

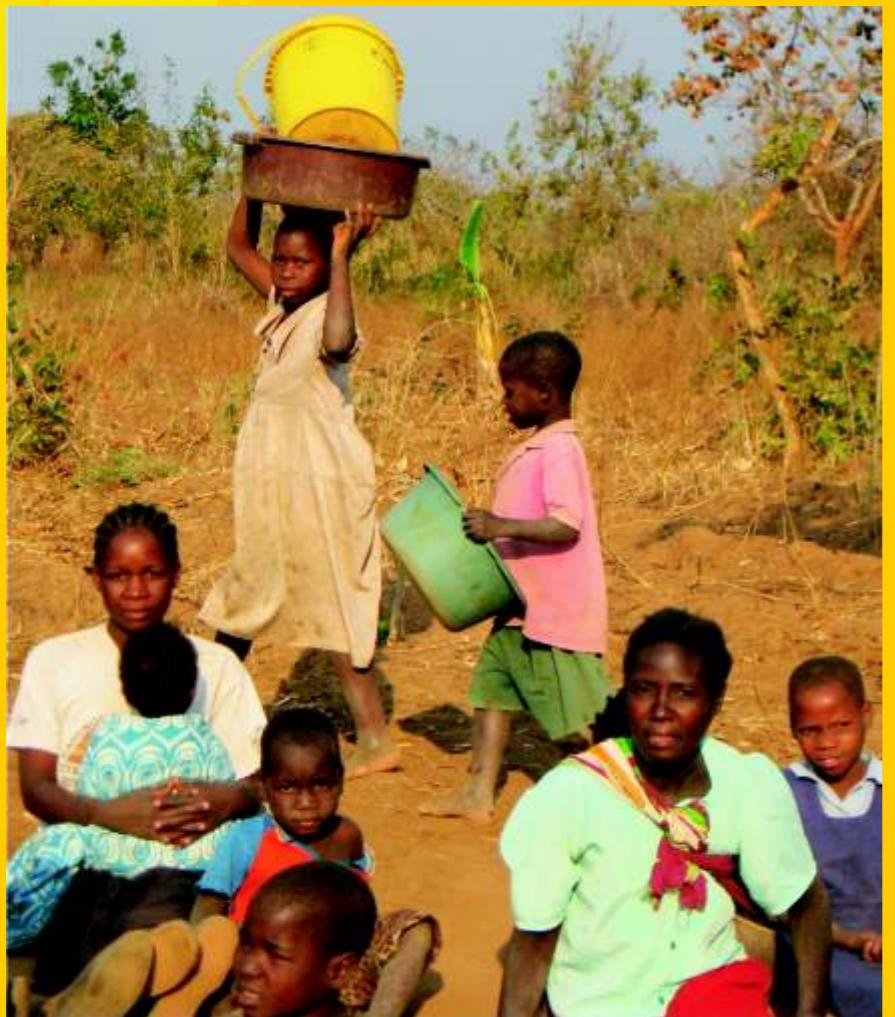


# Annual Report 2008

Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Growing



## ECLT has a unique and effective approach to tackling child labour in tobacco



Simply withdrawing children from work fails to tackle the underlying poverty that drives child labour and fails to provide poor families with other options.

We work with communities as well as children to address the causes of child labour; providing alternative ways for parents to increase their incomes, changing attitudes and providing access to education, health and other basic services.

Our approach is designed to strengthen and empower local communities and governments to deliver key services and take ownership of the projects. This helps to secure long term and lasting impacts for children.

In order to achieve this, ECLT's work is guided by the following principles:

- Building partnerships and improving dialogue between growers, unions, companies and local and national government
- Cooperating closely with local and national authorities
- Integrating projects within national frameworks of action against child labour
- Building local capacity to ensure ownership and long-term sustainability
- Ensuring project accountability through monitoring, impact assessment and evaluation



# Introduction

In 2008, the theme World Day Against Child Labour focused on the importance of education and the crucial role it plays in the response to child labour.

