# CHILD LABOUR
## IN HERDING IN RURAL AREAS OF
# SWAZILAND

## 2014

International Labour Organization
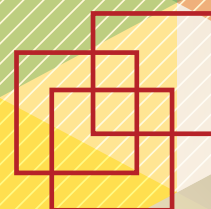
# CHILD LABOUR
## IN HERDING IN RURAL AREAS OF
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## 2014

Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS)

International Labour Organization (ILO)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Designed by Manuela Flamini, Turin, Italy

## FOREWORD

This report contains the results of the survey on child labour in herding in Swaziland conducted for the Ministry of Labour and Social Security by the Central Statistical Office Swaziland with the financial and technical assistance of the International Labour Office (ILO). Logistical support provided by Ms. Nomaswazi Dlamini of the ILO Pretoria Office and technical assistance by Mr Bijoy Raychaudhuri of the ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour is acknowledged. The designations employed in this publication and the presentation of data therein do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the ILO and Central Statistical Office Swaziland concerning any legal status.

The report focuses on herding of animals (of which cattle is often predominant) that plays a significant role in the Swaziland economy. As children are likely to be involved in this widespread and largely family-based activity, a deeper understanding of the engagement of children and youth up to the age of 17 years, as well as, of the dynamics of the working of this sector, can help to better inform national policy and programme intervention for the betterment of such children and their families. It is important to contextualise the report and note the limitations of the survey, such as, it was not a standalone survey and it was not ascertained whether the younger children were accompanied by older siblings and/or adults while herding cattle.

**PRINCIPAL SECRETARY**

**Ministry of Labour and Social Security**

# Table of contents

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### List of tables

### List of figures

# Executive summary

The findings of the sectoral Survey of child labour in herding among rural agricultural sector households having livestock are based on the current provisions of the Swaziland Labour Act 1980 Part X paragraph 97 on work by, among others, children ("child" defined as a person below 15 years), allowing children to work in family owned industrial establishments for up to 6 hours a day. This is applied to ascertain child labour in herding in the absence of any clause on the work by children in agriculture establishment. This could have understated the extent of child labour in comparison to that which might have emerged had the provisions of the Labour Act 1980 had been more specific on children's work in agricultural establishments, in general, and herding, in particular. The survey estimates of children engaged in economic activities, that is, working children are precise by usual statistical measurement standards.

The results of the survey on child labour in herding in rural areas of Swaziland show that 67.8% of rural children aged 8 to 17 years are engaged in some sort of economic activity. 32.2% are not involved in any economic activity. From the children aged 8 to 17 in the rural agricultural households, there were 50.5% who worked in herding and 17.3% who worked in other economic activities. 4.96% of the children working in herding were engaged in child labour.

**FIGURE 1:** Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in agricultural households in rural areas
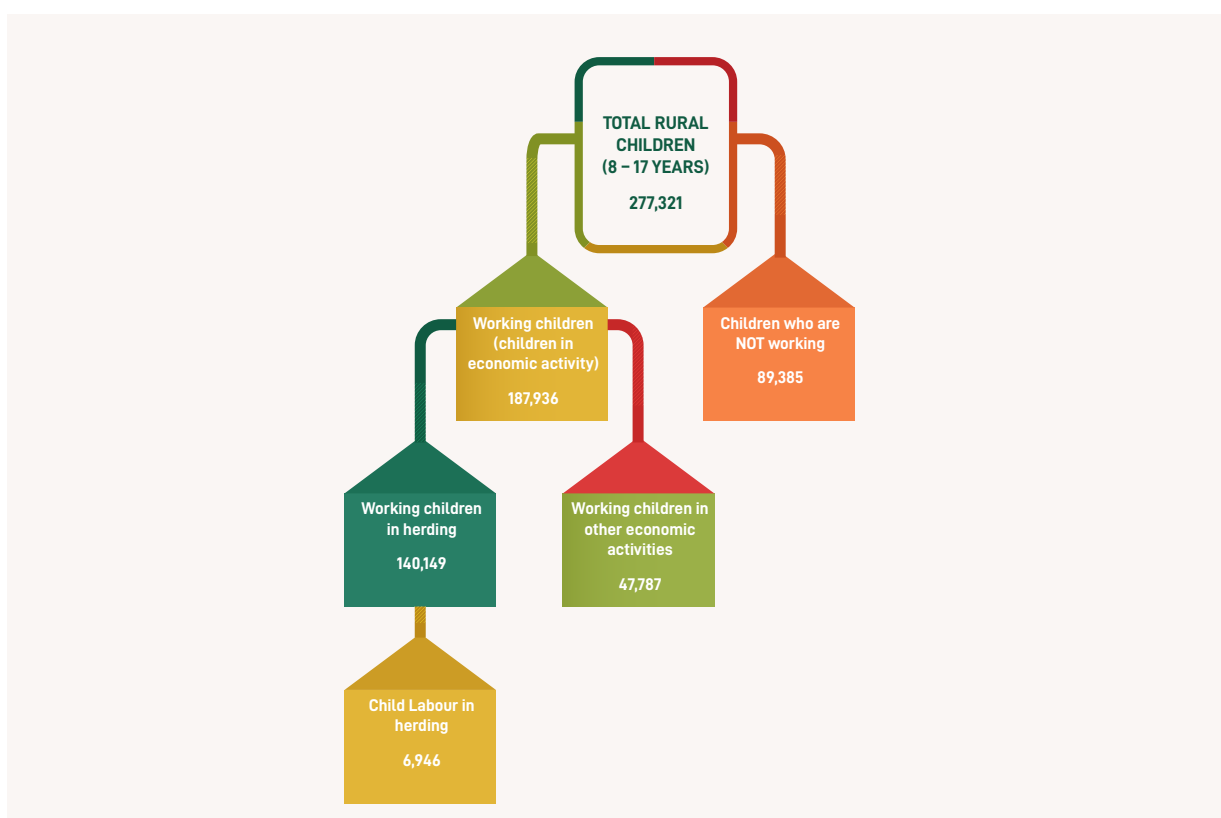
**TABLE 1:** Classification of children aged 8-7 years in agricultural household in rural areas of Swaziland and school attendance status of children in herding

| (0) | TOTAL ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN (AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL AREAS) | CHILDREN FROM AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN WORK | CHILDREN IN EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ACTIVITIES | CHILDREN ENGAGED IN HERDING | CHILDREN ENGAGED IN HERDING AS PER CENT OF WORKING CHILDREN IN AGRICULTURE | CHILD LABOUR IN HERDING | CHILD LABOUR AS PER CENT OF CHILDREN IN EMPLOYMENT (HERDING ONLY) | ATTENDING SCHOOL | NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL | ATTENDING SCHOOL AS PER CENT OF CHILDREN ENGAGED IN HERDING |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CLASSIFICATION OF CHILDREN AGED 8-17 YEARS IN AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLD IN RURAL AREAS OF SWAZILAND (COVERED BY SURVEY) | | CHILDREN IN EMPLOYMENT / WORKING CHILDREN (CHILDREN ENGAGED IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY) | | | | | SCHOOL ATTENDANCE STATUS OF CHILDREN IN HERDING | | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| **Total** | 277,321 | 187,936 | 169,980 | 140,149 | 82.45% | 6,946 | 4.96% | 128,820 | 11,329 | 91.92% |
| SEX | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 145,966 | 119,307 | 110,767 | 98,867 | 89.26% | 5,369 | 5.43% | 91,994 | 6,873 | 93.05% |
| Female | 131,355 | 68,629 | 59,213 | 41,282 | 69.72% | 1,577 | 3.82% | 36,826 | 4,456 | 89.21% |
| AGE GROUP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8-12 years | 129,938 | 86,513 | 78,365 | 65,835 | 84.01% | 2,428 | 3.68% | 63,918 | 1,917 | 97.09% |
| 13-14 years | 63,686 | 44,500 | 40,796 | 33,822 | 82.91% | 1,612 | 4.77% | 32,846 | 976 | 97.11% |
| 15-17 years | 83,697 | 56,923 | 50,819 | 40,492 | 79.68% | 2,906 | 7.18% | 32,055 | 8,437 | 79.16% |

# Map of Swaziland



Legend
Regions
Child Labour 2014
Regions
Hhohho
Lubombo
Manzini
Shiselweni
Swaziland EAs

18,000  9,000  0  18,000 Meters
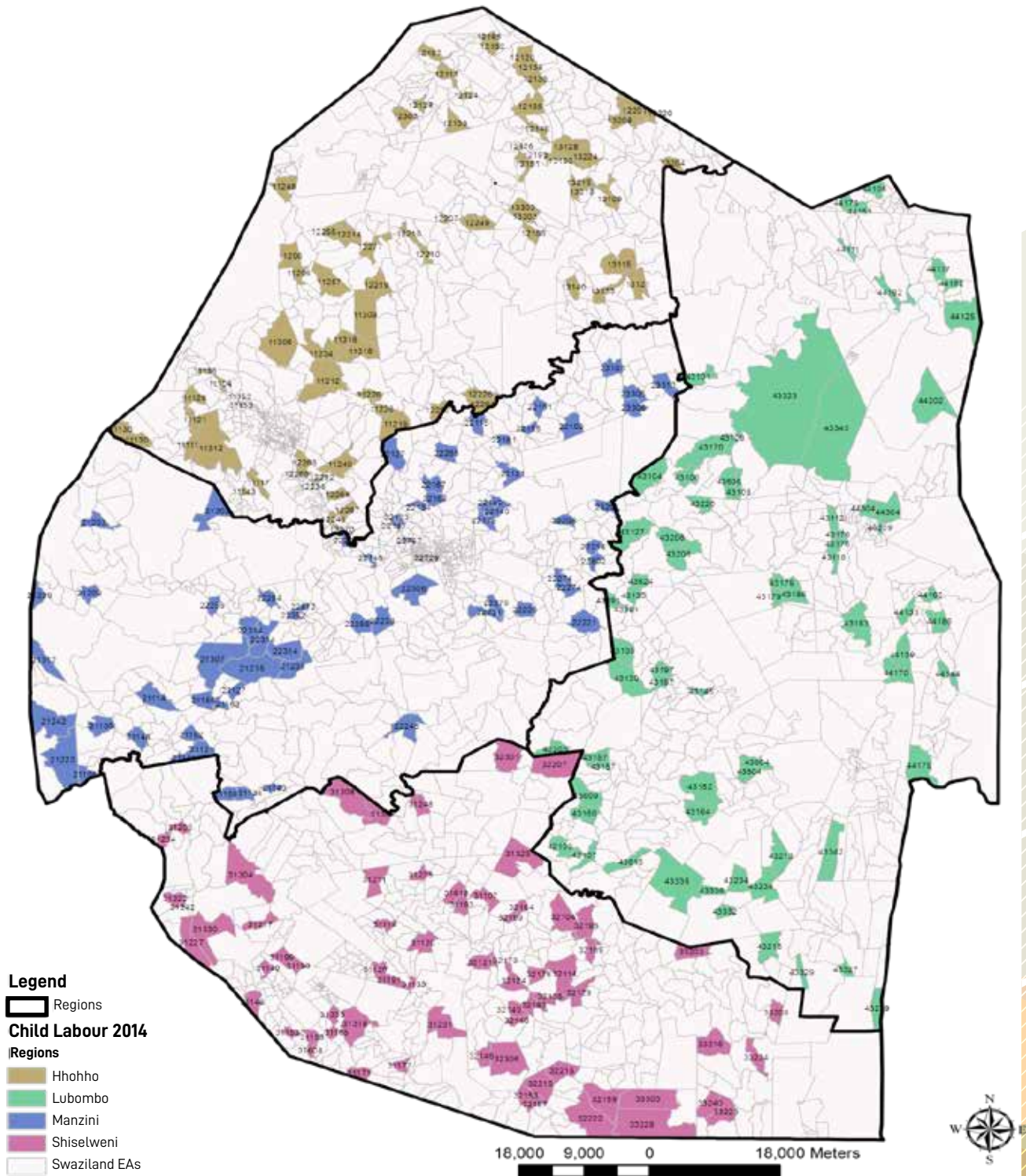
*Source: Statistical Office*

# CHAPTER 1
# Introduction

## 1.1  Background

Despite the growing efforts to reduce child labour, it has not yet been eradicated, and a very large number of child labourers are still found in the agriculture sector, which includes farming, fishing, aquaculture, forestry and livestock. Livestock, especially, also serves as at least a partial source of income and food security for the majority of the rural poor globally. In regard to children who work in agriculture, most of them are vulnerable to hazardous work that is likely to cause harm to their health and physical well-being.

Livestock as defined by FAO means "any domestic or domesticated animal including bovine (including buffalo and bison), ovine, porcine, caprine, equine, poultry and bees raised for food or in the production of food. The products of hunting or fishing of wild animals shall not be considered part of this definition."[1]

There are many challenges in addressing the child labour issue in livestock. The agriculture sector, in general (including livestock production), is largely based in rural areas, is historically and traditionally an under-regulated sector in many countries, a sector in which the enforcement of regulation is difficult. Others include poor coverage of agriculture and family undertakings in national labour legislation, limited unionization, fragmentation of the labour force, low capacity of labour inspectors to cover remote rural areas, invisibility of child labour in agriculture (as the majority of child labourers work as unpaid family labour without formal contracts and do not feature in statistics), continuity between rural households and the workplace, and the tradition of children participating in agricultural activities from a young age.

## 1.2  Sectoral survey of child labour in herding

Herding of animals (of which cattle is often predominant) plays a significant role in the Swaziland economy.  As children are likely to be involved in this widespread and largely family-based occupation, a deeper understanding of the engagement of children and youth up to the age of 17 years, as well as of the dynamics of the working of this sector, can help to better inform for supportive national policy and programme intervention for the betterment of such children and their families.

Part of the underlying reason for the prevalence of child labour in herding lies in prevailing traditions in society. However, not much is known on the value placed by families on children's education, and the dangers and hazards for children associated with herding-related tasks assigned to them.  Furthermore, exposure to animal borne diseases and animal excreta has the potential to leave children and youth vulnerable to a myriad of health issues and hazards.

Against this background, the Sectoral Survey of Child Labour in Herding 2014 of Swaziland aimed at developing an in-depth understanding through an evidence-based approach, of the child labour phenomenon in herding in the country with the aim of informing the formulation and/or revision of public policies and programmes on education and child labour elimination. Specifically, this study sets forth to assess the following dimensions of this phenomenon:

i.  The extent of pastoralist children's participation in schooling;

ii.  The magnitude and nature of child labour (activities and tasks performed by children) with respect to herding of livestock in homesteads or farm-states; and

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1    http://termportal.fao.org/faoterm/search/pages/termUrl.do?id=35800

iii. Understanding the different hazards associated with child related activities and tasks in herding.

While the development objective of the survey is to contribute to the effective elimination of child labour in herding sector in Swaziland, its immediate objective is to provide quantitative, reliable and updated data on child labour in herding in Swaziland (as above) for the design and implementation of effective interventions and policies in the country to mitigate the problem. In particular, to the extent possible, the sectoral survey of child labour in herding attempted to collect information on:

» The various dimensions of children aged 8-17 years[2] engaged in herding in the country, namely, its prevalence, distribution, nature, causes and consequences.

» School attendance status of child workers and educational levels attained.

