

Child Labour in Ghorahi and Tulasipur Municipalities of Dang District, Nepal

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नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय
जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय
दाङ

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घोराही,

शुभ-कामना

नेपाल सरकारको राष्ट्रिय नीति अनुरूप घोराही नगरलाई वाल मैत्री बनाउने लक्ष्य लिई दाङ जिल्लामा तुलसीपुर र घोराही नगरपालिकाद्वारा कार्यान्वयन गरेकोमा मलाई खुशी लागेको छ । कुनै पनि कार्ययोजना सफल पार्न तथ्यांकको अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका हुने भएकोले नगर क्षेत्रमा जोखिमपूर्ण अवस्थामा रहेका श्रमिक वालवालिकाहरूको अवस्थाको वस्तुगत विवरण प्रकाशन गरिएको यो प्रयास सहायी देखिन्छ । श्रमिक वालवालिकाको लागि ठोस कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने उद्देश्यका साथ तयार भएको यस वस्तुगत विवरण श्रमिक वालवालिकाहरूको अनुहारमा उज्यालो ल्याउनका लागि महत्वपूर्ण कोशेढुंगा सावीत हुनेछ । वालमैत्री स्थानीय शासनका माध्यम एवं यस प्रयासद्वारा नगरमा वाल अधिकारको प्रत्याभुति हुने आशा राखिएको छ ।

अन्तमा घोराही नगरपालिका कार्यालयबाट वालवालिकाका लागि धालिएको यस प्रयासका साभेदारहरू सबैलाई हार्दिक धन्यवाद दिदै वालवालिका सुन्दर भविष्यमा धालिएका प्रयासहरूको सफलताको लागि सर्वपक्षीय योगदानको अपेक्षा राख्दछु । वालवालिकालाई वर्तमानका साभेदारको रूपमा अवसर दिएमा भविष्यका कर्णधार हुनेछन् भन्ने परिकल्पना साकार हुने विश्वासका साथ शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्दछु ।

ऋषिराम शर्मा
प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी
दाङ

२०६८ साल भाद्र



नेपाल सरकार

स्थानीय विकास मन्त्रालय

जिल्ला विकास समितिको कार्यालय

दाङ

मन्तव्य

सीबीस काठमाण्डौ र नवजागरण महिला तथा बाल संरक्षण केन्द्र तुलसीपुर दाङले दाङका दुवै नगरपालिका घोराही र तुलसीपुरसँग यूनिसेफको साभेदारीमा बालश्रमिकहरूको अवस्था अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तयार गरी प्रकाशन गर्न लागेकोमा मलाई धेरै खुशी लागेको छ । नेपाल सरकारबाट विभिन्न समयमा बालबालिका सम्बन्धि ऐन, कानून, नियमावली, निर्देशिकाहरू बन्दै र परिमार्जन हुँदै आएको परिप्रेक्ष्यमा बालबालिकाको हक अधिकारको स्थापना र उनीहरूको विकासमा अपेक्षित उपलब्धी हासिल गर्न अझ बढि प्रयास हुन आवश्यक छ । बालबालिकाहरूलाई श्रममा लगाउँदा उनीहरूको शारिरिक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक र संवेगात्मक विकासमा ठूलो असर पर्ने हुँदा यसतर्फ परिवार, समाज, राज्य र विकासका सबै साभेदार चनाखो हुनु जरुरी छ ।

यस सन्दर्भमा सीबीस काठमाण्डौ र नवजागरण महिला तथा बाल संरक्षण केन्द्र तुलसीपुर दाङले तयार गरेको यो प्रतिवेदनले अवश्यपनि बालबालिकाको हक अधिकार सुनिश्चित गर्न, बालश्रमिकहरूको आवश्यकतालाई पहिचान गर्न, बालबालिकाको क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत संघसंस्थाहरूलाई एकिकृत रुपमा काम गर्नलाई मार्ग निर्देशित गर्न, बालश्रमबाट विस्थापित गरी बालबालिकाहरूलाई समाजमा पुर्नस्थापित गर्न सघाउ पुर्याउनेछ भन्ने आशा एवं विश्वास राख्दै यस पुनित कार्यमा सहयोगी तथा कृयाशिल संस्थाहरु क्रमसः तुलसीपुर नगरपालिका, घोराही नगरपालिका, यूनिसेफ, सीबीस काठमाण्डौ र नवजागरण महिला तथा बाल संरक्षण केन्द्र लगायत सबै सरोकारवालाहरूलाई धन्यवाद दिन चाहान्छु ।

सबैको समन्वय, सहकार्यबाट यो प्रतिवेदन लाई सही ढंगबाट कार्यान्वयन गर्ने सफलता प्राप्त होस् भन्ने शुभकामना पनि व्यक्त गर्न चाहान्छु ।

रमेश न्यौपाने

स्थानीय विकास अधिकारी

जिल्ला विकास समितिको कार्यालय, दाङ



घोराही नगरपालिका कार्यालय

घोराही, दाङ

Ghorahi Municipality Office

Ghorahi, Dang, Nepal

फोन तथा फ्याक्स ०८२-५६०१६२

५६०२४३

५६१२६८

वाक्यावली : ५६०४९९

५६०४००

दुई शब्द

स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन २०५५ र सो सम्बन्धी नियमावली २०५६ द्वारा नगरपालिकाको सर्वाङ्गित एवं र दीगो विकासको लागि स्थानीय सरकारको रूपमा नेतृत्वदायी भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने जिम्मेवारी प्रदान गरेको छ । स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन ऐनले प्रदान गरेको जिम्मेवारी बहन गर्दै अगाडी बढी रहेका घोराही तथा तुल्सीपुर नगरपालिकाबाट नेपाल सरकारको राष्ट्रिय नीति अनुरूप नगरलाई बालमैत्री नगरको रूपमा स्थापित गर्ने र बालअधिकारको सुनिश्चिता कायम गर्ने तर्फ कार्यहरू भैरहेका छन् । जसअन्तर्गत नगर क्षेत्रमा विभिन्न कारणबाट श्रम गरिरहेका श्रमिक बालबालिकाहरूको वस्तुस्थिति अध्ययन गरी स्थितिपत्र (Status Report) प्रकाशन गर्ने प्रयास भएको छ । बालबालिका सम्बन्धी सबै प्रकारका योजनाहरूको तर्जुमा र कार्यन्वयन गर्ने पक्षमा स्थानीय सरोकारवालाहरूको भूमिकाका साथै यसका लागि आवश्यक पर्ने साधन र श्रोतको पहिचानका लागि यस स्थितिपत्रको अत्यन्तै महत्व रहन्छ । वर्तमानमा बालबालिकाहरूले भोगिरहेको अवस्थाले यहाका बालबालिकाहरूको सर्वाङ्गित विकासका लागि भावी कार्यदिशा तय गर्न मार्ग निर्देशक हुनेछ ।

घोराही तथा तुल्सीपुर नगरपालिकामा उल्लेख्य संख्यामा ६ देखि १८ वर्ष उमेर समूहका बालबालिका आफ्नो भविष्यको बारेमा सोच्ने अवसर नै नपाई बालश्रम गर्न बाध्य छन्, यो पक्ष नै नगरको मानव विकासको लागि गम्भीरताका साथ सोचनीय विषय बनेको छ । नगरको वास्तविकताको पहिचान र विश्लेषण गरी तयार पारिएको यस श्रमिक बालबालिका स्थितिपत्र (Status Report) को माध्यमबाट आगामी दिनमा सरोकारवालाहरूको महत्वपूर्ण सहकार्य प्राप्त हुनेछ र नगरका बालबालिकाहरूको अनुहारमा थप खुशी ल्याउने विश्वास राखिएको छ । नगरपालिकाको यो प्रयासलाई थप टेवा दिदै लैजान नगरको समग्र विकासमा चासो राख्नुहुने नगरवासीहरूबाट रचनात्मक सल्लाह र सुझावको सदैव अपेक्षा राख्दछौ ।

अन्तमा, नगरको श्रमिक बालबालिका स्थितिपत्र (Status Report) तयार पार्न जिल्ला बाल कल्याण समितिका अध्यक्ष एवं प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी श्री ऋषिराम ढकालज्यू लगायत दाङ जिल्ला विकास समिति, नगरपालिका संयन्त्रका राजनितिक दलका प्रतिनिधिज्यूहरू प्रति हार्दिक कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन गर्दै यस कार्यमा अत्यन्त जिम्मेवारीका साथ महत्वपूर्ण सहयोग पुऱ्याउने युनिसेफ-नेपाल, नव जागरण महिला तथा बालबालिका संरक्षण केन्द्र तुल्सीपुर र सिविस-नेपाल लगायत सम्पूर्ण व्यक्तित्वहरू, कार्यालय, संघ संस्था सबैबाट भएको योगदानका लागि हार्दिक धन्यवाद ज्ञापन गर्दछु ।

हरिप्रसाद पाण्डे

प्रमुख तथा कार्यकारी अधिकृत

घोराही नगरपालिका कार्यालय, दाङ



तुलसीपुर नगरपालिका कार्यालय

फोन नं. :- ०८२-२२०२२३३
२२०३०५
२२०३२६

(.....शाखा)

पत्र संख्या :-
चलानी नं. :-

TULSIPUR MUNICIPALITY OFFICE

TULSIPUR, DANG

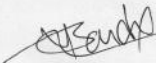
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२०६८/२/२६

शुभ-कामना ।

आधुनिक तथा लोक कल्याणकारी राज्यको अवधारणा अनुरूप नेपाल सरकारबाट बालबालिका सम्वन्धमा भएका विभिन्न नितीगत तथा कानुनी व्यवस्थाहरुलाई दृष्टिगत गरी तयार गरिएको बालमैत्री स्थानीय शासन राष्ट्रिय रणनीतिक ढाँचा ०६७ लाई कार्यान्वयनमा लैजान बालमैत्री स्थानीय शासन कार्यान्वयन कार्यविधि ०६७ को आधारमा यस तुलसीपुर नगरपालिकामा श्रमिक बालबालिकाहरुको संरक्षणमा श्रमिक बालबालिकाहरुको स्थिती पत्र तयार गरी सो अनुरूप कार्यक्रम अगाडि बढाउन जमर्को गरिएको छ ।

यसै सन्दर्भमा स्थानीय स्तरको गै.स.स.नवजागरण महिला तथा बाल संरक्षण केन्द्र (NEW CPC) तुलसीपुर एवं गै.स.स. CWISH काठमाण्डौको सहकार्य, युनिसेफ नेपाल र तुलसीपुर/घोराही नगरपालिकाको साभेदारीमा तयार पारिएको श्रमिक बालबालिकाको स्थिती पत्र प्रकाशन गर्न लागेकोमा हामीलाई खुशी लागेको छ । यस स्थिती-पत्र तयार गर्न आर्थिक, प्राविधिक सहयोग गर्नुहुने सरोकारवाला सबै लाई धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छौ । यस स्थिती-पत्र बाट प्राप्त हुने प्रतिवेदनले श्रमिक बालबालिकाहरुको सर्वाङ्गिक विकासमा योजनाबद्ध रुपले कार्यक्रम बनाई कार्यान्वयन गर्न सहयोग पुगोस भनि शुभ-कामना व्यक्त गर्दछु ।


(हरिदत्त कडेल)
कार्यकारी अधिकृत
कार्यकारी अधिकृत

Message

Globally, as well as in Nepal, child labour remains a serious problem. Wide experience has shown that it destroys children's potential by robbing them of opportunities and perpetuating a cycle of poverty and marginalization. According to the 2011 Nepal Child Labour Report, 40% of children between the ages of 5 and 17 are working and half of these can be categorized as child labourers.

Children involved in the worst forms of child labour face severe rights violations. They are deprived of schooling, exposed to injuries and work hazards, and are at increased risk of violence, abuse and exploitation.

Child labour negatively affects children, their families and the communities in which they work and reside. It also impedes achieving national development goals in education and poverty. While the elimination of child labour is not explicitly mentioned in the Millennium Development Goals, Nepal will not be able to reach the MDGs related to health, education and poverty with equity without addressing child labour and other child protection issues.

This report, on the number and situation of child labourers in the two municipalities of Ghorahi and Tulsipur, Dang, also provides a series of recommendations with regards to eliminating the worst forms of child labour in the municipalities over the coming years. UNICEF is confident that with the engagement and commitment of all partners to jointly work towards this goal, it will be achievable.

The municipalities have shown their commitment and willingness to address child labour and other child protection issues through the Child Friendly Local Governance Framework which provides guidance to the government in realizing and mainstreaming the rights of children to survival, development, protection and participation into the local government system, structure, policies and processes.

UNICEF will continue to work with the government at national and sub-national level and support it in strengthening a child protection system which can address all child protection issues, and provide appropriate responses to the challenges faced by child labourers and other children in need of protection, through partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders.

UNICEF congratulates both municipalities and their partners for conducting the survey on child labour and is committed to working together to give a better future for the working children in Dang district.



Surendra Singh Rana

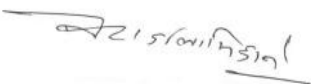
Chief, UNICEF M&FWR Zone Office

Nepalgunj

धन्यवाद

नेपाल सरकारको राष्ट्रिय नीति अनुरूप घोराही नगरलाई बालमैत्री बनाउने लक्ष्य लिई दाङ जिल्लाका तुल्सीपुर र घोराही नगरपालिकाद्वारा कार्यारम्भ गरेको छ । कुनै पनि कार्य योजना सफल पार्न तथ्यांकको अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका हुने भएकोले नगर क्षेत्रमा जोखिमपूर्ण अवस्थामा रहेका श्रमिक बालबालिकाहरुको अवस्थाको वस्तुगत विवरण तयार गर्न युनिसेफको आर्थिक सहयोगमा घोराही नगरपालिका/तुलसीपुर नगरपालिकासँगको सहकार्यमा वा साभेदारीमा सिबिस काठमाण्डौ र न्यूसीपीसी तुलसीपुर दाङबाट कार्यक्रम संचालन गरी सफलताका साथ सम्पन्न गर्न पाउँदा हामी ज्यादै खुशी छौ र सहयोगका लागि सर्वप्रथम जिल्लास्थित सबै सरोकारवाला निकाय र सभेदार संस्थाहरुलाई विशेष धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छौ । यस कार्यमा इमान्दारीका साथ हाम्रो साथमा कार्यक्रम सम्पन्नताका लागि लागिपर्ने सर्वेक्षकहरु, सुपरभाइजरहरु, डाटा स्टेशनियन, प्रतिवेदक, टीम लिडर सबैलाई धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु । श्रमिक बालबालिकाहरुको लागि ठोस कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने उद्देश्यका साथ तयार भएको यस वस्तुगत विवरणले यस नगरभित्र भावी कार्ययोजना निर्माण गरी अगाडि बढ्नका लागि महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकामा सहयोग पुग्ने हामी विश्वास गर्दछौ । बालमैत्री स्थानीय शासनको माध्यम एवं यस प्रयासद्वारा नगरमा बाल अधिकारको प्रत्याभूति हुने आशा पनि राखिएको छ ।

अन्तमा घोराही नगरपालिका र तुलसीपुर नगरपालिका कार्यालयबाट बालबालिकाहरुका लागि थालिएको यस प्रयासप्रति नगरपालिका बोर्डलाई र विकासको साभेदारहरु सबैलाई हार्दिक धन्यवाद दिँदै बालबालिकाहरुको सुन्दर भविष्यमा थालिएका प्रयासहरुको सफलताको लागि सर्वपक्षीय योगदानको अपेक्षा पनि राख्दछु । बालबालिकाहरुलाई वर्तमानका साभेदारको रुपमा अवसर दिएमा भविष्यका कर्णधार हुनेछन् भन्ने परिकल्पना साकार हुने विश्वासका साथ हाम्रो संस्थाको तर्फबाट पुनः सबैमा धन्यवाद व्यक्त गर्दछौ ।


नवराज लामिछाने

अध्यक्ष

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Foreword

Child labour is a globally important topic in discussions on poverty and human-rights violations, and ending it is a serious challenge for civil society actors and global development communities. Lack of adequate financial and technical resources, lack of accurate information and lack of skills among actors are serious challenges that are worrying communities committed to improving children's lives and helping them to claim their rights.

In this context, with the aim of intervening on child labour and making local government responsible for its elimination, we would like to congratulate Ghorahi and Tulasipur municipalities for standing up among local governments in Nepal and showing their commitment and enthusiasm for ending child labour.

We had an inspiring time working with the municipal teams, local NGO collaborators, UNICEF officials and, most significantly, child labourers, their employers and families. All of their sincere contributions and support have enabled us to develop this clear picture of child labour in Ghorahi and Tulasipur municipalities. Support from local media and civil society organizations was also immensely helpful. The political parties, despite of their ideological differences and political challenges, unanimously supported us. Other officials from local government agencies and district administration were essential for us to tackle local problems.

Research in itself is not enough unless it is intertwined with follow-up interventions. This study is not just for scholarly discourse but is also a basis for interventions to change life in a progressive way. We would like to thank UNICEF Nepal and other local partners for helping the municipalities to carry on with further plans to intervene on child labour.

As usual, several limitations have affected our work and we would appreciate any feedback and support from readers of this report. We will take these responses as sincere concern on the common agenda of ending child labour in Nepal.

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Team Leader
August 2011

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Acronyms

BASE	Backward Society Education
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CWIN	Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre
CWISH	Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights
DCWB	District Child Welfare Board
DDC	District Development Committee
DEO	District Education Office
DNGOCC	District Non-Governmental Organizations Coordination Committee
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	international non-governmental organization
NEWCPC	Navajagaran Women and Children Protection Centre
NGO	non-governmental organization
RADAR	Rural Access Development and Reconstruction
SEED	Society for Environmental Education Development
SISA	Social Institution for Skill Employment
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee

Executive Summary

Child labour is a severe violation of child rights, as it prevents children's normal development and endangers their lives by increasing their vulnerability to violence, abuse and exploitation. However, the problem is widespread in Nepal. Ghorahi and Tulasipur municipalities of Dang district in the mid-west of Nepal are facing growing child labour problems both as demanding and supplying communities. With the perspective of responding to the child labour problem, Ghorahi and Tulasipur municipalities conducted this study with support from UNICEF Nepal and technical consultancy services provided by Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights (CWISH) Nepal and Navajagaran Women and Children Protection Centre (NEWCPC) Dang, two child rights NGOs working in the field of child labour.

The study was undertaken in January and February 2011 with the aim to obtain disaggregated data on working children in the survey area along with information on the practices, perspectives and attitudes of child labourers, child labour sending families and employers. Data will also be used to benchmark future interventions against child labour so that their impact can be measured. Various data collection methods were applied including participatory community mapping, household survey, detailed survey, key informant interviews, in-depth interviews and children's consultations. The initial findings were shared with local stakeholders before finalization of the report.

This study identified 848 child labourers (366 girls and 482 boys) in Ghorahi and 249 child labourers (66 girls and 183 boys) in Tulasipur. In addition, the study identified 386 families in Ghorahi who sent 882 children to work and 171 families in Tulasipur who sent 412 children to work. This suggests that 1,730 children in/from Ghorahi and 661 children in/from Tulasipur were working. Most children were employed in construction, domestic work, hotels, transportation, brick factories, agriculture, workshops and garages, rickshaw-pulling, grille/metalwork industries, daily-wage labour, street-vending, shops, and various mines (coal, sand, etc.). In Ghorahi, 56.84 percent of child labourers were boys and 43.16 percent were girls and, in Tulasipur, 73.49 percent of child labourers were boys and 26.51 percent were girls. Some 48.58 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 57.43 percent in Tulasipur were aged less than 14 years, which is completely prohibited by law.

Most child labourers came from large families of six or more members. Although most child labourers still had two parents living at home, a sizeable number (over 20 percent) came from families with no father or an absent parent. Child labourers were more likely to literate than illiterate. Most child labourers in Ghorahi and Tulasipur were from these two municipalities and the surrounding rural villages in Dang. Most families of child labourers were employed as daily-wage labourers or in agriculture. Most child labourers were living with their own parents but others were living with employers, relatives or friends: some 13.09 percent in Ghorahi and 26.10 percent in Tulasipur lived with employers.

Family poverty was the main reason cited by child labourers for their involvement in child labour. Some 81.13 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 75.90 percent in Tulasipur gave this reason. Other reasons given were 'in search of education', domestic violence, and the attraction of urban life. Child labourers were likely to have dropped out of school. In Ghorahi, 76.65 percent had dropped out and, in Tulasipur, 63.05 percent had dropped out. The foremost reasons for dropout were 'financial burden', 'no interest in studying', and 'involvement in child labour'.

Child labourers were most likely to be supported in their recruitment into child labour by parents, close family members or relatives in the extended family. However, most child labourers did not know who was responsible for their recruitment (58.61 percent in Ghorahi and 55.02 percent in

Tulasipur). In Ghorahi, 30.78 percent of child labourers reported that their parents had mediated their recruitment and, in Tulasipur, 11.24 percent reported that parents had mediated.

Very few child labourers had any form of written contract of employment; however, the majority had a verbal contract. According to Nepali law, no one can make children of legal working age (14–16 years) work more than six hours a day and 36 hours per week. However, most child labourers were working for between six and 10 hours a day. In Ghorahi, 44.22 percent of child labourers worked 6–8 hours and 25.94 percent worked 8–10 hours. In Tulasipur, 25.30 percent of child labourers worked 6–8 hours and 34.14 percent worked 8–10 hours. Nepali law prohibits a child of legal working age (14–16 years) from working before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m. However, most child labourers started their working day before 6.00 a.m. (70.17 percent in Ghorahi and 54.62 percent in Tulasipur) and finished between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. (66.16 percent in Ghorahi and 60.64 percent in Tulasipur). Some 90.21 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 79.52 percent in Tulasipur reported that there was no weekly leave from their workplace.

The minimum wage in Nepal is NRs 5,600 per month. However, most child labourers received between NRs 1,000 and NRs 5,000 per month. Some receive nothing at all (6.37 percent in Ghorahi and 18.47 percent in Tulasipur) and a small number received over NRs 5,000 (14.03 percent in Ghorahi and 5.22 percent in Tulasipur). Of child labourers with a salary, the large majority received it in cash (96.60 percent in Ghorahi and 89.16 percent in Tulasipur). Of child labourers receiving a salary, most received it either monthly or daily. In Ghorahi, 37.66 percent of child labourers received it daily and 37.03 percent received it monthly. In Tulasipur, 20.69 percent received it daily and 69.95 percent received it monthly. Of child labourers receiving a salary, 66.88 percent in Ghorahi and 82.93 percent in Tulasipur reported that they received their salary themselves. Of the remainder, 30.86 percent in Ghorahi and 13.66 percent in Tulasipur reported that their parents received it, and 2.27 percent in Ghorahi and 3.41 percent in Tulasipur reported that family members received it.

Most child labourers did not have opportunities sanctioned by their workplace for continuing with their education. Some 45.17 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 65.06 percent in Tulasipur had no educational opportunities. In Ghorahi, 52.00 percent were going to formal school, 2.00 percent were

accessing non-formal education and 0.83 percent were attending vocational skills training. In Tulasipur, 28.92 percent were going to school, 3.61 percent were accessing non-formal education and 2.41 percent were attending vocational skills training. Of child labourers with opportunities for education, most were financed by their parents, followed by employer, self and NGOs/others. Some 81.51 percent in Ghorahi and 48.28 percent in Tulasipur reported that their parents financed their education.

Most child labourers had suffered health problems as a result of their involvement in work, with 91.04 percent in Ghorahi and 80.32 percent in Tulasipur reporting this. Of the child labourers who did report health problems, stomach, ear and eye problems were most common. Most child labourers reported that they sought medical care from local pharmacies and medical shops rather than consulting an appropriate health person. Health expenses for child labourers were mainly financed by NGOs or health camps rather than by employers or parents.

Child labourers were on the whole not satisfied with their working environment. They reported a number of hazards, including dark place (70.17 percent in Ghorahi and 36.95 percent in Tulasipur), use of machines (10.97 percent in Ghorahi and 20.88 percent in Tulasipur), and risk of electric shock (65.33 percent in Ghorahi and 55.42 percent in Tulasipur). About half of child labourers suffered some form of abuse, with 51.18 percent in Ghorahi and 38.96 percent in Tulasipur reporting this. The most common abuse was stopping salary (32.08 percent in Ghorahi and 20.48 percent in Tulasipur), followed by withholding food, physical punishment, and scolding.

The majority of child labourers were not interested in withdrawing from work or obtaining some form of reintegration services. Some 97.76 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 95.58 percent in Tulasipur expressed no interest in withdrawing from work. The reasons behind their lack of interest were the fear of extreme poverty (95.54 percent in Ghorahi and 95.58 percent in Tulasipur), the fear of domestic violence (65.50 percent in Ghorahi and 62.25 percent in Tulasipur), and the attraction of urban life (12.30 percent in Ghorahi and 5.22 percent in Tulasipur). However, child labour sending families were more interested in withdrawing their children from work, if suitable alternatives could be accessed. Only 20.21 of families in Ghorahi and 16.96 percent in Tulasipur expressed no interest. Families were interested in income-generation support, educational support,

vocational skills training, and food-for-family support.

Child labourers had limited knowledge on child rights and existing child-labour law, and their perspective towards child labour was surprising. Some 57.31 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 40.56 percent in Tulasipur claimed that they knew about child rights, and 100 percent in Ghorahi and 61.04 percent in Tulasipur claimed that they knew child labour was prohibited for children aged less than 14 years. However, only 3.89 percent in Ghorahi and 9.64 percent in Tulasipur agreed with the prohibition. Child-labour-sending families do not feel that they had any knowledge on child rights, although they knew that child labour was prohibited for children aged less than 14 years. Employers had a high knowledge of child rights and child-labour law and also agreed with the prohibition on child labour for under-14s.

Very few child labourers would contact the police to report a serious violation of their rights. They are more likely to inform their parents or an NGO. Child-labour-sending families felt that their children were most likely to inform their parents of a serious violation of their rights or ignore the situation. Employers felt that child labourers were most likely to inform the police or their parents of a serious violation of their rights.

The study has developed the following conclusions.

- Ghorahi and Tulasipur have a high prevalence of child labour. There is a ratio of one working child for every 7.6 households in Ghorahi and one working child for every 15.8 households in Tulasipur.
- Most child labour in Ghorahi and Tulasipur is from within the district or within the municipalities.
- A high portion of child labourers in both municipalities are working in the worst forms of child labour or hazardous conditions.
- Violation of legal standards on child rights and child labour is high, despite children, parents and employers all acknowledging their awareness of the prohibition on employment for under-14s.
- Despite their undoubted social influence, employers in both municipalities were found to ignore, resist or challenge the country's

legal provisions and social values. Securing their commitment to anti-child-labour interventions could be an effective approach for changing social attitudes to child labour.

- Employers are not meeting their obligations towards maintaining appropriate working hours, providing rest and leave, paying timely salaries, paying the workers themselves, ensuring the safety and protection of their workers, providing career-building opportunities, etc.
- The presence of orphaned and abandoned children suggests the need to promote community-based alternative rehabilitation models for sustainable reintegration of child labourers and ending child labour.
- The high number of child labourers not wanting to withdraw from child labour suggests calls for a rethink and redesign of poverty-reduction and family-strengthening activities, and the construction of a protective environment for children.
- The significant number of child labourers who had dropped out of school raises concerns over children's access, enjoyment and use of education. Educational agencies have to consider how effectively free education and scholarships are implemented, how teachers are trained to respect and protect child rights in schools, and what has obstacles are faced by families and children in accessing school.
- The inability of parents to respond to complaints made by their children regarding working conditions indicates that families and child labourers are not well educated about various complaints and justice mechanisms.
- Interventions in the study area were more focused on bonded labour rather than child labour in general. Interventions to systematically monitor the broad child-labour situation are needed.

The following recommendations are made to reduce, prevent and ultimately end child labour in Ghorahi and Tulasipur.

- Raise concern on child labour through various awareness campaigns,

school education programmes and community-based behavioural change communication, media campaigns, and promotion of vigilance on child labour through community groups.

- Ensure employers' accountability through sensitizing employers, promoting a code of practice among employers, working together with employers' associations, and developing a strong monitoring system of labour practices in the municipal areas.
- Reduce worst conditions/forms of child labour through promotion of child labour assessment, individual case response, rescue and rehabilitation programmes with legal prosecution and/or voluntary removal of child labour from worst conditions.
- Reach out to and provide opportunities for child labourers through educational programmes, recreational centres, child clubs' promotion initiatives, and health interventions at the workplace and in the community.
- Work with parents and supplying communities through close coordination with rural DDCs/VDCs, promotion of child protection committees at the community level, awareness-raising on the harms of child labour, and provision of basic opportunities for education, health and income generation in rural areas.
- Work with adult and youth workers in labour markets to replace child labour with adult and youth workers through promotion of youth job placement agencies, training, and professionalization of the informal sector.
- Develop systematic response to child protection and child labour through development of municipal, district and village-level child-labour policies and strategies for response, action plans with resource commitments, and monitoring benchmarks. This requires enhancement of the capacities of local actors including state agencies and the establishment of a regular functional model with local government to protect and promote child rights including responses to child labour.

Chapter-1

Introduction

1.1 Child labour in Nepal

Nepal has a population of almost 27 million, of whom about 46 per cent are children aged less than 18 years (CBS, 2003). Many of these Nepali children experience the serious human-rights violation of child labour. According to the National Labour Force Survey 2008, 33.9 percent of children aged 5–14 years are economically active (CBS, 2008). The majority of child labourers are occupied in the agricultural sector. Nepal's government has prioritized seven worst forms of child labour: these include children involved in domestic work, carpet weaving, mining, portering, bonded labour, and rag picking as well as those who are trafficked. Although figures are becoming somewhat dated, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that in 2001 some 127,000 children were involved in these worst forms of child labour. ILO estimations from this time were as follows: 56,000 child domestic workers, 46,000 child porters, 32,000 child labourers in stone quarries, and 60,000 child labourers in brick kilns (MoLTM, 2001). More recently, the *Nepal Child Labour Report 2011*¹ has estimated that 1.6 million children aged 5–17 years are in child labour and, of these, 620,000 are engaged in hazardous work (CBS, 2011). In 2006, the Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN) conducted a study on child transportation workers in major urban centres of Nepal and recommended that child labour in the transport sector also be categorized as a worst form of child labour (CWIN, 2006). It is expected that the upcoming revision of the National Master Plan on Child Labour (2011–2020) will incorporate this and other emerging sectors.

