



SPRIZ

Support for Poverty Reduction in Zambia



END OF CHILD LABOR ACTIVITIES REPORT IN JTI TOBACCO LEAF AREAS IN CHIPATA AND KAOMA.

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ACRONYMS		

ALP	Agricultural Labour Practices
ARISE	Achieving Reduction of Child Labour in Support of Education
CCLC	Community Child Labour Committee
DCLC	District Child Labour Committee
DCPC	District Child Protection Committee
GSP	Grower Support Program
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IPs	Implementing Partners
JTI	Japan Tobacco International
MLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
SPRIZ	Support for Poverty Reduction in Zambia
SCDD	Supply Chain Due Diligence
7NDP	Seventh National Development Plan
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
VSL	Village Savings and Loans Clubs

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Support for Poverty Reduction in Zambia (SPRIZ) is a non-profit indigenous non-governmental organisation that focusses on fighting the root causes of poverty; inaccessible and poor quality of education; unfavourable traditional practices, and HIV and AIDS.

In September 2021, SPRIZ signed a grant agreement with Japan Tobacco International (JTI) Leaf Zambia Limited to implement activities focussing on community mobilization and awareness on child labour to prepare ground for the next phase of "Achieving Reduction of child Labor in Support of Education" (ARISE) Program. ARISE Program is JTI's child labor elimination flagship initiative. The activities mainly involved:

(i) Generation of evidence from ARISE progress that was implemented in Kaoma and Nkeyema in Western Province from 2013 to 2018. The other part of this assignment was to conduct a child labour needs assessment in Eastern Province to understand the child labour situation, i.e. child labor existence, interventions on the ground, existing stakeholders and resources needed to extend ARISE in Eastern Province.

(ii) Community mapping exercise designed to collect relevant socio-economic data, community structures responsible for supporting implementation of child labor activities in JTI leaf growing communities in Western and Eastern Provinces.

(iii) Development of a child labour awareness campaign strategy and IEC materials; and

(iv) Supporting school infrastructure development to improve access to education.

Findings from ARISE evaluation revealed that ARISE II contributed towards increased child labour awareness, and reduced number of children in child labour, and passing of by-laws by traditional leaders to address child labour. Further, ARISE II contributed to household economic empowerment through the introduction of the VSL clubs and selected Model Farm Schools.

The child labour needs assessment identified specific child labour needs in JTI leaf growing areas such as the need for increased awareness on the negative impacts of child labour, regular monitoring and enforcement of child labour legislation, school infrastructure development and provision of school requisites to vulnerable children in form of uniforms, shoes and books. The assessment recommended the need for strengthening the role the National Child Labour Steering Committee, the District Child Labour Committee (DCLC) and Community Child Labour Committees (CCLCs) in supporting child labour interventions at all levels.

Notable findings from the community mapping exercise include the identification of 19 influential stakeholders mainly traditional leaders, government departments, Civil Society Organisations and community radio stations that play a major role in supporting child labour interventions. The mapping exercise also conducted a SWOT analysis of DCLCs and CCLCs and managed to ascertain the number of DCLCs and CCLCs that were functional (active) and those that were non-functional or inactive. SPRIZ then proceeded to implement capacity building interventions aimed at building capacities of CCLCs, DCLCs and District Child Protection Committees (DCPCs) to effectively implement child labour interventions.

Overall, the evidence collected show that child labour is still prevalent in JTI leaf communities, with incidences of child labour having increased due to the advent of COVID 19 that kept many children out of school for a long time. To this effect, several recommendations have been presented to inform the new programme in terms of the program design, good implementation practices and measures that can help the sustainability of the results of the new programme.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Support for Poverty Reduction in Zambia (SPRIZ) with support from Japan Tobacco International (JTI) Leaf Zambia implemented [an assignment to you](#) generate evidence to inform a new child labour programme and build capacities of community child labour structures. The activities were implemented in JTI leaf communities in both Western and Eastern Provinces of Zambia. The specific objectives of the [assignment](#) were as follows:

1. Evaluate ARISE progress to inform the design of new ARISE
2. [Undertake a child labor needs assessment in Eastern Province where ARISE Program has never been implemented before](#)
3. Mobilize [and engage](#) community structures to support implementation of child labor activities
4. [Support establishing/revamping of district and community structures to support implementation of child labor activities](#)
- 5.
- 6.
7. Improve access to education through infrastructure development

This report is therefore designed to highlight the progress achieved under each of the above objectives. Specifically, the report details the progress achieved between [1st September 2021 to 31st May 2022](#) against the expected outcomes, challenges faced in implementing the activities and lessons learnt.

