

# Annual Report

## 2007

Children have the right to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing hazardous work or any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education

### Introduction

ECLT has had a successful year removing children from harmful work and preventing others from getting caught up in child labour in the first place. As the impressive statistics later in this report show, our partners round the world have made substantive and documented progress in tackling child labour in the tobacco growing sector.

This report covers the work of ECLT from January to December 2007. The first section includes an overview of the work done in 2007 and a summary of ECLT's approach to child labour. The second section reports progress for each of ECLT's partners. Another section covers special centrally organised events, and the last one presents ECLT accounts

Sadly and unacceptably, 132 million girls and boys work in farms throughout the world. The agricultural sector employs the vast majority, over two thirds, of all child labour. Moreover, agriculture presents one of the most dangerous working environments. This is particularly the case for children. Exposed to the same hazards as adults, the risks to children are greater because their young bodies are still developing, and they are therefore more vulnerable to toxic pesticides, carrying heavy loads and accidents.

Some children start working at the tender age of five years old. Children under 10 years old account for 20% of child labour in many rural areas. No parent wants to send their young children to work but a lack of food security and affordable and accessible schooling, as well as low awareness of the hazards of child labour and family illness, frequently leaves parents with no other choice. Where prevalence of HIV is high, children are increasingly becoming the sole breadwinners of their families.

"I am not happy to put my children in work but we have no other choice. I cannot afford to hire outside help," says Genisiyano, father-of-five, Mzuzu district, Malawi



### Overview of 2007

To address this situation, during the year 2007, the ECLT Foundation concentrated its efforts in six key countries, four of which in south-eastern Africa, namely Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, and two in Asia: Kyrgyzstan and the Philippines; these are countries where tobacco growing plays an important role in the national economy and where child labour is acknowledged as being a rampant reality.

In Tanzania, the Philippines and Kyrgyzstan projects have been extended to second phases, with the objective of reaching more families and consolidate the work done.

Previous efforts in Mozambique formalised into a new project starting November 2007. It focuses on the setting up of agricultural and food security training for children (in parallel to formal schooling) and for their mothers, as well as income generating activities to complement household income.

After the first years during which ECLT was mainly relying on its field partners to provide evidence of change in the child labour situation, ECLT had to realise that measuring the impacts of our projects on the complex issue of child labour is arduous and that other institutions, including those of much broader scope and bigger capacity, are also confronted with similar challenges.

Through training and experience-sharing, ECLT contributed to strengthening the capacity of partner organisations, particularly on follow up and evaluation, by defining

indicators and monitoring instruments (quantitative and qualitative). These tools will allow us to compare the projects' impact on the child labour situation. Specific tools and training sessions were also developed on financial management systematisation,

Child Labour in Agriculture was the focus of the ILO's World Day of Action Against Child Labour held on 12 June 2007. This was not only an excellent occasion to draw attention to the projects that ECLT supports, but also spurred on the establishing of advocacy strategies with our partners in order to reach decision taking levels and influence the policies targeted at child labour.

Project steering committees were set up in all of ECLT countries with running projects. These committees go by different names locally (working group on child labour, advisory or steering committee) but all have similar structures to ECLT's international one: the locally established companies that are linked to the ECLT Members, the local growers association affiliated to ITGA (International Tobacco Growers' Association), the local agricultural and tobacco unions, along with the ILO representative as advisor. Relevant government representatives, usually of labour and education, and possibly others are co-opted, as well as important NGOs or institutions, which are key actors on the child labour issue.

In all countries with ECLT projects, these committees are represented on the national steering committees on child labour or child protection committees, which allows for interactions at the national level and advocacy work.

In October 2007 Ron Oswald, Secretary General of the IUF, who had undertaken the role of President of the ECLT Foundation Board since its inception in 2001, stepped down from his function, while maintaining his position as member of the Board. Former IPEC Director, Frans Roselaers, took over the responsibilities of ECLT Foundation President. Joanne Dunn, who had joined ECLT in July 2006 as Executive Director, left late December 2007. ECLT expresses gratitude for their dedication.



