

# Baseline Survey of Child Labour in the SAVA Region of Madagascar

Streamlined Report



International  
Labour  
Organization

August 2020

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## ACRONYMS

Ar	Currency of Madagascar – Ariary (1 Ar = 0.00027USD)
CL	Child labour
CTA	Chief Technical Officer
EDS	Enquête Démographique de Santé (Demographic Survey on Health)
HCL	Hazardous child labour
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILO-IPEC	ILO's International Programme to Eliminate Child Labour
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice
MWA	Minimum Working Age (legal age for admission to work)
PNV	Plateforme Nationale de la Vanille <i>(National Platform on Vanilla)</i>
SAVA	North-east region of Madagascar comprising the districts of Sambava, Antalaha, Vohémar and Andapa
SAVABE	Soutenir les Acteurs de la Vanille au Bénéfice des Enfants <i>(Support to Vanilla Sector Stakeholders to Benefit Children)</i>
SNA	System of National Accounts
SVI	Sustainable Vanilla Initiative
UN	United Nations
USD	US Dollar
USDoL	United States Department of Labor
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The type of vanilla grown on Madagascar and in most other locations is *Vanilla planifolia*, also known as Madagascar Bourbon Vanilla. About 80% of the world's real vanilla comes from Madagascar. The best quality Bourbon Vanilla, also called Black Vanilla, is produced primarily around Antalaha, Sambava, Vohémar and Andapa in the north-west of Madagascar.<sup>1</sup> Recent price rises have increased opportunities for the predominantly small-scale farmers who live in economically challenging rural regions of the country. Vanilla is a labour-intensive sector and there is a long tradition of children working on family smallholdings.

In 2017, the US Department of Labor (USDOL) awarded a four-year grant to the International Labour Organization (ILO) to address child labour in the vanilla sector in Madagascar. Partners in this undertaking, the ILO/SAVABE<sup>2</sup> project, are the National Platform on Vanilla (PNV) and the Sustainable Vanilla Initiative (SVI). Before project activity began, a baseline survey was required to estimate the prevalence of child labour in the project's areas of operation, namely 32 communes in the SAVABE region.

The baseline survey, conducted in 2018, aimed:

- To collect accurately sampled data on children, their families, the impact on the children's education, and family/community understanding of child labour and its consequences, to contribute to appropriate programme design and delivery; and
- To establish a set of data that would serve as a baseline against which future data collection could be compared in order to evaluate progress or reorient programme activity.

The survey collected information on the activities of 895 children between the ages of 5 and 17 through section 2 to section 3 of the questionnaire. The survey coverage was limited to 32 communes that the ILO/SAVABE project serves, with a random sample of households drawn from all four districts (Sambava, Antalaha, Vohémar and Andapa).

The questionnaire of the baseline study included more than 240 questions organized in three sections as follows:

1. Household<sup>3</sup> and housing characteristics
  - The household

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.madacamp.com/Madagascar\\_Vanilla](https://www.madacamp.com/Madagascar_Vanilla) Downloaded 24 August 2020.

<sup>2</sup> SAVABE = Soutenir les Acteurs de la Vanille au Bénéfice des Enfants (Support to Vanilla Sector Stakeholders to Benefit Children).

<sup>3</sup> The definition used for a household is: The household is a group of people, related or not, who: (i) usually live together (usually having lunch and sleeping in the same accommodation unit); (ii) recognize the authority of one and the same person called 'head of household'; (iii) meet the first two criteria, at least during the 6 months preceding the interview, or is assumed to be, or intends to live there for more than 6 months (in the case of newborns and new households). This definition is taken from the main report on the periodic household survey 2010, published in August 2011, by the National Institute of Statistics- Household Statistics Department- MINISTRY OF ECONOMY, FINANCE AND BUDGET.

- Description of the household members
  - Education of all household members 5 years old and over
  - Household characteristics
2. Activities of children between 5 and 17 years of age
    - Activity status of all the children of the household (aged between 5 and 17) during the reference week
    - Usual activity status of all the children of the household (aged between 5 and 17) during the previous 12 months
  3. Knowledge, attitudes and practices on child work
    - Concerning exclusively working children (aged between 5 and 17)
    - Household head, employer of at least one child aged between 5 and 17

Sections 1 and 3 were addressed to the most knowledgeable person of the household. Section 1 collected information on socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the household members, and education and activity status of members above 5 years of age. Section 2 was administered to all household members aged between 5 and 17 and recorded their activity status in the previous week as well as in the previous year, the characteristics of their work (number of hours, sector of activity, working conditions, revenue) and their household activities (type and hours). Section 3 consisted in a KAP study (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) about working children (existing legislation, awareness of child protection systems, educational opportunities) together with some complementary questions on socioeconomic status and other characteristics of the household.

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

It is important to reiterate that the findings below, and the contents of this report, relate to the data collection zone (32 communes in the SAVA region) only and should not be extrapolated to the situation of children in Madagascar as a whole nor to any other specific part of the island.

### **Children in economic activity**

- 21.5% of the children had worked at least one hour in the previous seven days (thus defined as 'economically active' or 'in economic activity') and 30.3% in the previous 12 months;
- On average, economically active 15-17 year-olds work 22 hours per week;
- Economically active 14 year-olds work an average of 14.2 hours per week (work by 14 year-olds is allowed with authorization on a case-by-case basis);  
Economically active 5-13 year-olds work on average 9.7 hours per week (not authorized under any circumstances);
- Vohémar had the highest number of economically active children between the ages of 5 and 17 (39%); Sambava had the lowest number (11.8%);



- 51.4% of working children are unpaid; of those who are paid, 97.9% receive less than the minimum wage;
- In the previous 12 months, 14.0% of economically active children (or 4.2% of total children) had worked in activities which were linked directly to the *production* of vanilla, for example preparing the soil or picking the pods;
- Also in the previous 12 months, 4.1% of economically active children (or 1.2% of total children)<sup>4</sup> had worked in jobs which, while not directly involved in the production of vanilla, were indirectly linked to the sector (for example transporting the produce);
- In the previous 12 months additionally, 81.9% of economically active children (or 24.8% of total children)<sup>5</sup> had worked in areas not linked to vanilla.

### **Child labour**

- 16.6% of all the children are in child labour – the majority of these are children between the ages of 15 and 17 (32.7%) and 14 year-olds working without appropriate authorization (19.2%);
- The majority of children in child labour are to be found working in agriculture other than vanilla (58.6%);
- However, 10.5% of children in child labour (or 1.7% of total children) are working in the vanilla sector;
- Just under half of the children (46.0%) work as unpaid family members;
- 44.2% of the children are employed by third parties.

### **Hazardous child labour (WFCL)**

- 67.1% of all children in child labour, and 11.1% of all children in the region of interest, were doing work that is considered hazardous.
- More than half (51.6%) of children considered to be in hazardous work were found in the agriculture sector (other than vanilla); however, a significant 15.2% were working in vanilla.
- The large majority of children in hazardous work (75.3%) were classified as such because of the conditions under which they work. Almost half of the children (45.1%) work long hours.
- Boys outnumber girls in hazardous work (17.9% against 8.7%).

### **Children and education**

- 68.5% of children in the survey area complete primary education (below the national average of 73.4%)<sup>6</sup>;

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<sup>4</sup> Under the assumption that missing values have the same distribution as the non-missing values.

<sup>5</sup> Under the assumption that missing values have the same distribution as the non-missing values.

<sup>6</sup> Source INSTAT/DSM/EPM 2010.

- At the time of the baseline survey, school attendance in the sample area was high at 88.3%, and included children who had reached the minimum working age (MWA);
- 91.5% of girls go to school, against 85% of boys;
- 73.1% of the children go to school exclusively;
- 15.2% go to school but also work and 6.3% (mostly 15-17 year-olds who have reached the MWA) work exclusively;
- 5.4% of the children are 'idle', defined as neither in education nor work. These were predominantly unemployed 15-17 year-olds;
- 87.2% of households reported that all the children aged 6-14 in the household had attended school regularly in the previous six months.

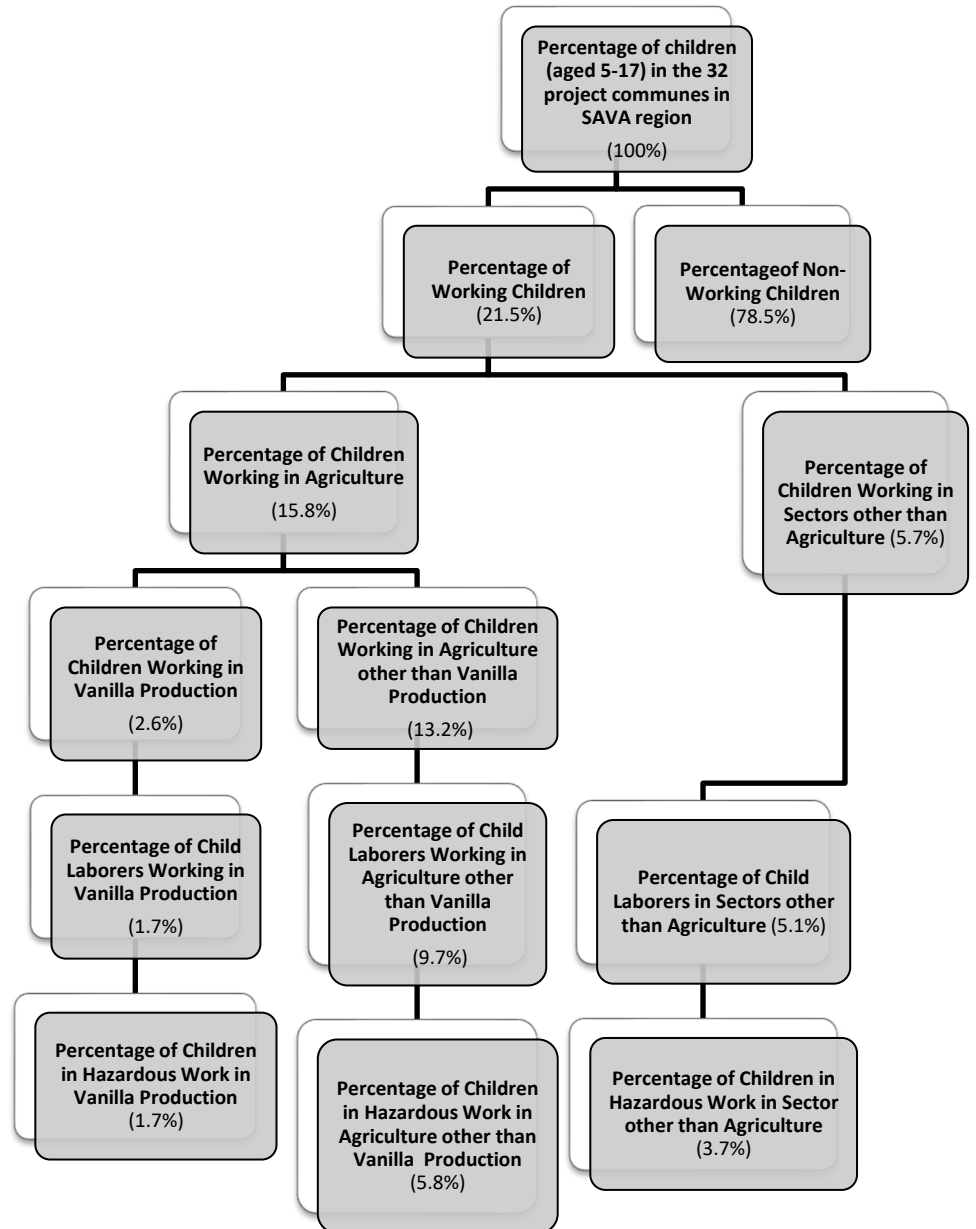
### **Household profiles**

- Poverty<sup>7</sup> in SAVA is high, at approximately 75%;
- 89.7% of households cited agriculture as their primary source of income and of these 82.7% owned a vanilla farm;
- 29.0% of households had at least one economically active child;
- 23.5% of households had at least one child in child labour;
- 16.5% of households had a child or children in hazardous child labour.
- The survey of understanding and attitudes conducted among family decision makers and children demonstrated that there is an urgent need for awareness-raising and education to fill knowledge and understanding gaps related to child labour and work;
- Less than 4% of heads of household knew what the MWA is in Madagascar;
- 23.9% of household heads demonstrated a permissive attitude towards child labour;
- Only 4.3% of the children could cite the MWA.

