

**Integrated Child Labour Elimination
Project Phase II
(ICLEP II)**

Suza and Katalima Education Zones

Submitted by:

**Together Ensuring Children's
Security (TECS)**

To the

**The Foundation for the Elimination of
Child Labour in Tobacco Growing
(ECLT)**

12th May 2006

1. TECS AND PARTNERS

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- **Nkhoma Synod**, Contact: General Secretary, Dr. Rev. Kawale,
- **Lifeline Malawi**, Contact: Director, Andy Boetcher.

Project Title:

Integrated Child Labour Elimination Project II (ICLEP II)

Location of the Project:

Suza Education Zone (Kasungu District) and Katalima Education Zone (Dowa District)

Amount of Funding Requested:

US\$ 2,064,950.96 over two years

US\$ 4 million over 4 years.¹

Date of Submission:

12th May 2006

¹ This is an approximate figure, subject to revisions upon agreement to extend project to 3rd and 4th year.

2. PROPOSAL SUMMARY

Phase one the Integrated Child Labour Elimination Project (ICLEP I) has completed four years of generally successful implementation of its intended overall objective of reducing the incidence of child labour through a poverty reduction strategy. However the situation in Malawi is still characterised by entrenched poverty manifested through household food insecurity and lack of other basic necessities as the major cause of child labour. Other household characteristics like household size, low education, age distribution and sex composition indirectly are linked to child labour through their effect on household production and consumption. HIV/AIDS because of its effect on the health of the household head and spouse, is blamed for forcing children to work to fend for their households.

Therefore upon recommendations of the End of Project Evaluation conducted on the project, encouragement from other stakeholders and project beneficiaries, the ECLT, TECS and implementing partners have consensually agreed to pursue the extension of the project for another four years building on the lessons learnt from ICLEP I.

The next phase of implementation has been dubbed Integrated Child labour Elimination Project Phase II (ICLEP II) and will be implemented through an integrated approach bringing various NGO's into a funding and implementation partnership of the following interventions intended to ultimately reduce the incidence of child labour in the communities of Suza and Katalima Education Zones in Kasungu and Dowa Districts respectively;

1. **Together Ensuring Children's Security;** TECS will provide the operational framework that creates, mobilises resources, manages, monitors and coordinates the integrated poverty alleviation strategy to combating child labour in tobacco growing communities, bringing together a consortium of implementing development agencies.
2. **Creative Centre for Community Mobilisation;** CRECCOM will implement the education, community sensitisation and mobilisation component of the project with the aim of increasing enrolment, retention rates in primary and secondary schools and general sensitisation of communities on the unique child labour challenges in their respective areas with a subsequent aim of mobilising them to take action to reduce child labour practices in their area.
3. **Total LandCare;** TLC will implement a food security and nutrition component of the program which will among other things improve the food and nutritional status of the communities and children in the impact area, consequently also improving their income levels. Other outputs of the TLC interventions will be sustainable environmental management and introduction of labour saving technologies.
4. **Nkhoma Synod;** Nkhoma Synod Water Department will implement a safe water and sanitation component aimed at improving the health of the communities and children in the impact area. This will be achieved by providing the communities with potable safe water, empowering them with community based water management institutions and reducing the distances and labour requirement that children have to walk to fetch for the water needs of their families.
5. **Lifeline Malawi;** LM is a new organisation in the implementation consortium, they will be responsible for providing a reliable health services to the communities in the pursuit of complementing the existing meagre health facilities in the impact area. This component will be crucial to alleviating the dire health status of the communities which has been made worse by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The current health status detrimentally affects the schooling of children in the area.

Through the integration of these diverse interventions at the community level, this four – year multi – sectoral program seeks to reduce the child labour problems in the identified impact areas of Suza

and Katalima Education Zones with approximately 16,717 households. TECS and its implementing partners are confident that this is an effective method of achieving impact on child labour in these impact areas.

TECS and its implementing partners are requesting US\$ 2,064,950.96 for the first two years of the project and are projecting that over the intended four year lifespan of the project will require US\$ 4 million² to implement these integrated interventions that will strengthen the communities to respond to the child labour problem in their area. Funds will be used for project administration and management, field implementation, transport, monitoring and evaluation.

² This is an approximate figure, subject to revisions upon agreement to extend project to 3rd and 4th year of implementation.

3. TARGET POPULATION: PROBLEM ANALYSIS

In managing programmes to lessen poverty to eliminate child labour, TECS has come to recognise first hand the devastating impact of poverty in tobacco growing communities. Basic community needs of water; sanitation, food security, healthcare, income and education are not being met. These shortfalls challenge the ability of communities in the selected areas to respond to the daunting challenges of providing for their children a decent family environment which protects them from child labour conditions.

According to a Child Labour Baseline Report done by ILO/IPEC in Malawi in 2003, poverty manifested through household food insecurity and lack of other basic necessities is the major cause of child labour. Other household characteristics like household size, low education, age distribution and sex composition indirectly are linked to child labour through their effect on household production and consumption. HIV/AIDS because of its effect on the health of the household head and spouse, is blamed for forcing children to work to fend for their households. Employers, on the hand, take advantage of children in poverty by employing them at lower than normal wages.

According to the households interviewed, children work to:

1. supplement household income (31%);
2. have something to do after dropping out of school due to lack of school fees (17%);
3. acquire food in times of household food shortages (13%); and
4. allow children learn some life skills (13%)

Similar responses were obtained from community informants. The informants said that children work due to lack of food in their households (20%), lack of other basic necessities (17%) and general household poverty (12%). About 8 percent of the informants mentioned household income supplementation as one of the reasons why children work for pay. Clearly, most of these reasons are poverty-related. Again, 35 percent of the community informants said children are employed because they are cheap and 25 percent mentioned their positive work ethics; working hard and efficiently, being obedient and easy to control. Nine (9) percent of the groups said children are employed because they are suitable for certain tasks.

Small time child prostitution was said to exist in the communities. Girls desperate for cash (for food and own necessities) offer sex for money. Men are said to take advantage of the vulnerable girls because such girls are easy 'to get' and are thought to be free from HIV.

The same ILO/IPEC Baseline report came up with the table below depicting the reasons given by actual responses on why children work;

Major reasons why children are let to work (proportion of households that mentioned this reason in %)

Reason	All (n=1753)	District name			
		Mzimba (n=259)	Kasungu (n=514)	Mchinji (n=566)	Mangochi (n=414)
Supplement household income	31.4	59.1	16.7	33.0	30.2
Could not afford school/training fees	17.2	13.1	37.4	6.9	8.7
No apparent reason	14.6	13.1	19.6	17.1	5.8
Food shortage "ophunzitsi sophikira"	13.4	2.7	14.2	16.3	15.2
Learn life skills	13.2	2.7	1.4	22.3	22.0
Buy personal needs	3.7	3.5	0.6	2.7	8.9
Child not interested in education	2.9	0.8	4.9	1.2	3.9
Help out in household IGA activities	1.3	1.9	2.1	0.2	1.2
All others*	2.3	3.1	3.1	0.3	4.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Household Questionnaire * these were small and included 'socialisation', 'education institutions too far', 'parents thought education not useful', 'pay outstanding debt'.

Coupled to these poverty levels and the lack of basic livelihoods services, the HIV prevalence of approximately 14.5%,³ is rendering many of the people in rural communities to be either themselves infected with HIV or have families affected by HIV. Less than 3% know their HIV status. Currently, communities lack adequate support systems for HIV/AIDS care and prevention.