» Identifying the kinds of jobs/work that the child workers perform while herding.

» Variety of livestock that child workers tend to.

» Conditions under which children are engaged and workplace environment.

» Rates and patterns of remuneration, if any.

» Reasons why child workers are working, and why some of them are not in school.

» Hazards to children's health while at herding, including illness and injury sustained due to work.

» Abuse and violence, if any, faced by the child workers when at work.

The report is structured as follows. **Chapter 1** provides background information behind the survey and its goals and outlines the structure of the report. **Chapter 2** presents the critical elements of the country's context in which the national child labour policy is based. **Chapter 3** presents the survey methodology and sample design details, as also concepts and definitions used for the survey and this report, the field operation preparations for data collection and data processing. **Chapter 4** presents the survey findings regarding the major activities performed by children living in herding households, namely, economic activities and schooling. **Chapter 5** provides information on the main work characteristics of child workers engaged in herding. **Chapter 6** focuses on hazards and health issues at work, as well as safety and other risks, when children are engaged in herding. And **Chapter 7** is on conclusions and recommendations based on the survey findings.

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2    While child labour surveys usually have the target child population as 5-17 years, the Sectoral Survey of Child Labour in rural areas of Swaziland adopted the target child population range of 8-17 years as a joint decision by ILO and CSO Swaziland based on the consideration that only children aged 8 years and above could be interviewed without the assistance of an older person.

# CHAPTER 2
# National context

The Government of Swaziland is committed to addressing the problem of child labour through the formulation of this Action Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (APEC) and approved by the Government in October 2015, which provides the framework for pulling together, for a common cause of action, the different stakeholders in children's welfare and development. The APEC aims at ensuring that children are not involved in activities that are detrimental to their welfare and physical and social development. The APEC has been formulated through a broad consultation of various stakeholders, including government agencies, social partners, development partners, NGOs, faith and community based organizations.

This chapter provides information on the national context in Swaziland which provides the basis for the analysis of the findings from the Sectorial Survey of Child Labour in Herding 2014 of Swaziland, and is contained in this report.

## 2.1 Demographic and economic structure

The Swaziland UNICEF-funded Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010 reflected a high proportion of children aged 5-11 years performing one or more hours of economic work (59%). Overall, child labour[3] is more prevalent in rural areas compared to urban areas (46% vs. 20%) and is highest in the Lubombo region (49%). The MICS found that there were children attending school who were involved in child labour

activities at the time of the survey. More specifically, of the 93% of the children 5-14 years of age attending school, 43% were also involved in child labour activities. Out of 42% of the children classified as child labourers, the majority was also attending school (93%).

During the APEC consultation process, the participants were asked to identify any critical areas of child labour in their regions. Based on the research findings and on their analyses, forms of child labour that were identified included child domestic work, children engaged in subsistence and commercial agriculture, street children working as traders and hawkers, children working in the public and private transport sector, children engaged in scavenging and recycling, children working in formal and informal bars, children working in factories, children working in informal tourism industry and children working in the construction industry.

## 2.2 National laws on child protection and education

The Government of Swaziland recognizes the serious nature of child labour and its impact on the welfare and development of children. Article 29(1) of the Constitution of Swaziland (Act No. 1 of 2005) protects children from engaging in *"work that constitutes a threat to their health, education or development"*. These constitutional protections are given effect through a number of laws relevant to child labour, some of which include the Employment Act No. 5 of 1980, Children's Protection and Welfare Act 2012, Sexual Offenses and Domestic Violence Bill of 2009, and the People Trafficking and People Smuggling Prohibition Act No. 7 of 2009. To underscore Government's commitment to the protection of children's rights, Swaziland has ratified the ILO Minimum Age Convention (No. 138 of 1973), the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention

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3    The 2010 Swaziland MICS defined 'child labour' as a situation when a child was involved in domestic work that lasted 28 hours during the week preceding the survey or 14 hours of economic work for those aged 12-14 years or at least one hour of economic work for those aged 5-11 years. This is different from the 'child labour' statistical measurement framework adopted for this ILO-supported survey report and follows the guidelines contained in the Resolution Concerning the Statistics of Child Labour adopted at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in December 2008.

(No. 182 of 1999), the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child of 1990.

The Employment Act 1980 prohibits the employment of children under the age of 15. This provision has been retained in the Child Protection and Welfare Act No. 6 of 2012, which stipulates that the minimum age for admission to employment is 15 years and the minimum age for the engagement of a child in night work is 16 years. The Employment Act 1980 under Part X paragraph 97 permits, however, the employment of children (defined in the Act as those below 15 years age), among others, in an industrial undertaking in which members of the the employer's immediate family are employed, and under conditions where employment: (i) is not during school hours; (ii) less than 6 hours on any one day and below 33 hours in one week, and (iii) is not between 6 p.m. of one day and 7 a.m. of the following day.[4]

The Child Protection and Welfare Act 2012 prohibits the employment of children under the age of 18 years in any form of hazardous work and the engagement of children and young persons in industrial undertakings. The Act defines hazardous work as work that poses a danger to the morals, health, safety and development of a person.[5]

## 2.3 Child labour situation in Swaziland

Child labour occurs throughout Southern Africa. In Swaziland, apart from the 2010 MICS referred to earlier, findings from other research confirm that child labour exists. A rapid assessment study conducted in 2007 shows that Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL), such as commercial sexual exploitation, and children used by adults to commit crime occurs.

In line with ILO Convention No. 182, the country developed an Action Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour 2013-2017, which outlines a set of actions agreed upon amongst key stakeholders with the responsibility for its implementation. Its overall objective is to reduce the incidence of the WFCL to the barest minimum by 2017, while laying strong social, policy and institutional foundations for the elmination of all other forms of child labour in a longer term. The objective should be realized through the pursuit of certain specific objectives such as, improved legislation and enforcement; empowerment of vulnerable households; access to education; raising awareness and social community mobilization; withdrawal, rehabilitation and social integration of victims and empowerment of institutional capacities for addressing child labour issues.

In 2012, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security established a Child Labour Unit (CLU) to ensure coordination, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the APEC and all other child labour activities. The CLU also provides Secretariat to the Elimination of Child Labour Task Team, which was established to provide policy guidance and support for the APEC implementation. Currently, three officers have been designated to the CLU, and an additional five officers have been trained on child labour issues and posted to service in the regional and sub-regional labour offices.

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4    Given no specific legislation on work in agricultural establishments, the exemption clauses for work in industrial units in the Employment Act 1980 was considered as applicable, in particular that of 6 hours a day maximum.

5    There is no mention of herding as hazardous work in the Child Protection and Welfare Act 2012.

# CHAPTER 3
# Survey methodology

## 3.1 Scope and coverage of the survey

### 3.1.1 Coverage

For cost considerations, the survey of child labour in herding was piggybacked to the Annual Agricultural Survey 2014 and followed the sample design of the Agricultural Survey. Using the 2007 population census data, the sampling frame was based on a selection of rural enumeration areas (EAs), and 15% of the rural EAs were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS), size being the number of homesteads (see **Section 3.3**) from the 2007 population census. The enumeration areas were representatively distributed among districts, ecological districts, ecological zones and rural development areas.

The survey target population was children aged 8-17 years living in rural agricultural households having livestock.

### 3.1.2 Sample Design

i.  The Agricultural Survey sample design used was a stratified multi-stage sampling with Enumeration Area (EA) as the first stage Primary Sampling Units (PSU). The Second Sampling Unit (SSU) was the selection of a sample of holdings (see **Section 3.3**) (that is, homesteads with livestock and land for cultivation) within a sample EA.

ii. Selection of EA's as the first stage sampling units within the regions was done from the list of EA's determined for the 2007 population census designated as rural EA's located in towns, company towns and estates. Each EA was classified by

ecological regions (Highveld, Middleveld, Lowveld and Lubombo Plateau), by type of land tenure Swazi Nation Land — Rural Development Area (SNL-RDA, SNL-Non RDA, and Individual Tenure Farms (ITF). Those classifications constitute the strata from which a sample was drawn in order to minimize the sampling error of estimates. EA's were selected with probability proportional to size, measure of size being number of homesteads in the EA, by systematic sampling procedure. 15% of all rural EA's were selected in the sample.

iii. Sample of holdings, the Second Sampling Unit (SSU) was selected from the list of all holdings within sampled EA's obtained in the first phase of the survey (where all small farms, including crop growers, holdings with livestock, and holdings without crops were listed) in December 2013. Fixed number of 10 holdings within each sampled EA was selected with a sampling fraction $\frac{k}{N}$ where k=10, and N the total number of holding on the EA's list, thus every $\left(\frac{N}{k}\right)$ holding was selected.

iv. Thereafter, for purposes of the child labour in herding survey, for each sampled EA, households reported to have livestock were enumerated.

The distribution of the sample households for the Child Labour in Herding Survey based on the sample design of the Annual Agricultural Survey 2014 is given in **Table 2**.

**TABLE 2:** **Allocation of the Zwaziland Cattle Herding 2014 Survey sample into strate by agriculture, land tenure, agro-zones and administrative regions**

**Table of stratification: 255 PSUs and 30 HMSTDs per PSU**

| STRATUM NAME | STRATUM NUMBER | FRAME 2013 | | SAMPLE 2013 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | EA | HMSTD | EA | HMSTD |
| Highveld Swazi Nation Land Rural Development Area | 1 | 153 | 11,147 | 26 | 260 |
| Highveld Swazi nation Land None Development Area | 2 | 249 | 17,988 | 42 | 420 |
| Highveld Title Deed Land | 3 | 51 | 2,775 | 9 | 90 |
| Midleveld Swazi Nation Land Rural Development Area | 4 | 236 | 17,464 | 40 | 400 |
| Midleveld Swazi Nation Land None Development Area | 5 | 317 | 21,778 | 54 | 540 |
| Midleveld Title Deed Land | 6 | 31 | 2,003 | 5 | 50 |
| Lowveld Swazi Nation Land Rural Development Area | 7 | 175 | 12,664 | 30 | 300 |
| Lowveld Swazi Nation Land None Development Area | 8 | 148 | 11,691 | 25 | 250 |
| Lowveld Title Deed Land | 9 | 35 | 2,538 | 6 | 60 |
| Lubombo Plateau Swazi Nation Land Rural Development Area | 10 | 15 | 1,104 | 3 | 30 |
| Lubombo Swazi Nation Land None Development Area | 11 | 85 | 6,074 | 14 | 140 |
| Lubombo Title Deed Land | 12 | 3 | 173 | 1 | 10 |
| | **Total** | **1,499** | **107,399** | **255** | **2,550** |
| **AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE NAME** | **ECOLOGICAL NUMBER** | | | | |
| Highveld | 1 | 453 | 31,910 | 77 | 770 |
| Midleveld | 2 | 584 | 41,245 | 94 | 940 |
| Lowveld | 3 | 259 | 26,893 | 66 | 660 |
| Lubombo Plateau | 4 | 103 | 7,351 | 18 | 180 |
| | **Total** | **1,499** | **107,399** | **255** | **2,550** |
| **ADMINISTRATIVE REGION NAME** | **REGION NUMBER** | | | | |
| Hhohho | 1 | 397 | 29,720 | 68 | 680 |
| Manzini | 2 | 387 | 28,572 | 62 | 620 |
| Shiselweni | 3 | 389 | 25,325 | 64 | 640 |
| Lubombo | 4 | 326 | 23,782 | 61 | 610 |
| | **Total** | **1,499** | **107,399** | **255** | **2,550** |

## 3.2 Questionnaire

The questionnaire was divided into 3 sections which gather information on the educational attainment of all children ages 8-17 years, their labour market outcomes, household tasks and health and safety issues. These questions are asked to children and not to adults because children should be able to provide more accurate information about their working conditions than adults. This part includes three sections, as follows:

» Educational attainment of all children aged 8-17 years (Section A)

» Economic activity status of all children aged 8-17 years (Section B)

» Health and safety issues related to working children aged 8 -17 years (Section C)

As for any survey, it is important that correct terminology be adopted for the field operations. Therefore, the standard concepts, terms and definitions adopted for the field operations while conducting the survey are described below.

The questionnaire applied in the survey is provided as **Annex 1**.

## 3.3 Concepts and definitions

### Homestead (Umuti)

Refers to a house or collection of houses with a yard. It comprises one household or more. The term of homestead is usually used for rural area.

### Head of homestead

He/she is a person in the homestead acknowledged as head by the other members. The head has primary authority and responsibility for the homestead affairs including land, and livestock, etc.

### Household

Consists of one person or a group of persons related or not related to each other, and sharing the same housing unit and usually having their meals together.

### Holding

The agricultural holding is the enumerating unit, comprising all land used and all livestock kept wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes. An individual or household may exercise management, jointly by two or more individuals or households, or by a juridical person such as corporation, cooperative or government agency. For the purpose of Swaziland Census of Agriculture, the homestead will be considered an agricultural holding if it is utilized wholly or partly for agricultural production.

### Respondent

The respondent is the person from whom data are collected about the agricultural unit. The respondent should be the holder himself. If not, he or she is a person close to the holder decision. He should have good background about the holding and the homestead.

### Livestock population

The population refers to animal numbers present on the reference date, regardless of ownership. It includes livestock temporarily on communal grazing land or in transit at enumeration time.

### Child labour and related concepts

Child labour in the context of the APEC (Action Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour of the Government of Swaziland 2013-2017) refers to employment or work carried out by children that does not conform to the provisions of Swazi laws and international conventions such as ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.

### Child

According to the APEC, and drawing from the Convention on the Rights of the Child which Swaziland ratified in 1995, the Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland Act 2005, and the Children's Protection and Welfare Act, a "child" is any person under the age of 18 years.

### Working children

Working children are employed children, engaged in economic activity fitting the production frame of the System of National Accounts (SNA), working at least one hour during the period of the survey. This is related to the economic activity of children covering all the products in the market and certain kinds of product

**FIGURE 2:** **Child labour concept in Swaziland, special reference to the herding sector**



Rural child population
aged 8-17 years

Working children
and working adolescents

Child labour (CL) +
adolescents in CL

Hazardous work
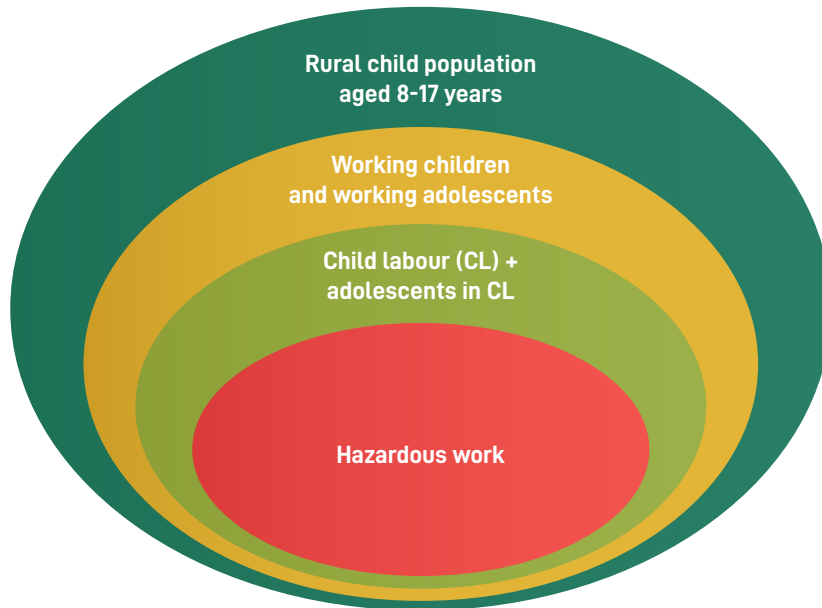
of non-market origin (mainly production of goods and services for personal use). It includes forms of work in formal and informal sectors of economy; inside and outside of families and work for payment or profit (in monetary or natural form, incomplete working day or full working day) or as a household worker outside of the child's family for an employer (with or without payment). According the SNA, in the category "working children"[6] performance of household chores/ tasks within their own household by children is excluded. However, performance of domestic work, paid or unpaid, in another household (whether by a child or an adult) is counted as economic activity, and children so engaged in domestic work in a third household are included in working children.