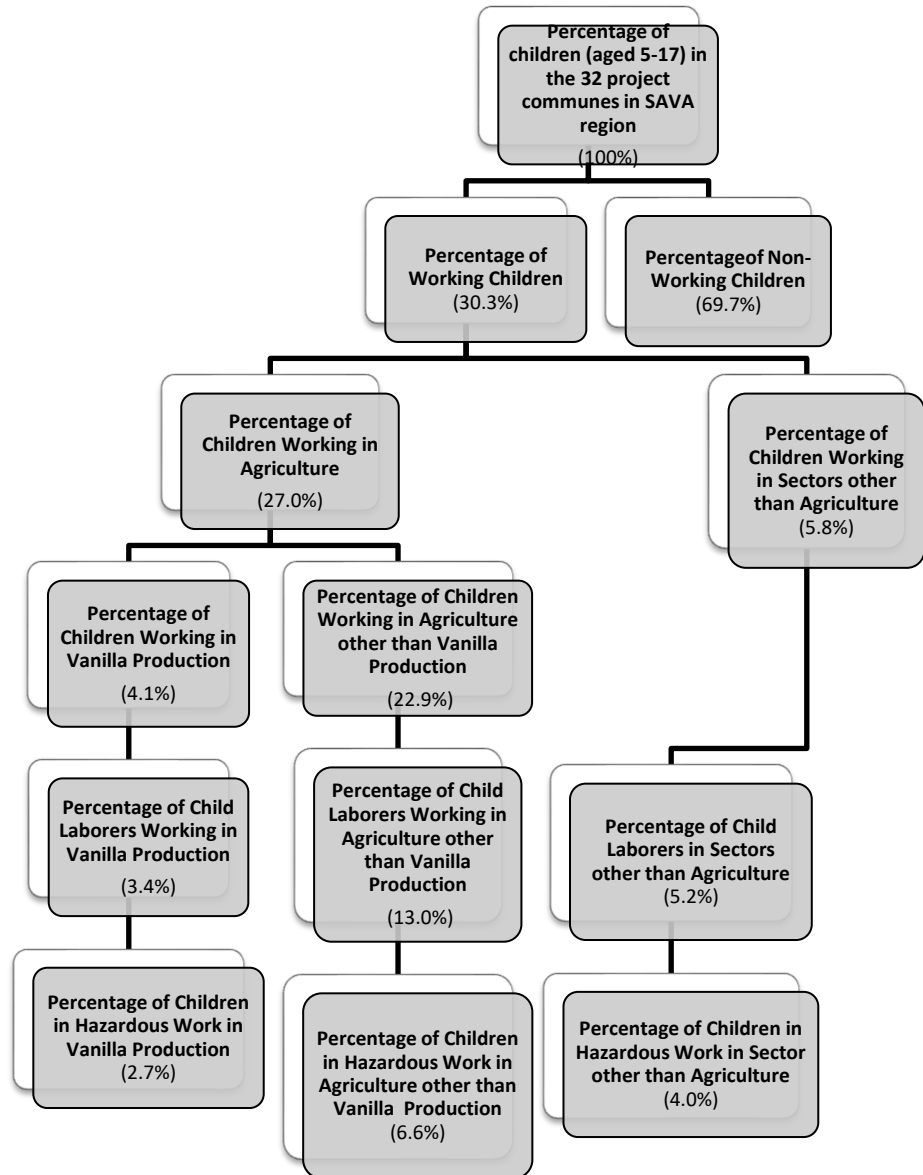
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<sup>7</sup> Any individual for whom the monetary value of her/his annual consumption is below the threshold of 468,800 Ar (equivalent to 125 USD), relative to the prices charged throughout Madagascar. This definition is taken from the main report on the periodic household survey 2010, National Institute of Statistics- Household Statistics Department - MINISTRY OF ECONOMY, FINANCE AND BUDGET, August 2011.

Infographic summarizing children in economic activity and child labour in the reference week (N=895, total number of children aged 5 to 17 in the 32 communes of interest in SAVA region).



Infographic summarizing children in economic activity and child labour in the previous 12 months (N=895, total number of children aged 5 to 17 in the 32 communes of interest in SAVA region)



## CONTENTS

<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Acronyms</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Executive summary</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Summary of Findings</b> .....	<b>5</b>
Children in economic activity.....	5
Child labour.....	6
Hazardous child labour (WFCL).....	6
Children and education.....	6
Household profiles.....	7
Infographic summarizing children in economic activity and child labour in the reference week (N=895, total number of children aged 5 to 17 in the 32 communes of interest in SAVA region).....	8
Infographic summarizing children in economic activity and child labour in the previous 12 months (N=895, total number of children aged 5 to 17 in the 32 communes of interest in SAVA region) .....	9
<b>Contents</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>List of tables and figures</b> .....	<b>12</b>
Tables .....	12
Figures.....	12
<b>I Introduction</b> .....	<b>14</b>
Geography.....	14
Existing information on child labour.....	14
<b>II Mapping the characteristics of the surveyed population</b> .....	<b>16</b>
Composition of the population in the 32 communes of intervention .....	17
Economic profile of the households .....	18
Sources of household income.....	19
<b>III Activities performed by children</b> .....	<b>21</b>
Children’s engagement in economic activities .....	21
Children seeking work.....	23
School attendance and educational status.....	23

Household chores by children .....	24
Children grouped by activities performed.....	26
<b>IV Characteristics of children in economic activity .....</b>	<b>28</b>
Legally working children .....	28
Number of hours worked.....	28
Sector of activity and vanilla .....	29
Other characteristics.....	32
<b>V Child labour .....</b>	<b>36</b>
Child labour.....	36
Hazardous work .....	39
<b>VI Educational characteristics.....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>VII Parents' understanding, attitudes and actions related to child labour .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>VIII Core indicators for monitoring and evaluation .....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>IX Conclusion .....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>X Annexes .....</b>	<b>56</b>
Annex 1: Relevant legislation and legal definitions in Madagascar .....	56
Annex 2: Sample design .....	62
Annex 3: Coverage of the survey: Distribution of communes by district.....	65

## LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

### Tables

Table 1: Household size by district (%) .....	17
Table 2: Average number of children aged 5-17 per household by district .....	18
Table 3: Household wealth by district (%) .....	18
Table 4: Work categories of heads of household by district .....	20
Table 5: Households with at least one member owning a vanilla farm .....	20
Table 6: Distribution of children aged 5-17 by activity status and age in the 7 days preceding the survey (%) .....	27
Table 7: Linkages to vanilla sector of branches of economic activity over the 7 days preceding the survey (%) .....	30
Table 8: Proportion of children in economic activity – reference week, by income quintile .	34
Table 9: Economically active children in the previous 7 days and in the past 12 months by family status .....	35
Table 10: Children in CL and hazardous work in the preceding 12 months (N=895) .....	44
Table 11: Literacy rates of individuals aged 15 and above .....	45
Table 12: Indicators of understanding, attitudes and actions related to child labour, work and education .....	49
Table 13: Indicators of understanding, attitudes and actions related to child labour, work and education (children aged 5-17).....	50
Table 14: Values for the core monitoring and evaluation indicators .....	52

### Figures

Figure 1: Map of the SAVA region.....	14
Figure 2: Heads of household (male/female) according to wealth status .....	19
Figure 3: Children’s employment rate by sex and age group in the 7 days preceding the survey (%) .....	21
Figure 4: Children’s employment by sex and region over the previous 7 days (%) .....	22
Figure 5: Children’s employment rate by sex, age group and reference period (%) .....	22
Figure 6: Proportion of non-working children seeking work by sex, age group and district (12 months preceding the survey) .....	23
Figure 7: Current school attendance by sex, age group and district (N=895) .....	24
Figure 8: Household chores by sex, age group and district (N=895, %) .....	24
Figure 9: Involvement of children aged 5-17 in household chores by type of household chore and sex (N=895, %) .....	25
Figure 10: Cumulative percentage distribution of hours in household chores per week over the previous 7 days by sex for children 5-17 years old .....	26

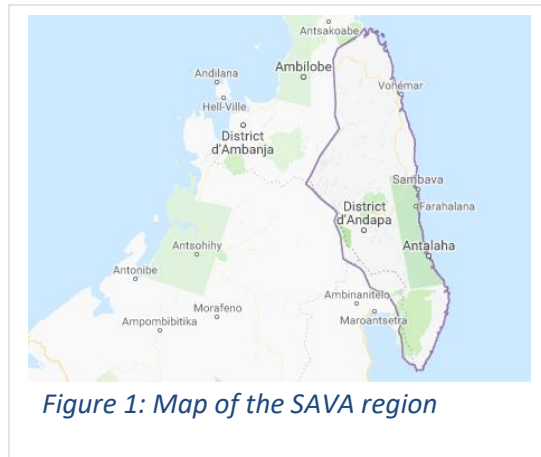
Figure 11: Distribution of children aged 5-17 by activity status in the 7 days preceding the survey (N=895, %) .....	27
Figure 12: Children’s average number of working hours per week in the 7 days preceding the survey by age and sex (N=216) .....	28
Figure 13: Cumulative percentage distribution of hours in employment per week over the 7 days preceding the survey for working children 5-17 years old (N=216, %).....	29
Figure 14: Children aged 5-17 economically active by branch of economic activity over the preceding 7 days (N=216, %) .....	29
Figure 15: Involvement in the vanilla sector of children economically active over the previous 12 months (N=298, %) .....	31
Figure 16: Number of cases of children 5-17 years old working in vanilla by activity over the previous 12 months (% , N).....	32
Figure 17: Perception of own work situation for children aged 5-17 years (%).....	33
Figure 18: Monthly earnings of children in economic activity during the reference week ....	34
Figure 19: Proportion of children in CL by age group, sex and district of residence during the reference week (N=895, %) .....	37
Figure 20: Children aged 5-17 in CL by employment status over the preceding 7 days (N=129, %) .....	37
Figure 21: Children aged 5-17 in CL by branch of economic activity over the preceding 7 days (N=166, %).....	38
Figure 22: Cumulative percentage distribution of hours in child labour and household chores per week over the previous 7 days for children aged 5-17 in child labour (N=166) .....	39
Figure 23: Proportion of children in hazardous work by age group, sex and area of residence during the reference week (N=895, %).....	40
Figure 24: Children aged 5-17 in hazardous work by branch of economic activity over the preceding 7 days, (N=108, %) .....	41
Figure 25: Conditions in which children in hazardous work are engaged (N=108, %) .....	41
Figure 26: Proportion of children in child labour and hazardous work by age group, sex and district of residence during the previous 12 months (N=895, %).....	42
Figure 27: Children aged 5-17 in hazardous work by branch of economic activity over the previous 12 months, (N=131, %).....	43
Figure 28: Children aged 5-17 in CL by branch of economic activity over the last 12 months (N=216, %).....	43
Figure 29: School attendance by working status for children 5-17 years old (%).....	46
Figure 30: : Repetition rates in the previous 3 school years among children 5-14 years old by working status and age group (%) .....	46
Figure 31: Days of school attendance during the school year 2016-2017 by working status for children 5-17 years old (%) .....	47
Figure 32: Reasons for not attending school for children 5-17 years old (%) .....	48



## I INTRODUCTION

### Geography

The SAVA region of Madagascar measures 25,578 square kilometers in area and is located in the north-east corner of the island and has some 1,100,000 inhabitants. It is predominantly rural, with only 15% of the population living in urban centres. The SAVA region gets its name from its four principal districts: Sambava, Antalaha, Vohémar and Andapa. Sambava is the region's main town and the reception centre for workers seeking seasonal work picking vanilla and other local products.



The SAVA region is of significant economic importance to Madagascar because of its export of vanilla, coffee and wood. It is the world's largest producer of vanilla, with 1,500 tons of vanilla being exported in 2017, twice as much as exports of coffee.