Although, enshrined in the UN Declaration of Human Rights, the right to education is often denied to the children of poor families. These families are unable to afford school fees and other school costs. Instead many of these children are sent to work to help make ends meet.

The ILO estimates that 218 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 are involved in child labour. 126 million of these children are involved in the worst forms of child labour, working very long hours and often in dangerous conditions.

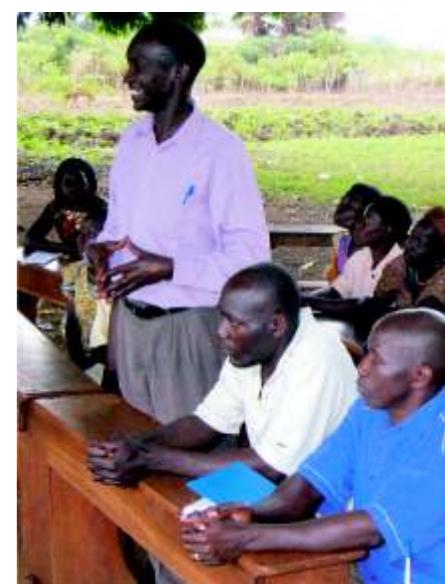
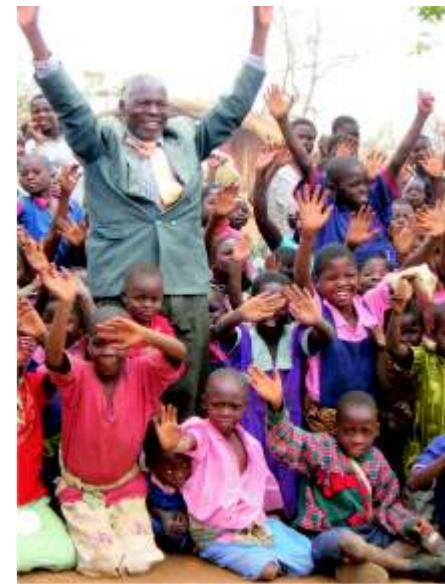
More than ever today, children need good quality education and training if they are to end the cycle of poverty that is handed down from one generation to the next. In many countries the schools which are accessible to poor families are under-resourced and inadequate.

This is the backdrop to ECLT's programme to eliminate child labour in tobacco growing. We recognise the critical role education plays and the importance of getting children back to school or into training, once they have been withdrawn from child labour.

Set up in 2002 ECLT addresses the causes of child labour of which poverty and the absence of quality education are major factors. Working with government, NGOs and tobacco companies, we address these issues through a range of projects that respond to local circumstances.

The first section in this report highlights our project successes in 2008. Following this you can learn about ECLT's emerging priorities, to share good practice and consolidate work on monitoring and evaluation. These initiatives are already helping to improve the quality of our programme and ensure lasting impacts for children.