## Child labour

Child labour is defined, according to the APEC, as work that:

1. Is carried out by a child below the official minimum age for that kind of activity (that is 15 years for employment in general, 16 years for night work, and

18 years for hazardous work and work in industrial undertakings);

2. Is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; or

3. Interferes with child's schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school, obliges them to leave school prematurely or requires them to combine school attendance with excessively long or heavy duty.

The statistical measurement framework adopted for the purposes of analysing the findings of the survey is presented at the end of this section.

## Worst forms of child labour

The **worst forms of child labour (WFCL)**, as defined by Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182:

1. All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage, serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

2. The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for production of pornography or for pornographic performances (commercial sexual

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6 "Working children" is identical to "children in employment" and "economically active children", and these 3 terms may be used interchangeably.

exploitation);

3. The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, including the production and trafficking of drugs; and

4. Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

The first **three** categories are often referred to as the "unconditional worst forms of child labour" because they are so at odds with children's basic human rights that they are absolutely prohibited for all persons under the age of 18 years.

**Hazardous work**

The **fourth** category in WFCL as indicated above is commonly referred to as "hazardous work". Article 4 of Convention No. 182 calls on ratifying States to establish an official list of hazardous activities prohibited to children below the age of 18 years, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned. The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation No. 190, which accompanies Convention No. 182, defines hazardous work to include:

i. Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;

ii. Work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;

iii. Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;

iv. Work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health; and

v. Work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

**Household chores**

Household chores, also termed as "unpaid household services within own household", following the SNA, is the engagement of a person, including children, in the production of all the services by the household for the final own consumption within the household, and is not considered as economic activity. Household chores include domestic task commonly assigned to children by their parents/guardians, such as, house cleaning; repair of housing, maintenance and repair of household goods; cooking for food to be consumed by family members; care, upbringing and education of children; care for sick, disabled or elderly; transportation for domestic needs, etc. Children who perform such works in their household are not counted as "working children" and addressed in the survey separately.

**Statistical measurement framework for child labour and hazardous work**

Conceptually, from the child population of relevant age (8-17 years for purposes of this survey),[7] the number of children engaged in economic activities (this group is also called "working children" or "children in employment") is estimated, from which child labour is derived as the sub-set of children in types of work from which children are prohibited by the Employment Act 1980 and the Child Protection and Welfare Act 2012.

**Table 3** is based on application of the provisions of the Government of Swaziland Employment Act 1980 and the Child Protection and Welfare Act 2012, and the the guidelines contained in the Resolution Concerning the Statistics of Child Labour adopted at the 18th ICLS.

To explain further **Table 3**, the definitions of working children (also called "children in employment"), child labour and hazardous work by children are estimated in the report as is shown below:

1. **Working children** (children engaged in economic activity): cells 1 to 12

2. **Child labour** (non-hazardous child labour + hazardous child labour): cells 4, 5 and 7 to 12

3. **Non-hazardous child labour:** cells 4 and 5

4. **Hazardous child labour:** cells 7 to 12

Therefore, children engaged in permissible work is indicated by cells 1, 2, 3 and 6.

As mentioned earlier in **Section 2.2**, the Employment Act 1980 under Part X paragraph 97 permits the employment of children (defined in the Act as those below 15 years of age), among others, in an industrial undertaking in which members of the the employer's immediate family are employed, and under conditions where employment: (i) is not during school hours; (ii) less than 6 hours on any one day and below 33 hours

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7    Decided by ILO and CSO Swaziland due to the consideration that only children aged 8 years and above could be interviewed without the assistance of an older person.

**TABLE 3:** **The statistical measurement framework child labour and child labour in hazardous work**

| AGE GROUP / WORK CLASSIFICATION | SNA PRODUCTION BOUNDARY | | HAZARDOUS WORK (WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1A) UP TO 6 HOURS PER DAY IN NON-HAZARDOUS WORK (ORDINARY WORK) | (2A) MORE THAN 6 HOURS AND UP TO 8 HOURS PER DAY IN NON-HAZARDOUS WORK (ORDINARY WORK) | MORE THAN 8 HOURS PER DAY IN NON-HAZARDOUS WORK (ORDINARY WORK BUT LONG HOURS) | WORK IN HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS (YES IN Q C32 & C33) |
| Children below the general minimum age for entry to free schooling (5 years) | Not relevant to the Sectorial Survey of Child labour in herding in Swaziland (Which covered the rural child population aged 8 – 17 years.) | | | |
| Children usually within the age range covered by free primary schooling (Grade I – VII) (6 – 7 years). | Not relevant to the Sectorial Survey of Child labour in herding in Swaziland (which covered the rural child population aged 8 – 17 years.) | | | |
| Children usually within the age range covered by free primary schooling (Grade I – VII) (8– 12 years). | 1 | 4 | 7 | 10 |
| Children usually outside the age range of free schooling (13 – 14 years) | 2 | 5 | 8 | 11 |
| Adolescents (15 – 17 years) | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 |

in one week, and (iii) is not between 6 pm of one day and 7 am of the following day. For the 8-12 years and 13-14 years age-groups, therefore, the criteria of being engaged in non-hazardous work for under 6 hours daily was taken as permissible and not deemed as child labour.

### Pre-test

The pre-test was done in two stages, the first stage was during the Training of trainers (ToT), which was on the 15th of May 2014. The second was done during the training of enumerators on the 29th May 2014. The pre-test was conducted on households which were not selected from population frame for the actual survey, but were engaged in agricultural activities, particularly cattle rearing. The households selected were from one EA across each of the four regions. The main objective was to test consistency and flow of the questionnaire.

## 3.4 Training of interviewers and supervisors, and field work

The Central Statistical Office made preparations to conduct the Sectoral Survey of Child Labour in Herding by conduction a training of trainers' workshop and thereafter holding regional trainings for enumerators. The attendance to these activities is as summarized below:

### Training of trainers

There was a training of trainers which was held from 12 to 16 May 2014 at national level, where all supervisors were trained there.

### Regional trainings

After the training of trainers, there were regional trainings in the four (Hhohho, Manzini, Shiselweni, Lubombo) regions of the country. The coordinators and the supervisors conducted trainings simultaneously to the enumerators in all the four regions, from 26 to 30 May 2014.

**Field work**

Data collection was carried out in the month of June 2014.

# 3.5 Data processing

Data collection teams were dispatched to collect the data as provided in the questionnaire. Each data collector would submit the data collected on daily basis to their supervisor who in turn submitted the information for data entry. Quality assurance was monitored on daily basis where each submitted questionnaire was reviewed before submitted for entry. The supervisors were to conduct random spot checks to validate collected data in each EA before proceeding to another. The data was captured using CSPro software application and tabulation was made using SPSS.

# 3.6 Response rates and weighting

**Weighting procedures**

In order for the sample estimates from the Child Labour in Herding Survey to be representative of the target population, it is necessary to multiply the data by a sampling weight, or expansion factor. The basic weight for each sample household would be equal to the inverse of its probability of selection (calculated by multiplying the probabilities at each sampling stage). The sample was approximately self-weighting within stratum; that is, the weights for the sample households was similar within each stratum.

The sampling probabilities at each stage of selection was maintained in the SPSS file with the information from the sampling frame so that the overall probability and corresponding weight can be calculated for the sample households in each sample EA. The overall probability of selection for sample households includes factors for the two sampling stages, expressed as follows:

The sampling plan of the Annual Agriculture Survey on Swaziland is given in **Table 4**.

**TABLE 4:** **The $h^{th}$ stage-sampling plan of the agriculture survey in the $h^{th}$ stratum (h=1(1)....H)**

| Stage (t) | Unit | No in Pop. | No in Sample | Sel. | Selection Prob. | Weight $f_{ht}$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | EA | $G_h$ | $g_h$ | PPS | $\pi_{hi} = \frac{N_{hi}}{N_h} \times g_h$ | $\frac{N_h}{(N_{hi} \times g_h)}$ |
| 2 | Holding | $H_{hi}$ | $h_{hi}$ | SRS | $\pi_{j\|hi} = \frac{10}{H_{hi}}$ | $\frac{H_{hi}}{10}$ |

*Note: Estimators of the mean and the proportion can be derived from the estimator of a population total.*

**Phase one**

The basic sampling weight, or expansion factor, is calculated as the inverse of this probability of selection. Based on the previous expression for the probability, the weight can be simplified as follows:

The phase one homestead weight is given in the table above, as the inverse of the selection probability. Thus an unbiased estimator of the $h^{th}$ stratum total $Y_h$ (h=1(1)....H), obtained from the $i^{th}$ first stage sampling unit (FSU) (i=1(1).... $g_h$) is:

$$y_{hi}^* = \sum_{j=1}^{N_{hi}} \left( \frac{N_h}{(N_{hi} \times g_h)} \right) \times y_{hij}$$

where $y_{hij}$ is the value of the study variable for a homestead in the $i^{th}$ EA in stratum h. The stratum estimator of $Y_h$ from all the EA's is given by:

$$y_{h0}^* = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{g_h} y_{hi}^*}{g_h}$$

To get the mean divides the formula above by the 'estimated' total number of homesteads in stratum h.

First Sampling weights = Stratum total of homesteads divided by (total number of EAs selected in the strata multiplied by homesteads in 2013).

**Phase two**

The phase two homestead weight (for the selected 10 homesteads in an EA) is given by the product of the first stage weight and the second stage weight. Thus an unbiased estimator of the $h^{th}$ stratum total $Y_h$ (h=1(1)....H), obtained from the $i^{th}$ first stage sampling unit (FSU) (i=1(1).... $g_h$) is:

$$y_{hi}^* = \sum_{j=1}^{N_{hi}} \left[ \left( \frac{N_h}{(N_{hi} \times g_h)} \right) \times \left( \frac{H_{hi}}{10} \right) \right] \times y_{hij}$$

The 10 in the formula above represents the number of homesteads selected from the EA, and if a homestead dropped out or was untraceable, the number is adjusted accordingly. $H_{hi}$ is the total number of holdings in EA i which is in stratum h.

Secondary Sampling weights = First Sampling weights multiplied by (homesteads in Phase one divided by selected homesteads for Phase Two).

Where selected = 10 holdings in each selected EA for Phase One.

**Response rates**

The coverage of the survey was extremely good as 254 EAs were covered out of the 255 EAs targeted being a 100% coverage rate. The response rate was 94% as 2,385 holdings were covered out of the 2,550 holdings targeted by the survey (**Table 5**).

**TABLE 5:**  **Response rate of the child labour in herding survey**

| REGION | SAMPLE TARGET | | SAMPLE COVERAGE | | RESPONSE RATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **NUMBER OF EA'S** | **NUMBER OF HOLDINGS** | **NUMBER OF EA'S** | **NUMBER OF HOLDINGS** | **NUMBER OF EA'S** | **NUMBER OF HOLDINGS** |
| Hhohho | 68 | 680 | 67 | 584 | 99% | 86% |
| Manzini | 62 | 620 | 62 | 589 | 100% | 95% |
| Shiselweni | 64 | 640 | 64 | 624 | 100% | 98% |
| Lubombo | 61 | 610 | 61 | 588 | 100% | 96% |
| **Swaziland** | **255** | **2,550** | **254** | **2,385** | **100%** | **94%** |

# 3.7 Limitations and lessons learnt

The Child Labour in Herding Survey was piggybacked to the Annual Agricultural Survey 2014 which focussed on households engaging in agricultural activities which included growing crops other than livestock (cattle, goats, horses and donkeys and sheep). As a result, some of the sampled households didn't have livestock. For purposes of more comprehensive information, a herding survey in future should it has to be a stand-alone survey with well-defined objectives to inform on the methodology.

Following from the above, the modular format survey questionnaire that was applied had a limited set of questions on agricultural and other economic activities children might engage in. A standalone survey on herding with a detailed questionnaire as in standard standalone child labour surveys would enable more precise estimates of children engaged in work and their characteristics.

# CHAPTER 4
# Activities performed by children

This chapter presents information on the characteristics of the population and geographical distribution of the rural household population. It also presents the findings of children's involved in agricultural economic activities in Swaziland rural area, on the basis of the data gathered during the survey conducted in 2014. It provides vital information on the children population aged 8-17 years engaged in working activities during the month of reference and also during the last 12 months before the survey. It is important to note that only households containing children of the target ages (8 to 17 years) were considered for the purpose of herding situation.

## 4.1 Main characteristics of the child population in rural areas

### 4.1.1 Demographic characteristics of child population in rural areas

The significance of demographic characteristics of a population cannot be over emphasized. They provide a basis for analyzing population characteristics and their relationships with other determinants of population change and their economic activities.

**Table 6** shows the distribution of the rural population by the 4 main regions and sex. The total rural population was estimated at 875,146. The distribution of population between regions and by sex is roughly equal, but with a slight dominance for males.

**TABLE 6:** **Distribution of the rural population by sex and region**

| REGION | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
| Hhohho | 113,144 | 25.80% | 107,502 | 24.60% | 220,646 | 25.20% |
| Manzini | 110,746 | 25.30% | 110,932 | 25.40% | 221,678 | 25.30% |
| Shiselweni | 109,455 | 25.0% | 111,761 | 25.60% | 221,216 | 25.30% |
| Lubombo | 104,801 | 23.90% | 106,805 | 24.40% | 211,606 | 24.20% |
| **Total** | **438,146** | **100%** | **437,000** | **100%** | **875,146** | **100%** |

**TABLE 7:**   **Distribution of the rural population by sex and age group**

| AGE GROUP | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
| >5 years | 50,107 | 11.44% | 47,532 | 10.88% | 97,639 | 11.16% |
| 5-7 years | 38,053 | 8.69% | 32,979 | 7.55% | 71,032 | 8.12% |
| 8-12 years | 66,535 | 15.19% | 63,403 | 14.51% | 129,938 | 14.85% |
| 13-14 years | 33,253 | 7.59% | 30,433 | 6.96% | 63,686 | 7.28% |
| 15-17 years | 46,178 | 10.54% | 37,519 | 8.59% | 83,697 | 9.56% |
| 18-19 years | 24,543 | 5.60% | 16,416 | 3.76% | 40,959 | 4.68% |
| 20-24 years | 40,859 | 9.33% | 39,544 | 9.05% | 80,403 | 9.19% |
| 25-29 years | 27,394 | 6.25% | 30,036 | 6.87% | 57,430 | 6.56% |
| 30-34years | 19,810 | 4.52% | 22,961 | 5.25% | 42,771 | 4.89% |
| 35-39 years | 15,436 | 3.52% | 17,270 | 3.95% | 32,706 | 3.74% |
| 40-44 years | 10,994 | 2.51% | 14,968 | 3.43% | 25,962 | 2.97% |
| 45-49 years | 10,345 | 2.36% | 17,790 | 4.07% | 28,135 | 3.21% |
| 50-54 years | 10,544 | 2.41% | 14,828 | 3.39% | 25,372 | 2.90% |
| 55-59 years | 11,787 | 2.69% | 12,736 | 2.91% | 24,523 | 2.80% |
| 60 years and over | 32,308 | 7.37% | 38,584 | 8.83% | 70,892 | 8.10% |
| **Total** | **438,146** | **100%** | **436,999** | **100%** | **875,145** | **100%** |

**Table 7** presents the distribution of the rural population by sex and age group. It shows that 41.4% of the population was below the age of 15 years, while 8.1% was above the age of 60 years. The population aged 15 – 60 years made up the highest percentage of the population, at 58.6%.  Furthermore, the age group 8-12 years records the highest percentage between all categories with 14.85%. The age group 8-17 years, on which this report is focused, represents 31.69% out of the total population.