It is estimated that some 80% of the world's vanilla production comes from Madagascar,<sup>8</sup> and recent price rises have increased opportunities for the predominantly small-scale farmers who live in economically challenging rural regions of the country. Vanilla is a labour-intensive sector and there is a long tradition of children working on family smallholdings.

Decree 2007-563 was promulgated in 2007 in Madagascar, covering the child's right to protection from child labour. Since 2018, a new decree has been in place that aims specifically to address child labour, seen as an obstacle to national development. Despite these legislative initiatives, child labour continues to be an entrenched problem across the country including in the SAVA region.

### Existing information on child labour

Figures from 2007<sup>9</sup> put at 28% the percentage of children nationally who were economically active. This represented 1,873,000 children between the ages of 5 and 17. Rural children (31%) outnumbered urban children (19%).

Of the children economically active, 23.4% – or 438,000 children – were doing hazardous work, with boys and girls equally affected (23.1% for boys and 23.8% for girls). The large majority of the children in hazardous work (85%) worked in agriculture in family smallholdings. Most of these were unpaid, with only 17% receiving some remuneration.

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.madacamp.com/Madagascar\\_Vanilla](https://www.madacamp.com/Madagascar_Vanilla) Downloaded 24 August 2020.

<sup>9</sup> *Enquête nationale sur le travail des enfants à Madagascar 2007*, ILO-IPEC, Geneva, 2008

Most children in Madagascar (85%) were reported as performing household tasks. Girls outnumbered boys across all activities (preparing meals, shopping, washing up, washing clothes, looking after children or the elderly, fetching water and 'other'). Boys outnumbered girls in only one task: collecting firewood.

ILO-IPEC estimated in 2011<sup>10</sup> that one third of children in the 12-17 age bracket worked in the vanilla supply chain, but that the large majority of these children were in the 15-17 age group.

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<sup>10</sup> *Etat des lieux du travail des enfants dans la filière vanille dans la région SAVA 2011*, ILO-IPEC, Geneva 2012.

## II MAPPING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEYED POPULATION

### Methodology

For the 2018 survey carried out for the ILO/SAVABE project, data were collected using mixed-methods and focused on a survey of 525 households in 32 communes in the target area: four districts of the SAVA region of Madagascar (see map on p.13). The formula used to calculate the sample size is explained in Annex 2. Each commune is divided into communities called *Fokontany* and, in each of these, 21 households were selected using the ILO's interactive sampling tools and with the guidance of the statisticians in ILO-FUNDAMENTALS. Between 16 and 30 June 2018, 895 children between the ages of 5 and 17 were surveyed, as were the heads of their households.

In addition to the quantitative results obtained from the surveys, qualitative data was obtained through interviews and focus group discussions among key informants including parents, community leaders, teachers, labour inspectors, vanilla producers and judges specialising in child labour cases.

Training sessions for the data collection personnel took place during the period 11-15 June 2018 in Florencia Sambava Hotel. Interviewers were principally trained in investigation techniques, processes of filling questionnaires and other tools, such as lists of tasks likely to be performed by children. In brief, the training included:

- methodological overview of the study,
- the questionnaire,
- instructions for filling in the questionnaire with pre-coded answers to closed questions,
- the list and composition of agricultural activity groups,
- an indicative list of tasks performed by children,
- classifications of occupations and branches of activity,
- maintenance guides for adults and children.

A pre-test was conducted on 15 June 2018 in the municipality of Farahalana for half of the training team, and Nosiarina for the other half. The objectives of the pre-test were to test the wording of the questions, how easy it was for a respondent to understand the question, the time it took to administer the questionnaire, how easy it was to fill in the questionnaire from the point of view of the interviewers, and to assess the receptiveness and cooperation of the respondents.

The data collection used paper questionnaires and began on 16 June 2018. Fieldwork was completed on 30 June 2018.

Debriefing sessions were then conducted from 5 to 10 July 2018. The teams worked to standardize the results and sort the information obtained for the final exercise. All data collected were appropriately stored, and access governed by ILO data protocols.

### Limitations of the research

It is important to note that the study covers only the 32 communes (out of 86 communes in the SAVA region) in which the project is active. Therefore, the results are *de facto* limited to these 32 communes and cannot be extrapolated to the whole SAVA region. Additionally:

- The study was conducted at a time when the political, social and economic situation in the country in general, and the education sector in particular, was disrupted by the strikes of different unions and political entities;
- A teachers' strike in public schools affected all regions of the island, including SAVA and, as a result, issues related to children's school attendance may be biased;
- The vanilla sector in the SAVA region could present a specific form of sales contracts, commonly known as a "flower contract". This is a sales contract between farmers and collectors, several months before the vanilla beans reach maturity. Such specificity is an important and determinant aspect of household vulnerability, which could lead children to engage in child labour, but was not addressed in this study.

### Composition of the population in the 32 communes of intervention

The survey covered 525 households, with an average 4.4 people per household, including on average 1.9 children aged between 5 and 17 years old. All the households had between one and six children aged between 5 and 17. Tables 1 and 2 below show the size of household by district and the average number of children in the 5-17 age bracket in each district:

Household size	Andapa	Antalaha	Sambava	Vohémar	All districts
2-3 people	20.8	29.7	26.9	24.9	25.6
4-5 people	63.2	49.6	56.8	55.0	56.6
6-7 people	11.4	14.8	15.6	17.2	14.7
8-9 people	4.6	5.1	0.6	3.0	3.0
10 people or more	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>11</sup> This table presents the average number of people per household in the four districts and for the 32 communes of interest ("All districts"). Tables 1 and 2 are based on interviewed households but are extrapolated to all of them in the district thanks to the weighting procedure.

<sup>12</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of households per district

Andapa	1.8
Antalaha	2.1
Sambava	1.8
Vohémar	2.2
All districts	1.9

### **Economic profile of the households**

Poverty levels are high in the SAVA region at approximately 75%.<sup>13</sup> Most households in the region suffer financial difficulties, with almost 86% having an income below or equal to their basic needs. Almost half (49.7%) consider themselves in difficult circumstances and 35.2% declare themselves as middling.

The economic profile of the household may be determinant in explaining the work situation of both adults and children in the family and may indicate signs of vulnerability. The indicators used here are self-reported and include ownership of cultivable land, livestock, and personal chattels (TV, mobile phone, bicycle etc), and number of rooms in the dwelling. Table 3 shows the wealth category of the households by district.

<i>Wealth level<sup>15</sup></i>	<i>Andapa</i>	<i>Antalaha</i>	<i>Sambava</i>	<i>Vohémar</i>	<i>All districts</i>
Poorest	5.5	19.7	28.8	24.1	20.1
Poor	17.4	25.7	14.0	9.6	16.6
Middle income	19.1	22.6	28.7	28.2	24.8
Rich	28.6	13.7	14.5	13.4	17.7
Richest	29.4	18.3	14.0	24.6	20.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>13</sup> Any individual whose monetary value of annual consumption is below the threshold of 468,800 Ar (equivalent to 125 USD), relative to the prices charged throughout Madagascar. *Main report on the periodic household survey 2010*, National Institute of Statistics-Household Statistics Department, MINISTRY OF ECONOMY, FINANCE AND BUDGET, August 2011.

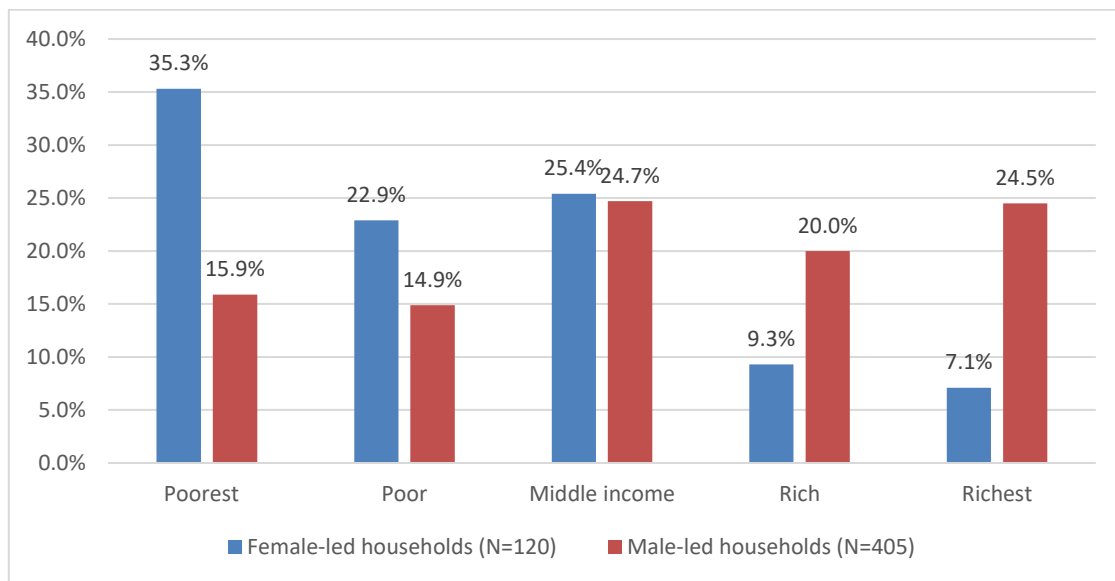
<sup>14</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of households per district (Andapa: 126, Antalaha: 147, Sambava: 147, Vohémar: 105)

<sup>15</sup> As part of this analysis, the wealth of households is understood as the owned assets declared by the household. Household wealth is reported by quintiles. It is a way to look at how wealth is distributed in the 32 communes of interest. The bottom wealth quintile "Poorest" is the poorest 20 percent of households, as the top wealth quintile "Richest" is the richest 20 percent of households.

Overall, the number of households in the poor/poorest categories totals 36.7%. Sambava district shows the most extreme differentials, with the highest number of 'poorest' households and the lowest number of 'richest'.

Household wealth also differs depending on the sex of the head of the household. Overall, 78.6% of the households had a man as head of the household, while only 21.4% of households were headed by a woman. Of the 'rich' and 'richest' household categories, 44.5% were male-headed while only 16.4% were female-headed. Conversely, of the 'poor' and 'poorest' categories of household, 58.2% were female-headed compared to just 30.8% male-headed (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Heads of household (male/female) according to wealth status<sup>16</sup>



Home ownership is also an indicator of standard of living, although the survey enquired about ownership and not the quality of the housing itself. The majority of households (93.8%) owned or co-owned their own homes. Just 3.7% lived in rental accommodation and 2.6% were provided with free housing.

Very few families have a bank account (6.5%) or an account with a micro-finance institution (5.6%).

### Sources of household income

The overwhelming majority of the households – 89.7% – named 'agriculture' as their primary source of income. The rest were made up of 'freelance workers' (5.7%), private or public sector employees (4.1%) and 'other' (0.5%) (Table 4).

<sup>16</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of households female-led, and male-led

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Andapa</i>	<i>Antalaha</i>	<i>Sambava</i>	<i>Vohémar</i>	<i>All districts</i>
Agriculture	92.6	89.3	85.8	93.8	89.7
Freelance/independent	4.4	2.8	9.1	4.5	5.7
Private or public sector employee	2.0	7.5	4.8	1.7	4.1
Other	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As Table 5 shows, 82.7% of the households reported that they worked in the vanilla sector.

	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Andapa	105	86.5
Antalaha	126	87.2
Sambava	126	84.2
Vohémar	73	69.3
All districts	430	82.7 <sup>19</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of households per district (Andapa: 126, Antalaha: 147, Sambava: 147, Vohémar: 105)

<sup>18</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of households per district

<sup>19</sup> There are 430 households (unweighted) with at least one member owning a vanilla farm, over the 525 households (unweighted) in total. Once the households are weighted, the proportion of households with at least one member owning a vanilla farm becomes 82.7%.

### III ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY CHILDREN

#### Children's engagement in economic activities

Of the 895 children surveyed, 21.5% were economically active, defined as working at least one hour in the seven days preceding the survey. As shown in Figure 3, as age increases, children's involvement in economic activities also increases, relatively more for boys. Overall, a larger percentage (25.5%) of boys in the sample are economically active compared to girls (17.6%).