1 Based on the data from the Nepal Labour Force Survey 2008/09.

The National Labor Force Survey 2008 by the Central Bureau of Statistics has mentioned that a majority (82.1) per cent of child workers are found in the agricultural sector and the remaining were found in services such as domestic work, restaurants, transport and trades as well as a few in the industrial sector. The survey also highlighted that their involvement was a consequence largely of factors related to poverty, exclusion, discrimination, illiteracy, dysfunctional families, the patriarchal system, and alcoholism. In addition, conflict and globalization processes were other broader processes that had increased the flow of children into labour in urban areas of Nepal.

Child labour is a severe violation of child rights, as it prevents children's normal development and endangers their lives by increasing their vulnerability to violence, abuse and exploitation. In response to this, Nepal is a signatory to a number of United Nations (UN) conventions including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the two optional protocols to the CRC, ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age of employment, ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour, and ILO Convention No. 105 on the abolition of forced labour. Nationally, the Government of Nepal has developed a National Master Plan on Child Labour 2004–2014 and a National Plan of Action for Children 2004/05–2014/15 as well as passed the Labour Act 1992, Children's Act 1992, and Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act 2000.

Despite these national efforts and commitment to the rule of law, enforcement is still impaired and weak in comparison with international standards. Children are still being caught in the web of work, trafficking, forced labour, enslavement, and physical and sexual abuse, sometimes resulting in permanent physical or mental damage. Children are often the victims of violent behaviour and might be living in conditions where fundamental human rights are denied.

There are a number of interrelated factors that contribute to the complex child labour situation in Nepal including poverty, illiteracy, lack of knowledge among family members, harmful cultural norms and values, unstable political situation, and low effectiveness or implementation of laws. Despite the challenges, the Government of Nepal as well as various I/NGOs and UN agencies are actively working to respond to the problem of child labour and help reclaim the childhoods of all working children.

1.2 Child labour in Dang

Like many districts in Nepal that are affected by social problems, Dang in the mid-west of Nepal also has a child-labour problem. According to the recent District Children's Profile produced by Dang District Development Committee (DDC), there are 120,584 children aged less than 16 years (Dang District Child Welfare Board, 2011). Furthermore, the District Development Profile 2010 reported that the district's child economic activity rate is 15.67 percent and child illiteracy rate is 17.12 percent (Mega Research Centre and Publication, 2010). Studies carried out by local organizations on specific child-labour sectors have shown that child labour in Dang is mainly prevalent in coal mines, domestic work, and as bonded labour (Dang District Child Welfare Board, 2011). In addition, during the pre-assessment of Ghorahi and Tulasipur municipalities for this study, it was found that Dang had high numbers of child labourers in child domestic work, mines, small teashops and restaurants, bonded labour, transportation, agriculture, basic river products and various independent occupations.

According to projections in the District Development Profile, Ghorahi municipality has 13,154 households with an average size of 4.8 persons, giving an estimated population of 56,264 (28,149 males and 28,115 females) with an average literacy rate of 64.3 percent, and Tulasipur municipality has 10,376 households with a population of 44,196 (21,992 males and 22,204 females) with an average literacy rate of 64.2 percent (Mega Research Centre and Publication, 2010).

1.3 About the study

This study is descriptive and explorative, and aims to provide an estimation of the number of children working in various forms of child labour in Tulasipur and Ghorahi municipalities. Both qualitative and quantitative methodologies have been used. The study interviewed 848 child labourers, 386 families sending children to be child labourers and 61 employers in Ghorahi, and 249 child labourers, 171 families of child labourers and 87 employers in Tulasipur.

The study was conducted by Tulasipur and Ghorahi municipalities in partnership with UNICEF Nepal, with Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights (CWISH) and Navajagaran Women and

Children Protection Centre (NEWCPC) involved as consulting agencies. Data collection was carried out between 16 January and 15 February 2011.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The main objective of the survey was to provide baseline information to inform and guide child-labour project planning and implementation, and provide a basis by which child-labour interventions can be monitored and evaluated.

Specifically, the study has been undertaken with following objectives:

- To collect and analyse disaggregated data on the number and situation of children involved in child labour, especially the worst forms of child labour, in targeted areas from the perspectives of gender, age, caste/ethnicity, geographic origin, type of exploitation, household vulnerability and educational status
- To identify best practices, challenges and lessons learned from existing anti-child labour initiatives;
- To map the organizations working for children involved in child labour, especially the worst forms of child labour, as well as the existing structures and coordination mechanisms relevant to child protection in the municipalities and assess their capacity;
- To assess societal attitudes, practices and behaviour regarding child labour, from the perspectives of children, parents, employers and the larger community;
- To use the generated information and analysis to make recommendations for decision-making around program objectives, priorities, methodologies and allocation of resources by both municipalities;
- To establish benchmark data against which the impact of the intervention will be measured.

Chapter-2

Methodology

The study applied both quantitative and qualitative methodologies in a mixed approach. The quantitative methods included census and snowballing surveys based on a detailed questionnaire. The qualitative methods included focus group consultations, key informant interviews, in-depth interviews, consultations with children and consultations with stakeholders as well as intervention mapping.

The study was administered independently by a research steering committee and a coordination committee, formed under the leadership of Ghorahi municipality, with the active involvement of local stakeholders. Details of methodologies and research administration are discussed below.

2.1 Initial consultation

An initial assessment was conducted by a joint team from CWISH and NEWCPC Dang to gauge understanding of local child-labour problems and issues and to consider approaches for the study. Consultations were held with representatives from local NGOs, journalists and other stakeholders as well as officials from Ghorahi and Tulasipur municipalities and UNICEF Dang. The team also observed localities and communities with either high or low concentrations of child labour. The findings and reflections of this initial consultation were incorporated into the research design and methodologies of the study.

2.2 Formation of mechanisms

To ensure smooth functioning of the study process and to build local ownership

with wide involvement and interaction, two major mechanisms were formed: a research steering committee and research coordination committee.

Research Steering Committee: An eight-member research steering committee was formed at the start of the study, coordinated by Ghorahi municipality and with representatives of key agencies from both municipalities, UNICEF, CWISH, NEWCPC, District Education Office (DEO), District Women and Children's Office, and local NGOs (see Annex 3 for list of members). The role of the steering committee was to monitor the process and activities of the study as well as provide feedback for the research process and methodologies.

Research Coordination Committee: A 13-member research coordination committee was formed to ensure local coordination, develop a referral mechanism in case action for 'withdrawal and/or removal of child labourers' was required, and provide quick response related to any other necessary interventions. This committee included representatives of both municipalities, UNICEF, CWISH, NEWCPC, Rapti Transportation Association, District Women and Children's Office, DEO, District Child Welfare Board (DCWB), Nepal Police, child clubs, Dang NGO Coordination Committee, NGO Federation, and Journalists' Federation (see Annex 4 for list of members).

2.3 Recruitment and training of enumerators/supervisors

For the purpose of the study, an operational team was formed with a team leader, district research coordinator, data manager, enumerators and supervisors. In addition, 20 enumerators (12 female and eight male) and six supervisors (one female and five male) were appointed. The role of supervisors was to coordinate, monitor and support enumerators as well as to carry out focus group consultations for identifying settlements sending and/or receiving child labourers. Enumerators were responsible for interviewing the child labourers, child-labour-sending families and employers who were identified and accessed during the study period. All team members were trained in early January 2011 on the concept of child labour, the research process, interview techniques, and possible challenges and coping mechanisms. During this training, they also carried out field practice.

2.4 Data collection

Data was collected for this study using four main methods: literature review, rapid survey, focus group consultation, and detailed survey.

Literature review: This was carried out in February 2011. Previous studies and reports on the situation of child rights and child labour were consulted along with available national reports and data.

Rapid survey: This was carried out during 15–25 January 2011 using census methods to identify high concentrations of households in Ghorahi and Tulasipur municipalities sending and/or receiving child labourers. A total 2,743 households/institutions were visited in Ward Nos. 6, 10 and 11 of Ghorahi municipality and 3,406 households/institutions in Ward Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of Tulasipur municipality.

Focus group consultations: These were used to map and identify households sending and employing child labourers in the areas of both municipalities that were considered as low concentration areas. Some 287 people in 24 focus group consultations in Tulasipur municipality and 303 people in 24 focus group consultations in Ghorahi municipality helped the team to identify households/institutions sending and/or employing child labourers.

Detailed survey: This was conducted by interviewing child labourers, child-labour-sending families and employers using a questionnaire that had both open and objective questions (see Annex 5 for questionnaire). During this process, the team interviewed 848 child labourers, 386 parents from child-labour-sending families and 61 employers in Ghorahi municipality, and 249 child labourers, 171 parents from child-labour-sending families and 87 employers in Tulasipur municipality. Parents interviewed were not the parents of the child labourers who were interviewed but were from families who had sent one or more of their children to work outside the targeted study area.

2.5 Children's consultations

With the objective of collecting qualitative information on children's entry into the labour force, their living conditions, their future aspirations, and their suggestions/recommendations, a children's consultation was organized in each municipality. The consultation in Tulasipur was held on 8

January 2011 with 33 children (four girls and 29 boys) and that in Ghorahi was held on 9 January 2011 with 28 children (five girls and 23 boys). These child labourers represented 11 different sectors of child labour.

2.6 Key informant interviews

Key informant interviews were used for collecting information on local perceptions and the status of child labour in the study areas. Eleven interviewees included representatives from the DEO, both municipalities, NGOs, District Women and Children's Development Office and DCWB as well as local experts on child rights and child labour (see Annex 6 for list of key informants). They were interviewed on several aspects of child labour including major source district, major sector, reasons for child labour, working conditions, perceptions of employers and parents, interventions and possible recommendations.

2.7 In-depth interviews

In-depth interviews were carried out with a few child labourers to collect information on significant trends in child labour in the municipalities and on some interesting cases. These stories are mentioned as eye-witness accounts in the report.

2.8 Intervention mapping

Intervention mapping was used to identify organizations working on child labour generally as well as those working specifically on the worst forms of child labour. Information was collected on their existing interventions, strengths, learning and areas for improvement as well as on their potential for complementary interventions for use in future planning to end child labour in the project area.

2.9 Data entry and analysis

All quantitative data were entered into SPSS (Statistical Programme for Social Survey) and analysis was carried out through cross-tabulation and correlation as well as through calculation of mean and modes.

For qualitative data, information was analysed in line with agreed key research questions initially developed for the study plan.

2.10 Consultation to sharing findings

Initial findings were shared with 23 participants representing local stakeholders and district line agencies on 5 April 2011 in Tulasipur. Reflections and inputs from this consultation were incorporated into further analysis and interpretation of the data.

2.11 Report writing and publication

After consultation and analysis of the findings, a narrative report, along with all facts and figures related to the survey, was drafted and presented to Ghorahi and Tulasipur municipalities and the UNICEF Office in Dang. The present report incorporates all major feedback from the main line agencies and other stakeholders.

2.12 Ethical considerations

The study team considered ethical issues and the need to maintain neutrality and professional standards. The main ethical concerns considered during data collection, analysis and report writing are as follows.

- Children's safety and best interests² was the prime concern during the surveying and interviewing of children.
- 'Do no harm' policies³ were applied to make sure that any actions or interventions by the survey team did not create any problem for the child, parents or employer.
- A non-threatening approach⁴ meant that this study did not conduct any legal action and no punishment would result from the exposure of negative information on child labour and no interviewee feared that

2 Children's safety and best interests are defined here as not putting children at any kind of risk of physical and/or psychological danger by collecting or accessing information.

3 The concept of 'do no harm' obliged the research team under strong supervision to ensure that team members did not commit any practices that may adversely affect the children's well-being.

4 The non-threatening approach targeted employers and parents to ensure that the information they provided would not be used against them for any legal action on child labour.

legal action or punishment might be made as a result of information given.

- Immediate response was another major concern during the study. If the study team were to find any child in a condition that required immediate rescue or where continuing in his/her position as worker would entail high risk, it had to refer the case to the steering committee and coordination committee for necessary action. However, no such cases were identified during the survey.
- Maintenance of privacy and confidentiality was another consideration. Where interviewees indicated that information requested or given was ‘off the record’, it was considered to be background information and has not been quoted.
- CWISH’s child protection policy⁵ was applied by all staff and team members working on this study.

2.13 Operational definitions

Child: Any individual aged less than 18 years.

Child labour: The definition of child labour is varied and used in different way by various institutions. Defining child labour is difficult and it is difficult to differentiate child labour and child work. According to ILO⁶, the term ‘child labour’ is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; it also interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school or obliging them to leave school prematurely or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

UNICEF has a complementary definition suggesting that child labour is work that exceeds a minimum number of hours, depending on the age of

5 CWISH’s child protection policy is available at <http://www.cwish.org.np/download-cwish-documents.html>

6 Provisions of ILO Conventions 138 and 182.

the child and on the type of work. Such work is considered harmful to the child and should therefore be eliminated. The following ages and working hours are considered by UNICEF to mark child labour.

- Ages 5–11: At least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week
- Ages 12–14: At least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week
- Ages 15–17: At least 43 hours of economic or domestic work per week

Considering these two definitions, the study has operationally defined child labour as any child's employment in the labour market under the minimum legal age (14 years) or the legal working age for hazardous forms of child labour and/or their prevention of access to education as a result of their involvement in labour. Children thus employed are considered child labourers.

Employer: Person employing child with or without payment for household work or in trade/industry

Worst forms of child labour: As defined by ILO Convention No. 182 as below

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict
- The use, procuring or offering of child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular of production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties
- Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm health, safety and moral of the children

Household: A family living in the same building and using the same kitchen

Institution: Any set-up established for trade or production

Interventions: Initiatives against child labour run by NGOs, government agencies and communities

Guiding policies: National Master Plan on Child Labour, National Plan of Action for Children, Approach Paper to the Three-Year Plan 2011/12–2013/14 and Child-Friendly Local Governance Guidelines

Guiding laws: Interim Constitution, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), ILO Convention Nos. 138 and 182, Children’s Act 1992, Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act 2000.

2.14 Scope and limitation

This study is limited to the target of child labourers, child-labour-sending families and employers within the geographic boundaries of Ghorahi and Tulasipur municipalities.

Information is limited by the scope of the methodology and tools applied and by the timeframe of the field survey. Some forms of child labour may not be appropriately covered by this study, e.g., seasonal child labour. Some child labourers working in stone quarries, riverside sand mines and others mines and in brick factories were not fully accessed by the study as this type of work was off-season during the survey period. Unfortunately, previous studies and reports were not able to provide reliable estimates of the number of children working in these sectors.

Analysis of data and information was mainly based on the perspective of labour standards and child rights as guided by the CRC and various labour laws, policies, conventions and treaties.

While the study was able to interview almost all identified child labourers and child-labour-sending families in both municipalities, only 61 out of 389 identified employers in Ghorahi and 87 out of 114 identified employers in Tulasipur responded to the enumerators. This was probably the result of various factors including fear of NGOs, unwillingness to respond, the presence of only females within identified homes or institutions, and resistance to ward-level anti-child-labour programmes.

Chapter-3

Findings

3.1 Number of child labourers, employers and child-labour-sending families

Prior to this study, no formal surveys had been conducted to establish the status of child labour in Ghorahi and Tulasipur municipalities. This study identified 848 child labourers (366 girls and 482 boys) working with 389 employers in Ghorahi and 249 child labourers (66 girls and 183 boys) working with 114 employers in Tulasipur. In addition, 386 child-labour-sending families in Ghorahi and 171 child-labour-sending families in Tulasipur were identified. Among these families, more than 13 percent in Ghorahi and more than five percent in Tulasipur had sent two or more children to work; these children were sent either to other areas of Dang (outside Ghorahi and Tulasipur) or other parts of the country.

Most children working in Ghorahi and Tulasipur were employed in construction, domestic work, hotels, transportation, stone quarrying/breaking (*gitti kutne*), brick factories, cattle-herding, agricultural industries, workshops

Where we are?

Major economic sectors of child labour

Transportation, rickshaw-pulling, shoe manufacture and repair, shop, hotel, stone quarry, construction, garage workshop, domestic work, brick kiln, butcher's shop, grille workshop, cinema, street-vending, rag-picking, house-painting, portering and bicycle repair.

Children's consultation

and garages, rickshaw-pulling, selling and collecting firewood, loading and unloading vehicles, grille/metalwork industries, mills, daily-wage labour, street-vending, shops, and various mines (coal, sand, etc.). Some were street children (begging) or worked as scavengers.

Key informants estimated that the number of working children was 200–300. They also suggested that the number of children in the labour sector had been increasing over time. As industries and businesses had grown, child labour had also grown. Furthermore, with increasing urbanization, the use of child labour in the construction sector had increased. Key informants said that working children were visible in all parts of Dang. Most felt that the situation for child labourers had improved, especially for *kamalari*⁷, with the emergence of NGOs. In earlier times, children were employed in labour without any guarantee of food, shelter, salary or education, but now these facilities were provided to working children. In addition, previously, child labourers had been unaware of their rights but now many knew about them.

Children are involved as labourers in over 19 different sectors.

Key informant

3.2 Geographic location

Table 1 shows the geographic location by ward of child labourers and child-labour-sending families in Ghorahi. Wards No. 8 (19.10 percent), No. 6 (13.09 percent) and No. 3 (12.97 percent) had the highest concentrations of working children, and Wards No. 8 (21.76 percent), No. 6 (21.24 percent) and No. 9 (12.18 percent) had the highest concentration of child-labour-sending families.

Table 1: Ward-wise distribution of child labour in Ghorahi, 2011

Ward no.	Child labourers		Sending families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	58	6.84	26	6.74
2	51	6.01	23	5.96
3	110	12.97	43	11.14

⁷ Bonded labourers

4	57	6.72	5	1.30
5	62	7.31	9	2.33
6	111	13.09	82	21.24
7	68	8.02	44	11.40
8	162	19.10	84	21.76
9	78	9.20	47	12.18
10	49	5.78	16	4.15
11	42	4.95	7	1.81
Total	848	100.00	386	100.00

Note: See also Annex 1, Table A1/1.

Table 2 shows the geographic location by ward of child labourers and child-labour-sending families in Tulasipur. Wards No. 5 (22.89 percent), No. 6 (22.09 percent) and No. 4 (14.86 percent) had the highest concentrations of working children, and Wards No. 4 (18.13 percent), No. 8 (15.79 percent) and No. 6 (14.62 percent) had the highest concentration of child-labour-sending families.

Table 2: Ward-wise distribution of child labour in Tulasipur, 2011

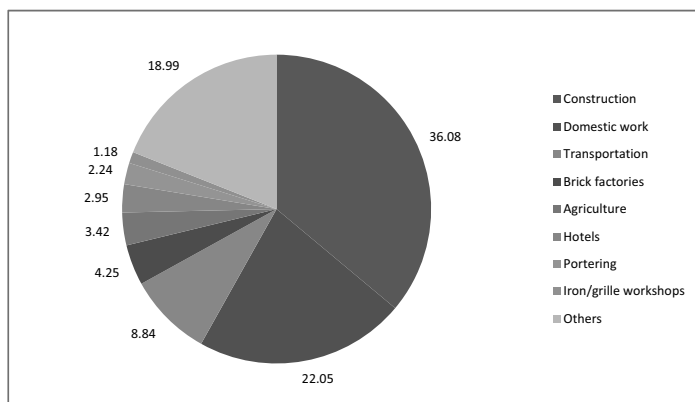
Ward no.	Child labourers		Sending families	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	3	1.20	8	4.68
2	20	8.03	12	7.02
3	13	5.22	8	4.68
4	37	14.86	31	18.13
5	57	22.89	8	4.68
6	55	22.09	25	14.62
7	3	1.20	12	7.02
8	8	3.21	27	15.79
9	28	11.24	6	3.51
10	17	6.83	14	8.19
11	8	3.21	20	11.70
Total	249	100.00	171	100.00

Note: See also Annex 2, Table A2/1.

3.3 Sector distribution

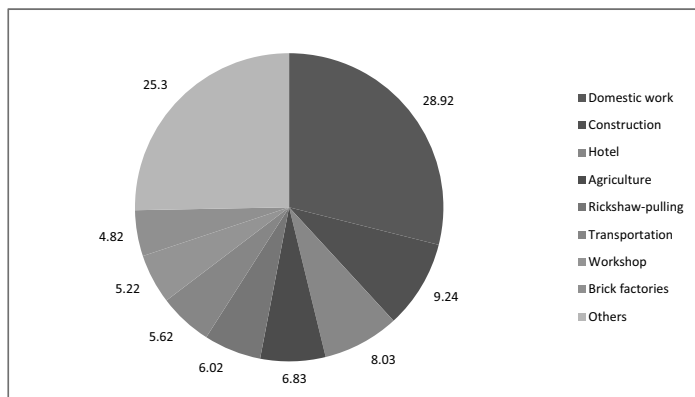
In Ghorahi, the highest proportion of child labourers were found in construction (36.08 percent), followed by domestic work (22.05 percent), and transportation (8.84 percent) (see Figure 1 and Annex 1, Table A1/2). The remaining 33.03 percent worked in other sectors including brick factories, agriculture, hotels, portering and iron/grille workshops.

Figure 1: Sector-wise distribution of child labourers in Ghorahi, 2011



In Tulasipur, highest proportion of child labourers were found in domestic work (28.92 percent), followed by construction (9.24 percent) and hotels (8.03 percent) (see Figure 2 and Annex 2, Table A2/2). The remaining 53.81 percent worked in other sectors including agriculture, rickshaw-pulling and transportation.

Figure 2: Sector-wise distribution of child labourers in Tulasipur, 2011



Combining the figures for both municipalities, the five major child labour sectors identified by this study are construction (29.99 percent), domestic work (23.61 percent), transportation (8.11 percent), brick factories (4.38 percent) and agriculture (4.19 percent).

Child-labour-sending families in Ghorahi reported that their children worked in construction (37.82 percent), domestic work (33.16 percent), agriculture (9.84 percent), brick factories (9.07 percent) and transportation (8.55 percent) (see Annex 1, Table A1/3). Child-labour-sending families in Tulasipur reported that their children worked in domestic work (30.41 percent), construction (23.39 percent), portering (10.53 percent), agriculture (9.94 percent) and brick factories (8.19 percent) (see Annex 2, Table A2/3).

3.4 Gender of child labourers

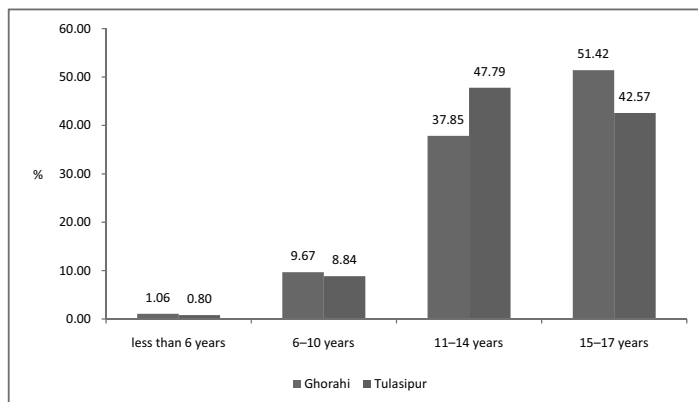
In both municipalities, the proportion of boys was greater overall than the proportion of girls. In Ghorahi, 56.84 percent of child labourers were boys and 43.16 percent were girls and, in Tulasipur, 73.49 percent of child labourers were boys and 26.51 percent were girls (see Annex 1, Table A1/4 and Annex 2, Table A2/4).

Boys were more likely than girls to be working in all sectors except domestic work, where girls outnumbered boys. In Ghorahi, of child labourers in domestic work, 61.50 percent were girls and 38.50 percent were boys and, in Tulasipur, 58.33 percent were girls and 41.67 percent were boys.

3.5 Age of child labourers

Older children were more likely than younger children to be child labourers in both municipalities and for both boys and girls. In Ghorahi, 51.42 percent were aged 15–17 years, 37.85 percent were aged 11–14 years, 9.67 percent were aged 6–10 years and 1.06 percent were aged less than six years (see Figure 3 and Annex 1, Table A1/5). In Tulasipur, 42.57 percent were aged 15–17 years, 47.79 percent were aged 11–14 years, 8.84 percent were aged 6–10 years and 0.80 percent were aged less than six years (see Figure 3 and Annex 2, Table A2/5). Some 48.58 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 57.43 percent in Tulasipur were aged less than 14 years, which is completely prohibited by law.

Figure 3: Age of child labourers in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



In both municipalities, girls were more likely than boys to be aged 14 years and under. In Ghorahi, 52.46 percent of girls and 45.64 percent of boys were aged 14 years and under and, in Tulasipur, 72.74 percent of girls and 51.91 percent of boys were aged 14 years and under (see Annex 1, Table A1/5 and Annex 2, Table A2/5).

Younger children were most likely to be found in domestic work. Of child labourers aged 14 years and under, 28.88 percent in Ghorahi and 37.76 percent in Tulasipur were in domestic work (see Annex 1, Table A1/6 and Annex 2, Table A2/6). In Ghorahi, 26.94 percent of child labourers aged 14 years and under were also found in construction.

Of child labourers in domestic work, 63.64 percent in Ghorahi and 75.00 percent in Tulasipur were aged 14 years and under (see Annex 1, Table A1/7 and Annex 2, Table A2/7). In addition, in Ghorahi, 68.42 percent of child labourers in portering and 60.00 percent in hotels were aged 14 years and under. In Tulasipur, 70.59 percent of child labourers in agriculture and 60.00 percent in rickshaw-pulling were aged 14 years and under.

3.6 Ethnicity

In Ghorahi, 62.03 percent of child labourers were Janajati and 25.59 percent were Dalit; 62.44 percent of child-labour-sending families were Janajati and 26.94 percent were Dalit; and 40.98 percent of employers were Brahmin and 34.43 percent were Janajati (see Annex 1, Table A1/8). In Tulasipur, 41.37 percent of child labourers were Dalit, 30.12 percent were Janajati and 20.48 percent were Chhetri; 37.43 percent of child-labour-sending

families were Dalit, 35.09 percent were Janajati and 19.30 percent were Chhetri; and 43.68 percent of employers were Chhetri, 27.59 percent were Brahmin and 18.39 percent were Janajati (see Annex 2, Table A2/8).

Of Brahmin child labourers, most were in domestic work (46.43 percent in Ghorahi and 35.00 percent in Tulasipur) (see Annex 1, Table A1/9 and Annex 2, Table A2/9). Of Chhetri child labourers, most were also in domestic work (32.47 percent in Ghorahi and 33.33 percent in Tulasipur). Of Janajati child labourers, most were in construction (40.49 percent in Ghorahi and 33.33 percent in Tulasipur). Of Dalit child labourers, most were in construction in Ghorahi (32.72 percent) and in domestic work in Tulasipur (22.33 percent).

Of child labourers in domestic work, 62.57 percent in Ghorahi and 34.72 percent in Tulasipur were Janajati, and 17.11 percent in Ghorahi and 31.94 percent in Tulasipur were Dalit (see Annex 1, Table A1/10 and Annex 2, Table A2/10). Of child labourers in construction, 69.61 percent in Ghorahi and 39.13 percent in Tulasipur were Janajati, and 23.20 percent in Ghorahi and 47.83 percent in Tulasipur were Dalit.

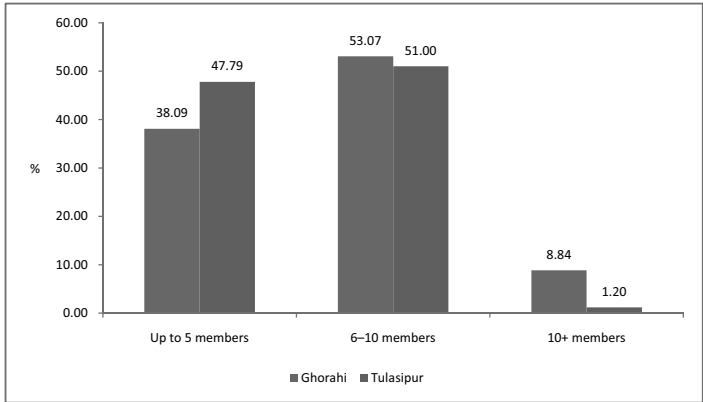
Dalit employs a Chhetri

I am Bahadur Bishwokarma (renamed). I am a resident of Ward No. 3 in Tulasipur. I have a family of eight people and the primary source of my income is service. I work as a peon at a public office in Tulasipur; I also engage in agriculture for additional income. I have one child, aged 13, at my house as a domestic help. He is from a Chhetri family in Salyan district. I found him some eight months ago wandering around Tulasipur bazaar. When I asked him if he would stay and work at my house, he replied positively and I brought him to my home.

3.7 Family size

Most child labourers came from large families. According to child labourers in Ghorahi, 53.07 percent were from a family of 6–10 members, 8.84 percent from a family of more than 10 members, and 38.09 percent from a family of up to five members (see Figure 4 and Annex 1, Table A1/11). In Tulasipur, 51.30 percent were from family of 6–10 members, 1.20 percent from a family of more than 10 members, and 47.79 percent from a family of up to five members (Annex 2, Table A2/11).

Figure 4: Family size of child labourers in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



Child-labour-sending families also reflected a similar pattern. In Ghorahi, 51.30 percent had a family of 6–10 members, 7.51 percent had a family of more than 10 members, and 41.19 percent had a family of up to five members (see Annex 1, Table A1/11). In Tulasipur, 48.54 percent had a family of 6–10 members and 3.51 percent had a family of more than 10 members, and 47.95 percent had a family of up to five members (see Annex 2, Table A2/11).

We come from a family that ...

Is financially poor, has domestic violence or family disputes, has one or both parents abroad for work, has difficulties fulfilling basic needs from a single person's earnings, has not enough space to live together, is unable to pay school fees, has a parent who has died or abandoned the family (sometimes both parents), has frequently sick parents, has elderly parents, has to pay back a loan, is big but with few breadwinners, has an alcoholic and/or gambling parent, is illiterate and not aware of education and children's rights, is from a lower caste (Dalit), or has migrated from another place.

Children's consultation

3.8 Status of parents

Although most child labourers still had two parents living at home, a sizeable number came from families with no father or an absent parent. In Ghorahi, 78.30 percent had both parents at home, but 8.73 percent had a dead father, 5.66 percent had an absent father, and 3.66 percent had a father working away from home (see Annex 1, Table A1/12). In Tulasipur, 62.25 percent had both parents at home, but 12.05 percent had a dead father, 3.21

percent had an absent father, and 10.44 percent had a father working away from home (see Annex 2, Table A2/12). In addition, in Tulasipur, 7.23 percent had a dead mother and 10.84 percent had an absent mother.

3.9 Literacy

Child labourers were more likely to be literate than illiterate. In Ghorahi, 76.65 percent were literate and 23.35 percent were illiterate and, in Tulasipur, 63.05 percent were literate and 36.95 percent were illiterate (see Annex 1, Table A1/13 and Annex 2, Table A2/13). However, the literacy status of child-labour-sending families was low, with 90.93 percent of families in Ghorahi and 75.44 percent of families in Tulasipur having no literate adult members (see Annex 1, Table A1/14 and Annex 2, Table A2/14). According to child labourers as well, 88.92 percent of child labourers from Ghorahi and 77.51 percent of child labourers from Tulasipur had no literate adults in their family (see Annex 1, Table A1/15 and Annex 2, Table A2/15). The literacy status among male and female members in the families of child labourers was not found to be significantly different.