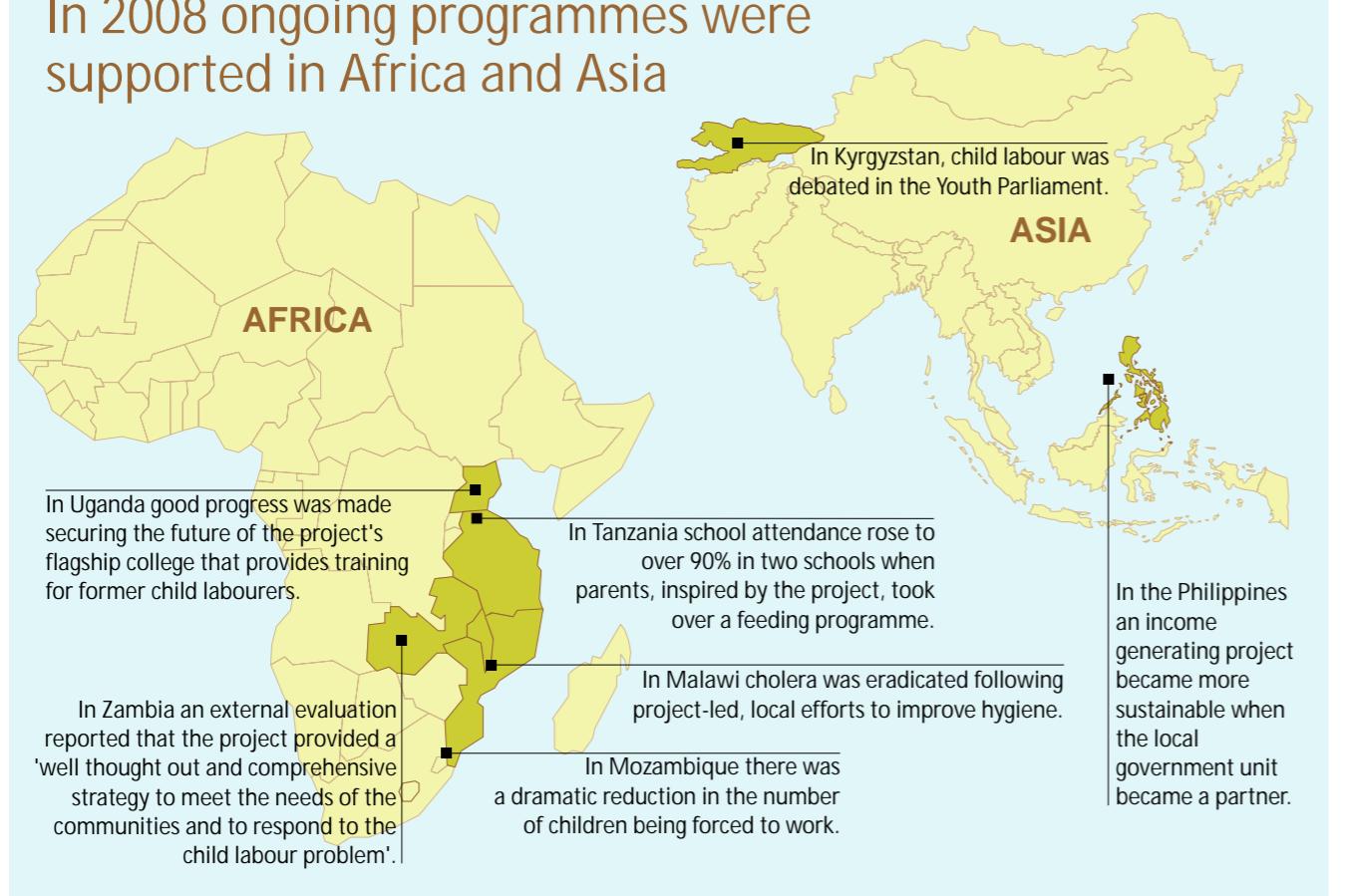
Marilyn Blaeser  
Executive Director



# Overview

In 2008 ECLT made progress on a number of fronts. We developed and reinforced strategies for monitoring and evaluation and kick started a new initiative to increase learning from good practices.

## In 2008 ongoing programmes were supported in Africa and Asia



Our projects, in seven countries, advanced toward their goals to protect children and address the causes of child labour.



## Malawi

**Project objectives and targets**  
The overall goal of the project in Malawi is to reduce child labour by 80% in two hundred villages. This means that, as a result of the project, 13,500 children will be withdrawn or safeguarded from child labour.

provide and maintain their own clean water supplies.

Most project targets have achieved more than anticipated, as mobilised communities have made significant additional contributions to local initiatives.

### Achievements in 2008

Project in heart of community  
In 2008 the project made significant progress when it set up a local office to draw the strands of the programme together under one roof. The four components of the project (education and community sensitisation, health, provision of safe water and food security) now work more closely together and have a more visible, singular focus on child labour.

