

# Extent to which Child labour in Agriculture is addressed in the National Action Plan

---

Paper for the National Conference in  
Eliminating Child labour in Agriculture

Joyce Maganga, Principal Research and  
Employment Officer, Ministry of Labour

## **Abstract**

The 2006 International Labour Organisation Global Action Plan called on the ILO member states to pursue abolition of child labour by committing themselves to the elimination of worst forms of child labour by 2016. Despite various efforts, several gaps and challenges continued to emerge in child labour elimination. Lack of a coordinated approach, compounded the problem. Malawi like most ILO member states has developed and launched the National Action Plan (2011-2016) as a strategic and comprehensive tool for eliminating child labour. Collaboratively, the NAP brings together all sectors and stakeholders in the elimination of child labour by defining strategic direction, objectives and various roles and responsibilities of stakeholders.

Although the NAP acknowledges child labour in agriculture the extent to which child labour can be eliminated in the sector and how, remains elusive. Is the NAP another dream in colour, with no written commitments on funding from Government and other stakeholders for its implementation? How can the level of coordination between the labour and agriculture stakeholders be enhanced in combating child labour?

**Key words: Child Labour, National Action Plan (NAP), Agriculture**

## Table of Contents

<b>1.0</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>RATIONALE OF THE STUDY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>CHILD LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE IN MALAWI .....</b>	<b>5</b>
5.1	DEFINING CHILD LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE.....	5
5.2	AN OVERVIEW OF CHILD LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE.....	6
6.0	CAUSES OF CHILD LABOUR .....	8
<b>7.0</b>	<b>CHILD LABOUR INTERVENTIONS IN AGRICULTURE.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>8.0</b>	<b>AN OVERVIEW OF THE CHILD LABOUR NATIONAL ACTION PLAN .....</b>	<b>10</b>
8.1	NAP SECTORAL PRIORITIES.....	11
8.2	NAP GOAL AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES .....	11
8.3	NAP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN .....	12
8.4	THE EXTENT TO WHICH NAP HAS ADDRESSED CHILD LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE .....	12
<b>9.0</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
9.1	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	15

## **1.0 Introduction**

Child labour continues to be a problem in Malawi. In addition to ratifying the ILO Conventions no. 138 and 182, the government has designed a number of institutional frameworks which include formulation of child labour policy, code of conduct on child labour; inclusion of child labour in the current MGDSII. Malawi has also implemented a number of project and programmes with technical and financial support from ILO/IPEC on the elimination of child labour.

Following the 2006 ILO Global Action, government and the social partners developed and launched the child labour National Action Plan (NAP- 2010-2016).

This paper discusses the extent to which the NAP addresses child labour issues in agriculture sector in Malawi. The paper also discusses the concept of National Action Plan, outlines the various gaps and challenges as identified in the situational analysis. It highlights the extent to which child labour in agriculture has been addressed in NAP. Finally the paper recommends a few action areas in combating child labour in agriculture based on the NAP

## **2.0 Rationale of the Study**

Child labour is predominantly in most sub-sectors of agriculture and more especially in tobacco and family farms. Although government instituted the NAP as a national response to elimination of child labour, this paper intends to critically review the extent to which the NAP affirmatively addresses child labour in agriculture.

## **3.0 Objective of the study**

The objective of the paper is to critically review the extent to which child labour in agriculture is addressed in the National Action Plan for child labour in Malawi.

## **4.0 Methodology**

The research paper is qualitative and employs the critical analyses of the Child Labour National Action Plan as a framework for eliminating child labour in agriculture. It reviewed the extent to which child labour in agriculture has been addressed in Malawi. This involved review of the existing literature, both published and unpublished articles on child labour in agriculture.

The paper will further present a number of projects, programmes and action plans that have been formulated and are being implemented to eliminate child labour in agriculture based on the framework of the National Action Plan on child labour. This will be done in order to support the extent to which NAP has provided a framework for the formulation of various projects and programmes to eliminate child labour in agriculture in Malawi.