**Table 8** shows the distribution of children  aged 8-17 years by sex and region. Out of the total children aged 8-17 years, 47.4% were females while 52.6% were males. The table also shows that Shiselweni region has the highest distribution share of children aged 8-17 years at 72,271 (26.1%).

**Table 9** shows he distribution of children aged 8-17 years by sex and age group. The table shows that the population aged 8-12 years accounted for the highest population (129,938). The age groups 13-14 years and 15-17 years comprised of more males (52.2 and 55.2%) than females (47.8 and 44.8%), respectively.

**TABLE 8:** Distribution of the rural child population aged 8-17 years by sex and region

| REGION | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | SHARE OF REGION% |
| Hhohho | 37,399 | 53.3% | 32,707 | 46.7% | 70,106 | 100% | 25.3% |
| Manzini | 35,646 | 51.8% | 33,167 | 48.2% | 68,813 | 100% | 24.8% |
| Shiselweni | 38,757 | 53.6% | 33,514 | 46.4% | 72,271 | 100% | 26.1% |
| Lubombo | 34,164 | 51.7% | 31,967 | 48.3% | 66,131 | 100% | 23.8% |
| **Total (Rural Swaziland)** | **145,966** | **52.6%** | **131,355** | **47.4%** | **277,321** | **100%** | **100%** |

**TABLE 9:** Distribution of the rural child population aged 8-17 years old by sex and age group

| AGE GROUP | SEX | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
| | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
| 8-12 years | 66,535 | 51,2% | 63,403 | 48,8% | 129,938 | 100% |
| 13-14 years | 33,253 | 52,2% | 30,433 | 47,8% | 63,686 | 100% |
| 15-17 years | 46,178 | 55,2% | 37,519 | 44,8% | 83,697 | 100% |
| **Total** | **145,966** | **52,6%** | **131,355** | **47,4%** | **277,321** | **100%** |

## 4.1.2 Economic activities of rural children in Swaziland

The term "working children" refers to those children engaged in economic activities that come within the SNA production boundary. Child labour, which is a subcategory of economic activity, is defined as work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children, with whose schooling it interferes. Hazardous work is a subcategory of child labour. It should be noted that the terms "working children", "children in economic activity", and "children in employment" are used interchangeably in this report.

The Swaziland sectoral survey of child labour in herding collected information of all working children aged 8 to 17 years old during the month of June 2014 of who were engaged in various types of work activities particularly in agricultural sector during the month of April 2014 and during 12-month period preceding the survey.

**Table 10** shows the distribution of children aged 8-17 years engaged in economic activities by sex and age group. The table shows that out of 277,321 children, 67.77% were economically active while 32.23% were not economically active. Of the 67.77% who were working, it also shows that for all age-groups males indicated higher rates of employment than for females. Males engaged in economic activities were 43.02% (119,307), while for females was 24.75% (68,630). The estimates in the table reveal, in addition, that economically active children were highest in the 8-12 years age-group with 46.0% (86,513) share, while corresponding representations of the 13-14 years age-group was 23.7% (44,500) and that of the 15-17 years age-group was 30.3% (56,923).

**TABLE 10:** **Distribution of children aged 8-17 years engaged in economic activities by sex and age group**

| SEX | AGE | ECONOMIC ACTIVITY | | | | | | | |
| | | YES | | NO | | MISSING* | | TOTAL | |
| | | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
| MALE | 8-12 years | 54,020 | 37.0% | 10,225 | 7.0% | 2,290 | 1.6% | 66,535 | 45.60% |
| | 13-14 years | 27,704 | 19.0% | 3,829 | 2.6% | 1,720 | 1.2% | 33,253 | 22.80% |
| | 15-17 years | 37,583 | 25.7% | 4,707 | 3.2% | 3,888 | 2.7% | 46,178 | 31.60% |
| | **Total** | **119,307** | **81.7%** | **18,761** | **12.9%** | **7,898** | **5.4%** | **145,966** | **100%** |
| FEMALE | 8-12 years | 32,493 | 24.7% | 27,925 | 50.0% | 2,986 | 2.27% | 63,404 | 48.30% |
| | 13-14 years | 16,796 | 12.8% | 12,231 | 21.90% | 1,406 | 1.07% | 30,433 | 23.20% |
| | 15-17 years | 19,340 | 14.7% | 15,639 | 28.0% | 2,540 | 1.93% | 37,519 | 28.60% |
| | **Total** | **68,629** | **52.2%** | **55,795** | **100%** | **6,932** | **5.28%** | **131,356** | **100%** |
| BOTH SEX | 8-12 years | 86,513 | 31.20% | 38,150 | 13.76% | 5,275 | 1.90% | 129,938 | 46.90% |
| | 13-14 years | 44,500 | 16.05% | 16,060 | 5.79% | 3,126 | 1.13% | 63,686 | 23.0% |
| | 15-17 years | 56,923 | 20.53% | 20,346 | 7.34% | 6,428 | 2.32% | 83,697 | 30.20% |
| | **Total** | **187,936** | **67.77%** | **74,556** | **26.88%** | **14,829** | **5.35%** | **277,321** | **100%** |
| BOTH SEX | Male | 119,306 | 43.02% | 18,762 | 6.77% | 7,898 | 2.85% | 145,966 | 52.63% |
| | Female | 68,630 | 24.75% | 55,794 | 20.12% | 6,931 | 2.50% | 131,355 | 47.37% |
| | **Total** | **187,936** | **67.77%** | **74,556** | **26.88%** | **14,829** | **5.35%** | **277,321** | **100%** |

Note: * "Missing" implies that a response "yes" or "no" was not ascertained and was taken to be "no".

**TABLE 11:** **Distribution of children aged 8-17 years currently attending school by sex and region**

| | | YES | | NO | | TOTAL | |
| | | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
| SEX | Male | 139,094 | 95.30% | 6,873 | 4.70% | 145,967 | 100% |
| | Female | 126,853 | 96.60% | 4,456 | 3.40% | 131,309 | 100% |
| | **Total** | **265,947** | **95.90%** | **11,329** | **4.10%** | **277,276** | **100%** |
| REGION | Hhohho | 68,154 | 97.20% | 1,952 | 2.80% | 70,106 | 100% |
| | Manzini | 65,164 | 94.70% | 3,649 | 5.30% | 68,813 | 100% |
| | Shiselweni | 69,154 | 95.70% | 3,070 | 4.30% | 72,224 | 100% |
| | Lubombo | 63,474 | 96.0% | 2,657 | 4.0% | 66,131 | 100% |
| | **Total** | **265,946** | **95.90%** | **11,328** | **4.10%** | **277,274*** | **100%** |

Note: * Rounding off discrepancy.

## 4.2 School attendance and educational status

### 4.2.1 Children currently attending school

A child is considered to be engaged in educational activities, if he/she is currently attending school or other educational institution which provides formal education or technical/vocational education.

**Table 11** shows the distribution of rural children aged 8-17 years currently attending school by sex and region. Results show that 95.90% of children are currently attending school while 4.10% are not. Shiselweni records the highest number of children attending school at 69,154 followed closely by Hhohho with 68,154.

**Table 12** presents the distribution of rural children aged 8-17 years currently attending school by age group and sex, it shows that the largest number of children currently attending school are in the age-group 8-12 years at 128,022 (48.1%) of a total of 265,946. By gender, more boys (139,093) are in school than girls (126,852).

**Table 13** provides the distribution of children aged 8-17 years engaged in herding by school attendance status, sex and age group. Overall, the school attendance rate is high at 91.92%. The school attendance rate is found to be notably lower at 79.16% the highest age-group 15-17 years of child workers in herding.

**Table 14** shows the distribution of children aged 8-17 years by type of activity, sex and age groups. The proportion of children who attended school combined with economic activity was high for both boys and girls, while those children neither attending school nor are engaged in economic activity reported the least proportions for both boys and girls. Girls attending school only registered a high proportion of 40.9% compared to boy's 12.1%. Boys who did economic activity only accounted for 3.6 per cent, while girls in similar situation accounted for 1.6%.

**TABLE 12:** **Distribution of rural children aged 8-17 years by school attendance status, sex and age group**

| | | SCHOOL ATTENDANCE STATUS | | | | | |
| | AGE GROUP | YES | | NO | | TOTAL | |
| | | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MALE | 8-12 years | 65,253 | 46.90% | 1,282 | 18.70% | 66,535 | 45.60% |
| | 13-14 years | 32,466 | 23.30% | 787 | 11.50% | 33,253 | 22.80% |
| | 15-17 years | 41,374 | 29.70% | 4,804 | 69.90% | 46,178 | 31.60% |
| | **Total** | **139,093** | **100%** | **6,873** | **100%** | **145,966** | **100%** |
| FEMALE | 8-12 years | 62,768 | 49.50% | 635 | 14.30% | 63,403 | 48.30% |
| | 13-14 years | 30,244 | 23.80% | 189 | 4.20% | 30,433 | 23.20% |
| | 15-17 years | 33,840 | 26.70% | 3,632 | 81.50% | 37,472 | 28.50% |
| | **Total** | **126,852** | **100%** | **4,456** | **100%** | **131,308** | **100%** |
| BOTH SEX | 8-12 years | 128,022 | 48.10% | 1,917 | 16.90% | 129,939 | 46.90% |
| | 13-14 years | 62,710 | 23.60% | 976 | 8.60% | 63,686 | 23.0% |
| | 15-17 years | 75,214 | 28.30% | 8,437 | 74.50% | 83,651 | 30.20% |
| | **Total** | **265,946*** | **100%** | **11,330** | **100%** | **277,276** | **100%** |

Note: * Rounding off discrepancy.

**TABLE 13:** **Distribution of children aged 8-17 years engaged in herding by attendance status, sex and age group**

| | AGE GROUP | SCHOOL ATTENDANCE STATUS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ATTENDING | | NOT ATTENDING | | TOTAL | |
| | | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
| | Total | 128,820 | 91.92% | 11,329 | 8.08% | 140,149 | 100% |
| MALE | | 91,994 | 93.05% | 6,873 | 6.95% | 98,867 | 100% |
| FEMALE | | 36,826 | 89.21% | 4,456 | 10.79% | 41,282 | 100% |
| BOTH SEX | 8-12 years | 63,918 | 97.09% | 1,917 | 2.91% | 65,835 | 100% |
| | 13-14 years | 32,846 | 97.11% | 976 | 2.89% | 33,822 | 100% |
| | 15-17 years | 32,055 | 79.16% | 8,437 | 20.84% | 40,492 | 100% |

**TABLE 14:** **Distribution of children aged 8-17 years by type of activity, sex and age group**

| TYPE OF ACTIVITY | | AGE GROUP | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 8-12 YEARS | | 13-14 YEARS | | 15-17 YEARS | | TOTAL | |
| | | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
| MALE | School combined with economic activity | 53,213 | 80.0% | 27,227 | 81.9% | 33,566 | 72.7% | 114,006 | 78.1% |
| | Economic activity only | 807 | 1.2% | 476 | 1.4% | 4,017 | 8.7% | 5,300 | 3.6% |
| | Attending school only | 9,829 | 14.8% | 3,519 | 10.6% | 4,245 | 9.2% | 17,593 | 12.1% |
| | Neither school nor economic activity | 396 | 0.6% | 311 | 0.9% | 462 | 1.0% | 1,169 | 0.8% |
| | Missing | 2,290 | 3.4% | 1,720 | 5.2% | 3,888 | 8.4% | 7,898 | 5.4% |
| | Total | 66,535 | 100% | 33,253 | 100% | 46,178 | 100% | 145,966 | 100% |
| FEMALE | School combined with economic activity | 32,125 | 50.7% | 16,748 | 55.0% | 17,648 | 47.0% | 66,521 | 50.6% |
| | Economic activity only | 368 | .6% | 49 | 0.2% | 1,692 | 4.5% | 2,109 | 1.6% |
| | Attending school only | 27,703 | 43.7% | 12,091 | 39.7% | 13,898 | 37.0% | 53,692 | 40.9% |
| | Neither school nor economic activity | 222 | 0.4% | 140 | 0.5% | 1,741 | 4.6% | 2,103 | 1.6% |
| | Missing | 2,986 | 4.7% | 1,406 | 4.6% | 2,540 | 6.8% | 6,932 | 5.3% |
| | Total | 63,404 | 100% | 30,434 | 100% | 37,519 | 100% | 131,357 | 100% |
| BOTH SEX | School combined with economic activity | 85,338 | 65.7% | 43,975 | 69.0% | 51,214 | 61.2% | 180,527 | 65.1% |
| | Economic activity only | 1,175 | .9% | 525 | 0.8% | 5,709 | 6.8% | 7,409 | 2.7% |
| | Attending school only | 37,532 | 28.9% | 15,610 | 24.5% | 18,143 | 21.7% | 71,285 | 25.7% |
| | Neither school nor economic activity | 618 | 0.5% | 451 | 0.7% | 2,204 | 2.6% | 3,273 | 1.2% |
| | Missing | 5,275 | 4.1% | 3,126 | 4.9% | 6,428 | 7.7% | 14,829 | 5.3% |
| | Total | 129,938 | 100% | 63,687 | 100% | 83,698 | 100% | 277,323 | 100% |

Table 15 provides the distribution of children aged 8-17 years by school attendance status and sex. The total number of children in the categories 'have been at school' (dropouts) and who 'have never been at school' is 11,376 of which 8,058 are dropouts and 3,318 who had never attended school.

Table 16 shows the distribution , by age-group and gender, of rural children in agricultural households who have been at school and who have never been at school. It is noted that the highest dropouts are in the age-group 15-17 years (79.4%) and the largest among those who have never attended school are in the age-group 8-12 years (51.2%).