Children turn over new leaf  
In Kasungu, a total of 153 children started on vocational training courses including sewing and carpentry. One Child Labour Committee found a dramatic reduction in children being made to work in hazardous conditions as a result of the programme.

Child Labour Committees followed up with the families of almost 100 former child labourers who had dropped out of school.

Cholera eradicated  
To ensure the long term impact of the project, communities are empowered to plan for and take ownership of the water and sanitation facilities. Village Health Committees provide community leadership of such projects. During 2008, 120 people were trained to participate in the Committees.

Village Health Committees also contribute to hygiene education. This type of work has proved more effective in improving health, than simply providing good quality water. Under the programme communities have been mobilized to plan and carry out their own improvements to hygiene and sanitation. This sense of ownership was an important factor in the eradication of cholera in the area.



National coordinating partner:  
Creative Centre for Community Mobilisation (CRECCOM) is responsible for coordinating the project.

Implementing partners:

- Creative Centre for Community Mobilisation (CRECCOM): education, child participation and awareness raising projects;
- Total LandCare (TLC): food security;
- Nkhoma Synod: clean water projects;
- Lifeline Malawi: health.

Steering Committee composed of:  
Ministry of Labour, Limbe Leaf (Universal), Alliance One, Africa Leaf (Tribac), Growers Association (TAMA), Unions (MCTU and Totawum), ILO/IPEC Malawi.

Area covered by the project:  
Kusungu and Dowa districts.  
During the first phase of the project the operation covered sixty villages in two tobacco growing communities of Dwanga and Ngala, in the Kasungu and Dowa districts. The project now covers 350 villages in Katalima and Suza, a population of one hundred thousand, in the same two districts.

Project period:  
First ECLT project began: July 2002.  
Second phase: July 2006 - June 2010.  
Consolidation phase budget:  
US\$4 million.

# Mozambique

**Project objectives and targets**  
The project in Mozambique aims to tackle the worst forms of child labour. It does this by improving access to education, influencing government policy, providing income generating activities and raising awareness about the effects of child labour.

The project aims to remove 720 children, aged 12 and over, from child labour and support their mothers and caregivers. It will also reintegrate and support 2,000 younger children through school. By raising awareness and reducing poverty the project aims to improve the life chances of a further 9,000 children.

## Achievements in 2008

In September 2008 ECLT became the sole funder of the project, continuing a programme that was initially funded by the US Department of Labour.

Education offers life skills to thousands of children. By the end of 2008 the programme had reintegrated 3,250 children into school. In 2008, 436 vulnerable children aged 12-17 were enrolled into specially set up Field Farming and Life Schools bringing the total

of children in these schools to almost a thousand. A plan has been developed to sustain and support these children through school.

New income for care givers The project supported children further by providing income generating activities to their mothers and caregivers. Over three hundred women began the 2008-9 programme in addition to the two hundred participants already involved.

Work has started in Angonia, the farthest region from Tete City, as part of an extension to the project. Already 250 children have been identified for reintegration into formal education.

Drama brings message home The project's innovative approach to awareness-raising has proved exciting and effective. The project's Drama Troupe spent time in each of the ten communities before presenting a participatory drama with, and for, community members. A single performance in one community involved 1700 people.

Spreading the message Twenty one radio programmes highlighting the dangers and pitfalls

of child labour were recorded and aired twice a week in the Tete province. To cover areas not accessible by radio a resourceful new strategy was trialled. Three bicycles were supplied to community activists who cycled to remote areas with mobile radios to play the drama skits aired in Tete.

**Implementing partners:**  
American Institutes for Research (AIR) and RECLAIM, AIR local branch.

**Location:**  
Tete Province, North West Mozambique. The project focuses on 18 communities in the districts of Chifunde, Chiuta, Moatize, Macananga and Tete.

**Project period:**  
Two years from November 2007.

**Budget:**  
US\$805,000 over four year period.



# Tanzania

**Project objectives and targets**  
The overall goal of the project is to withdraw and safeguard 1,700 of the most vulnerable children in thirty six remote villages, of Urambo, in Tanzania. The project does this by withdrawing children from the worst forms of child labour, providing opportunities for formal education and vocational training, supporting three hundred families with income generating activities and sensitising local communities to the problems caused by child labour.