Uganda - vocational training students



Tanzania - vocational training students



Zambia - awareness-raising activity

## ECLT's approach to tackling child labour

The ECLT Foundation's unique and successful strategy applies a comprehensive approach to programming. Child labour is the symptom of a variety of causes that need to be addressed in order to reduce child labour in a sustainable way. ECLT's integrated approach includes prevention strategies, protection and rehabilitation of child labourers and improvement of communities' living conditions, life opportunities and labour standards.

Specific activities include:

- sensitising local communities to child labour issues;
- removing children from child labour and reintegrating them into school;
- setting up vocational training for older children;
- working with communities to improve parents' livelihoods and living conditions;
- providing medical facilities so that parents who are unwell can get better and continue to support their families.

Underlying the activities is an approach based on strengthening and empowering local communities and organisations and designing programmes to deliver results beyond the life of the projects. This work is guided by the following principles:

- building multi-stakeholder partnerships (growers, unions, tobacco companies, local/national authorities);
- co-operating closely with local and national authorities;
- integrating projects within national frameworks of action against child labour;
- building local capacity to ensure ownership and long-term sustainability;
- ensuring project accountability through monitoring, impact assessment and evaluation.

On the ground ECLT projects unite communities with district and national governments as well as producer groups, unions and companies. Through its partners, it works to change attitudes, provide education, basic social services and livelihoods and mitigate the environmental and health damage which intensive tobacco growing causes. ECLT's pioneering projects provide an excellent example of what can be achieved by an integrated and holistic approach.

## Projects

This section provides an overview of ECLT field projects and their progress in 2007. Programmes were implemented in Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, the Philippines, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. After extensive research and partnership building, a new ECLT project also got underway in Mozambique

### TANZANIA: Urambo Tobacco Sector Project (UTSP)

#### Main project areas

The focus of the project in Tanzania is on withdrawing children from child labour and reintegrating them into school, constructing or rehabilitating classrooms, providing vocational training and sensitising local communities and the authorities to child labour. The project is implemented in 36 remote villages in nine districts of Urambo.

Coordinated by ILO (the International Labour Organisation) this project draws on lessons learned from the previous phase and from other child elimination initiatives. Interestingly, three

different projects work on the child labour issue within the same district, and have been collaborating closely.

#### Success so far

Schools supported by the project have experienced a 25% reduction in school absenteeism and a very consistent increase in retention rates over harvesting periods. The project has trained 40 teachers improving the quality of primary education. With the active engagement of 36 community-based child labour committees 11 classrooms have been built. This provides significantly increased access to education in very remote areas. ECLT also provides vocational training locally, where previously there was none available. 800 children have been withdrawn from work in the fields and incomes have increased as a result of income generating activities with parents of 413 families.

#### Achievements in 2007

The second phase of the project started in January 2007 and focused on the original 36 villages. The project provided training to 174 district officials and implementing agency staff, building their capacity, therefore helping to mainstream child labour into existing policies and activities. This is especially important as laws to protect children exist, but are not always enforced.

There was an extra push on revitalising the involvement of local communities in combating child labour in each of the 36 villages. Training was provided to members of district and village child labour committees to introduce them to child labour monitoring. This helped build capacity amongst the communities to identify, withdraw and refer child labourers to appropriate institutions or agencies for support. Each committee was provided with bicycles to facilitate child labour monitoring.

As a result, the project withdrew and prevented 400 children from enduring the worst forms of child labour. These children were then enrolled into transitional or bridging classes (called COBET classes, complimentary basic education in Tanzania) and supported with learning materials. 46 older children were withdrawn from child labour and enrolled into vocational training. 1,000 children were referred to receive free medical access through a community health fund.

180 parents and guardians in 30 income generating groups were supported with water pumps to help them grow vegetables. This activity is making them more sufficient and therefore less likely to send their children back to work.



Malawi - treadle pump for irrigation



Tanzania - primary class pupils in front of their renovated school



The Philippines - income generating activity beneficiaries group

## MALAWI: Integrated Child Labour Elimination Program (ICLEP)

### Main project areas

This project is the most comprehensive of ECLT's initiatives providing increased access to education, clean water, health, food security, agricultural extension and environmental remediation services.

