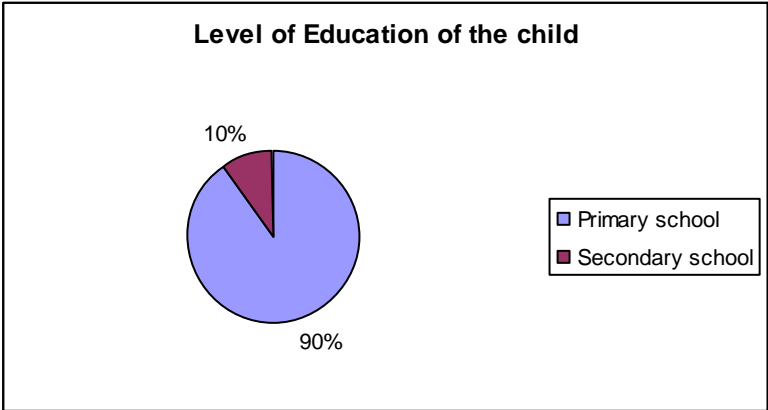
XV2. Annex 2: Analysis of the child profile

Graph 2:

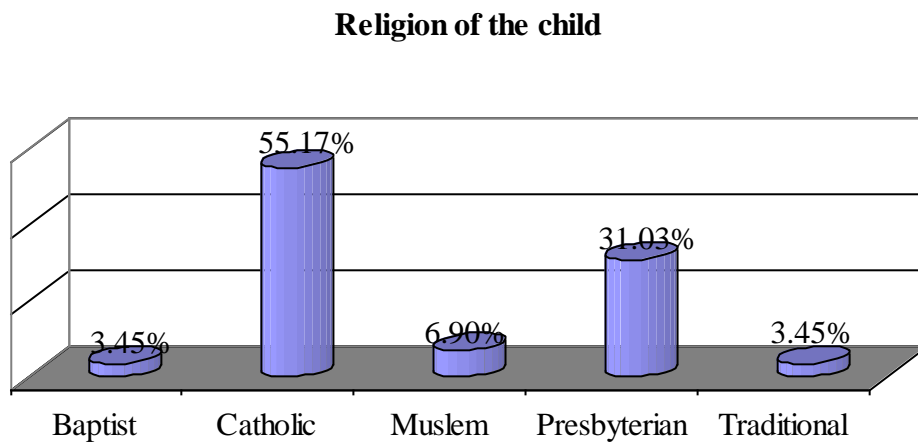
Sex of the Children



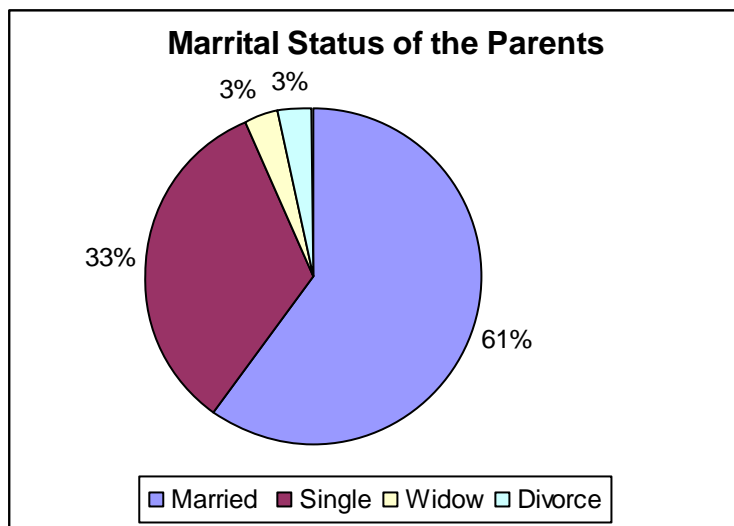
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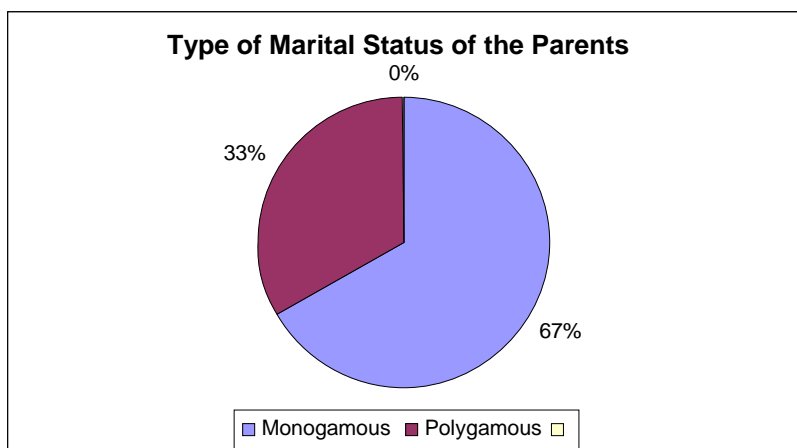
Graph 4