Given the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, many children are orphans or otherwise vulnerable and at risk. Some children are living with extended family members or other guardians. Others are heading households, or living in households run by elderly people. Women and children are particularly vulnerable. With rural HIV prevalence growing fast (from 12.1% in 1999 to 14.5% in 2003),⁴ few households in the project area will remain unaffected by HIV/AIDS if no action is taken now to avert the situation. The epidemic is having a tremendous toll on people who are least equipped to deal with its consequences

The ICLEP II seeks to interrupt this vicious circle in rural communities by improving access to services in the impact areas with four interrelated initiatives.

Target Population

TECS and its partners have identified two education zones with poor rural and tobacco growing communities for the proposed project: Suza and Katalima Education Zones in Kasungu and Dowa Districts respectively. Through a consultative process with the District Assemblies and TECS ICLEP Final Evaluation recommendation number one which stated that the ICLEP I needs to be extend to other parts of the districts and bearing in mind the resources available the Suza and Katalima Education Zones were selected for the project interventions. The project expects to reach a total of approximately 16,717 households.⁵

Needs – Four Interrelated Problems

(i) Food Security: Reflective of Malawi, where agriculture accounts for nearly 40% of GDP and 88% of export revenues of which tobacco contributes almost 60% of foreign exchange revenues,⁶ the targeted districts are predominantly tobacco growing communities. With approximately 65% of the rural population living below the poverty line (income less than \$1 per day), the vast majority of these communities are extremely poor. They have little cash income, experience periods of acute hunger and poor diets, concentrate predominantly on subsistence crops, and also need to sell some of their labour to survive.

While some community members work on tobacco and other food crops, a majority are part of Malawi's 2.6 million smallholder farmers, where farming is largely dependent on unsustainable mono-cropping practices with severe consequences on crop yields and soil degradation. As a result, productivity levels have dropped, aggravated by the inability to purchase fertilizers, and improved seed and other inputs. The frequency of droughts and recurring dry spells has further undermined the productive capacity of farmers and their asset base.

(ib) Income: Closely linked with food shortages in these communities is the shortage of income brought on by the poor farming methods, droughts and lack of access and increasing unaffordability of farming inputs. The lack of income increases the pressure on families to take children out of school and, in some cases, to send children to work in places where their rights are not respected. This is particularly apparent among households headed by children where the young are supported by elder siblings. The cycle continues, with children working as labourers. The income of many rural farmers and craftspeople falls short often because they do not have the information or skills to develop suitable products and bring them to market.

³ National AIDS Commission. "HIV Sentinel Surveillance Report." November 2003.

⁴ National AIDS Commission. "HIV Sentinel Surveillance Report." November 2003.

⁵ The Project will select 2 Educational Zones in each district, with an average population of approximately 7,443 (Katalima) and 9,274 (Suza) households each, as the focus of the activities. Source ICLEP Phase II Baseline Scoping Assessment Report. February 2006.

⁶ Tobacco accounts for over 50% of exports.

(ii) Education and Community Mobilisation. As with food security and income, child labour is both a cause and a result of poor access to education. Students drop out of school to supplement the labour supply of their families and/or to earn income. Out of school youth are exposed to opportunities for abusive work situations including prostitution or because of idle time. OVCs are particularly at risk; studies show that a majority of children in prostitution are orphans.⁷

Table 1: Education Performance of OVCs (Source: adapted from Kadzamilu et al 2001)

	Ever absent during last two weeks		Ever repeated a grade		Ever stopped attending school	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Non orphans	49.3	47.5	70.1	67.1	7.3	3.4
Orphans	53.9	59.2	64.0	72.4	13.5	16.3

These threats to education are particularly acute in rural communities, which rarely have the tools and resources to respond to problems. For example, HIV prevention training for teachers has not been instituted. With HIV/AIDS-induced stresses on both teachers and students, community support for education often dwindles, along with decreased support to PLWAs and their families.

(iii) Safe Water and Sanitation. Poverty has further compounded the need for improved access to safe water and sanitation in the communities targeted by this project. Water quality is poor in many of the communities for a number of reasons. Existing sources of water may be inadequately maintained by the community or may be far from houses. Poor sanitation and hygiene practices are closely linked with unsafe water, which is life threatening to children. Conversely, safe water and good hygiene practices reduces diarrhoeal disease, a common opportunistic infection among children.

Inequitable distribution of water sources places further burdens on children. Family members, usually children, consume valuable time and energy walking long distances to collect water, sometimes in unsafe conditions, and can become too tired to participate in school. Children may not be physically able to walk to a far-away safe water point and may instead choose a less potable source closer to home, thereby threatening their own health and that of their families.

The proposed project will facilitate community participation in the provision of their water supply and sanitation services and train them to operate and maintain the respective infrastructure this ensuring long term service sustainability.

(iv) Health. Access to health care in the targeted communities is limited. Few people know their HIV status and may therefore not practice prevention or take care of themselves as well as they might if they had access to Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) services. The rising prevalence of HIV/AIDS has led to an increase in opportunistic infections that challenge already stressed primary health care systems. The high total fertility rate of 6.7 in the targeted communities, combined with the HIV prevalence, strains HIV-affected families as having more mouths to feed places additional income demand. High rural syphilis rates of 2.8% increase susceptibility to HIV infection and may go untreated due to limited access to health care.

In Suza Education Zone the main health facility is Kasungu District Hospital 25 Km away. Similarly the population of Katalima Education Zone their main health facilities are Kasungu District Hospital is approximately 30 Km and Madisi Hospital 15km away from the main road. It has to be borne in mind that these distances are mostly covered on foot since there is no effective public transport system or when it is available it is beyond the financial means of most of these rural people.

⁷ UNICEF. Child Labour Survey. Country Report. Zambia 1999.

Due to growing population in the impact areas, the nearest health facilities have problems to cope, forcing communities to seek health services from traditional healers and untrained Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) where case mishandling is not uncommon.

Poor and inadequate health facilities in the project areas are influencing child labour practices in several ways. Firstly, it is leading to low coverage of family planning clients, consequently resulting in too large families to manage and children having to fend for themselves. Secondly, in the absence of government, health services; estate-based migrant child labourers and children of migrant tenants who are assisting their parents on the estate are at a great disadvantage when they fall sick. Their employers can hardly allow them to spend such long time walking to the nearest health facility to get treatment. Most of them cannot even afford public transport.

Evidence from ICLEP I baseline survey suggests that children are also involved in tending sick parents and grandparents especially from effects of HIV/AIDS. Unless health facilities are available, sicknesses are likely to linger on and so the children and their communities have to continue minding their sick relatives. Furthermore without HIV/AIDS educational interventions within the impact area the pandemic continues unabated thereby creating more child - headed households and the consequent increase in Child labour.

Statistics cannot adequately describe the tragedy of children grieving for dying or dead parents and stigmatized by society through association with HIV/AIDS. Plunged into economic insecurity by their parents' death, these children struggle without services or support systems in impoverished communities. It has been confirmed that children affected by HIV/AIDS are more likely to be forced into the worst forms of child labour. They testify to the economic impact of this pandemic and detail how HIV/AIDS pushes them out of their classrooms and homes, onto the streets and farms, where abusive employers exploit them. Their right to be daughters and sons, students and playmates – to be children – is grossly violated as they are forced into lives of tea pickers, tobacco growers, house girls, herd boys and prostitutes.

Lack of reliable health services and HIV/AIDS are more than a tremendous health problem in the targeted agricultural communities. The epidemic threatens not only the health and well being of the individual, but also the fundamental economic and social structure of the communities. The mitigation of its impact will improve the lives of people living with HIV/AIDS and their families and help prevent further spread of the epidemic.

4. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

Together Ensuring Children's Security (TECS) is the Coordinator and monitoring and evaluation agent of the project. TECS is a non-profit Development Trust established in Lilongwe. TECS is committed to work for the systematic elimination of child labour in agricultural communities in Malawi. To accomplish this goal, TECS engages in transformational development projects focusing on the root causes of child labour: poverty and HIV/AIDS.

TECS' experience is primarily in the management of multi-sectoral rural interventions. Since July 2002 TECS has implemented the four-year Integrated Child Labour Elimination Project (ICLEP) funded by the Elimination of Child Labour in Tobacco Foundation. The project seeks to reduce the incidence of child labour among tobacco growing communities in Dowa and Kasungu by using an integrated approach to addressing poverty. The project has used methodologies that are aimed at: raising community awareness, improving household incomes, enhancing water and sanitation and encouraging children to attend school. A health component is now being added to ICLEP II.

For ICLEP II, TECS intends to use the partnership approach proven successful in ICLEP as highlighted in the mid – term evaluation: *"The TECS partnership approach has added significant value to the programme by bringing together expertise from partners with proven track records."*⁸

⁸ Juliet Le Breton. ICLEP Mid-term Evaluation. December 2003. The evaluation also noted that after just 18 months in operation school enrolment rates "dramatically increased," community mobilisation activities "transformed attitudes towards schooling" and food security "dramatically improved."

For ICLEP II intervention, TECS has assembled a strong team of committed and capable non-governmental partners who specialise in rural community development and have prior expertise to handling child labour problems except for one partner (i.e. Lifeline Malawi)

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1) Total LandCare | (Food Security) |
| 2) CRECCOM | (Community Mobilisation/Education) |
| 3) Nkhoma Synod | (Safe Water/Sanitation) |
| 4) Lifeline Malawi | (Health) |
| 5) Kasungu and Dowa District Assemblies | (Government development workers) |

The role of TECS is that of fundraiser, fund management, project management, coordination and monitoring and evaluation and whilst the partners are the implementing arms of the TECS project together with the District Assemblies. The approach to collaboration is highly participatory. To develop this proposal, TECS met with each of the partners, who then produced individual concept notes, which were then reviewed, refined and agreed upon at a participatory planning workshop in January and February 2006. During this process, a shared understanding of TECS' mission, vision and values was developed as a basis for the project proposal. Consultations and presentations with the main donor ECLT have led to prior endorsements on all sides before the formal presentation to the ECLT Board. The implementing partners are:

Total LandCare (TLC) will manage the food security component of the project. TLC is registered in Malawi as a local non-profit organization. TLC is dedicated to increasing the production and income levels of small-scale farmers through improved agricultural practices with sound conservation and management of the natural resource base. It has extensive experience in implementing community-based agricultural, irrigation and natural resource management programs.

Over the past three years, TLC has taken a lead role in the practical application and extension of treadle pump irrigation in Malawi. It has also developed high quality extension and training materials, and is implementing an extension approach favoured by the majority of smallholder farmers, donors, government and non-governmental organizations. TLC is a partner in ICLEP I, and has on-going activities in Salima, Nkhotakota, Lilongwe, Dowa and Kasungu.

CRECCOM will manage the community mobilisation/education component. CRECCOM's expertise centres on its use of the Social Mobilisation Campaign(SMC) conceptual model, a methodology for community involvement and mobilisation. The SMC model comprises seven key components: Research and Verification, Field Worker Training, Community-based Sensitisation, Community-based Initiatives, Stakeholder Involvement, Mass Communication and Formative Monitoring and Evaluation. CRECCOM is a partner on ICLEP and is active throughout the country. CRECCOM is a Malawian registered NGO and has managed education interventions in several districts.

Nkhoma Synod through its development office will implement the safe water component by empowering communities to manage their own water systems. This will be done through identifying in a collaborative manner the water problems in the area and subsequently developing the community skills in constructing cost effective shallow wells and the requisite maintenance regime that is needed to sustainably maintain these shallow wells. In areas where shallow wells cannot be constructed Nkhoma Synod will engage the services of borehole drilling companies to drill boreholes for the communities and also train communities to manage these boreholes. Nkhoma Synod has been in operation since 1889 and has shown a life time commitment to the development needs of the Malawi population.

Lifeline Malawi will manage the health component of this integrated approach. This will entail the establishment of a health centre facility where an outreach mobile health service will be provided to the project beneficiaries. This health centre and outreach approach has proven to be very successful in Lifeline project in the country. Lifeline Malawi (LM) proposes to work with the Ministry of Health and Population and the National Aids Commission (NAC) to assist in the delivery of the Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART), as well as by using the 'Private sector response

approach' conduct Behavioral Change interventions (BCIs) and awareness campaigns in the ICLEP II communities.⁹ Lifeline Malawi is a Canadian registered NGO operating in Malawi providing quality community based health services.

Links with Government & NGOs

The project has been designed to work with existing local and national Government partners. Representatives from the District Assemblies and the Ministries of Labour, Gender and Community Services and Education, have contributed significantly to the design of the project along with the recommendations made by the Mid – term and final evaluation. Their on-going participation will bring necessary links with local officials, local knowledge as well as monitoring and oversight.

In addition, ICLEP II intends to work closely with other NGOs working in the districts such as ActionAID, World Vision, ILO/IPEC, Plan Malawi, Save the Children, CARE, Project HOPE and others.

Structure

TECS operates with a lean management team. The director, Rev. Bobby Maynard whose main responsibility is managing the integrated partnership, ensuring that qualitative and quantitative indicators are monitored thereby showing a positive impact on the child labour situation in the impact areas. He reports to a Board of Trustees comprised of Founding Members and Associate Members of TECS. His deputy is Limbani Kakhome whose background includes both commercial and NGO experience; Limbani oversees the programme implementation in the field.

Having managed ICLEP for the past four years, TECS recognises a need to expand its own programmatic and financial management capabilities. To this end, TECS intends to increase staffing and put in place an onsite field office. This onsite field office will provide a space and opportunity for the partnership to provide a more integrated institutional arrangement and also provide a physical unified face of ICLEP II to the community and stakeholder. Financial management will be enhanced with the hiring of a specialist in Financial Management Capacity Building, Nick Hall who was a former Finance Director of Plan International is skilled in identifying, training, coaching and mentoring finance staff. Subject to tender, TECS will subcontract Nick Hall to develop and devolve the accounting system to the implementers' level, train staff and improve the financial oversight skills of TECS staff. He will also develop the financial and human resources management capacity of implementing partners. An independent annual audit will be conducted annually.

TECS will hire a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to liaise with partners at the field level, and via site visits and monthly meetings of the **Project Implementation Committee** (comprised of TECS staff, implementing partners, and District Assemblies' secretariat staff) in each district. A **Project Management Committee** comprised of the directors of the implementing partners, TECS and representatives of the Ministry of Labour and ILO/IPEC will meet quarterly to discuss management and project progress in relation to the project goals and objectives described in the log – frame.

As part of the project development process, each of the implementing partners conducted a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats analysis (SWOT) to identify capacity building needs. TECS has verified that these needs have been taken into account in the proposed activities and budgets, and will monitor the capacity of the implementing partners on behalf of ECLT to ensure sustainability of the programme.

A brief description of targeted practices and interventions by TLC is provided under **Interventions** in the main menu which includes illustrations in the **photo gallery**.