### Success so far

Since the project started in 2002 it has seen impressive results. Now over 22,000 people have access to safe water within 500 metres of their homes. 28 school blocks and 25 teachers' houses have been constructed or rehabilitated. These measures have reduced the distances that children, particularly girls, have to walk to collect water and go to school. ECLT funded the establishment of nearly 300 tree nurseries and supported the production and planting of over 2.25 million trees. Mixed crops including vegetable yields have improved two fold. Soil fertility has increased through small scale irrigation schemes and agricultural extension services were provided to farmers, improving local food security levels dramatically.

In addition ECLT trained over 500 community leaders, farm managers and district government officials on the hazards of child labour.

Committees have been formed to steer the implementation of local projects. The capacity of these groups has been developed making them a valuable community resource now and in the future. Innovative awareness raising activities have highlighted the impacts of child labour.

### Achievements in 2007

In July 2006, the programme was expanded to cover a further 350 villages thus reaching an additional population of one hundred thousand. The programme builds on the previous work done during the pilot phase and continues to include awareness raising and

education, water and sanitation, food security and soil conservation. A new partner has joined the partnership adding a health component to the programme, this component provides access to health services, preventive health, and an outreach community scheme among others. Over the last year there has been progress in all of the project's priority areas.

#### Education and mobilisation

- Between May 2006 and 2007 the number of children enrolling in school increased by 12%. The number of vulnerable children (orphans and tobacco tenants' children) enrolling in school over the same period increased by 49%;
- Around 400 children have been withdrawn from child labour and reintegrated into school;
- Two new school blocks, one in each of the two districts the project operates in, were built. Preparations with communities were made for the building of two more school blocks in 2008;
- Over 60 teachers were trained to improve their teaching techniques. This makes the school experience more positive for children and reduces the drop-out rate. As a result enrolment and retention rates of children in schools increased by up to 20%;
- Life skills such as carpentry, tailoring and metalwork are being run by volunteer community members in schools in

Chimwendo, Lingadzi, Kaphaizi and Kayereka;

- Community structures have been established in the new project areas to withdraw, rehabilitate and monitor child labourers. 10 Child Labour Committees were formed and 10 Child Labour Monitors were trained;
- Communities have established their own initiatives which they are funding to support withdrawn child labourers.

#### Food security and soil conservation

- Training sessions on nutrition have been run in the communities;
- Farmers are now growing food crops including cassava, sweet potato and beans and 1,000 fruit trees have been planted;
- On-farm training provided guidance on soil fertility and water conservation;
- 642,000 tree seedlings have been planted;
- 100 treadle pumps have been installed, irrigating an area of 43 hectares;
- Alternative cash crops like paprika and tomato have been introduced to reduce dependence on tobacco;
- 113 farmers have joined together to work in clubs;
- Two dams were constructed – though these were subsequently damaged in the heavy rains;
- 250 wood-saving mud stoves have been installed.

#### Water

- 24 wells were provided;
- Maintenance teams were trained and funds established to ensure the sustainability of the wells;
- Meetings and training sessions with health committees helped to sensitise them to issues around water provision;
- Water quality tests were carried out.

#### Health

- Communities have rehabilitated and constructed community outreach posts;
- 17,000 consultations have been carried out by the outreach clinics exceeding the target by 200%;
- Overcoming huge obstacles a clinic was built.



Malawi - Student making speech during World Day Against Child Labour



<b>Coordinating partner</b>	Together Ensuring Children's Security (TECS)
<b>Implementing partners</b>	Creative Centre for Community Mobilisation (CRECCOM) is responsible for education, child participation and awareness raising projects; Total Land Care (TLC) is responsible for food security initiatives; Nkhoma Synod is responsible for clean water projects; Lifeline Malawi is responsible for health
<b>Steering Committee</b>	Ministry of Labour, Limbe Leaf (Universal), Alliance One, Africa Leaf (Tribac), BAT Malawi, Growers Association (TAMA), Unions (MCTU and Totawum), ILO-IPEC Malawi, Education and Gender and Development Ministries
<b>Location</b>	During the first phase of the project the operation covered 60 villages in two tobacco growing communities of Dwanga and Ngala, in the Kasungu and Dowa districts. The project now covers 350 villages in Katalima and Suza, a population of 100,000, in the same two districts
<b>First phase</b>	2002 - 2006
<b>Second phase</b>	2006 - 2010
<b>Total ECLT contribution</b>	US\$ 6 million