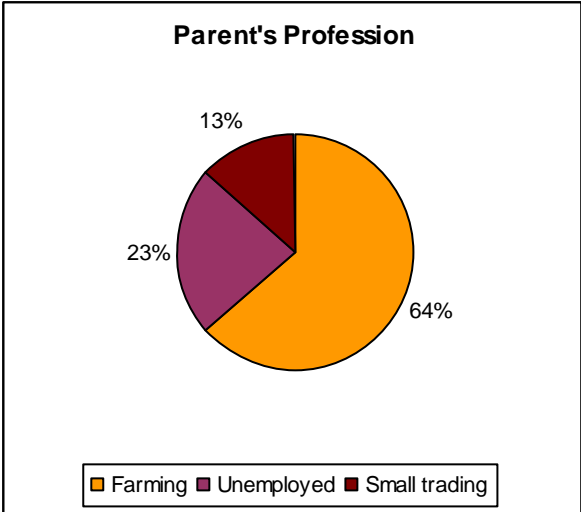
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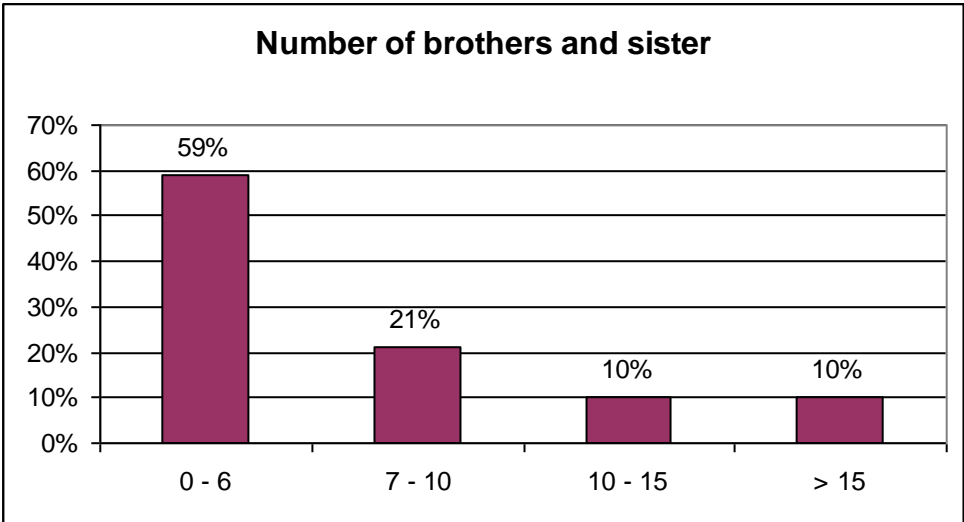
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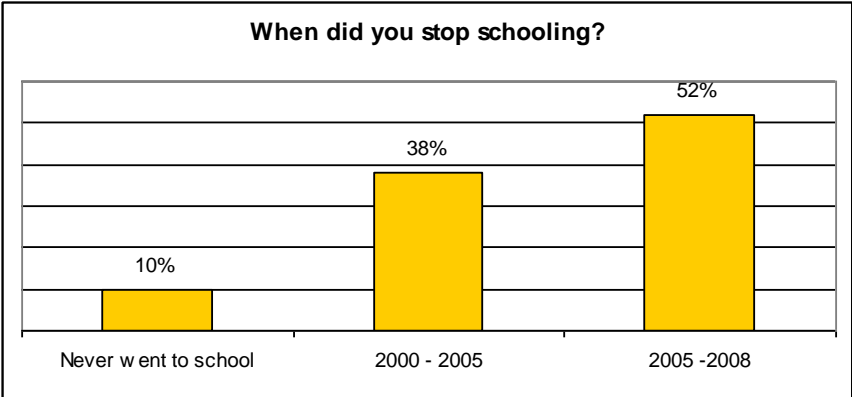
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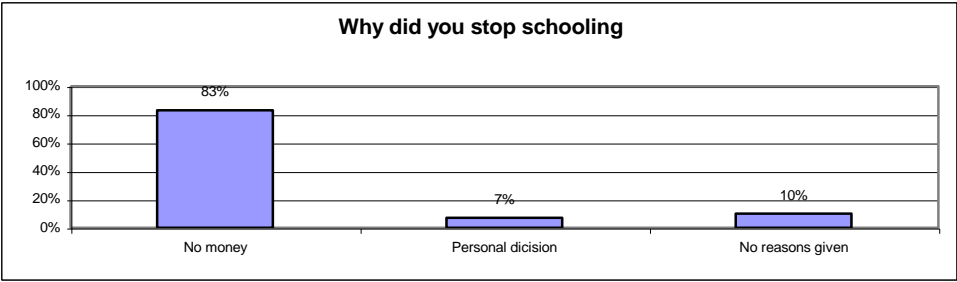
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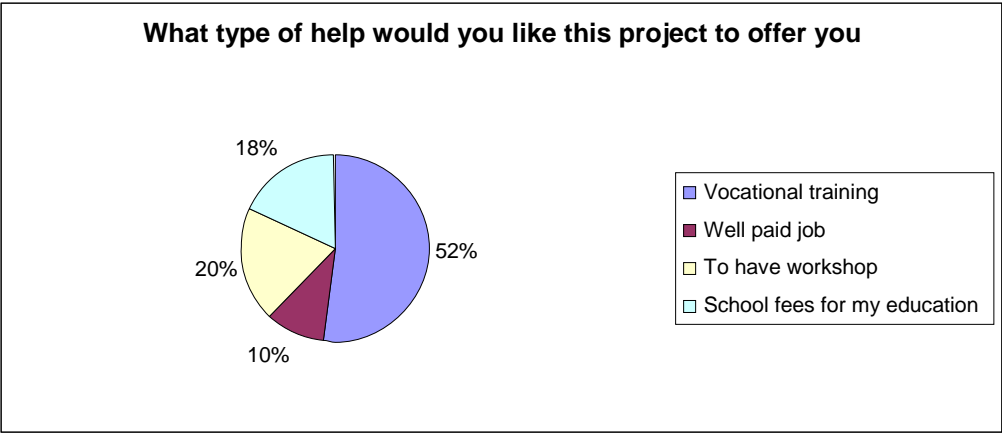
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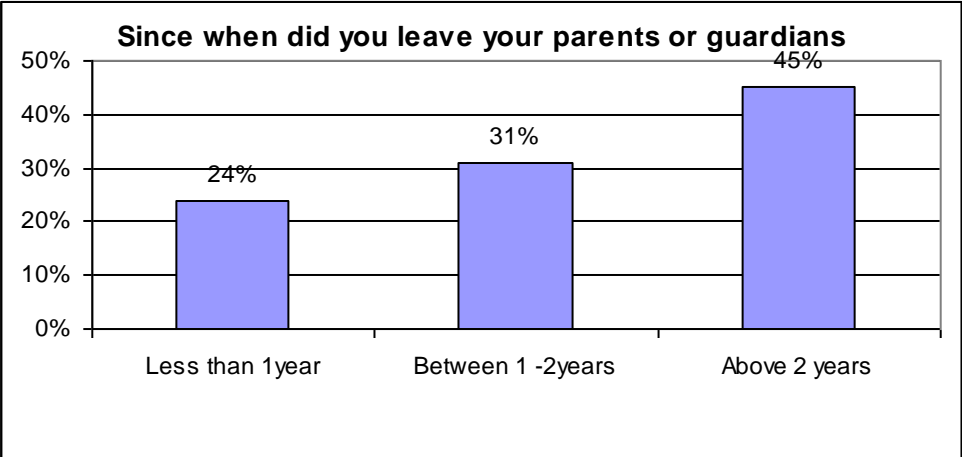
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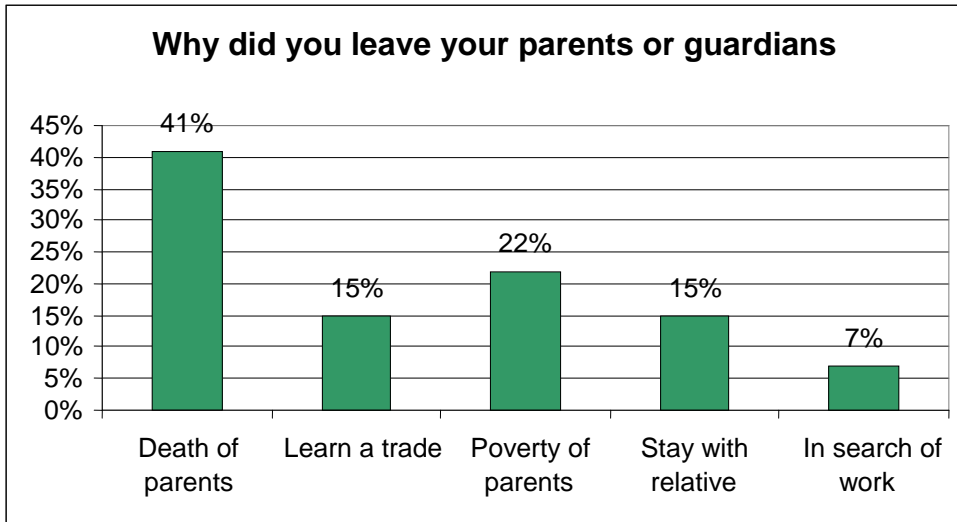
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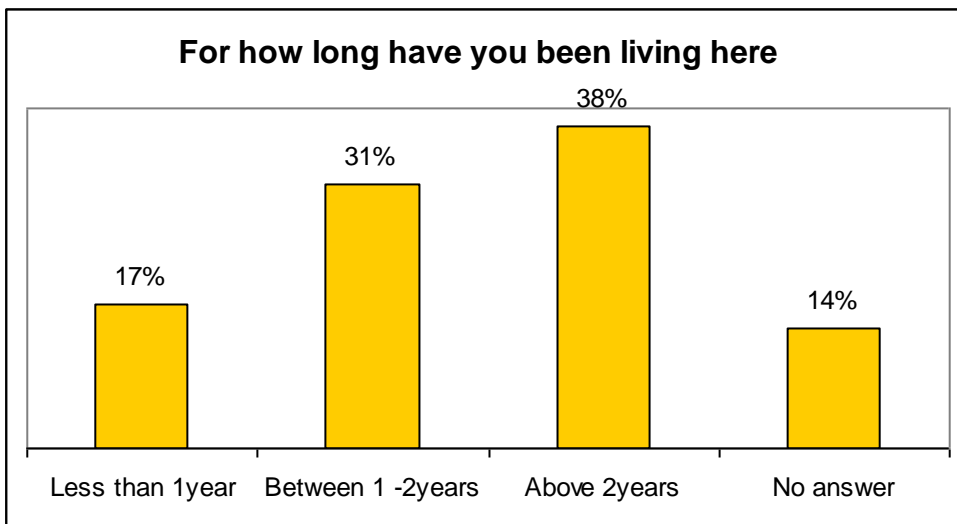
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Graph 13:



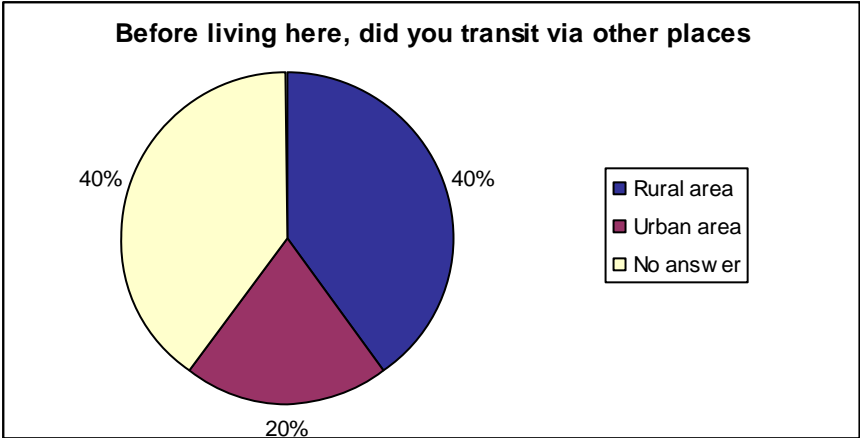
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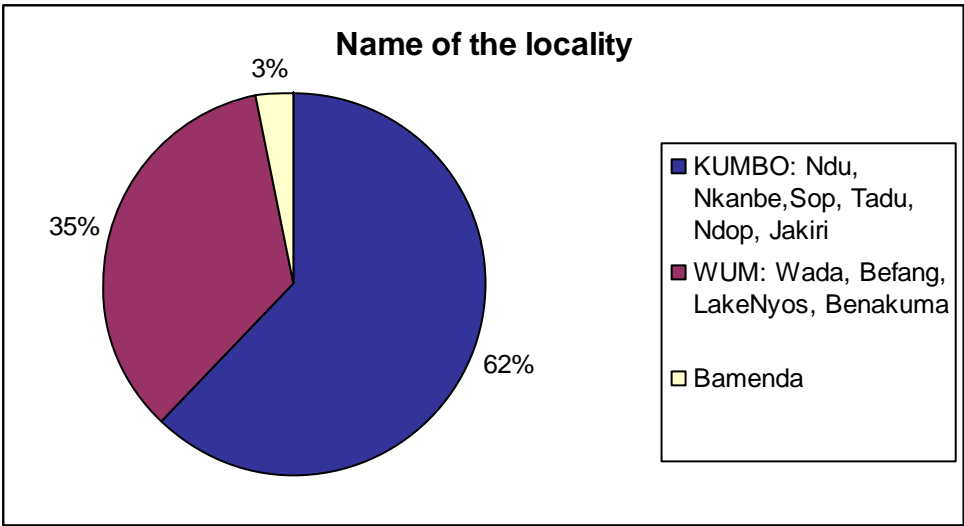
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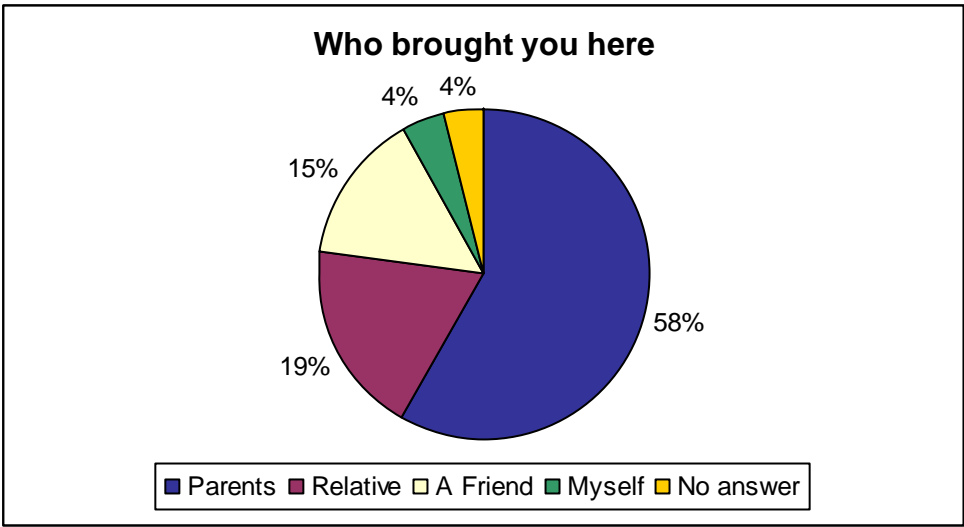
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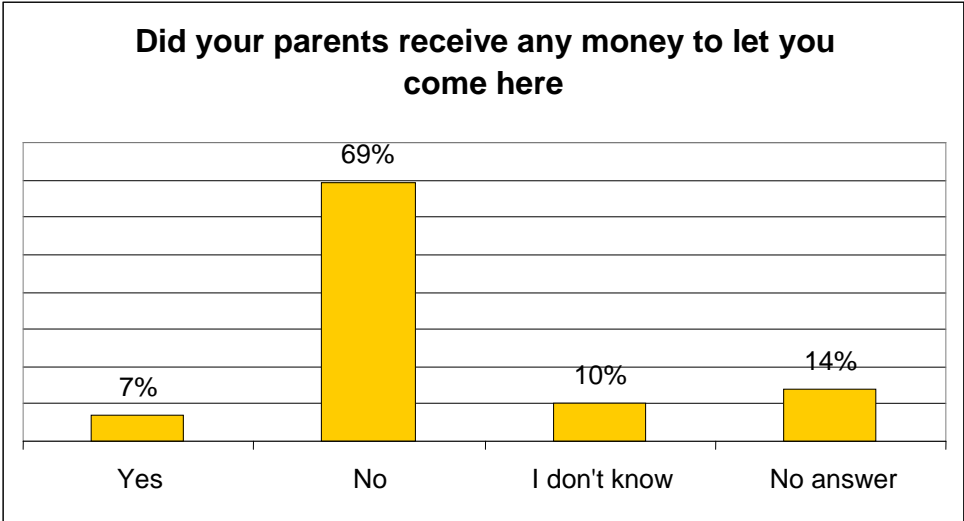
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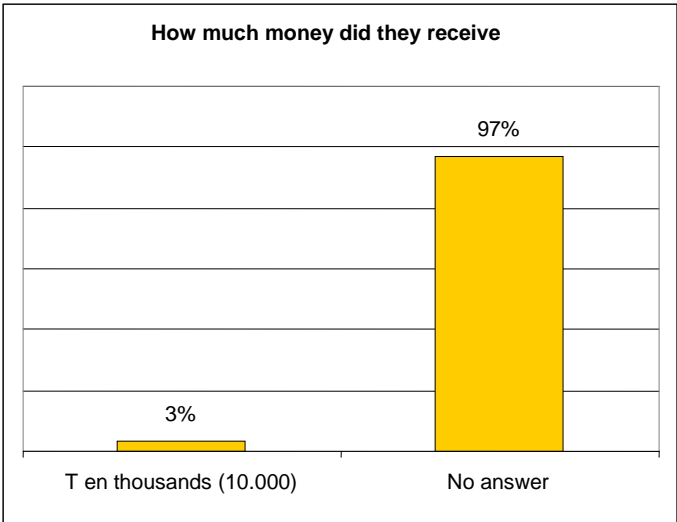
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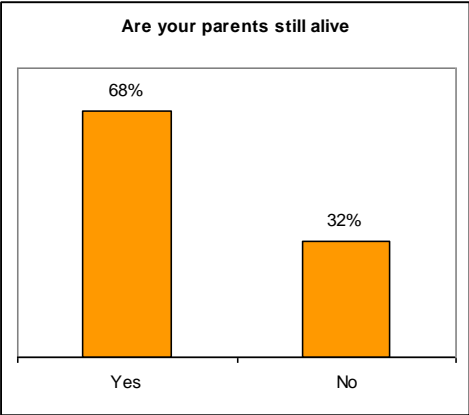
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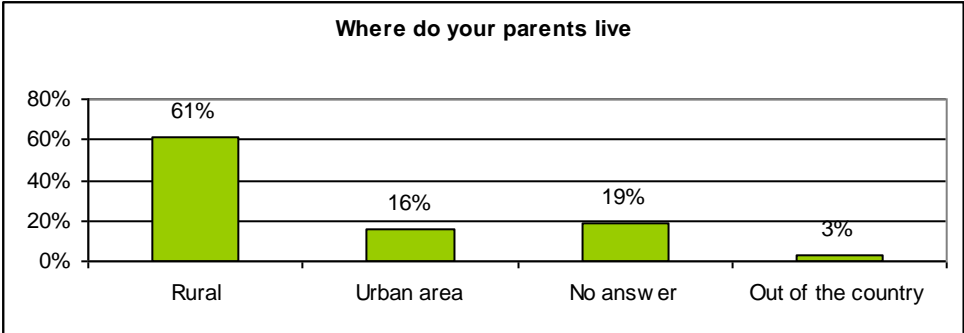
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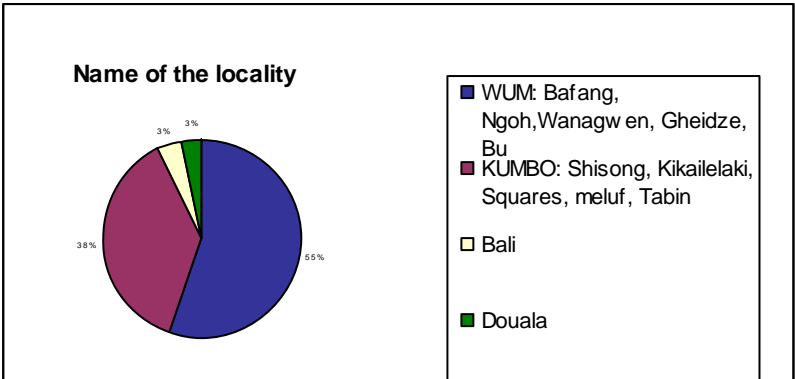
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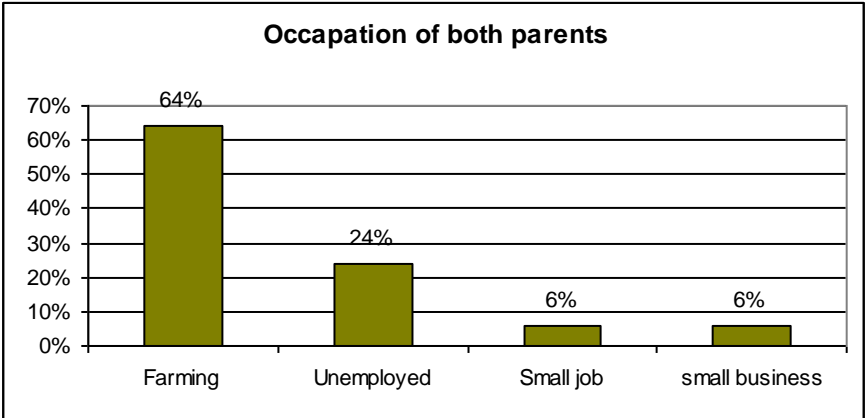
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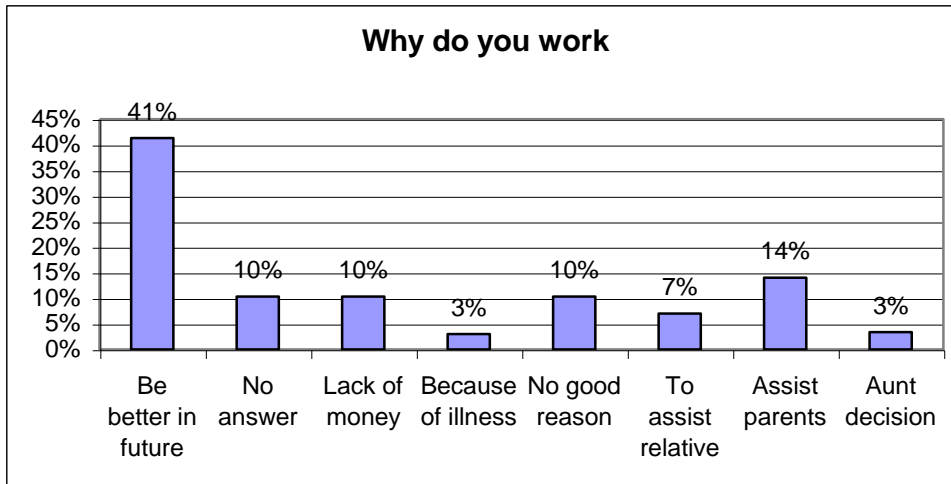
Graph 23:



Graph 24:



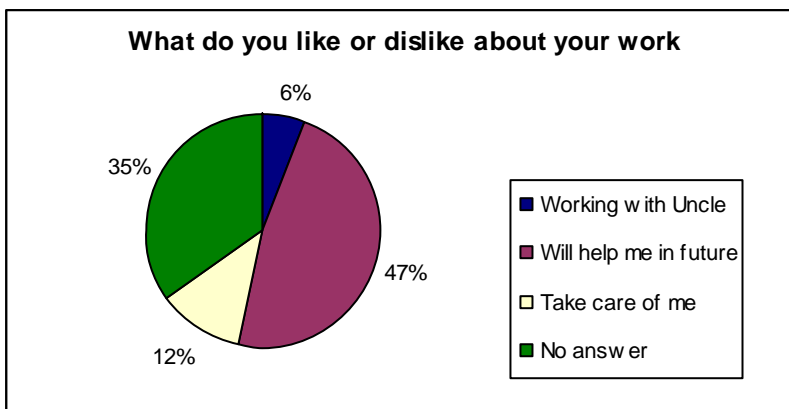
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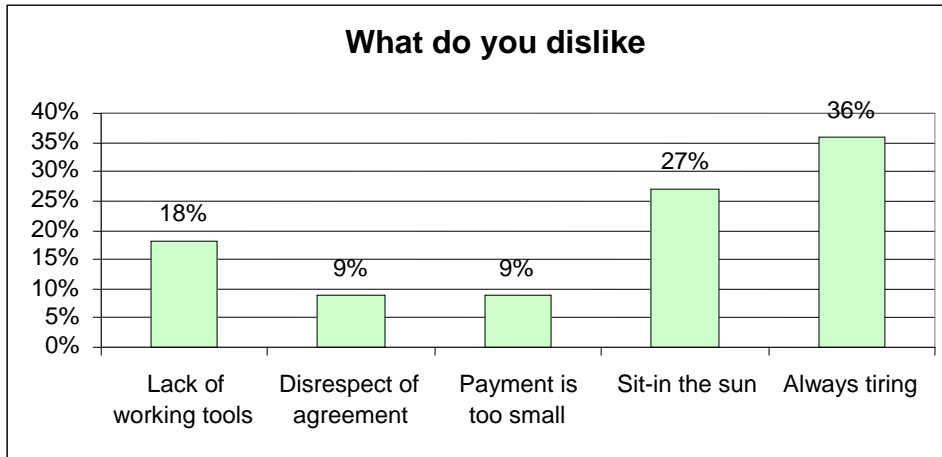
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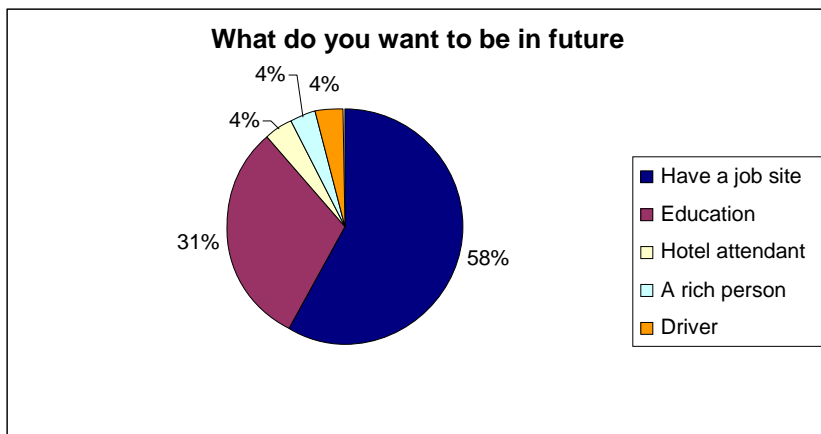
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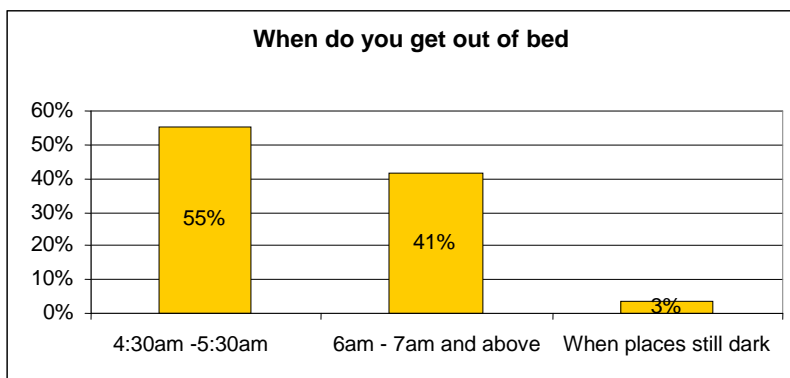
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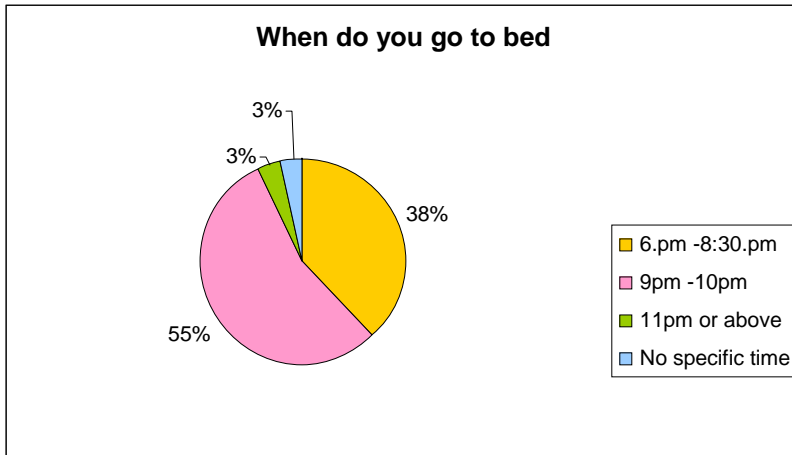
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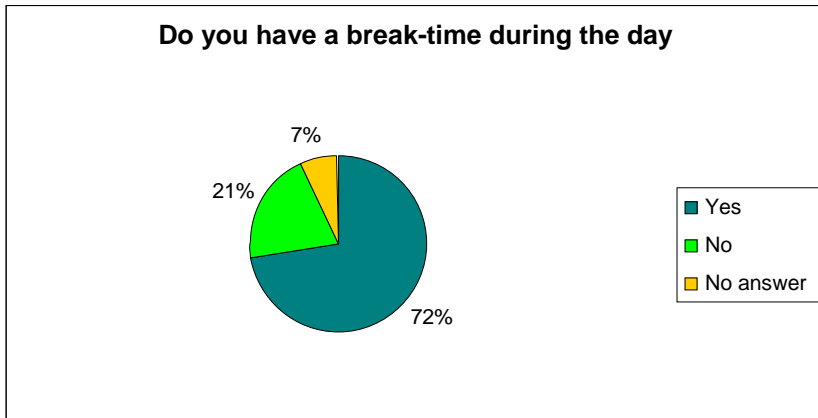