**TABLE 15:** **Distribution of children aged 8-17 years by school attendance status and sex**

| SCHOOL ATTENDANCE STATUS | SEX | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
| | NUMBER | % OF TOTAL | NUMBER | % OF TOTAL | NUMBER | % OF TOTAL |
| Currently attending school | 139,094 | 50.20% | 126,853 | 45.70% | 265,947 | 95.90% |
| Have been at school | 4,894 | 1.80% | 3,164 | 1.10% | 8,058 | 2.90% |
| Have never been at school | 1,979 | 0.70% | 1,339 | 0.50% | 3,318 | 1.20% |
| **Total** | **145,967** | **52.60%** | **131,356** | **47.40%** | **277,323** | **100%** |

**TABLE 16:** **Distribution of children aged 8-17 years who have been at school and who have never been at school by sex and age group**

| SEX | AGE GROUP | HAVE BEEN AT SCHOOL | | HAVE NEVER BEEN AT SCHOOL | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
| MALE | 8-12 years | 267 | 5.50% | 1,014 | 51.20% | 1,281 | 18.60% |
| | 13-14 years | 741 | 15.10% | 46 | 2.30% | 787 | 11.50% |
| | 15-17 years | 3,886 | 79.40% | 919 | 46.40% | 4,805 | 69.90% |
| | **Total** | **4,894** | **100%** | **1,979** | **100%** | **6,873** | **100%** |
| FEMALE | 8-12 years | 94 | 3.0% | 541 | 40.40% | 635 | 14.10% |
| | 13-14 years | 189 | 6.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 189 | 4.20% |
| | 15-17 years | 2,882 | 91.10% | 797 | 59.60% | 3,679 | 81.70% |
| | **Total** | **3,165** | **100%** | **1,338** | **100%** | **4,503** | **100%** |
| BOTH SEX | 8-12 years | 361 | 4.50% | 1,556 | 46.90% | 1,917 | 16.90% |
| | 13-14 years | 930 | 11.50% | 46 | 1.40% | 976 | 8.60% |
| | 15-17 years | 6,767 | 84.0% | 1,716 | 51.70% | 8,483 | 74.60% |
| | **Total** | **8,058** | **100%** | **3,318** | **100%** | **11,376** | **100%** |

## 4.2.2 Reasons for missing school

**Table 17** shows the distribution of children aged 8-17 years who did not attend school in the survey period by reason and age group. Out of the 32,152 of children who missed school 17,012 children were in the age group 8-12 years and 7,017 were in the age group 13-14 while 8,123 were aged 15-17 years. The table also shows that the most reported reason for not attending school was due to illness or injuries at 58.20%, followed by the help at home with household tasks at 12%.

**TABLE 17:** **Distribution of children currently not attending school, by reason for missing school and age group**

| REASONS FOR MISSING SCHOOL IN THE PAST MONTH | AGE GROUP | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | 8-12 YEARS | | 13-14 YEARS | | 15-17 YEARS | | TOTAL | |
| | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
| School vacation period | 266 | 1.60% | 241 | 3.40% | 187 | 2.30% | 694 | 2.20% |
| Teacher was absent | 752 | 4.40% | 222 | 3.20% | 132 | 1.60% | 1,106 | 3.40% |
| Bad weather conditions | 1,072 | 6.30% | 47 | 0.70% | 43 | 0.50% | 1,162 | 3.60% |
| To help family business | 405 | 2.40% | 88 | 1.30% | 116 | 1.40% | 609 | 1.90% |
| To help at home with household tasks | 1,827 | 10.70% | 904 | 12.90% | 1,129 | 13.90% | 3,860 | 12.0% |
| Illness/injury/ disablememnt | 10,267 | 60.40% | 4,299 | 61.30% | 4,137 | 50.90% | 18,703 | 58.20% |
| Unpaid of school fees | 272 | 1.60% | 312 | 4.40% | 1,075 | 13.20% | 1,659 | 5.20% |
| Other | 2,151 | 12.60% | 904 | 12.90% | 1,304 | 16.10% | 4,359 | 13.60% |
| **Total** | **17,012** | **100%** | **7,017** | **100%** | **8,123** | **100%** | **32,152** | **100%** |

# CHAPTER 5

# Children's work activities in the herding sector

In many countries, child labour is found mostly in the agricultural sector. Around the world, 60% of all children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in economic activities work in agriculture including farms, fishing, aquaculture, forestry and livestock). According to the FAO recent report (2013), agriculture accounts for most of the reported child labour in the world, and herding livestock accounts for some 40% of the agricultural economy. In Swaziland as well, the number of children involved in agricultural economic activities follows the same trend as in other developing countries.

Indeed, the livestock sector includes both the smallholder and commercial settings of animal holding. Children's involvement in the livestock sector ranges from helping out with light household chores to situations of hazardous form of child labour.

Activities undertaken by children in herding livestock mainly involve herding cattle, goats, camels, sheep, etc. According to the FAO (2013) report "herding livestock describes the activity of keeping a number of animals (usually of one kind) together as a group while in search of pasture or water. Herding activities can involve guiding the animals, keeping them together and retrieving those that wander off, separating fighting animals, watching over their safety (as animals can have accidents, be attacked by wild animals or stolen by raiders)."

The current chapter provides an overview of the different types of activities that working children undertake in agricultural sector including livestock herding in Swaziland's rural areas among herding households. Child labour occurring in those situations where children face hazards due to his or her work or where the maximum number of work hours for a child of a specific age is exceeded. The hazardous aspects of children's work in the livestock sector are also described.

# 5.1 Characteristics of working children in herding households

## 5.1.1 Working children in herding households by major economic sectors

**Table 18** shows the distribution of children aged 8-17 years in rural herding households by sector and sex. Out of the 187,936 working children, 169,980 were in agriculture forestry and fishing which represents almost 90.4% from the all sectors. Of those in agriculture forestry and fishing 110,767 (65.16%) were boys and 59,213 were girls (34.84%).

**Table 19** shows the distribution by age group of working children in rural herding households. It is noted that in the agriculture, fishery and forestry sector the highest share at 46.1% is of the youngest age group 8-12 years, followed by 29.9% of those 15-17 years and 24 for the 13-14 years group.

**TABLE 18:** Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in rural herding households by sector and sex

| SECTOR | SEX | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
| | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 110,767 | 92.80% | 59,213 | 86.30% | 169,980 | 90.40% |
| Non-agricultural sector | 8,540 | 7.20% | 9,416 | 13.70% | 17,956 | 9.60% |
| **Total** | **119,307** | **100%** | **68,629** | **100%** | **187,936** | **100%** |

**TABLE 19:** Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in rural herding households by sector, sex and age group

| SEX | SECTOR | AGE GROUP | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | 8-12 YEARS | | 13-14 YEARS | | 15-17 YEARS | | TOTAL | |
| | | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
| MALE | Agricultur, forestry and fishing | 50,327 | 93.20% | 26,106 | 94.20% | 34,334 | 91.40% | 110,767 | 92.80% |
| | Non-agricultural sector | 3,693 | 6.80% | 1,598 | 5.80% | 3,249 | 8.40% | 8,540 | 7.20% |
| | **Total** | **54,020** | **100.0%** | **27,704** | **100.0%** | **37,583** | **100.0%** | **119,307** | **100.0%** |
| FEMALE | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 28,038 | 86.30% | 14,690 | 87.50% | 16,485 | 85.20% | 59,213 | 86.30% |
| | Non-agricultural sector | 4,455 | 13.70% | 2,106 | 12.50% | 2,855 | 14.80% | 9,416 | 13.70% |
| | **Total** | **32,493** | **100.0%** | **16,796** | **100.0%** | **19,340** | **100.0%** | **68,629** | **100.0%** |
| TOTAL | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 78,365 | 90.60% | 40,796 | 91.70% | 50,819 | 89.30% | 169,980 | 90.40% |
| | Non-agricultural sector | 8,148 | 9.40% | 3,705 | 8.30% | 6,104 | 10.70% | 17,957 | 9.60% |
| | **Total** | **86,513** | **100.0%** | **44,501** | **100.0%** | **56,923** | **100.0%** | **187,937** | **100.0%** |

## 5.1.2 Weekly hours of work for children in herding households

Table 20 provides the average hours spent in economic activities (agricultural and non-agricultural sectors) per day by children aged 8-17 years in rural areas living with herding households. This table provides some insight into the extent of child labour among this group of child workers. It is noted that 2,952 child workers aged 8-12 years and 2,359 child workers aged 13-14 years work in excess of the 6 hours per day threshold and may be classified as child labour. As regards the age-group 15-17 years the number who would be classified as child labour on the basis of long hours (exceeding 8 hours per day) is 3,972.

**TABLE 20:** Average hours per day spent by children aged 8-17 years in economic activities by age group

| AVERAGE HOURS PER DAY | | AGE GROUP | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | 8-12 YEARS | 13-14 YEARS | 15-17 YEARS | TOTAL |
| Up to 3 hours | Number | 67,007 | 31,331 | 38,924 | 137,262 |
| | % | 77.50% | 70.40% | 68.40% | 73.0% |
| 4 hours | Number | 9,707 | 5,881 | 7,520 | 23,108 |
| | % | 11.20% | 13.20% | 13.20% | 12.30% |
| 5 hours | Number | 4,416 | 2,914 | 3,890 | 11,220 |
| | % | 5.10% | 6.50% | 6.80% | 6.0% |
| 6 hours | Number | 2,431 | 2,024 | 2,441 | 6,896 |
| | % | 2.80% | 4.50% | 4.30% | 3.70% |
| 7 hours | Number | 1,392 | 922 | 1,560 | 3,874 |
| | % | 1.60% | 2.10% | 2.70% | 2.10% |
| 8 hours | Number | 506 | 499 | 779 | 1,784 |
| | % | 0.60% | 1.10% | 1.40% | 0.90% |
| 9 hours and plus | Number | 1,054 | 928 | 1,810 | 3,792 |
| | % | 1.20% | 2.10% | 3.20% | 2.0% |
| **Total** | **Number** | **86,513** | **44,499** | **56,924** | **187,936** |
| | **%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |

# 5.2 Working children involved in herding activities

This section focuses on the important contribution of livestock herding in agricultural households. Indeed, **Table 21** and **Table 22** bring out the fact that livestock herding accounted for 140,149 working children (74.57%) out of the total of 187,936 children engaged in economic activities. **Table 22** indicates that 65.2% and 34.8% of males and females are respectively engaged in agriculture and forestry industry; where there were more boys involved in livestock herding than girls; 58.2% and 24.3%, respectively.

**TABLE 21:** **Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in rural herding households by economic activity, sex and age group**

| SEX | AGE GROUP | CHILDREN IN HERDING ACTIVITIES | | CHILDREN IN OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
| MALE | 8-12 years | 45,012 | 37.7% | 9,008 | 7.55% | 54,020 | 45.28% |
| | 13-14 years | 23,783 | 19.9% | 3,921 | 3.29% | 27,704 | 23.22% |
| | 15-17 years | 30,072 | 25.2% | 7,511 | 6.30% | 37,583 | 31.50% |
| | **Total** | **98,867** | **82.9%** | **20,440** | **17.13%** | **119,307** | **100%** |
| FEMALE | 8-12 years | 20,823 | 30.34% | 11,670 | 17.0% | 32,493 | 47.35% |
| | 13-14 years | 10,039 | 14.63% | 6,757 | 9.85% | 16,796 | 24.47% |
| | 15-17 years | 10,420 | 15.18% | 8,920 | 13.0% | 19,340 | 28.18% |
| | **Total** | **41,282** | **60.15%** | **27,347** | **39.85%** | **68,629** | **100%** |
| BOTH SEX | 8-12 years | 65,835 | 35.03% | 20,678 | 11.0% | 86,513 | 46.03% |
| | 13-14 years | 33,822 | 18.0% | 10,678 | 5.68% | 44,500 | 23.68% |
| | 15-17 years | 40,492 | 21.55% | 16,431 | 8.74% | 56,923 | 30.29% |
| | **Total** | **140,149** | **74.57%** | **47,787** | **25.43%** | **187,936** | **100%** |

**TABLE 22:** Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in rural herding households by sector, sub-sector and sex

| SECTOR | SUB-SECTOR | | SEX | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **MALE** | **FEMALE** | **TOTAL** |
| AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING | Other agricultural activities | Number | 11,899 | 17,931 | 29,830 |
| | | % | 7.0% | 10.5% | 17.5% |
| | Livestock herding activities | Number | 98,867 | 41,282 | 140,149 |
| | | % | 58.2% | 24.3% | 82.5% |
| | Total of agriculture, forestry and fishing | Number | 110,766 | 59,213 | 169,979 |
| | | % | 65.2% | 34.8% | 100% |
| NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTOR | Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycle | Number | 49 | 0 | 49 |
| | | % | 100.0% | 0.0% | 100% |
| | Other services activities | Number | 111 | 0 | 111 |
| | | % | 100.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| | Non-agricultural household enterprises | Number | 8,380 | 9,416 | 17,796 |
| | | % | 47.1% | 52.9% | 100% |
| | **TOTAL** | **Number** | **119,307** | **68,629** | **187,936** |
| | | **%** | **63.5%** | **36.5%** | **100%** |

## 5.2.1 Major herding activities performed by working children

**Table 23** shows the distribution of children aged 8-17 years in herding by sex, age group and major herding activities, classified into: (i) raising cattle and buffaloes; (ii) raising horses and other equines; (iii) raising sheep and goat; (iv) raising swine; and (v) support activities for animal production. The largest proportion of all children aged 8-17 years in livestock herding activities, that is, almost 77% raised cattle and buffaloes, of which 32% were in the age group 8-12 years. Raising sheep and buffaloes is next in importance and accounts for 16.5% of child workers in herding.

**TABLE 23:** Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in herding by major activity, sex and age group

| SEX | MAJOR ACTIVITY | AGE GROUP | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **8-12 YEARS** | | **13-14 YEARS** | | **15-17 YEARS** | | **TOTAL** | |
| | | **NUMBER** | **%** | **NUMBER** | **%** | **NUMBER** | **%** | **NUMBER** | **%** |
| MALE | Raising cattle and buffaloes | 31,902 | 32.30% | 19,228 | 19.40% | 24,723 | 25.0% | 75,853 | 76.70% |
| | Raising horses and other equines | 77 | 0.10% | 46 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 123 | 0.10% |
| | Raising sheep and goats | 10,044 | 10.20% | 3,233 | 3.30% | 3,019 | 3.10% | 16,296 | 16.50% |
| | Raising swine | 0 | 0.0% | 47 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 47 | 0.0% |
| | Support activities for animal production | 2,989 | 3.0% | 1,229 | 1.20% | 2,331 | 2.40% | 6,549 | 6.60% |
| | **Total** | **45,012** | **45.50%** | **23,783** | **24.10%** | **30,073** | **30.40%** | **98,868** | **100%** |

**TABLE 23: Cont.**

| SEX | MAJOR ACTIVITY | AGE GROUP | | | | | | | |
| | | 8-12 YEARS | | 13-14 YEARS | | 15-17 YEARS | | TOTAL | |
| | | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FEMALE | Raising cattle and buffaloes | 13,873 | 33.60% | 7,329 | 17.80% | 8,037 | 19.50% | 29,239 | 70.80% |
| | Raising sheep and goats | 5,379 | 13.0% | 2,024 | 4.90% | 1,905 | 4.60% | 9,308 | 22.50% |
| | Raising poultry | 159 | 0.40% | 0 | 0.0% | 106 | 0.30% | 265 | 0.60% |
| | Support activities for animal production | 1,411 | 3.40% | 687 | 1.70% | 371 | 0.90% | 2,469 | 6.0% |
| | **Total** | **20,822** | **50.40%** | **10,040** | **24.30%** | **10,419** | **25.20%** | **41,281** | **100%** |
| BOTH SEX | Raising cattle and buffaloes | 45,775 | 32.70% | 26,557 | 18.90% | 32,760 | 23.40% | 105,092 | 75.0% |
| | Raising horses and other equines | 77 | 0.10% | 46 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 123 | 0.10% |
| | Raising sheep and goats | 15,423 | 11.0% | 5,257 | 3.80% | 4,924 | 3.50% | 25,604 | 18.30% |
| | Raising swine | 0 | 0.0% | 47 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 47 | 0.0% |
| | Raising poultry | 159 | 0.10% | 0 | 0.0% | 106 | 0.10% | 265 | 0.20% |
| | Support activities for animal production | 4,400 | 3.10% | 1,916 | 1.40% | 2,702 | 1.90% | 9,018 | 6.40% |
| | **Total** | **65,834** | **47.0%** | **33,823** | **24.10%** | **40,492** | **28.90%** | **140,149** | **100%** |

## 5.2.2 Child labour status in herding activities

In this survey, based on national legislation provisions and social norms, along with international guidelines, child labour in herding sector was defined by considering all children aged 8-17 years that are in herding activities and who have worked:

i. beyond the average of 6 hours a day for those in the age groups 8-12 and 13-14 years, and

ii. beyond the average of 8 hours a day for those in the age group 15-17 years.