<b>Coordinating partner</b>	International Labour Organisation - International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC)
<b>Implementing partners</b>	HOPE Farming Group, Care for the Child, Africa 2000 Network, TULEANE, Tabora Development Foundation Trust, Urambo District Community Development Department, CARITAS Development Office - Tabora, Tobacco Research Institute of Tanzania
<b>Steering Committee</b>	APEX (growers' association), Association of Tanzania Tobacco Traders, Western Tobacco Cooperative Union (growers' cooperative), Tanzania Plantations and Agriculture Worker's Union, Urambo District Council, Winrock International, ILO-IPEC
<b>Location</b>	36 villages in nine wards in Urambo
<b>First phase</b>	2004 - 2006
<b>Second phase</b>	2007 - 2010
<b>Total ECLT contribution</b>	US\$ 1'880'401



<b>Coordinating partner</b>	The ECLATU Trust
<b>Implementing partners</b>	The ECLATU executive (called Trust) and steering committees give guidance to SODECO, the coordinating body and BUCODO, the local NGO implementing the project
<b>Steering Committee</b>	Uganda Growers' Tobacco Association, British American Tobacco Uganda, National Organisation of Trade Unions, Masindi district ILO/IPEC, Trade Union movement, Federation of Uganda Employees, Ministries of Education & Sport, Gender, Labour & Social Development, Local Government and Agriculture, Uganda Beverage, Tobacco & Allied Workers' Union
<b>Location</b>	Masindi
<b>First phase</b>	2004 - 2006
<b>Extension phase</b>	2006 - 2008
<b>Total ECLT contribution</b>	US\$ 1'521'960



*Kyrgyzstan - working group training*



*The Philippines - awareness-raising t-shirt campaign*



*Zambia - primary school*

## UGANDA : Elimination of Child Labour in Tobacco in Uganda (ECLATU)

### Main project areas

The focus of ECLT in Uganda centres on withdrawing children from tobacco farms, supporting those children through primary education or vocational training and raising awareness about the issue of child labour amongst local authorities and communities.

The initial focus of the project was on two sub-counties of Masindi in Uganda. The second phase of the project which started in July 2006 brought in a further ten sub-counties bringing the total to 12.

### Success so far

In the project area it was observed that primary school absenteeism (including during harvest time) decreased from 45% in 2004 to 7% in 2007. School enrollment and retention levels across Masindi, the district in which the project operates, increased by nearly 20% whilst those in a neighbouring district (Buliisa) without any such interventions decreased by 8%.

Prior to the inception of the project there was no available access to vocational training within the district. The project set up a vocational college which has seen 300 children graduate with skills to help them secure decent livelihoods. The success of the Kyema Vocational Training Institute was recognized by the Ministry of Education, as it registered the Institute and committed, along with the district authorities, to paying future teachers' salaries and contribute to the running costs of the Institute.

### Achievements in 2007

Since the beginning of the extension phase (in July 2006) over 8000 children were withdrawn from the worst forms of child labour, placed back in schools and/or supplied with school materials. Enrollment data from the schools shows that the children have stayed in school and their attendance has been good.

About 2,300 community leaders, head teachers and opinion leaders were trained and are actively involved in district wide community based child labour committees.

The Kyema Vocational Training Institute was extended to include a boarding section including dormitories with toilets, a kitchen, a library, recreational facilities, a dining hall and houses for tutors. Former students were employed to do the building works supervised by experienced builders. The standard they achieved was considered very high.

Of the 108 students enrolled in 2007 over 40 were girls and 25 were children orphaned by HIV. These children would otherwise have had no chance of learning a trade. Of students taking the final exams 90% passed. All graduating students were loaned tools and equipment to enable them to set up their own businesses. Negotiations with the District Authorities are underway to agree a plan for handing the college over for them to run.

One of the objectives of the project is to make the college self-sustainable through income generating activities (through the "Kyema business section") and by passing ownership to the Education Authorities. The income generating activities include breeding livestock, producing seedlings and renting equipment. Over the year their livestock gave birth to one calf, nine piglets, five kids and 122 chicks. In addition over 2,000 pine seedlings were produced for sale. The orchard for mango, paw paw, avocado and orange seedlings was maintained and the paw paws have started bearing fruit. Motorised tools and equipment were hired out. The recruitment of a business manager is planned to promote and further develop these services and products to assure future income generation.