## **5.0 Child Labour in Agriculture in Malawi**

### **5.1 Defining child labour in agriculture**

According to Khalid H, 2011, defining child Labour in Agriculture faces many challenges

due to the following:

- *Cultural perceptions and traditions (esp. children helping out in family undertakings)*
- *Continuity between rural household and workplace*
- *Invisible : remote, isolated farms, private households, on fishing boats*
- *Blurred distinction between paid work, unpaid work and domestic chores*
- *National labour legislation makes exceptions for unpaid and family work (Khalid H, 2011).*

However, conceptually ILO/IPEC<sup>1</sup> has defined child labour in agriculture as follows:

- a. In farming<sup>2</sup> – child labour involves exposing children to the following:
  - i. Pesticides and other toxic chemicals
  - ii. Unsanitary conditions

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/areas/Agriculture/lang--en/index.htm>

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/ipec/areas/Agriculture/WCMS\\_172416/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ipec/areas/Agriculture/WCMS_172416/lang--en/index.htm)

- iii. Sharp tools, heavy loads, dangerous machinery
  - iv. Sun, extreme temperatures
  - v. Long hours
  - vi. Crop-specific hazards: Green Tobacco Sickness
- b. Child labour in fisheries/aquaculture<sup>3</sup> involves the following:
- i. Long hours, far from home / migration
  - ii. Hazardous techniques
  - iii. Boys: boat fishing, waterborne diseases, entanglement with nets, sharp tools
  - iv. girls: sharp tools, exposure to fumes from smoking fish, transactional sex at lake landing sites
- c. Child labour in livestock<sup>4</sup> husbandry involves the following:
- i. Long hours;
  - ii. Extreme weather, snake & insects bites, injuries from animals, disease transmission from livestock and wild animals and;
  - iii. Long-term herding contracts impede schooling and cause isolation from family and community.

All in all child labour is defined as “any economic activity that employs a child less than the age of 14 years. Child labour is any activity that exploits a child, prevents a child from attending school and negatively impact on the health, social, cultural, psychological, moral, religious and related dimensions of a child’s upbringing. In terms of working hours, child labour includes a child working seven hours or more per week,” (Durevall and Mussa, 2010).

## 5.2 An Overview of Child Labour in Agriculture

The Agriculture sector remains the backbone of Malawi’s economy accounting for about 38% of Gross National Product (GNP) and more than 90% of export earnings<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/areas/Agriculture/WCMS\\_172419/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/areas/Agriculture/WCMS_172419/lang--en/index.htm)

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/areas/Agriculture/WCMS\\_172431/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/areas/Agriculture/WCMS_172431/lang--en/index.htm)

[http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/areas/Agriculture/WCMS\\_172421/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ipecc/areas/Agriculture/WCMS_172421/lang--en/index.htm)

<sup>5</sup> June 2009, [www.sdn.org.mw/min-information/economy.htm](http://www.sdn.org.mw/min-information/economy.htm)

Agriculture comprising crop production, horticulture, animal husbandry, fish farming (aquaculture), insect raising, fisheries (marine and lake), forestry activities, primary processing of agricultural and animal products, storage or transportation directly related to agricultural production remains to be a major source of livelihood for the majority of the workforce in Malawi. The Agriculture sector employs about 84% of the Malawi workforce and accounts for 90% of the foreign exchange earnings of which 65% of the foreign exchange earnings come from tobacco (Economic Report 2010). The majority of the agricultural sector workers are among the poorest segments of the society in Malawi hence the existence of child labour.

Child labour in agriculture sector continues to be a daunting challenge to most developing countries including Malawi. The Malawi Child Labour Survey report (2002) revealed that 38% of the children aged 5-17 years old were involved in economic activities.. According to the report, child labour is particularly prevalent in the agricultural sector and accounts for 54 percent of the child laborers in Malawi.

Additionally, the 2008 survey commissioned by Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing (ECLT), a multi-stakeholder initiative of trade unions, growers and companies, found that over half of the children (57%) in the tobacco growing areas of Kasungu and Dowa are involved in child labour while 2006 Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey found that 26 % of children between 5-15 were involved in child labour. The 2011 “Child Labour Elimination Actions for Real Change (CLEAR)” project baseline survey confirmed a high overall incidence of child labour in the three districts of the project: Mchinji 87.1%; Ntchisi 91.1%; and Rumphi 93.3%. In terms of the incidence of child labour in tobacco growing is as follows: Mchinji 54%; Ntchisi 55%; and Rumphi 39.8%.

According to the UNHCR Report of 2008, children in agriculture are said to work on smallholder farms, including commercial tea and tobacco farms. Some children are engaged in forced and bonded labor in tobacco farms, alongside their families. Some children, particularly boys, are found in the cattle herding and fishing industry sectors. While acknowledging the existence of child labour in other subsectors in

---

agriculture, such as the fishing and forestry, livestock herding, there is no comprehensive data to support such arguments.

## **6.0 Causes of Child Labour**

There are various causes of child Labour in Malawi. Poverty and inter-related issues like food insecurity, lack of access to education, basic health and other social services, HIV/AIDS orphan hood, cheap labour, large family size, breakdown of marriages, lack of employment opportunities, teenage pregnancies, and cultural practices among many other factors .