Although the survey questionnaire enquired into child workers exposed to health and herding related hazards, due to the lack of an objective measurement benchmark in the assessment of potential harmful impact, if any, the responses were not taken into account for determining hazardous work in herding. This is a shortcoming in the survey findings, especially in the absence of any official notification/ legislation that specifies the types of herding tasks to be deemed as hazardous for persons below the age of 18 years.

Child labour policy in future will have to address the issue of what might be designated as hazardous work for young workers in Swaziland, and especially for important sectors like herding that engages a large share of chid workers in the country.

The results presented in **Table 24** and **Table 25** show, respectively, the percentage and the number of children aged 8-17 years by sex, age group and child labour status in herding.

Boys in herding were high compared to that of girls. Boys within the age bracket of 8 to 12 years old showed a high percentage of 23.95% in herding compared to 11.08% of girls at the same age group. The survey estimate of child labour in herding is 6,945 which is 3.70% of the total of working children. As a proportion of children working in the herding sector, child labour is 4.96%.

Some 2,414 (1.28%) boys aged 15-17 years were in child labour in herding while 0.26% of girls in the same age group where in child labour in herding (492).

**TABLE 24: Percentage of children aged 8-17 years by child labour status in herding, sex and age group**

| CHILD LABOUR STATUS | SEX | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BOYS | | | | GIRLS | | | | |
| | 8-12 YEARS | 13-14 YEARS | 15-17 YEARS | SUB-TOTAL | 8-12 YEARS | 13-14 YEARS | 15-17 YEARS | SUB-TOTAL | |
| Working children | 28.74% | 14.74% | 20.00% | 63.48% | 17.29% | 8.94% | 10.29% | 36.52% | 100% |
| Of which in herding | 23.95% | 12.65% | 16.00% | 52.61% | 11.08% | 5.34% | 5.54% | 21.97% | 74.57% |
| Child labour in herding | 0.84% | 0.73% | 1.28% | 2.86% | 0.45% | 0.13% | 0.26% | 0.84% | 3.70% |
| Hazardous work in herding | 0.84% | 0.68% | 1.19% | 2.71% | 0.45% | 0.10% | 0.19% | 0.74% | 3.45% |
| Non-hazardous child labour in herding | 0.00% | 0.05% | 0.10% | 0.14% | 0.00% | 0.03% | 0.07% | 0.10% | 0.24% |
| Not child labour in herding | 23.11% | 11.92% | 14.72% | 49.75% | 10.63% | 5.21% | 5.28% | 21.13% | 70.88% |
| Not working children | 14.00% | 6.21% | 9.62% | 29.83% | 34.58% | 15.26% | 20.34% | 70.17% | 100% |
| **Total** | **23.99%** | **11.99%** | **16.65%** | **52.63%** | **22.86%** | **10.97%** | **13.53%** | **47.37%** | **100%** |

**TABLE 25: Number of children aged 8-17 years by child labour status in herding, sex and age group**

| CHILD LABOUR STATUS | SEX | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BOYS | | | | GIRLS | | | | |
| | 8-12 YEARS | 13-14 YEARS | 15-17 YEARS | SUB-TOTAL | 8-12 YEARS | 13-14 YEARS | 15-17 YEARS | SUB-TOTAL | |
| Working children | 54,020 | 27,704 | 37,583 | **119,307** | 32,493 | 16,796 | 19,340 | **68,629** | **187,936** |
| Of which in herding | 45,012 | 23,783 | 30,072 | **98,867** | 20,823 | 10,039 | 10,420 | **41,282** | **140,149** |
| Child labour in herding | 1,583 | 1,372 | 2,414 | **5,369** | 845 | 239 | 492 | **1,576** | **6,945** |
| Hazardous work in herding | 1,583 | 1,282 | 2,232 | **5,097** | 845 | 190 | 355 | **1,390** | **6,487** |
| Non-hazardous child labour in herding | 0 | 90 | 182 | **272** | 0 | 49 | 137 | **186** | **458** |
| Not child labour in herding | 43,429 | 22,411 | 27,658 | **93,498** | 19,978 | 9,800 | 9,928 | **39,706** | **133,204** |
| Not working children | 12,515 | 5,549 | 8,596 | **26,660** | 30,910 | 13,637 | 18,179 | **62,726** | **89,386** |
| **Total** | **66,535** | **33,253** | **46,179** | **145,967** | **63,403** | **30,433** | **37,519** | **131,355** | **277,322** |

## 5.2.3 Places where children go for herding

**Table 26** gives information on where herding activities by children are carried out. The overall pattern is that the most common place for herding is the veld (48%), and is followed by mountains (20.3%) and closed veld (18.2%). Next in importance is pastoral grazing lands at 10.5%. It is noted that the preference for veld decreases as the child worker moves to a higher age-group, while for mountains and closed veld the reverse pattern prevails in that their shares are higher for the higher age groups. **Table 27** reveals that there are no marked differences between boys and girls across work places, and both have the same pattern as the overall.

**TABLE 26:** **Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in herding by work place and age group**

| WORK PLACE | AGE GROUP | | | | | | TOTAL | |
| | 8-12 YEARS | | 13-14 YEARS | | 15-17 YEARS | | | |
| | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Veld | 31,802 | 51.1% | 15,130 | 48.1% | 16,481 | 43.0% | 63,413 | 48.0% |
| Veld closed | 10,193 | 16.4% | 5,759 | 18.3% | 8,023 | 20.9% | 23,975 | 18.2% |
| Mountain | 11,597 | 18.6% | 6,712 | 21.3% | 8,470 | 22.1% | 26,779 | 20.3% |
| Pastoral grazing land | 7,006 | 11.3% | 2,689 | 8.5% | 4,172 | 10.9% | 13,867 | 10.5% |
| Plantations/farm/garden | 1,329 | 2.1% | 1,097 | 3.5% | 935 | 2.4% | 3,361 | 2.5% |
| Others | 260 | 0.4% | 93 | 0.3% | 278 | 0.7% | 631 | 0.5% |
| **Total** | **62,187** | **100%** | **31,480** | **100%** | **38,359** | **100%** | **132,026** | **100%** |

**TABLE 27:** **Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in herding by work place and sex**

| WORK PLACE | | SEX | | TOTAL |
| | | BOYS | GIRLS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Veld | Number | 46,399 | 17,014 | 63,413 |
| | % | 49.3% | 44.8% | 48.0% |
| Veld closed | Number | 16,086 | 7,889 | 23,975 |
| | % | 17.1% | 20.8% | 18.2% |
| Mountain | Number | 19,531 | 7,248 | 26,779 |
| | % | 20.8% | 19.1% | 20.3% |
| Pastoral grazing land | Number | 9,346 | 4,521 | 13,867 |
| | % | 9.9% | 11.9% | 10.5% |
| Plantations/farm/garden | Number | 2,256 | 1,104 | 3,360 |
| | % | 2.4% | 2.9% | 2.5% |
| Others | Number | 413 | 219 | 632 |
| | % | 0.4% | 0.6% | 0.5% |
| **Total** | **Number** | **94,031** | **37,995** | **132,026** |
| | **%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |

## 5.2.4 Time when children work in herding

Table 28 and Table 29 provide the findings from the survey on when the children engage in household tasks. It is noted that boys and girls have generally similar pattern, and for both, about 70% work on weekends, and around 25% 'sometimes during the day or in the afternoon'. By age-groups also, the same pattern of working time is observed.

**TABLE 28:** Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in herding by working time, sex and age group

| SEX | WORKING TIME | AGE GROUP | | | | | | TOTAL | |
| | | 8-12 YEARS | | 13-14 YEARS | | 15-17 YEARS | | | |
| | | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOYS | In the morning | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 53 | 0.2% | 53 | 0.1% |
| | In the afternoon | 849 | 1.9% | 366 | 1.5% | 547 | 1.8% | 1,762 | 1.8% |
| | During both | 34 | 0.1% | 42 | 0.2% | 240 | 0.8% | 316 | 0.3% |
| | On the weekend | 31,931 | 70.9% | 16,232 | 68.3% | 21,309 | 70.9% | 69,472 | 70.3% |
| | Sometimes during the day or the afternoon | 12,198 | 27.1% | 7,143 | 30.0% | 7,924 | 26.3% | 27,265 | 27.6% |
| | **Total** | **45,012** | **100.0%** | **23,783** | **100.0%** | **30,073** | **100.0%** | **98,868** | **100.0%** |
| GIRLS | In the morning | 99 | 0.5% | 49 | 0.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 148 | 0.4% |
| | In the afternoon | 1,126 | 5.4% | 568 | 5.7% | 363 | 3.5% | 2,057 | 5.0% |
| | During both | 0 | 0.0% | 45 | 0.4% | 46 | 0.4% | 91 | 0.2% |
| | On the weekend | 13,903 | 66.8% | 7,574 | 75.4% | 7,386 | 70.9% | 28,863 | 69.9% |
| | Sometimes during the day or the afternoon | 5,695 | 27.3% | 1,804 | 18.0% | 2,625 | 25.2% | 10,124 | 24.5% |
| | **Total** | **20,823** | **100%** | **10,040** | **100%** | **10,420** | **100%** | **41,283** | **100%** |

**TABLE 29:** Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in herding and attending school by working time and sex

| WORKING TIME | SEX | | | | TOTAL | |
| | MALE | | FEMALE | | | |
| | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| After school | 2,043 | 2.10% | 1,783 | 4.30% | 3,826 | 2.70% |
| Before school | 47 | 0.0% | 148 | 0.40% | 195 | 0.10% |
| Both before and after school | 600 | 0.60% | 589 | 1.40% | 1,189 | 0.80% |
| On the weekend | 72,408 | 73.20% | 28,318 | 68.60% | 100,726 | 71.90% |
| During missed school hours/days | 23,770 | 24.0% | 10,445 | 25.30% | 34,215 | 24.40% |
| **Total** | **98,868** | **100%** | **41,283** | **100%** | **140,151** | **100%** |

## 5.2.5 Reasons why children are engaged in herding

**Table 30** presents the distribution of children in herding by reasons of herding and age groups. It is seen that the main reason is "cannot afford school fees" (43.2%)

followed by "help pay my family debt" (16.1%). Other major reasons are "supplement family income" at 7.3% and "not interested in school" at 4.8%.

**TABLE 30:** Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in herding by reason of herding and age group

| REASON OF HERDING | | AGE GROUP | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **8-12 YEARS** | **13-14 YEARS** | **15-17 YEARS** | **TOTAL** |
| Supplement family income | Number | 0 | 98 | 47 | 145 |
| | % | 0.0% | 20.50% | 3.60% | 7.30% |
| Help pay family debt | Number | 95 | 46 | 177 | 318 |
| | % | 49.00% | 9.60% | 13.60% | 16.10% |
| Help in household enterprise | Number | 0 | 0 | 46 | 46 |
| | % | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.50% | 2.30% |
| Learn skills | Number | 0 | 0 | 43 | 43 |
| | % | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.30% | 2.20% |
| Cannot afford school fees | Number | 53 | 192 | 608 | 853 |
| | % | 27.30% | 40.30% | 46.60% | 43.20% |
| Not interested in school | Number | 0 | 0 | 94 | 94 |
| | % | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.20% | 4.80% |
| Temporarily replace someone unable to work | Number | 0 | 0 | 46 | 46 |
| | % | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.50% | 2.30% |
| Other | Number | 46 | 141 | 244 | 431 |
| | % | 23.70% | 29.60% | 18.70% | 21.80% |
| **Total** | **Number** | **194** | **477** | **1,305** | **1,976** |
| | **%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |

There are minor divergences with the distribution of the reasons for a child to be engaged in herding as between age group and gender and is evident when reviewing **Table 31**. It is seen that while "cannot afford school fees" is the most common response by both boys and girls, as also in the overall, the share of boys indicating this factor is 45.9% against 21.5% for girls. A divergence is also noted among boys and girls on the importance of "supplement family income" as a causal factor underlying engagement in herding with 8.2% of boys citing this as a relevant factor, but for girls is not a factor at all. In contrast, the residual unexplained factor "Other" at 42% of girls and is more than twice of boys at only 19.3%.

**TABLE 31:** **Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in herding by reason of herding and sex**

| REASON OF HERDING | | SEX | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| Supplement family income | Number | 144 | 0 | 144 |
| | % | 8.20% | 0.0% | 7.30% |
| Help pay my family debt | Number | 284 | 34 | 318 |
| | % | 16.20% | 15.50% | 16.10% |
| Help in household enterprise | Number | 0 | 46 | 46 |
| | % | 0.0% | 21.00% | 2.30% |
| Learn skills | Number | 43 | 0 | 43 |
| | % | 2.40% | 0.0% | 2.20% |
| Cannot afford school fees | Number | 806 | 47 | 853 |
| | % | 45.90% | 21.50% | 43.20% |
| Not interested in school | Number | 94 | 0 | 94 |
| | % | 5.40% | 0.0% | 4.80% |
| To temporarily replace someone unable to work | Number | 46 | 0 | 46 |
| | % | 2.60% | 0.0% | 2.30% |
| Other | Number | 339 | 92 | 431 |
| | % | 19.30% | 42.0% | 21.80% |
| **Total** | **Number** | **1,756** | **219** | **1,975** |
| | **%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |

## 5.2.6 Status in employment of children in herding

The distribution of children in herding by employment status and sex is provided in **Table 32** and it is observed that by far the highest number of child workers in herding are unpaid family workers (97.2%), as might have been expected. Employees paid in cash (1.6%) and employees paid in kind (1.1%)are the other categories. In relative share basis, a larger proportion of girls is unpaid family worker compared to boys. A much larger proportion of boys (2%) are employee paid in cash as compared for girls (0.6%).