In Ghorahi, the hotel sector had the lowest proportion of literate child labourers at 64.00 percent and the agriculture sector had the highest proportion at 100.00 percent (see Annex 1, Table A1/13). In Tulasipur, the construction sector had the lowest proportion of literate child labourers at 43.48 percent and the transportation sector had the highest proportion at 100.00 percent (Annex 2, Table A2/13).

3.10 Place of origin

Although 97.41 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 82.33 percent of child labourers in Tulasipur were from these two municipalities and the surrounding villages in Dang, the remaining were found to be from other districts such as Arghakhanchi, Banke, Bardiya, Chitwan, Dolpa, Kavre, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Sarlahi, Gulmi and Sunsari (see Annex 1, Table A1/16 and Annex 2, Table A2/16). Some child labourers were from India as well.

Unsurprisingly, 98.96 percent of child-labour-sending families in Ghorahi and 97.66 percent in Tulasipur came from Dang (see Annex 1, Table A1/17 and Annex 2, Table A2/17). However, some families came from Banke,

Rukum, Rolpa, Salyan, Gulmi and India.

3.11 Family's occupation

Most families of child labourers were employed as daily-wage labourers or in agriculture. In Ghorahi, 49.76 percent of child labourers reported that their family depended on a daily-wage income and 47.29 percent on an income from agriculture (see Annex 1, Table A1/18). In Tulasipur, 59.04 percent of child labourers came from a family that depended on a daily-wage income and 37.75 percent on an income from agriculture (see Annex 2, Table A2/18). Around one percent in each municipality came from a family depending on remittances from abroad (usually India).

According to child-labour-sending families, in Ghorahi, 45.85 percent were dependent on a daily-wage income and 49.22 percent on an income from agriculture and, in Tulasipur, 54.97 percent were dependent on a daily-wage income and 42.69 percent on an income from agriculture (see Annex 1, Table A1/18 and Annex 2, Table A2/18).

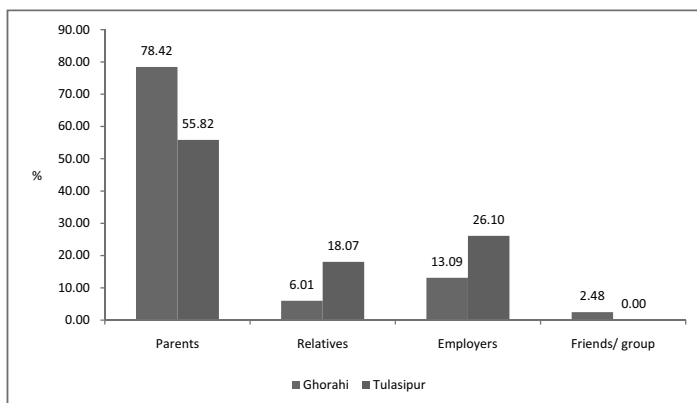
3.12 Occupation of employers

A large number of employers were from the business community in both municipalities. Some 57.38 percent in Ghorahi and 65.52 percent in Tulasipur were business persons (see Annex 1, Table A1/19 and Annex 2, Table A2/19). In addition, 24.59 percent in Ghorahi and 12.64 percent in Tulasipur earned a living from agriculture. The remainder were government employees, teachers and social workers.

3.13 Person child labourer living with

Most child labourers were living with their own parents but others were living with employers, relatives or friends. Some 78.42 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 55.82 percent in Tulasipur were living with their parents (see Figure 5, and Annex 1, Table A1/20 and Annex 2, Table A2/20). Of the remainder, 13.09 percent in Ghorahi and 26.10 percent in Tulasipur were living with employers, 6.01 percent in Ghorahi and 18.07 percent in Tulasipur were with relatives, and 2.48 percent in Ghorahi were living with friends.

Figure 5: Person child labourer living with in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



In Ghorahi, child labourers living with employers were mainly working in the hotel sector (64.00 percent) or as domestic workers (30.48 percent) (see Annex 1, Table A1/20). In Tulasipur, they were mainly working in the hotel sector (70.00 percent), transportation sector (42.86 percent) or as domestic workers (37.50 percent) (see Annex 2, Table A2/20).

Child labourers living with relatives of their extended family were also mainly in the domestic work or hotel sectors. Some 11.23 percent of child domestic workers in Ghorahi and 26.39 percent in Tulasipur worked for relatives (see Annex 1, Table A1/20 and Annex 2, Table A2/20). Similarly, 4.00 percent of child labourers in the hotel sector in Ghorahi and 10.00 percent in Tulasipur were working for relatives.

3.14 Residential status of sending families

Most child-labour-sending families lived in their own home, although some were landless and lived as squatters, and some rented their accommodation. In Ghorahi, 80.31 percent of families owned their home, 13.99 percent were from squatter camps, and 5.70 percent rented (see Annex 1, Table A1/21). In Tulasipur, 76.02 percent owned their home, 19.30 percent were from squatter camps, and 4.68 percent lived in rented facilities (see Annex 2, Table A2/21).

In Ghorahi, 68.85 percent of employers lived in their own home and 31.15 percent rented and, in Tulasipur, 60.92 percent lived in their own home and 39.08 percent rented (see Annex 1, Table A1/21 and Annex 2, Table A2/21).

3.15 Number of children working in child-labour-sending families

Most child-labour-sending families had sent a boy and a girl to work as child labourers. In Ghorahi, 386 families had sent 882 children to work. Some 86.79 percent had sent a boy, 87.56 percent had sent a girl, 11.92 percent had sent two boys, 10.88 percent had sent two girls, 1.04 percent had sent three boys, 1.30 percent had sent three girls, 0.26 percent had sent four boys, and 0.26 percent had sent four girls (see Annex 1, Table 1/22). In Tulasipur, 171 families had sent 412 children to work. Some 83.63 percent had sent a boy, 96.49 percent had sent a girl, 12.28 percent had sent two boys, 3.51 percent had sent two girls, 3.51 percent had sent three boys, and 0.58 percent had sent four boys (see Annex 2, Table 2/22).

3.16 Number of children educated in child-labour-sending families

About half of child-labour-sending families had been unable to educate their children. In Ghorahi, 45.34 percent had no educated boy, 46.63 percent had no educated girl, 35.23 percent had one educated boy, 34.20 percent had one educated girl, 15.28 percent had two educated boys, 13.21 percent had two educated girls, 3.37 percent had three educated boys, 4.40 percent had three educated girls, 0.78 percent had four educated boys, and 1.55 percent had four educated girls (see Annex 1, Table 1/23). In Tulasipur, 47.95 percent had no educated boy, 59.06 percent had no educated girl, 36.26 percent had one educated boy, 27.49 percent had one educated girl, 13.45 percent had two educated boys, 9.94 percent had two educated girls, 1.75 percent had three educated boys, 3.51 percent had three educated girls, and 0.58 percent had four educated boys (see Annex 2, Table 2/23).

3.17 Reasons for children entering into child labour

All key informants voiced the opinion that poverty is the major cause of child labour and suggested that poverty should be eliminated in order to eradicate child labour. Lack of education and low awareness among parents were also mentioned as prominent causes of children being involved in labour. Parents without education were unable to understand the core of child rights, making it difficult for them to appreciate the importance of children's education for a better life. An unfavourable family environment

(domestic violence and family conflict) was also pointed to as a cause for children to leave home and enter the workforce.

Besides these, lack of care and deliberate exploitation of children by parents were also mentioned as causes of children entering the labour sector. Many times, families with poor economic conditions also succumbed to neglect, exploitation, violence, conflict and substance abuse. The unaffordability of education was also suggested by a few as a reason for children becoming involved in labour. Some informants suggested that, if the government could ensure free education and fulfilment of the basic necessities for life, then many children would be prevented from entering the workforce or pulled out of it.

Some informants also felt that inadequate care of children at home, peer influence, and drug and alcohol abuse also contributed to children becoming involved in labour. The attraction of the city and the perception of an easy life were found to be major motives for children to come to urban areas and ultimately become involved in the labour sector. Imitation of others, including those in the movies, also caused children to leave home, motivated by the desire to lead free lives and earn a living by themselves. Sometimes, the desire to earn money to satisfy expensive habits was also given as a reason for children to become employed in child labour.

Family poverty was the main reason cited by child labourers for their involvement in child labour. Some 81.13 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 75.90 percent in Tulasipur gave this reason (see Figure 6 and Annex 1, Table A1/24 and Annex 2, Table A2/24). Other reasons given were ‘in search of education’ (10.02 percent in Ghorahi and 11.24 percent in Tulasipur), domestic violence (3.66 percent in Ghorahi and 3.21 percent

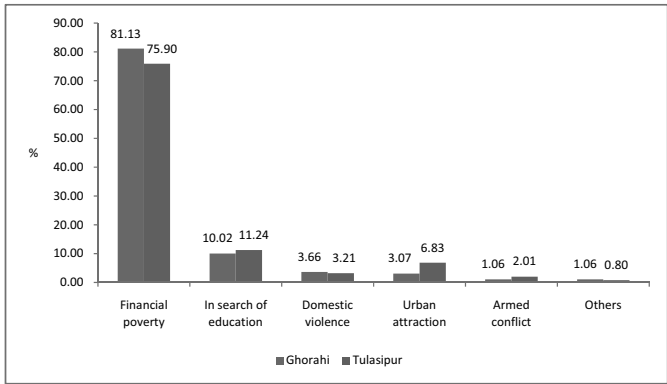
“Without money for school and after the loss of my father, this needle and my two hands are all that is saving my life”

Karan Nepali, 16, from Hapur VDC, currently resides in New Bus Park, Tulasipur. After the death of his father, he became responsible for the care of his mother and two younger sisters. With no one to earn and insufficient agricultural land, there was not enough money for the family’s daily needs or for school supplies. Therefore, Karan dropped out of school in Grade 5 and now works as a shoe-maker in Tulasipur.

Shared by child labourer

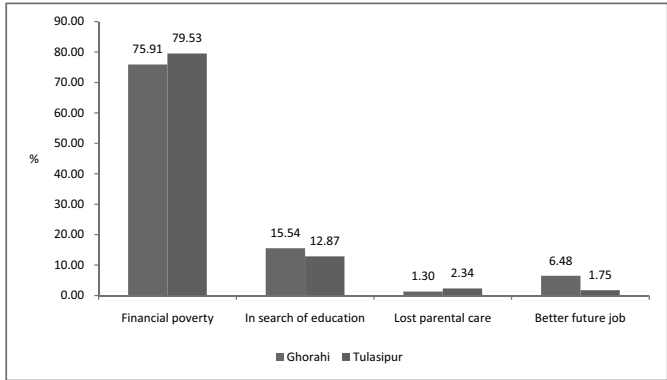
in Tulasipur), and the attraction of urban life (3.07 percent in Ghorahi and 6.83 percent in Tulasipur).

Figure 6: Reasons cited by child labourers for involvement in child labour in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



Child-labour-sending families also cited poverty as the chief and most prominent cause for sending their children out to work. Some 75.91 percent of sending families in Ghorahi and 79.53 percent in Tulasipur gave financial poverty as the major factor in compelling them to send their children into the workforce (see Figure 7 and Annex 1, Table A1/25 and Annex 2, Table A2/25). Another important reason was improved educational opportunities (15.54 percent in Ghorahi and 12.87 percent in Tulasipur). Other reasons included ‘lost parental care’, ‘better future job’, ‘urban attraction’, ‘chances of better husband’ and ‘armed conflict’.

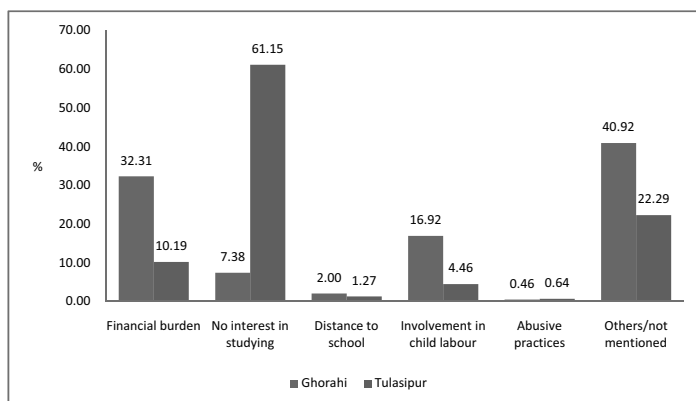
Figure 7: Reasons cited by sending families for involvement in child labour in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



3.18 School dropout

Child labourers were likely to have dropped out of school. In Ghorahi, 76.65 percent had dropped out and, in Tulasipur, 63.05 percent had dropped out (see Annex 1, Table A1/26 and Annex 2, Table A2/26). Child labourers who had dropped out in the two municipalities gave a number of reasons for doing so. The foremost reasons were ‘financial burden’, ‘no interest in studying’, and ‘involvement in child labour’ (see Figure 8 and Annex 1, Table A1/26 and Annex 2, Table A2/26).

Figure 8: Reason for dropout from school in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



According to child-labour-sending families, they withdrew their children from school mainly because they could not afford school fees (38.08 percent in Ghorahi and 46.20 percent in Tulasipur) or they could not afford school

We have number of factors pushing us into child labour...

Poverty; peer pressure and influence; to earn money and join school; old parents; domestic violence; to support siblings for education; to pay back loan; father's drinking behaviour; expelled from school because of not paying school fees; father's death and abandoned by mother; to live better life (good food, clothes, entertainment expenses, etc.); father's aggressive behaviour; no shelter; insufficient food; parent's drinking problem; to send sister school; father was abroad and abandoned by mother; to learn skill for better employment opportunity; health problem of father (disabled) and mother (weak); for the treatment of mother; hesitate to go school due to age that's why involve in child labour; due to lack of organization's interest to support children.

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supplies (47.15 percent in Ghorahi and 49.71 percent in Tulasipur) (see Annex 1, Table A1/27 and Annex 2, Table A2/27). Other reasons included ‘children were not interested in studying’, ‘education was not meaningful’, ‘school was too far’, ‘abuse and discrimination in school’, and ‘continuous failure in class by children’.

3.19 Process of recruitment/involvement of children in labour sector

According to key informants, employing children in the labour force is a great advantage for employers. As employers pay children less than adults and make them work more, employers were happy to hire children. Some families were so poor that they sent their children to work even if they were given nothing but food and clothes. The fact that children usually do not have a thorough understanding of work and pay means that they can be easily cheated in economic terms. In addition, children are less vocal about their rights and needs and, due to fear, even about mistreatment happening to them. Some key informants also felt that because employers do not have an understanding of child rights they only see children as workers.

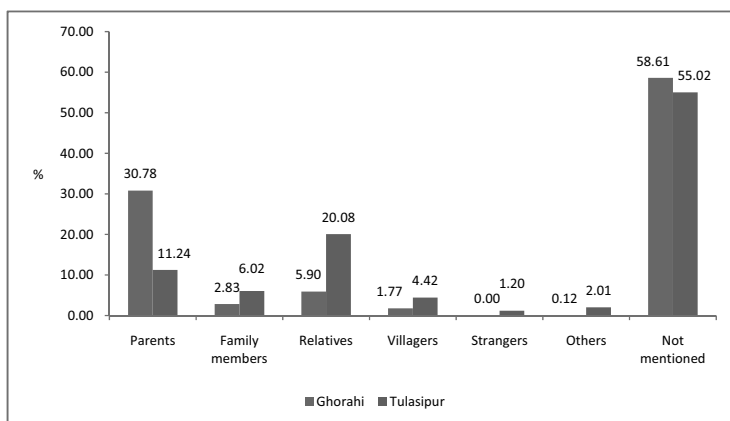
Child labourers were most likely to be supported in their recruitment into child labour by parents, close family members or relatives in the extended family. In Ghorahi, 30.78 percent of child labourers reported that their parents had mediated their recruitment into child labour, 2.83 percent reported that family members had mediated, and 5.90 percent reported that other relatives had mediated (see Figure 9 and Annex 1, Table A1/28). In Tulasipur, 11.24 percent reported that parents had mediated, 6.02 percent reported that family members had mediated, and 20.08 percent

reported that other relatives had mediated (see Figure 9 and Annex 2, Table A2/28). However, most child labourers did not know who was responsible for their recruitment (58.61 percent in Ghorahi and 55.02 percent in Tulasipur).

"We are supported by our parents, family members, employers and our friends to find a job at an early age."

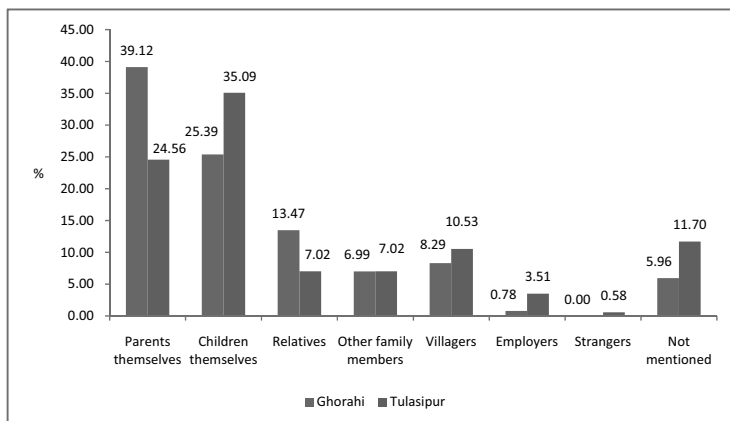
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Figure 9: Person supporting recruitment of child labourers according to child labourers in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



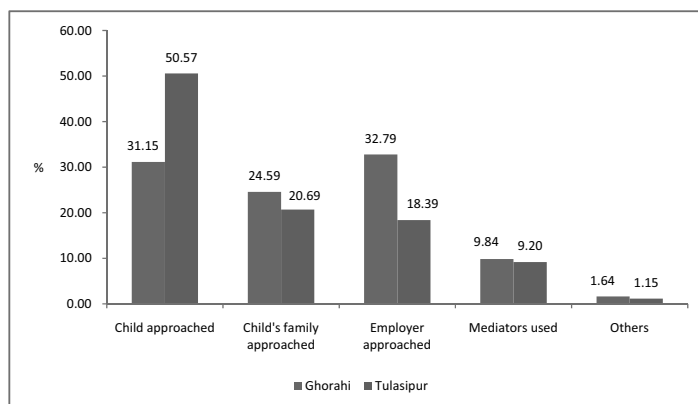
According to child-labour-sending families, the recruitment of child labourers was most often mediated by parents, the children themselves, and relatives and family members. In Ghorahi, 39.12 percent reported that recruitment was mediated by parents, 25.39 percent by the children themselves, 13.47 percent by relatives, and 6.99 percent by family members (see Figure 10 and Annex 1, Table A1/29). In Tulasipur, 24.56 percent reported that recruitment was mediated by parents, 35.09 percent by the children themselves, 7.02 percent by relatives and 7.02 percent by family members (see Figure 10 and Annex 2, Table A2/29).

Figure 10: Person supporting recruitment of child labourers according to sending families in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



According to the employers of child labourers, the most common processes for recruitment were the child approaching an employer, the child's family approaching an employer, and an employer approaching a child. In Ghorahi, 31.15 percent of employers reported that the child approached, 24.59 percent reported that the child's family approached and 32.79 percent reported that the employer approached the child (see Figure 11 and Annex 1, Table A1/30). In Tulasipur, 50.57 percent of employers reported that the child approached, 20.69 percent reported that the child's family approached and 18.39 percent reported that the employer approached the child. Mediators were also used in a number of cases (see Figure 11 and Annex 2, Table A2/30).

Figure 11: Person supporting recruitment of child labourers according to employers in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



3.20 Working conditions

Key informants felt that child labourers did not receive adequate nutrition and health care. Being deprived of education was also common. There were no fixed wages or salaries and not enough rest time or vacation for child labourers. Lack of adequate care, love and protection was also mentioned, as child labourers were deprived of parents and family, often not being allowed to meet their parents on a regular basis.

Many child labourers said that they were denied the basic necessities of life, and were involved in hazardous work. However difficult the work may be, children were paid little and had no fixed hours of work. Some also recognized that being involved in child labour resulted in

continuation of the vicious cycle of poverty, low-paying jobs, unemployment, unaffordability of education, and inadequate health care.

Many of the children had a poor mental state. They lacked confidence and dignity, and had low self-esteem. Some felt that they were of no importance at all. Sexual misconduct and abuse (physical and mental) were common problems; this added to their mental pressure and poor mental state. Children also considered that they were the victims of neglect, deprived of the care and love of their family. Lack of societal recognition and being deprived of personal development were major problems identified by child labourers.

"I feel like crying when I see my friends going to school," says Karan with a low voice and watery eyes, as he inserts a needle through the rough leather of a shoe. "Although I work from 8 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock at night, I do not earn anything because my employer says that, until I learn the work properly, I will not be paid. I am given just food and a place to stay, although I have learnt the work; I've already been working for nine months for nothing!" he exclaims. Karan also shares that in the initial days he injured his fingers with the needle many times and even had difficulty in eating. On top of that, he was scolded by his employer so much that he felt like running away.

Shared by child labourer

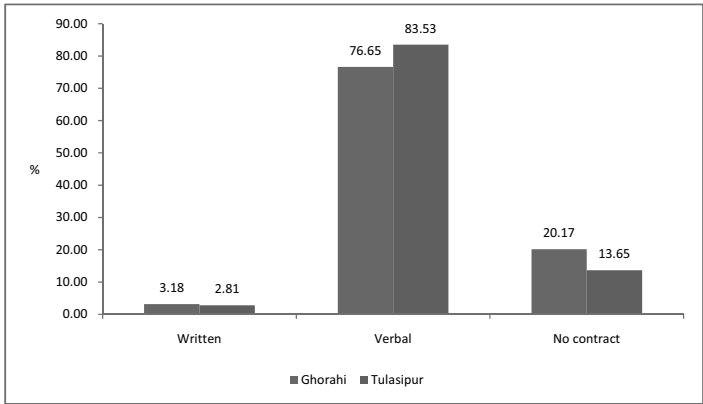
Many of the key informants reflected that child labourers must feel as though they were surrounded by darkness; and expressed their commitment to lighting the gloom for these children.

3.21 Contract

Very few child labourers had any form of written contract of employment; however, the majority had a verbal contract. According to child labourers in Ghorahi, 3.18 percent had a written contract, 76.65 percent had a verbal contract, and 20.17 percent had no contract (see Figure 12 and Annex 1, Table A1/31). According to child labourers in Tulasipur, 2.81 percent had a written contract, 83.53 percent had a verbal contract, and 13.65 percent had no contract (see Figure 12 and Annex 2, Table A2/31). The ratios were similar according to child-labour-sending families and employers. However, child-labour-sending families tended to report that there were

more written contracts and employers tended to report that there were fewer child labourers without a contract (see Annex 1, Table A1/31 and Annex 2, Table A2/31).

Figure 12: Types of contract in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011

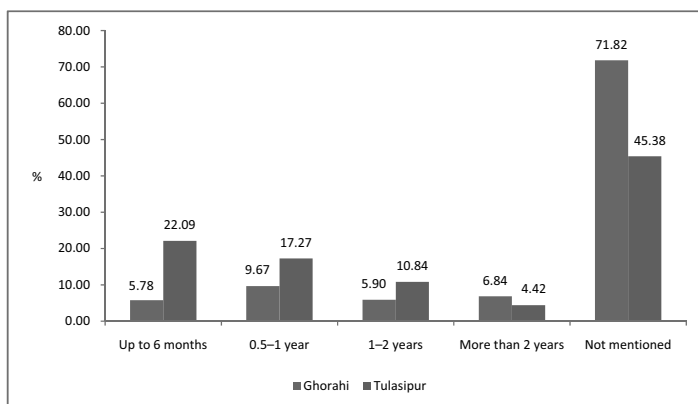


According to employers, contracts contained information on wages, mode of payment, recipient of salary, accommodation facilities, leave allowance, family contact, working hours, type of work, and education and training opportunities (see Annex 1, Table A1/32 and Annex 2, Table A2/32).

3.22 Duration of labour

Of child labourers who knew how long they had been working, more had been working for a shorter period than a longer period. However, a large proportion of child did not or could not answer this question. In Ghorahi, 5.78 percent of child labourers had been working for less than six months, 9.67 percent for six months to one year, 5.90 percent for 1–2 years and 6.84 percent for more than two years (see Figure 13 and Annex 1, Table A1/33). In Tulasipur, 22.09 percent of child labourers had been working for less than six months, 17.27 percent for six months to one year, 10.84 percent for 1–2 years and 4.42 percent for more than two years (see Figure 13 and Annex 2, Table A2/33).

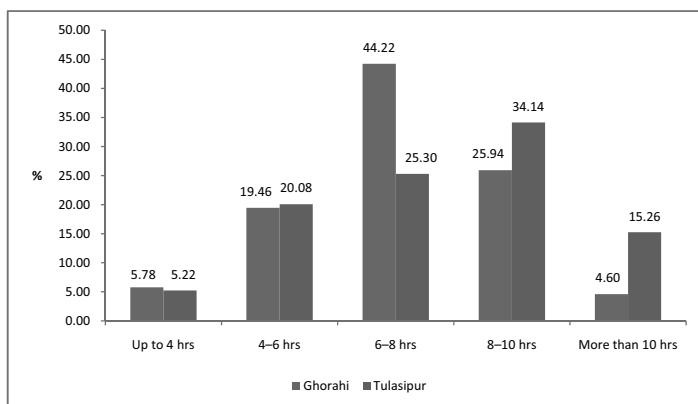
Figure 13: Duration of labour in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



3.23 Daily working hours

According to Nepali law, no one can make children of legal working age (14–16 years) work more than six hours a day and 36 hours per week. However, most child labourers were working for between six and 10 hours a day. In Ghorahi, 44.22 percent of child labourers worked 6–8 hours and 25.94 percent worked 8–10 hours (see Figure 14 and Annex 1, Table A1/34). In Tulasipur, 25.30 percent of child labourers worked 6–8 hours and 34.14 percent worked 8–10 hours (see Figure 14 and Annex 2, Table A2/34).

Figure 14: Daily working hours in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



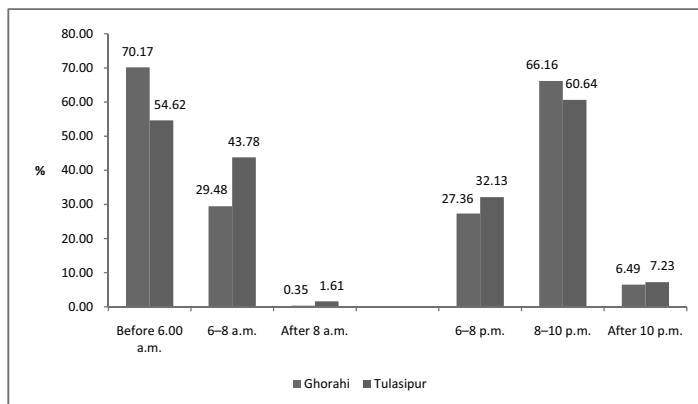
Children working for only up to six hours a day are mostly found in domestic work (52.94 percent), iron/grille workshops (30.00 percent), agriculture (27.58 percent) and portering (26.32 percent) in Ghorahi, and in agriculture

(47.06 percent), domestic work (44.44 percent) and brick factories (41.67 percent) in Tulasipur (see Annex 1, Table A1/34 and Annex 2, Table A2/34).

In Ghorahi, only 43.96 percent of children aged less than 10 years, 33.33 percent of children aged 10–14 years and 15.37 percent of children aged 15–17 years were working less than six hours a day (see Annex 1, Table A1/35). In Tulasipur, only 37.50 percent of children aged less than 10 years, 31.93 percent of children aged 10–14 years and 15.09 percent of children aged 15–17 years were working less than six hours a day (see Annex 2, Table A2/35). There was no significant difference between girls and boys.

Nepali law prohibits a child of legal working age (14–16 years) from working before 6 a.m. or after 6 p.m. However, most child labourers started their working day before 6.00 a.m. (70.17 percent in Ghorahi and 54.62 percent in Tulasipur) (see Figure 15 and see Annex 1, Table A1/36 and Annex 2, Table A2/36). The remainder started before 8 a.m. All child labourers reported that they finished their working day after 6 p.m., mostly between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. (66.16 percent in Ghorahi and 60.64 percent in Tulasipur) (see Figure 15 and see Annex 1, Table A1/37 and Annex 2, Table A2/37).

Figure 15: Start and finish of working day in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



Younger children were more likely than older children to start their working day early, and older children were more likely than younger children to finish their working day late (see Annex 1, Table A1/36 and Table A1/37, and Annex 2, Table A2/36 and Table A2/37). No significant differences were identified by sector in child labourers starting work early or finishing late (see Annex 1, Table A1/38 and Table A1/39, and Annex 2, Table A2/38 and Table A2/39).

3.24 Salary

The minimum wage in Nepal is NRs 5,600 per month. However, most child labourers received between NRs 1,000 and NRs 5,000 per month. Only a small number received over NRs 5,000 (14.03 percent in Ghorahi and 5.22 percent in Tulasipur) (see Figure 16). In Ghorahi, 19.93 percent received NRs 1,000–2,000 and 31.84 percent received NRs 2,000–5,000 (see Figure 16 and see Annex 1, Table A1/40). However, 27.83 percent received less than NRs 1,000 and 6.37 percent received no salary at all. In Tulasipur, 25.70 percent received NRs 1,000–2,000 and 32.13 percent received NRs 2,000–5,000 (see Figure 16 and see Annex 1, Table A1/40), and 14.48 percent received less than NRs 1,000 and 18.47 percent received no salary at all.

Child labourers receiving no salary are mostly found in domestic work (20.32 percent in Ghorahi and 38.89 percent in Tulasipur), agriculture (17.65 percent in Tulasipur), workshops (15.83 percent in Tulasipur), hotels (12 percent in Ghorahi and 10 percent in Tulasipur) and brick factories (8.33 percent in Tulasipur).

Younger children were more likely than older children to receive no salary. Of child labourers aged less than 10 years, 17.58 percent in Ghorahi and 37.50 percent in Tulasipur did not receive a salary (see Annex 1, Table A1/41 and Annex 2, Table A2/41). This compared to 7.17 percent in Ghorahi and 23.53 percent in Tulasipur of those aged 11–14 years, and 3.44 percent in Ghorahi and 8.49 percent in Tulasipur of those aged 15–17 years.