Figure 3: Percentage of economically active children by sex and age in the 7 days preceding the survey (%)<sup>20</sup>

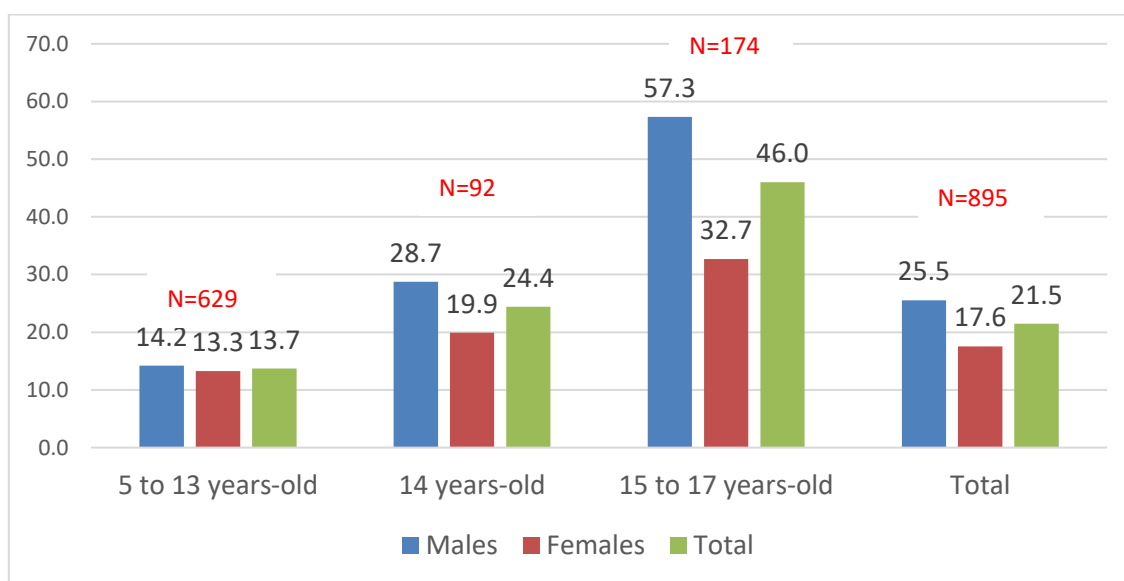
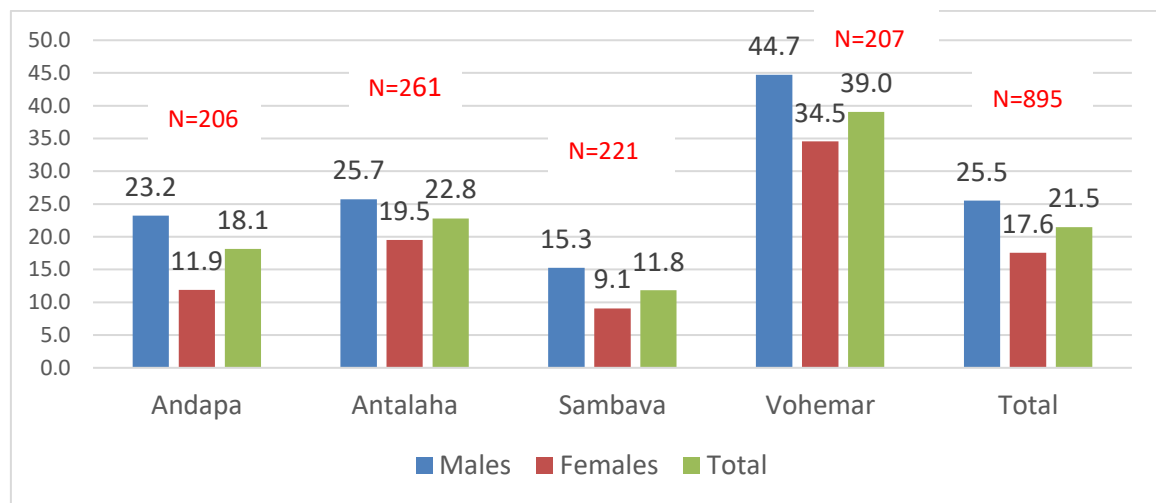


Figure 4, below, shows that Vohémar has more economically active children between the ages of 5 and 17 years than the other four districts, well above the overall average.

<sup>20</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children per age group

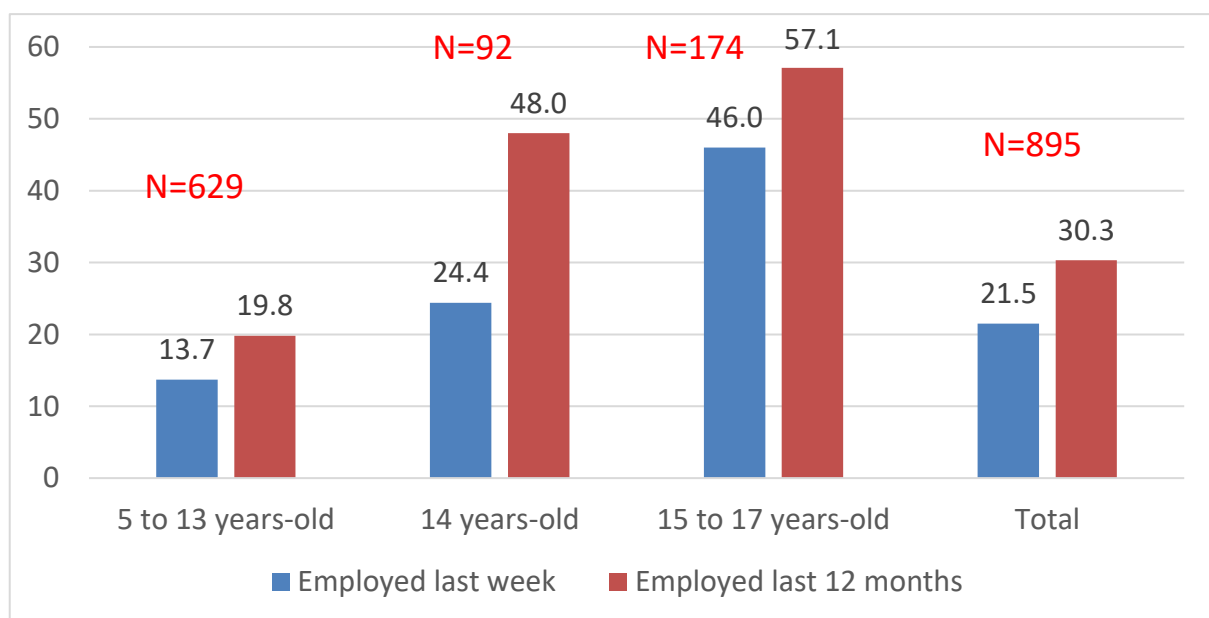


Figure 4: Percentage of economically active children by district over the previous 7 days (%) preceding the survey<sup>21</sup>



There is a marked difference between the results relating to seven days preceding the survey and 12 months, with the 12-month rate significantly higher than the 7-day rate (Figure 5). While 46% of children in this age group (i.e. having reached the MWA) worked in the week before the data was collected, 57.1% worked in the 12 months preceding data collection. This difference can be explained by the fact that the week of reference came before vanilla harvest time, and many people temporarily join the labour force for vanilla harvest time.

Figure 5: Percentage of economically active children by sex, age group and reference period<sup>22</sup>



<sup>21</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children per district

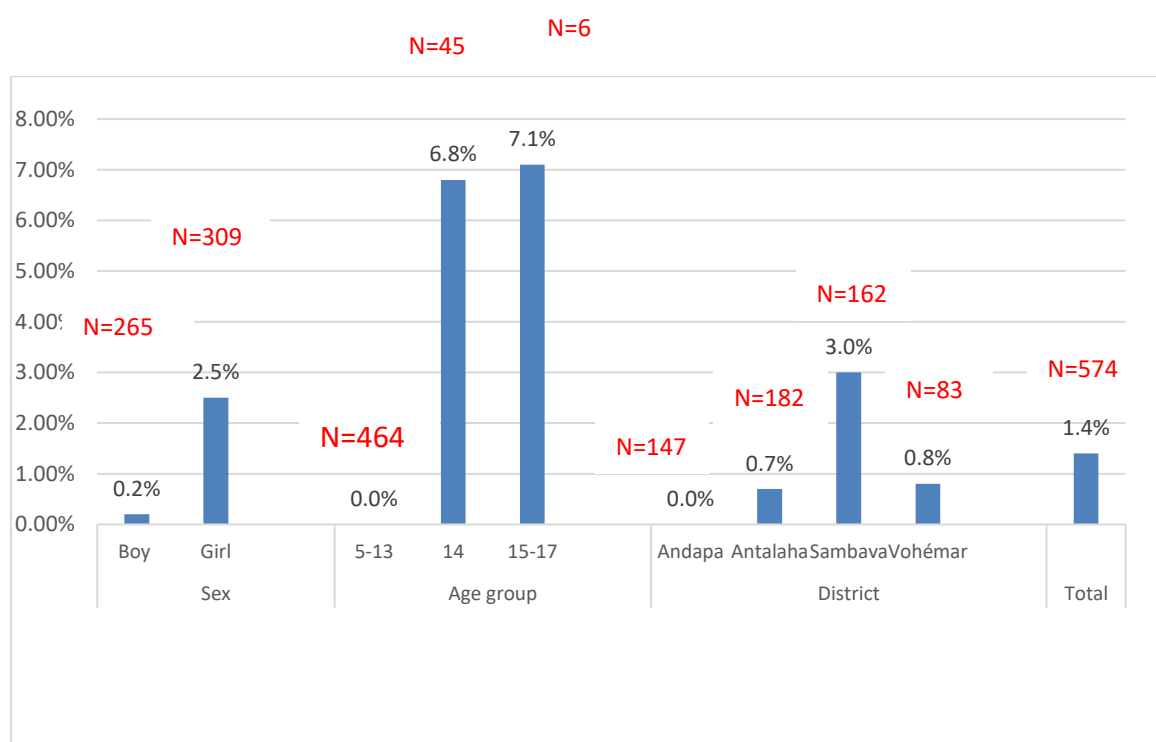
<sup>22</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children per age group

### Children seeking work

No children were reported as looking for a job in the week preceding the survey. However, Figure 6 below shows the number of children who reported that they were actively seeking work in the 12 months before the survey. The largest percentage of children seeking jobs were in the 14-17 age group, children who had reached the MWA or were able to undertake light work with appropriate authorization. More girls were seeking work than boys (2.5% against 0.2%).

Children looking for work may have increased vulnerability to accepting unauthorized or inappropriate work and may therefore be at risk of child labour.

Figure 6: Proportion of non-working children seeking work by sex, age group and district (12 months preceding the survey)<sup>23</sup>



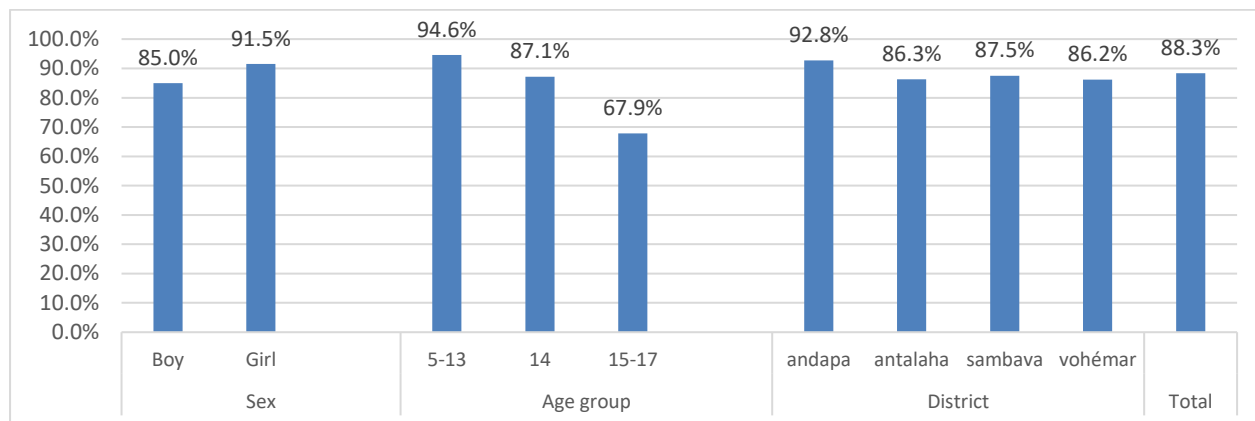
### School attendance and educational status

School attendance<sup>24</sup> in the SAVA region is relatively high (88.3%), even for children who have reached the MWA (67.9%). More girls attend school than boys (91.5% against 85.0%).