2.0 EVALUATION OF ARISE PROGRAM

2.1 Objective of the Evaluation

The objective of the evaluation of the *Achieving Reduction of Child Labour in Support of Education (ARISE)* Program which was implemented in Western Province from [2013 to 2018](#) was to assess the progress achieved and generate evidence that would be used in designing a new program. Specifically, the evaluation focused on assessing the progress against the achievement of the expected outcomes, strategies, implementation modalities, partnership arrangements, constraints and opportunities. The scope of the evaluation was however extended to include the commissioning of a child labour [rapid](#) assessment for Eastern Province to provide a quick contextual analysis of existing interventions, stakeholders and structures that can provide an opportunity for scaling up the new child labour program to the Province.

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2.2 Expected outcomes

The following were the expected outcomes for the evaluation of the ARISE, [and child labor needs assessment](#),

- [Child labor community needs in Kaoma, Nkeyema and Chipata districts \(JTI leaf growing communities\)](#)
- [Linking of ARISE program to JTI existing initiatives on Agricultural Labor Practices \(ALP\) pillars, Supply Chain Due Diligence \(SCDD\) and Grower Support Programs \(GSP\); and](#)
- [Linking to some of the objectives from the Child Labor National Action Plan.](#)

2.3 Status update on the Progress against achieving expected outcomes

The consultancy for the evaluation of the ARISE III Programme was commissioned by JTI in October 2021. The consultant managed to meet all the deliverables namely the production of the inception report, the final evaluation report and the final needs assessment report. Both final reports were also presented for validation by stakeholders in Western and Eastern Provinces respectively. The following was the progress achieved against each specific expected outcome.

(i) Clarity on child labour needs in leaf growing communities and ARISE contribution: This outcome was mainly addressed by the results of the needs assessment conducted in Eastern Province and the evaluation of ARISE II conducted in Western Province.

2.3.1 Relevant Results from the Needs Assessment

The needs assessment revealed that child labour in agriculture was prevalent in leaf growing communities in Eastern Province. Many children are still engaged in various forms of child labour including gardening, cattle herding, carrying huge loads of agricultural products, selling illicit alcohol and prostitution. Child labour was also found to be prevalent in tobacco growing communities, with children working mainly as family labour performing tasks such as ploughing and harvesting tobacco. The needs assessment revealed that although some gains had been made in eliminating child labour, the advent of the COVID 19 Pandemic has eroded the gains due to its negative economic impact on household incomes resulting from job losses, reduced opportunities for employment and the long closure of schools leading to children losing interest in their education. To this effect, the needs assessment identified specific child labour needs in leaf growing areas that can help address the child labour situation. The needs identified include, support towards increased awareness on [negative impacts](#) of child labour, regular monitoring and enforcement of

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child labour existing legislation by the labour inspectors, support towards school infrastructure development, deployment of more teachers and provision of school requisites for vulnerable children in form of uniforms, shoes and books since education is now free up to secondary school level. The assessment recommended the need for strengthening the role of relevant child labour structures namely the National Child Labour Steering Committee, the District Child Labour Committee (DCLC) and Community Child Labour Committees (CCLCs) in supporting child labour interventions at community level. Other needs identified include support towards household economic empowerment as well as the withdrawal and rehabilitation of children engaged in labour.

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2.3.2 Relevant Results from the Evaluation of ARISE II

The generation of evidence on ARISE II contribution was one of the main focus areas of the evaluation. The notable contribution of ARISE II cited in the evaluation is that it managed to achieve both program objectives on:

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i. Strengthening the capacity of community members and stakeholders on child labor issues and their role as change agents and monitors;

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ii. Economy empowerment targeting community structures, schools and households in tobacco-growing communities.

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Specifically, the evaluation highlighted that ARISE II contributed towards increased awareness and action against child labour, with some change agents such as traditional leaders passing by-laws to address the child labour situation. The evaluation also revealed that ARISE II contributed to household economic empowerment through the introduction of the Village Savings and Loans (VSL) Clubs and selected Model Farm Schools; and reduced the number of working children through increased awareness. In addition, the evaluation also cites the creation and capacity building of Community Child Labour Committees (CCLCs) which played a major role in the prevention and mitigation of child labour within their respective communities as yet another significant contribution of the ARISE II Program.