⁹ Private Sector response is representing all health initiatives that fall outside Malawi Government Public Health System.

ADDRESSING THE PROBLEMS

Building on their experience with ICLEP and encouraged by stakeholders (Communities, District Assemblies, Ministry of Labour, Mid – term and Final – evaluation recommendations) to expand activities, TECS and the implementing partners have worked with communities, Government and implementing partners to design this child labour project.

In 2005, the ECLT commissioned a final evaluation of ICLEP and produced a list of recommendations which among them commended the work of ICLEP in combating child labour through the livelihoods approach and recommended that ICLEP should be extended to other parts of the ICLEP impact area, a more focussed approach to monitoring the impact on child labour and an extend period to combat poverty factors that influence child labour in the project areas. These recommendations are to be achieved by:

- Improving the provision and delivery of primary health care services for children and the targeted communities.
- Reducing individual and societal vulnerability to poverty by creating an enabling environment.
- Strengthening a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary institutional framework for coordination and M&E to measure the effective implementation of child labour programs in the impact areas.

To address each of these objectives, the ICLEP II will work with Communities, NGOs, local Government, donors, private sector companies and multilateral agencies to reduce the child labour practices and its impact on children. Adopting the Final - evaluation recommendations critical responses for ICLEP II will undertake the following specific activities with communities:

- Ensure that children, (including OVCs and tenant children) and communities have equal access to basic services, including water/sanitation, health, nutrition, and education;
- Build psycho-social and emotional support for families and communities; (fighting stigmatisation, and discrimination)
- Mobilise the community to invest in schools;
- Improve the standards of life of communities, and
- Establish income-generating systems to support basic household and community needs.

The economic challenges that are currently contributing to the worsening of the child labour situation can be curbed by expanding the economic base. Introduction of sustainable income generating activities will provide income that is urgently needed for the purchase of school materials and food with high nutritional value, which is so essential for creating a conducive environment that is necessary to remove children from child labour situations. Local inhabitants will obtain skills in identifying opportunities for embarking on income generating activities. The use of proven agricultural technologies, combined with improved skills in food processing and utilization, will heighten food security.

The social impact of child labour will be lessened with support to community mobilization efforts, particularly in the area of education. Schools are in strategic positions in communities and have great potential to address child labour issues. Students, teachers and the community as a whole will obtain the knowledge and skills to enable them to make informed decisions to avoid child labour situations and to support those that have been withdrawn from child labour.

The health needs of these communities will be addressed with the introduction of safe water/sanitation interventions and accelerated support of health services including treatment of opportunistic infections, Voluntary Counselling and Testing, through establishment of a formal health institution and provision of mobile outreach clinics in the area.

The strength of the ICLEP II is the integration of these several components. For instance, safe water and sanitation interventions impact directly on health and also complement food security efforts by increasing the availability of soil improving methods as alternatives to fertilizer, which in

turn lowers the expenditures made by farmers. Through these numerous inter-dependent activities, ICLEP II will empower communities to move away from practices that put their children into child labour situations.

Additionally, the project will mobilise communities to put systems in place to support HIV-affected families, the burden of which often falls to children and women, especially in child- and elderly-headed households. For instance, the community mobilization component will encourage communities to examine the particular factors influencing teacher and pupil absenteeism, which is considerably higher among female teachers and pupils than male. The food security component through the afforestation activities will reduce the community's dependence on external sources of firewood which can be quite labour consuming, environmentally unfriendly and lay women more susceptible to sexual abuse vulnerability and result into HIV/AIDS when carrying out task. It is evident that full blown AIDS has a direct knock on effect on child labour.

6. PURPOSE & OBJECTIVES OF PROJECT

Goal: To eliminate child labour in the tobacco growing sector in Malawi

The project aims to achieve its long-term goal of contributing to the elimination of child labour in the tobacco growing areas of Malawi

6.1. Overall Objective

PURPOSE:
To reduce child labour in the project impact areas

The ICLEP II intends to strengthen community response to combating child labour through a series of inter-related community-based interventions that will sensitise the communities to the evils of child labour and improve their livelihoods to empower them to respond to the challenges that poverty bears on them consequently proliferating child labour practices.

6.2. Specific Outputs and Activities

The following outcomes are expected:

Output 1: Improved understanding of the dynamic of child labour in the project sites and demonstrate that developmental activities impact on the reduction of child labour

Objectives

Understanding the dynamics of child labour and how the different factors and interventions affect it in the project site is key to the identification and provision of appropriate support to the affected households. This would also give an important insight into how developmental interventions relate to each other in impacting on the reduction of child labour. A secondary objective of the project will be the tracking of useful information about Child Labourers, tenants' children and in general OVCs and their affected households at the community level. This data will be collected to ensure that the project serves those individuals, and is also useful to stakeholders seeking to understand how to combat child labour through the developmental approach

Integrated M&E will be used throughout the project to monitor key indicators in the logframe, including amongst others: household perceptions of food security; household access to resources; household expenditures; access to health care; health seeking behavior; access to water resources; household decision-making processes; and risk behaviors and behavior change. Other adhoc or field generated qualitative indicators that emerge from implementation will be tracked.

In addition to the monitoring and evaluation to be carried out by each of the implementing partners (detailed in Log Frame), the project will have an in - process evaluation organised to inform stakeholders of achievements and successes of the project as well as any concerns or shortfalls to enable the project to make corrections and adjustments to achieve the desired outcomes, this evaluation will help ECLT to decide further support to the project for year 3 and 4. An End of Project Evaluation will be organised to determine whether the project met its stated purpose and objectives (outputs). Results will be analysed and compared against M&E data generated during project implementation e.g. Baseline information and logframe indicators.

Activities

1. Facilitate baseline study, document and disseminate findings

In year one, TECS will provide technical assistance to implementing partners in developing qualitative monitoring systems. Inputs will include 1) capacity building in the M&E method chosen; 2) training of M&E personnel; 3) data collection and supervision systems; and 4) data analysis and joint planning. Following the first round of monitoring data will be presented to the implementing partners and used to make necessary adjustments to the log frame. Ongoing technical assistance will be provided during the project to strengthen capacity of implementing partners in the selected M&E approach and expand the application of the M&E method across the project. ECLT will provide technical assistance in the design of the Baseline tools and interpretation the survey results.

TECS will manage this component, and will build the skills of the Implementing Partners to conduct these studies jointly and integrate the child labour elements (both qualitative and quantitative) into their program activities. Emphasis will be placed on keeping the studies simple, cost effective and appropriate for the needs of the project. The needs assessments will provide much of the baseline data for the project. The following is a list of activities planned for these exercises;

- Identify the data needs both qualitative and quantitative
- Develop TOR's.
- Develop a budget for the baseline
- Advertise for consultants
- Engage consultants
- Train enumerators/partners staff (i.e. field officers)
- Conduct the baseline
- Interpret the data
- Document and disseminate the data
- Develop indicators for monitoring service statistics
- Integrate data into final logframe

2. Monitor, evaluate the impact and cost effectiveness that the individual and the integrated interventions are having on child labour reduction.