Additionally, the 2011 “Child Labour Elimination Actions for Real Change (CLEAR)” Project baseline survey confirmed that;

- *Poverty is the most important driver behind child labour. Living standards appear to be particularly low among tenant farmers and elderly and female headed households;*
- *Food insecurity pushes families to send children to work to supplement household income;*
- *The high cost of education and the low quality of education in government schools leads to child labour;*
- *An estimated 650,000 children are orphaned due to HIV&AIDS. Many can no longer be absorbed into families with adult, able-bodied bread winners and instead grow up in households headed by grandmothers, with little choice than to work for a living;*
- *Local customs, traditions and beliefs, including gender roles, fuel child labour in Malawi;*
- *Demand for cheap labour encourages child labour in tobacco-growing areas. 92% of children in tobacco-growing areas are unpaid family labourers;*
- *A weak legislative system exacerbates some of the causes above.*

## **7.0 Child Labour Interventions in Agriculture**

The government of Malawi has over the years demonstrated its commitment in the elimination of child labour in Malawi. Government ratified and adopted the ILO Conventions relating to child Labour, reviewed and developed policies and laws pertaining to child labour as well as implemented a number of projects and programmes in its efforts to eliminating child labour in Malawi.

The government of Malawi has ratified and adopted the following international conventions:

- ILO convention C29 on the abolition of forced labour;
- ILO convention C138 on the minimum age for admission to employment and;
- ILO convention C182 on the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL).
- The UN Convention of the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), in which article 32 protects children from economic exploitation;

By virtue of being a member to SADC, Malawi is party to the SADC Code of Conduct on Child Labour and is also a signatory to the SADC Charter on Fundamental Social Rights.

Nationally, the government of Malawi has developed and enacted legislations in its effort to the elimination of child labour. Article 23 of The Malawi Constitution of 1999 provides for protection of children from economic exploitation. The Employment Act No. 6 of 2000, section 21 (1) sets the minimum age for admission to employment at 14 years, except for hazardous work for which 18 years is the minimum age.

The Government also developed the National Code of Conduct on Child Labour with an aim of providing guiding principles to the state, employers and workers organizations, parents and guardians as well as the community in their efforts to combat all forms of child labour in Malawi.

The Malawi government in collaboration with the social partners and other key stakeholders have developed and launched the Malawi Decent Work Country Programme (MDWCP) which aims at ensuring the elimination of the worst forms of child labour

The Government of Malawi has also included issues of child labour in the National Development framework, thus the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II.

Additionally efforts to eliminate child labour have been complimented with direct action programmes by ILO/IPEC, TECS (Together Ensuring Children's Security), UNICEF and other NGOs.

Finally, the Government has developed and launched the National Action Plan in the elimination of child labour as response to the ILO Global Action Plan on child labour elimination specifically the worst form by 2016.

## **8.0 An Overview of the Child Labour National Action Plan**

The National Action Plan (NAP) is the national response to the ILO Global Action Plan which called on the member states to commit themselves to the elimination of child labour by 2016. It is a national strategic framework with time-bound set targets (2010-2016). As a new tool to eliminating child labour, the NAP has been framed to address the various gaps and challenges identified in the fight against child labour in Malawi after the implementation of various child labour programmes and projects by the government and its various stakeholders. It also consolidates the overall budget that will be required in the elimination of child labour in Malawi as it also sets out the sectoral priorities for action.

In Malawi, as indicated above, a number of stand-alone projects and programmes have been implemented in the elimination of child labour. However a situation analysis conducted identified a number of challenges and gaps in child labour elimination even after the implementation of such projects and programmes. The

Malawi National Action Plan has therefore been framed to address the following gaps and challenges as identified in the situational analysis:

- a. Inadequate legal and policy framework;
- b. Inadequate education capacity;
- c. Information gaps on child labour;
- d. Household poverty;
- e. Poor working conditions;
- f. Influence of culture ;
- g. Inadequate institutional and technical capacity;
- h. Poor collaboration and networking;
- i. Effects of HIV and AIDS and;
- j. Child Labour and Migration.

## **8.1 NAP Sectoral Priorities**

The NAP also strategically identifies sectoral priorities to ensure the elimination of child labour in such sectors where child labour is rampant. Following the 2002 Child Labour survey that was conducted in Malawi, the agricultural sector which is the country's economic backbone, the tobacco plantations and family farms were identified as the main users of child labour in Malawi. The agriculture sector therefore has been identified as one of the sectoral priorities in the elimination of child labour together with Community and Personal Services Sector and the emerging worst forms of child labour such as child trafficking for labour exploitation within and outside the country.