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(ii) New ARISE Program linked to Supply Chain Due Diligence (SCDD) and Child Labor National Action Plan:

The evidence addressing this outcome was generated from the evaluation of the ARISE II Programme as detailed below.

2.3.3 Relevant findings from the Evaluation of ARSE II

The evaluation of Arise II revealed that the project was strategically relevant as it espoused priorities contained in the 7th National Development Plan (7NDP) which had strategic pillars on reducing poverty, vulnerability, developmental inequalities and enhancing human development; the National Action Plan on Child Labour; and JTI's Sustainability Framework. The project was also relevant to the needs of its key target groups including child labourers, their parents/guardians and the community at large especially that it also focused on building local capacity to address child labour and facilitate the role of local structures as change agents and monitors of child labours. However, the evaluation argues that despite this, the project was not linked to JTI's social programs such as Grower Support Program (GSP), Agricultural Labour Practices and Table for Two (T42) which are all intended to contribute to reducing child labour. These social programs are important in that GSP supports school infrastructure development within JTI leaf areas which addresses access to education by reducing the distances children have to travel to get to school. Similarly, T42 provides school nutrition, which is a critical aspect in attracting children from vulnerable households to attend school and improve their performance. It is for this reason that the evaluation recommends that the new arise programme will need to create linkages with JTI Strategies and Programs by assessing all JTI social programs, developing and instituting processes and tools and capacitating JTI agronomy technicians to support creation of synergies across JTI social programs to enhance the impact of child labour interventions.

2.4 Challenges on executing the Evaluation of ARISE II

The limitations of the evaluation included among others, the lack of baseline data, lack of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework and limited institutional memory of ARISE II among the key informants. Other limitations were, lack of access to Winrock International financial reports and limited evaluation timeframe to cover all 30 communities targeted by the project due to the geographical widespread.

2.5 Lessons learnt

The following were the lessons learnt as document in the evaluation report.

- An agile and/or adaptive management approach is necessary as child labour is dynamic and requires flexibility during project implementation in order to address complexities that may arise in the process.
- Project activity monitoring should not be focused on numbers only but on the quality of interventions and participation of key stakeholders including in validating monitoring data.

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- A holistic approach to the participation of relevant stakeholders (whole of society approach) in all project interventions is important in providing ownership and effective mainstreaming of interventions into institutional strategic planning and budgeting processes.
- Both a baseline survey as well as a project theory of change anchored on the child labour context, with clear causality of how project activities will lead to results and how these results progressively lead to the achievement of project objectives can render the evaluation process easier and more informative.
- Engagement of traditional leaders in the fight against child labour enhances social, cultural and behavioural change within tobacco growing communities especially in communities where traditional and cultural practices are the main drivers of child labour.
- A project that does not adopt a gender sensitive approach to interventions may fail to address the real needs of girls and women. For example, in ARISE II, economic empowerment of married women shifted the power relations at household level and in a few cases, led to gender- based violence (GBV) and the risk of divorce.

2.6 Recommendations from ARISE Evaluation

The following are some of the recommendations made in the evaluation report [to address some of the above challenges](#): ARISE III will need to include both a baseline survey and a clearly elaborated theory of change that links causality to the effective achievement of outcomes and impact.

- 1 ARISE III should consider building the capacity of DCLC Secretariats to ensure that they bring on board the interest of all DCLC stakeholders as a way of incentivizing participation and partnerships towards addressing child labour at district level.
- 2 ARISE III should support the revamping of the National Steering Committee on Child Labour to ensure national level oversight and coordination of child labour interventions.
- 3 ARISE III should include public Advocacy for increased government financing towards anti-child labour interventions as well as coordinating and supporting the DCLCs to develop a sustainable district level financing mechanisms.
- 4 ARISE III should ensure the engagement of traditional leadership as a key strategy for community buy-in and institutionalization of community by-laws addressing the causes of child labour and gender.

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- 5 JTI should consider partnering with communities using the community based mode of support for infrastructure development where communities can provide locally available building materials, tools and unskilled labour.
- 6 The ARISE III project document should include an exit strategy, developed in collaboration with key stakeholders for ownership of interventions and institutionalization of sustainability measures.

3.0 MOBILIZATION OF CHILD LABOUR STAKEHOLDERS




3.1 Objective

The overall objective of this activity was to [assess and](#) mobilize community structures to support implementation of child labor activities in JTI leaf growing communities in Western and Eastern Provinces of Zambia.