ECLT will design the evaluations. The technical evaluation provided by TECS, special M&E models (Community Based M&E) will be integrated into the monitoring and evaluation to ensure that community voice is represented. The main activities are listed below;

- Programmatic Monitoring Visits
- In – Process evaluation & Final Evaluation
- Database sample surveys
- Case studies
- Monitor progress & evaluate impact of food security & nutrition interventions on beneficiaries
- Monitor progress & evaluate impact of income generation component
- Monitor progress & evaluate impact of interventions to improve labour efficiency

- Monitor progress & evaluate impact of interventions on education/community
- Monitor progress & impact assessment of water component
- Monitor progress & impact assessment of sanitation component
- Monitor progress & impact assessment of health component
- Monitoring of ICLEP I project sites

3. Compile and disseminate quarterly, semester and annual reports.

- Produce annual work plans
- Agree with ECLT on reporting formats
- Orient partners on the ICLEP II reporting format
- Financial management strategy & procedures agreed
- Performance management system
- Workshop on performance management
- Develop performance management plans with each partner
- Coaching & mentoring on performance management
- Identify relevant training needs in each partner
- Integrate the baseline findings (i.e. qualitative and quantitative indicators) in the reporting format
- Quarterly narrative & financial reports
- Annual narrative & financial reports

Output 2. Improved inter partnership linkages and project implementation

Objectives

In addition to coordinating the work of the implementing partners and with local Government, TECS will build the capacity of partner organizations on issues pertaining to child labour and their specific interventions. By strengthening the capacity of the partners, the project will have greater impact during the life of the project and create potential for sustained impact long after the project has ended. In addition, the way in which the partner organisations will work together will serve as a model from which other organizations that are working together can learn.

Activities:

TECS will identify and direct specialist service providers to conduct capacity building activities focusing in two main areas:

- Performance Management - i.e. techniques for efficient and effective use of human resources as well as techniques to facilitate the achievement by individuals, teams and partners of measurable results. This is in line with the recommendation made by the TECS Final Evaluation. The activities for Performance Management and Financial Management will comprise training events, mentoring, experience-sharing workshops, inspirational visits to other organizations that demonstrate best practices, etc.
- Financial Management – working not only with accountants in the organizations, but also program managers, directors and trustees, so that all are aligned to financial management best practices.

A more detailed list of activities surrounding this objective is listed below;

1. Project set up activities

- Produce annual work plans
- Apply for duty free status on vehicles & equipment
- Procure vehicles & equipment
- Staff recruitment
- Staff orientation & training

- Stakeholder briefings (Central Government, District Assembly, NGOs, Private sector etc orientation meetings)
 - Identify and establish office in District Assembly (i.e. Field Office at the Health Centre)
 - Capacity building needs assessment of current situation
2. Facilitate PIC and PMC meetings
- Monthly Project Implementation Committee Meetings (PIC)
 - Quarterly Project Management Committee Meetings (PMC)
 - TECS annual and mid year planning & review meetings
 - Annual district meetings
3. Fund management
- Retain services of a finance management capacity building consultant
 - Financial management: Initial design phase
 - Documentation of initial FM procedures
 - Developing procedural best practices
 - Financial Management Capacity Building for TECS and for each partner
 - Compile monthly management accounts as per workplan
 - On a quarterly basis analyze expenditure vs. workplan and forecast the next six months expenditure
 - Financial monitoring visits to partners
 - Facilitate annual audit

Output 3. Activities of ICLEP I are consolidated

Objective

It is imperative that activities of ICLEP I are consolidated in the old project sites. TECS will therefore maintain some degree of presence in the old sites for the purpose of consolidating activities started under ICLEP I. Specifically the following activities will be carried out to achieve this objective:

Activities

- Train existing community project management committees in management of various initiatives so that the program benefits can be sustained.
- Conduct periodic review meetings with the communities to identify problems and solutions for sustaining activities.
- Continue supporting village leaders to create awareness about the rights of the child, hazards of child labour and the benefits of school to children.
- Regular monitoring and impact assessment of ICLEP I sites
- Roll – out the health initiative in the ICLEP I sites.

Output 4. Increased school enrolment

Objective

Create a conducive, equal opportunity education service tailored in close collaboration with Project Partners, to reduce/eliminate child labour among the communities in the Project areas. Increased enrollments are a first level indicator of reduced incidences of child labour in a given area as they basically point to the fact that children are not available for labour opportunities since they have been withdrawn from labour to the school environment during school hours.

Activities

Drawing from the experiences of the Phase 1 of ICLEP an improvement in school infrastructure and facilities has a tremendous effect of attracting children into schools. Therefore this component will focus on identifying school needs together with the communities and endeavor to build capacity within the communities by way of providing support to their initiatives in developing the school infrastructure. The activities that will be followed to achieve this objective will be as follows:

- Construction and rehabilitation of school blocks, teachers' houses and pit latrines, head teacher's offices.
- Training of Artisans
- Recruitment of a Construction Supervisor
- Provision of recreational facilities
- Sensitization meetings
- Procurement of School Incentive Packages.
- Provision of cluster incentive packages
- Surveys to tracking down enrolment and retention (impact)

Output 5. Increase school retention

Objective

Apart from increasing school enrolments another related indicator of a reduced child labour incidence in a community is signalled through reduced drop out rates and repetitions hence improved school retention rates. This is inter alia achieved by means of creating of a conducive learning environment.

Activity

- Training of teachers on pedagogical skills (breakthrough to literacy)
- Field worker facilitated community based teachers training workshops
- Surveys (repetition and drop outs tracking)
- Surveys to track enrolment and retention (impact)

Output 6. Increased capacity of school management institutions (SMCs, PTAs, CLCs)

Objective

For purposes of sustainability and community ownership communities have to be empowered to accept responsibility for creating a conducive; equal opportunity education service to curb/eliminate child labor; and take action to attain their responsibility using local resources with the support of donor support through CRECCOM.

Activities

CRECCOM will sensitize, motivate and mobilize communities and farm owners/ managers to surface issues regarding education Vis-a-vis reduction/elimination of child labor;

- Field Worker Facilitated Community Based Training for SMC's and PTA's.
- Child labor committee training workshops
- Provision of bicycles to CLCs.
- Project Sustainability Meetings: will cover maintenance of structure, incorporation of tenant families into village activities and other sensitization activities.

Output 7. Increased educational opportunities for all children (including girls, OVCs, tenants children)

Objective

CRECCOM has learnt from other projects like Malawi Education Activities (MESA) and Civic Involvement in Primary Education (CIPE) that communities are capable of solving their own problems including child labour when they are empowered through small grants. Just as was the case in those projects, the communities will undergo trainings that will facilitate the coming up of community based initiatives which will be supported by the grant. Communities are able to come up with initiatives like supporting children withdrawn from child labour situations with school materials and food supplements, supporting initiatives targeting tenants, building teachers houses, rehabilitating school infrastructures etc;

Activities

- Sensitization and mobilization activities
- Small Grants Initiative
- Life skills and orientation vocational skills opportunities
- Farm and Estate owners trainings
- Training of care givers
- Training of Home Based Care Committees
- Training of Orphan Care Committees
- Surveys (Tracking enrolment, performance, of girls, OVCs, tenant's children)
- HIV/AIDS Mitigation Sensitization and Mobilization activities: HBCs, Orphan Care Activities.
- Bursary Scheme and mentoring of beneficiaries as well as children withdrawn from child labor conditions.
- Establishment of model gardens and orchards (in collaboration with MoA and TLC)

Output 8. Increased knowledge and improved attitudes and practices towards child labour elimination and children's education in the project sites and beyond

Objective

CRECCOM will mobilise community involvement in schooling activities for their children using innovative strategies. Communities will strengthen school-based and community support systems aimed at reducing/eliminating child labour proliferation practices. This component will also play a crucial role in coordinating the ICLEP II IEC activities across all sectors.