## **8.2 NAP Goal and Strategic Objectives**

Elimination of child labour by 2016 is the goal of NAP in Malawi. The first strategic objective of the Malawi NAP focuses on creating a conducive legal and policy environment. This will be done by mainstreaming child labour issues into the national and sectoral social & economic policies and as well as improving on the legal

framework in Malawi. The second strategy emphasizes on building and strengthening the technical and human resource capacity of the various stakeholders in the elimination of child labour. The third strategy will directly ensure the elimination of child labour through prevention, withdrawal, rehabilitation and re-integration of working children and their families. Finally, the fourth strategy concerns the provision of updated information of child labour for policy and programme decision making being readily available.

### **8.3 NAP Implementation Plan**

The multiplicity of child labour calls for a multidisciplinary approach to its elimination. The NAP therefore sets out the various roles and responsibilities to be undertaken by the various stakeholders in the elimination of child labour including the civil society. It clearly clarifies various roles to be undertaken the Ministry of Agriculture being key in agriculture in Malawi.

### **8.4 The extent to which NAP has addressed child Labour in Agriculture**

While acknowledging that not all work is bad for a child, the existence of child labour in agriculture in Malawi cannot be overemphasised. In this regard, in NAP, the agriculture has been identified as a priority sector area in the elimination of child labour, among others having been identified as the main user of child labour in the country especially in tobacco plantations and family farms.

The first NAP broad strategic objective focuses on creating a conducive legal and policy environment. As already indicated in section 5.2, this will be done by mainstreaming child labour issues into the national and sectoral social & economic policies and as well as improving on the legal framework in Malawi.

Outcome 1.1 stipulates that child labour targets and strategies are incorporated in the prevailing development strategies, NAP has only focused on agriculture policies that improve food security for the vulnerable families developed realising that food insecurity is one of the causes of child labour in Malawi. On the contrary, NAP has

not considered the mainstreaming of child labour in all agriculture policies which leaves room for prevalence of child labour in other forms of agriculture in Malawi.

The second NAP strategic objective emphasizes on building and strengthening the technical, institutional and human resource capacity of stakeholders dealing with child labour elimination, agriculture inclusive. Analysing through this strategic objective whose outcome is capacity to identify and combat child labour at all levels in Malawi, nothing substantive has been mentioned concerning capacity building in the agriculture sector yet most of child labour is prevalent in this sector which has been identified as a sectoral priority area. For example NAP would have also included capacity building and strengthening of agriculture extension workers on child labour issues since they are already in the sector and are familiar with the activities taking place in agriculture.

Additionally, the third NAP strategic objective involves direct combating of child labour through prevention, withdrawal, rehabilitation and re-integration of working children, the only mention of agriculture is on outcome 3.5 which stipulates that livelihood of prevented and withdrawn children and their families improved through provision of input subsidy programmes. Yet involvement of cooperatives and farm clubs in awareness raising could have been one of the awareness programmes to realise outcome 3.1 of improved awareness on child labour at all levels.

In the area of monitoring and evaluation, NAP has not included an M& E framework on child labour in Malawi and there is no mechanism stipulated in NAP to specifically monitor child labour in agriculture sector in Malawi. For example emphasis would have been put in developing the Child Labour Monitoring system (with the inclusion of a database) that would assist in systematic monitoring of child labour from the grassroots in Malawi in all sectors with the involvement all key stakeholders particularly the local government, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and Ministry of Labour.

However, whilst NAP strategic objectives may not have particularly focused in agriculture in Malawi, it has provided a framework upon which policies and legislation, programmes and projects will be formulated, reviewed, developed and implemented in agriculture in the elimination of child labour. Appendix 1 provides an example of a project which has been initiated by Food and Agriculture Organisation

(FAO) in Malawi in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Labour based on outcomes stipulated in NAP.

Additionally, a consortium of Non- Governmental organisations comprising – Save the Children in Malawi, Creative Centre for Community Mobilisation (Creccom), Youth Net and Counselling (Yoneco) and Total Land Care launched a project “Child Labour Elimination Actions for Real Change (CLEAR)” with funding from ECLT. The project formulated under the Malawi Government National Action Plan for the elimination of child labour, has been designed to tackle the causes of child labour in three tobacco growing districts of Mchinji, Ntchisi and Rumphi and is financed by ECLT Foundation. The project aims “to protect children aged between 5 and 17 years old from exploitative, hazardous and worst forms of child labour in tobacco growing and 15 to 17 year olds from hazardous work. Inclusive processes that will lead directly to sustainable withdrawal of children from tobacco growing will be created and fostered by the project. Additionally, CLEAR will provide support to families to improve their livelihoods, food security and health and the project will ensure that at the end 6, 000 children will be withdrawn from child labour, 3, 000 will be prevented from entering child labour while 500 will be protected from exposure to hazardous work. At district and community level the project will improve access to quality education and other basic social services as well as livelihoods by improving school infrastructures, establishing complimentary basic education and skills training programmes. (Mkula C, 2011).

