

## **CHAPTER V**

### **Presentation**

The thesis portfolio on Child Advocacy: An Approach to Address the “Worst Form” of Street Child Labour and It’s Adverse Affects in Kathmandu, Nepal has been presented at 17<sup>th</sup> of April 2000. The presentation focused on 3 major aspects related to street child labour 1) problems, 2) intervention and, 3) an exploratory study on the problem.

In total 25 slides were presented within the given time 1/3 of an hour. Slides were presented by using overhead projector.

Child Advocacy : An Intervention to  
Reduce the “Worst Form” of Street  
Child Labour and it’s Adverse  
Affects in Kathmandu Nepal

## Definitions

### **Street Child Workers**

Children below 18 years, working > 6 hours/day or > 36 hours/week, living and working on the street to survive. (ILO, UNICEF, 1994)

### **Child Advocacy**

Intervention “on behalf of children” in relation to acquire access to health and social services by rising awareness on child rights (Adapted from, Khan, Kameem and Gowan, 1973)

### **“Worst Form”**

Any work including prostitution leading to abuse and violence creating adverse affects on safety, health and moral of children (Adapted from; ILO, 1998)

## **Adverse Affects**

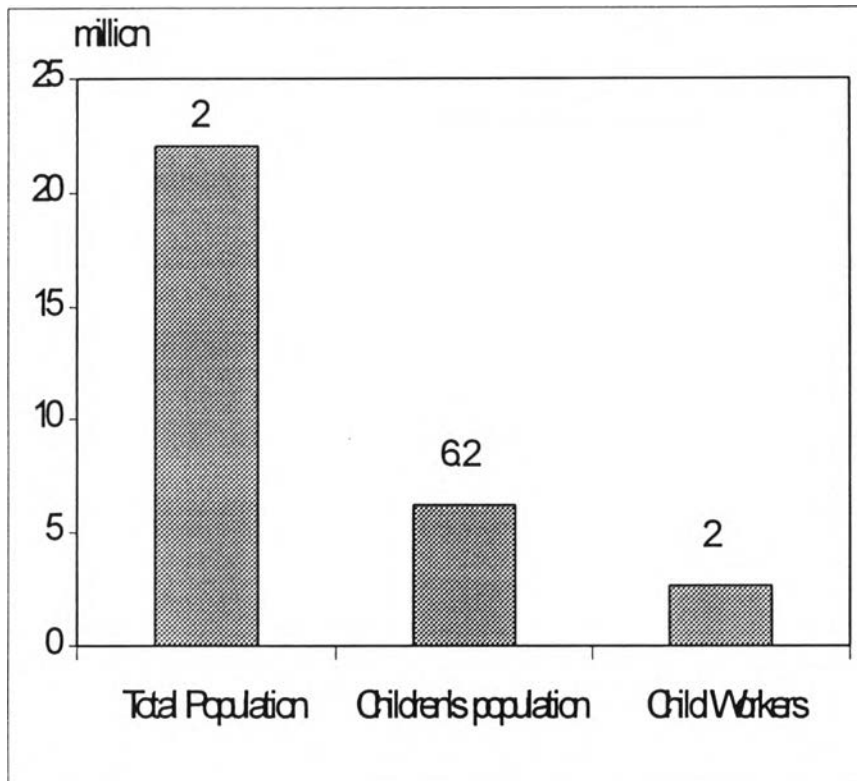
### **Overall aspects**

Reduced in health, quality of life and basic needs of street child workers. (child labour, 1995)

### **Operational aspects**

- Lack of access to public health care.
- Lack of access to shelter.
- Lack of education.

## 👁 Child Workers in Nepal



Source: T.U., 1997

## Street Child Workers in Nepal

✍ In Kathmandu 40,000 children are working (CWTN, 1998).

✍ 30,000 children are working on the street, in Nepal (UNICEF, 1996)

✍ 5,000 street children in Kathmandu (UNICEF, 1996).

✍ 71% street child workers migrated from rural areas (Baker, Parter and Todd, 1997)

✍ 4% are girl street child workers (ILO, 1995)

✍ 46% street child workers are surviving on rag picking (CWTN, 1990)

✍ Working children contribute 20-25% of total family income (ILO, 1996)

✍ 18.1% increase in child labour per year (Kantipur, 1999).