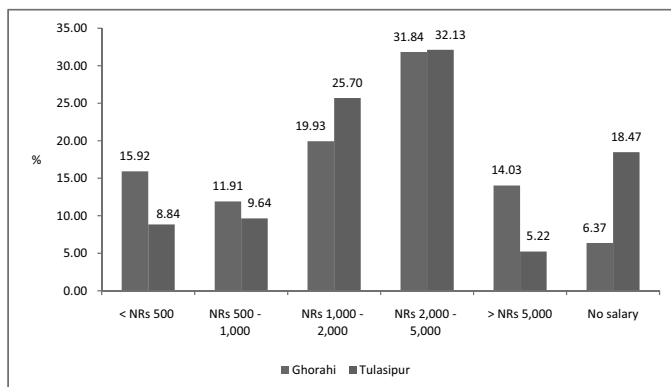
Girls were more likely than boys to be unpaid (7.92 percent girls cf. 5.19 percent boys in Ghorahi, and 29.41 percent girls cf. 14.36 percent boys in Tulasipur) (see Annex 1, Table A1/42 and Annex 2, Table A2/42). Boys were more likely than girls to receive a salary of more than NRs 5,000.

The workplace is bad for us, because we...

Are punished for minor mistakes; have a heavy workload; are abused verbal and physically; wake up early and work till late; are given inadequate clothing; live in poor accommodation; have no opportunity to go to school or study; are unable to communicate with our parents; have no medical facilities; and have no freedom (playing, entertainment, rest).

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Figure 16: Salaries in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011

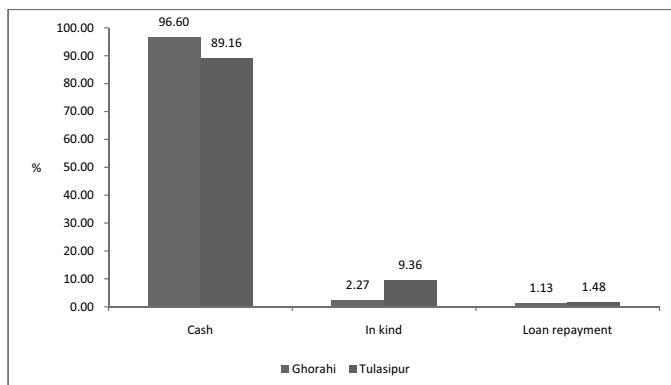


According to child-labour-sending families, 46.63 percent in Ghorahi and 53.81 percent in Tulasipur reported that their children earned up to only NRs 2,000 per month, and 6.99 percent of families in Ghorahi and 22.22 percent of families in Tulasipur reported that their children did not receive any salary (see Annex 1, Table A1/43 and Annex 2, Table A2/43).

3.25 Mode of salary payment

Of child labourers with a salary, the large majority received cash. Some 96.60 percent in Ghorahi and 89.16 percent in Tulasipur received cash, 2.27 percent in Ghorahi and 9.36 percent in Tulasipur received payment in kind, and 1.13 percent in Ghorahi and 1.48 percent in Tulasipur took salary as a loan repayment (see Figure 17, and Annex 1, Table A1/44 and Annex 2, Table A2/44).

Figure 17: Mode of salary payment in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011

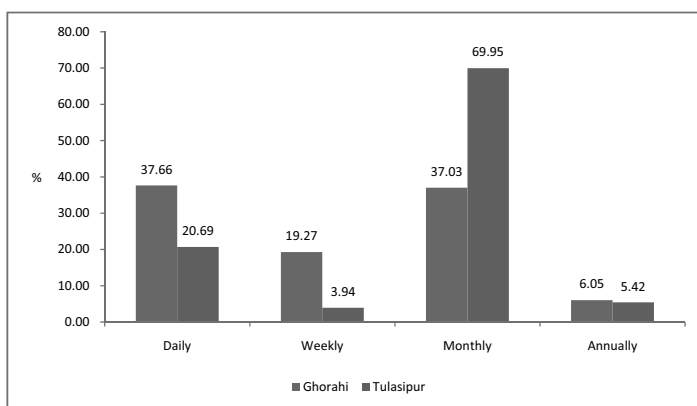


This trend was also seen for child-labour-sending families. According to them, of children receiving a salary, 86.79 percent in Ghorahi and 69.59 percent in Tulasipur received cash, 4.15 percent in Ghorahi and 4.68 percent in Tulasipur received payment in kind, and 2.07 percent in Ghorahi and 3.51 percent in Tulasipur received salary as a repay a loan (see Annex 1, Table A1/45 and Annex 2, Table A2/45).

3.26 Frequency of salary payment

Of child labourers receiving a salary, most received it either monthly or daily. In Ghorahi, 37.66 percent of child labourers received it daily and 37.03 percent received it monthly (see Figure 18 and Annex 1, Table A1/46). In Tulasipur, 20.69 percent received it daily and 69.95 percent received it monthly (see Figure 18 and Annex 2, Table A2/46). This trend also held true for child-labour-sending families (see Annex 1, Table A1/47 and Annex 2, Table A2/47).

Figure 18: Frequency of salary payment in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



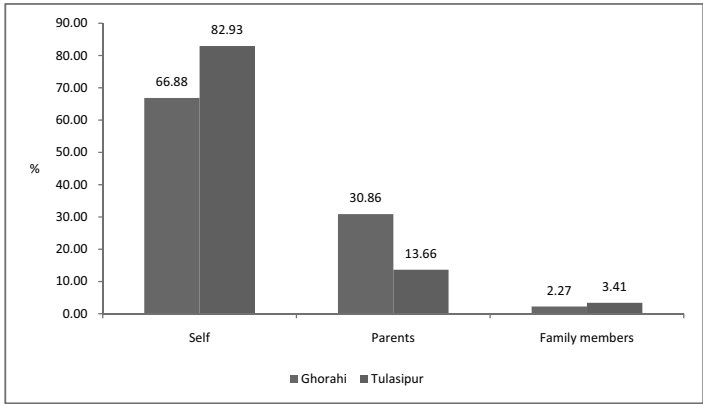
Child labourers in portering, construction and rickshaw-pulling were most likely to receive a daily wage and child labourers in iron/grille workshop, brick factories, hotels and domestic work were most likely to receive a monthly wage (see Annex 1, Table A1/46 and Annex 2, Table A2/46).

3.27 Recipient of child labourer's salary

Of child labourers receiving a salary, the majority received it themselves. Some 66.88 percent in Ghorahi and 82.93 percent in Tulasipur reported

that they received their salary themselves (see Figure 19, and Annex 1, Table A1/48 and Annex 2, Table A2/48). Of the remainder, 30.86 percent in Ghorahi and 13.66 percent in Tulasipur reported that their parents received it, and 2.27 percent in Ghorahi and 3.41 percent in Tulasipur reported that family members received it. Boys were more likely than girls to receive their salary themselves, and girls were more likely than boys to have their salary paid to their parents (see Annex 1, Table A1/49 and Annex 2, Table A2/49).

Figure 19: Recipient of child labourer’s salary in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



According to child-labour-sending families, 63.99 percent in Ghorahi and 66.67 percent in Tulasipur reported that the children received their salary themselves, and 27.98 percent in Ghorahi and 10.53 percent in Tulasipur reported that the parents received their children’s salary (see Annex 1, Table A1/50 and Annex 2, Table A2/50).

3.28 Weekly leave

The majority of child labourers were not permitted weekly leave. Some 90.21 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 79.52 percent in Tulasipur reported that there was no weekly leave from their workplace (see Annex 1, Table A1/51 and Annex 2, Table A2/51). According to child-labour-sending families, 46.11 percent of those in Ghorahi reported that their children had no leave, 9.33 percent reported weekly leave, 1.81 percent reported monthly leave, 33.16 percent reported occasional leave mostly for festivals, and 9.59 percent reported that their children could only have leave during sickness (see Annex

As I had worked as a kamalari for 10 years, since I was six, I joined school at the age of 16. I feel ashamed because my class mates are all little children and I feel confused whether to go school or not. This interferes with my studies. On one side, I have household chores and, on the other, I worry about being too old to start my education.

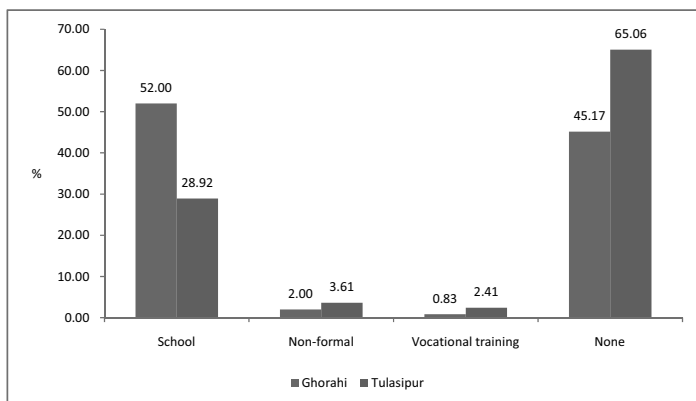
Shared by child labourer

1, Table A1/52). In Tulasipur, 46.78 percent of child-labour-sending families reported that their children had no leave, 7.02 percent reported weekly leave, 1.75 percent reported monthly leave, 39.77 percent reported festival leave, and 4.68 percent reported only sick leave (see Annex 2, Table A2/52).

3.29 Educational opportunities

Most child labourers did not have opportunities sanctioned by their workplace for continuing with their education. Some 45.17 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 65.06 percent in Tulasipur had no educational opportunities (see Figure 20, and Annex 1, Table A1/53 and Annex 2, Table A2/53). In Ghorahi, 52.00 percent were going to formal school, 2.00 percent were accessing non-formal education and 0.83 percent were attending vocational skills training. In Tulasipur, 28.92 percent were going to school, 3.61 percent were accessing non-formal education and 2.41 percent were attending vocational skills training.

Figure 20: Educational opportunities in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



Some 48.19 percent of child-labour-sending families in Ghorahi and 57.31 percent in Tulasipur reported that their working children had no access to educational opportunities, and 45.34 percent in Ghorahi and 35.67 percent

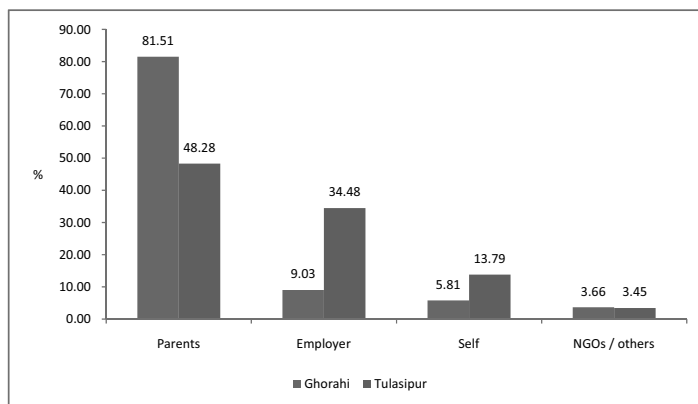
in Tulasipur said that their working children were attending school (see Annex 1, Table A1/54 and Annex 2, Table A2/54).

By sector, most school-going child labourers were found in agriculture (65.52 percent in Ghorahi and 41.18 percent in Tulasipur), domestic work (56.68 percent in Ghorahi and 52.78 percent in Tulasipur), and construction (53.92 percent in Ghorahi and 21.74 percent in Tulasipur) (see Annex 1, Table A1/53 and Annex 2, Table A2/53).

3.30 Financer of educational expenses

Of child labourers with opportunities for education, most were financed by their parents, followed by employer, self and NGOs/others. In Ghorahi, 81.51 percent reported that their parents financed their education, 9.03 percent that their employers covered it, 5.81 percent that they covered it themselves, and 3.66 percent that NGOs/others covered it (see Figure 21 and Annex 1, Table A1/55). In Tulasipur, 48.28 percent reported that their parents financed their education, 34.48 percent that their employers covered it, 13.79 percent that they covered it themselves, and 3.45 percent that NGOs/others covered it (see Figure 21 and Annex 2, Table A2/55).

Figure 21: Financer of educational expenses in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011

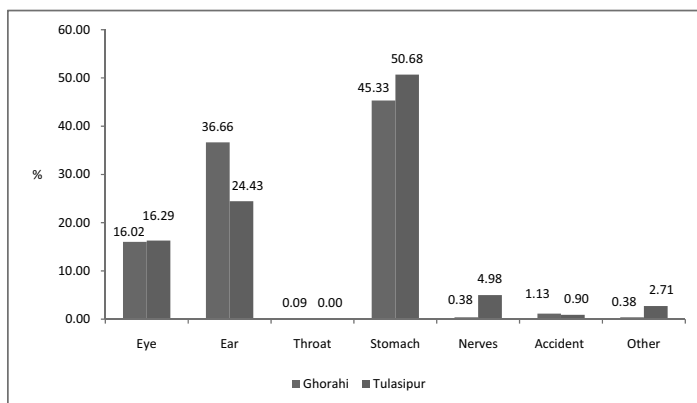


According to child-labour-sending families in Ghorahi, educational expenses were covered by parents (41.19 percent), employers (3.37 percent), child labourers (5.18 percent) and NGOs/others (2.07 percent) (see Annex 1, Table A1/56). In Tulasipur, educational expenses were covered by parents (20.47 percent), employers (10.53 percent), child labourers (9.36 percent) and NGOs/others (2.34 percent) (see Annex 2, Table A2/56).

3.31 Health problems

Most child labourers had suffered health problems as a result of their involvement in work, with 91.04 percent in Ghorahi and 80.32 percent in Tulasipur reporting this (see Annex 1, Table A1/57 and Annex 2, Table A2/57). Of the child labourers who did report health problems, stomach, ear and eye problems were most common. Health problems reported by child labourers in Ghorahi were eye (16.02 percent), ear (36.66 percent), throat (0.09 percent), stomach (45.33 percent), nerves (0.38 percent), accident (1.13 percent) and other (0.38 percent) (see Figure 22 and Annex 1, Table A1/58). Health problems reported by child labourers in Tulasipur were eye (16.29 percent), ear (24.43 percent), throat (0.00 percent), stomach (50.68 percent), nerves (4.98 percent), accident (0.90 percent) and other (2.71 percent) (see Figure 22 and Annex 2, Table A2/58).

Figure 22: Health problems of child labourers in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



Among the child-labour-sending families, 77.46 percent in Ghorahi and 76.02 percent in Tulasipur had received no reports of health problems from their children (see Annex 1, Table A1/59 and Annex 2, Table A2/59). The remaining families said that their child complained of health problems related to eye (4.15 percent in Ghorahi and 5.85 percent in Tulasipur), ear (0.52 percent in Ghorahi and 1.75 percent in Tulasipur), throat (0.78 percent in Ghorahi and 0.58 percent in Tulasipur), stomach (6.48 percent in Ghorahi and 7.02 percent in Tulasipur), nerves (0.26 percent in Ghorahi and 3.51 percent in Tulasipur), accident (2.33 percent in Ghorahi and 3.51 percent in Tulasipur), and other (8.03 percent in Ghorahi and 1.75 percent in Tulasipur).

3.32 Accessing health services

Most child labourers reported that they sought medical care from local pharmacies and medical shops rather than consulting an appropriate health person. In Ghorahi, only 11.67 percent of all child labourers said that they would visit a doctor for health problems. In Tulasipur, 31.46 percent of child labourers who had reported a sickness said that they had visited a doctor (see Annex 1, Table A1/60 and Annex 2, Table A2/60).

3.33 Financer of health expenses

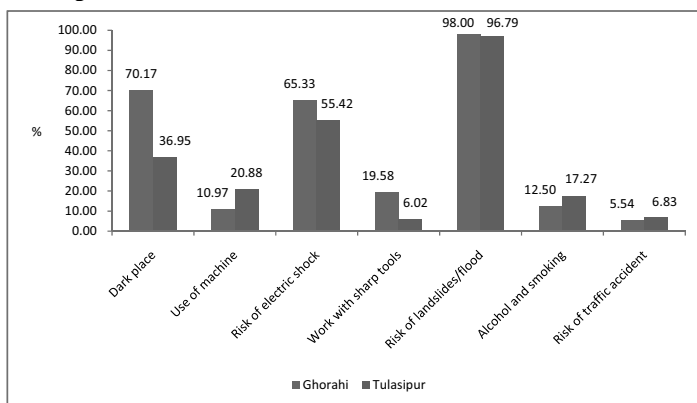
Health expenses for child labourers were mainly financed by NGOs or health camps rather than by employers or parents. NGOs and others provided health expenses for 0.47 percent in Ghorahi and 77.51 percent in Tulasipur (see Annex 1, Table A1/61 and Annex 2, Table A2/61). Some 2.36 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 10.84 percent in Tulasipur paid for themselves. Employers provided health expenses for 5.07 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 9.64 percent in Tulasipur, and parents provided for 0.71 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 2.01 percent in Tulasipur.

Child-labour-sending families reported that they mainly paid for child labourers' health expenses (73.06 percent in Ghorahi and 43.27 percent in Tulasipur) (see Annex 1, Table A1/62 and Annex 2, Table A2/62).

3.34 Working environment

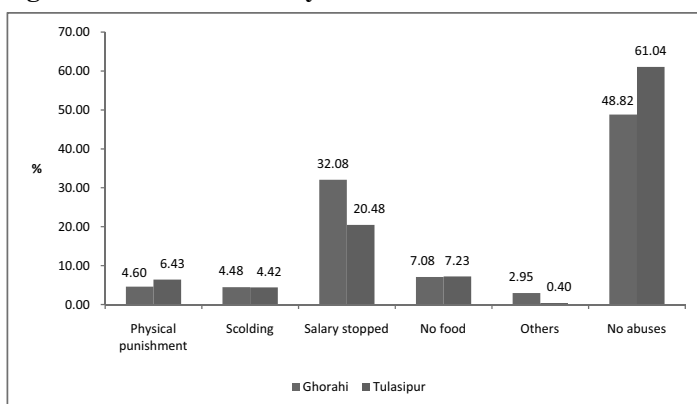
Child labourers were on the whole not satisfied with their working environment. They reported a number of hazards, including dark place (70.17 percent in Ghorahi and 36.95 percent in Tulasipur), use of machines (10.97 percent in Ghorahi and 20.88 percent in Tulasipur), risk of electric shock (65.33 percent in Ghorahi and 55.42 percent in Tulasipur), work with sharp tools (19.58 percent in Ghorahi and 6.02 percent in Tulasipur), risk of landslide or flood (98.00 percent in Ghorahi and 96.79 percent in Tulasipur), alcohol use and smoking (12.50 percent in Ghorahi and 17.27 percent in Tulasipur), and risk of traffic accident (5.54 percent in Ghorahi and 6.83 percent in Tulasipur) (see Figure 23, and Annex 1, Table A1/63 and Annex 2, Table A2/63).

Figure 23: Working environment of child labourers in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



About half of child labourers suffered some form of abuse, with 51.18 percent in Ghorahi and 38.96 percent in Tulasipur reporting this (see Figure 24, and Annex 1, Table A1/64 and Annex 2, Table A2/64). The most common abuse was stopping salary (32.08 percent in Ghorahi and 20.48 percent in Tulasipur), followed by withholding food (7.08 percent in Ghorahi and 7.23 percent in Tulasipur), physical punishment (4.60 percent in Ghorahi and 6.43 percent in Tulasipur), and scolding (4.48 percent in Ghorahi and 4.42 percent in Tulasipur).

Figure 24: Abuse suffered by child labourers in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011

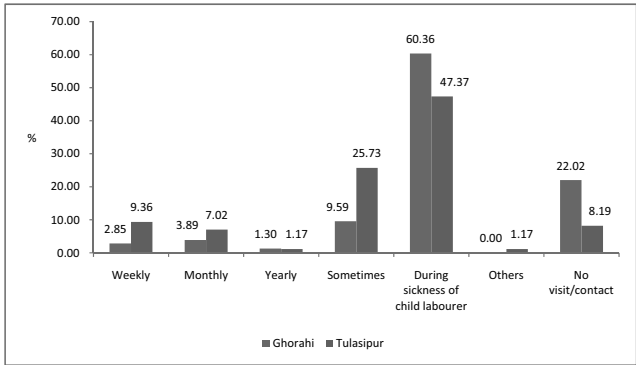


3.35 Visits of family to child labourers

According to child-labour-sending families, they visited their children sometimes, usually when they were sick. Some 60.36 percent of families in

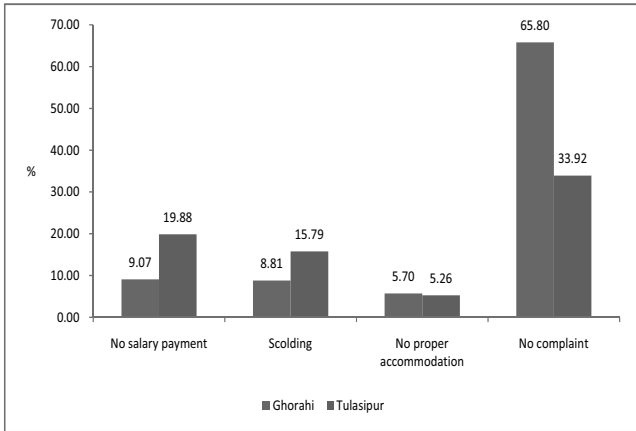
Ghorahi and 47.37 percent in Tulasipur had visited their child when he/she was sick (see Figure 25, and Annex 1, Table A1/65 and Annex 2, Table A2/65).

Figure 25: Visits of family to child labourers in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



When child-labour-sending families and their working children made contact, some of the child labourers expressed a number of concerns to their families. The most common complaint was non-payment of salary (9.07 percent in Ghorahi and 19.88 percent in Tulasipur), followed by scolding (8.81 percent in Ghorahi and 15.79 percent in Tulasipur), and lack of proper accommodation (5.70 percent in Ghorahi and 5.26 percent in Tulasipur) (see Figure 26, and Annex 1, Table A1/66 and Annex 2, Table A2/66). However, 65.80 percent of families in Ghorahi and 33.92 percent in Tulasipur did not receive any complaints from their working children.

Figure 26: Concerns expressed by child labourers to families in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



Child-labour-sending families said that, if their child complained, they were most likely to counsel the child and send him/her back to work (28.24 percent in Ghorahi and 31.58 percent in Tulasipur) or do nothing (9.33 percent in Ghorahi and 22.22 percent in Tulasipur) (see Annex 1, Table A1/67 and Annex 2, Table A2/67).

3.36 Perspective of future

The majority of child labourers were not interested in withdrawing from work or obtaining some form of reintegration services. Some 97.76 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 95.58 percent in Tulasipur expressed no interest in withdrawing from work (see Annex 1, Table A1/68 and Annex 2, Table A2/68). The reasons behind their lack of interest were the fear of extreme poverty (95.54 percent in Ghorahi and 95.58 percent in Tulasipur), the fear of domestic violence (65.50 percent in Ghorahi and 62.25 percent in Tulasipur), and the attraction of urban life (12.30 percent in Ghorahi and 5.22 percent in Tulasipur) (see Annex 1, Table A1/69 and Annex 2, Table A2/69).

However, child-labour-sending families were more interested in withdrawing their children from work, if suitable alternatives could be accessed. Only 20.21 of families in Ghorahi and 16.96 percent in Tulasipur expressed no interest (see Annex 1, Table A1/70 and Annex 2, Table A2/70). For these families, the main reason was again extreme poverty (85.90 percent in Ghorahi and 100.00 percent in Tulasipur) (see Annex 1, Table A1/71 and Annex 2, Table A2/71). The

"Working life gives us only a few opportunities: earning money; being given food and clothes; learning work skills; and improving chances for future employment."

Children's consultation

We deserve to...

go to school and study; have time to play and be entertained; visit family, friends and relatives; wear proper clothes; and eat nutritious food.

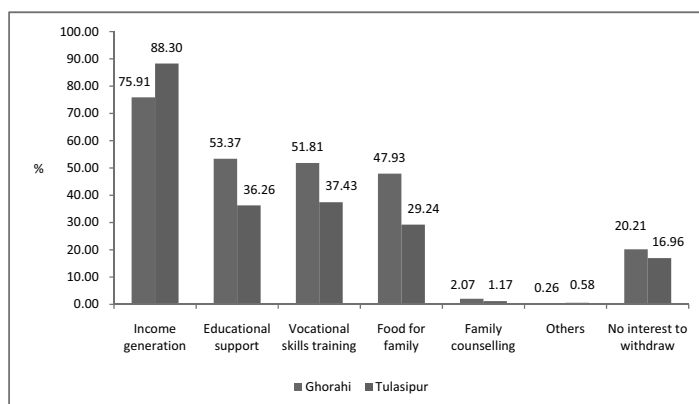
We don't want to ...

be unable to go school; be deprived of basic needs (food, clothing, etc.); work at a young age; be the victim of physical abuse; suffer scolding and abusive words; quarrel or fight; drink alcohol; be deprived of entertainment; work in hotel; work in stone quarry; work in brick kiln; or be a domestic worker.

Children's consultation

remaining families acknowledged that with access to certain services they might consider withdrawing their children from work. Some 75.91 percent of families in Ghorahi and 88.30 percent in Tulasipur were interested in income-generation support, 53.37 percent in Ghorahi and 36.26 percent in Tulasipur in educational support, 51.81 percent in Ghorahi and 37.43 percent in Tulasipur in vocational skills training, and 47.93 percent in Ghorahi and 29.24 percent in Tulasipur in food-for-family support (see Figure 27, and Annex 1, Table A1/70 and Annex 2, Table A2/70).

Figure 27: Support required for withdrawing from work according to sending families in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



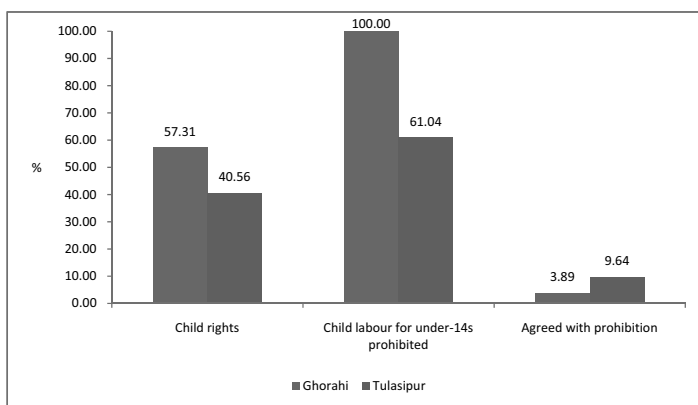
3.37 Knowledge and perspectives on child rights and child labour

Child labourers had limited knowledge on child rights and existing child-labour law, and their perspective towards child labour was surprising. Some 57.31 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 40.56 percent in Tulasipur claimed that they knew about child rights, and 100 percent in Ghorahi and 61.04 percent in Tulasipur claimed that they knew child labour was prohibited for children aged less than 14 years (see Figure 28, and Annex 1, Table A1/72 and Annex 2, Table A2/72). However, only 3.89 percent in Ghorahi and 9.64 percent in Tulasipur agreed with the prohibition. It should be noted that the definition of child rights provided by child labourers was limited to food and shelter, completely missing rights to other areas such as development, health, identity, protection, participation, etc.

“But there is no way out,” says Karan. He explains that, if he learns a skill, he can earn some money and support his sisters in their education so that they do not have to go through the hardships that he went through. Finally, Karan suggests that free skills development programmes and the provision of loans to start a business or shop should be launched for people like him, so that they do not have to work for free for others. In addition, free education and school materials should be provided so that children can have better livelihood opportunities and improved life chances.

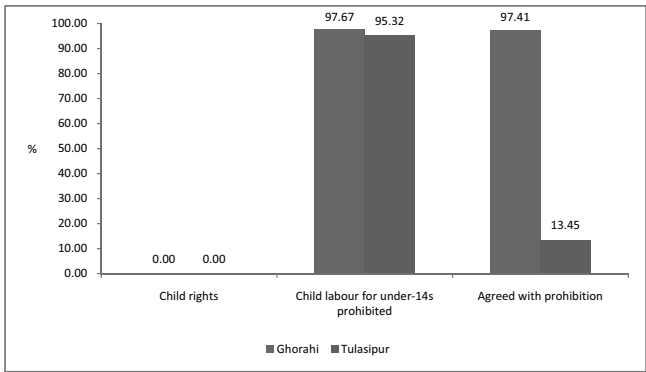
Shared by child labourer

Figure 28: Knowledge and perspectives on child rights and child labour according to child labourers in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



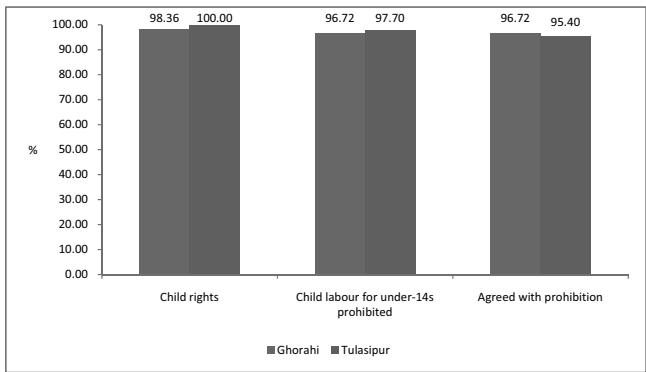
Child-labour-sending families do not feel that they had any knowledge on child rights, although they knew that child labour was prohibited for children aged less than 14 years. Their agreement with this prohibition varied considerably by location. In Ghorahi, no families claimed to be aware of child rights. However, 97.67 percent knew about the legal prohibition on child labour for under-14s and 97.41 percent agreed with it (see Figure 29 and Annex 1, Table A1/72). In Tulasipur, again no families were aware of child rights, although 95.32 percent knew about the legal prohibition on child labour for under-14s; however, only 13.45 percent agreed with it (see Figure 29 and Annex 2, Table A2/72).

Figure 29: Knowledge and perspectives on child rights and child labour according to sending families in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



Employers had a high knowledge of child rights and child-labour law and also agreed with the prohibition on child labour for under-14s. Some 98.36 percent of employers in Ghorahi and 100 percent in Tulasipur claimed to know about child rights (see Figure 30, and Annex 1, Table A1/72 and Annex 2, Table A2/72); however, the definitions they provided were limited to food, education, love, affection, care and protection only. Some 96.72 percent employers in Ghorahi and 97.70 percent in Tulasipur knew that child labour was prohibited by law for under-14s, and 96.72 percent in Ghorahi and 95.40 percent in Tulasipur also accepted this provision as necessary. It should be noted that only 87 employers in Ghorahi and 61 in Tulasipur responded to the survey, suggesting that the vast majority of employers of child labourers were not interested in putting an end to child labour.