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3.2 Expected outcomes

The following are the expected outcomes for the above stated objective.

-  Influential community members identified and aligned to support child labor interventions in growing communities
-  Improved participation of District and Community Child Labor Committees in planning, implementing, and managing of child labor prevention interventions in growing communities of Chipata and Kaoma.
-  Improved coordination amongst child labor stakeholders

3.3 Status update of Progress against achieving expected outcomes

The above outcomes were achieved through the implementation of three main activities namely the community child labour mapping, establishment of community child labour structures and training of community child labour structures as detailed below.

(i) Influential community members identified and aligned to support child labor interventions in growing communities. The evidence addressing this outcome was generated from the community mapping exercise as detailed below.

3.3.1 Relevant findings from the community mapping exercise

SPRIZ undertook a community mapping exercise in JTI Leaf areas in Eastern and Western Provinces in order to understand, among others, the stakeholders that can be aligned to support child labour interventions. In addition, the mapping collected information on the status of CCLCs and DCLCs as well as data on the child labour situation in JTI leaf growing communities. Addressing this outcome therefore involved the development of a stakeholder matrix tool which was used to document child labour stakeholders in the two regions including the role that they play in the fight against child labour. Using the tool, SPRIZ identified 19 influential stakeholders mainly traditional leaders, government departments, Civil Society Organisations and community radio stations. Additionally, the stakeholder matrix analysis gave an insight on the different roles that stakeholders play in the fight against child labour in their respective regions and also highlighted gaps in terms of collaborations. From the analysis, it was evident that there is poor coordination among stakeholders in the fight against child labour. The stakeholder analysis matrix therefore will help in bridging this gap by informing the planning of future child labour interventions, strengthening the alignment and collaborations among stakeholders and leveraging on each other's strengths to ensure a more coordinated and complementary approach in the fight against child labour.

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(ii) Improved participation of District and Community Child Labor Committees in planning, implementing, and managing of child labor prevention interventions in growing communities.

The evidence addressing this outcome was also generated from the community mapping exercise as detailed below.

3.3.2 Relevant findings from the community mapping exercise

The mapping exercise among others involved the process of undertaking a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis of Community Child Labour Committees (CCLCs) in JTI Leaf areas that were formed by Winrock International and ILO in Western Province and SPRIZ in Eastern Province. This exercise helped to ascertain the number of CCLCs that were functional (active) and those that were non-functional or inactive. Overall, the mapping exercise revealed that there were 9 functional CCLCs against 25 non-functional CCLCs in Western province, while Eastern Province had 6 non-functional CCLCs against 11 functional CCLCs. Thus, in order to ensure that all CCLCs actively participate in the planning and implementation of child labour interventions within their respective communities, an existing training manual for CCLCs was reviewed jointly with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) and later used to train 30 CCLCs in Western and 25 CCLCs in Eastern province. The key tasks for this activity involved the assessment of the capacity of the CCLCs, development of a training program and materials for the

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CCLCs and conducting the trainings. The training programs differed from community to community based on the assessment results for each CCLC during the mapping exercise. The functional CCLCs were trained for a day only because their program was mainly based on capacity building and re-training while new CCLCs were trained for two days. The facilitators for the trainings were MLSS secretariat, DCLC members and SPRIZ staff. The selection of the CCLCs to be trained were guided by the MLSS in collaboration with DCLC members. The minimum number of CCLCs members trained per committee is between 11 while the maximum was 18. The trainings focused on various topics including human rights, children's rights, child labour, worst forms of child labour, causes of child labour, agricultural child labour, occupational safety and health, child labour structures in Zambia and terms of reference for CCLCs among others. The number of CCLC members in a committee was determined by the vastness of the areas to be covered. CCLCs that were categorized as non-functional also received a two days training. These were CCLCs that required re-establishment because some members had left the committee, members were not meeting regularly or were hardly involved in any community child labour activities. In addition, the 8 newly established CCLCs in Eastern Province were also put on a two days training programme. Overall, there was consensus among child labour stakeholders, (including the MLSS) at national, provincial and district levels to maintain the number of CCLCs at 30 in Western Province and 25 in Eastern Province and work towards making them viable before expanding to other areas. The main reason cited was that the MLSS had no capacity to sustain more CCLCs at the moment despite the mapping exercise recommending that a total of 117 CCLCs and 32 CCLCs were required in Western and Eastern Provinces respectively.