Activities

After helping the community identify its unique child labour issues through Theatre for Development (TFD) performances, CRECCOM will conduct social awareness campaigns using both interpersonal and mass media communication to convey the gravity of the problem and will promote an array of agents of change to influence attitude, behaviour and practices. Government field workers will have an opportunity to learn about the findings of TFD and the project goals while also developing skills to plan responses. Training in counselling skills to work with orphans and others affected by HIV/AIDS will be conducted particularly to equip CBOs and teachers on HIV/AIDS Life Skills issues. In conjunction with Lifeline Malawi, community volunteers will be trained to provide home based care. Training for other special groups will be conducted to re-orient traditional practices toward child labour prevention. CRECCOM will also establish the IEC Committee for the ICLEP II Project to help ensure coordination, efficiency and effectiveness of behaviour change communication (BCC).

Youth will be a particular target of these interventions through village initiatives for child labour. Community members will participate in training on HIV/AIDS prevention using participatory drama methodology. Capacity building of community-based structures – especially schools – will be undertaken to help communities respond creatively and effectively to the complex challenges of fighting child labour with village based initiatives. Schools will benefit from “School Incentive

Packages” (SIPs) and “Cluster Incentive Packages” (CIPs) designed to foster competition and create a conducive school environment for children. CIPs will include teaching and learning materials as well as sporting equipment to be shared amongst clusters of five schools.

Mass media communications like radio programs, TV coverage, calendars and t-shirts will be used to disseminate the positive case studies emerging from the project to the wider population beyond the project impact area for learning and sharing purposes.

- Sensitization and mobilization activities
- Exchange visits and Role model initiatives.
- Theatre for Development (TFD) Performances.
- Policy awareness meetings and advocacy campaigns on child labor:
- Stakeholder involvement
- Community based review and re-planning meetings (for teachers, SMC’s, PTA’s, CLC’s, Teachers, Farm and Estate Owners, Care Givers, Artisans)
- Community based sustainability meetings (for teachers, SMC’s, PTA’s, CLC’s, Teachers, Farm and Estate Owners, Care Givers, Artisans)
- Field Worker Facilitated Sensitization meetings and Focus Group Discussion
- Training of initiation counselors
- Field Worker facilitated community based workshops for community leaders
- Project Critical Review meetings with Heads of Government Departments and Traditional Authorities.
- Mass Communication Activities:
 - Procurement and Distribution of T-Shirts.
 - Calendar production and Distribution.
 - Newsletter production and Distribution.
 - Radio, Television broadcasts.
 - Newspaper articles.

Output 9. Improved policy awareness and advocacy on child labour

Objective

As per the recommendations made by the final evaluation, though ICLEP I made considerable strides in improving the standards of life of the communities in the impact area, child labour is a complex issue and the poverty factors that proliferate it are deeply entrenched that the life span of the project could not meaningfully address them, secondly the broader national policies on child labour and the legal framework behind the child labour question need to be addressed to ensure that the efforts of projects like ICLEPII deliver the desired impacts on a sustainable basis.

Activities

TECS will take a leading role in spearheading this advocacy role on behalf of the partnership and the following are the planned activities;

1. Stakeholder dialogue (Interface with central and local government, private sector, NGOs and stakeholders)
 - Develop collaborative linkages with (UNICEF, ILO/IPEC, Plan International, Save the Children, Ministry of Gender, Labour, Education, Health etc)
 - Invite stakeholders to annual ICLEP II general reporting feedback session
2. National Child Labour Steering Committee (NCLSC)
 - Attend NCLSC meetings
 - Invite NCLSC to field visits

3. Knowledge sharing

- Identify knowledge gaps
- Publicise research findings relevant to the child labour situation

4. Field visits by key stakeholders and policy makers

- Organise semester field visits for policy makers
- Organise follow up meetings to discuss challenges at the field level

Output 10. Improved nutrition of children

Objective

Improved nutrition is key to the growth of children both physically and mentally. Poor nutrition has often led to stunted growth and decimation of the child's mental capacity resulting in the child's inability to learn. Well nourished infants and young children grow better, perform better in school and are less likely to suffer from malnutrition-related illnesses.

Activities

The project will therefore support households how to make the best use of local foods and to practice culturally sensitive and acceptable healthy eating patterns and to divide food equally within and among family members, with more attention paid to infants and young children. They will be advised, for example, that it is possible to eat enough and yet have serious diet-related vitamin and mineral deficiencies. In order to achieve this output, the project will provide support in the following:

- Provide information on what constitutes a well balanced diet – one that includes carbohydrates, protein, vitamins and minerals, including recipes of various food items.
- Support households to establish home gardens of fruit trees and vegetables.
- Support households in the production of high nutritious crops such as Soya beans and common beans.
- Promote small-scale technologies such as water harvesting and drip irrigation.
- Train households in food processing and utilization techniques, including production of Likuni phala and other recipes from soya bean flour, beans, maize flour, fruits and herbal plants such as Moringa Oleifera.

Output 11. Improved access to labour saving technologies

Objective

Labour shortage caused by illnesses or death of adults or migration is most prevalent among farming communities in the target sites. This scenario has exacerbated the use of child labour. Therefore, the use of labour saving technologies represents an important mitigation strategy against child labour. Technologies are needed that reduce the time spent on agricultural and household tasks and that can be used efficiently by the youth, especially the girl child, women and the elderly.

Activities

Technologies targeted to mitigate the impact on child labour include minimum tillage, trees planted around homesteads for construction and energy, bamboo for construction, basket and furniture making, fuel-efficient stoves. These technologies can free women for more economically productive activities and children, especially girls to attend to school activities. The following activities will be carried out to achieve the output:

- Provide support in the establishment of nurseries and tree/bamboo outplanting and management
- Conduct on-farm demonstrations on minimum tillage
- Provide technical support in the construction of fuel-saving stoves and kitchen management

Output 12. Improved food security

Objective

Food security is a predominant concern of the majority of Malawians. Food security and nutrition impact on people's lives in many ways, such as good health, prestige, well being, self-esteem and positive attitude to life. Based on the result of the ICLEP II Baseline Scoping Survey, 64% of the households in the new sites were food insecure at the time of the survey. This is a very serious situation that can potentially impact negatively on child labour if not addressed.

Access to adequate food combined with improved nutrition within the household, especially among the highly vulnerable groups of the society, such as youth and women, can greatly reduce the temptation to engage children in economic exploitation and performing hazardous work or in sex transactions for cash or in kind. Without food or income, some family members may migrate in search of work, adversely affecting the opportunities for children to go to school. For others, commercial sex may be their only option to gain income to feed and support family members.

Activities

After conducting needs assessments in each of the communities, specific activities will include promotion of the irrigation and fertilization techniques, the establishment of revolving funds for the purchase of the treadle pumps and other irrigation systems and planting of the crops and trees. Beneficiaries will be trained in irrigation techniques, planting of nutritious crops and agro-processing. In cross village exchanges farmers will share information and experiences, while community based action plans will encourage communities to consider their nutritional and food security needs. Bamboo planting and use along with the use of fuel-efficient woodstoves will be promoted and facilitated. To ensure that markets are identified for the harvested crops, the crop and tree selection and promotion will be closely linked in with the income generation component of the project.

The project will introduce several interventions to improve food security in the project sites. It is envisaged that a combination of these interventions will drastically reduce the number of food insecure households. Based on the experience of ICLEP I and recommendations of the final evaluations the project will support communities through the following activities:

- Support households to grow food crops such as maize and beans under irrigation.
- Provide material and technical support to multiply clean high yielding cassava and sweet potato varieties.
- Promote sustainable agriculture to improve land productivity through agroforestry, use of organic fertilizers and soil and water conservation.
- Train households in food conservation and better eating habits.