**Table 33** gives the distribution of children in herding by employment status and age group. What emerges as distinct trends are that the shares increase with age group for the categories of employee, both of paid in cash and of paid in kind. Correspondingly, the share of unpaid family worker is highest for the age group 8-12 years and lowest for the group aged 15-17 years.

**TABLE 32:** **Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in herding by employment status and sex**

| EMPLOYMENT STATUS | SEX | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BOYS | | GIRLS | | TOTAL | |
| | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
| Employee paid in cash | 1,908 | 2.03% | 243 | 0.64% | 2,151 | 1.63% |
| Employee paid in kind | 1,086 | 1.15% | 360 | 0.95% | 1,446 | 1.10% |
| Unpaid family worker | 91,037 | 96.82% | 37,298 | 98.29% | 128,335 | 97.24% |
| Other | 0 | 0.0% | 46 | 0.12% | 46 | 0.03% |
| **Total** | **94,031** | **100%** | **37,947** | **100%** | **131,978** | **100%** |

**TABLE 33:** **Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in herding by employment status and age group**

| EMPLOYMENT STATUS | AGE GROUP | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 8-12 YEARS | | 13-14 YEARS | | 15-17 YEARS | | TOTAL | |
| | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
| Employee paid in cash | 229 | 0.40% | 433 | 1.40% | 1,490 | 3.90% | 2,152 | 1.60% |
| Employee paid in kind | 471 | 0.80% | 315 | 1.0% | 661 | 1.70% | 1,447 | 1.10% |
| Unpaid family worker | 61,396 | 98.80% | 30,730 | 97.60% | 36,208 | 94.40% | 128,334 | 97.20% |
| Other | 46 | 0.10% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 46 | 0.0% |
| **Total** | **62,142** | **100%** | **31,478** | **100%** | **38,359** | **100%** | **131,979** | **100%** |

# CHAPTER 6
# Hazards and safety issues for child workers in herding

Children engaged in herding are liable to encounter hazards at work, as well as issues that might impact adversely on their safety and health. The information on these concerns from the survey for child workers in herding in Swaziland are provided in the following tables.

The distribution of children in herding situation by sex and by hazards at work place is given in **Table 34**. The most common hazard experienced (by 45%) was insufficient or lack of protective clothing (including footwear). Next in importance was process and conditions bad for health and safety faced by 17.6% of the child workers, and followed by 12.40% who encountered wild animals when out with herds. 5.2% complained of having to work occasionally in thick forests and mountains, 3.6% were exposed to chemicals when at work, and 3.2% had to work at times under extreme weather conditions. However, 17.6% of the child workers responded that they were not subject to workplace hazards.

**TABLE 34:** Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in herding by hazard at work place and sex

| HAZARD AT WORK PLACE | SEX | | | | | |
| | MALE | | FEMALE | | TOTAL | |
| | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dust, fumes | 702 | 0.60% | 440 | 0.80% | 1,142 | 0.70% |
| Fire | 93 | 0.10% | 87 | 0.20% | 180 | 0.10% |
| Loud noise or vibration | 46 | 0.0% | 88 | 0.20% | 134 | 0.10% |
| Extreme weather conditions | 3,180 | 2.70% | 2,212 | 4.20% | 5,392 | 3.20% |
| Thick forest, mountainous hills | 6,198 | 5.30% | 2,589 | 4.90% | 8,787 | 5.20% |
| Cross flooded river | 676 | 0.60% | 476 | 0.90% | 1,152 | 0.70% |
| Wild animal (wolf, hyena, snakes) | 15,363 | 13.20% | 5,548 | 10.50% | 20,911 | 12.40% |
| Insufficient or lack of protective clothing (incl. footwear) | 51,560 | 44.30% | 24,630 | 46.70% | 76,190 | 45.0% |
| Chemicals | 3,878 | 3.30% | 2,135 | 4.00% | 6,013 | 3.60% |
| Other things, processes or conditions bad for your health or safety | 21,788 | 18.70% | 7,921 | 15.0% | 29,709 | 17.60% |
| Not exposed to hazards | 12,933 | 11.10% | 6,627 | 12.60% | 19,560 | 11.60% |
| **Total** | **116,417** | **100%** | **52,753** | **100%** | **169,170** | **100%** |

**Table 35** contains the distribution of children in herding activities by illness and injury caused in last 12 months. The largest responses received was superficial injuries or open wounds (41.9%). The next highest number of responses were: extreme fatigue (15.6%); exposure to organized fights (10.7%) – these are fights that not necessarily start due to miss understanding or quarrel among the children, but are rather initiated by someone older than to them to prod child herders to engage in physical combats as part of the growing up process to an independent adult herder; and fever (10.6%). Stomach problems were encountered by 6.9%, and 3.9% developed skin problems. Physical injuries such as dislocation and sprains afflicted 2.5% of the child workers, while 1.4% obtained fractures.

**TABLE 35: Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in herding by illness and injury caused in last 12 months and sex**

| ILLNESS AND INJURY | SEX | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | BOYS | | GIRLS | | TOTAL | |
| | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % | NUMBER | % |
| Superficial injuries/open wounds | 32,618 | 39.90% | 15,775 | 46.80% | 48,393 | 41.90% |
| Fractures | 1,255 | 1.50% | 410 | 1.20% | 1,665 | 1.40% |
| Dislocations, sprains or stains | 2,062 | 2.50% | 834 | 2.50% | 2,896 | 2.50% |
| Burns, corrosions or frost bites | 837 | 1.0% | 150 | 0.40% | 987 | 0.90% |
| Breathing problems | 533 | 0.70% | 219 | 0.60% | 752 | 0.70% |
| Eye problems | 1,761 | 2.20% | 762 | 2.30% | 2,523 | 2.20% |
| Skin problems | 3,528 | 4.30% | 1,027 | 3.0% | 4,555 | 3.90% |
| Stomach problems or diarrhoea | 5,862 | 7.20% | 2,078 | 6.20% | 7,940 | 6.90% |
| Fever | 8,517 | 10.40% | 3,992 | 11.80% | 12,509 | 10.80% |
| Extreme fatigue | 12,703 | 15.50% | 5,283 | 15.70% | 17,986 | 15.60% |
| Snake-bites | 1,331 | 1.60% | 449 | 1.30% | 1,780 | 1.50% |
| Exposed to organized fights | 9,982 | 12.20% | 2,390 | 7.10% | 12,372 | 10.70% |
| Others | 802 | 1.0% | 362 | 1.10% | 1,164 | 1.0% |
| **Total** | **81,791** | **100%** | **33,731** | **100%** | **115,522** | **100%** |

Table 36 gives the survey findings on the situation in regard to the impact on herding activities and school attendance of Illness and injury suffered in the past 12 months by due to work on children engaged in herding. Of the child workers with "superficial injuries/ open wounds", 16,052 informed of having stopped school for a short while, while 13,254 child workers had stopped herding for a short time 733 child workers had stopped working totally after their injury, while 46 children had stopped going to school completely. At the same time, the illness and injury were not serious for 16,799 children who although had superficial injuries did not stop schooling, while 1,528 such child workers did not stop herding.

**TABLE 36:** **Distribution of children aged 8-17 years in herding by impact on school attendance of illness and injury caused in last 12 months**

| ILLNESS AND INJURY | NOT SERIOUS DID NOT STOP HERDING LIVESTOCK | NOT SERIOUS DID NOT STOP SCHOOLING | STOPPED HERDING LIVESTOCK FOR SHORT TIME | STOPPED SCHOOL FOR A SHORT TIME | STOPPED HERDING LIVESTOCK COMPLETELY | STOPPED SCHOOL COMPLETELY | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Superficial injuries/ open wounds | 1,528 | 16,799 | 13,254 | 16,052 | 733 | 26 | 48,392 |
| Fractures | 0 | 184 | 702 | 779 | 0 | 0 | 1,665 |
| Dislocations/sprains/stains | 144 | 420 | 1,235 | 897 | 174 | 26 | 2,896 |
| Burns, corrosions, scalds or frost bites | 49 | 339 | 184 | 389 | 26 | 0 | 987 |
| Breathing problems | 46 | 80 | 274 | 219 | 133 | 0 | 752 |
| Eye problems | 43 | 743 | 741 | 970 | 26 | 0 | 2,523 |
| Skin problems | 146 | 530 | 1,550 | 2,283 | 46 | 0 | 4,555 |
| Stomach problems or diarrhoea | 43 | 1,426 | 1,875 | 4,174 | 422 | 0 | 7,940 |
| Fever | 874 | 2,823 | 3,430 | 4,424 | 932 | 26 | 12,509 |
| Extreme fatigue | 92 | 5,505 | 3,576 | 8,051 | 659 | 103 | 17,986 |
| Snake-bites | 49 | 434 | 384 | 517 | 397 | 0 | 1,781 |
| Exposed to organized fights | 51 | 3,020 | 3,247 | 4,930 | 1,124 | 0 | 12,372 |
| Other | 0 | 352 | 318 | 364 | 130 | 0 | 1,164 |
| **Total** | **3,065** | **32,655** | **30,770** | **44,049** | **4,802** | **181** | **115,522** |

# CHAPTER 7
# Conclusions and recommendations

## Conclusions

- The findings of the sectoral survey of child labour in herding among rural agricultural sector households having livestock are influenced by 2 major limitations due to the circumstances under which the survey was implemented.

- First, on account of the absence of any clause on the work by children in agriculture establishments, the current provisions of the Swaziland Labour Act 1980 Part X paragraph 97 on work by, among others, children ("child" defined as a person below 15 years), allowing children to work in family owned industrial establishments for up to 6 hours a day, was applied to ascertain child labour in herding. This could have understated the extent of child labour in comparison to that which might have emerged had the provisions of the Labour Act 1980 had been more specific on children's work in agricultural establishments, in general, and herding, in particular.

- Second, the survey questionnaire was modular as it was linked as an external query to the annual Agricultural Survey 2014, and could address only the children living in the sampled households having livestock. Thus, a wider range of questions, including to parents of child workers, and in more details as in usual standalone child labour surveys could not be included.

- The survey findings indicate that in Swaziland the majority of children in rural agricultural households having livestock are involved in economic activities. About 67.79% of the population 8-17 years (187,936 of 277,321 child population) in such rural agricultural households engaged in livestock herding are in economic activities. Of these, 50.54% (140,149) are engaged in herding and 17.23% (47,787) in other economic activities. Child workers in other economic activities may be sub-divided into 29,831 in non-herding agricultural activities and 17,956 in non-agricultural economic activities. Boys (98,867) constitute 35.65% of the child workers in herding, while girls (41,282) comprise 14.89%.

- Of those children in herding (140149), there were 6,946 (4.96%) in child labour, with more boys at 5,369 (5.43% of boys in herding) than girls at 1,577 (3.82% of girls in herding).

- Child workers in herding are exposed to several types of hazards when at work, which often results in illness and/or injury to the child worker.

# Recommendations

- The sectoral child labour in herding survey was piggybacked to the Annual agricultural Survey 2014 which focused on households engaging in agricultural activities which included growing crops other than livestock (cattle, goats, horses and donkeys and sheep) due to budget constraint. As a result, some of the sampled households in the didn't have livestock. Therefore, for purposes of more comprehensive and robust information on child labour in herding, any future such sectoral survey should be a stand-alone survey on herding with well-defined objectives to inform on the methodology. Of course, the cost of implementing such a survey will be higher.

- The questionnaire to assess the characteristics of child labour in herding, due to limitations on the budget which lead to a modular type survey questionnaire for children only and linked to a larger survey albeit in a related sector but with a different focus, was not able to collect data comprehensively on all aspects of the issue of child labour in the herding sector. This fact reinforces the need for questionnaire having a wider range of questions, including to parents of child workers, and in more details as in usual standalone child labour surveys.

- The Swaziland Labour Act 1980 should be amended in include, if possible, the notion of 'light work' by children in the age group 12 (or 13) to 14 years as per ILO Convention No. 138, so that the estimate of child labour aligned to international guidelines may be made with greater precision for the country as a whole. The ILO shall be requested for technical assistance, should the occasion emerge.

- The Swaziland Labour Act 1980 should be amended also to provide greater clarity on the extent to which children in the lowest age group 5 to 11 (or 12) years might be allowed to work especially in family owned farms and homesteads in the rural agricultural sector. This will add precision to the child labour estimates and better aligned to ILO Convention No. 138 which, among others, is important in defining child labour. The absence of such a clause in the prevailing Labour Act enforced application of the available guidelines for child workers in industrial undertakings to children working in the agriculture and herding sectors for estimation purposes.

- Child labour policy in future will have to address the issue of what might be designated as hazardous work for young workers below the age of 17 years in Swaziland, and especially for important sectors like herding that engages a large share of child workers in the country. In fact, a clear list of hazardous activities (designation of industries and occupations that may be easily coded by CSO Swaziland) should be developed in line with the laws and policies used for child labour in Swaziland, and officially notified for enforcement, in order that future surveys can more accurately measure such hazardous work by child workers in the country. The ILO technical assistance should be availed for the purpose.

- For a comprehensive information base on child labour in Swaziland, both rural households/ homesteads and urban households, including industrial undertakings should be covered. The suggestion is important to ascertain the relative importance of child labour in the major economic sectors and occupations in the country, especially of herding, and such details particularly for the age group 15-17 years who are legally eligible to seek employment.