Furthermore, the US-DOL through the SIMPOC Technical Cooperation Project is implementing a project in Malawi (2009-2012) which aims at supporting the Government of Malawi’s efforts to implement the National Action Plan to combat child labour. The project will withdraw and prevent 4,350 children from the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in targeted agricultural and rural sites, including children working in the tea and tobacco sector. The project will also target the withdrawal and prevention of 632 children from the WFCL in targeted urban sites of Malawi. Additionally, 4,882 children will receive educational services and 100 children will be targeted through non-educational services. The project targets children working in agriculture in Kasungu District, Mzimba District, and Mulanje District and children involved in child domestic labour in Lilongwe District (US-DOL, 2009).

## **9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations**

In conclusion, the paper has demonstrated that NAP, as a tool to eliminating child labour in agriculture, has to a minimal extent addressed issues of child labour in agriculture in Malawi.

The paper has however demonstrated that while NAP might not have specifically addressed issues of child labour in agriculture in Malawi, broadly NAP has provided a framework upon which policies and legislation, programmes and projects will be formulated, reviewed, developed and implemented in agriculture in the elimination of child labour.

The paper has also demonstrated that NAP has not included a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework on child labour in Malawi and that no monitoring procedures have been put in place to ensure the implementation of the NAP.

### **9.1 Recommendations**

The following are some of the recommendations made in an effort to enrich the National Action Plan on Child Labour in Malawi.

- a. Government in collaboration with stakeholders should consider append the draft initial activity plan in Appendix 1 to be a supplement to the Child Labour National Action Plan.
- b. Government in collaboration with the stakeholders should develop a resource mobilization strategy targeting the agriculture.
- c. Empower the rural communities in child labour elimination in agriculture.
- d. Conduct national child labour survey establish the magnitude of child labour in Malawi
- e. Government should set aside a special fund for child labour elimination in agriculture.
- f. Strengthen collaboration among key players in agriculture in child labour elimination.

- g. There is need to develop and establish a comprehensive child labour monitoring system in the country.
- h. There is need for further research in how some of the policies in the agriculture sector have impacted on child labour.

## 10.0 References

Durevall, D. and Mussa R. (2010), Employment Diagnostic Analysis on Malawi, prepared for the Government of Malawi, Geneva, Switzerland

ECLT Foundation, (2011) Child Labour Elimination Actions for Real Change {CLEAR} Project; Executive Summary [cited on 09.03.2012] available from <http://www.eclt.org/site/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/Malawi-CLEAR-Project-Proposal.pdf>

FAO and ILO , (2011), Capacity development on child labour in Agriculture- Draft Report ; *international Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture*, Salima, Malawi [cited on 03.03.2012], available from [http://www.fao-ilo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/fao\\_ilo/pdf/Report\\_FAO\\_ILO\\_workshop\\_Malawi\\_May\\_2011\\_Final.pdf](http://www.fao-ilo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fao_ilo/pdf/Report_FAO_ILO_workshop_Malawi_May_2011_Final.pdf)

Gondwe P, (2011) Presentation at Kambiri

Khalid H, (2011) Presentation on Harvesting a future without child labour; conceptual clarity, Lilongwe Malawi.

MoL, (2010) Child Labour National Action Plan for Malawi [2010-2016], Lilongwe, Malawi

MoL and NSO (2002), Child Labour Survey Report, Zomba, Malawi

Mkula C, (2011) Malawi NGO's launch US\$8m anti child labour programme, [cited on 09.03.2012] available from <http://www.newtimeafrica.com/archives/23426/malawi>

Social Research Reporter, (2011) Child Labor in the Tobacco Industry – A Look at Malawi [cited on 29.02.2012] available from

[http://www.lmicglobal.com/pdf/Child\\_Labor\\_Tobacco\\_Industry.pdf](http://www.lmicglobal.com/pdf/Child_Labor_Tobacco_Industry.pdf)

US-DOL, (2009) Technical Cooperation Project Summary [cited on 09.03.2012] available from [http://www.dol.gov/ilab/projects/sub-](http://www.dol.gov/ilab/projects/sub-saharan_africa/Malawi_Support_to_NAP.htm)

[saharan\\_africa/Malawi\\_Support\\_to\\_NAP.htm](http://www.dol.gov/ilab/projects/sub-saharan_africa/Malawi_Support_to_NAP.htm)