Figure 30: Knowledge and perspectives on child rights and child labour according to employers in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



Although the survey did not investigate why employers still use child labourers, in discussion it was found that employers do not consider that the legal provisions are applied in practice and do not consider themselves at risk of legal punishment or action. They recognize that it is common practice and feel that no one will challenge them at either a personal or institutional level. They also feel that employing children is helpful for the families of child labourers in overcoming poverty.

Mr Shah is aware of child rights and child labour and agrees that children should not be employed, but he has to help them when they come to his house. He thinks that children in labour receive the benefits of education at his place. Even a small sum of money can help the families of these children. It is commonly acknowledged that asking children to work is much easier than asking adults, and that they can be paid by giving them just food and clothes; adults are demanding and many are looking for work abroad. Thus, children are used for labour.

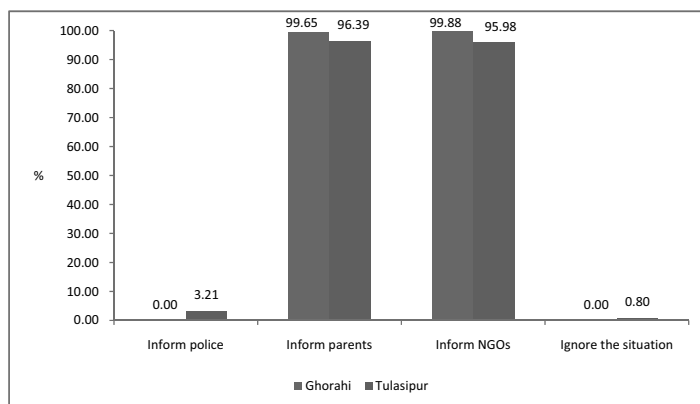
Mr Shah feels that, when children do not have food, clothing or education by staying with their parents, they do not have access to their rights. He explains that he has not brought these children by force and further adds, "I feel that by providing them with food, clothing and education, I have helped them realize their rights".

An employer's view on his child labourers' situation

3.38 Protection skills

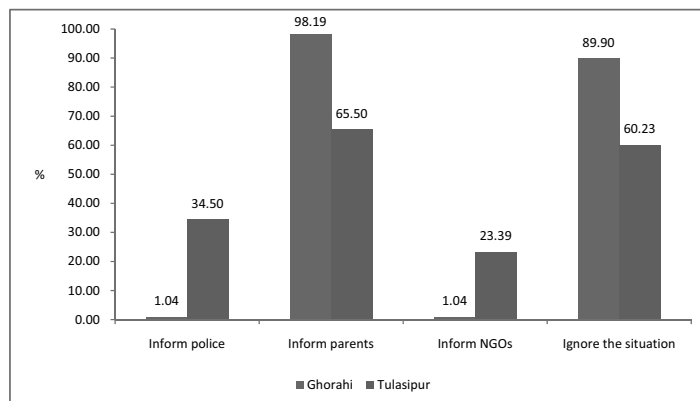
Very few child labourers would contact the police to report a serious violation of their rights. They are more likely to inform their parents or an NGO. Almost no child labourers would ignore the situation. No child labourer in Ghorahi and 3.21 percent in Tulasipur would inform the police (see Figure 31, and Annex 1, Table A1/72 and Annex 2, Table A2/72); 99.65 percent in Ghorahi and 96.39 percent in Tulasipur would inform their parents; and 99.88 percent in Ghorahi and 95.98 percent in Tulasipur would inform an NGO.

Figure 31: Protection skills of child labourers in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



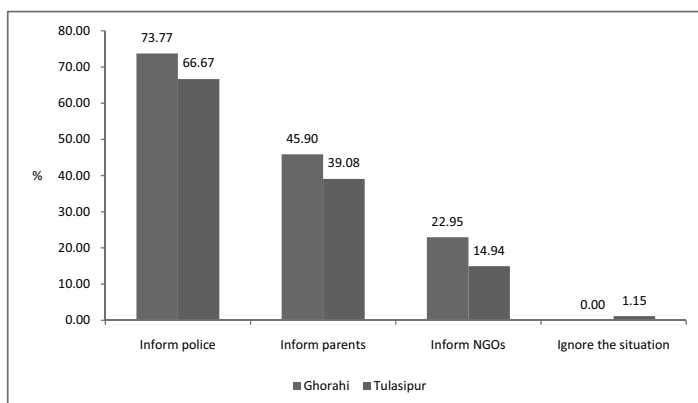
Child-labour-sending families felt that their children were most likely to inform their parents of a serious violation of their rights or ignore the situation. Some 1.04 percent of families in Ghorahi and 34.50 percent in Tulasipur reported that their children would inform the police (see Figure 32, and Annex 1, Table A1/72 and Annex 2, Table A2/72); 98.19 percent in Ghorahi and 65.50 percent in Tulasipur reported that their children would inform their parents; 1.04 percent in Ghorahi and 23.39 percent in Tulasipur reported that their children would inform an NGO; and 89.90 percent in Ghorahi and 60.23 percent in Tulasipur reported that their children would ignore the situation.

Figure 32: Protection skills of child labourers according to sending families in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



Employers felt that child labourers were most likely to inform the police or their parents of a serious violation of their rights. Some 73.77 percent of employers in Ghorahi and 66.67 percent in Tulasipur reported that child labourers would inform the police (see Figure 33, and Annex 1, Table A1/72 and Annex 2, Table A2/72); 45.90 percent in Ghorahi and 39.08 percent in Tulasipur reported that child labourers would inform their parents; 22.95 percent in Ghorahi and 14.94 percent in Tulasipur reported that child labourers would inform an NGO; and no employer in Ghorahi and 1.15 percent in Tulasipur reported that child labourers would ignore the situation.

Figure 33: Protection skills of child labourers according to employers in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, 2011



3.39 Key informants' perspectives on existing child-labour laws and policies and their application

Most of the key informants considered that existing laws and policies are adequate to address child-labour concerns in Nepal. However, they felt that laws and policies are not implemented strongly, and that this has resulted in the current situation where many children are deprived of their rights by being employed in child labour. Although existing laws and provisions are well drafted, the State's ability to fulfil its commitments has not been taken into consideration, with inadequate government resources to deal with the problems of child labour. It was also suggested that existing laws and policies have been used to bring children out of labour only temporarily; addressing their concerns and working to change the situation that forces

children to enter the workforce has not been done and has resulted in child labourers returning to work. It was suggested that laws and policies should be applied in a context-specific manner, and that appropriate changes be made over time and in accordance with international standards.

Some key informants felt that laws related to children are inadequate and just touch the surface of the issue. They felt that laws should be concrete, stringently enforced, and the punishments mentioned should be implemented. This is not happening at present. Those responsible for implementing the law are often not sensitive to children and are not well informed about the law on children.

Many key informants believed that unless parents themselves are aware of their duties and responsibilities towards their children (in particular, fulfilling their needs for adequate health care, education and protection) and are in a position to fulfil these responsibilities seriously, no significant changes can be seen with regard to children in labour. It was also noted that many of the so-called educated or elite also employ child labourers. Key informants placed an emphasis on the responsibility of all members of society to work to implement the law in their own areas and in their own ways.

Whatever the law, its relaxed implementation is causing the continuation of child labour. To end child labour, the Child Labour Act should be strictly implemented and awareness programmes should be run, targeting children and parents involved in child labour. In addition, improvement in the awareness and economic conditions of families should be taken into consideration.

3.40 Key informants' perspectives on elimination of child labour in Nepal

Many key informants were positive and enthusiastic about the possibility of eliminating child labour. They believed that active work by civil society members and increased sensitivity to the issue will definitely bring about a better future. Almost all key informants pointed out the need for the government, I/NGOs, political parties, child clubs and other civil society members to work in coordination, cooperation and with active participation to address the needs of children. They also believed that society, guardians,

employers and children should all receive awareness-building programmes, and that guardians should be made aware of their duties regarding children's overall development.

Key informants also noted that the State has a major role to play in addressing children's concerns and fulfilling their basic rights, including their right to parental care and guidance and to survival, protection, participation and development. The State should identify child labourers and fulfil its commitment to children without discrimination. It should make provisions for free education, skills development programmes, and children's homes, hostels or villages for rescued children.

Key informants considered it important to reduce poverty in Nepal in order to eliminate child labour. For this, income-generation programmes should be run and opportunities for employment enhanced. Income-generation programmes should target families or communities that send their children to work, thus improving their socio-economic status. It was commonly believed that eliminating poverty should be the first step to eliminating child labour. As a consequence of poverty, many parents are compelled to send their children to work. If the basic necessities of life were accessible to these families, they would not send their children to work. Such families should be provided with sources for income generation.

Some key informants believed that parents as well as employers should be brought under the purview of law, and that implementers of the Child Labour Act as well as other people indirectly related to child labour should be made aware of their accountability and responsibilities. Only then will change take place. In addition, through the awareness of parents and guardians, child club networks, women's groups and paralegal committees, a significant change can be made in preventing children from entering the labour force.

Many key informants believed that eliminating child labour is a distant dream, and that the immediate focus should be on its reduction. For this, the following strategies could be used.

- Child labourers should be identified and their problems/concerns addressed.
- Poverty-reduction, income-generating and skills development

programmes/activities should be launched for poor and marginalized households.

- The government should ensure full investment in education and involve people in compulsory education.
- All stakeholders should be made aware of existing laws and policies.
- Laws should be enforced and wrongdoers should be penalized in a visible and concrete way, with legal action against wrong practices.
- The government should develop programmes and strategies with adequate resources to establish access to child rights.
- All stakeholders should be seriously responsible and accountable for reducing child labour.

To reduce child labour, awareness-raising, counselling and legal action should be conducted simultaneously, with the involvement of individuals, employers and guardians. In all these processes, key informants placed emphasis on the participation of all stakeholders as essential for bringing the desired outcomes.

Most key informants believed that more research on and understanding of the status of child labourers is required to improve their situation. The government should work with a long-term vision to rehabilitate children in labour, and should create an environment where children do not go back into work. If the State were to take the lead in these activities, the situation for child labourers would be much better and child labour would decrease and finally end in Nepal.

3.41 Key informants' suggested role for central government in ending child labour

Key informants saw that the first and foremost duty of central government is to make laws and policies. Its second duty is to focus on implementation of the Child Labour Act. Continuous monitoring and supervision of child-labour elimination activities is a third important activity. Allocating adequate budget for national and local programmes and developing adequate plans, mechanisms, infrastructure and resources are also important tasks.

Instructing local government to follow the rules and regulations related to children and designing programmes that children themselves can lead could be effective strategies for dealing with the issue. In coordination with I/NGOs and other organizations working for children, information dissemination and rehabilitation of children are important.

3.42 Key informants' suggested role of local government in ending child labour

Key informants acknowledged that the role of local government is extremely important for ending child labour. Local bodies have both the authority and resources to make a difference. Two major roles were identified for local government: monitoring of the local situation and enforcement of the law. Research on the local causes of child labour can help address the problem. By identifying child labourers and the places they are employed, stringent action can be taken against wrongdoers.

Local bodies can also help in rescuing children from labour and rehabilitating them, ensuring that their basic rights are respected and protected within their families and communities. Providing children with basic necessities such as food and education could help prevent them from entering into labour. In addition, providing opportunities for work and income-generation for their families is another area where local government can contribute.

In coordination with civil society, I/NGOs and individuals, local bodies can raise awareness about child rights and existing laws.

3.43 Key informants' suggested role for I/NGOs in ending child labour

Key informants clearly stated that I/NGOs had a secondary role to that of government in addressing the concerns of child labourers. These organizations should work in coordination, cooperation and partnership with government agencies/bodies. If the government's budget is inadequate, I/NGOs could support the development of infrastructure such as rehabilitation centres and health facilities as well as running counselling services, parent education programmes, awareness-raising campaigns and community mobilization. I/NGOs could also work as pressure groups to demand the realization of child rights and the eradication of child labour.

Stronger coordination between all agencies working to bring positive change would improve the effectiveness of national and international budgets and resources currently being channelled into this area.

3.44 Key informants' suggested role of other actors/ stakeholders in ending child labour

Key informants suggested that it was essential for all stakeholders to work together to achieve effective change. Through advocacy and lobbying, they can demand the protection of child rights and help to ensure implementation of laws and policies. They can also work jointly on monitoring of laws, awareness-raising, establishment of effective and adequate education, rehabilitation of child labourers, etc.

Civil society, journalists and rights activists should act as pressure groups and work to disseminate information. They should work to make people aware of their societal responsibilities in discouraging the use of child labour. Industrial associations should make commitments not to employ child labourers.

3.45 Local interventions on child labour

The study identified eight organizations in the municipal areas of Dang that have programmes on the protection and promotion of child rights; of these, only three are working with child labourers. They mainly conduct awareness activities and provide support for formal and non-formal education.

Besides this, the Dang DDC has initiated child-friendly local governance, the DEO is running out-of-school education programmes, a *kamalari* education support programme and is also improving school conditions, and the municipalities of Ghorahi and Tulasipur have planned to work on child labour and child protection.

Throughout the intervention mapping and key informant interviews, it was mentioned that NGOs in Dang have been working to eradicate child labour for a few years. It is important that this movement is continued and is effective at creating pressure. NGOs in the district have placed rescued child labourers in children's homes, and have helped them to achieve their rights and protect them from labour. They have also been able to free *kamalari* aged less than 14 years from child labour and helped them with

their rights. In addition, NGOs have been running child club programmes throughout the district and have established child-rights awareness groups. They have also conducted advocacy and lobbying with regard to children in conflict with law and violence against children. Currently, NGOs are conducting surveillance of child labourers.

It must be noted, however, that interventions in these municipalities are not exclusively focused on child labour and are not sustained. Most are run on an event basis and occasionally address child labour. The skills of NGOs, government officials and the media are found to be limited in responding to child-labour problems.

Key Organizations and Institutions on Child Labor

In spite of grave problems of child labor in Daang only few NGOs are found involved directly on the field of child labor in Daang. Moreover the NGOs working on the field of worst form of child labor is absent at the moment of study in both Ghorahi and Tulasipur municipality. The NGOs have some experience of working on child labor and worst form of child labor are: NEWCPC Daang with focus on education and transitional services and collaborating with government, BASE Dang on education and bonded child labourer special in Deukhuri and other part of Daang, SISA, SEED and RADAR have been found with some past experience on education and child labor, raising awareness and community level research.

Among the government institutions, District Child Welfare Board, District women and children development office and District Education office have been identified with plan on intervening child labor, however these plans were more focused on bonded labor. The district education office together with UNICEF is identified running out of school education and other formal school education support program targeting to the poor, marginalized and vulnerable communities. The focus on child labor is still found absent. The Ghorahi Municipal, Tulsipur Municipal and Daang District Development Committee have been found with interventions and plan for moving forward with child friendly local governance.

Capacity of Local NGOs and Institution

Current legislation and policy have made District child welfare board responsible for child protection and legal action, district women and children

development office for coordinating and developmental progressive action and local government to invest on children's benefits especially vulnerable population. The current policy of government of Nepal have directed NGOs and local government to work in partnership and strong coordination for the maximum achievement in social development and this also applies to the intervention on child labor.

Looking at the current structure and institutions potential for child labor intervention it is identified that there are some opportunities with existing government structure which can be amplified with some support and appropriate coordination among NGOs. The district education office could divert the educational packages that includes out of school, flexible education and formal school support program to the child labourers, the women and children development office could mobilize the existing resources for promoting child lead advocacy, vocational skill training support and rehabilitation purpose of child labourers most needed and the district child welfare board could be better mobilized for providing legal support and hard core rescue action on child labor area. The local government resources could be further mobilized on strengthening community mechanisms and running various programs directed towards improvement on the situation of child labourers. Yet, the limited resources (financial) and capacity of the local institutions and lack of strong coordination are found major challenge.

Table 3 provides an overview of interventions on child labours that have been conducted in the past or are currently being conducted in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, and the mechanisms through which they are implemented.

Table 3: Overview of interventions on child labour and responsible mechanisms

District-level government agencies
<p>Although the DDC and Women and Children’s Office in Dang had no current direct interventions on child labour, in the past, they have implemented the following interventions.</p> <p>Child-rights awareness programmes in schools; child labourers’ rehabilitation support; freed kamalari birth registration support; support for child clubs; children’s leadership training; child-friendly local governance in two Village Development Committees (VDCs); and emergency support fund for child rights.</p>

The municipal offices of Tulasipur and Ghorahi also had no direct intervention on child labour during the study period. The Community Development Sections of the municipalities are the main mechanisms for implementing social activities in the area. In the past, both municipalities were carrying out educational support, rewarding kamalari who obtained an SLC, and supporting some awareness programmes in schools and communities. They have a strong mechanism of Tole Lane Organizations to create local child-rights monitoring systems and campaign at the community level; however, they have not been mobilized in the field of child labour.

The DCWB's current interventions included relief support for child victims of natural and man-made emergencies, providing scholarship, food and clothing. It also marked international days such as the World Day Against Child Labour. However, no child labourer directly benefited from such interventions.

The District Administration Office and the District Police Office, despite their expressed commitments and support, have not responded to child labour as a social crime and there were no records of police complaints made in regard to employing child labourers.

Non-state agencies

It was found that the District Non-Governmental Organizations Coordination Committee (DNGOCC), Backward Society Education (BASE), RADAR, SISA, Manav Adhikar Jagaran Manch, NEWCPC Dang, Sahayog Samaj and SEED have some interventions in the field of child labour and child protection. These were mainly on psychosocial care and support (DNGOCC), educational support (BASE, SISA, RADAR and SEED), and transitional shelter (NEWCPC). In addition, child club promotion, children's leadership courses, wall journal support, school and community awareness programmes, and media mobilization were other common interventions.

Mass media

As mass media can successfully influence social attitudes, information levels and individual behaviour, it could have a strong impact on the field of child labour. Five local FM radio stations were broadcasting 11 children's programmes; however, these programmes were often more about fun and less about informing on child rights, although this sometimes occurred.

Only two of eight local newspapers had allocated a regular page/column for children's concern. The remaining six carry news/articles and views on child rights but were not well mobilized or further supported in these initiatives.

Chapter-4

Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

High prevalence of child labour

The number of child labourers identified by this survey suggests that Ghorahi and Tulasipur municipalities have a high prevalence of child labour. Some 848 working children were identified in Ghorahi and 249 in Tulasipur. In addition, the study identified 386 families in Ghorahi who sent 882 children to work and 171 families in Tulasipur who sent 412 children to work. This suggests that 1,730 children in/from Ghorahi and 661 children in/from Tulasipur were working. According to 2011 projections, Ghorahi has 13,154 households and Tulasipur has 10,476. Therefore, there is a ratio of one working child for every 7.6 households in Ghorahi and one working child for every 15.8 households in Tulasipur. The problem of child labour seems more serious in Ghorahi than in Tulasipur.

Child labour is supplied from within the district

Another major finding from this study is that most child labour is from within the district and, in many cases, from within the municipalities. This is both a challenge and an opportunity. The challenge is that with growing urbanization, improved infrastructure and increased economic activity between urban and rural areas, children could be viewed as a commodity and the problem may become more pervasive in the future. The opportunity is that, if appropriate coordination and cooperation are built on and infrastructure development and poverty-reduction are able to mainstream

the issue seriously, then preventing new entrants and reintegrating existing child labourers may not take too long.

High number of worst form of child labour

The problem of child labour in both municipalities is not just the high numbers, but also the settings, which can easily be categorized as the worst forms of child labour according to ILO Convention No. 182. The context of children's employment is creating greater vulnerability and is oriented towards further exploitation and abuse, as children are often working without expected educational or financial benefits and without appropriate facilities or protection in the workplace. For example, over half of child labourers in both Tulasipur and Ghorahi do not have any form of educational opportunities, more than 75 percent work for more than six hours a day, over 80 percent complain about health problems, and nearly half consider that they work in an abusive environment and/or risky workplace.

Violation of legal standards

Despite Nepal's legal provisions prohibiting the employment of children aged less than 14 years and awareness among child labourers, parents and employers about this provision, almost 49 percent of child labourers in Ghorahi and 58 percent in Tulasipur were aged less than 14 years. A high number of parents and employers even agreed with these provisions, while, at the same, violating them. Furthermore, it is not just the uninformed or poorly educated who use child labour, government employees, social workers and even teachers were found to be employing children. The business community is also contravening its commitments to corporate social responsibility by promoting and involving children in the workforce.

Socially influential employers

Despite their undoubted social influence, employers in both municipalities were found to ignore, resist or challenge the country's legal provisions and social values. Out of 848 child labourers in Ghorahi and 249 in Tulasipur, only 87 employers in Ghorahi and 61 in Tulasipur responded to the survey. This is a clear message to the rest of society that employers are not very understanding or supportive towards ending of child labour (or they may

have felt threatened by NGO interventions). As employers are known to approach parents, mediators and rural people for supplying child labour despite their awareness of legal and social standards, their influence on society is quite high. Securing their commitment to anti-child-labour interventions could be an effective approach for changing social attitudes to child labour.

Employers' accountability unmet

With regard to labour relations in Ghorahi and Tulasipur, it is clear that employers are not meeting their obligations towards maintaining appropriate working hours, providing rest and leave, paying timely salaries, paying the workers themselves, ensuring the safety and protection of their workers, providing career-building opportunities, etc. The poor working conditions and lack of investment in education and health are evidence that employers have not met minimum standards of accountability.

Involvement of orphaned and abandoned children

Almost 20 percent of child labourers were orphaned, semi-orphaned or abandoned by at least one parent. Exclusion from the immediate or extended family and by society is a big challenge to the social reintegration and rehabilitation of child labourers. In extreme cases, it can also create 'rebels' against society. This situation calls for efforts to help ensure that single parents can become more responsible for taking care of their children and also for efforts to identify alternative rehabilitation models for orphaned and abandoned children through family support and counselling, community care or kinship care provision including fostering.

Children's family context and fear of stigma

Another interesting finding was that more than 90 percent of child labourers did not want to withdraw from child labour and reintegrate into society and family for reasons of extreme poverty, domestic violence, and social stigma. They also mentioned that they lacked confidence in interventions related to poverty reduction, family strengthening and social cohesion. They felt frustrated and bound to a working life as the only option. This situation calls for a rethink and redesign of poverty-reduction and family-strengthening activities, and the construction of a protective environment for children.

Questionable educational quality

A significant number of child labourers had dropped out of school. This has raised concerns over children's access, enjoyment and use of education. The major reasons for dropout expressed by child labourers and child-labour-sending families were inability to afford schools fees and supplies, discrimination and abuse at school, no meaning or lack of interest in education, and distance to school. This suggests that educational agencies have to consider how effectively free education and scholarships are implemented, how teachers are trained to respect and protect child rights in schools, what obstacles are faced by families and children in accessing free books and supplies, and how the curriculum and teaching-learning practices are working in schools. It is interesting to note that some children become child labourers with the intention of earning money to improve their educational opportunities.

Parents' inability to respond children's complaints

The survey of child-labour-sending families clearly pointed out that parents were unaware of children's rights and often unable to contact or access their working children. When children complained to their parents about abusive practices at the workplace, the most common response from parents was simply to counsel their children and send them back to the same workplace. Many others did not take any action at all. This situation puts child labourers in danger and indicates that families and child labourers are not well educated about complaints and justice mechanisms such as the child helpline, services provided by NGOs, the District Police Office's Women and Children's Cell, etc.

Lack of broad child-labour interventions

Although child rights concerns have been raised in both municipalities and the district for a long time and several bonded labour programmes were running, broader approaches to child labour were lacking. NGOs in the area have been working on *kamalari* issues, child-rights issues, and human-rights monitoring and protection; however, there are few interventions to monitor the child-labour situation systematically, to improve the lives of child labourers or to end child labour all together.

Opportunities for interventions and improvement

This study has identified ample opportunities for future interventions on child labour to improve children's working environment, to prevent new entrants, and to remove working children from the workplace and reintegrate them into society and their family.

The survey found that most child labourers had someone who cares for and loves them, many are going to school, and families clearly expressed their requirements and willingness to withdraw child labourers from the workforce. These are opportunities for future interventions to create an environment conducive to the elimination of child labour.

In addition, there are several relevant government mechanisms such as the DEO's alternative and formal education programmes, local government's poverty alleviation programme, the DCWB programme of child-rights monitoring and support, and the Women and Children's Development Office support for promoting community-based interventions and protection mechanisms including child clubs. These programmes could be linked to child protection, child-labour monitoring, and supporting families. This will, however, require coordinated and complementary actions by both the state and non-state sectors.

4.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made to reduce the worst forms of child labour and eventually end all forms of child labour in Ghorahi and Tulasipur.

Raise concerns on child labour

Child labour is identified as widely accepted, unquestioned and general practice in Ghorahi and Tulasipur. Some even consider it as essential for accessing basic requirements and better opportunities. The following interventions could be helpful for addressing this situation in the local context of Ghorahi and Tulasipur.

- Organize various school awareness campaigns, targeting children at risk of dropout. Children could influence peers and other children—not forgetting middle-class children as members of employers'

families or potential employers—on the issues and risk of child labour, its negative impact on children and society, and why it is important to reduce poverty for reducing child labour.

- Organize education campaigns for employers, middle-class people, social opinion leaders and potential employment communities about the legal, economic and social aspects of child labour.
- Educate parents about child rights, the laws and rules pertaining to child labour, risks and abuses that can be experienced by children at the workplace, better options and alternatives to child labour, the importance of continuing children's education for improved future opportunities, and how to access service providers.
- Form and operate community-based groups to monitor and raise concerns on child-labour exploitation, educating the exploiters of child labour and counselling parents on not sending children into the labour force.
- Address social norms around child labour through the media, hoarding boards, posters and wall paintings, with messages against employing children or exploiting child labour.

Ensure employers' accountability

Employers are one of the key players in the area of child labour. Employers' positive involvement in child-labour reduction is essential for overcoming high social resistance and conflict, ensuring that approaches are sustainable, and preventing failure of interventions. Employers should be motivated to meet their social, legal and moral obligations, and become role models, change leaders and defenders of the anti-child-labour movement. For this, the following interventions are suggested.

- Train and mobilize organized employers' associations against child labour, making them realize the long-term cost of child labour to children and their families and encouraging them to accept their corporate, legal, social and moral accountability.

- Promote a code of conduct among employers on not employing underage children and meeting legal standards (appropriate working conditions) for children of legal working age.
- Reward and recognize a range of child-labour-free businesses and employers and those employers leading change, and promote their image publicly.
- Provide information to employers on alternative options to child labour (technological and human) for running and operating their businesses.
- Promote monitoring of employers by employers' associations, and mediation among employers and child labourers' families as an alternative to legal action.

Reduce worst conditions/forms of child labour

The top priority for interventions on child labour should be provided to children working in the worst conditions and forms; this means children suffering abuse and violence, very young children, children working in highly risky premises and environments, children working as bonded labourers, trafficked children, and children not receiving any educational or development opportunities. For this, a two-pronged approach to interventions is needed, targeted at improving the situation from worst conditions to normal conditions and withdrawing children from labour. The following interventions are suggested.

- Train local social workers, community-based social leaders and NGO personnel as well as child-rights campaigners on identification of the worst forms of child labour and on differentiating other types of child labour.
- Mobilize social workers to develop a baseline status of working children, and separate them between worst forms/ conditions and other forms/conditions.
- Run interventions on improvement measures such as employers' counselling and mediation, additional support for child labourers, etc. to improve working environment and conditions.

- Promote the District Labour Office, DCWB with support from local NGOs to take removal and legal action on the worst forms of child labour and for children under the legal working age.
- Establish inter-district, inter-municipality and inter-VDC coordination mechanisms for effective reintegration, monitoring and follow-up of rescued child labourers.
- Promote community-based alternative family care and rehabilitation models for reintegration and rehabilitation of child labourers in collaboration with local NGOs, DCWB, District Labour Office, District Police Women and Children's Cell, and District Women and Children's Development Office.
- Widely educate and campaign on what are the worst forms of child labour and what is the fine or legal action for perpetuating the worst forms of child labour.

Reach out to and provide opportunities for child labourers

Without the participation of child labourers, ending child labour will be just a dream. It is essential that interventions reach out to and work directly with child labourers. The challenge is that child labourers are often invisible, too busy, scattered and hard to reach. At the same time, outreach work with child labourers can become harmful to them or is viewed as a nuisance because it encroaches on their time. There should be multiple approaches for reaching child labourers and working with them. Some such approaches could be as follows.

- Work together with trade unions, contractors' associations and adult workers' groups to reach out to child labourers in specific areas such as construction, transportation, garages and workshops, etc.
- Establish child-friendly and useful outreach centres with a complete package of services, including, as a minimum, education, counselling, recreational opportunities and access to life-skills information. In cases already existing educational programs and interested schools, this component could be mainstreamed to the existing program as well.

- Work with schools to reach out to school-going and out-of-school working children in their catchment area, and run contact sessions and supported learning sessions in school that benefit both at-risk and working children.
- Develop and run a child-tracking system through outreach centres and schools, and ensure baseline information and regular tracking of individual beneficiary children.
- Organize interactions with employers and adult workers to identify child labourers, ensure working children have access to centres, and provide required support for improvement of the situation.
- Initiate promotion of child labourers' easy access to local health service providers, and provide opportunities for child labourers to access health services through interventions such as health camps, occupational health and safety orientation, etc. Link scholarship distribution for child labourers with health post, District Public Health Office and DEO.
- Promote inclusion of child labourers in child clubs and mobilize child clubs to raise issues related to child labour.

Work with parents and supplying communities

Working with parents and supplying communities is extremely important for preventing new entrants into the workforce and also for creating a welcoming environment for withdrawn and reintegrated child labourers. Without the help of parents and supplying communities, reintegration is almost impossible. The major reasons given by parents and supplying communities for providing child labour are financial poverty, domestic violence, lack of educational opportunities and lack of understanding on the importance of education. Thus, the following interventions focusing on these issues are suggested.

- Educate parents and children about the relationship between poverty, illiteracy and education as well as about misconceptions on child labour and urban life.

- Provide educational support for at-risk children and withdrawn and reintegrated child labourers to continue their schooling.
- Train schools (teachers, school management committees, parent–teacher associations and village education committees) and monitor the practices of school teachers and students to ensure that schools respect, protect and promote child rights and do not practice corporal punishment, discrimination or abuse.
- Run vocational skills training linked to literacy and career education packages for youths and women in rural communities, and link at-risk families with income-generation programmes and local cooperatives.
- Establish, strengthen and mobilize child clubs, parent–teacher associations and child protection monitoring groups to monitor children’s migration, and create an enabling environment for the reintegration of withdrawn child labourers.
- Promote parenting education in supplying communities and educate parents about alternative parental care systems and methods.

Work with adult and youth workers in labour markets

As child labour is clearly linked with employment relations and practices, it is important to work with adult and youth workers too. Child labour is, on the one hand, reducing employment opportunities for adults and youths and, on the other hand, harming childhood. Therefore, supporting decent work environments and promoting youths and adults in the labour sectors where children are employed could respond to both of these problems. The following interventions are suggested.