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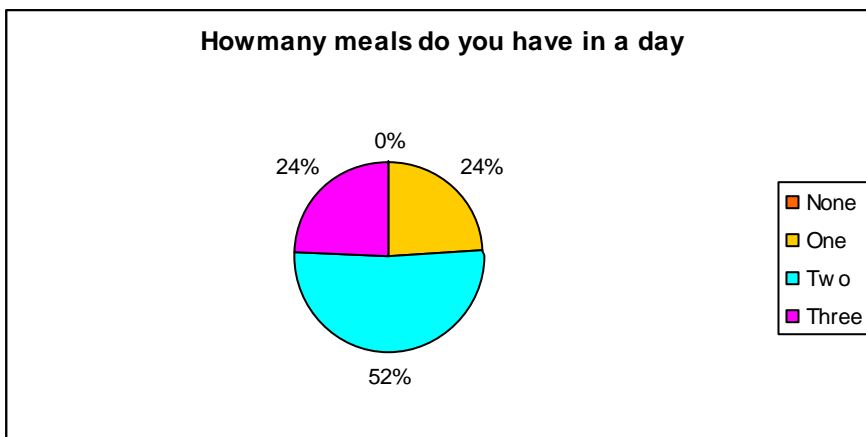
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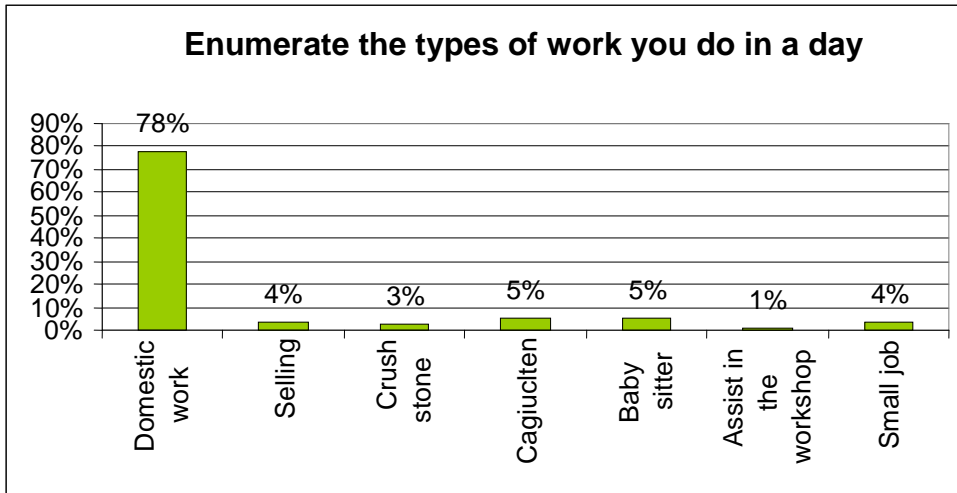
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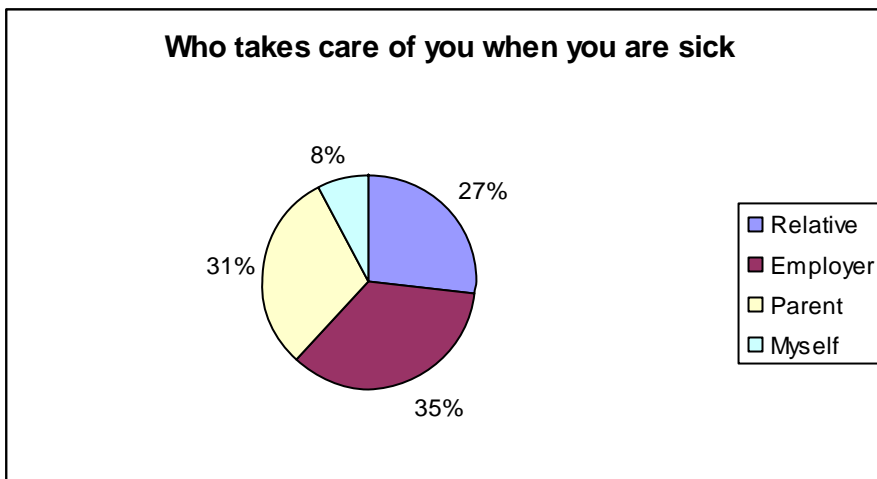
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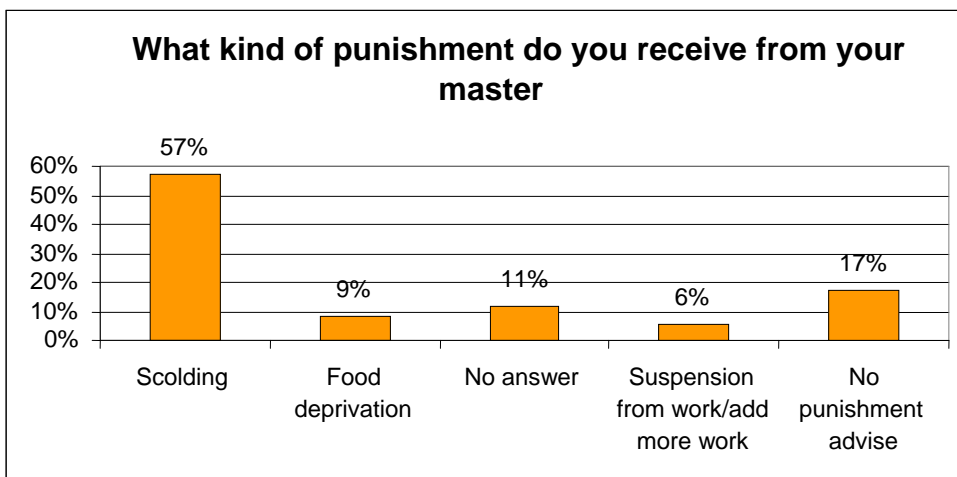
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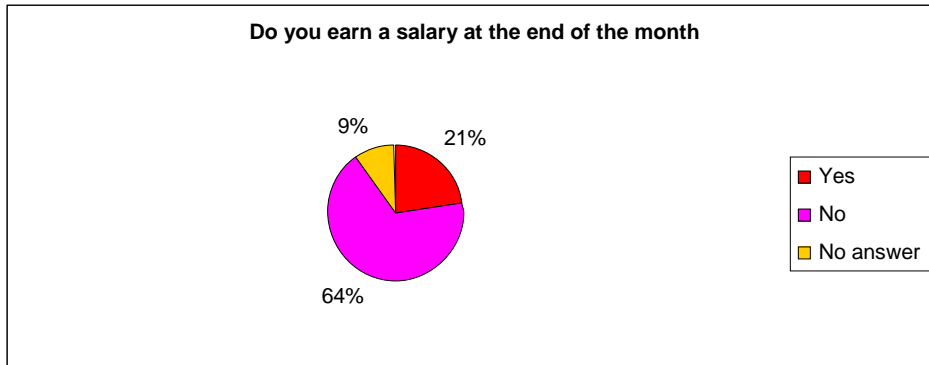
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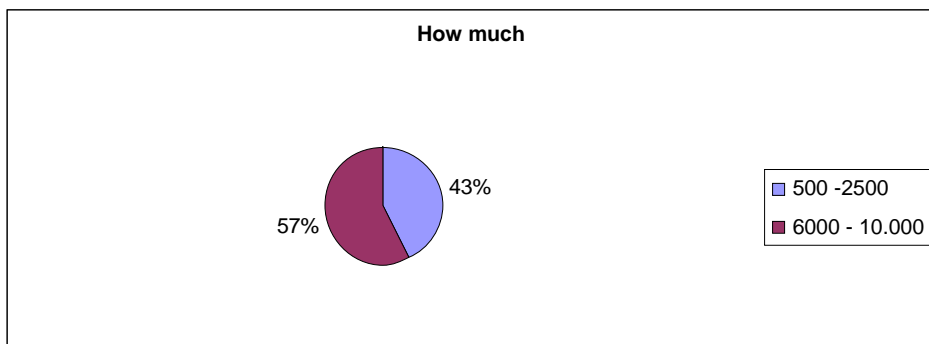