Furthermore, SPRIZ developed a DCLC SWOT analysis tool and undertook a SWOT analysis of existing DCLCs namely Kaoma and Chipata DCLCs to ascertain their viability. The SWOT analysis revealed that both DCLCs have vast experience in managing child labour activities with a wide membership from some government departments and NGOs and have clear Terms of Reference (TORs) in place. The two DCLCs also enjoy vested statutory powers to act on child labor issues mainly through monitoring and training of CCLC structures in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security who are the secretariat of the DCLCs. However, the weakness identified that cuts across the two DCLCs is the inconsistency in carrying out their mandated due to overdependence on support from implementing partners. The MLSS which is responsible for the running of DCLCs is poorly funded to support implementation of child labor activities. Additionally, the DCLCs lack capacity to raise their own resources to support implementation of their activities. Other weaknesses include; poor data management system, inconsistencies in attending meetings by some members and irregular convening of DCLC meetings. However, although no trainings

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were undertaken involving the 2 DCLCs which were also actively involved in the mapping exercise, consensus was reached that the solutions to addressing the identified weaknesses require holistic capacity building interventions that go beyond trainings. The new project will thus need to address this by developing and executing interventions that address these identified gaps.

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The mapping exercise also assessed the need for the establishment of new DCLCs in other districts. Consultations with MLSS were made on the need to have separate DCLCs for Kaoma and Nkeyema in Western Province as well as in Kasenengwa, Lumezi and Chipangali in Eastern Province. It was resolved that due to the lack of capacity by the MLSS to sustain the DCLCs beyond the project life, no new DCLC would be established in Western Province, instead, the Kaoma based DCLC will serve both Kaoma and Nkeyema districts. In Eastern Province, the MLSS had no objection with the establishment of DCLCs in Kasenengwa, Lumezi and Chipangali. However, the Ministry together with other stakeholders resolved to instead work through District Child Protection Committees (DCPCs) which has a similar mandate and membership representation. DCPCs have knowledge and skills only around child protection and the rights of children. Thus, the trainings by SPRIZ and MLSS provided an opportunity for DCPCs members to acquire knowledge on child labour. It is on this basis that SPRIZ and MLSS developed a training manual, a training programme and delivered the trainings to DCPCs in the three districts. The DCPCs are now ready to start playing the role of DCLCs in their respective districts.

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(iii) Improved coordination amongst child labor stakeholders: In order to achieve this outcome, two stakeholder meetings were held (one in each region) to share the results of the evaluation of ARISE II, the Needs Assessment Report and the Community Mapping Report as detailed below.

3.3.3 Relevant issues from the Regional Stakeholders Meetings

The meetings targeted stakeholders identified in the stakeholder mapping matrix. In Eastern Province, the meetings shared and validated the findings of both the mapping exercise and the needs assessment. The meeting created consensus on the findings of the two exercises especially as they relate to their roles in the fight against child labour. Similarly, the meeting in Western Province reviewed the findings of both the mapping report and the evaluation of ARISE II. In both meetings, the stakeholders discussed the various opportunities for collaboration in the fight against child labour. During these discussions, one of the concerns by stakeholders was that the ARISE II Programme did not collaborate enough with stakeholders in the fight against child labour. Therefore, as a way of improving collaboration among

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stakeholders, they agreed to share information on their relevant planned activities that JTI future interventions can leverage on, which SPRIZ later collected and integrated in the mapping report.

In addition to the meetings held in the two regions, SPRIZ also involved most of the stakeholders in the implementation of the planned activities during the implementation of the activities.

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3.4 Other Key Findings from the Mapping exercise

The mapping exercise collected valuable demographic and socio-economic data that will provide significant insight for the design of the next ARISE program, as evidenced from the short summaries below.

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3.4.1 Status of Health Facilities

The mapping exercise reached a total of 60 communities of which 18 communities were from Eastern province and 42 communities were from Western Province. The total estimated population in the 18 communities mapped in JTI leaf growing areas in Eastern Province is 99,400 people, while Western province had 109,543 people from the 42 communities mapped. The communities mapped in Eastern Province have a ratio of 1 health facility to a population of 6,212 against a health facility population ration of 1: 6,443 for Western Province JTI leaf communities. This shows that JTI leaf growing communities in Western Province have a critical need of health facilities as some community members have to cover long distances to access health care. About 26 communities in Western Province are without clinics or health posts, with the average distance to the nearest clinic being 15 kilometers and the furthest distance being 35 kilometers.