## Achievements in 2008

From the farm to the classroom In 2008, 154 children were withdrawn and safeguarded from child labour. By the end of the year a further 1,250 vulnerable children had been identified to be supported by the programme.

The project provided basic education for four hundred former child labourers. A further 246 older children started vocational training. To support the provision of education the building of new facilities got underway. Work on the construction of eight classrooms and a girls' dormitory began and a folk development college was upgraded.



## Bicycles build local capacity

The child labour committees in the villages were strengthened and members trained in child labour monitoring. To enable them to carry this out, the committees were provided with two bicycles each.

In collaboration with a tobacco company, over a thousand farmers and leaf technicians learned about the effects of child labour so that they could play their different roles in preventing it. Through the training the farmers also learned how to manage money.

**Parents get involved**  
School attendance rose to over 90% in two schools when parents took over a feeding programme. The parents had been inspired by the project's awareness raising activities which highlighted the importance of education and the negative effects of child labour.

**Securing long term impacts**  
The project made significant progress in becoming rooted in local and national government policies and operations.

**National Coordinating partner:**  
International Labour Organisation – International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC).

**Implementing partners:**  
HOPE Farming Group, Care for the Child, Africa 2000 Network, TULEANE, Tabora Development Foundation Trust, Urambo District Community Development Department, CARITAS Development Office – Tabora, Tobacco Research Institute of Tanzania.

**Steering Committee composed of:**  
APEX (growers' association),

**Association of Tanzania Tobacco Traders, Western Tobacco Cooperative Union (growers' cooperative), Tanzania Plantations and Agriculture Workers' Union, Urambo District Council, Winrock International, ILO-IPEC.**

**Location:**  
36 villages in nine wards in Urambo.

**First project began:**  
January 2004 - December 2006.

**Phase two:**  
January 2007 – December 2010.

**Phase two budget:**  
US\$ 1,322,672 over four years.



# Uganda

## Project objectives and targets

*The focus in Uganda is on:*

- *withdrawing children from tobacco farms,*
- *supporting those children through primary education or vocational training,*
- *raising awareness about the issue of child labour and the importance of education amongst local authorities and communities.*

*Targets include reducing school absenteeism as a result of child labour from 25% to 5%.*

*A key plank of the project has been the establishment of the Kyema vocational training institute to provide education and skills development to older children.*

## Success so far

Child labour committees, established since the outset of the project, have withdrawn almost four thousand children from tobacco farms.

Awareness raising activities have led to a greater appreciation of the value of education. The project contributed to an increase in the enrolment of over five thousand children and the traditional, seasonal fluctuations in attendance have decreased.

The project financed the building of the Kyema vocational college with classes, dormitories, administrative block and teachers' houses. Support for students continued after graduation from the college.



**Implementing partner:**  
BUCODO, a local NGO is responsible for implementation of the project  
**Steering committee composed of:**  
Uganda Growers' Tobacco Association, British American Tobacco Uganda, National Organisation of Trade Unions, Masindi district ILO/IPEC, Trade Union movement, Federation of Uganda Employees, Ministries of Education & Sport, Gender, Labour & Social Development, Local Government and Agriculture, Uganda Beverage, Tobacco & Allied Workers' Union.



The college introduced a business arm to raise funds and help secure future sustainability.

## Achievements in 2008

Orphans targeted for support  
The 2008 intake of students to the vocational college totalled 84, of whom 24 were orphans. For the first time orphans had been targeted specifically as they are amongst the most vulnerable to child labour.



The project secured support from central government and established an excellent collaborative relationship with key representatives. The Board of Governors for Kyema was nominated by central government and the college has now been included in the 2009-10 government budget.

The project also continued its success in getting child labour highlighted in local broadcast media.