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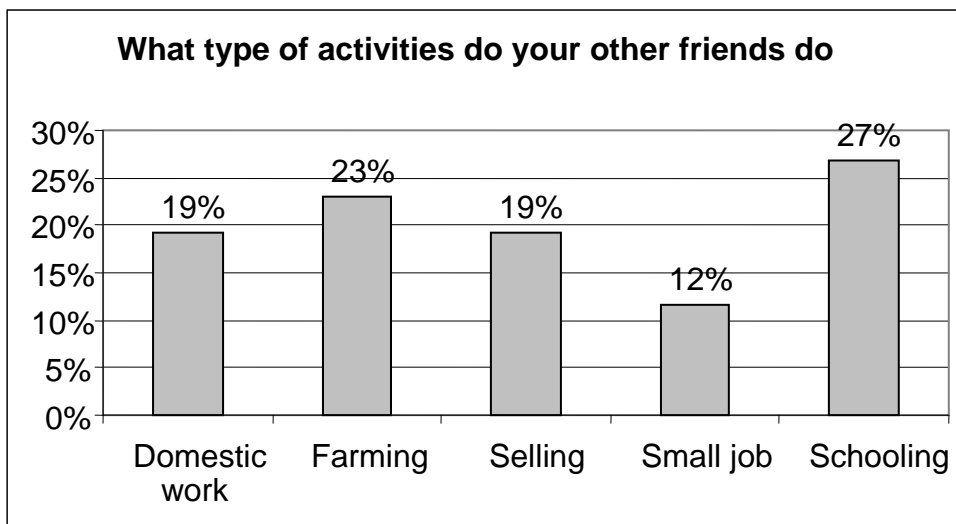
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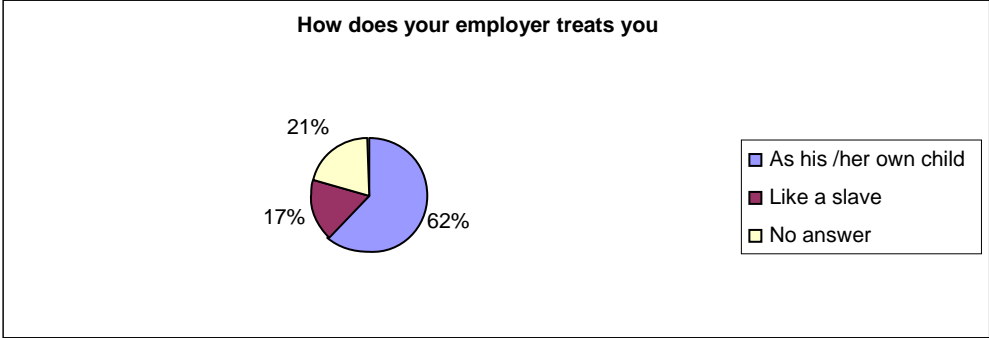
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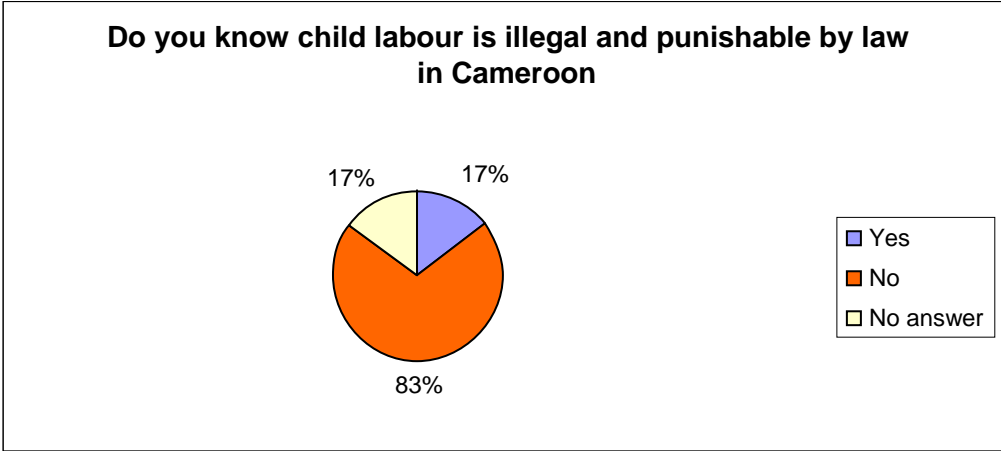
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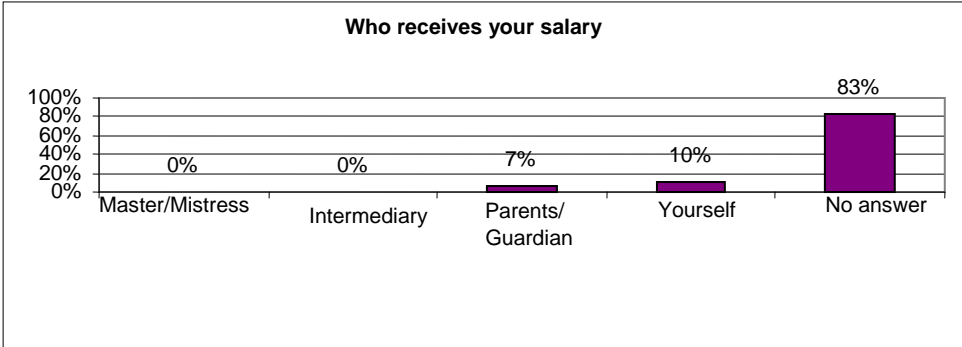
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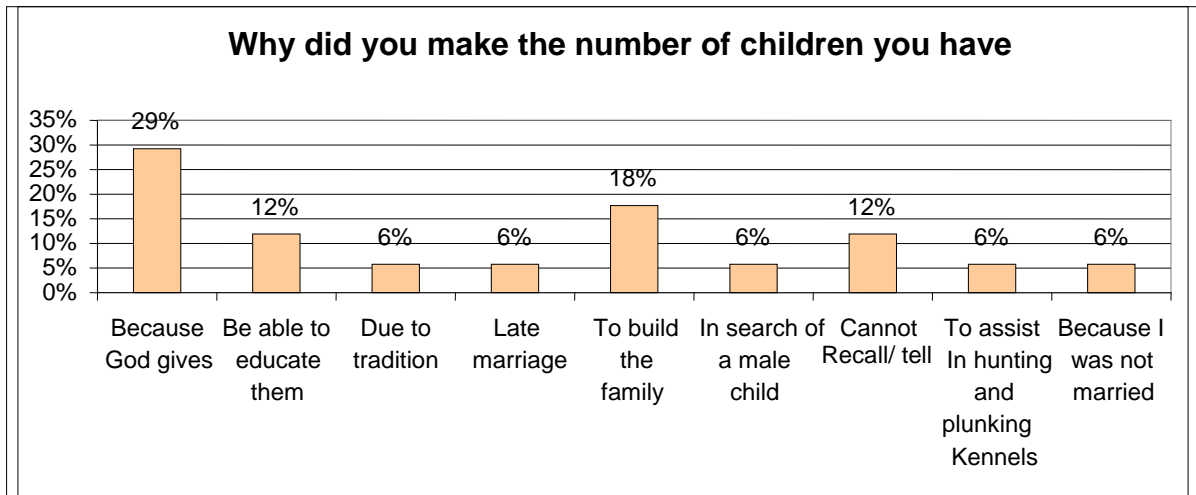
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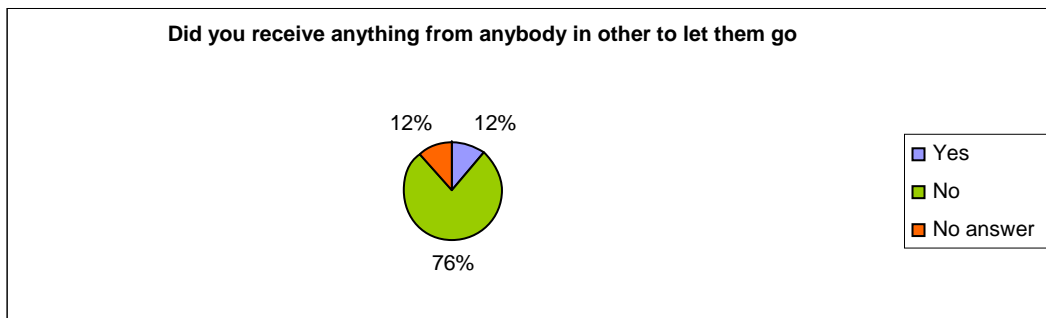