- Educate trade union members, adult workers and youth workers about the concept of decent work, and promote their claim on sectors that currently employ child labourers.
- Promote youth employment opportunities through providing information about decent work, training youth workers, and informing employers in the various sectors that currently employ child labourers.

- Mobilize youth and adult workers to monitor and raise concerns over the employment of children.
- Promote the listing of informal sector workers in local government, through an identity and skills test system, to provide legal and social protection for informal sector workers and to promote adult interest on informal employment as a decent work sector.

Develop systematic response to child protection and child labour

For sustainable interventions on ending child labour, it is important that the system functions well now and in the future. A systematic response to child labour requires coordinated and collaborated actions among government agencies, non-governmental agencies and business houses. It needs relevant policies, mechanisms and resource allocations that are mobilized efficiently and effectively. It also demands political, social and bureaucratic ownership of the interventions. The following interventions are suggested.

- Develop a joint and coordinated plan of action to end child labour at municipal/district level together with the DEO, DDC, DCWB, Chamber of Commerce and Industries, and local NGOs, with commitments for support.
- Educate and train political leaders, social workers and local government officials on child labour and effective intervention skills.
- Develop and operate district/municipal-level coordination/monitoring/facilitation committees for implementation of the plan of action.
- Establish community-based mechanisms such as child protection committees and mobilize them for anti-child-labour interventions and child protection linking into child-friendly local governance guidelines.
- Develop and run a system of periodic review and monitoring of progress through public auditing and transparency.

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Annex 1:

Data tables on various aspects of child labour in Ghorahi municipality

Table A1/1: Ward-wise distribution of child labourers, Ghorahi, 2011

Ward no.	Child labourers		Sending families	
	Number	%	Number	%
1	58	6.84	26	6.74
2	51	6.01	23	5.96
3	110	12.97	43	11.14
4	57	6.72	5	1.30
5	62	7.31	9	2.33
6	111	13.09	82	21.24
7	68	8.02	44	11.40
8	162	19.10	84	21.76
9	78	9.20	47	12.18
10	49	5.78	16	4.15
11	42	4.95	7	1.81
Total	848	100.00	386	100.00

Table A1/2: Sector-wise distribution of child labourers, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Number	%
Construction	306	36.08
Domestic work	187	22.05
Transportation	75	8.84
Brick factories	36	4.25
Agriculture	29	3.42
Hotels	25	2.95
Portering	19	2.24
Iron/grille shop	10	1.18
Workshops	9	1.06
Street-vending	9	1.06
Driver	6	0.71
Painting	6	0.71
Mines	5	0.59
Rickshaw	4	0.47
Cinema hall	3	0.35
Butcher shop	3	0.35
Shoe manufacture	2	0.24
Others	114	13.44
Total	848	100.00

Table A1/3: Sector-wise distribution of child labourers according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Number	%
Domestic work	128	33.16
Transportation	33	8.55
Construction	146	37.82
Hotel	24	6.22
Agriculture	38	9.84
Workshop	5	1.30
Mines	4	1.04
Portering	25	6.48
Street-vending	5	1.30
Driver (power tractor)	9	2.33
Rickshaw	1	0.26
Cinema hall	0	0.00
Butcher shop	1	0.26
Iron/grille shop	6	1.55
Shoe manufacture	2	0.52
Brick factory	35	9.07
Painting	2	0.52
Others	0	0.00
Total	464	120.21
Valid total	386	100.00

Table A1/4: Gender-wise distribution of child labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Boys	% in sector	Girls	% in sector
Construction	163	53.27	143	46.73
Domestic work	72	38.50	115	61.50
Transportation	75	100.00	0	0.00
Brick factories	18	50.00	18	50.00
Agriculture	16	55.17	13	44.83
Hotel	16	64.00	9	36.00
Portering	12	63.16	7	36.84
Iron/grille shop	9	90.00	1	10.00
Others	101	62.73	60	37.27
Total	482	56.84	366	43.16

Table A1/5: Age of child labourers by gender, Ghorahi, 2011

Age group	Boys	% of boys	Girls	% of girls	Total	% of total
Less than 6 years	4	0.83	5	1.37	9	1.06
6–10 years	35	7.26	47	12.84	82	9.67
11–14 years	181	37.55	140	38.25	321	37.85
15–17 years	262	54.36	174	47.54	436	51.42
Total	482	100.00	366	100.00	848	100.00

Table A1/6: Sector-wise distribution of child labourers by age, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Up to 10 years	% of age group	11–14 years	% of age group	15–17 years	% of age group
Construction	16	17.58	95	29.60	195	44.72
Domestic work	27	29.67	92	28.66	68	15.60
Transportation	4	4.40	17	5.30	54	12.39
Brick factories	10	10.99	10	3.12	16	3.67
Agriculture	5	5.49	7	2.18	17	3.90
Hotel	3	3.30	12	3.74	10	2.29
Portering	3	3.30	10	3.12	6	1.38
Iron/grille shop	0	0.00	2	0.62	8	1.83
Others	23	25.27	76	23.68	62	14.22
Total	91	100.00	321	100.00	436	100.00

Table A1/7: Age-wise distribution of child labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Up to 10 years	% of sector	11–14 years	% of sector	15–17 years	% of sector
Construction	16	5.23	95	31.05	195	63.73
Domestic work	27	14.44	92	49.20	68	36.36
Transportation	4	5.33	17	22.67	54	72.00
Brick factories	10	27.78	10	27.78	16	44.44
Agriculture	5	17.24	7	24.14	17	58.62
Hotel	3	12.00	12	48.00	10	40.00
Portering	3	15.79	10	52.63	6	31.58
Iron/grille shop	0	0.00	2	20.00	8	80.00
Others	23	14.29	76	47.20	62	38.51
Total	91	10.73	321	37.85	436	51.42

Table A1/8: Ethnicity of respondents, Ghorahi, 2011

Ethnicity	Child labourers		Sending families		Employers	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Brahmin	28	3.30	6	1.55	25	40.98
Chhetri	77	9.08	35	9.07	7	11.48
Janajati	526	62.03	241	62.44	21	34.43
Dalit	217	25.59	104	26.94	8	13.11
Total	848	100.00	386	100.00	61	100.00

Table A1/9: Sector-wise distribution of child labourers by ethnicity, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Brahmin	% of ethnicity	Chhetri	% of ethnicity	Janajati	% of ethnicity	Dalit	% of ethnicity
Construction	6	21.43	16	20.78	213	40.49	71	32.72
Domestic work	13	46.43	25	32.47	117	22.24	32	14.75
Transportation	1	3.57	3	3.90	58	11.03	13	5.99
Brick factories	2	7.14	3	3.90	12	2.28	19	8.76
Agriculture	1	3.57	1	1.30	23	4.37	4	1.84
Hotel	1	3.57	3	3.90	13	2.47	8	3.69
Portering	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	2.85	4	1.84
Iron/grille shop	1	3.57	0	0.00	6	1.14	3	1.38
Others	3	10.71	26	33.77	69	13.12	63	29.03
Total	28	100.00	77	100.00	526	100.00	217	100.00

Table A1/10: Ethnicity-wise distribution of child labourers bysector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Brahmin	% of sector	Chhetri	% of sector	Janajati	% of sector	Dalit	% of sector
Construction	6	1.96	16	5.23	213	69.61	71	23.20
Domestic work	13	6.95	25	13.37	117	62.57	32	17.11
Transportation	1	1.33	3	4.00	58	77.33	13	17.33
Brick factories	2	5.56	3	8.33	12	33.33	19	52.78
Agriculture	1	3.45	1	3.45	23	79.31	4	13.79
Hotel	1	4.00	3	12.00	13	52.00	8	32.00
Portering	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	78.95	4	21.05
Iron/grille shop	1	10.00	0	0.00	6	60.00	3	30.00
Others	3	1.86	26	16.15	69	42.86	63	39.13
Total	28	3.30	77	9.08	526	62.03	217	25.59

Table A1/11: Family size, Ghorahi, 2011

Family size	Child labourers		Sending families	
	Number	%	Number	%
Upto 5 members	323	38.09	159	41.19
6–10 members	450	53.07	198	51.30
10+ members	75	8.84	29	7.51
Total	848	100.00	386	100.00

Table A1/12: Status of child labourers' parents, Ghorahi, 2011

Status of parents	Number	%
Father dead	74	8.73
Mother dead	26	3.07
Both parents dead	6	0.71
Father left	48	5.66
Mother left	21	2.48
Both parents left	6	0.71
Father away for work	31	3.66
Mother away for work	13	1.53
Both parents at home	664	78.30
Total	848	100.00

Table A1/13: Sector-wise distribution of child labourers by literacy status, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Literate	% of sector	Illiterate	% of sector
Construction	246	80.39	60	19.61
Domestic work	144	77.01	43	22.99
Transportation	49	65.33	26	34.67
Brick factories	24	66.67	12	33.33
Agriculture	27	93.10	2	6.90
Hotel	16	64.00	9	36.00
Portering	17	89.47	2	10.53
Iron/grille shop	10	100.00	0	0.00
Others	117	72.67	44	27.33
Total	650	76.65	198	23.35

Table A1/14: Literacy status of sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Literate adult members	Total		Male members		Female members	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
O members	351	90.93	349	90.41	366	94.82
1 member	22	5.70	20	5.18	17	4.40
2–3 members	6	1.55	7	1.81	1	0.26
4–5 members	4	1.04	2	0.52	2	0.52
5+ members	3	0.78	3	0.78	0	0.00
Total	386	100.00	381	98.70	386	100.00

Table A1/15: Literacy status of families according to child labourers, Ghorahi, 2011

Literate adult members	Total		Male members		Male members	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
O members	754	88.92	773	91.16	788	92.92
1 member	57	6.72	49	5.78	46	5.42
2–3 members	16	1.89	13	1.53	6	0.71
4–5 members	10	1.18	4	0.47	6	0.71
5+ members	11	1.30	9	1.06	2	0.24
Total	848	100.00	848	100.00	848	100.00

Table A1/16: Place of origin of child labourers, Ghorahi, 2011

Place of origin	Number	%
Arghakhanchi	1	0.12
Banke	1	0.12
Bardiya	1	0.12
Chitwan	1	0.12
Dang	826	97.41
Dolpa	1	0.12
Kavre	1	0.12
Pyuthan	2	0.24
Rolpa	6	0.71
Rukum	2	0.24
Salyan	1	0.12
Sarlahi	1	0.12
India	1	0.12
Not mentioned	3	0.35
Total	848	100.00

Table A1/17: Place of origin of sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Place of origin	Number	%
Dang	382	98.96
Banke	1	0.26
Rukum	1	0.26
Rolpa	1	0.26
Salyan	1	0.26
Total	386	100.00

Table 1/18: Income source, Ghorahi, 2011

Income source	Child labourers' family		Sending families	
	Number	%	Number	%
Worker/labourer	422	49.76	177	45.85
Agriculture	401	47.29	190	49.22
Business	16	1.89	11	2.85
Employment abroad	9	1.06	8	2.07
Total	848	100.00	386	100.00

Table A1/19: Occupation of employers, Ghorahi, 2011

Occupation	Number	%
Business	35	57.38
Agriculture	15	24.59
Government employee	5	8.20
Teacher	5	8.20
Social work	1	1.64
Total	61	100.00

Table A1/20: Sector-wise distribution of child labourers by person living with, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Parents	% of sec- tor	Employers	% of sec- tor	Relatives	% of sec- tor	Friends/ others	% of sec- tor
Construction	283	92.48	11	3.59	8	2.61	4	1.31
Domestic work	108	57.75	57	30.48	21	11.23	1	0.53
Transportation	64	85.33	9	12.00	2	2.67	0	0.00
Brick factories	32	88.89	3	8.33	0	0.00	1	2.78
Agriculture	28	96.55	0	0.00	1	3.45	0	0.00
Hotel	8	32.00	16	64.00	1	4.00	0	0.00
Portering	19	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iron/grille shop	7	70.00	2	20.00	1	10.00	0	0.00
Others	116	72.05	13	8.07	17	10.56	15	9.32
Total	665	78.42	111	13.09	51	6.01	21	2.48

Table A1/21: Residential status of sending families and employers, Ghorahi, 2011

Residential status	Sending family		Employer	
	Number	%	Number	%
Own home	310	80.31	42	68.85
Rented home	22	5.70	19	31.15
Landless/squatter	54	13.99	0	0.00
Total	386	100.00	61	100.00

Table A1/22: Number of children sent for work by sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Children sent for work	Boy		Girl	
	Number	%	Number	%
One child	335	86.79	338	87.56
Two children	46	11.92	42	10.88
Three children	4	1.04	5	1.30
Four or more children	1	0.26	1	0.26
Total	386	100.00	386	100.00

Table A1/23: Number of children educated within sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Children educated	Boy		Girl	
	Number	%	Number	%
One child	136	35.23	132	34.20
Two children	59	15.28	51	13.21
Three children	13	3.37	17	4.40
Four or more children	3	0.78	6	1.55
No child	175	45.34	180	46.63
Total	386	100.00	386	100.00

Table A1/24: Reasons given by child labourers for their involvement in child labour, Ghorahi, 2011

Reasons	Number	%
Financial poverty	688	81.13
In search of education	85	10.02
Domestic violence	31	3.66
Urban attraction	26	3.07
Armed conflict	9	1.06
Others	9	1.06
Total	848	100.00

Table A1/25: Reasons for involvement in child labour according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Reason	Number	%
Financial poverty	293	75.91
In search of education	60	15.54
Lost parental care	5	1.30
Better future job	25	6.48
Chances of better husband	2	0.52
Urban attraction	0	0.00
Armed conflict	0	0.00
Others	1	0.26
Total	386	100.00

Table A1/26: Reasons given by child labourers for dropping out of school, Ghorahi, 2011

Reasons	Number	%
Financial burden	210	32.31
No interest in studying	48	7.38
Distance to school	13	2.00
Due to involvement in child labour	110	16.92
Abusive practices	3	0.46
Others	0	0.00
Not mentioned	266	40.92
Total	650	100.00

Note: 650 children only.

Table A1/27: Reasons given by sending families for withdrawing children from school, Ghorahi, 2011

Reasons	Number	%
Education not meaningful	29	7.51
Could not afford school fees	147	38.08
Could not afford school supplies	182	47.15
School too far	12	3.11
Abusive practices at school	4	1.04
Discrimination at school	8	2.07
Continuous failure of child	2	0.52
Child not interested in studying	27	6.99
Others	0	0.00
Total	411	106.48
Valid total	386	100.00

Table A1/28: Supporter for recruitment of child labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Parents		Family members		Relatives		Villagers		Stranger		Others		Not mentioned	
	N	% of sector	N	% of sector	N	% of sector	N	% of sector	N	% of sector	N	% of sector	N	% of sector
Construction	80	26.14	8	2.61	6	1.96	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	212	69.28
Domestic work	65	34.76	8	4.28	26	13.90	9	4.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	79	42.25
Transportation	10	13.33	0	0.00	4	5.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.33	60	80.00
Brick factories	14	38.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	22	61.11
Agriculture	11	37.93	0	0.00	2	6.90	1	3.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	51.72
Hotels	15	60.00	2	8.00	2	8.00	2	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	16.00
Portering	4	21.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	78.95
Iron/grille shop	4	40.00	2	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	40.00
Others	58	36.02	4	2.48	10	6.21	3	1.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	86	53.42
Total	261	30.78	24	2.83	50	5.90	15	1.77	0	0.00	1	0.12	497	58.61

Note: N = number.

Table A1/29: Supporter for recruitment of child labourers according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Supporter	Number	%
Parents themselves	151	39.12
Children themselves	98	25.39
Relatives	52	13.47
Other family members	27	6.99
Villagers	32	8.29
Employers	3	0.78
Strangers	0	0.00
Not mentioned	23	5.96
Total	386	100.00

Table A1/30: Recruitment process of child labourers according to employers, Ghorahi, 2011

Process	Number	%
Employer approached	20	32.79
Mediators used	6	9.84
Child approached	19	31.15
Child's family approached	15	24.59
Others	1	1.64
Total	61	100.00

Table A1/31: Contract of employment, Ghorahi, 2011

Contract	Child labourers		Sending families		Employers	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Written	27	3.18	25	6.48	2	3.28
Verbal	650	76.65	321	83.16	53	86.89
No contract	171	20.17	40	10.36	6	9.84
Total	848	100.00	386	100.00	61	100.00

Table A1/32: Content of contract according to employers, Ghorahi, 2011

Issues	Number	%
Working hours	5	8.20
Type of work	4	6.56
Wage	29	47.54
Mode of payment	1	1.64
Recipient of salary	2	3.28
Leave allowance	9	14.75
Accommodation facility	38	62.30
Family contact	21	34.43
Education/training opportunities	28	45.90
Total	61	100.00

Table A1/33: Working duration of child labourers by age, Ghorahi, 2011

Working period	<10 years	%	11-14 years	%	15-17 years	%	Total	%
Upto 6 months	9	9.89	20	6.23	20	4.59	49	5.78
0.5-1 year	12	13.19	33	10.28	37	8.49	82	9.67
1-2 years	7	7.69	20	6.23	23	5.28	50	5.90
More than 2 years	3	3.30	29	9.03	26	5.96	58	6.84
Not mentioned	60	65.93	219	68.22	330	75.69	609	71.82
Total	91	100.00	321	100.00	436	100.00	848	100.00

Table A1/34: Daily working hours of child labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Upto 4hrs	% of sector	4-6 hrs	% of sector	6-8hrs	% of sector	8-10hrs	% of sector	More than 10hrs	% of sector
Construction	2	0.65	33	10.78	196	64.05	70	22.88	5	1.63
Domestic work	25	13.37	74	39.57	51	27.27	30	16.04	7	3.74
Transportation	1	1.33	3	4.00	21	28.00	44	58.67	6	8.00
Brick factories	2	5.56	2	5.56	9	25.00	13	36.11	10	27.78
Agriculture	4	13.79	4	13.79	11	37.93	9	31.03	1	3.45
Hotels	0	0.00	3	12.00	8	32.00	12	48.00	2	8.00
Portering	0	0.00	5	26.32	12	63.16	2	10.53	0	0.00
Iron/grille shop	0	0.00	3	30.00	5	50.00	2	20.00	0	0.00
Others	15	9.32	38	23.60	62	38.51	38	23.60	8	4.97
Total	49	5.78	165	19.46	375	44.22	220	25.94	39	4.60

Table A1/35: Daily working hours of child labourers by age, Ghorahi, 2011

Age group	Upto 4hrs	% of age group	4-6 hrs	% of age group	6-8hrs	% of age group	8-10hrs	% of age group	More than 10hrs	% of age group
<10 years	10	10.99	30	32.97	31	34.07	15	16.48	5	5.49
11-14 years	21	6.54	86	26.79	139	43.30	63	19.63	12	3.74
15-17 years	18	4.13	49	11.24	205	47.02	142	32.57	22	5.05
Total	49	5.78	165	19.46	375	44.22	220	25.94	39	4.60

Table A1/36: Start of working dayforchild labourers by age, Ghorahi, 2011

Age group	Before 6.00 a.m.	% of age group	6-8 a.m.	% of age group	After 8 a.m.	% of age group
<10 years	72	79.12	18	19.78	1	1.10
11-14 years	218	67.91	103	32.09	0	0.00
15-17 years	305	69.95	129	29.59	2	0.46
Total	595	70.17	250	29.48	3	0.35

Table A1/37: Finish of working dayforchild labourers by age, Ghorahi, 2011

Age group	6-8 p.m.	% of age group	8-10 p.m.	% of age group	After 10 p.m.	% of age group
<10 years	37	40.66	51	56.04	3	3.30
11-14 years	88	27.41	214	66.67	19	5.92
15-17 years	107	24.54	296	67.89	33	7.57
Total	232	27.36	561	66.16	55	6.49

Table A1/38: Start of working dayforchild labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Before 6.00 a.m.	% of sector	6–8 a.m.	% of sector	After 8 a.m.	% of sector
Construction	273	89.22	33	10.78	0	0.00
Domestic work	116	62.03	70	37.43	1	0.53
Transportation	46	61.33	29	38.67	0	0.00
Brick factories	30	83.33	6	16.67	0	0.00
Agriculture	23	79.31	6	20.69	0	0.00
Hotels	14	56.00	10	40.00	1	4.00
Portering	18	94.74	1	5.26	0	0.00
Iron/grille shop	3	30.00	7	70.00	0	0.00
Others	72	44.72	88	54.66	1	0.62
Total	595	70.17	250	29.48	3	0.35

Table A1/39: Finish of working dayforchild labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	6–8 p.m.	% of sector	8–10 p.m.	% of sector	After 10 p.m.	% of sector
Construction	106	34.64	194	63.40	6	1.96
Domestic work	58	31.02	118	63.10	11	5.88
Transportation	14	18.67	56	74.67	5	6.67
Brick factories	6	16.67	27	75.00	3	8.33
Agriculture	9	31.03	14	48.28	6	20.69
Hotels	3	12.00	17	68.00	5	20.00
Portering	4	21.05	15	78.95	0	0.00
Iron/grille shop	1	10.00	7	70.00	2	20.00
Others	31	19.25	113	70.19	17	10.56
Total	232	27.36	561	66.16	55	6.49

Table A1/40: Monthly salary of child labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	< NRs 500	% of sector	NRs 500–1,000	% of sector	NRs 1,000–2,000	% of sector	NRs 2,000–5,000	% of sector	> NRs 5,000	% of sector	No sal-ary	% of sector
Construction	28	9.15	33	10.78	48	15.69	131	42.81	64	20.92	2	0.65
Domestic work	42	22.46	37	19.79	36	19.25	19	10.16	15	8.02	38	20.32
Transportation	3	4.00	4	5.33	12	16.00	46	61.33	9	12.00	1	1.33
Brick factories	6	16.67	5	13.89	5	13.89	10	27.78	9	25.00	1	2.78
Agriculture	5	17.24	3	10.34	8	27.59	5	17.24	7	24.14	1	3.45
Hotels	4	16.00	2	8.00	5	20.00	9	36.00	2	8.00	3	12.00
Portering	11	57.89	1	5.26	5	26.32	2	10.53	0	0.00	0	0.00
Iron/grille shop	2	20.00	0	0.00	3	30.00	2	20.00	3	30.00	0	0.00
Others	34	21.12	16	9.94	47	29.19	46	28.57	10	6.21	8	4.97
Total	135	15.92	101	11.91	169	19.93	270	31.84	119	14.03	54	6.37

Table A1/41: Monthly salary of child labourers by age, Ghorahi, 2011

Age group	< NRs 500	% of age group	NRs 500–1,000	% of age group	NRs 1,000–2,000	% of age group	NRs 2,000–5,000	% of age group	> NRs 5,000	% of age group	No sal-ary	% of age group
<10 years	27	29.67	14	15.38	16	17.58	16	17.58	2	2.20	16	17.58
11–14 years	66	20.56	49	15.26	86	26.79	73	22.74	24	7.48	23	7.17
15–17 years	42	9.63	38	8.72	67	15.37	181	41.51	93	21.33	15	3.44
Total	135	15.92	101	11.91	169	19.93	270	31.84	119	14.03	54	6.37

Table A1/42: Monthly salary of child labourers by gender, Ghorahi, 2011

Gender	< NRs 500	% of gender	NRs 500–1,000	% of gender	NRs 1,000–2,000	% of gender	NRs 2,000–5,000	% of gender	> NRs 5,000	% of gender	No sal-ary	% of gender
Boys	68	14.11	38	7.88	89	18.46	173	35.89	89	18.46	25	5.19
Girls	67	18.31	63	17.21	80	21.86	97	26.50	30	8.20	29	7.92
Total	135	15.92	101	11.91	169	19.93	270	31.84	119	14.03	54	6.37

Table A1/43: Monthly salary of child labourers according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Salary	Number	%
< NRs 500	62	16.06
NRs 500–1,000	46	11.92
NRs 1,000–2,000	72	18.65
NRs 2,000–5,000	114	29.53
> NRs 5,000	65	16.84
No salary	27	6.99
Total	386	100.00

Table A1/44: Mode of salary payment to child labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Cash	% of sector	In kind	% of sector	Loan repay- ment	% of sector	Total
Construction	299	98.36	2	0.66	3	0.99	304
Domestic work	137	91.95	7	4.70	5	3.36	149
Transportation	72	98.63	1	1.37	0	0.00	73
Brick factories	34	97.14	0	0.00	1	2.86	35
Agriculture	28	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	28
Hotels	22	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	22
Portering	19	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	19
Iron/grille shop	9	90.00	1	10.00	0	0.00	10
Others	146	95.42	7	4.58	0	0.00	153
Total	766	96.60	18	2.27	9	1.13	793

Note: 793 children only.

Table A1/45: Mode of salary payment to child labourers according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Mode of payment	Number	%
Cash	335	86.79
In kind	16	4.15
Loan repayment	8	2.07
No salary	27	6.99
Total	386	100.00

Table A1/46: Frequency of salary payment to child labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Daily	% of sector	Weekly	% of sector	Monthly	% of sector	Annually	% of sector	Total
Construction	155	50.99	90	29.61	58	19.08	1	0.33	304
Domestic work	27	18.12	22	14.77	73	48.99	27	18.12	149
Transportation	32	43.24	9	12.16	33	44.59	0	0.00	74
Brick factories	13	37.14	15	42.86	7	20.00	0	0.00	35
Agriculture	5	17.86	11	39.29	11	39.29	1	3.57	28
Hotels	2	9.09	0	0.00	16	72.73	4	18.18	22
Portering	13	68.42	1	5.26	5	26.32	0	0.00	19
Iron/grille shop	1	10.00	1	10.00	8	80.00	0	0.00	10
Others	51	33.33	4	2.61	83	54.25	15	9.80	153
Total	299	37.66	153	19.27	294	37.03	48	6.05	794

Note: 794 children only.

Table A1/47: Frequency of salary payment to child labourers according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Frequency of payment	Number	%
Daily	110	28.50
Weekly	75	19.43
Monthly	161	41.71
Annually	13	3.37
No salary	27	6.99
Total	386	100.00

Table A1/48: Recipient of salary paid to child labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Self	% of sector	Parents	% of sector	Family members	% of sector	Total
Construction	223	73.36	76	25.00	5	1.64	304
Domestic work	60	40.27	83	55.70	6	4.03	149
Transportation	67	90.54	7	9.46	0	0.00	74
Brick factories	23	65.71	12	34.29	0	0.00	35
Agriculture	16	57.14	10	35.71	2	7.14	28
Hotels	18	81.82	4	18.18	0	0.00	22
Portering	15	78.95	3	15.79	1	5.26	19
Iron/grille shop	10	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10
Others	99	64.71	50	32.68	4	2.61	153
Total	531	66.88	245	30.86	18	2.27	794

Note: 794 children only.

Table A1/49: Recipient of salary paid to child labourers by gender, Ghorahi, 2011

Gender	Self	% of gender	Parents	% of gender	Family members	% of gender	Total
Boys	340	75.06	102	22.52	11	2.43	453
Girls	191	56.01	143	41.94	7	2.05	341
Total	531	66.88	245	30.86	18	2.27	794

Note: 794 children only.

Table A1/50: Recipient of salary paid to child labourers according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Recipient of salary	Number	%
Child labourers themselves	247	63.99
Parents	108	27.98
Family members	4	1.04
No salary	27	6.99
Total	386	100.00

Table A1/51: Weekly leave facility for child labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Number	%
Construction	12	1.42
Domestic work	20	2.36
Transportation	4	0.47
Brick factories	3	0.35
Agriculture	0	0.00
Hotels	10	1.18
Portering	0	0.00
Iron/grille shop	5	0.59
Others	29	3.42
No facilities	765	90.21
Total	848	100.00

Table A1/52: Leave facility for child labourers according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Period	Number	%
Weekly	36	9.33
Monthly	7	1.81
Occasional—festival	128	33.16
Occasional—during sickness	37	9.59
No facilities	178	46.11
Total	386	100.00

Table A1/53: Educational opportunities at workplace for child labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	School	% of sector	Non-formal	% of sector	Vocational training	% of sector	None	% of sector
Construction	165	53.92	4	1.31	3	0.98	134	43.79
Domestic work	106	56.68	9	4.81	2	1.07	70	37.43
Transportation	33	44.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	42	56.00
Brick factories	15	41.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	21	58.33
Agriculture	19	65.52	2	6.90	0	0.00	8	27.59
Hotels	4	16.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	21	84.00
Portering	8	42.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	57.89
Iron/grille shop	3	30.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	70.00
Others	88	54.66	2	1.24	2	1.24	69	42.86
Total	441	52.00	17	2.00	7	0.83	383	45.17

Table A1/54: Educational opportunities for child labourers according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Educational opportunities	Number	%
School	175	45.34
Non-formal education	16	4.15
Vocational skills training	9	2.33
No opportunities	186	48.19
Total	386	100.00

Table A1/55: Financer of education for child labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Parents	% of sector	Employer	% of sector	Self	% of sector	NGOs / others	% of sector	Total
Construction	161	93.60	0	0.00	8	4.65	3	1.74	172
Domestic work	58	49.57	39	33.33	6	5.13	14	11.97	117
Transportation	30	90.91	0	0.00	3	9.09	0	0.00	33
Brick factories	15	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15
Agriculture	20	95.24	0	0.00	1	4.76	0	0.00	21
Hotels	3	75.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4
Portering	8	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8
Iron/grille shop	2	66.67	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	3
Others	82	89.13	1	1.09	9	9.78	0	0.00	92
Total	379	81.51	42	9.03	27	5.81	17	3.66	465

Note: 465 children only.

Table A1/56: Financer of education for child labourers according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Financer of education	Number	%
Parents	159	41.19
Employers	13	3.37
Child labourer	20	5.18
NGOs/others	8	2.07
No facilities	186	48.19
Total	386	100.00

Table A1/57: Presence of health problems in child labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Health problems	% of sector	No health problems	% of sector
Construction	305	99.67	1	0.33
Domestic work	149	79.68	38	20.32
Transportation	74	98.67	1	1.33
Brick factories	35	97.22	1	2.78
Agriculture	29	100.00	0	0.00
Hotels	12	48.00	13	52.00
Portering	11	57.89	8	42.11
Iron/grille shop	1	10.00	9	90.00
Others	156	96.89	5	3.11
Total	772	91.04	76	8.96

Table A1/58: Health problems of child labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Eye	% of sector	Ear	% of sector	Thro.	% of sector	Stom.	% of sector	Nerv.	% of sector	Acci.	% of sector	Other	% of sector	Total
Construction	63	12.99	169	34.85	1	0.21	246	50.72	0	0.00	5	1.03	1	0.21	485
Domestic work	37	24.34	72	47.37	0	0.00	39	25.66	3	1.97	1	0.66	0	0.00	152
Transportation	11	10.00	46	41.82	0	0.00	53	48.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	110
Brick factories	8	15.09	20	37.74	0	0.00	25	47.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	53
Agriculture	10	27.03	10	27.03	0	0.00	17	45.95	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	37
Hotels	6	35.29	4	23.53	0	0.00	6	35.29	1	5.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	17
Portering	8	38.10	6	28.57	0	0.00	7	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	21
Iron/grille shop	2	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	4
Others	25	13.74	62	34.07	0	0.00	87	47.80	0	0.00	5	2.75	3	1.65	182
Total	170	16.02	389	36.66	1	0.09	481	45.33	4	0.38	12	1.13	4	0.38	1061

Notes: Thro. = throat; Stom. = stomach; Nerv. = nerves; Acci. = accident.