# Zambia

## Project objectives and targets

*The goal of the project in Zambia is to withdraw, and safeguard 2,760 children from child labour. This amounts to over 10% of the estimated 21,000 children living in Choma and Kalomo districts.*

*To achieve this goal the project provides educational support at every level from pre-school to vocational training; supports households with income-generating activities; raises awareness about the consequences of child labour; educates families on health care, including HIV/AIDS prevention and access to services, and family planning options.*

## Achievements in 2008

An external evaluation in 2008 demonstrated the success of the project to date, showing how it successfully met, and in some cases exceeded, its original targets for protecting children.

**Freeing up children to learn**  
The first phase of the project saw the withdrawal of 1,733 children from tobacco farms, 98% of the original target.

A further 1,241 children who attended school whilst working, were withdrawn from work, exceeding the target by 25%.

Again, exceeding the original target, 440 children have been enrolled into four preschools built, furnished and staffed by the project.

A further three double classroom blocks and two skills training centres were built for children protected by the project. 166 children were enrolled in secondary school and supported with scholarships.

Challenging the acceptance of child labour

27,000 people learnt about the negative consequences of child labour at 100 meetings organized by the project. Fourteen radio programmes were aired to help increase awareness of child labour among tobacco growing farmers and local leaders.

Adult literacy classes for 315 parents proved a success and provided a good opportunity to promote the importance of education for children. These classes also inspired the community to set up their own literacy groups.

## Addressing other drivers of child labour

As HIV is a primary driver of child labour 17,000 people have been provided with access to HIV/AIDS education and services, where provision particularly in rural areas, would otherwise not have been available. This included the training of 38 peer educators and 16 community based professionals.

To help families become more self sufficient 877 families have been provided with agricultural extension and livestock support, inputs and equipment.

## Evaluator's comments

The evaluator's assessment, was that the '*project has had a very positive impact as far as achievements of its objectives; outputs have been met and sometimes surpassed*'

He also noted the programme provided a, '*well thought and comprehensive strategy to meet the needs of the communities and to respond to the child labour problem*'.



Coordinating body:  
HODI

Steering Committee composed of:  
Zambia Leaf Tobacco Company (Universal), BAT Zambia, Tobacco Association of Zambia, Zambia Federation of Employers, National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers, HODI ILO Regional Office, Representatives from the Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

Location:  
Choma and Kalomo districts, Southern Province, Zambia.

Duration of project:  
Three years and five months, from October 2005 to March 2009.

Budget:  
US\$720,000.



# Kyrgyzstan

**Project objectives and targets**  
**The principal intervention of the project in Kyrgyzstan is poverty reduction through micro credit to small, organised farmers' groups.**

**Another important focus of the project is raising awareness about the harmful effects of child labour.**

**To address child labour in Alabuka and Nookat, the project:**

- helps farmers to improve their incomes by offering affordable credit schemes and by enabling farmers to work together
- provides summer schools for former child labourers
- raises awareness about the hazards of child labour



**Implementing partner:**  
**Working Group on the Elimination of Child Labour in Kyrgyzstan.** Project staff take their direction from the Working Group which was set up specifically to oversee implementation of the ECLT project in Kyrgyzstan.

**Working Group (steering committee) is composed of:**  
Agricultural Workers' Union, Dimon/AllianceOne, Reemtsma/Imperial, Kyrgyz National Company, New Generation Programme (inter-ministerial body dealing with child labour), UNICEF and ILO/IPEC.

**Location:**  
Alabuka and Nookat (Osh) districts.

**First ECLT project began:**  
January 2005.

**Consolidation phase:**  
April 2007 to December 2009.

**Current budget:**  
US\$100,000 over 2 years  
(plus US\$75,000 revolving credit fund from phase one).

## Success so far

One of the successful outcomes of the project is the reintroduction of traditional self help methods whereby neighbours work together on each others' land during peak seasons. This initiative allows children to be released from work.

To date around fifteen thousand school age children have benefitted from the programme.