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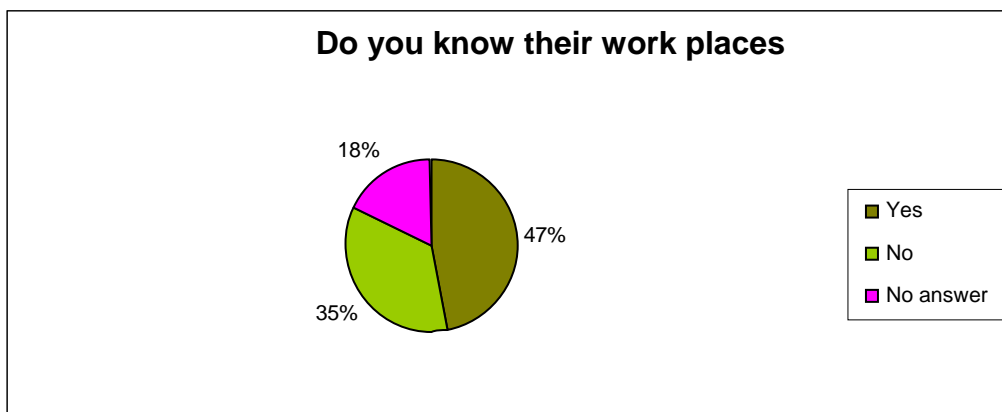
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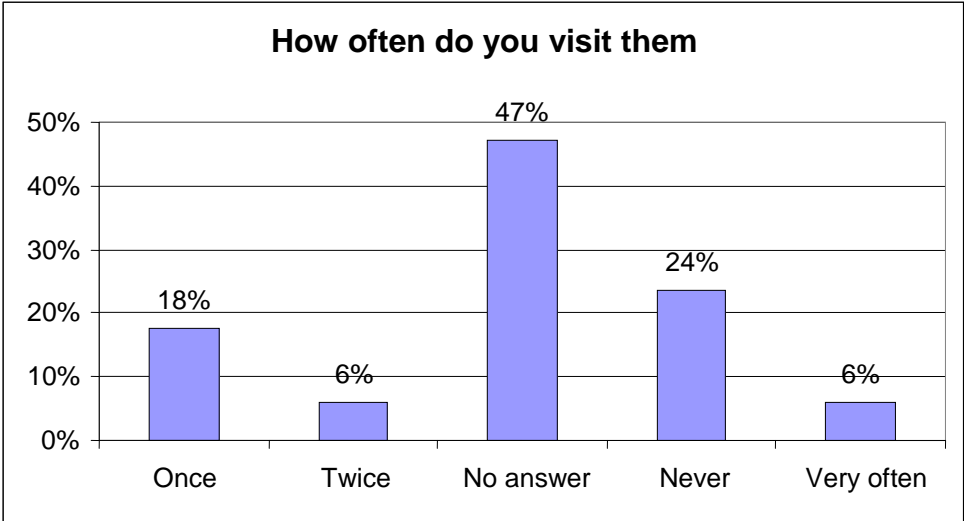
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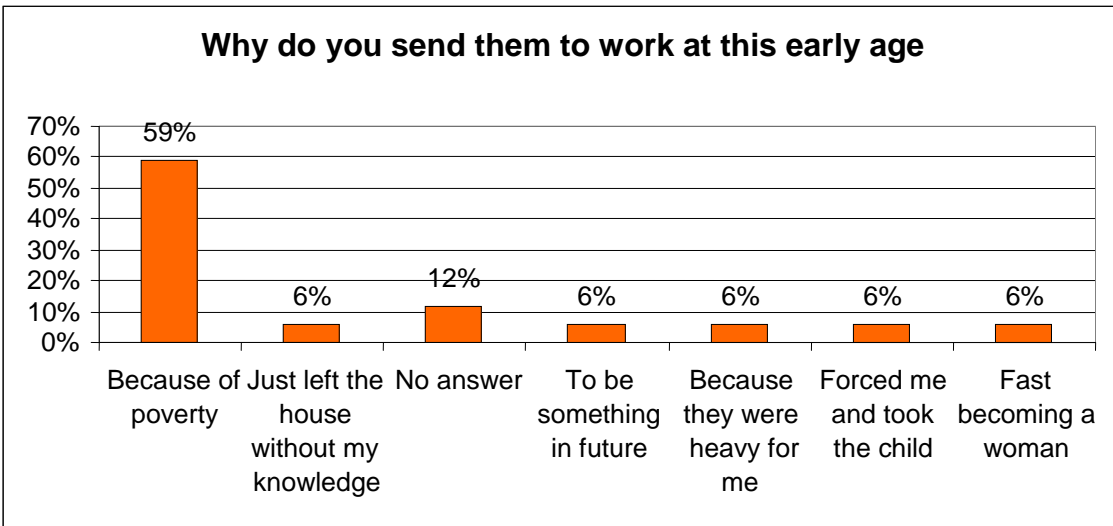
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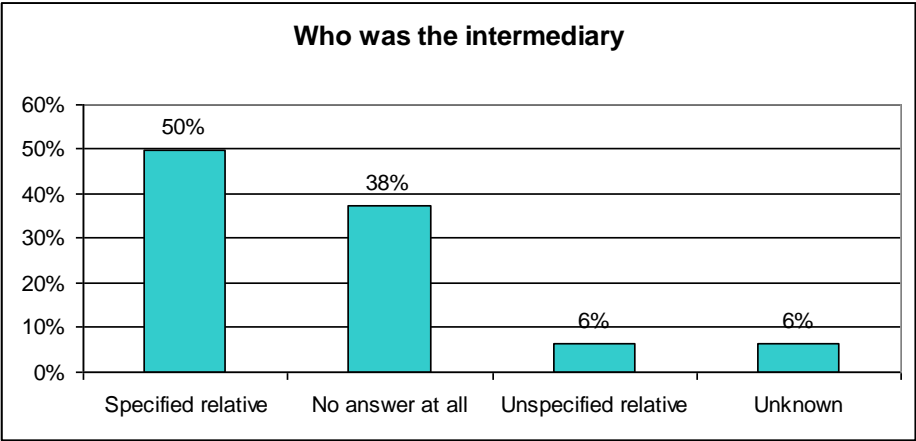
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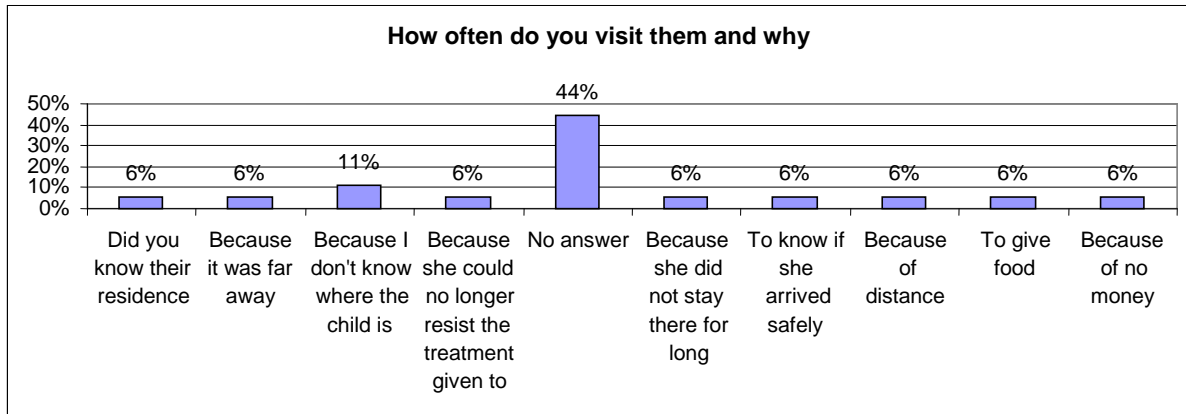
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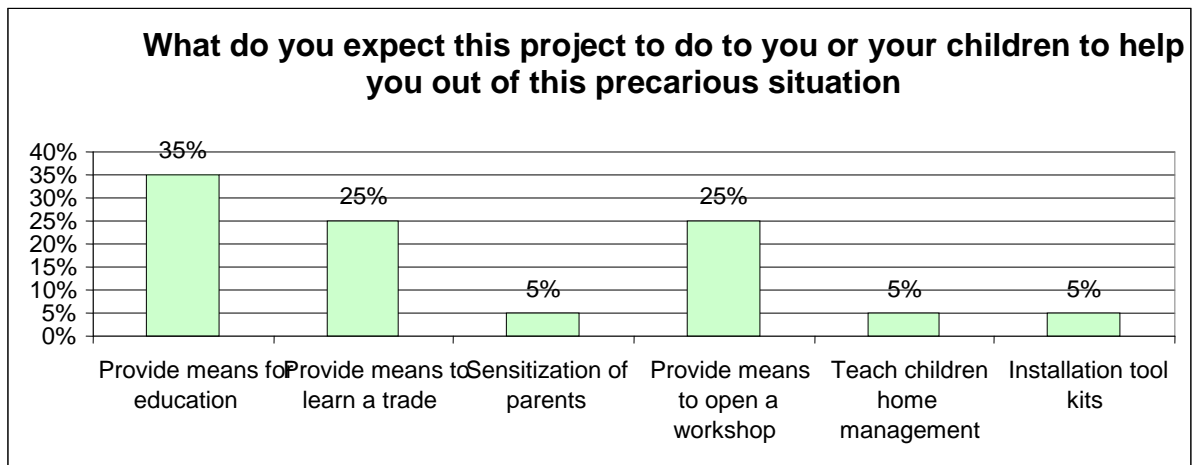
Graph 48:



Graph 49:



Graph 50:



XV3. Annex 3: Actors Contacted for Interviews (Not online)

XV4. Annex 4: Questionnaires and interview guide

Questionnaire / Interview Guide No 1: For Children (victims)

Identification

Sex: Level of Education:.....
Age: Religion:
Place of birth: Marital status of parents:
Ethnic Group: Parent's profession:
Nationality: Number of brothers and sisters:.....
Country/Region of origin: Residence:

a) Introduction

1. For you what is child labour and child trafficking?
2. Since when did you stop schooling? Why R1. No money R2. Personal decision
R3- decision of parents or third party
3. Since when did you leave your parents/guardians? R1- Less than 1yr R2- between 1 - 2yrs R3-
Above 2yrs R4- others Why?
4. For how long have you been living here? R1- Less than 1yr R2- between 1- 2yrs R3- Above
2yrs
5. With who? (Relationship):
6. Before coming here did you transit through some other place(s)?
R1- Rural area R2- Urban area R3- Name the locality:
7. Who brought you here? R1- A parent R2- A friend of the family R3- Your master/mistress R4-
Friend of master/mistress R5- On your own
8. Did your parents receive any money to let you come here? R1- Yes R2- No R3- I don't know
9. How much?

b) Facts of vulnerability

10. Are your parents still alive? R1- Yes R2- No
11. Where do they live? R1- Rural area R2- Urban area R3- Name the locality:
12. - Occupation of both parents:

Questionnaire / Interview Guide No 2: For Employers

Identification

Sex: Level of Education:
Age: Major Occupation:
Ethnic Group: Residence:
Nationality: Religion:
Country / Region of origin: Marital Status:
Manifestations of the phenomenon.....

a) Mapping the phenomenon

1. For you what is child labour and child trafficking?
2. Do you employ children? R1- Yes R2- No
3. How many? Their ages?
4. How do you recruit them? R1- yourself R2- intermediary R3- relative/relation
5. Who negotiated the deal? R1- Recruiter R2- relative R3- unknown
6. Did you offer something to get them? R1- Yes R2- No R3- Promises
7. For how long have you been keeping them?
R1- Less than 1 year R2- Between 1 – 2 years R3 above 2 years
8. Are you in contact with their parents? R1- Yes R2- No
9. What do the children do as work?
10. Do you pay them monthly / weekly? R1- Yes R2- No How much?
11. If not who receives their salaries? R1- yourself R2- Intermediaries R3- Parents/guardians
12. Are you satisfied with their work? R1- Yes R2- No
13. If not, why?
14. For how long do you intend to keep them?
15. When do they sleep?
16. When do they get out of bed?
17. Do you let them rest during the day? R1- Yes R2- No During weekends? R1- Yes R2- No

b) Relationship with the children

18. How do you sanction them?
R1- Scolding R2- Beating R3- Food deprivation R4- Salary retention
19. - Do you treat them as your own children? R1- Yes R2- No
20. If not, why?
21. What do you do when they fall sick? R1- accuse them of laziness R2- take them to the hospital R3- Dismiss them R4- Salary retention
22. Do you let them visit their parents? R1- Yes R2- No
23. Do you know that this activity is illegal and punishable by Law No 2005/015 of 29 December 2005 relating to fight against child labour and slavery? R1- Yes R2- No
24. So, what are your future plans?

Questionnaire / Interview Guide No 3: For Intermediaries

Identification

Sex: Level of Education:
Age: Occupation / Activity:
Ethnic Group: Residence:
Nationality: Religion:
Country / Region of origin: Practice of the phenomenon:

a) Supply zone (if possible)

1. For you what is child labour and child trafficking?
2. Do you facilitate the recruitment of children for job purpose? R1- Yes R2- No
3. How do you get them?
4. For how long have you been in this business? R1- Less than 1yr R2- between 2- 4yrs R3- 5 years and above
5. Can you estimate the number of children you have already placed? R1- Yes R2- No
How many?
6. How many children did you place last year?
7. How do you send these children to their areas of reception?
8. Where do you go to take them?

b) Recruitment conditions and relations with the children

1. Is there negotiation for the children to be handed over to you? R1- Yes R2- No R3- threats
2. With whom do you negotiate? R1- child R2- parents/guardians R3- others
3. Do you make promises to the family and to the child? R1- Yes R2- No
4. Which type of promises? R1- salary R2- continue schooling R3- learn a trade R4- work
5. Are the children remunerated / paid for the work they do? R1- Yes R2- No
6. What is averagely their monthly salary? Who receives it? R1- the child him/herself R2- you to pay the child R3- you hand over to the parents
7. Do you follow up these children in their different work places? R1- Yes R2- No
8. If not, why?
9. Their sector of activities:
10. What happens to them when they are sick? R1- master/mistress takes care R2- child takes care R3- dismissal
11. Do you remain in contact with their parents? R1- Yes R2- No
12. If yes, how?
13. How much do you earn from one child?
14. For how long do you intend to continue this business?
15. Do you know that this activity is illegal and punishable by Law No 2005/015 of 29 December 2005 relating to fight against child labour and slavery? R1- Yes R2- No
16. So, what are your future plans?

Questionnaire / Interview Guide No 4: For Community Leaders

Identification

Sex: Profession:
Age: Residence:
Ethnic Group: Quarter / Village:
Nationality: Religion:
Country / Region of origin: Community Status:
Level of Education:

a) Knowledge of the phenomenon

1. For you what is child labour and child trafficking?
.....
2. Do you know people in your community here who employ children who have come from far away? R1- Yes R2- No
3. If yes, what types of work do they do? R1- Civil Servant R2- Business
R3- Trader R4- Unemployed R5- Others
4. From where do the children come?
5. Estimate the number of children who find themselves in this type of situation in your community?
6. Since when did you notice the existence of this phenomenon here?
.....
7. In which sector of activity are these children used? R1- Domestic Work
R2- Trading R3- Farming R4- Others:
8. Do you have any information in relation to the manner in which these children are treated? R1- Yes R2- No
9. If yes, what can you say about it?
-
10. What is the general attitude of the community towards these promoters of child labour? R1- Approval R2- Disapproval R3- Indifferent
11. Do you know that child trafficking / labour is illegal and punishable by law? R1- Yes R2- No
12. So what must be done to reduce / stop it? (at the level of all actors)
.....
.....
.....

Questionnaire / Interview Guide N5: For Parents / Families

Identification

Relationship R1- father R2- ;other R3- uncle

R4- aunt R5- other

Age:

Place of birth:

Ethnic Group

Nationality:

Country /Region of origin:

Level of Education:

Religion:

Marital Status:

Profession

Number of children: Male: ... Female:

Total family members

Residence

a) Push and Pool Factors

1. Why did you make the number of children you have?

2. How are children perceived in your tradition R1- God-sent R2- Parent supporters

R3- Others:

3. Why did you send your child(ren) to school/apprenticeship?

4. If not, why?

5. How many wives or mates do you have?

6. Do all of you stay in the same compound R1- Yes R2- No

7. What is the atmosphere / relation with the others? R1- Cordial R2- Conflictual R3 Indifferent

8. At what ages did you send your daughters for marriage?

9. For you what is child labour and child trafficking?

10. How many children of school age have you sent out to work? Female: Male:

Types of work:

11. Did you receive something from somebody in order to let them go? R1- Yes R2- No

Cash (amount)? Kind?

12. Why did you send them to work at this early age?

13. Who was the intermediary? R1 A member of your village R2- A relative (specify)

R3- An unknown

14. Do you know how much children receive as salaries R1- Yes R2- No

Questionnaire / Interview Guide No 6: For Organisations / Institutions

Name of Organisation:

Contact person:

Major Characteristics (Role in the Locality):

.....

1. For you what is child labour and child trafficking?

.....

2. Motivation (Why take part in the fight against child labour):

.....

3. Constraints (causes of limited participation / partnership):

.....

4. Importance (interest, relevance (priorities)):

.....

5. Influence / Impact (capacity / ability to influence):

.....

6. Level of involvement (technical, institutional, advisory, etc.):

.....

7. Which are the worst forms of labour which children are exposed to in your area?

.....

8. Which are the reasons that lead to child trafficking / labour? R1- Economic R2- Work /
employment R3- Legal / rights R4- Cultural / historical R5- Gender R6-
Social R7- Family / personal R8- Others:

.....

9. Has the fight against child labour been integrated into your development plan / plan of action?

R1- Yes R2- No How?

.....

10. What is the nature of relation between the LUTRENA and the WACAP components of the fight
against child labour? R1- cordial R2- Bad R3- inexistent Explain

.....

11. How is child (hood) perceived: a) in your tradition / area?

.....

b) in your Organisation

.....

12. Who are your collaborators in this noble fight?

.....

13. How can we improve on this collaboration for a better output?

.....