3.4.2 Status of Education Facilities

The JTI leaf communities in Eastern Province have 60 schools serving a population of 99,400 people, meaning that there is 1 school against a population of 1,757 people. On the other hand, JTI leaf areas in Western province have an estimated population of 109,543 people against 72 schools translating into 1 school serving a population of 1,521. Although the school population ratio for Western Province is lower, the situation is not any better than in Eastern province given the sparse population distribution in the region which is spread over 4 districts against the 3 districts in Eastern Province. Worse still, of the 60 schools found in JTI leaf communities in Eastern Province, only 14 are secondary schools, while communities in Western Province have 3 secondary schools out of the 72 schools found in JTI leaf areas. Given that child labour increases with increase in age, the lack of secondary schools in most communities increases the risk of children dropping out of school after their primary education and engage in child

labour. Additionally, the schools lack recreational facilities that are essence for school retention. Worse still, the introduction of free education policy means that most schools are filled to capacity with children sitting on the floor making them uncondusive and unattractive to the learners.

3.4.3 Child Labour Situation

The mapping revealed that majority of children in child labour in JTI leaf growing areas were mainly working in tobacco growing, maize growing and cattle herding. All the communities mapped unanimously acknowledged child labor as a persistent problem and cited poverty as the main cause of child labour. The findings show that most JTI farmers have knowledge of child labor although some of them do not comply with the policy on child labour. Some JTI farmers in Western province who claimed that they could not afford to hire labour in their tobacco fields acknowledged that they use children in their fields. According to them, although JTI pays them a labor wage, the money they make from tobacco is not enough to hire workers, hence they use their children in the tobacco fields. Other community members who are not JTI farmers said they lack adequate knowledge on child labor. It was thus apparent that future child labour interventions should be accompanied by a robust behavior change communication strategy as awareness alone without changes in attitudes and behaviors is inadequate to combat child labour.

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3.5 Challenges in Mobilizing Child Labour Stakeholders

The challenges of mobilizing stakeholders in the fight against child labour are varied. At community level, the challenges mainly relate to the vastness of the leaf growing areas and the wide population reach required to make impact. The leaf growing communities are spread over 7 districts namely Kaoma, Nkeyema, Mfumbwe and Kasempa in Western province well as Chipangali, Kasengengwa and Lumezi districts in Eastern province. The total estimated population in the 18 communities mapped in JTI's leaf growing areas in Eastern Province was 99,400 people, while Western province JTI Leaf areas have 109,543 people from the 42 communities mapped. Therefore, for CCLCs to effectively carry out child labour awareness campaigns or monitor legal compliance among JTI leaf growers, they require transport in form of bicycles. At district level, the challenge in mobilizing stakeholders is that it is costly as stakeholders in formal employment i.e., from government and civil society, are also entitled to incentives mainly transport and lunch allowances which have to be paid whenever they are called upon to support child labour activities. The table below shows specific challenges that CCLC members are facing including the proposed solutions.

Table 1: Challenges of CCLCs and their proposed solutions

NO	CCLC Challenge	Proposed solution
1	Lack of motivation to execute their mandate	Support CCLCs with soft loans in form of a revolving fund to enable them start group businesses to generate income to support implementation of their activities.
2	Lack of transport to conduct child labour monitoring	Support CCLC members to get bicycles on loan basis and allow them to pay back the loan over a period of one year with minimal interest.
3	High poverty levels as a push factor for child labour	Re-introduce the revolving fund in the project as this will help contribute towards reduction of poverty in communities.
4	Lack of recreational activities to promote retention in schools	Government and Implementing partners should provide recreational facilities and make school environments attractive for the learners
5	Low involvement of traditional leaders in the fight against child labour	Engage influential traditional leaders as champions against child labour
6	Inadequate or dilapidated Classroom blocks	Government and IPs to be lobbied to build additional classroom blocks and rehabilitate others so that all school children are accommodated.
7	Lack of capacity to fundraise	IPs and DCLC/DCPCs should build the capacity of CCLCs in proposal writing to enable them access funds from CDF and other potential donors through cooperatives.

Commented [HH19]: We need to be clear on these proposals as to whether they are from stakeholders or they are being made by the agent as implementors (SPRIZ)

3.6 Lessons learnt

The following were the main lessons learnt.