Table A1/59: Health problems of child labourers according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Problem	Number	%
Eye	16	4.15
Ear	2	0.52
Throat	3	0.78
Stomach	25	6.48
Nerves	1	0.26
Accident	9	2.33
Others	31	8.03
No complaint	299	77.46
Total	386	100.00

Table A1/60: Health providers for child labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Doctor	% of sector	Local pharmacy	% of sector
Construction	7	2.29	299	97.71
Domestic work	62	33.16	125	66.84
Transportation	0	0.00	75	100.00
Brick factories	3	8.33	33	91.67
Agriculture	2	6.90	27	93.10
Hotels	13	52.00	12	48.00
Portering	0	0.00	19	100.00
Iron/grille shop	4	40.00	6	60.00
Others	8	4.97	153	95.03
Total	99	11.67	749	88.33

Table A1/61: Financer of health expenses for child labourers by sector, Ghorahi, 2011

Sector	Em- ployer	% of sector	Parent	% of sector	Self	% of sector	NGOs/ others	% of sector	No health service at work- place	% of sector
Construction	11	3.59	1	0.33	7	2.29	1	0.33	286	93.46
Domestic work	16	8.56	4	2.14	2	1.07	1	0.53	164	87.70
Transportation	6	8.00	0	0.00	1	1.33	0	0.00	68	90.67
Brick factories	2	5.56	0	0.00	2	5.56	0	0.00	32	88.89
Agriculture	3	10.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.45	25	86.21
Hotels	4	16.00	1	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20	80.00
Portering	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.26	0	0.00	18	94.74
Iron/grille shop	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	20.00	0	0.00	8	80.00
Others	1	0.62	0	0.00	5	3.11	1	0.62	154	95.65
Total	43	5.07	6	0.71	20	2.36	4	0.47	775	91.39

Table A1/62: Financer of health expenses for child labourers according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Financer	Number	%
Employer	45	11.66
Parents	282	73.06
Child labourer	26	6.74
NGOs/others	6	1.55
No facilities	27	6.99
Total	386	100.0

Table A1/63: Workplace environment for child labourers, Ghorahi, 2011

Conditions	Number	%
Dark place	595	70.17
Use of machine	93	10.97
Risk of electric shock	554	65.33
Alcohol and smoking	106	12.50
Risk of landslides/flood	831	98.00
Risk from wild animal attack	33	3.89
Risk of traffic accident	47	5.54
Work with sharp tools	166	19.58
Work with fire	53	6.25
Lonely place	14	1.65
High altitude	1	0.12
High/low temperature	2	0.24
Others	17	2.00

Table A1/64: Abuse at workplace environment for child labourers, Ghorahi, 2011

Abuse	Number	%
Physical punishment	39	4.60
Scolding	38	4.48
Salary stopped	272	32.08
No food	60	7.08
All of above	0	0.00
Others	25	2.95
No abuses	414	48.82
Total	848	100.00

Table A1/65: Contact made by parents with child labourers according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Period	Number	%
Weekly	11	2.85
Monthly	15	3.89
Yearly	5	1.30
Sometimes	37	9.59
During sickness of child labourer	233	60.36
No visit/contact	85	22.02
Total	386	100.00

Table A1/66: Complaints made by child labourers during contact/visit according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Complaint	Number	%
No proper accommodation	22	5.70
No proper clothing	12	3.11
Discrimination on food	8	2.07
Scolding	34	8.81
Physical assault	3	0.78
Involving in immoral work	7	1.81
No salary payment	35	9.07
Prevented from meeting friends	3	0.78
Prevented from education	0	0.00
Work during sickness	5	1.30
Prevented from contacting family	1	0.26
Others	2	0.52
No complaint	254	65.80
Total	386	100.00

Table A1/67: Parents' response to complaints made by child labourers according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Complaint	Number	%
Ignore complaint	8	2.07
Prevented from sharing	2	0.52
Counsel and sent back to work	109	28.24
Discuss with employers	31	8.03
Consult with mediators	1	0.26
Report to police	1	0.26
Contact nearby organizations	0	0.00
Do nothing	36	9.33
No complaint	198	51.30
Total	386	100.00

Table A1/68: Support required for withdrawing from work according to child labourers, Ghorahi, 2011

Support	Number	%
Income generation	2	0.24
Family counselling	5	0.59
Vocational skills training	0	0.00
Educational support	0	0.00
Others	12	1.42
No interest to withdraw	829	97.76
Total	848	100.00

Table A1/69: Reasons for non-interest in withdrawing from work according to child labourers, Ghorahi, 2011

Support	Number	%
Extreme poverty	792	95.54
Domestic violence	543	65.50
Urban attraction	102	12.30
Total	829	100.00

Table A1/70: Support required for withdrawing from work according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Support	Number	%
Income generation	293	75.91
Educational support	206	53.37
Vocational skills training	200	51.81
Food for family	185	47.93
Family counselling	8	2.07
Others	1	0.26
No interest to withdraw	78	20.21
Total	386	100.00

Table A1/71: Reasons for non-interest in withdrawing children from work according to sending families, Ghorahi, 2011

Support	Number	%
Extreme poverty	67	85.90
Orphaned/abandoned child	10	12.82
Social stigma	3	3.85
Urban attraction	1	1.28
Others	0	0.00
Total	78	100.00

Table A1/72: Knowledge and perspectives on child rights and child labour, Ghorahi, 2011

Issues	Child labourers		Sending families		Employers	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child rights	486	57.31	0	0.00	60	98.36
Child labour for under-14s prohibited	848	100.00	377	97.67	59	96.72
Agreed with prohibition	33	3.89	376	97.41	59	96.72
Total	848	100.00	386	100.00	61	100.00

Table A1/73: Protection skills of child workers, Ghorahi, 2011

Protection skill	Child labourers		Sending families		Employers	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Inform police	0	0.00	4	1.04	45	73.77
Inform parents	845	99.65	379	98.19	28	45.90
Inform NGOs	847	99.88	4	1.04	14	22.95
Ignore the situation	0	0.00	347	89.90	0	0.00
Total	848	100.00	386	100.00	61	100.00

Annex 2:

Data tables on various aspects of child labour in Tulasipur Municipality

Table A2/1: Ward-wise distribution of child labourers, Tulasipur, 2011

Ward no.	Child labourers		Sending families	
	Number	%	Number	%
1	3	1.20	8	4.68
2	20	8.03	12	7.02
3	13	5.22	8	4.68
4	37	14.86	31	18.13
5	57	22.89	8	4.68
6	55	22.09	25	14.62
7	3	1.20	12	7.02
8	8	3.21	27	15.79
9	28	11.24	6	3.51
10	17	6.83	14	8.19
11	8	3.21	20	11.70
Total	249	100.00	171	100.00

Table A2/2: Sector-wise distribution of child labourers, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Number	%
Domestic work	72	28.92
Transportation	14	5.62
Construction	23	9.24
Hotel	20	8.03
Agriculture	17	6.83
Workshop	13	5.22
Mines	7	2.81
Porter	8	3.21
Driver (power tractor)	3	1.20
Rickshaw	15	6.02
Cinema hall	5	2.01
Butcher shop	4	1.61
Iron/grille shop	9	3.61
Shoe manufacture	3	1.20
Brick factories	12	4.82
Painting	2	0.80
Others	22	8.84
Total	249	100.00

Table A2/3: Sector-wise distribution of child labourers according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Number	%
Domestic work	52	30.41
Transportation	13	7.60
Construction	40	23.39
Hotel	10	5.85
Agriculture	17	9.94
Workshop	1	0.58
Mines	5	2.92
Portering	18	10.53
Driver (power tractor)	9	5.26
Rickshaw	9	5.26
Cinema hall	1	0.58
Butcher shop	1	0.58
Iron/grille shop	1	0.58
Shoe manufacture	0	0.00
Brick factory	14	8.19
Painting	4	2.34
Street-vending	4	2.34
Others	2	1.17
Total	201	117.54
Valid total	171	100.00

Table A2/4: Gender-wise distribution of child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Boys	% in sector	Girls	% in sector
Domestic work	30	41.67	42	58.33
Construction	18	78.26	5	21.74
Hotel	16	80.00	4	20.00
Agriculture	13	76.47	4	23.53
Rickshaw	15	100.00	0	0.00
Transportation	14	100.00	0	0.00
Workshop	12	92.31	1	7.69
Brick factories	10	83.33	2	16.67
Others	53	84.13	10	15.87
Total	181	72.69	68	27.31

Table A2/5: Age of child labourers by gender, Tulasipur, 2011

Age group	Boys	% of boys	Girls	% of girls	Total	% of total
less than 6 years	1	0.55	1	1.52	2	0.80
6–10 years	13	7.10	9	13.64	22	8.84
11–14 years	81	44.26	38	57.58	119	47.79
15–17 years	88	48.09	18	27.27	106	42.57
Total	183	100.00	66	100.00	249	100.00

Table A2/6: Sector-wise distribution of child labourers by age group, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Up to 10 years	% of age group	11–14 years	% of age group	15–17 years	% of age group
Domestic work	15	62.50	39	32.77	18	16.98
Construction	0	0.00	7	5.88	16	15.09
Hotel	1	4.17	8	6.72	11	10.38
Agriculture	1	4.17	11	9.24	5	4.72
Rickshaw	0	0.00	10	8.40	5	4.72
Transportation	0	0.00	2	1.68	12	11.32
Workshop	0	0.00	4	3.36	9	8.49
Brick factories	0	0.00	6	5.04	6	5.66
Others	7	29.17	32	26.89	24	22.64
Total	24	100.00	119	100.00	106	100.00

Table A2/7: Age-wise distribution of child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Up to 10 years	% of sector	11–14 years	% of sector	15–17 years	% of sector
Domestic work	15	20.83	39	54.17	18	25.00
Construction	0	0.00	7	30.43	16	69.57
Hotel	1	5.00	8	40.00	11	55.00
Agriculture	1	5.88	11	64.71	5	29.41
Rickshaw	0	0.00	10	66.67	5	33.33
Transportation	0	0.00	2	14.29	12	85.71
Workshop	0	0.00	4	30.77	9	69.23
Brick factories	0	0.00	6	50.00	6	50.00
Others	7	11.11	32	50.79	24	38.10
Total	24	9.64	119	47.79	106	42.57

Table A2/8: Ethnicity of respondents, Tulasipur, 2011

Ethnicity	Child labourers		Sending families		Employers	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Brahmin	20	8.03	14	8.19	24	27.59
Chhetri	51	20.48	33	19.30	38	43.68
Janajati	75	30.12	60	35.09	16	18.39
Dalit	103	41.37	64	37.43	9	10.34
Total	249	100.00	171	100.00	87	100.00

Table A2/9: Sector-wise distribution of child labourers by ethnicity, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Brahmin	% of ethnicity	Chhetri	% of ethnicity	Janajati	% of ethnicity	Dalit	% of ethnicity
Domestic work	7	35.00	17	33.33	25	33.33	23	22.33
Construction	3	15.00	0	0.00	9	12.00	11	10.68
Hotel	2	10.00	5	9.80	5	6.67	8	7.77
Agriculture	1	5.00	6	11.76	7	9.33	3	2.91
Rickshaw	0	0.00	1	1.96	2	2.67	12	11.65
Transportation	0	0.00	7	13.73	3	4.00	4	3.88
Workshop	2	10.00	2	3.92	3	4.00	6	5.83
Brick factories	0	0.00	2	3.92	5	6.67	5	4.85
Others	5	25.00	11	21.57	16	21.33	31	30.10
Total	20	100.00	51	100.00	75	100.00	103	100.00

Table A2/10: Ethnicity-wise distribution of child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Brahmin	% of sector	Chhetri	% of sector	Janajati	% of sector	Dalit	% of sector
Domestic work	7	9.72	17	23.61	25	34.72	23	31.94
Construction	3	13.04	0	0.00	9	39.13	11	47.83
Hotel	2	10.00	5	25.00	5	25.00	8	40.00
Agriculture	1	5.88	6	35.29	7	41.18	3	17.65
Rickshaw	0	0.00	1	6.67	2	13.33	12	80.00
Transportation	0	0.00	7	50.00	3	21.43	4	28.57
Workshop	2	15.38	2	15.38	3	23.08	6	46.15
Brick factories	0	0.00	2	16.67	5	41.67	5	41.67
Others	5	7.94	11	17.46	16	25.40	31	49.21
Total	20	8.03	51	20.48	75	30.12	103	41.37

Table A2/11: Family size, Tulasipur, 2011

Family size	Child labourers		Sending families	
	Number	%	Number	%
Upto 5 members	119	47.79	82	47.95
6–10 members	127	51.00	83	48.54
10+ members	3	1.20	6	3.51
Total	249	100.00	171	100.00

Table A2/12: Status of child labourers' parents, Tulasipur, 2011

Status of parents	Number	%
Father dead	30	12.05
Mother dead	18	7.23
Both parents dead	7	2.81
Father left	8	3.21
Mother left	27	10.84
Both parents left	6	2.41
Father away for work	26	10.44
Mother away for work	6	2.41
Both parents at home	155	62.25
Total	249	100.00

Table A2/13: Sector-wise distribution of child labourers by literacy status, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Literate	% of sector	Illiterate	% of sector
Domestic work	56	77.78	16	22.22
Construction	10	43.48	13	56.52
Hotel	13	65.00	7	35.00
Agriculture	12	70.59	5	29.41
Rickshaw	8	53.33	7	46.67
Transportation	14	100.00	0	0.00
Workshop	8	61.54	5	38.46
Brick factories	8	66.67	4	33.33
Others	28	44.44	35	55.56
Total	157	63.05	92	36.95

Table A2/14: Literacy status of sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Literate adult members	Total		Male members		Female members	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
O members	129	75.44	132	77.19	145	84.80
1 member	12	7.02	16	9.36	19	11.11
2–3 members	12	7.02	13	7.60	3	1.75
4–5 members	5	2.92	6	3.51	3	1.75
5+ members	13	7.60	4	2.34	1	0.58
Total	171	100.00	171	100.00	171	100.00

Table A2/15: Literacy status of families according to child labourers, Tulasipur, 2011

Literate adult members	Total		Male members		Female members	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
O members	193	77.51	190	76.31	178	71.49
1 member	35	14.06	29	11.65	22	8.84
2–3 members	20	8.03	29	11.65	30	12.05
4–5 members	1	0.40	1	0.40	19	7.63
5+ members	249	100.00	249	100.00	249	100.00

Table A2/16: Place of origin of child labourers, Tulasipur, 2011

Place of origin	Number	%
Arghakhanchi	3	1.20
Banke	1	0.40
Dang	205	82.33
Gulmi	1	0.40
Pyuthan	1	0.40
Rolpa	3	1.20
Rukum	2	0.80
Salyan	19	7.63
Sunsari	9	3.61
India	5	2.01
Total	249	100.00

Table A2/17: Place of origin of sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Place of origin	Number	%
Dang	167	97.66
Gulmi	1	0.58
Salyan	1	0.58
India	2	1.17
Total	171	100.00

Table A2/18: Income source, Tulasipur, 2011

Income source	Child labourers' family		Sending families	
	Number	%	Number	%
Worker/labourer	147	59.04	94	54.97
Agriculture	94	37.75	73	42.69
Business	5	2.01	2	1.17
Employment abroad	3	1.20	2	1.17
Total	249	100.00	171	100.00

Table A2/19: Occupation of employers, Tulasipur, 2011

Occupation	Number	%
Business	52	59.77
Agriculture	27	31.03
Service	8	9.20
Total	87	100.00

Table A2/20: Sector-wise distribution of child labourers by person living with, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Parents	% of sector	Employers	% of sector	Relatives	% of sector
Domestic work	26	36.11	27	37.50	19	26.39
Construction	18	78.26	3	13.04	2	8.70
Hotel	4	20.00	14	70.00	2	10.00
Agriculture	15	88.24	1	5.88	1	5.88
Rickshaw	9	60.00	5	33.33	1	6.67
Transportation	1	7.14	6	42.86	7	50.00
Workshop	11	84.62	0	0.00	2	15.38
Brick factories	9	75.00	1	8.33	2	16.67
Others	46	73.02	8	12.70	9	14.29
Total	139	55.82	65	26.10	45	18.07

Table A2/21: Residential status of sending families and employers, Tulasipur, 2011

Residential status	Sending family		Employer	
	Number	%	Number	%
Own home	130	76.02	53	60.92
Rented home	8	4.68	34	39.08
Landless/squatter	33	19.30	0	0.00
Total	171	100.00	87	100.00

Table A2/22: Number of children sent for work by sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Children sent for work	Boy		Girl	
	Number	%	Number	%
One child	143	83.63	165	96.49
Two children	21	12.28	6	3.51
Three children	6	3.51	0	0.00
Four or more children	1	0.58	0	0.00
Total	171	100.00	171	100.00

Table A2/23: Number of children educated within sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Children educated	Boy		Girl	
	Number	%	Number	%
One child	62	36.26	47	27.49
Two children	23	13.45	17	9.94
Three children	3	1.75	6	3.51
Four or more children	1	0.58	0	0.00
No child	82	47.95	101	59.06
Total	171	100.00	171	100.00

Table A2/24: Reasons given by child labourers for their involvement in child labour, Tulasipur, 2011

Reasons	Number	%
Financial poverty	189	75.90
In search of education	28	11.24
Domestic violence	8	3.21
Urban attraction	17	6.83
Armed conflict	5	2.01
Others	2	0.80
Total	249	100.00

Table A2/25: Reasons for involvement in child labour according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Reason	Number	%
Financial poverty	136	79.53
In search of education	22	12.87
Lost parental care	4	2.34
Better future job	3	1.75
Chances of better husband	3	1.75
Urban attraction	1	0.58
Armed conflict	1	0.58
Others	1	0.58
Total	171	100.00

Table A2/26: Reasons given by child labourers for dropping out of school, Tulasipur, 2011

Reasons	Number	%
Financial burden	16	10.19
No interest in studying	96	61.15
Distance to school	2	1.27
Due to involvement in child labour	7	4.46
Abusive practices	1	0.64
Others	35	22.29
Total	157	100.00

Note: 157 children only.

Table A2/27: Reasons given by sending families for withdrawing children from school, Tulasipur, 2011

Reasons	Number	%
Education not meaningful	13	7.60
Could not afford school fees	79	46.20
Could not afford school supplies	85	49.71
School too far	4	2.34
Abusive practices at school	0	0.00
Discrimination at school	1	0.58
Continuous failure of child	1	0.58
Child not interested in studying	35	20.47
Others	2	1.17
Total	220	128.65
Valid total	171	100.00

Table A2/28: Supporter for recruitment of child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Parents		Family members		Relatives		Villagers		Stranger		Others		Not mentioned	
	N	% of sector	N	% of sector	N	% of sector	N	% of sector	N	% of sector	N	% of sector	N	% of sector
Domestic work	18	25.00	8	11.11	23	31.94	5	6.94	1	1.39	1	1.39	16	22.22
Construction	2	8.70	2	8.70	3	13.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	16	69.57
Hotel	2	10.00	1	5.00	5	25.00	2	10.00	0	0.00	1	5.00	9	45.00
Agriculture	3	17.65	0	0.00	2	11.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.88	11	64.71
Rickshaw	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	14	93.33
Transportation	3	21.43	1	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.14	9	64.29
Workshop	0	0.00	1	7.69	5	38.46	1	7.69	1	7.69	0	0.00	5	38.46
Brick factories	0	0.00	1	8.33	5	41.67	2	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	33.33
Others	0	0.00	1	1.59	6	9.52	1	1.59	1	1.59	1	1.59	53	84.13
Total	28	11.24	15	6.02	50	20.08	11	4.42	3	1.20	5	2.01	137	55.02

Note: N = number.

Table A2/29: Supporter for recruitment of child labourers according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Supporter	Number		%	
Parents themselves	42		24.56	
Children themselves	60		35.09	
Relatives	12		7.02	
Other family members	12		7.02	
Villagers	18		10.53	
Employers	6		3.51	
Strangers	1		0.58	
Not mentioned	20		11.70	
Total	171		100.00	

Table A2/30: Recruitment process of child labourers according to employers, Tulasipur, 2011

Process	Number	%
Employer approached	16	18.39
Mediators used	8	9.20
Child approached	44	50.57
Child's family approached	18	20.69
Others	1	1.15
Total	87	100.00

Table A2/31: Contract of employment, Tulasipur, 2011

Contract	Child labourers		Sending families		Employers	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Written	7	2.81	10	5.85	2	2.30
Verbal	208	83.53	130	76.02	72	82.76
No contract	34	13.65	31	18.13	13	14.94
Total	249	100.00	171	100.00	87	100.00

Table A2/32: Content of contract according to employers, Tulasipur, 2011

Issues	Number	%
Working hours	12	13.79
Type of work	15	17.24
Wage	48	55.17
Mode of payment	5	5.75
Recipient of salary	4	4.60
Leave allowance	8	9.20
Accommodation facility	49	56.32
Family contact	25	28.74
Education/training opportunities	23	26.44
Total	87	100.00

Table A2/33: Working duration of child labourers by age, Tulasipur, 2011

Working period	<10 years	%	11-14 years	%	15-18 years	%	Total	%
Upto 6 months	7	29.17	29	24.37	19	17.92	55	22.09
0.5-1 year	6	25.00	23	19.33	14	13.21	43	17.27
1-2 years	3	12.50	9	7.56	15	14.15	27	10.84
More than 2 years	2	8.33	3	2.52	6	5.66	11	4.42
Not mentioned	6	25.00	55	46.22	52	49.06	113	45.38
Total	24	100.00	119	100.00	106	100.00	249	100.00

Table A2/34: Daily working hours of child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Up to 4 hrs	% of sector	4-6 hrs	% of sector	6-8 hrs	% of sector	8-10 hrs	% of sector	More than 10 hrs	% of sector
Domestic work	9	12.50	23	31.94	20	27.78	16	22.22	4	5.56
Construction	0	0.00	2	8.70	10	43.48	7	30.43	4	17.39
Hotel	0	0.00	2	10.00	0	0.00	13	65.00	5	25.00
Agriculture	1	5.88	7	41.18	7	41.18	1	5.88	1	5.88
Rickshaw	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.67	8	53.33	6	40.00
Transportation	1	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	57.14	5	35.71
Workshop	1	7.69	0	0.00	1	7.69	8	61.54	3	23.08
Brick factories	0	0.00	5	41.67	5	41.67	2	16.67	0	0.00
Others	1	1.59	11	17.46	19	30.16	22	34.92	10	15.87

Total	13	5.22	50	20.08	63	25.30	85	34.14	38	15.26
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Table A2/35: Daily working hours of child labourers by age, Tulasipur, 2011

Age group	Upto 4hrs	% of age group	4-6 hrs	% of age group	6-8hrs	% of age group	8-10hrs	% of age group	More than 10hrs	% of age group
<10 years	2	8.33	7	29.17	5	20.83	9	37.50	1	4.17
11-14 years	5	4.20	33	27.73	30	25.21	31	26.05	20	16.81
15-17 years	6	5.66	10	9.43	28	26.42	45	42.45	17	16.04
Total	13	5.22	50	20.08	63	25.30	85	34.14	38	15.26

Table A2/36: Start time of working dayforchild labourers by age, Tulasipur, 2011

Age group	Before 6.00 a.m.	% of age group	6-8 a.m.	% of age group	After 8 a.m.	% of age group
<10 years	9	37.50	14	58.33	1	4.17
11-14 years	61	51.26	57	47.90	1	0.84
15-17 years	66	62.26	38	35.85	2	1.89
Total	136	54.62	109	43.78	4	1.61

Table A2/37: Finish of working dayforchild labourers by age, Tulasipur, 2011

Age group	6-8 p.m.	% of age group	8-10 p.m.	% of age group	After 10 p.m.	% of age group
<10 years	12	50.00	12	50.00	0	0.00
11-14 years	44	36.97	68	57.14	7	5.88
15-17 years	24	22.64	71	66.98	11	10.38
Total	80	32.13	151	60.64	18	7.23

Table A2/38: Start of working day for child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Before 6.00 a.m.	% of sector	6–8 a.m.	% of sector	After 8 a.m.	% of sector
Domestic work	36	50.00	36	50.00	0	0.00
Construction	16	69.57	7	30.43	0	0.00
Hotel	16	80.00	4	20.00	0	0.00
Agriculture	5	29.41	12	70.59	0	0.00
Rickshaw	9	60.00	6	40.00	0	0.00
Transportation	7	50.00	7	50.00	0	0.00
Workshop	8	61.54	5	38.46	0	0.00
Brick factories	9	75.00	3	25.00	0	0.00
Others	30	47.62	29	46.03	4	6.35
Total	136	54.62	109	43.78	4	1.61

Table A2/39: Finish of working day for child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	6–8 p.m.	% of sector	8–10 p.m.	% of sector	After 10 p.m.	% of sector
Domestic work	32	44.44	37	51.39	3	4.17
Construction	8	34.78	14	60.87	1	4.35
Hotel	3	15.00	14	70.00	3	15.00
Agriculture	3	17.65	14	82.35	0	0.00
Rickshaw	2	13.33	10	66.67	3	20.00
Transportation	3	21.43	11	78.57	0	0.00
Workshop	4	30.77	6	46.15	3	23.08
Brick factories	7	58.33	5	41.67	0	0.00
Others	18	28.57	40	63.49	5	7.94
Total	80	32.13	151	60.64	18	7.23

Table A2/40: Monthly salary of child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	< NRs 500	% of sec- tor	NRs 500–1,000	% of sector	NRs 1,000– 2,000	% of sec- tor	NRs 2,000– 5,000	% of sector	> NRs 5,000	% of sec- tor	No salary	% of sector
Domestic work	6	8.33	16	22.22	10	13.89	12	16.67	0	0.00	28	38.89
Construction	4	17.39	0	0.00	4	17.39	14	60.87	1	4.35	0	0.00
Hotel	0	0.00	3	15.00	5	25.00	9	45.00	1	5.00	2	10.00
Agriculture	4	23.53	0	0.00	5	29.41	5	29.41	0	0.00	3	17.65
Rickshaw	1	6.67	1	6.67	1	6.67	8	53.33	4	26.67	0	0.00
Transportation	0	0.00	1	7.14	7	50.00	4	28.57	2	14.29	0	0.00
Workshop	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	69.23	2	15.38	0	0.00	2	15.38
Brick factories	1	8.33	0	0.00	6	50.00	3	25.00	1	8.33	1	8.33
Others	6	9.52	3	4.76	17	26.98	23	36.51	4	6.35	10	15.87
Total	22	8.84	24	9.64	64	25.70	80	32.13	13	5.22	46	18.47

Table A2/41: Monthly salary of child labourers by age, Tulasipur, 2011

Age group	< NRs 500	% of age group	NRs 500–1,000	% of age group	NRs 1,000–2,000	% of age group	NRs 2,000–5,000	% of age group	> NRs 5,000	% of age group	No salary	% of age group
<10 years	1	4.17	3	12.50	9	37.50	1	4.17	1	4.17	9	37.50
11–14 years	14	11.76	13	10.92	30	25.21	29	24.37	5	4.20	28	23.53
15–17 years	7	6.60	8	7.55	25	23.58	50	47.17	7	6.60	9	8.49
Total	22	8.84	24	9.64	64	25.70	80	32.13	13	5.22	46	18.47

Table A2/42: Monthly salary of child labourers by gender, Tulasipur, 2011

Gender	< NRs 500	% of gender	NRs 500–1,000	% of gender	NRs 1,000–2,000	% of gender	NRs 2,000–5,000	% of gender	> NRs 5,000	% of gender	No salary	% of gender
Boys	13	7.18	14	7.73	53	29.28	62	34.25	13	7.18	26	14.36
Girls	9	13.24	10	14.71	11	16.18	18	26.47	0	0.00	20	29.41
Total	22	8.84	24	9.64	64	25.70	80	32.13	13	5.22	46	18.47

Table A2/43: Monthly salary of child labourers according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Salary	Number	%
< NRs 500	29	16.96
NRs 500–1,000	18	10.53
NRs 1,000–2,000	45	26.32
NRs 2,000–5,000	40	23.39
> NRs 5,000	1	0.58
No salary	38	22.22
Total	171	100.00

Table A2/44: Mode of salary payment to child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Cash	% of sector	In kind	% of sector	Loan re-payment	% of sector	Total
Domestic work	33	75.00	9	20.45	2	4.55	44
Construction	23	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	23
Hotel	17	94.44	0	0.00	1	5.56	18
Agriculture	10	71.43	4	28.57	0	0.00	14
Rickshaw	15	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15
Transportation	12	85.71	2	14.29	0	0.00	14
Workshop	11	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11
Brick factories	9	81.82	2	18.18	0	0.00	11
Others	51	96.23	2	3.77	0	0.00	53
Total	181	89.16	19	9.36	3	1.48	203

Note: 203 children only.

Table A2/45: Mode of salary payment to child labourers according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Mode of payment	Number	%
Cash	119	69.59
In kind	8	4.68
Loan repayment	6	3.51
No salary	38	22.22
Total	171	100.00

Table A2/46: Frequency of salary payment to child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Daily	% of sector	Weekly	% of sector	Monthly	% of sector	Annually	% of sector	Total
Domestic work	4	9.09	3	6.82	28	63.64	9	20.45	44
Construction	7	30.43	0	0.00	16	69.57	0	0.00	23
Hotel	2	11.11	0	0.00	16	88.89	0	0.00	18
Agriculture	2	14.29	1	7.14	11	78.57	0	0.00	14
Rickshaw	14	93.33	0	0.00	1	6.67	0	0.00	15
Transportation	1	7.14	2	14.29	11	78.57	0	0.00	14
Workshop	1	9.09	0	0.00	10	90.91	0	0.00	11
Brick factories	1	9.09	0	0.00	10	90.91	0	0.00	11
Others	10	18.87	2	3.77	39	73.58	2	3.77	53
Total	42	20.69	8	3.94	142	69.95	11	5.42	203

Note: 203 children only.