✍ Poor payment 12 NRs.(.17USD) per day (Gorkhapatra, 1999)

## Why is this a Public Health Concern?

- Children are more susceptible to thermal stress and environmental changes and more sensitive to ionizing radiation. (UNICEF & ILO, 1995)
- Life expectancy decreases by 4 years (Taybox, 2000).
- 37.7 % suffered from infectious diseases (Baker, Panter and Todd, 1997).
- 48% of the risk of chronic disease is due to lifestyle (WHO,1999).
- 25-90% use substances of one or other kind (WHO,1997).
- The vicious circle involves poverty-illiteracy-street child labour and ill health. (CWIN,1998).

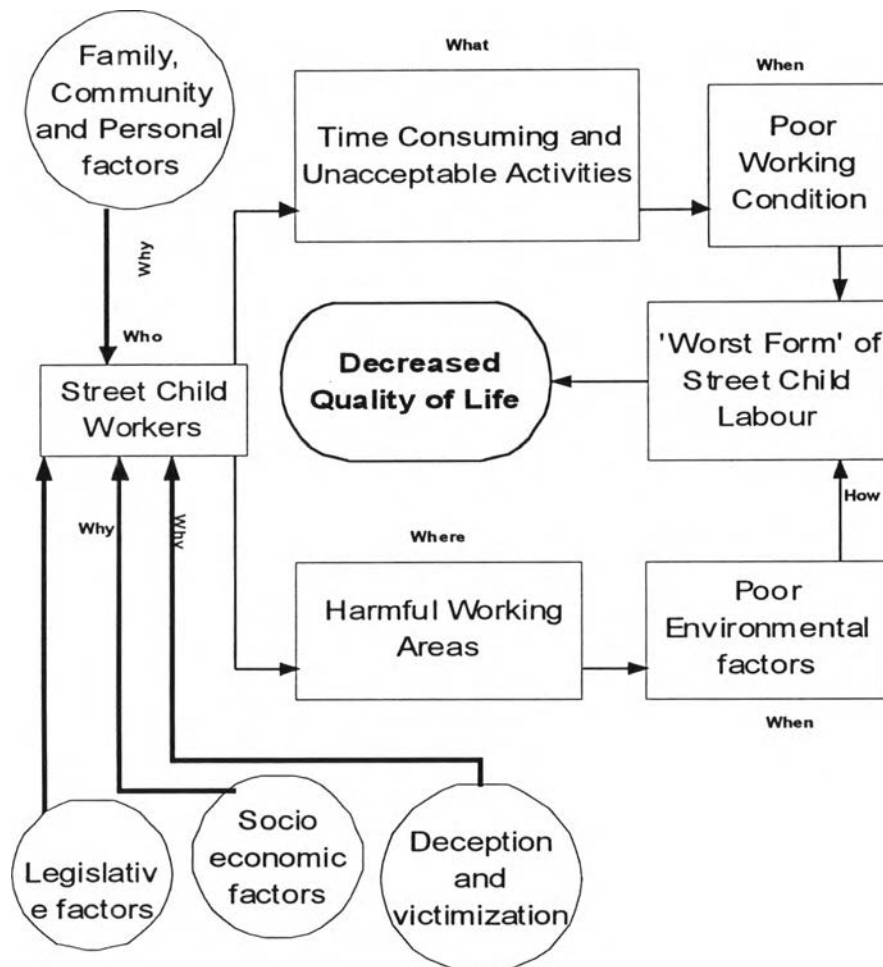
## Why is this a Public Health Concern?

(Continue)

- 53% are reported being sexually active (UNWHO,1993).
- 44% claim that they have been forced to have sex (UNWHO,1993).
- 81% not using condoms (UNWHO,1993).
- 60% do not know what safe sex is (UNWHO,1993).
- High risk for the use of contaminated food from garbage (Child Labour conference, 1997).




### Causes and Consequences of Street Child Labour



### **General Objective**

To contribute in the long term to the reduction of “Worst form” of street child labour from Kathmandu, Nepal.