UNHCR refworld, (2008) Findings of Worst forms of child labour\_ Malawi [cited on 09.03.2012] available from

<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,USDOL,,MWI,456d621e2,4aba3ed232,0.html>

## Appendix 1

### MALAWI

**Draft Initial activity plan for better addressing child labour in agriculture in Malawi in the context of the National Action Plan.**

**Developed by the national planning meeting on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2010**

<b>NAP Contri bution</b>	<b>Problem/Need (opportunity )</b>	<b>Solution / Activities</b>	<b>Partners (lead listed first)</b>	<b>Resour ces</b>	<b>First step / Deadline</b>
----------------------------------	--	----------------------------------	---	-----------------------	----------------------------------

NAP Contribution	Problem/Need (opportunity)	Solution / Activities	Partners (lead listed first)	Resources	First step / Deadline
<b>1. Policies, legislation and law enforcement</b>					
Outcome 1.2	strengthening MoA on addressing CL in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• awareness raising and training and capacity development for managers,</li> <li>• Build strong arguments on why it is important to address CL for agric and rural development</li> <li>• and for extension staff</li> <li>• CL focal point in MoA</li> <li>• starting point: Extension Service (and include other depts)</li> <li>• in fisheries sensitization on age group (esp on crew members) as per C188</li> </ul> <p>- FAO code of conduct programme phasing out</p>	MoA  FAO Extension Service  ILO	ILO  FAO (staff time)  possible TCP project  other FAO projects with extension component (FICA, Norwegian project, emergencies programme)	sensitization workshop  for directors and senior staff in May  - draft programme by February  - list of participants by MoA by early April  - FAO to request ToRs to MoA  Focal point at MoA to be established by January

NAP Contribution	Problem/Need (opportunity)	Solution / Activities	Partners (lead listed first)	Resources	First step / Deadline
Outcome 1.3	strengthening capacity of agriculture stakeholders (supported by MoA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sensitization (including on allocation of resources to CL)</li> <li>• Focal points in each organization</li> <li>• capacity dev on CL in agric including M&amp;E</li> </ul>	<u>MoA and MoL</u> Agric stakeholders, agric employers <u>s and workers</u> <u>NASFAM etc</u> <u>CISANET</u> <u>Farmers' union</u> MoA / ILO /FAO	ILO some funds for capacity development	- focal points - MoA focal point to request other agric stakeholders to appoint focal points by two months after MoA focal point appointed Agric stakeholders to report and present their work on CL to MoA and CLU and other CL bodies

NAP Contribution	Problem/Need (opportunity)	Solution / Activities	Partners (lead listed first)	Resources	First step / Deadline
Outcome 1.5	draft tenancy bill is finalized but not presented at parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lobby for presentation at the parliament</li> </ul>	social partners MoL		- MoL to follow up with OPC /CLU by Jan 2011  - social partners to strengthen lobby work  March 2011
Outcome 1.6	Agric Policies do not directly consider CL concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• review of agric and food security policies on CL</li> <li>• technical review</li> <li>• ownership + implementation of relevant policies</li> </ul>	- MoL initiates in collaboration with MoA	FAO programme to better integrate DW in agric policies	- MoL and MoA, FAO ILO, Cisanet to agree on how to conduct initial policy mapping coherence and review by early June 2011
Outcome 1.7	not clear whether national legislation does or does not cover CL in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• legislation review and development of recommendations for revision as necessary</li> </ul>	MoL	ILO social partners MoA tech support	- prepare ToR for the review and who will do it by early June

NAP Contri bution	Problem/Need (opportunity )	Solution / Activities	Partners (lead listed first)	Resour ces	First step / Deadline
	agric and fisheries (eg. on family farms ) uncertainty of labour law enforcement in export plantations			(need to coordin ate with One-UN fund review by MoL)	2011
Outco me 1.8	UNDAF policy document is under preparation (opportunity )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review current draft UNDAF to better integrate Child Labour in agriculture</li> </ul>		ILO FAO	Review UNDAF calendar and obtain current draft for comment by January