Around a thousand children have been removed from child labour. Almost seven hundred families have improved their incomes via the credit scheme.

Summer camps have been organised for 300 former child labourers who also receive clothes and schooling materials.

to observe the 'no child labour' rule, suggesting that the project is having a positive impact on attitudes as well as living standards.

Summer camps offer refuge 150 children at risk of being involved in child labour were sent to summer camps in 2008. An evaluation noted that the 'summer camp is a very good social service for the psychological and physical development of the children.'

Farmers no longer 'very poor' Participants of ECLT funded micro-credit schemes moved out of the officially designated 'very poor category' upwards to 'poor' and 'average' categories.



## Achievements in 2008

Farmers improve standard of living In 2008 micro credit was up and running again after a short break. 307 families, organized in Mutual Aid Groups, received small loans.

By buying and reselling livestock farmers have been able to supplement their income and improve their standard of living. By the end of the year all of the money borrowed by farmers had been repaid. A condition of borrowing money is that no child labour can be used. However, during the period when loans weren't available, communities continued

Children debate child labour Working with school children, the project took the subject of child labour to School Parliaments. The institution provides an important forum for awareness raising and challenging attitudes.

Securing government support A round table meeting was organised in Alabuka to engage people and organizations who have an interest in addressing child labour. One outcome was the establishment of a Working Group to oversee the implementation and monitoring of the programme.

# Philippines

**Project objectives and targets**  
**Run by the Department of Labour and Employment the project in the Philippines provides educational support for former child labourers and strengthens remote Child Protection Committees to raise awareness amongst communities.**

**The project aims to withdraw and protect 286 children from child labour and help 300 parents to increase their income.**

## Success so far

The project has directly achieved a change of attitude toward child labour amongst the communities it works with. Child labour generally accepted as a cultural norm is now less acceptable. Requests for support and intervention have come from outside the project areas, as awareness has increased. The livelihoods of families targeted by the project have been measurably improved and the majority of children who have been supported have performed significantly better at school and in public exams.

## Achievements in 2008

**Back to school**  
In an effort to target the most vulnerable, 279 children were given assistance to go to school.

## Addressing poverty

An income generating project designed to address poverty reached 300 families. Ten new projects have been approved in five municipalities. Parents will be expected to contribute to the new scheme. Beneficiaries of the scheme will pay back 20% of the profits they make, against the money they borrow.

**Importantly the Local**

**Implementing partner:**  
The Department of Labour and Employment Region 1 (the Philippines Government).

**The Steering Committee:**  
The Sub-committee for the Elimination of Child Labour in the Tobacco Industry (SECLTI) was set up as an advisory board to oversee project implementation.

It has representatives from six government departments (Education, Health, Agriculture, Social Welfare & Development, and Interior & Local Government) as well as tobacco companies and trade unions.

**Area covered by the project:**  
Five provinces in north Luzon.  
**First project began:**  
June 2003.



**Consolidation phase:**  
Jan 2007 to Oct 2009.

**Consolidation phase budget:**  
US\$593,835 (including US\$206,000 from the Philippines Government, local companies and others).

regional and national institutions already in place. During the year the programme ran training for 140 members of the Municipal Councils. 251 chair people and secretaries and 1,273 members of local councils also participated in training and sensitisation programmes during the period.

A baseline survey was also carried out by the National Statistics Office to understand the scale of the problem and the characteristics of child labour in the region.