### **Specific Objectives**

 To improve the access to health centers, hospitals, shelter houses and vocational training centers for the street child workers in target areas.

**(Specific Objectives Continue)**

✍ The development of a mechanism for establishing representative groups of street child workers and their immediate community within which these groups will function to make the advocacy efforts eventually sustainable.

✍ To raise awareness on the rights of street child workers among SCW, employers and immediate communities in Kathmandu, Nepal.

✍ To document the problems associated with child abuse and prostitution in Kathmandu, Nepal.

## **In Search for A Solution**

 Education: Functional Literacy Classes.

 Health: Street Child Health Volunteer.

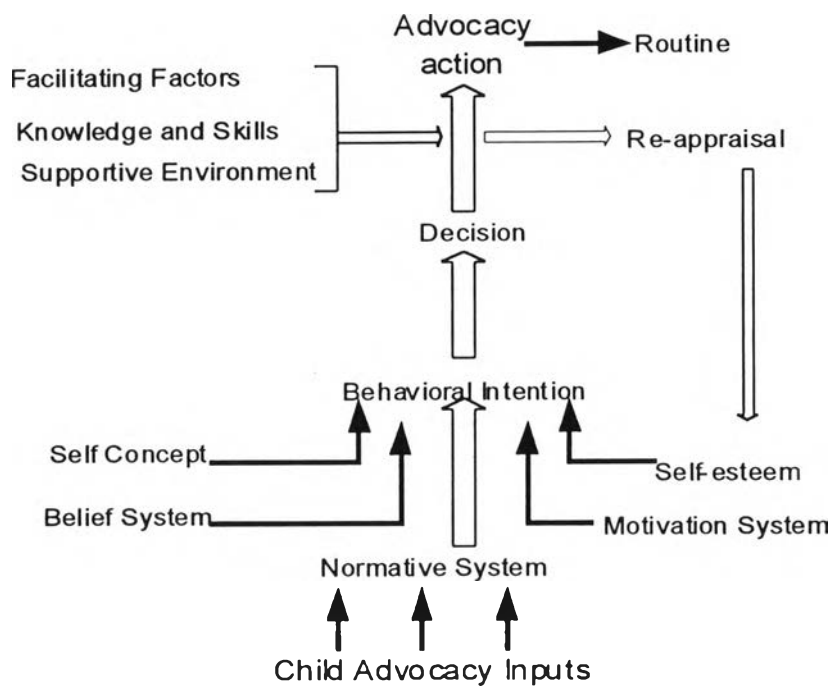
 Income Generation Programme for women and children.

 Child Advocacy.

## Why use the Child Advocacy Approach?

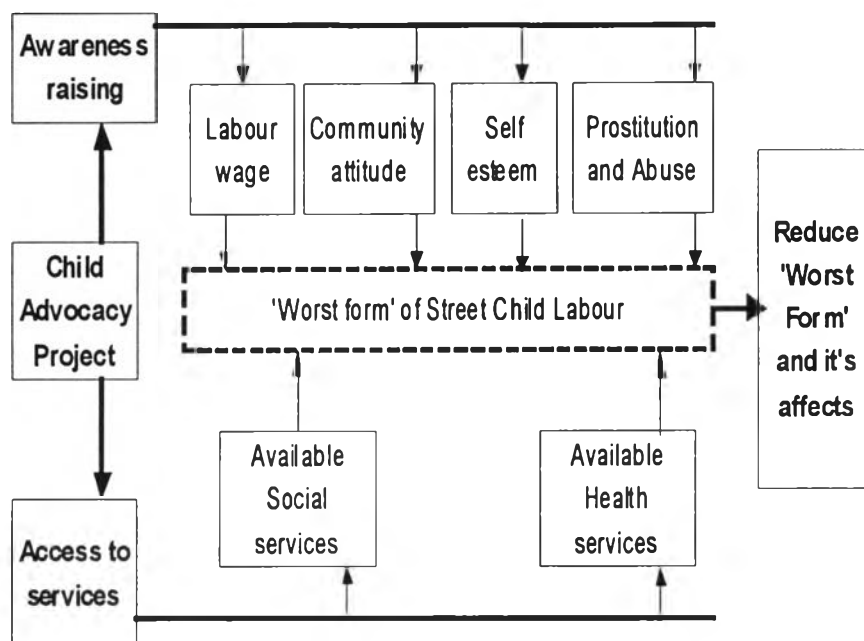
- I like campaign, singing and dancing (Regional Group, 1997)
- Earlier efforts to put children into camps had largely failed when the children run away (Vanessa Vick, 2000)
- Involve the street children in the decision making process will be economical and empower the children (WHO, 1993),.
- Because 62% children comes on the street due to their attraction to city life (Baker, Panter and Todd, 1997).
- 83% comes on the street because of neglect and abuse (CWIN, 1998).