<sup>23</sup> Basis of analysis: number of children who did not work in the last 12 months, per sex, age group and district

<sup>24</sup> Defined as having attended school at any time during the previous school year.

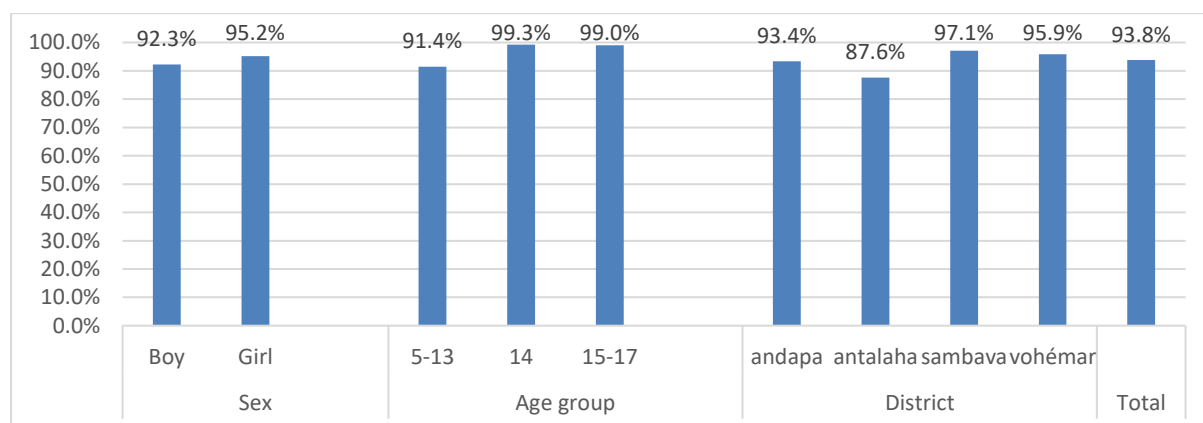
Figure 7: Current school attendance by sex, age group and district (N=895)<sup>25</sup>



### Household chores by children

The majority of children (93.8%) said that, in addition to attending school, they also did housework, primarily shopping, cleaning, cooking and washing. Both boys and girls work around the home, although girls outnumber boys marginally in every category of household chore except 'equipment repair' (Figure 9).

Figure 8: Household chores by sex, age group and district (N=895, %)<sup>26</sup>



<sup>25</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children, per sex, age group and district

<sup>26</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children, per sex, age group and district

Figure 9: Involvement of children aged 5-17 in household chores by type of household chore and sex (N=895, %)<sup>27</sup>

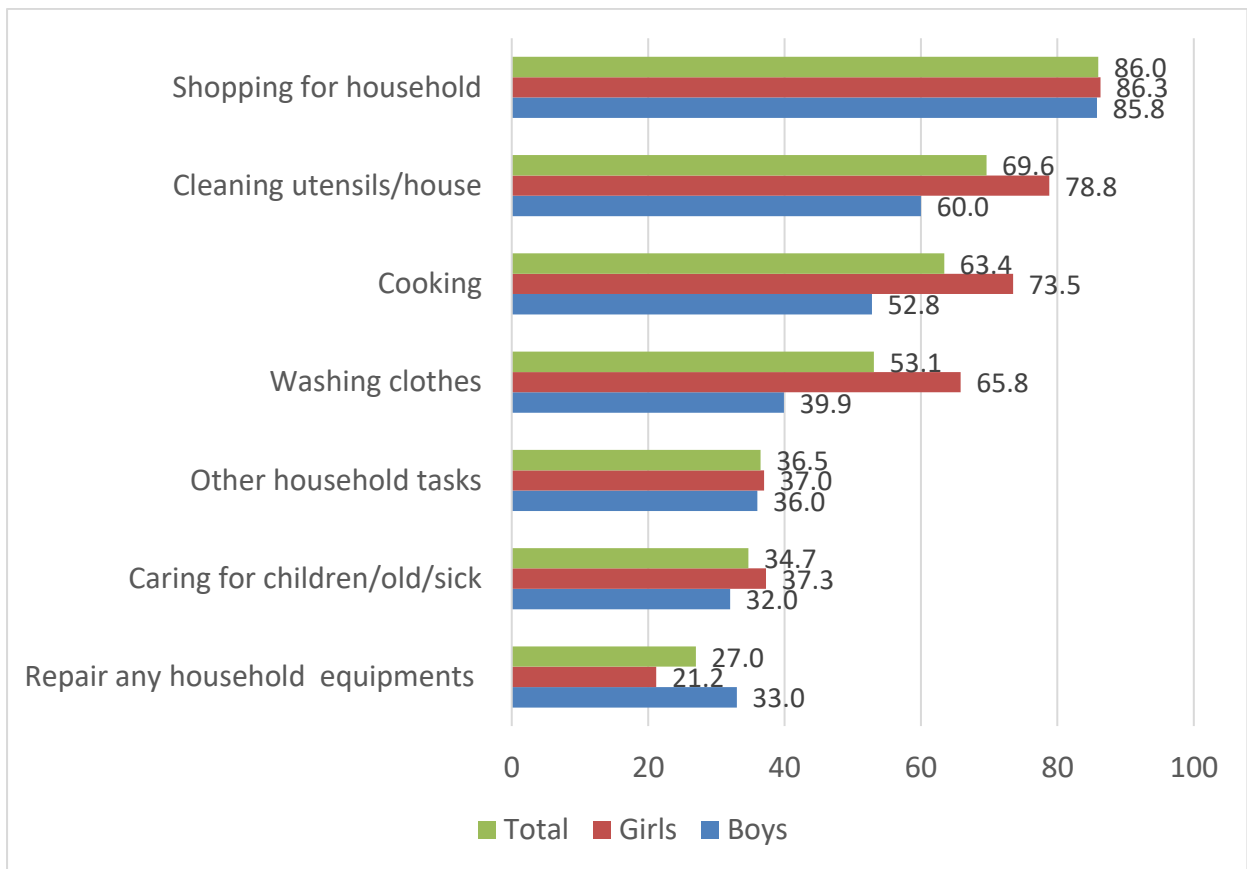
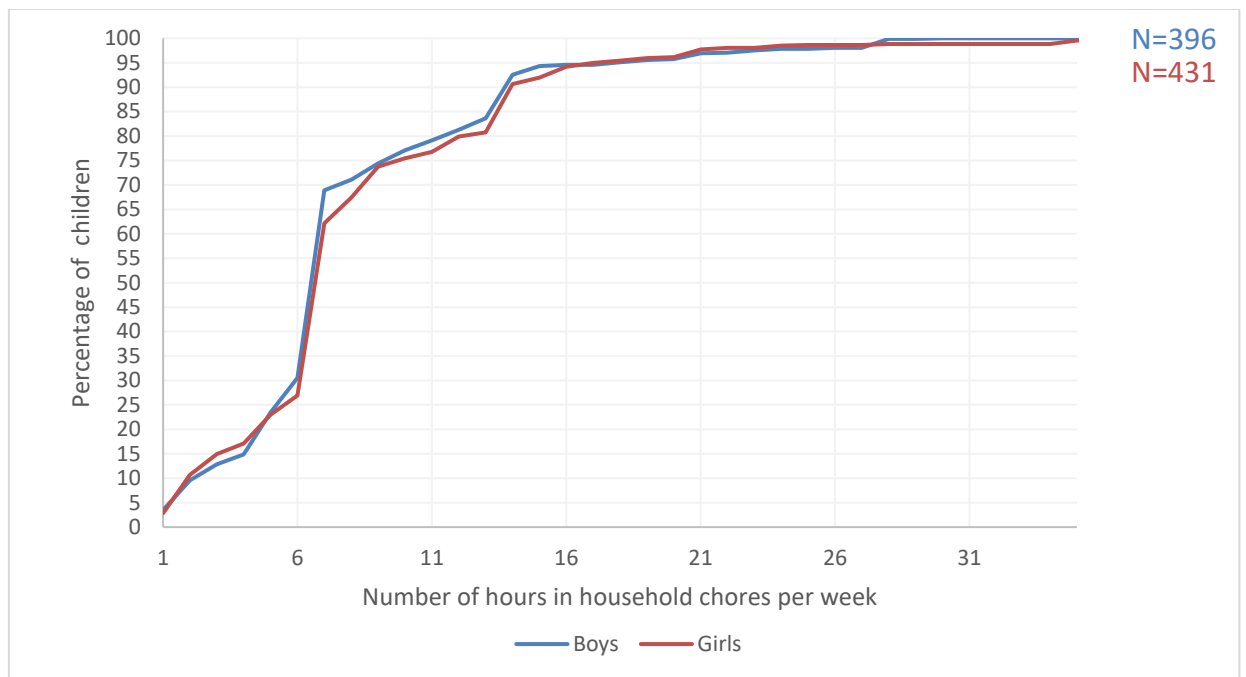


Figure 10 shows that children spend between two and 42 hours per week doing household chores. Some 50% of boys and girls do more than six hours weekly, 20% of boys and girls do more than 11 and 12 hours respectively.

<sup>27</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children

Figure 10: Cumulative percentage distribution of hours in household chores per week over the previous 7 days by sex for children 5-17 years old<sup>28</sup>

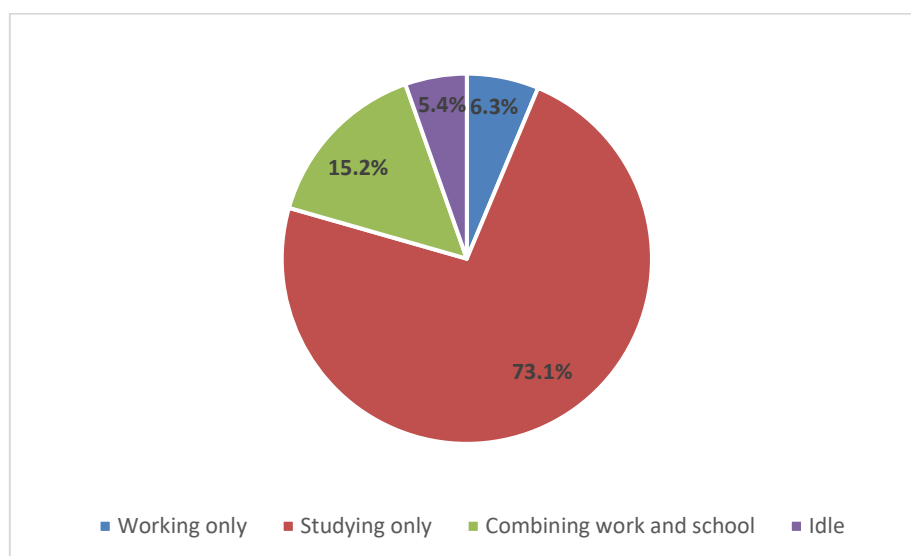


### Children grouped by activities performed

While 73.1% of children reported that they go to school and do not work, 15.2% said that they juggled schooling and work. 6.3% of children, primarily in the 15-17 age group, were exclusively engaged in working and this age group also had the highest percentage of children who were 'idle' (i.e. neither in work nor education), suggesting a modest youth unemployment problem (Figure 11 and Table 6 below).

<sup>28</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children (when the number of hours in household chores was specified in the database)

Figure 11: Distribution of children aged 5-17 by activity status in the 7 days preceding the survey (N=895, %)<sup>29</sup>



Disaggregating by age groups, a significant 81.62% of children in the 5-13 age bracket were engaged in study to the exclusion of work, and children aged 14 (68.91%) also were predominantly studying. Perhaps surprisingly, almost half (46.78%) of the children who had reached the MWA and were in the 15-17 age group exclusively studied without being involved in any economic activity.