- There is need for implementing partners to have a clear exit strategy that addresses the sustainability of the project results beyond the project life by relevant stakeholders at community and district levels.
- A combination of adult literacy and microcredit can be effective in improving household incomes as evidenced from few communities in Eastern and Western provinces.
- The introduction of the free education policy from early childhood education to secondary school level calls for new strategies to be employed in order ease the congestion in schools through advocacy, infrastructure development and recreational activities.
- Working closely with the JTI agronomy team facilitated good synergies in accessing JTI farmers and the communities at large.

Commented [CS20]: Please specify from which activity or experience?

3.7 Recommendations

The following are some of the recommendations resulting from the stakeholder mapping report.

1. Future JTI child labour interventions will require a robust stakeholder management strategy due to the relatively higher number of key stakeholders in both regions remains in order to avoid conflict and duplication of efforts.
2. There is need to align child labor interventions with Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health towards the construction and rehabilitation of schools and clinics as critical components in the fight against child labor. Very few schools and clinics are planned for construction by government yet the need is overwhelming especially in Western province.
3. All future interventions by JTI require to provide a conducive environment for ensuring the active participation of community members majority of whom have been partnering with JTI for over 8 years in order to tap on their rich experience to avoid re-inventing the wheel when initiating community based interventions.
4. There is need for future projects to advocate for the sustainability of CCLCs and DCLCs through the MLSS as a medium and long term solution. Currently, the Ministry has only secured funds for increased monitoring of CCLCs but has no immediate plan for the sustainability of the structures under its jurisdiction.
5. Since poverty was predominantly cited as the main cause of child labour, future child labour interventions will need to invest in reducing household poverty using locally proven interventions including building capacities of JTI farmers in financial literacy, business management, running income generating activities and adopting a combination of crop growing and livestock rearing.
6. Given the various forms of child labour that are prevalent in JTI leaf communities, future interventions will need to focus on fighting all the forms of child labour, of course with specific emphasis on tobacco child labour, as they all deprive children of their right to education, health and play.
7. Future interventions on child labour will need to consider supporting communities in building low cost adult literacy centers since the government has only shown political will through passing of an adult literacy policy and ensuring that all schools have adult literacy centers.
8. There is need to harmonize the roles of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and Community Development as custodians of DCLCs and DCPCs respectively in order harmonize their roles and tap in their individual strengths in the fight against child labour

Commented [HH21]: Robust in what sense? What exactly is the problem noted that needs to be addressed?

9. Although there is no JTI community under Chipata DCLC's jurisdiction, the Chipata DCLC should be viewed as an important resource to build the capacity of the new DCPCs especially that most officers in the new districts were newly oriented on child labor issues.
10. There is need to advocate for the appointment of a focal point person for child labour in the MLSS dedicated to oversee child labour unlike having it managed by a staff responsible for other portfolios.
11. There is need for future projects to consider interventions specifically designed to advocate for increased public financing and sustainability of CCLCs and DCLCs. Currently the Ministry has only secured funds for increased monitoring of CCLCs but has no immediate plan for the sustainability of the structures as medium and long term measure

4.0 CHILD LABOUR AWARENESS CAMPAIGN STRATEGY

4.1 Objective

The objective of this intervention was to mobilize and engage communities to raise awareness on the negative impact of Child Labour.

4.2 Expected outcomes

The expected outcomes of this intervention were twofold as follows.

- ✚ Increased community awareness and knowledge about adverse impacts of child labor and commitment to address child labor in JTI's growing communities
- ✚ Reduced number of child labor from ALP observations

4.3 Status update on progress against achieving expected outcomes

The activity involved the engagement of a consultant by JTI to develop an awareness campaign strategy as well as developing Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials to support implementation of the strategy. By the reporting period, the Consultant had produced a draft strategy which was undergoing review.

5.0 IMPROVING ACCESS TO EDUCATION THROUGH INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Objective of the evaluation

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Commented [CS22]: Please take time to understand this objective and the work that has been done so far. We haven't reached the campaigns stage yet. The objective under the reporting period was to develop a Campaign Strategy and IEC materials. What has been done so far is: Child labour audit to inform the Campaign strategy, and finally development of IEC materials is under-way which you are part of. Please re-write accordingly.

The Objective of this intervention is to improve access to education through infrastructure development

5.2 Expected outcomes

The following was the expected outcomes.