### Health Action Model



Source: Adapted from Ewles, Simm et al, (1999)

### Conceptual Framework



Source : Adapted from Montgomery, (1995)

### **Expected output**

- Increase the number and quality of contacts of SCW in health and social services.
- Establishment of CAG, LMC and SDC in project areas.
- Development of local strategic plan by CAG and SDC.
- A report and case studies will be published on child abuse and prostitution.
- Increasement in the current labour wage will be documented.



## **Activities**

- Project preparation.
- Formation of CAG, LMC and SDC.
- 2 days training on group management.
- 3 days training on advocacy.
- 4 exposure visits and 4 advocacy campaigns.
- 2 days refresher training.
- Awarding 1 SCW and 1 adult every three months.
- Networking meetings and employers workshops.
- Group saving.
- Sustainability grant distribution.



### Activities plan for the period of October 2001 till September 2002

Activities	Year/month (numbers refer to months ,Oct-10, Jan-1)											
	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Project supervision	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Networking			■			■			■			■
Exposure		■			■		■		■		■	
Advocacy campaign	■		■		■		■			■		■
Saving collection	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Project evaluation												
Project hand over												■



Proposed activities to be done by CAG SDC and LMC



Activities, will be done by project organizer

**Budget**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>NRS</b>
Program cost	90,000
Training	57,000
Salary and consultation fees	231,600
Travel and transport	30,000
Contingency (10% of total cost)	34,860
<b>Total budget</b>	<b>443,460</b>

Exchange rate: 1 USD = 68 Nepali Rupees (Gorkhapatra, April, 8, 2000)

### Anticipated risks and anticipated solutions

Risks	Solutions
• High expectation	Participation in planning
•Obstruction from employers	Invite in workshop
•Street violence	Rapport with local Govt
•Police action	Meeting with police
•Mobility of SCW	Formation of CAG
•Caste and class diversity	Group interaction

## Sustainability

- Proper utilization of sustainability grant.
- Conduct a monthly group saving activities with nominal amount.
- Mobilize Small funding from the local government.
- Fund raising by collection of local donations.
- Join in child advocacy networks at both local and national level.

**An Assessment of: Child Safety,  
Moral, Health, Abuse and  
Prostitution among the street  
child workers in Kathmandu,  
Nepal**

## **General Objective**

✍ To explore the factors contributing to the ‘worst form’ street child labour in Kathmandu, Nepal

## **Specific Objectives**

✍ To acquire the knowledge and experiences on qualitative data collection instruments.

✍ To test and refine the data collection instruments.

✍ To explore the problems faced by street child workers in dealing with their safety, health and moral, abuse and prostitution.

✍ To explore the causes of street child workers existence on the street.



### **Data Collection Tools**

- Observation
- Focus group discussion
- In depth interview

### **Methodology**

- Study population: Street child workers.
- Field preparation : 2 weeks.
- Sampling : Purposive sampling.
- Respondents: 15 in IDI and 17 in FGD.
- Study sites: 4 sites in Kathmandu city.
- Data collection period: 1- 12 January 2000.

## **Limitations**

- Time and resources.
- Few guidelines to analyze the data.
- Lack of verification of IDI.
- Many events (at once) in the study areas.

## Lesson Learned

- Research tools are found to be useful for the empowerment of street child workers.
- Influence of elder child in focus group discussion.
- Research assistant from the study sites helps to conduct research smoothly and timely.
- Lack of replicabilities in FGD and IDI.
- Time management.
- Further research on life path of street child workers.