Output 13. Increased household incomes

Objective

School attendance by children is highly correlated with family income (Ilon and Mook 1991). Although primary education is free, there are several extra-school needs that require parents to pay for the children such as exercise books, writing materials, uniform, packed meal, etc. Often most children feel shy to attend school if some of these needs are not met.

Activities

The project will therefore support households to earn income through production of high-value crops under low cost irrigation technologies. It is envisaged that a small farmer can on average produce a net (after costs) crop value of over \$300 per annum per 1,000 m² against a capital cost for example of drip irrigation of \$120 or a treadle pump at \$119. The key feature of this objective is to ensure that

parents invest income earned through project intervention in education for the children. The output will be achieved through the following activities:

- Support households to access low cost irrigation technologies and inputs at full cost recovery basis.
- Support communities to improve soil fertility of the irrigated dambo land (swamp land) and to protect stream banks.
- Train groups of farmers in irrigation, production of high value horticultural crops including paprika, vegetables and green maize.
- Facilitate the formation of new associations and strengthening of old ones for the purpose of making farmers increase their economies of scale.
- Conduct market research to establish demand, price trends and contacts and develop market growth strategies for farmer groups to penetrate the market.
- Facilitate publicity and promotion of products through different communication channels such as print media, radio, television, trade shows/open days, farmer-farmer visits, etc.
- Facilitate establishment of farmer networks for sharing market and marketing information with support from National Smallholder Association of Malawi (NASFAM), Initiative for the Development of Equity in African Agriculture (IDEAA), Planning Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and other local partners.
- Facilitate development of a marketing information system for farmers with IDEAA.

Output 14. Improved access to clean water

Objectives

Nkhoma Synod Safe Water Team, together with the communities will improve water and sanitation in the target communities. Advocacy for clean water will encourage maintaining safe water sites for improved health and safety of the community. Community involvement is intended to increase support for the initiative. As a result of this initiative, the health of communities and children will be improved because of access to clean water and reduced distances that children have to walk. Affected households and the entire community will benefit from increased productivity and decreased expenditures due to reduced time and money spent fetching water and treating water-borne illnesses.

Activities

Technical staff, including a Technical Officer and two Field Officers, will be designated to support and assist the communities. Based on the analysis of the existing distribution of safe water sources, using a participatory process communities and district authorities will select safe water sites. Through an open tender process, water installation firms will be contracted to install boreholes whilst the shallow wells will be constructed by the communities with technical assistance from the Synod as in ICLEP I. Community members and the District Assemblies will be trained on maintenance and other water management processes, and Village Health Committees will be formed.

Output 15. Improved sanitation

Objectives

Nkhoma Synod in conjunction with Lifeline Malawi and TLC together with the communities will improve household hygiene and sanitation in the target communities. Advocacy for clean water, hygiene and sanitation will encourage communities to adopt fossa alterna toilets¹⁰ and maintain safe

¹⁰Toilet technology which works on the principle of two 1 metre deep pits, which are used in rotation, producing fertile soil for growing plants, fruit trees or vegetables. After each use a handful of materials such as wood ash, grass, vegetable scraps etc must be thrown into the toilet, and the compost kept moist. The wood ash reduces the smell. When the pit is $\frac{3}{4}$ full the portable toilet is moved over to the other pit and the first pit covered up for approximately 6 months. After this time the first pit is uncovered and the compost removed. The soil is fertile, clean-smelling and not at all dangerous. The harmful

water sites for improved health and safety of the community. Community involvement is intended to increase support for the initiative. As a result of this initiative, the health of children will be improved because of access to clean water thereby reducing absenteeism due to sicknesses related to waterborne diseases. Affected households and the entire community will benefit from increased productivity and decreased expenditures due to reduced time and money spent fetching water and treating water-borne illness. Fossa-alterna toilets will provide low-cost manure for gardens, thereby contributing to food security and reducing household expenditure on chemical fertilizers.

Activities

Community members and the District Assemblies will be trained on maintenance and other water management processes, and Village Health Committees will be formed or reinvigorated. Through participatory sensitisation, communities will be encouraged to overcome their prejudices towards fossa alterna toilets and supported to adopt this technology.

Output 16. Improved health of adults

Objective

The overall objective is improving health standards as well as services available to the communities in the ICLEP II project area, with a bearing outcome to achieve a healthy community as well as achieving good Household Health Management and Lifestyle. A healthy community will lead to adults taking on their responsibilities in caring and supporting their families including taking on labour instead of the children.

Activities

Lifeline Malawi will implement its community based clinic model within the ICLEP II project area, bearing in mind the logistics and the communication challenges that have to be overcome in setting up of the strategic centre. This strategic node will provide all health management and co-ordination. This facility will also serve as a resource and coordination center for all the partners operating within the project. (subject to funds being available to construct the project office at the health centre)

Taking into account that in Malawi infant/child mortality and morbidity rate are high due to lack of quality primary health care, the facility will provide high quality primary health services (OPD, VCT, ART, Procedures and recovery), targeting the most prevalent diseases in the community i.e. malaria. The outreach clinics within the ICLEP zone will also be coordinated from the health centre. The facility will also serve as a coordination centre for public health and preventive health activities within the communities of the ICLEP I & II area. Some of the major activities for this component are listed below;

- Recruit and orient staff
- Select site for health centre
- Procure outreach vehicle
- Schedule sensitisation meetings for mutual scheduling of outreach clinics
- Provide primary health care services through outreach clinics
- Promote VCT through IEC
- Provide HIV/AIDS testing/screening eligibility for ARV therapy
- Provide nursing care to PLWAs
- Provide treatment for people with STIs
- Strengthen prenatal and maternal services through collaboration with existing health services

coliforms carried in human faeces break down after 90 days and the soil will have been composting for a minimum of 6 months.

Output 17. Improved health of children

Objective

The objective of this component is to specifically target the health needs of children in particular in the impact areas, which among others will include under five clinics, nutrition monitoring, treating basic ailments like malaria, water borne diseases and skin conditions. It will also be able to provide sentinel information on the child labour related pathologies that affect children.

Activities

- Provide primary health care services through outreach clinics specifically targeting schools
- Provide under five clinics
- Conduct sample surveys to monitor nutrition status of children
- Document and monitor the incidence of child labour related pathologies
- Provide BCI for children in primary education, adolescents in secondary education and out of school youths
- Provide youth appropriate sexual and reproductive health services

Output 18. Improved household health management and lifestyle

Objective

Lifeline Malawi in conjunction with CRECCOM and Nkhoma Synod will involve drama, traditional dances, counselling sessions to conduct BCC sessions in the project area. During these sessions, the target audience will be given chance to ask questions on any of the topics discussed linking the child labour reduction issues to health. Emphasis will also be given on STIs and HIV/ADS prevention discussions and people will be motivated to go for VCT services in the networks to be established.

Lifeline Malawi will also provide various BCC materials on the same for the target beneficiaries. These will be done in recognition of the fact that target beneficiaries need various SRH information to enable them change their behaviour.

Activities

- Create training content for health sensitisation
- Print IEC and training materials
- Train delivery personnel on IEC sensitisation
- Conduct BCC sessions in collaboration with partners

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.1. Indicators for monitoring service statistics

Indicators for monitoring service statistics will be further developed and synthesised through the initial baseline study that will be commissioned on the onset of implementation and through the M&E process to be conducted by TECS at the beginning of the project.