## ZAMBIA

### Main project areas

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

### Success so far

The project has provided pre-school education including buildings, trained teachers, and materials, where there was none amongst a tobacco community of over 16,000. As HIV is a primary driver of child labour 10,000 people

have been provided with access to HIV/AIDS education and services, where provision particularly in rural areas, would otherwise not have been available. This included the training of 37 peer educators, 16 community based professionals and 25 traditional healers and headmen. More than 355 families have been provided with agricultural extension and livestock support.

### Achievements in 2007

Awareness raising and community health In 2007 over 17,000 people were targeted with awareness raising campaigns that highlighted the consequences of child labour.

The project provided two and a half thousand people with family planning and health care services by specially trained counsellors. 2,700 community members attended over 90 health sessions run by community based peer educators.

### Education

Three schools were built to provide free pre-school education for children for communities where previously there were none. Two were open and fully functioning by the end of June. The third school was almost completed and will be ready to open for new pupils in 2008. This means that mothers no longer have to take their children to work and risk exposing them to hazardous chemicals. Five teachers were sent for one year's training and replacement teachers are covering for them. Three hundred plus children were enrolled at the schools during the year and attendance has averaged around 92%. 83 children were supported through secondary school with scholarships.

### Income generating activities

Over 200 farmers benefited from loans for agricultural inputs. Another two hundred plus farmers have been selected for the next round of loans. 18 treadle pumps and drip irrigation are also helping farmers to increase their yields and therefore their incomes.

Over 1,300 chickens and 120 goats were delivered to families. Having completed business and loan management training 70 household were given cash loans. This enables them to be more self-sufficient and reduces the need to send children to work.



Coordinating & Implementing partner	HODI is a well established Zambian NGO that specialises in improving and protecting the livelihoods of rural people through capacity building and community driven development activities
Steering Committee	Zambia Leaf (Universal), BAT Zambia, Tobacco Association of Zambia, Federation of Employers, National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers of Zambia, HODI (link with the National Steering Committee on child labour), ILO-IPEC regional, Ministries of Education, Welfare and Community Development and Labour
Location	Mbabala and Tara, Choma
First phase	2005 - 2008
Second phase	N/A
Total ECLT contribution	US\$ 616'603

Coordinating & Implementing partner	Working Group on the Elimination of Child labour in Kyrgyzstan. Project staff take their direction from the Working Group which was set up specifically to oversee implementation of the ECLT project in Kyrgyzstan
Steering Committee	Called a Working Group, it is composed of Agricultural Workers' Union, Dimon/ AllianceOne, Reemtsma/ Imperial, Kyrgyz National Company, New Generation Programme (inter-ministerial body dealing with child labour), UNICEF and ILO/IPEC
Location	Alabuka and Nookat (Osh) districts
First phase	2005 - 2007
Consolidation phase	2007 - 2009
Total ECLT contribution	US\$ 270'000

Coordinating & Implementing partner	The Department of Labour and Employment (the Philippine Government)
Steering Committee	The Sub-committee for the Elimination of Child Labour in the Tobacco Industry (SECLTI) was set up as an advisory board to oversee project implementation. It has representatives from six government departments (Education, Health, Agriculture, Social Welfare & Development, and Interior & Local Government) as well as tobacco companies and trade unions
Location	Four provinces in North Luzon
First phase	2003 - 2006
Extension phase	2007 - 2009
Total ECLT contribution	US\$ 694'335



Zambia - Vocational training institute being built



The Philippines - entrepreneurs and basic management training for parent beneficiaries



Tanzania - Children at school recess



Malawi - food security activities



Uganda - Girls' dormitory

## KYRGYZSTAN

### Main project areas

The work in Kyrgyzstan helps farmers improve their incomes and find alternatives to child labour, provides summer schools for former child labourers and raises awareness about the hazards of child labour.

### Success so far

Since the project began in 2005 it has seen the withdrawal of around 600 children from the fields. This has come about following the reintroduction of traditional self help methods called Ashar, whereby neighbours work together usually to build new houses. This Ashar method has been adapted to fight child labour, with farmers now working on each others' land during peak seasons. The initiative allows community members to ensure the quality and productivity of work and, as a result, to release children from work.