Table A2/47: Frequency of salary payment to child labourers according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Frequency of payment	Number	%
Daily	27	15.79
Weekly	3	1.75
Monthly	96	56.14
Annually	7	4.09
No salary	38	22.22
Total	171	100.00

Table A2/48: Recipient of salary paid to child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Self	% of sector	Parents	% of sector	Family members	% of sector	Total
Domestic work	31	70.45	12	27.27	1	2.27	44
Construction	21	91.30	2	8.70	0	0.00	23
Hotel	13	72.22	5	27.78	0	0.00	18
Agriculture	10	71.43	2	14.29	2	14.29	14
Rickshaw	12	80.00	3	20.00	0	0.00	15
Transportation	14	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	14
Workshop	11	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11
Brick factories	11	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11
Others	47	85.45	4	7.27	4	7.27	55
Total	170	82.93	28	13.66	7	3.41	205

Note: 205 children only.

Table A2/49: Recipient of salary paid to child labourers by gender, Tulasipur, 2011

Gender	Self	% of gender	Parents	% of gender	Family members	% of gender	Total
Boys	132	85.16	18	11.61	5	3.23	155
Girls	36	75.00	10	20.83	2	4.17	48
Total	168	82.76	28	13.79	7	3.45	203

Note: 203 children only.

Table A2/50: Recipient of salary paid to child labourers according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Recipient of salary	Number	%
Child labourers themselves	114	66.67
Parents	18	10.53
Family members	1	0.58
No salary	38	22.22
Total	171	100.00

Table A2/51: Weekly leave facility for child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Number	%
Domestic work	8	3.21
Construction	2	0.80
Hotel	10	4.02
Agriculture	1	0.40
Rickshaw	8	3.21
Transportation	3	1.20
Workshop	10	4.02
Brick factories	1	0.40
Others	8	3.21
No facilities	198	79.52
Total	249	100.00

Table A2/52: Leave facility for child labourers according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Period	Number	%
Weekly	12	7.02
Monthly	3	1.75
Occasional—festival	68	39.77
Occasional—during sickness	8	4.68
No facilities	80	46.78
Total	171	100.00

Table A2/53: Educational opportunities at workplace for child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	School	% of sector	Non-formal	% of sector	Vocational training	% of sector	None	% of sector
Domestic work	38	52.78	3	4.17	2	2.78	29	40.28
Construction	5	21.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	18	78.26
Hotel	1	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	95.00
Agriculture	7	41.18	0	0.00	2	11.76	8	47.06
Rickshaw	0	0.00	3	20.00	0	0.00	12	80.00
Transportation	3	21.43	2	14.29	0	0.00	9	64.29
Workshop	1	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	92.31
Brick factories	2	16.67	1	8.33	0	0.00	9	75.00
Others	15	23.81	0	0.00	2	3.17	46	73.02
Total	72	28.92	9	3.61	6	2.41	162	65.06

Table A2/54: Educational opportunities for child labourers according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Educational opportunities	Number	%
School	61	35.67
Non-formal education	10	5.85
Vocational skills training	2	1.17
No opportunities	98	57.31
Total	171	100.00

Table A2/55: Financer of education for child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Parents	% of sector	Employer	% of sector	Self	% of sector	NGOs / others	% of sector	Total
Domestic work	16	37.21	22	51.16	3	6.98	2	4.65	43
Construction	3	60.00	2	40.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5
Hotel	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1
Agriculture	8	88.89	0	0.00	1	11.11	0	0.00	9
Rickshaw	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	66.67	1	33.33	3
Transportation	1	20.00	2	40.00	2	40.00	0	0.00	5
Workshop	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	1
Brick factories	0	0.00	1	33.33	2	66.67	0	0.00	3
Others	13	76.47	3	17.65	1	5.88	0	0.00	17
Total	42	48.28	30	34.48	12	13.79	3	3.45	87

Table A2/56: Financer of education for child labourers according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Financer of education	Number	%
Parents	35	20.47
Employers	18	10.53
Child labourer	16	9.36
NGOs/others	4	2.34
No facilities	98	57.31
Total	171	100.00

Table A2/57: Presence of health problems in child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Health problems	% of sector	No health problems	% of sector
Domestic work	54	75.00	18	25.00
Construction	23	100.00	0	0.00
Hotel	10	50.00	10	50.00
Agriculture	17	100.00	0	0.00
Rickshaw	15	100.00	0	0.00
Transportation	9	64.29	5	35.71
Workshop	5	38.46	8	61.54
Brick factories	9	75.00	3	25.00
Others	58	92.06	5	7.94
Total	200	80.32	49	19.68

Table A2/58: Health problems of child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Eye	% of sector	Ear	% of sector	Thro.	% of sector	Stom.	% of sector	Nerv.	% of sector	Acci.	% of sector	Other	% of sector	Total
Domestic work	13	24.07	18	33.33	0	0.00	20	37.04	2	3.70	1	1.85	0	0.00	54
Construction	2	6.45	6	19.35	0	0.00	19	61.29	1	3.23	0	0.00	3	9.68	31
Hotel	4	40.00	3	30.00	0	0.00	3	30.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10
Agriculture	0	0.00	8	36.36	0	0.00	12	54.55	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	9.09	22
Rickshaw	1	5.88	2	11.76	0	0.00	13	76.47	1	5.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	17
Transportation	2	22.22	2	22.22	0	0.00	5	55.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	9
Workshop	4	80.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5
Brick factories	0	0.00	2	13.33	0	0.00	10	66.67	1	6.67	1	6.67	1	6.67	15
Others	10	17.24	13	22.41	0	0.00	29	50.00	6	10.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	58
Total	36	16.29	54	24.43	0	0.00	112	50.68	11	4.98	2	0.90	6	2.71	221

Notes: Thro. = throat; Stom. = stomach; Nerv. = nerves; Acci. = accident.

Table A2/59: Health problems of child labourers according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Problem	Number	%
Eye	10	5.85
Ear	3	1.75
Throat	1	0.58
Stomach	12	7.02
Nerves	6	3.51
Accident	6	3.51
Others	3	1.75
No complaint	130	76.02
Total	171	100.00

Table A2/60: Health providers for child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Doctor	% of sector	Local pharmacy	% of sector	Traditional healer	% of sector	Total
Domestic work	36	66.67	17	31.48	1	1.85	54
Construction	3	13.04	19	82.61	1	4.35	23
Hotel	10	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10
Agriculture	1	4.55	21	95.45	0	0.00	22
Rickshaw	0	0.00	17	100.00	0	0.00	17
Transportation	7	77.78	2	22.22	0	0.00	9
Workshop	4	80.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	5
Brick factories	2	13.33	13	86.67	0	0.00	15
Others	4	6.90	54	93.10	0	0.00	58
Total	67	31.46	143	67.14	3	1.41	213

Table A2/61: Financer of health expenses for child labourers by sector, Tulasipur, 2011

Sector	Employers	% of sector	Parents	% of sector	Self	% of sector	NGOs/others	% of sector
Domestic work	10	13.89	0	0.00	5	6.94	57	79.17
Construction	2	8.70	1	4.35	3	13.04	17	73.91
Hotel	4	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	16	80.00
Agriculture	2	11.76	1	5.88	2	11.76	12	70.59
Rickshaw	2	13.33	0	0.00	3	20.00	10	66.67
Transportation	0	0.00	1	7.14	0	0.00	13	92.86
Workshop	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.69	12	92.31
Brick factories	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	16.67	10	83.33
Others	4	6.35	2	3.17	11	17.46	46	73.02
Total	24	9.64	5	2.01	27	10.84	193	77.51

Table A2/62: Financer of health expenses for child labourers according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Financer	Number	%
Employer	40	23.39
Parents	74	43.27
Child labourer	44	25.73
NGOs/others	13	7.60
Total	171	100.00

Table A2/63: Workplace environment for child labourers, Tulasipur, 2011

Conditions	Number	%
Dark place	92	36.95
Use of machine	52	20.88
Risk of electric shock	138	55.42
Alcohol and smoking	43	17.27
Risk of landslides/flood	241	96.79
Risk from wild animal attack	23	9.24
Risk of traffic accident	17	6.83
Work with sharp tools	15	6.02
Work with fire	4	1.61
Lonely place	5	2.01
High altitude	4	1.61
High/low temperature	1	0.40
Others	20	8.03

Table A2/64: Abuse at workplace environment for child labourers, Tulasipur, 2011

Abuse	Number	%
Physical punishment	16	6.43
Scolding	11	4.42
Salary stopped	51	20.48
No food	18	7.23
All of above	0	0.00
Others	1	0.40
No abuses	152	61.04
Total	249	100.00

Table A2/65: Contact made by parents with child labourers according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Period	Number	%
Weekly	16	9.36
Monthly	12	7.02
Yearly	2	1.17
Sometimes	44	25.73
During sickness of child labourer	81	47.37
Others	2	1.17
No visit/contact	14	8.19
Total	171	100.00

Table A2/66: Complaints made by child labourers during contact/visit according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Complaint	Number	%
No proper accommodation	9	5.26
No proper clothing	3	1.75
Discrimination on food	9	5.26
Scolding	27	15.79
Physical assault	6	3.51
Involving in immoral work	6	3.51
No salary payment	34	19.88
Prevented from meeting friends	4	2.34
Prevented from education	5	2.92
Work during sickness	3	1.75
Prevented from contacting family	5	2.92
Others	2	1.17
No complaint	58	33.92
Total	171	100.00

Table A2/67: Parents' response to complaints made by child labourers according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Complaint	Number	%
Ignore complaint	1	0.58
Prevented from sharing	2	1.17
Counsel and sent back to work	54	31.58
Discuss with employers	13	7.60
Consult with mediators	1	0.58
Report to police	0	0.00
Contact nearby organizations	4	2.34
Do nothing	38	22.22
No complaint	58	33.92
Total	171	100.00

Table A2/68: Support required for withdrawing from work according to child labourers, Tulasipur, 2011

Support	Number	%
Income generation	0	0.00
Family counselling	0	0.00
Vocational skills training	2	0.80
Educational support	1	0.40
Others	8	3.21
No interest to withdraw	238	95.58
Total	249	100.00

Table A2/69: Reasons for non-interest in withdrawing from work according to child labourers, Tulasipur, 2011

Support	Number	%
Extreme poverty	238	95.58
Domestic violence	155	62.25
Urban attraction	13	5.22
Others	85	34.14
Total	238	95.58

Table A2/70: Support required for withdrawing from work according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Support	Number	%
Income generation	151	88.30
Educational support	62	36.26
Vocational skills training	64	37.43
Food for family	50	29.24
Family counselling	2	1.17
Others	1	0.58
No interest to withdraw	29	16.96
Total	171	100.00

Table A2/71: Reasons for non-interest in withdrawing children from work according to sending families, Tulasipur, 2011

Support	Number	%
Extreme poverty	29	100.00
Orphaned/abandoned child	7	24.14
Social stigma	2	6.90
Urban attraction	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00
Total	29	100.00

Table A2/72: Knowledge and perspectives on child rights and child labour, Tulasipur, 2011

Issues	Child labourers		Sending families		Employers	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child rights	101	40.56	0	0.00	87	100.00
Child labour for under-14s prohibited	152	61.04	163	95.32	85	97.70
Agreed with prohibition	24	9.64	23	13.45	83	95.40
Total	249	100.00	171	100.00	87	100.00

Table A2/73: Protection skills of child workers, Tulasipur, 2011

Protection skill	Child labourers		Sending families		Employers	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Inform police	8	3.21	59	34.50	58	66.67
Inform parents	240	96.39	112	65.50	34	39.08
Inform NGOs	239	95.98	40	23.39	13	14.94
Ignore the situation	2	0.80	103	60.23	1	1.15
Total	249	100.00	171	100.00	87	100.00

Annex 3:

List of research steering committee members

Designation	Name	Organization/Institution
Coordinator	Subodh Regmi	Ghorahi Municipality
Member	Subash Gautam	Tulsipur Municipality
Member	Rishi Ram Rijal	District Education Office
Member	Rajesh Saru Magar	UNICEF
Member	Nav Raj Lamichane	NEW CPC
Member	Writu Bhatta	CWISH
Member	Rashmi Pandey Dhital	District Child Welfare Board
Member	Vihiram Gautam	Himalayan peace and development Campaign Nepal, Narayan Bibhas- District Child Welfare Board

Annex 4:

List of research coordination committee members

Designation	Name	Organization/Institution
Coordinator	Hari Prasad Pandey	Ghorahi Municipality
Member	Subash Gautam	Tulsipur Municipality
Member	Rishi Ram Podyal	District Education Office
Member	Rajesh Saru Magar	UNICEF
Member	Nav Raj Lamichane	NEW CPC
Member	Writu Bhatta	CWISH
Member	Man kumar Rana	Rapti Bus transportation Samiti
Member	Chandra Raj Pant	Chamber of Commerce, Ghorahi
Member	Thakur Gywali	District Police Office
Member	Bikas Panthi	District Child Club Network
Member	Rekha Adhikari	Women and Children Office
Member	Narayan Bibhas	District Child Welfare Board
Member	Bikiran Gautam	Himalayan

Annex 5:

Questionnaires used in survey

Ghorahi/Tulasipur Municipality (Co-operative: CWISH Nepal, NEWCPC Daang and UNICEF Nepal Office)

Child Labor Survey-2067- Rapid Survey Form

Enumerator's Name:.....

Date:..... Day: Month : Year:

Survey Location: Tole Ward:

Municipality..... Rapid Survey Form No.....

House No.	Name of Household Head	Sex	Caste	Occupation	Contact No.	Child Labour Employed (2), Supplied (1)	Sector of Child Labour	Remarks

.....
Enumerator's Signature:

.....
Form Submitted Date:

.....
Supervisor's Signature:

.....
Supervisor's Name:

Ghorahi/Tulasipur Municipality
(Co-operative: CWISH Nepal, NEWCPC
Daang and UNICEF Nepal Office)

Child Labor Survey-2067- Child Labourer Survey Form

Name of Enumerator.....

Form no. **Date of form filled** **Year**.....

Month **Day** **Rapid Survey Form No.**.....

1. Personal Profile:

1.1 Name:.....

1.2 Sex: i) Boy ii) Girl

1.3 Age:Years

1.4 Ethnicity:

 i) Brahmin ii) Chettri iii) Janajaati iv) Dalit

1.5 Birth registration : i) Yes ii) No

1.6 With whom you are currently living?

 i) Own Parents ii) Relatives iii) Employer iv) Friends

 v) Other (give details)

1.7 Temporary address:

Municipality/V.D.C..... Ward no.....

Tole..... House no. Contact no.

1.8 Permanent address:

District..... Municipality

V.D.C..... Ward no.

Tole..... Contact no.

1.9 Family Details:

1.9.1 Total no. of family members:

Women..... Men..... Total.....

1.9.2 No. of literate family member:

Women..... Men..... Total.....

1.9.3 Major income source:

- i) Agriculture ii) Service iii) Business
iv) Abroad employment v) Manual labour
vi) Others (give details).....

1.10 Where are your father and mother?

- i) Death of father ii) Left by father
ii) Death of mother iv) Left by mother
v) Death of both father and mother vi) Left by both father and mother
vii) Father is out of home to work viii) Mother is out of home to work
ix) Both father and mother are at home

1.11 Language spoken at home:

- i) Nepali ii) Other mother tongue

1.12 Can you speak or understand Nepali Language?

- i) I can speak ii) I can't speak
iii) I do understand iv) I don't understand

2. Educational Status

1.1 Educational Qualification:

- i) Literate ii) Illiterate iii) Other (mention clearly)

1.2 If you are currently studying, then where?

- i) School ii) Non formal class
iii) Vocational Education/Training iv) Other (give details).....
.....

2.3 Who sponsors/pays for your education?

- i) Employer ii) Self iii) Parents
iv) Organization v) Other (give details)
.....

4.4 If you have left school, then why?

- i) Not interested ii) Poor economic status
iii) Distanced school iv) Need to involve in labour
v) Abuse in school vi) Others (give details)
.....

3. Migration and Employment

3.1 How long ago did you leave home?:years

3.2 For how long have you worked?:years

3.3 Reasons for leaving home:

i) Poor economic status

ii) Education opportunity

iii) Domestic violence

iv) Attraction towards urban area

v) Armed conflict

vi) Other (give details)

.....

3.4 Previous occupation:

3.5 Type of current labour:

i) Domestic labor ii) Transport

iii) Construction

iv) Hotel

v) Agriculture

vi) Workshop

vii) Mines

viii) Embroidery

ix) Entertainment

x) Porter

xi) Street vendor

xiii) Other

.....

3.6 Who supported you to leave home and join work?:

i) Parents

ii) Other members of family

iii) Relatives

iv) Villagers

v) Strangers

vi) Others

(give details)

3.7 Is your family aware about the work you are doing?

i) Yes

ii) No

3.8 Is there any agreement with the employer?

i) Written

ii) Oral

iii) None

3.9 At what time do you need to wake up?am

3.10 At what time do you go to sleep?pm

3.11 How many hours do you work per day? hours

3.12 What is your monthly earning from work (Rs)?

i) 200 or less than that

ii) 200-500

iii) 500-1,000

iv) 1,000-2,000

v) 2,000-5,000

vi) More than 5,000

vii) Salary not paid

viii) Don't know

ix) Other (give details)

.....

3.13 What is the form of salary payment?

- i) Cash ii) In kind iii) Deducting debt
iv) Other (give details)

3.14 What is the frequency of salary payment?

- i) Daily ii) Weekly iii) Monthly
iv) Yearly v) Other (give details)

3.15 Who receives the salary?

- i) Parents ii) Other member of the family
iii) Self iv) Other person

3.16 Provision for day off:

- i) Weekly ii) Monthly
iii) On special occasions only iv) At time of illness
v) No provision vi) Other (give details)
.....

17.17 Is your salary cut when you have a day off ?

- i) Yes ii) No iii) In some cases

4. Health Status of Child laborers

4.1 Status of disability:

- i) Deaf ii) Blind iii) Physically challenged
iv) Mentally challenged v) Intellectuallychallenged
vi) Multiple Disabilities vii) Others.....
.....

4.2 Have you suffered any health problem after involvement in labour?

- i) Eye problem ii) Ear problem
iii) Throat problem iv) Stomach problem
v) Neuron problem vi) Accident
vii) No viii) Others (give details)
.....

4.3 Who helps you when you have a health problem?

- i) Employer ii) Parents iii) Self iv) NGOs
v) Others (give details)

4.4 Where do you go for treatment when you have a health problem?

- i) Doctor ii) Chemist iii) Traditional Faith Healers
iv) Don't visit v) Other.....

5. Workplace and employer

1.1 Workplace environment:

- i) Work in dark place ii) Work with machines
iii) Varied temperature (maximum heat or cold)
iv) Work at high altitudes v) Risk of flood and landslide
vi) Risk from wild animal attack vii) Risk of traffic accidents
viii) Work with electricity ix) Work with sharp weapons
x) Work with fire xi) Work alone or in loneliness
xii) Production and distribution of tobacco, alcohol
xiii) Others

5.2 Who loves you the most in your work place?.....

5.3 Way of expressing love and affection:

- i) Politeness ii) Providing nutritious food
iii) Providing new clothes iv) Takes me out to roam around
v) Allow and help to study vi) Help with work
vii) All of above viii) Other

5.4 Forms of abuse of exploitation experienced in workplace:

- i) Beating ii) Scolding iii) Not providing salary
iv) Not giving food v) All of above
vi) Other (give details)

6. Future plan

6.1 What do you want to be in future?

6.2 Do you wish to leave your work and return to home?

- i) Yes ii) No

6.3 If yes, what support do you need to be able to return home and to leave work?

- i) Program for income generation ii) Family sensitization
iii) Business skills and training iv) Education support
v) Other (give details)

6.4 If not, what are the reasons?

- i) Poor economic status ii) Domestic violence
iii) Attraction towards urban life iv) Other (give details)

7. Knowledge and Perceptions

7.1 Do you know about child rights? i) Yes ii) No

If yes, what are child rights?

7.2 Are you aware that child labour under 14 years is legally prohibited? i) Yes ii) No

7.3 Do you agree with that provision? i) Yes ii) No

7.4 If no, what could be the alternatives?:.....

7.5 What would you do if a child is found abused?

- i) inform police ii) inform guardians
iii) inform NGOs iv) Ignore v) Others (give details)

Enumerator's Notes

Enumerator's Name:

Signature.....

Supervisor's Name:.....

Signature.....

Date received:.....

Ghorahi/Tulasipur Municipality
(Co-operative: CWISH Nepal, NEWCPC Daang and
UNICEF Nepal Office)

Child Labor Survey-2067- Parent Survey Form

Name of Enumerator.....

Form no. **Date of form filled** **Year**.....

Month **Day** **Rapid Survey Form No.**.....

1. Respondent's Personal Profile:

1.1 Name:

1.2 Sex: i) Female ii) Male iii) Third gender

1.3 Age: years

1.4 Ethnicity:

i) Brahmin ii) Chhetri iii) Janajati iv) Dalit

1.5 Family's main occupation:

1.6 Residency Status in Municipality:

i) Own House ii) Rented House iii) Slum

1.7 Current address:

Ward no. Tole House no.

Contact no.

1.8 Permanent address:

District..... Municipality/V.D.C..... Ward no.

Tole Contact no.

1.9 Family Details:

1.9.1 Total no. of family members:

Women..... Men..... Total.....

1.9.2 No. of literate family member:

Women..... Men..... Total.....

1.10 Status of Children below 18 years:

Description	Involved in Labour		School En-rolled		Out of School at Home		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Less than 10 years							
11-14 years							
15-18 years							

1.11 In which of the following options do your children work?

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| i) Household | ii) Transportation | iii) Construction |
| iv) Hotel | v) Agriculture | vi) Workshops |
| vii) Mines | viii) Embroidery | ix) Entertainment |
| x) Portering | xi) Street vendor | xii) Others..... |

.....

1.12 How much land do you have?RopaniAana

1.13 Language spoken at home:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| i) Nepali | ii) Other mother tongue |
|-----------|-------------------------|

1.14 Can you speak or understand Nepali language?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| i) I can speak | ii) I can't speak |
| iii) I can understand | iv) I can't understand |

2. About involving children in labour

2.1 What are your reasons for not sending your children to school?

- | | |
|---|--|
| i) No employment opportunity after getting higher education | |
| ii) Unable to pay fees | iii) Can't afford educational material |
| iv) No school nearby | v) Discrimination in school |
| vi) Misbehave in schools | vii) Failure in study |
| viii) Children themselves do not want to attend | |
| ix) Other (Explain) | |
| | |
| | |

2.2 Why do you send your children to work?

- i) Poverty
- ii) To get education
- iii) Orphan
- iv) Benefit in urban areas
- v) Can get good job in future
- vi) Can marry with a good husband
- vii) Armed and social conflict
- viii) Other (explain)

2.3 Who involved your children in child labour?

- i) Myself
- ii) Other member of the family
- iii) Relatives
- iv) Villagers
- v) Strangers
- vi) Children themselves
- vii) Employers
- viii) Other (explain)

4.4 Are you aware about the work that your children are doing?

- i) Yes
- ii) No

4.5 Have you made any agreement with the employer?

- i) Written
- ii) Oral
- iii) No

2.6 Is your child sent to study or is any type of training provided? If yes, where?

- i) School
- ii) Non-formal education
- iii) Vocational Training
- iv) Other (explain)
- v) No
- vi) Don't know

2.7 Who takes care of the educational expenses?

- i) Employer
- ii) Guardians
- iii) Organization
- iv) Child labourer
- v) Government
- vi) Others (explain)

2.8 What is the monthly salary of your child (Nrs.)?

- i) 200 or less
- ii) 200-500
- iii) 500-1,000
- iv) 1,000-2,000
- v) 2,000-5,000
- vi) More than 5,000
- vii) Salary not provided
- viii) Don't know
- ix) Other (explain)

2.9 What is the form of salary payment?

- i) Cash ii) Materials/in kind
- iii) Repay debt iv) Other (explain)

2.10 Frequency of salary payment:

- i) Daily ii) Weekly iii) Monthly iv) Yearly
- v) Other (Explain)

2.11 Who receives the salary?

- i) Parents ii) Other member of the family
- iii) Child him/herself iv) Other person

2.12 Provision for holiday?

- i) Weekly ii) Monthly
- iii) On special occasions only iv) At time of illness
- v) No paid holiday vi) Other (explain).....

2.13 Is salary deducted when child is on leave?

- i) Yes ii) No iii) Yes, in some cases

2.14 Does your child face any health problems after working as child labour?

- i) Eye problem ii) Ear problem iii) Throat problem
- iv) Stomach problem v) Nerve problem vi) Accident
- vii) Other (Explain) viii) No health problem

2.15 Who pays the health expenses for the child labour?

- i) Employer ii) Parents iii) Self
- iv) NGOs v) Other (explain)

2.16 Have you met or contacted your children in their working places?

- I) Yes II) No

2.16.1 Frequency of contact:

- i) Weekly ii) Monthly iii) Yearly
- iv) Sometimes v) In case the child is ill
- vi) No vii) Other (explain)

2.16.2 Means of communication:

- i) Letters ii) Telephone iii) Villagers iv) Other

2.17 Have you ever asked your children about their complaints or feelings (either good or bad) about the work place and their situation?

2.17.1 Complaints:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| i) Improper place to stay | ii) Lack of clothes |
| iii) Discrimination in food | iv) Scolding |
| v) Physical torture | vi) Involved in bad works |
| vii) Salary not provided on time | viii) Not allowed to study |
| ix) Not allowed to meet friends | x) Forced to work at time of illness |
| xi) Not allowed to contact family | xii) Others..... |

2.17.2 Appreciation:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| i) Easy and little work | ii) Given time to rest |
| iii) Good food and proper living place provided | |
| iv) Education or training provided | |
| v) Allowed to contact friends and family | |
| vi) Protected from abuse by others | |
| vii) Other (explain) | |

2.18 What did you do if your child complained about the workplace or situation?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| i) Ignored | ii) Told them not to tell others |
| iii) Convinced them to return | iv) Talked with employer |
| v) Discussed with mediator | vi) Reported to police office |
| vii) Contacted nearby organization | viii) Nothing done |
| ix) Other (explain)..... | |

3. Withdrawal from Child Labor

1.1 Do you want to withdraw your child from child labour and take him/her back home? i) Yes ii) No

1.2 If yes, what could help you to remove your child from work and keep him/her home?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| i) Program for income generation | ii) Food for family |
| iii) Counselling for step parents | iv) Vocational skills and training |
| v) Education support | vi) Other (explain) |

1.3 If not interested in rescuing the child, what are the reasons?

- i) Extreme financial poverty ii) Orphanstatus of the child
iii) Discriminationin schools/community
iv) Attraction towards urban life v) Other (explain)

4. Knowledge and Perceptions

1.1 Do you know about child rights? i) Yes ii) No

1.2 If yes,what are child rights?

1.3 Are you aware that children below 14 years are not allowed to work? i) Yes ii) No

1.4 Do you agree with this legal provision? i) Yes ii) No

1.5 If not, what could be the alternative?.....

1.6 What should be done if any child is found victim of violence and abuse?

- i) inform police ii) inform guardians
iii) inform organization iv) Ignore it
ii) v) Other (explain)

Comment by Enumerator about the respondent

Name of surveyor:

Signature of surveyor.....

Name of supervisor who approved the form.....

Signature.....

Date of approval:.....

Ghorahi/Tulasipur Municipality
(Co-operative: CWISH Nepal, NEWCPC
Daang and UNICEF Nepal Office)

Child Labor Survey- 2067- Employer Survey Form

Name of Enumerator.....

Form no. **Date of form filled** **Year**.....

Month **Day** **Rapid Survey Form No.**.....

Respondent's Name:.....

Respondent's Address: Ward no. Tole

House no. Contact no.

1. Employer's Personal Profile:

1.1 Name:

1.2 Occupation:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| i) Government employee | ii) Security sector employee |
| iii) Business | iv) Social worker |
| v) Teacher | vi) Politician |
| vii) Farmer | viii) Other (explain) |
| | |

1.3 Ethnicity:

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| i) Brahmin | ii) Chettri | iii) Janajati | iv) Dalit |
|------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|

1.4 1.6 Residency Status in Municipality:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| i) Own House | ii) Rented House |
|--------------|------------------|

1.5 Family Details:

1.5.1 Total no. of family members:

Women	Men.....	Total.....
-------------	----------	------------

1.5.2 No. of literate family member:

Women	Men.....	Total.....
-------------	----------	------------

1.5.3 Main Income Source:.....

2. About Child Labor Employment

2.1 How Many child labourers are you currently employing?

Description	Boys	Girls	Bramhin	Chhetri	Janajati	Dalit	Total
Less than 10 years							
11-14 years							
15-18 years							

2.3 Child labour recruitment process:

- i) Approached them myself
- ii) Use of mediator
- iii) Child labourer themselves approached me
- iv) Family of child labourer approached me
- v) Others(explain)

2.4 Employment Contract:

- i) Verbal ii) Written iii) No contract

2.5 Issues included in contract:

- i) Working Hours ii) Description of Work
- iii) Salary iv) Mode of payment
- v) Salary receiving person vi) Weekly or monthly off day
- vii) Accommodation viii) Food and clothes
- ix) Contact to family x) Educational facilities
- xi) Others (explain)

3. Knowledge and perceptions

3.1 Do you know about child rights?

- i) Yes ii) No

3.2 If yes, what are child rights?

.....

.....

3.3 Are you aware that children below 14 years are not allowed to work?

- i) Yes ii) No

3.4 Do you agree with this legal provision?

- i) Yes ii) No

3.5 If not, what could be the alternative?.....

3.6 What should be done if any child is found victim of violence and abuse?

- i) inform police ii) inform guardians
iii) inform organization iv) Ignore it
v) Other (explain)

Comment by Enumerator about the respondent

Name of surveyor:

Signature of surveyor.....

Name of supervisor who approved form.....

Signature.....

Date of approval:.....

Annex 6:

List of key informants interviewed

Ram Prasad Lamichhane, President, Shree Siddheshwor tol Bikas Sanstha

Rishi Ram Dhakal, President, DCWB, Dang

Prabha Shrestha, Officer, Women and children Development Office, Dang

Haridatta Kandel, Executive Officer, Tulsipur Municipality, Dang

Bimala Yogi, Chairperson, Nepal Women Community Development Center

Amrita Saud, Constable, Women and Children Cell, Area Police Office, Dang

Nirmal Nepali, Member, District Child Protection Committee, Dang

Sewika Lila Pun, Female Health Volunteer, Dang

Keshab Kumar Sharma, Coordinator, Human Rights Network, Dang

Nishant Daju Bhattarai, Immediate Past President, Shanti Bal Club

Sangita Khadka, Treasurer, Pushpanjali Bal Club