7.2. Indicators of Progress and Performance for Objectives

TECS will track performance on quarterly basis reporting on achievements and shortfalls relative to expected outputs identified in the Logical Framework, project document, budgets, workplans and the overall project document. TECS will work with ECLT and Implementing Partners to determine milestones and measure performance against the milestones. At mid-term (2 years), to ensure that the project stays relevant and up-to-date on the latest best practices, the project will review and make necessary adjustments and corrections to the project Log frame.

7.3. Evaluation

The project will begin with a survey to develop specific baseline indicators and refine the needs assessment findings of the Scoping Exercise in each of the education zones. TECS will manage this component, and will build the skills of the Implementing Partners to conduct these studies. Emphasis will be placed on keeping the studies simple, cost effective and appropriate for the needs of the project. The needs assessments will provide much of the baseline data for the project.

The TECS M&E Officer together with the TECS Project Manager and the implementing partners M&E Officers will provide monitoring and impact evaluation and management guidance at the implementing level across the partnership. TECS will in collaboration with the implementing partners conduct the project's needs assessment and periodic impact assessments. TECS aims to provide a sound assessment and analysis of the impact of the proposed interventions over the life of the project. The findings will be used to inform changes and/or improvements in the project design. TECS intends to contract The Centre for Social Research (CSR) of the University of Malawi based in Zomba to collaboratively design and conduct the research, including design of sampling methods, design of survey instruments, data collection and management, analysis, report preparation and presentation, and archive maintenance of records, data and reports. TECS together with CSR will also develop the participating partners' capabilities in survey design, implementation and analysis. The research team will be supported by TECS M&E Officer and Project Manager to provide technical input on a wide range of disciplines. This process will entail; TECS providing technical assistance to implementing partners in developing qualitative monitoring systems. Inputs will include 1) capacity building in the M&E method chosen; 2) training of M&E personnel; 3) data collection and supervision systems; and 4) data analysis and joint planning. Following the first round of monitoring data will be presented to the implementing partners and used to make necessary adjustments to the log frame. Ongoing technical assistance will be provided during the project to strengthen capacity of implementing partners in the selected M&E approach and expand the application of the M&E method across the programme.

TECS and partners will also continue utilising tools such as Community Mapping (CM) and Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation across the partnership. This will involve building capacity of implementing partners that are not familiar with the use of these tools as a tool for needs assessment and qualitative monitoring of behavior change and practices towards child labour. These tools are based on participatory methods based upon training members of the target community to become core programme researchers and evaluators. This will enable agencies and programmes to engage in active dialogue with target communities throughout the project cycle. Most importantly the method gives voice to poor and marginalized groups and facilitates their active participation in programme decision-making. The main principles of the method are that: the research and monitoring is carried out and owned by members of the target community; community

members (with support from a social analyst) analyze and present their findings and recommendations to the programme and implementing agencies; and these findings and recommendations form the basis for joint planning and monitoring.

M&E will be used throughout the project to monitor key indicators in the logframe, including: sample household perceptions of food security; sample household access to resources; sample household expenditures; access to health care; health seeking behavior; access to water resources; sample household decision-making processes; and risk behaviors and behavior change. (Sample sizes to be determined)

In addition to the monitoring and evaluation to be carried out by each of the implementing partners (detailed in Log Frame), the project will have an In-process evaluation in Year 2. The goal of the evaluation is to inform stakeholders as well as project participants of achievements and successes of the project as well as any concerns or shortfalls to enable the project to make corrections and adjustments to achieve the desired outcomes, this evaluation will help ECLT to decide further support to the project for year 3 and 4. An End of Project Evaluation will seek to identify whether the project met its stated purpose and objectives (outcomes). Results will be analysed and compared against M&E data generated during project implementation e.g. Baseline information and logframe indicators.

A secondary result of the project will be the tracking of useful information about Child Labourers, tenants' children and in general OVCs and their affected households at the community level. These data will be collected to ensure that the project serves those individuals, and is also useful to Government and other stakeholders seeking to understand and mitigate child labour, including the Ministry of Gender and Community Services.

8. ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability is an important component of both the design and implementation of the ICLEP II Project. In terms of *impact* sustainability, the project includes interventions to offset child labour practices both during the life of the project and well into the future. Strengthened services for families involved in child labour, especially orphans and other vulnerable children, are intended to equip them with the means and support to stay healthy, food secure and attend conducive school environments, all of which are key for reducing the incidence of child labour.

In terms of sustainability of the *intervention*, ICLEP II aims to have lasting impact in the communities and among the partners. Rather than provide one-off interventions, each activity is designed to have sustained impact as a result of skills transfer and mobilization of the targeted communities. For instance, rather than hire a safe water repair team for the life of the project, the safe water and sanitation component of the project will train community members in maintenance. Local Government infrastructure is closely tied in with the project with the expectation that this collaboration will build Government capacity to foster sustainability.

In light of the extreme poverty found in the target communities, the ICLEP II recognises that *financial* sustainability is a crucial consideration for donors. For this reason, the project has leveraged partner and community contributions. For instance, the project proposes to provide soft loans to the targeted beneficiaries for implementing some of the food security interventions. Based on the lessons developed from ICLEP I, a community-based revolving fund scheme will be introduced to each of the participating villages to sustain and expand activities beyond the life of the project. In the implementation this activity will collaborate with micro – finance institutions like Opportunity Bank International to manage these revolving funds effectively.

TECS and the implementing partners rely primarily on donor funds and fees for services to accomplish their missions. All have successful track records for securing funds from a variety of donors. Considerable funds and effort have been placed on capacity building in the design of this project to ensure the organizational sustainability of the partners well past the life of this project.

ANNEX 1. ACRONYMS

ART	Anti Retroviral Therapy
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
AWP	Annual Workplans
BCC	Behavioural Change Communications
BCI	Behaviour Change Intervention
CIP	Cluster Incentive Package
CIPE	Civic Involvement in Primary Education
CLC	Child Labour Committees
CM	Community Mapping
CRECCOM	Creative Centre for Community Mobilisation
CSR	Centre for Social Research
DHO	District Health Officer
ECLT	Foundation for Elimination of Child Labour in Tobacco
FM	Financial Management
FMCB	Financial Management Capacity Building
GPS	Global Positioning System
Ha	Hectare
HAART	Highly Active Retroviral Therapy
HBC	Home Based Care
HESP	Health Environmental Sanitation Program
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICLEP	Integrated Child Labour Elimination Project
IDEAA	Initiative for Development of Equity in African Agriculture
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPEC	International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour
KAP	Knowledge Attitudes and Practices
KM	Kilometer
LM	Lifeline Malawi
LNHC	Lifeline Malawi Ngodzi Health Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MESA	Malawi Education Support Activities
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
NAC	National AIDS Commission
NASFAM	National Smallholders Farmers Association of Malawi
NCLSC	National Child Labour Steering Committee
NGOs	Non – Governmental Organisations
OC	Organisational Capacity
OI	Opportunistic Infections
OPD	Outpatient Department
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children

PIC	Project Implementation Committee
PLWA	People Living With AIDS
PM	Performance Management
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
SIP	School Incentive Package
SMC	Social Mobilisation Campaign
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SWOT	Strengths Weakness Opportunities Threats
TA	Traditional Authority
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TBD	To be determined
TECS	Together Ensuring Children's Security
TFD	Theatre for Development
TLC	Total Land Care
UNCIEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
US\$	United States Dollar
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
ZMT	Zone Management Team