<b>NAP Contribution</b>	<b>Problem/Need (opportunity)</b>	<b>Solution / Activities</b>	<b>Partners (lead listed first)</b>	<b>Resources</b>	<b>First step / Deadline</b>
<b>Outcome 1.9</b>	insufficient reflection of CL in agric in DWCP, Employment Policy, and other frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better integrate CL in agriculture as possible</li> </ul>	MoL – MoA	FAO programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- review latest draft of the policy documents and provide comments by February</li> <li>- new April draft available and to be reviewed</li> <li>- identify other opportunities and gaps</li> </ul>
<b>2. Stakeholder coordination</b>					
<b>Outcome 2.2</b>	Insufficient integration of agric stakeholders at district level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Planning</li> <li>• District CL Committees</li> <li>• Capacity Building / mainstreaming in district planning</li> <li>• Implementation</li> </ul>	ILO MoA MoL Local government FAO	Ministry of Agriculture +FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitizing / capacity building by May 2011</li> <li>- Mainstreaming child labour in district plans by June 2011</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2.3</b>	Insufficient communication and knowledge sharing about child labour in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CLU to share information</li> <li>• Mainstreaming</li> <li>• Database</li> <li>• Website</li> </ul>	Resource centres of MoA Dept of extension in MoA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- enhancing dept of extension to include child labour in their actions</li> </ul>

NAP Contribution	Problem/Need (opportunity)	Solution / Activities	Partners (lead listed first)	Resources	First step / Deadline
	agriculture				
Outcome 2.4	no overarching strategies to coordinate agric stakeholders on CL in agric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• review existing strategies</li> <li>• Establish / reinforce mechanisms to facilitate coordination through tech committee</li> </ul>			
Outcome 2.5	limited integration of agric stakeholders in community CL committees	<p>Integration/mainstreaming of child labour in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agric District Committees (ADC)</li> <li>• Village Dev Committees</li> <li>• Trade Unions committees</li> <li>• PTAs in education</li> <li>• Child protection committees</li> </ul> <p>Absorb the CL committees to the ADCs that access govt funding</p>	<p>Ministry of Local Government</p> <p>Line Ministries</p> <p>Ministry of Youth</p>	<p>-various donors</p> <p>- funding from govt</p> <p>-join resources to revamp CLU</p>	<p>1. Sensitization of ADCs and VDCs on child labour</p> <p>2. Mainstreaming child labour in their workplan</p> <p>3. Integrate agricultural stakeholders in existing CCLCs</p>

NAP Contribution	Problem/Need (opportunity)	Solution / Activities	Partners (lead listed first)	Resources	First step / Deadline
<b>3. Awareness and knowledge</b>					
Outcome 3.1	limited awareness in MoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• awareness raising and capacity development for managers and technical staff including extension workers</li> </ul>	MoA, ILO, FAO, others?	staff time (ST) MoA: ST FAO, ST and financial support (FS) ILO;	<p>FAO /ILO to discuss with MoA by February</p> <p>ILO and ITCILO to develop draft CD programme by April</p> <p>CLU to organize logistics of training (with support)</p>
Outcome 3.2	limited knowledge on CL in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• integrate/enhance CL module in forthcoming labour survey</li> <li>• include age and sex disaggregated data in annual fisheries survey</li> <li>• forthcoming baseline on CL in 3 IPEC districts</li> <li>• conduct action research including</li> </ul>	<p>ILO in collaboration with FAO</p> <p>Relevant departments of MoL, MoA and Statistics</p> <p>FAO takes the lead in action</p>	Staff time, possibly some (small) ILO resources to for the implementation of the Labour	<p>reinforce questionnaires and modules in the forthcoming labour survey (identify entry points by January)</p> <p>reinforce questionnaires of IPEC baselines to include aspects of agricultural</p>

NAP Contribution	Problem/Need (opportunity)	Solution / Activities	Partners (lead listed first)	Resources	First step / Deadline
		qualitative and quantitative approaches	research	survey FAO resources for action research	production (incl. fisheries and livestock) by January 2011  Fisheries department to share survey questionnaire with FAO and ILO provide inputs to annual fisheries survey (by February)  Make results of IPEC baseline survey widely available
Outcome 3.3	limited knowledge on good practices on how to ensure sustainability of withdrawal of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify and document good practices – also from other countries and programmes</li> </ul>	ILO, FAO, MoL, MoA, CLU	Some ILO resources	ILO to review existing good practices in agriculture to start to build a knowledge base for possible replication  By March IPEC Malawi to initiate
Outcome 3.4	lack of information, education, communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review existing materials and approaches</li> </ul>	ILO and FAO in close collaboration	Some ILO resources	ILO to start reviewing existing materials and

NAP Contribution	Problem/Need (opportunity)	Solution / Activities	Partners (lead listed first)	Resources	First step / Deadline
	ion materials for different sectors and groups	<p>on how to address, train and sensitize on CL in agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adapt or develop new materials as needed</li> </ul>	tion with extension services	ces	<p>with FAO exchange information with Extension services</p> <p>By April</p>
Outcome 3.5	Traditional participation of children in farming and other activities perceived as cultural obstacle to elimination of child labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitization of political leaders</li> <li>• Reinforcement of extension workers on how to explain child labour</li> <li>• Develop facts and figures on how to make an argument against child labour (also at community level)</li> </ul>			
<b>4. Livelihood support at community and family level including education</b>					
Outcome 4.1	only some communities engage in CL elimination	seek opportunities for scaling up of CL work at community and family level through mainstreaming in agric		<p>MoA</p> <p>MoL</p> <p>FAO-ILO</p> <p>social partne</p>	<p>- sensitize CL in fisheries programme and change the targeting</p> <p>- sensitize BVC on CL</p>