# Annexes

## Annex 1: Child questionnaire

The Child questionnaire applied in the Swaziland SectoraL Survey of Child Labour in Herding has 3 sections:

» **Section A:** Educational attainment of all children aged 8-17 years

» **Section B:** Economic activity status of all children aged 8-17 years

» **Section C:** Health and safety issues related to working children aged 8 -17 years

CHILD LABOUR IN HERDING IN RURAL AREAS OF SWAZILAND – 2014

**PART III CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE**
**ASK EVERY CHILD (8-17) IN THE HOUSEHOLD**

ENUMERATION AREA : |  |  |  |

SECTION A — EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF ALL CHILDREN (8-17 YEARS) — MAY/JUNE 2014

| Serial No | Name of household member | Age of household member | Sex of household member 1. Male 2. Female | C1. Can you read and write a short, simple statement with understanding in any language (SiSwati and English)? (1. YES  2. NO) | C2. Are you attending school during the current school year? (1.YES 2. NO (Skip to C8)) | C3. What is the level of school and grade that you are currently attending? Level: (L) Grade (G) 1. Pre-school 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. High school 5. Non-standard curriculum/ Sebenta — L | G | C4. At what age did you begin primary school? (If C3=1 write 99), (Age in completed years) | C5. Did you miss any school day during the month of April? (1. YES 2. NO (Skip to C14)) | C6. How many school days did you miss during the month of April? (Write the number of days) | C7. Why did you miss school day(s) during the past month? (code the most appropriate option) 1. School vacation period 2. Teacher was absent 3. Bad weather conditions 4. To help family business 5. To help at home with household tasks 6. Working outside family business 7. Illness/Injury/ disablement 8. Unpaid of school fees 9. Other (Skip to C14) | C8. Have you ever attended school? (1. YES (Skip to C10) 2. NO) | C9. Why you never attended school? 1. Too young 2. Disabled 3. Illness 4. No school/ School too far 5. Cannot afford school fees 6. Family did not allow schooling 7. Not interested in school 8. Education not considered valuable 9. School not safe 10. To learn a job 11. To work for pay 12. To work as unpaid worker in family business/ farm 13. Help at home with household tasks 14. Religious 15. Other (Specify) (Skip to C14) | C10. What is the highest level of school and grade you have attended? | C11. At what age did you begin primary school? (If C3=1 write 99), (Age in completed years) | C12. At what age did you leave school? (Age in completed years) | C13. Why did you leave school? (write the most appropriate option) 1. Completed his/her compulsory schooling (IF C10=L4) 2. Too old for school 3. Disabled 4. Illness 5. No school 6. School too far 7. Cannot afford schooling 8. Family did not allow schooling 9. Poor in studies/not interested in school 10. Education not considered valuable 11. School not safe 12. To learn a job 13. To work for pay as employee or (as paid/ unpaid worker) in family business or farm. 14. Help at home with household tasks 15. Other (Specify) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

C10. What is the highest level of school and grade you have attended?

| L | G |
|---|---|
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 |  |

1. Pre-school.
2. Primary
3. Secondary...
4. High school
5. Non-standard curriculum/ Sebenta

Columns: L | G (for C10), L (C11), G (C12)

Rows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

| Serial No. | C 14. Did you engage in any livestock herding activities at Least one hour during the month (April)? (1. YES 2. NO) | C15. During the month of April, did you do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? (Read each of the following questions until the first affirmative response is obtained) (If no affirmative response, terminate interview) | C16. Describe the main job/task you were performing e.g. livestock herding and other agricultural related activities etc.) ("Main" refers to the work on which (NAME) spent most of the time during the month of April.) Code for office use | | C17. Describe briefly the main activity i.e. goods produced and services rendered where you are doing this job or task? Code for office use | | C18. On average during the month of April, how many hours in a day, did you spend on economic activities (including livestock herding? | C19. On average during the month of April, how many hours in a day you spent on agricultural activities? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | a) Look after livestock (sheep, goats etc.) by him/herself or accompanied by a family member? (1.YES 2. NO) | | | | | | |
| | | b) Take livestock to the dip tank? (1.YES 2. NO) | | | | | | |
| | | c) Ploughing by draught animals? (1.YES 2. NO) | | | | | | |
| | | d) Involved in milking cows? (1.YES 2. NO) | | | | | | |
| | | e) Fetch water or collect firewood for your /other household using oxen or other draught animals? (1.YES 2. NO) | | | | | | |
| | | f) Do any work on his/her own or the household's plot, farm ,food garden, or help in growing farm produce or in looking after animals for the household? (1.YES 2. NO) | | | | | | |
| | | g) Catch any fish, wild animals or other food for sale or household food? (1.YES 2. NO) | | | | | | |
| | | h) Produce any other goods for your household use?(1.YES 2. NO) | | | | | | |
| | | i) other (specify) | 4 WORDS | CODE | 4 WORDS | CODE | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | |

**PART III CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE**
**ASK EVERY CHILD (8-17) IN THE HOUSEHOLD**

**ENUMERATION AREA :** | | | | |

**SECTION B**

**CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES STATUS   MAY/JUNE 2014**

**C20. During the current agriculture season (October 2013 – June 2014), did you herd livestock?**

(Mark "1"-YES" or "2- NO "for all months)

(If no affirmative response, terminate interview)

**C21. During the month of April when did you usually carry out these activities?**

**C22. Where did you mainly carry out the livestock herding during the month of April?**

1) veld (open veld)
2) veld (closed veld)
3) mountain
4) pastoral grazing area
5) Plantations/ farm/garden
6) Other (Specify)

| Serial No | a) October 2013 | b) November 2013 | c) December 2013 | d) January 2014 | e) February 2014 | f) March 2014 | g) April 2014 | h) May 2014 | i) June 2014 | ALL (INCL. THOSE ATTENDING SCHOOL) a) In the morning (1 – YES 2-NO) | b) In the afternoon (1 YES 2-NO) | c) During both the day and the afternoon (for the entire day). (1 YES 2-NO) | d) On the week-end (1.YES 2. NO) | e) Sometimes during the day, sometimes in the afternoon (1 YES 2 -NO) | ATTENDING SCHOOL f) After school (1 YES 2-NO) | g) Before school (1 YES 2-NO) | h) Both before or after school (1 YES 2-NO) | i) On the week-end (1 YES 2-NO) | j) During missed school hours/days (1 YES 2-NO) | C22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**PART III CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE**
**ASK EVERY CHILD (8-17) IN THE HOUSEHOLD**

**ENUMERATION AREA :**     | | | | |

CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES STATUS   MAY/ JUNE 2014

| Serial No | C23. During your livestock herding activity were you? | C24. What was the mode of payment for the last payment period? | C25. What is your average monthly income from livestock herding? (in local currency) | C26. What do you usually do with your earnings? | C27. Why do you herd livestock? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1. Employee paid in cash | 1. Piece rate | | *(write the most appropriate option)* | *(write the most appropriate option)* |
| | 2. Employee paid in kind (skip to C28) | 2. Hourly | | 1) Give all/part of money to my parents/ guardian | 1) Supplement family income |
| | 3. Member of producers cooperatives | 3. Daily | | 2) Employer gives all/part of money to my parents/guardians | 2) Help pay family debt |
| | 4. Unpaid family member (skip to C28) | 4. Weekly | | 3) Pay my school fees | 3) Help in household enterprise |
| | 5. Other | 5. Monthly | | 4) Buy things for school | 4) Learn skills |
| | | 6. Upon completion of task | | 5) Buy things for household | 5) Schooling not useful for future. |
| | | 7. Other (specify) | | 6) Buy things for myself | 6) No school /  School too far |
| | | | | 7) Save | 7) Cannot afford school fees |
| | | | | 8) Other | 8) Not interested in school |
| | | | | | 9) To temporarily replace someone unable to work. |
| | | | | | 10) Other (specify) |
| 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | |

**PART III CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE**
**ASK EVERY CHILD (8-17) IN THE HOUSEHOLD**

**ENUMERATION AREA :**   | | | | |

SECTION C

HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES ABOUT WORKING CHILDREN(8-17)  MAY/ JUNE2014

**C28. Did you have any of the following in the past 12 months because of herding livestock? (Read each of the following options and mark "YES" or "NO" for all options)**

- a) Superficial injuries or open wounds
- b) Fractures
- c) Dislocations, sprains or stains
- d) Burns, corrosions, scalds or frostbite
- e) Breathing problems
- f) Eye problems
- g) Skin problems
- H) Stomach problems/ diarrohea
- i) Fever
- j) Extreme fatigue
- k) Snake bites
- l) Exposed to organized fight
- m) Other(specify)

(If none in all this questions skip to C31)

**C29. Think about your most serious illness/injury, how did this/ these affect your work/ schooling?**

**C30. Think about your most serious illness/ injury, what were you doing when it occurred?**

1. Not serious- did not stop herding livestock
2. Not serious- did not stop schooling.
3. Stopped herding livestock for a short time
4. Stopped school for a short time
5. Stopped herding livestock completely
6. Stopped school completely

**C31. Do you have protective clothing (rain coat, boots etc.)** 1 Yes 2 No

**C32. Are you exposed to any of the following while herding livestock?**

- a) Dust, fumes (1.YES 2. NO)
- b) Fire, (1.YES 2. NO)
- c) Loud noise or vibration (1.YES 2. NO)
- d) Extreme weather conditions (cold or heat) (1. YES 2. NO)
- e) Thick forest, mountainous hills (1.YES 2. NO)
- f) Cross flooded river (1.YES 2. NO)
- g) wild animal (wolf, hyena, snakes) (1.YES 2. NO)
- h) Insufficient or lack of protective clothing (incl. footwear) (1.YES 2. NO)
- i) Chemicals (1.YES 2. NO)
- (j) Other things, processes or conditions bad for  your health or safety

**C33. Have you ever been subjected to the following while herding livestock? (Read each of the following options and mark"1 - YES" or"2 - NO" for all options)**

- a) Constantly shouted at (1.YES 2. NO)
- b) Repeatedly insulted (1.YES 2. NO)
- c) Beaten / physically hurt (1.YES 2. NO)
- d) Sexually abused (touched or done things to you that you did not want) (1. YES 2. NO)
- e) not given food (1.YES 2. NO)
- f) not sleeping at home (1.YES 2. NO)
- g) ridiculed or mocked (1.YES 2. NO)

**C34. Has (NAME) been interviewed in the company of an adult  or an older child?** 1 YES  2 NO

| Serial No | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | J | k | l | m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# Annex 2: Survey team

| | SURNAME & NAME | DESIGNATION | | SURNAME & NAME | DESIGNATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bhembe Mdumseni | Enumerator | 38. | Kunene Nkosinathi | Enumerator |
| 2. | Bhembe Sabelo | Supervisor | 39. | Kunene Sifiso Kusakusa | Enumerator |
| 3. | Dlamini  BafanaBonkhe | Enumerator | 40. | Lokotfwako Mkhuleko | Enumerator |
| 4. | Dlamini Bongani | Supervisor | 41. | Mabuza Comfort | Enumerator |
| 5. | Dlamini Bonginkhosi V. | Enumerator | 42. | Mabuza Khulekane | Enumerator |
| 6. | Dlamini Gcina | Enumerator | 43. | Magagula Petros Makhaya | Enumerator |
| 7. | Dlamini Lucky N. | Enumerator | 44. | Makhanya Musa | Enumerator |
| 8. | Dlamini Malibongwe B. | Supervisor | 45. | Malambe Norman | Enumerator |
| 9. | Dlamini Mandla | Enumerator | 46. | Mamba Mciniseli | Enumerator |
| 10. | Dlamini Mbongiseni L. | Enumerator | 47. | Masuku Sipho | Enumerator |
| 11. | Dlamini Mbongiseni P. | Enumerator | 48. | Mathonsi Albert | Enumerator |
| 12. | Dlamini Mcolisi Sifiso | Enumerator | 49. | Matse Sizwe | Enumerator |
| 13. | Dlamini Mxolisi | Enumerator | 50. | Matsenjwa Bheki | Enumerator |
| 14. | Dlamini  Ndumiso | Enumerator | 51. | Mavuso David | Enumerator |
| 15. | Dlamini Sandile Brian | Enumerator | 52. | Mavuso Masotsha J. | Supervisor |
| 16. | Dlamini Sandile C. | Driver | 53. | Mdluli Amon M. | Enumerator |
| 17. | Dlamini Sikelela | Enumerator | 54. | Mdluli Xolani | Enumerator |
| 18. | Dlamini Themba | Enumerator | 55. | Mendes Wandile | Driver |
| 19. | Dlamini Vusi Bonginkhosi | Enumerator | 56. | Mhlanga Thabiso E. | Enumerator |
| 20. | Dlamini Zakhe | Driver | 57. | Mhlongo Zamokuhle | Enumerator |
| 21. | Fakudze Sifiso | Supervisor | 58. | Mkhabela Nkosinathi J. C. | Enumerator |
| 22. | Fakudze Similo | Enumerator | 59. | Mkhabela Zola Thabiso | Enumerator |
| 23. | Fakudze Thokozani | Enumerator | 60. | Mkhulisi Sphumuzo | Enumerator |
| 24. | Gama Ayanda | Enumerator | 61. | Mkhumane Zakhele | Enumerator |
| 25. | Gama Sthembiso | Enumerator | 62. | Mlotshwa Oscar | Enumerator |
| 26. | Gamedze Sifiso V. | Enumerator | 63. | Mndzebele Mkhomeni Thabiso | Enumerator |
| 27. | Ginindza Vusi | Enumerator | 64. | Mngometulu Sifiso | Enumerator |
| 28. | Gwebu Sotja | Driver | 65. | Motsa Mathokoza G. | Enumerator |
| 29. | Hlatshwako Phanuel | Enumerator | 66. | Motsa Melusi | Enumerator |
| 30. | Hlatshwako Sabelo | Enumerator | 67. | Mpila Simangaliso | Enumerator |
| 31. | Hleta Menzi C. | Enumerator | 68. | Ndwandwe Celani | Enumerator |
| 32. | Hleta Sikhumbuzo | Enumerator | 69. | Ndzimandze Themba | Enumerator |
| 33. | Jele Nhlanhla | Enumerator | 70. | Ndzingane Philani N. | Enumerator |
| 34. | Jele Sizwe Samuel | Enumerator | 71. | Ndzinisa Mduduzi | Enumerator |
| 35. | Khumalo Mfanukhona | Enumerator | 72. | Ndzinisa Sambulo | Enumerator |
| 36. | Khumalo William S. | Enumerator | 73. | Ngwenya Nathaniel S. | Supervisor |
| 37. | Kunene Mbongeni | Enumerator | 74. | Nhlabatsi Thokozani | Enumerator |

| | SURNAME & NAME | DESIGNATION |
|---|---|---|
| 75. | Ntshangase Derrick | Enumerator |
| 76. | Ntshangase Ernest | Enumerator |
| 77. | Nxumalo Mlindwa | Enumerator |
| 78. | Shongwe Banele | Enumerator |
| 79. | Shongwe Sizwe | Enumerator |
| 80. | Sibandze Thabani | Enumerator |
| 81. | Sifundza Madoda | Enumerator |
| 82. | Sihlongonyane Sibusiso | Enumerator |
| 83. | Sikhodze Mfundvo | Enumerator |
| 84. | Simelane Sakhile | Enumerator |
| 85. | Simelane Seneliso | Enumerator |
| 86. | Sithole Dumsani | Enumerator |
| 87. | Siyaya Cedrick | Enumerator |
| 88. | Tsabedze Emmanuel C. | Enumerator |
| 89. | Tsela Samuel | Enumerator |
| 90. | Tsela Sibonelo | Driver |
| 91. | Vilakati Enock | Supervisor |
| 92. | Vilakati Mangaliso | Enumerator |
| 93. | Vilakati Mlungisi | Enumerator |
| 94. | Vilakati Phila | Enumerator |
| 95. | Mabuza Menzisi | Coordinator |
| 96. | Shabalala Thembinkhosi | Data Analyst |
| 97. | Ginindza Choice | Data Analyst |
| 98. | Fakudze Robert | Data Analyst |
| 99. | Mhlanga Fortune | Data Analyst |
| 100. | Malangwane Ronald | Data Analyst |

| | SURNAME & NAME | DESIGNATION |
|---|---|---|
| 101. | Tsela Simon | Coordinator |
| 102. | Motsa Stukie | Coordinator |
| 103. | Vilakati Mduduzi | Coordinator |
| 104. | Nxumalo Alex | Coordinator |
| 105. | Ndlela Mfundo | Coordinator |
| 106. | Shongwe Harvey | Coordinator |
| 107. | Makhanya Elias | Coordinator |
| 108. | Zikalala John | Coordinator |
| 109. | Mndlovu Mazwi | Coordinator |
| 110. | Hlophe Sotja | Driver |
| 111. | Sithole Leonard | Driver |
| 112. | Mdluli Maggie | Driver |
| 113. | Dlamini Bancedzile | Data Clerk |
| 114. | Dlamini Busisiwe | Data Clerk |
| 115. | Nkambule Thulie | Data Clerk |
| 116. | Mamba Joyce | Data Clerk |
| 117. | Ndzinisa Nomsa | Data Clerk |
| 118. | Sibanyoni Jessie | Data Clerk |