Participants of ECLT funded micro-credit schemes moved out of the officially designated 'very poor category' upwards to 'poor' and 'average' categories. Four in ten members moved up two social categories at once. Support to schools combined with increases in household income resulted in an increase in school attendance rates in Alabuka district from 58% (April 2005) to 89.2% almost two years later (January 2007). In Nookat district attendance rates during harvest periods shot up over the same period from 3% to 98%.

### Achievements in 2007

The main priority for ECLT in Kyrgyzstan remains awareness raising of child labour and enabling communities to address the causes of child labour through cooperative action. The first phase of the project closed out in April 2007 and a second phase started.

In 2007 training sessions encouraging the formal establishment of cooperative societies were run for farmers in the project areas. As a result of this a society is now being established in the Alabuka district. This positive story of farmers working together to address their common challenges was picked up by the local media.

Summer camps are run as an alternative to working in the fields. In 2007 almost 300 children attended summer camps during the harvest period.



Kyrgyzstan - Micro-credit clubs parent beneficiaries and teachers

## THE PHILIPPINES

### Main project areas

Run by the governmental Department of Labour and Employment the project in the Philippines provides educational support for former child labourers, income generating activities to their parents, and strengthens remote community based child protection committees.

### Success so far

Achievements of the project to date include significant attitudinal change amongst the communities in which the project operates. There is now less acceptance of child labour as a cultural norm. Awareness regarding the problems of child labour has also significantly increased outside the project area and resulted in requests for intervention. The livelihoods of targeted families have measurably improved and the majority of children targeted have performed significantly better at school and in public exams. 40% of the project budget is provided locally by central and local governments and project stakeholders.

### Achievements in 2007

The second phase of the project started in January 2007. The activities over the year included providing educational assistance, livelihood assistance and

strengthening selection processes. The reorganization and revitalisation of the barangays (community) councils for the protection of children continued.

In the Philippines one of the main reasons children are sent to work is because parents cannot afford to send them to school. 274 child labourers were identified and, after a formal application process, selected to receive educational assistance to support them through school.

The project is also working to address the poverty suffered by the families who send their children to work. Two hundred families were identified during the first stage of the project for support in livelihood assistance. Meetings over the last year have identified that they would like help in developing entrepreneurial skills and initiating income generating activities.

Eleven sensitisation meetings were held in different communities reaching an audience of around 1,670. These meetings created a positive atmosphere for introducing concepts like children's rights and the threats associated with child labour. The meetings created a powerful impetus for joint work amongst communities to combat child labour.

To improve selection processes and make the project more effective the ECLTI Steering Committee re-organised themselves. The changes included the establishment of technical working groups to focus and develop policies on issues like "Monitoring and Evaluation and Guidelines on Educational and Livelihood Assistance".



The Philippines - child beneficiary's mother receiving school grant

## MOZAMBIQUE: New ECLT project

In Mozambique over 32% of children between the ages of ten and fourteen are working. In some rural areas this rate rises to over 80% of children. ECLT's own research in the country indicates that eight out of ten tobacco growing households use child labour, usually their own, and that 81% of those children are under 15. Rural children are significantly poorer than urban children and much less likely to attend school or to come from a literate household.

The sectors where child labour is most prevalent are small scale agriculture, domestic and urban casual work. Small-scale agriculture is widespread in Mozambique, and cash crops include tobacco, cotton, sugar and cashew nuts. Tobacco production is set to become second only to sugar as Mozambique's most valuable export.

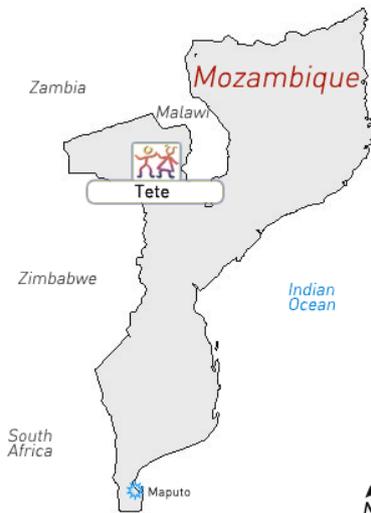
Against this backdrop, in 2007, ECLT made plans and developed partnerships to support a new ECLT project in Mozambique. ECLT started working with AIR - the American Institutes for Research (AIR) who are currently implementing a four year programme, setting up a Junior and Mothers Field Farming and Life Schools, called "Reduce Exploitative Child Labour in Mozambique" (RECLAIM).