Official Electronic Publication of the Bureau of Women & Young Workers  
Volume 2, Issue 6  
March 18, 2008

## In the throes of poverty and child labor, a mother finds hope

*As we continue to celebrate women's month, we feature the story of a mother, who, despite the lure of allowing her young children to work in exchange for a few pesos to augment the family income, has come out an empowered woman through the help of the DOLE.*

*Read on and join Mila as she journeys through life as worker, leader, entrepreneur and most importantly... MOTHER.*

*Left photo: Mila Calleja delivering her Thanksgiving speech during the Silver Thread Against Child Labor (WOTCL) Celebration held on March 12, 2008. Right photo: Mila Calleja, a widow, and her son, and daughter, during the Silver Thread Against Child Labor (WOTCL) Celebration held on March 12, 2008. Right photo: Mila Calleja, a widow, and her son, and daughter, during the Silver Thread Against Child Labor (WOTCL) Celebration held on March 12, 2008.*

# Financial Accounts 2008

The financial accounts for 2008 have been audited by an independent Geneva-based firm, Jakar SA Fiduciaire. They have been approved by the Foundation Board, upon recommendation of the Foundation Treasurer.

## 2008 Balance Sheet

The currency used is Swiss francs (CHF)

### ASSETS

Treasury	2,394,762.73
Debtors	169,515.03
Fixed Assets (Gross amount 122,655.52)	1.00
Total	2,564,278.76

### LIABILITIES

Creditors	
Members (advance for 2008)	1,545,541.00
Expenses to be paid for projects	466,256.80
Transit liabilities	1,701.85
Sub Total	2,013,499.65
Capital and Reserve Funds	
Foundation Capital	50,000.00
Membership fees	120,000.00
Provision for renewal of investments	77,764.70
Available for project administration	303,014.41
Total	2,564,278.76

## 2008 Income and Expenses

### INCOME

Members' contributions	4,113,611.83
Other income	3,195.55
Total	4,116,807.38

### EXPENSES

Operating costs	980,195.52
Projects/Research costs	2,911,329.16
Sub Total	3,891,524.38
Excess for the period	225,283.00
Total	4,116,807.38

## Partners' Workshop

The third Partners' Workshop took place in Geneva. These meetings offer project partners an important forum for exchanging ideas, learning from each others' experiences and developing common strategies.



### The 2008 Partner Workshop was used as a platform for sharing good practice

This year it also allowed participants to get a close up view of the Foundation in Geneva and, more importantly, enabled sessions and meetings to take place with tobacco companies, the ILO and the IUF. Discussions with Tobacco Companies led to proposals for further collaboration in child labour training for leaf technicians on the ground. Meetings at the ILO equipped participants with useful tools on education, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation and mainstreaming HIV in Child Labour work. Discussions with the IUF led to strategies being developed to engage trade unions in local Steering Committees. Other successful sessions included Knowledge Sharing and Monitoring Tools.

The development and improvement of monitoring and evaluation, introduced at the two previous workshops, was an important theme and was addressed through several sessions. A new reporting format is now being widely used and there is strong endorsement and commitment for a move towards regular, more qualitative reporting.

### Sharing Good Practices

In 2008 ECLT made progress on sharing good practices and lessons learned. Since ECLT was set up, sharing of good practices in eliminating child labour in the tobacco growing sector has been an important goal.

The 2008 Partners' Workshop was used as a platform to kick start work on sharing good practice. At the meeting good practices from other organisations, with similar goals, were shared and participants set objectives for ECLT's work in this area. As a result a clear strategy has been developed for implementation in 2009. The strategy includes the development of tools for completing good practice outputs, a dissemination plan and tapping into international knowledge management networks.

# Thank you

ECLT's important work is guided and funded by its members and Foundation Advisor

International Union of Food & Allied Workers (IUF)  
International Tobacco Growers' Association (ITGA)  
British American Tobacco  
Alliance One International, Inc  
Imperial Tobacco Ltd (Altadis)  
Imperial Tobacco Ltd  
Japan Tobacco Incorporated  
Japan Tobacco International  
Philip Morris International  
Philip Morris USA / Altria Client Services  
Scandinavian Tobacco Company  
Swedish Match  
Tribac Leaf  
Universal Leaf International SA

Michelle Jankanish,  
International Labour Organisation (ILO),  
Board advisor

Appreciation goes to all ECLT Board Members, Advisors, Field Partners and Staff who have contributed to the success of the Foundation.



"Children have the right to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing hazardous work"

1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (article 32)





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