- ✚ Improved school infrastructure
- ✚ Increased number of school places to integrate children withdrawn from child labor
- ✚ Improved access to good education in tobacco growing communities

5.3 Status update on progress against achieving expected outcomes

This activity involved the construction of a 1x3 classroom block at Mwasempangwe school in Eastern Province, and another 1x3 classroom block at Kalale school in Western Province. The two projects were supported based on the request by the communities made to JTI. The following was the progress achieved by the reporting period under each objective.

(i) Improved school infrastructure: The progress against this outcome is assessed based on the progress that was achieved in the construction of the infrastructure in the two targeted schools as details below.

5.4 Summary Report of Infrastructure Development Monitoring

In both communities, community based project management committees were established and community contributions in form of unskilled labour, river sand and building sand were mobilized by the communities. By the reporting period, the community at Mwasempangwe had built a box for the slab, completed the backfilling and had cast half of the slab. Whereas the works done at Kalale school include the building the box, backfilling, casting the concrete slab. In addition, SPRIZ engaged the Local Authorities in the two districts and the Buildings officer from the Ministry of education to provide technical supervision to the projects to ensure adherence to the recommended standards.

(ii) Increased number of school places to integrate children withdrawn from child labor

There is no progress yet on this outcome.

(ii) Improved access to good education in tobacco growing communities

There is no progress yet made on this outcome.

5.5 Challenges on executing infrastructure Development Projects

Unfortunately, works at Mwasempangwe community have stalled after it was discovered that the community submitted a Bill of Quantity (BOQ) for a 1X4 Classroom block to JTI instead of the 1X3

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classroom block as earlier agreed. This meant that materials purchased for the casting of the concrete slab were insufficient.

5.6 Lessons learnt

- The frequent increase in prices of building materials driven by the global increase in fuel prices **have affected** Zambia that reviews its fuel prices on monthly bases based on the cost of fuel on the global market.
- **To avoid delays in project executions, there is need to have an approved budget for the implementing partner to work with. Getting approvals at every stage not only cause delays but is also costly.**
- It is difficult achieving milestones during rainy season in rural communities who are dependent on agriculture as this entails communities dividing their time for the crop fields and project activities. Furthermore, bad weather due to climate change caused country wide floods which meant no works could be done for a considerable period.

5.7 Recommendations

- **In order to avoid a huge budget overrun due to increasing prices of building materials, there is need to consider mobilizing enough money to procure all the remaining materials in bulk.**

6.0 CONCLUSION

The implementation of the **transitional** activities was undertaken successfully with the ARISE evaluation, child labour needs assessment and stakeholder mapping exercise generating valuable information that will help inform the design of ARISE III. More important also, the capacity building of district and community structures undertaken during implementation of the bridging activities entails that the targeted communities in both Eastern and Western Province are now ready to support the implementation of child labour interventions. SPRIZ is therefore hopeful that JTI Leaf Zambia will take the necessary measures to ensure the timely design and commencement of the implementation of the new programme commences as soon as possible in order to build on the gains made so far and maintain the enthusiasm generated so far among key stakeholders at district and community levels.

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Commented [CS24]: 1. There is budget allocation to every activity. 2. Reviews and approvals at every stage are inevitable because of the nature of the projects. Pre-approvals may not work due to fluctuating prices as you have already indicated. 3. Please provide more context if you have different views to 1 & 2.

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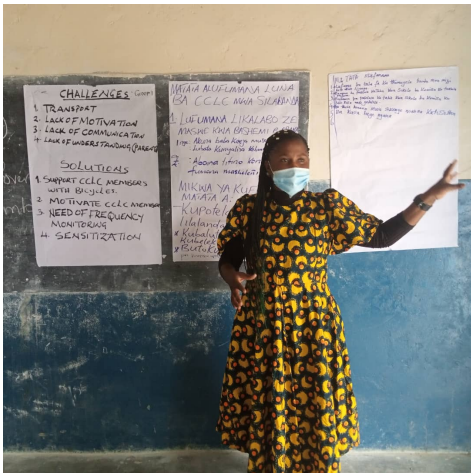
CCLC ACTIVITY TRAINING PHOTOS



Programs Manager attending CCLC trainings



SPRIZ CEO facilitating during a CCLC meeting in Chipata



CCLC members making their group presentations during CCLC trainings





SPRIZ Staff facilitating a CCLC training at Kato com. sch




Kato community school infrastructure



Area Councilor giving a speech after the training





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Was this in the CL needs assessment report?