With ECLT's involvement and support RECLAIM will be able to expand its activities which include:

- non-formal education services and access to the formal education for the most vulnerable children
- training on basic agricultural skills and food security, for children and their mothers
- provision of alternative income generating activities for the mothers/women;
- increasing public awareness about the impacts of child labour and mobilisation of community leaders and senior actors
- strengthening institutions and policy making processes
- reaching a further 9,000 children through social mobilisation activities



Uganda - tree seedling nursery



Coordinating & Implementing partner	American Institutes for Research (AIR)
Location	Tete Province: 12 rural communities in Chiuta, Chifunde and Macanga and 13 semi urban communities in and around Tete town
Project duration	2007 - 2010
Total ECLT contribution	US\$ 750'000

## Partners' Workshop

An ECLT partners' meeting was held in Nairobi, Kenya in September 2007 following the first edition held in 2006.



This successful five day workshop was organised so that partners could share and learn from each others' experiences, receive training on issues they had identified and find out first-hand the latest thinking on ECLT's strategic direction. It was a dynamic meeting with lots of impromptu side meetings organised between partners and with the secretariat.

The workshop provided training on meaningful child participation, monitoring and evaluation - including qualitative and quantitative surveys, financial management and the steps involved in planning an advocacy strategy. The feedback from participants was very positive. As a result of the workshop partners have factored new components into their annual work plans.

## World Day Against Child Labour

2007 was an important year for highlighting and tackling child labour in agriculture. UN agencies -ILO FAO, IFAD- joined forces with international unions -IUF- and producers' organisations -IFAP- to raise visibility of child labour in agriculture, especially hazardous work.

The World Day Against Child Labour in June marked the beginning of this new and important partnership. Brokered by ILO, the new partnership provides a clear opportunity for ECLT to leverage local and national concerns. Responding to this rare opportunity the ECLT secretariat helped its partners capitalise on the advocacy and media potential presented. A new departure for some of the projects, their cumulative efforts resulted in advocacy wins and high profile media exposure.

ECLT partners organised a diverse range of engaging events to attract attention and leverage pressure on policy makers. Events included:

- debates about child labour involving children both at school and on live radio;
- drama and poster competitions where children depicted what child labour meant to them;
- dignitaries, including Government Ministers, addressing especially invited audiences;
- processions through busy streets with clear messages about child labour.

Partners found that media was receptive to local news that linked them to an international story. As a result partners' activities attracted a lot of media attention, reaching, in some instances, half a million people.



"The child is entitled to receive education, which shall be free and compulsory, at least in the elementary stages. He shall be given an education... to develop his abilities, his individual judgement, and his sense of moral and social responsibility, and to become a useful member of society." UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child, Principle 7