Table 6: Distribution of children aged 5-17 by activity status and age in the 7 days preceding the survey (%)<sup>30</sup>

Activity	Age groups			
	5-13 yrs	14 yrs	15-17 yrs	All age groups
N	629	92	174	895
Working only	0.72	6.17	24.91	6.3
Studying only	81.62	68.91	46.78	73.1
Combining work and study	13.00	18.22	21.08	15.2
Idle	4.66	6.7	7.23	5.4

<sup>29</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children

<sup>30</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children, per age group

#### IV CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

##### Legally working children

Approximately 7.7 % of economically active children (1.6% of total children) are considered as “legally working children” according to the definition (see Annex 1). The reported cases are all from the 15-17 age category as no children was reported to have received authorization from the Labour Inspector. However, this result should be interpreted with caution as in 216 unweighted cases of children working, 127 did not provide any information on the questions about Labour Inspectorate authorization.

##### Number of hours worked

Figure 12 illustrates the average number of hours children worked in the seven days preceding the survey. It is noticeable that working hours increase as the child gets older: 9.7, 14.5 and 22.0 hours per week for children in the 5-13, 14, 15-17 age categories respectively. There is also a significant difference in the average hours worked by children who work exclusively and those that juggle work and study (29.8 hours against 10.1 hours).

*Figure 12: Children’s average number of working hours per week in the 7 days preceding the survey by age and sex (N=216)<sup>31</sup>*

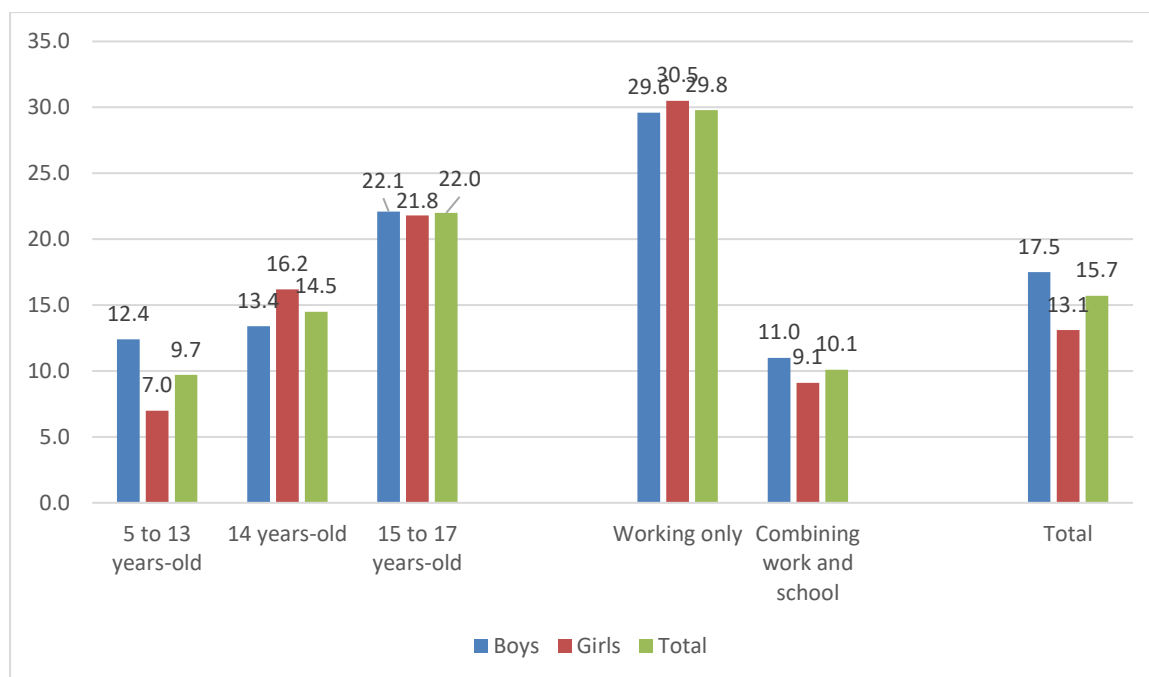
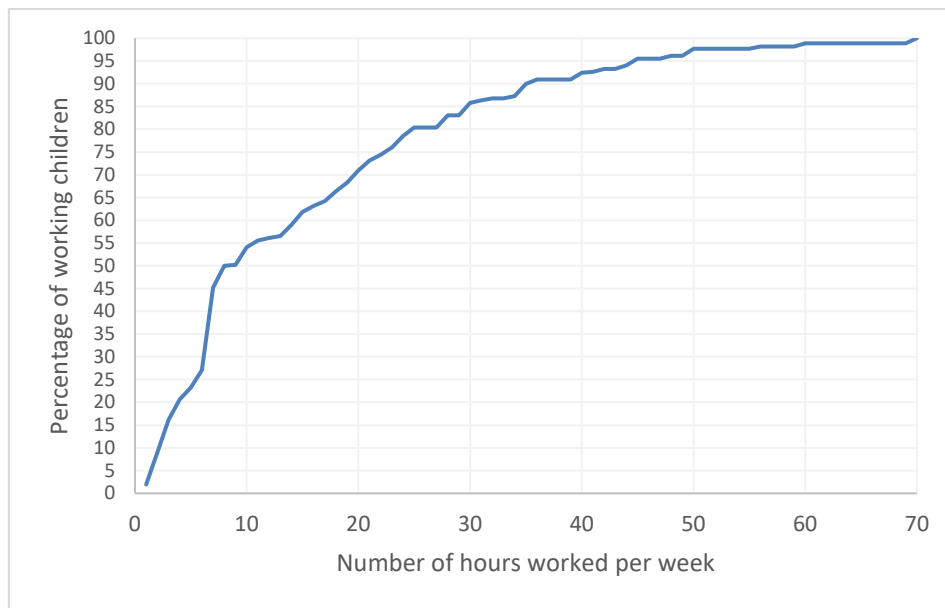


Figure 13 gives a clearer idea of the distribution of working hours. For example, 50% of the children in economic activity worked for more than eight hours per week, and 20% of them worked more than 24 hours per week.

<sup>31</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of working children (in the last 7 days), per age group and activity

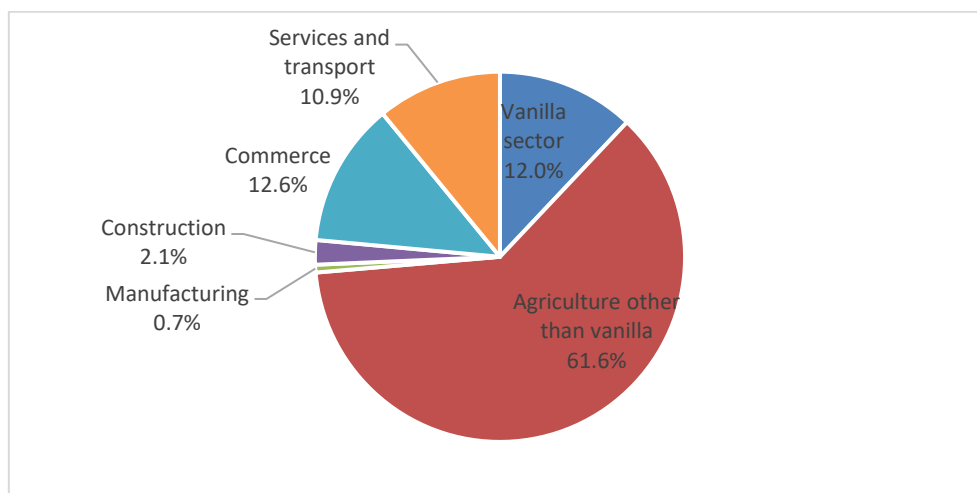
Figure 13: Cumulative percentage distribution of hours in employment per week over the 7 days preceding the survey for working children 5-17 years old (N=216, %)<sup>32</sup>



### Sector of activity and vanilla

Of the 895 children aged 5-17 in the sample, 216 were economically active in the seven days preceding the survey (21.5%). Among economically active children, 12.0% worked in the vanilla sector, which corresponds to 2.6% of total children, while the overwhelmingly majority of children work in the agriculture sector other than vanilla production (61.6%, Figure 14).

Figure 14: Children aged 5-17 economically active by branch of economic activity over the preceding 7 days (N=216, %)<sup>33</sup>



<sup>32</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of working children (in the last 7 days)

<sup>33</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of working children (in the last 7 days - with sector of activity specified in the data set)



In some instances, children who were not working in the vanilla sector nevertheless worked in activities relevant to vanilla, for example transport or commerce of products likely to be used in the different phases of vanilla production. This is illustrated in Table 7 and Figure 15, below.

*Table 7: Linkages to vanilla sector of branches of economic activity over the 7 days preceding the survey (%)<sup>34</sup>*

<b>Main sector of activity</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Directly linked to vanilla (%)</b>	<b>Indirectly linked to vanilla (%)</b>	<b>Not linked to vanilla (%)</b>
<i>Agriculture other than vanilla</i>	136	2.0 <sup>35</sup>	3.0	95.1
<i>Manufacturing</i>	1	0	0	100
<i>Construction</i>	5	0	0	100
<i>Commerce</i>	29	0	4.5	95.5
<i>Services and transport</i>	15 <sup>36</sup>	8.1	0	91.9
<i>All sectors<sup>37</sup></i>	207 <sup>38</sup>	14.4	2.5	83.1

As noted earlier, an estimated 12% of economically active children were working in the vanilla sector. If children working directly and indirectly for the vanilla supply chain are taken into account, the proportion of children working in a vanilla-related job among working children increases to 16.9% (corresponding to 3.5% of all children).

Of 298 children working over the 12 months preceding the survey, only 32 reported that they were working in the vanilla sector, which corresponds, once weights are applied, to 13.6%. However, some children said that they were working in other sectors but were also involved in a vanilla-related job (Figure 15).

The majority of economically active children (81.9%)<sup>39</sup> worked in areas with no link to vanilla; 14%<sup>40</sup> of the children's work was directly linked to the vanilla sector and 4.1%<sup>41</sup> had indirect links to vanilla.

<sup>34</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of working children (in the last 7 days - with sector of activity and linkage to the vanilla sector specified in the data set)

<sup>35</sup>For example, *Jatropha* plants are commonly used to facilitate vanilla culture, as *Jatropha* roots' and branches' structure and properties help vanilla plants to grow. Some agricultural workers plant *Jatropha* exclusively for the purpose of selling it to vanilla farmers.

<sup>36</sup> Among the 24 unweighted cases of children working in the "Services and transport" sector, only 15 of them provided information on the linkage of their work with the vanilla sector.