NAP Contribution	Problem/Need (opportunity)	Solution / Activities	Partners (lead listed first)	Resources	First step / Deadline
		<p>programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsidy programmes</li> <li>• Household Food Security Programmes</li> <li>• Agric curricula</li> <li>• MoA Extension services to farmers and producers</li> <li>• Fisheries (presidential initiative on aquaculture to scale up fishfarming through village schemes etc)</li> <li>• Forestry</li> <li>• Livestock</li> <li>• Review of pesticide board support</li> <li>• Sensitizing Local leaders</li> <li>• Creating synergies in target areas esp. between CL withdrawal and livelihoods support (e.g child labour free zones -</li> </ul>		<p>rs</p> <p>NASF AM</p> <p>Review of pesticide board info: ILO support and MoA MoL</p>	<p>- CL conditional in-kind and cash contribution (gears nets)</p> <p>- first step: sensitize MoA and office of the president about CL in subsidy programme</p> <p>Incl. on conditionality review targeting guidelines by early 2011</p> <p>- target companies selling chemicals, enforcement from the MoA and MoL</p> <p>- first step</p>

NAP Contribution	Problem/Need (opportunity)	Solution / Activities	Partners (lead listed first)	Resources	First step / Deadline
		CLFZ)			<p>review of information by pesticide board and leaflets/info and how it can be strengthened through the programme by June</p> <p>- explore CL in livestock</p> <p>-first step: mapping of targeted areas and communities in livelihood food sec and child labour programmes (also retroactive for CL)</p> <p>ILO and FAO Malawi</p> <p>MoA, NASFAM</p>

NAP Contribution	Problem/Need (opportunity)	Solution / Activities	Partners (lead listed first)	Resources	First step / Deadline
					<p>and other CL programmes</p> <p>ILO to coordinate matrix by March mapping by July</p> <p>- explore synergies at district level between FICA project and IPEC</p> <p>ILO to request UNICEF to send ToRs of project mapping exercise</p>
Outcome 4.3	girls engage in household chores hindering them from attending school (water, fuel)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• build wells for potable water, water harvesting</li> <li>• promote sustainable forest use and improved cookers</li> <li>• provide incentives for school attendance (school feeding and</li> </ul>	<p>FAO and UNICEF</p> <p>MoA (water harvesting)</p> <p>Ministry of Water and Irrigation development</p>		<p>- first step: map key organizations UNICEF, WFP, forestry and contact them and enhance synergies among</p>

NAP Contribution	Problem/Need (opportunity)	Solution / Activities	Partners (lead listed first)	Resources	First step / Deadline
		take-home rations)			<p>interventions</p> <p>- FAO and ILO to meet org in Dec 2010</p>
Outcome 4.4	Agricultural vocational training for youth Programmes could increase specific targeting of youth and working children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase vocational skills training with focus on new skills training in agric above 14 and under 18</li> <li>• as above refocus the targeting; it is a mainstreaming issue</li> <li>• MoA (dept extension) develop specific training programmes targeting youth</li> </ul>	<p>as above +</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>UNIDO</p>	<p>(more than 100 existing) day training centres for farmers could target youth (managed by MoA on processing etc)</p> <p>link with JFFLS ?</p>	<p>- first step: dept of fisheries to check with community outreach units to focus on age groups in their targeting</p> <p>- and on OSH targeting youth groups in fisheries</p> <p>- MoL and M of Education to provide information on vocational training programmes and institutions in Malawi</p>

NAP Contribution	Problem/Need (opportunity)	Solution / Activities	Partners (lead listed first)	Resources	First step / Deadline
				<p>other training programme?</p> <p>(check community outreach unit in fisheries)</p>	(by mid 2011)
Outcome 4.5	lower school attendance during child labour peaks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seek ways to increase school attendance or minimize loss at CL peaks</li> <li>• revise school calendar to better match agric season</li> <li>• special incentives for children and family to attend school during seasonal peaks</li> </ul>	<p>M of Education</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>MoA (on the peaks)</p>		<p>- FAO and ILO to discuss with UNICEF</p> <p>poss. June 2011 or explore with M of education</p> <p>To be identified later in the process</p>

Source: FAO and ILO, (2011)