## Financial accounts 2007

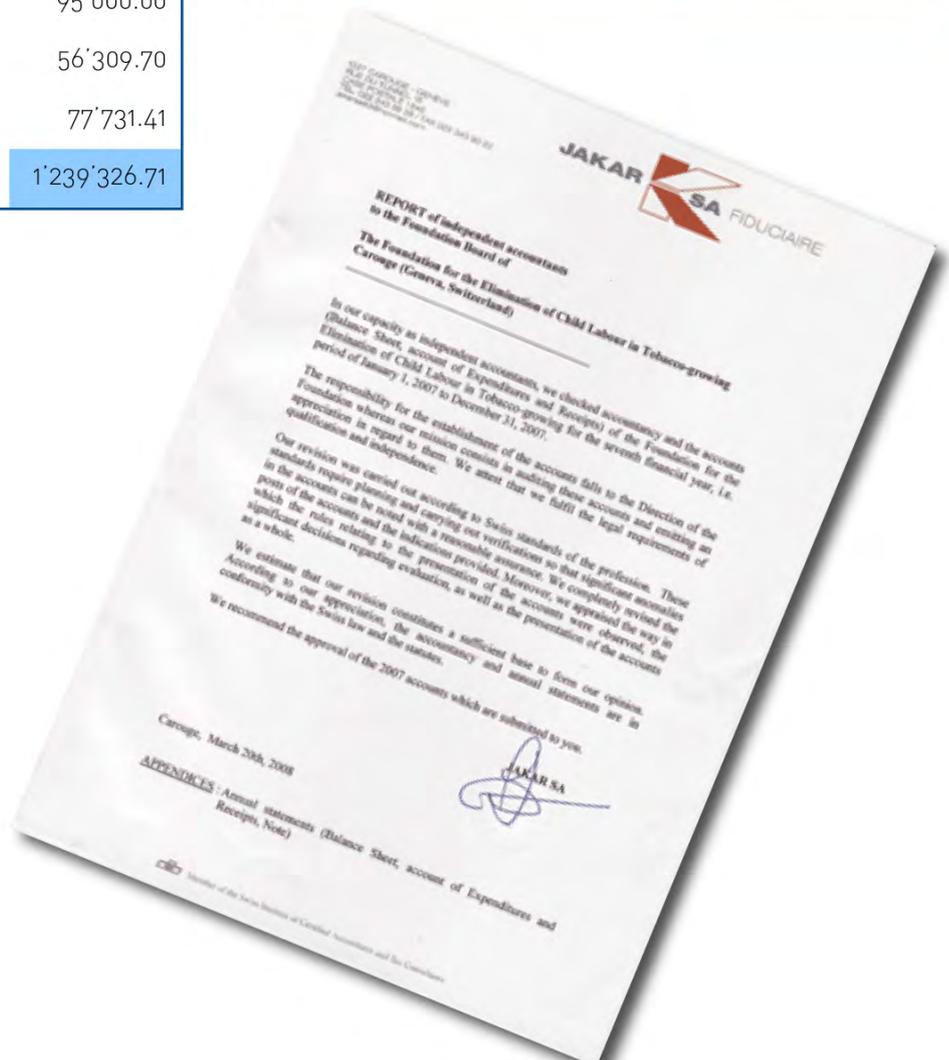
The financial accounts for 2007 have been audited by an independent Geneva-based firm, Jakar SA Fiduciaire. They have been approved by the Foundation Board, upon recommendation of the Foundation Treasurer. The currency used is Swiss francs (CHF). Extracts:

### 2007 Balance Sheet CHF

ASSETS	
Treasury	1'018'346.62
Debtors	220'979.09
Fixed assets Gross amount : 122'655.52	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1'239'326.71</b>
LIABILITIES	
<u>Creditors</u>	
Members	765'423.00
Transit liabilities	194'862.60
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>960'285.60</b>
<u>Capital and Reserve Funds</u>	
Foundation Capital	50'000.00
Membership fees	95'000.00
Provision for renewal of investments	56'309.70
Available project funds	77'731.41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1'239'326.71</b>

### 2007 Income and Expenses CHF

INCOME	
Members' contributions	2'792'976.00
Allocation to project funds	291'458.00
Other income	6'982.59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3'091'416.59</b>
EXPENSES	
Operating costs	1'060'912.69
Project/Research costs	1'952'772.05
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3'013'684.74</b>
<b>Profit</b>	<b>77'731.85</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3'091'416.59</b>





Tanzania - vocational training students



Zambia - new latrines



Mozambique - leaf technician training, defining child labour

## Thank you to ECLT's members, partners and staff

ECLT's important work is supported and funded by its members:

- The International Labour Organisation - as an advisor;
- The International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers Associations (IUF);
- The International Tobacco Growers Association (ITGA);
- Multinational tobacco companies: Altadis; British American Tobacco; Gallaher; Imperial Tobacco; Japan Tobacco; Philip Morris International; Philip Morris USA; Scandinavian Tobacco; Alliance One; Tribac Leaf; Universal Leaf

ECLT structure in 2007 included:

- Ron Oswald: ECLT President, until October
- Frans Roselaers: ECLT President, as of October
- Cecile Decurnex: Programme Administrator
- Alain Berthoud: Programme Manager
- Sonja Molinari: Programme Manager
- Joanne Dunn: Executive Director (up to December 2007)

For the latest news on  
ECLT's work, please visit:  
<http://www.eclt.org>

**ECLT FOUNDATION**  
Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing



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