<sup>37</sup> Including the working children working in the vanilla sector

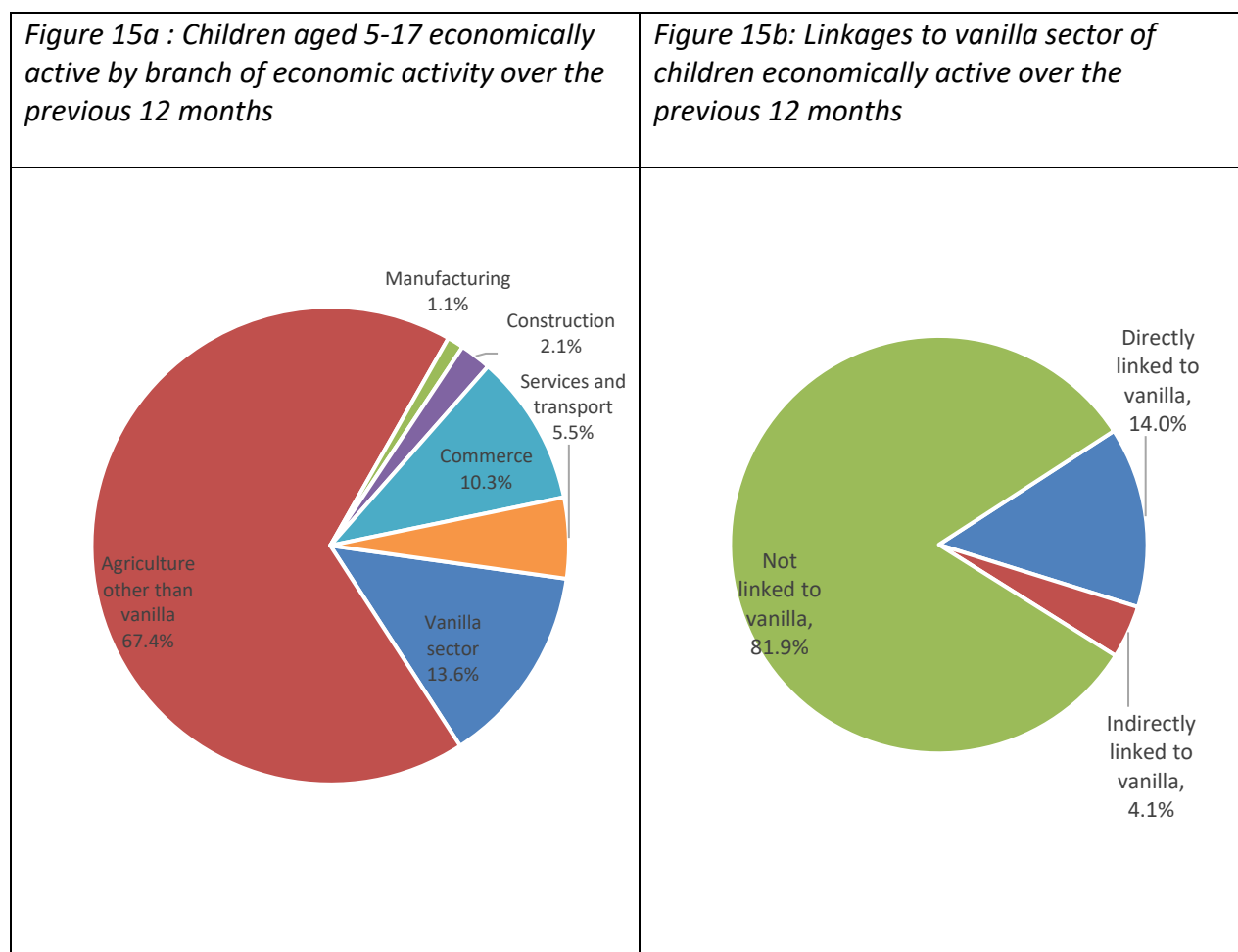
<sup>38</sup> 207 working children over 216 reported whether their work was linked with the vanilla sector.

<sup>39</sup> 24.8% of all children

<sup>40</sup> 4.2% of all children

<sup>41</sup> 1.2% of all children

Figure 15: Involvement in the vanilla sector of children economically active over the previous 12 months (N=298, %)<sup>42</sup>

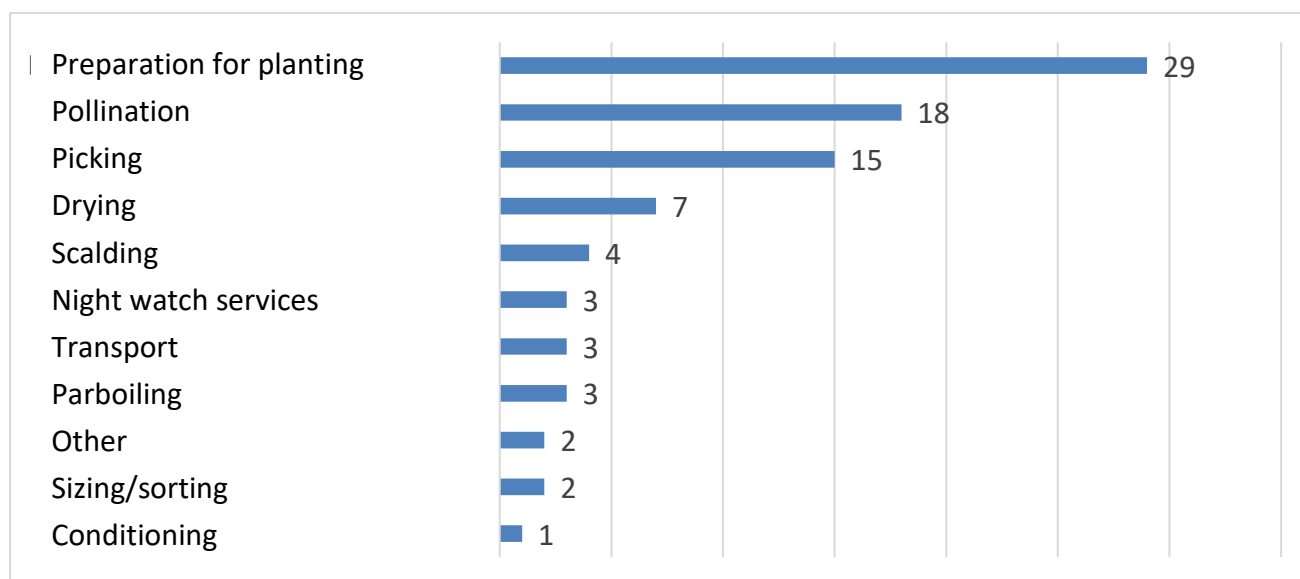


The survey identified 34 unweighted cases of children directly working with vanilla in the 12 months preceding the survey. The majority of these (88%) worked in preparation for planting. Preparation for planting includes weeding, ploughing the land and irrigating. This activity is done by hand using dangerous cutting tools, such as machetes, hoes or spades. Unsupervised use of these tools falls into the definition of ‘hazardous work’ (see Annex 1). Pollination was the second most frequent activity and picking vanilla pods third. Some of the activities described also fall into the legal definition of ‘hazardous’: scalding (which uses boiling liquids), night surveillance (outside acceptable hours of work), transport (heavy equipment) and parboiling (hot and dangerous liquids).<sup>43</sup> The various areas of work of the 34 children is illustrated in Figure 16 below.

<sup>42</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of working children (in the previous 12 months)

<sup>43</sup> These activities are included in the “other” category of Figure 16.

Figure 16: Children 5-17 years old working in vanilla by activity over the previous 12 months (N)<sup>44 45</sup>



N=34 Note: these 34 children are assessed for each of these activities (they are not mutually exclusive).

### Other characteristics

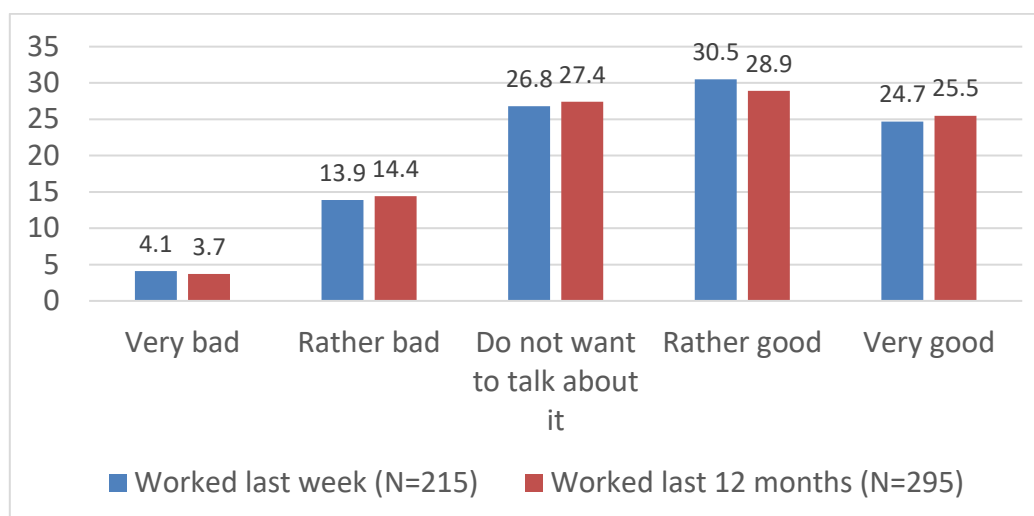
When the children were asked about their feelings about the work they did, there was a range of answers. Less than 5% of the children in both time periods described their work situation as 'very bad'. This negative view accumulates to almost 20% when 'rather bad' is added.

Almost 60% of the children considered their situation was 'rather good' or 'very good'; a significant percentage, almost 28% of the children, did not want to talk about their situation. This is illustrated in Figure 17, below.

<sup>44</sup> The « other » category includes activities such as scalding, night watch services, transport, parboiling, sizing/sorting, conditioning.

<sup>45</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children performing a job directly linked with vanilla

Figure 17: Perception of own work situation for children aged 5-17 years (%)<sup>46</sup>



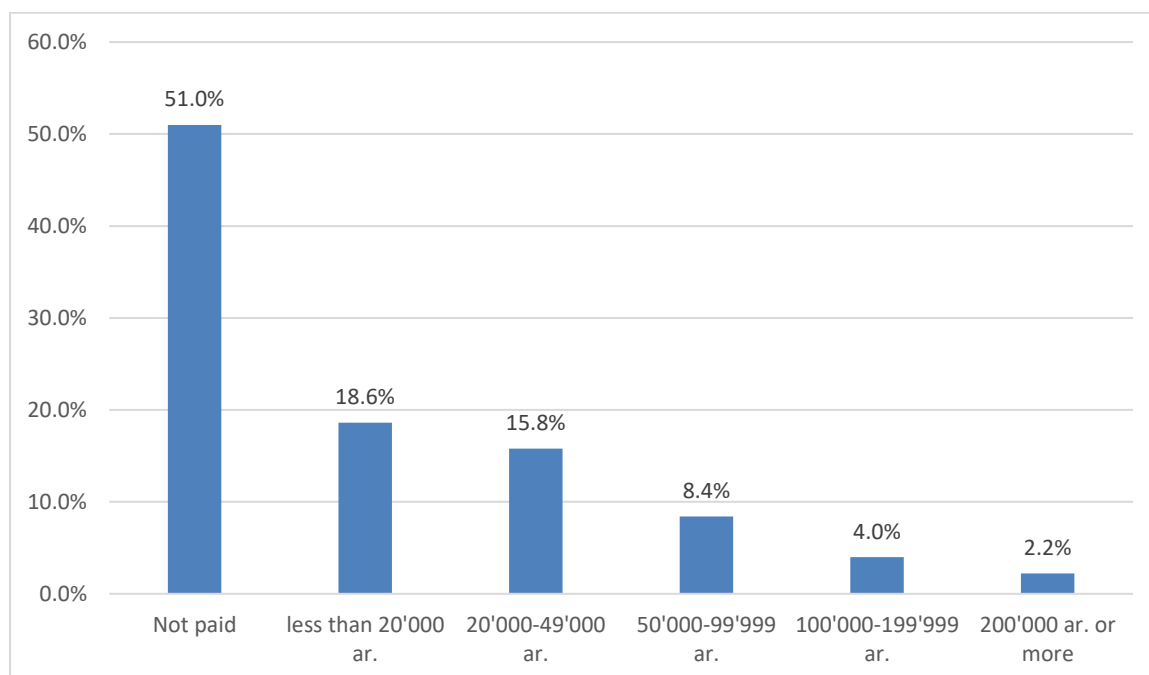
The majority of the working children (51%) were not paid for the work they did (Fig. 18), suggesting perhaps that they were seen as lending a ‘helping hand’ in the family business. Out of those children who were paid, the majority were paid for individual tasks carried out (59.0%) and approximately 13.1% were paid on a daily basis, 5.7% monthly or 8.7 % on a piece-work basis.

The overwhelming majority of children (97.9%) receive less than the minimum wage of 170,000 Ar (approximately US\$46) a month; around one third of the children who are paid receive only one-tenth to one-quarter of this amount, and one fifth receive less than 20,000 Ar (approximately US\$5.40) (Figure 18).

However, this low salary is not entirely explained by the number of hours in economic activity per month which is on average 2.6 times lower than the number of hours an adult would usually work (40 hours). When wages are calculated on an hourly scale, children who are paid work for 41.5 Ar (US\$0.01) to 9,302 Ar (US\$2.50) per hour. Some 85.3% of them are paid under the minimum hourly wage of 1,162.8 Ar (US\$0.31).

<sup>46</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of working children (in the last 7 days and in the previous 12 months, who reported on their “perception of own work situation”)

Figure 18: Monthly earnings of children in economic activity during the reference week (Currency: Malagasy Ariary (1 Ar ≈ 0.00027 US\$; N=153)<sup>47</sup>



The economic status of the household, as reported in the survey, does not seem to be determinant in the likelihood that a child in these communes of SAVA will enter economic activity. It should be noted, however, that no strict definition for the wealth categories was specified, so that ‘richest’ households in the surveyed zone may still in fact be relatively poor. Across all levels of wealth reported, the proportions of working children are similar: 20.8% for the poorest families; 22.9% for poor families; 20.4% for middle-income families; 22.5% for wealthy households; and 18.2% for the richest families.

Table 8: Proportion of children in economic activity – reference week, by income quintile<sup>48 49</sup>

	N	Economically active (%)
Poorest	164	20.8
Poor	149	22.9
Middle-income	221	20.4
Rich	166	22.5
Richest	181	18.2

<sup>47</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of working children (in the last 7 days, who reported information on their earnings)

<sup>48</sup> As part of this analysis, the wealth of households is understood as the owned assets declared by the household. Household wealth is reported by quintiles. It is a way to look at how wealth is distributed in the 32 communes of interest. The bottom wealth quintile “Poorest” is the poorest 20 percent of households, as the top wealth quintile “Richest” is the richest 20 percent of households.

<sup>49</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of working children (in the previous 7 days with information on income generated by the household in the data set)

The make-up of the household does, however, seem to have an impact on the *likelihood* that a child may work, with clear indications that children in one-parent families (29.6% of children working in the previous week/42.5% of children working in the previous 12 months) or in homes with no parent (orphaned, abandoned) are more likely to be in work than children in homes where both parents live together (19.4% of children working the previous week/30.3% of children working the previous 12 months) , whether inside or outside the household.

*Table 9: Economically active children in the previous 7 days and in the past 12 months by family status<sup>50 51</sup>*

	Total children	Children in economic activity last week (%)	Children in economic activity past 12 months (%)
Two parents living in the household	686	19.4	30.3
Two parents living together outside the household	26	28.8	46.6
One parent only living in the household <sup>52</sup>	92	29.6	42.5
One parent only living outside the household <sup>53</sup>	28	26.8	50.6
Child is orphaned	22	32.7	47.5
Child has been abandoned by both parents	7	39.8	39.8
Adopted child	37	17.2	21.7
Child is a mother	6	35.5	42.7
Child is household head	0	-	-
Doesn't know	5	0.0	0.0

<sup>50</sup> One child can be in more than one category. The categories are not mutually exclusive. For example, a child can be adopted and be a mother at the same time.

<sup>51</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children by family status

<sup>52</sup> Including children from divorced parents, widow(er)s, unknown fathers or children from households abandoned by one parent, with the remaining parent living in the household

<sup>53</sup> Including children from divorced parents, widow(er)s, unknown fathers or children from households abandoned by one parent, with the remaining parent living outside the household

## V CHILD LABOUR

### Child labour

For the purposes of the project, children are considered to be in child labour if:

- they are involved in the worst forms of child labour
- they are working for a period of 12 consecutive hours without a daily rest
- they are under the age of 14<sup>54</sup> and engaged in an economic activity creating a good or service for external consumption, carried out for more than one hour per day
- they are under the age of 14 or aged 15-17 and engaged in dangerous or abusive household chores/activities

The survey shows that 16.6% of total children are in child labour. While the highest proportion of child labour is among children who are above the MWA, suggesting that it is the nature of the work they do that puts them in the child labour category, Figure 19 also depicts a significant proportion of children aged 14 years in child labour. This may be because of the low numbers of employers who had obtained authorization for the children to work, automatically putting this work in the child labour category.

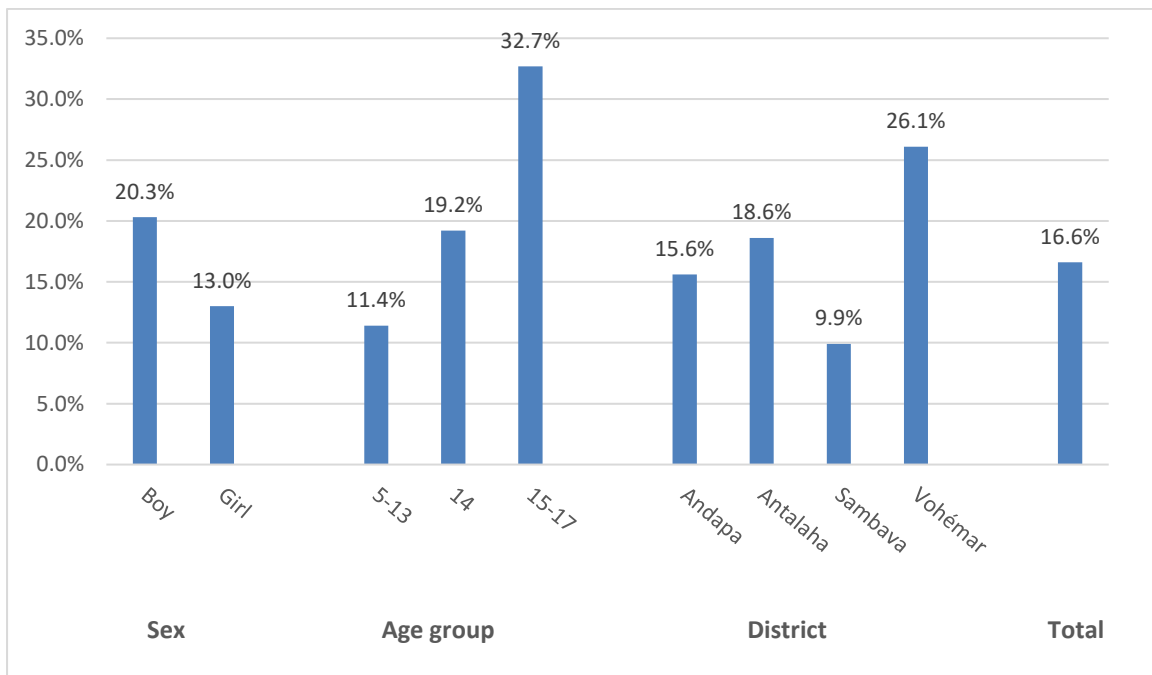
The nature of the work that is determinant in classifying a child as in child labour or indeed hazardous child labour includes those activities outlined above in Figure 16, including: weeding, ploughing the land and irrigating, which are done by hand using dangerous cutting tools such as machetes, hoes or spades. Unsupervised use of these tools falls into the definition of 'hazardous work' (see Annex 1). Dangerous activities also include scalding (which uses boiling liquids), night surveillance (outside acceptable hours of work), transport (heavy equipment) and parboiling (hot and dangerous liquids)

Substantial differences exist by district, with child labour ranging from 9.9% in Sambava to 26.1% in Vohémar.

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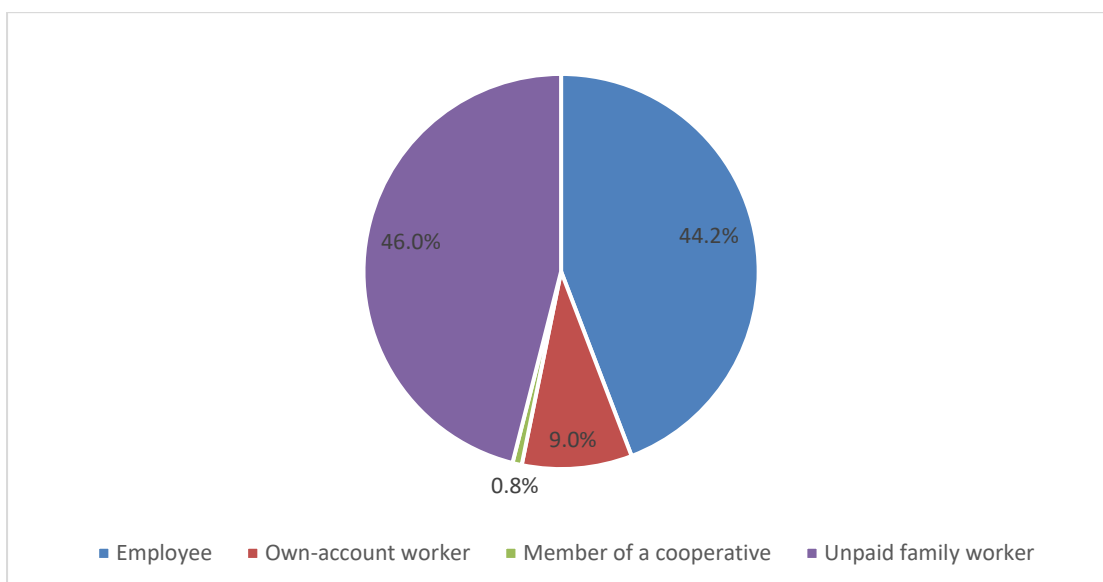
<sup>54</sup> 14 year-olds must obtain authorization to work. Light work is not defined, as such, since the authorities issuing the permits judge each case on its merit.

Figure 19: Proportion of children in CL by age group, sex and district of residence during the reference week (N=895, %)<sup>55</sup>



Almost half of the children identified as being in child labour work as unpaid family workers (46.0%), while a significant number were employed (44.2%), as shown by Figure 20.

Figure 20: Children aged 5-17 in CL by employment status over the preceding 7 days (N=129, %)<sup>56 57</sup>



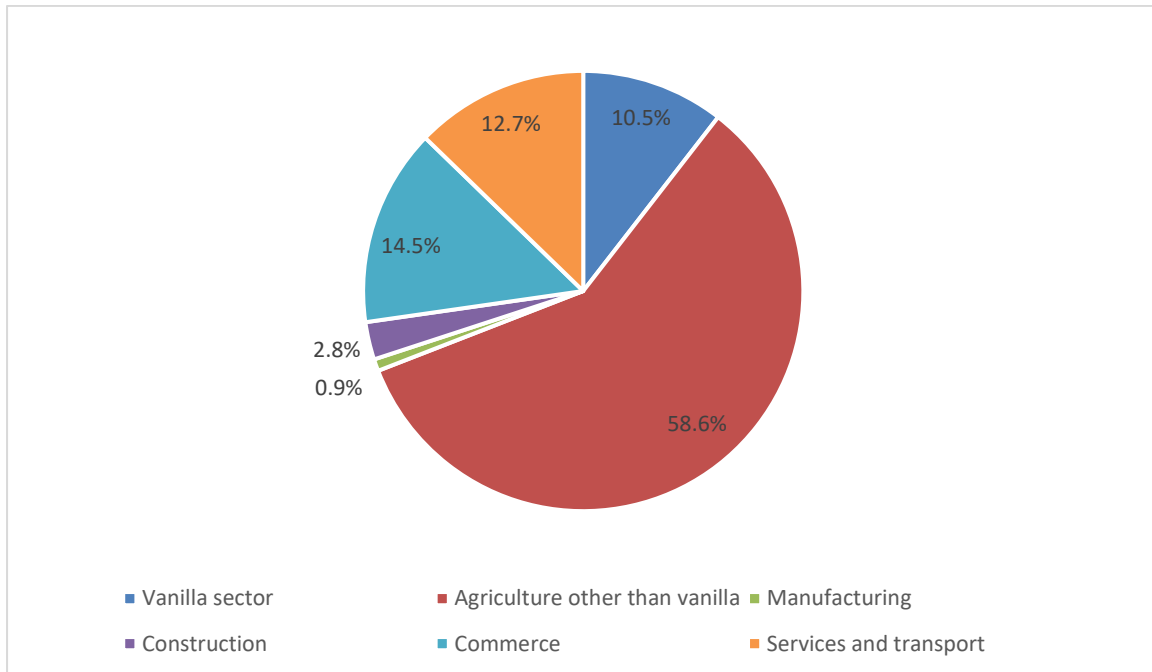
<sup>55</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children, by sex, age group and district

<sup>56</sup> Among the 166 unweighted cases of children in child labour, only 129 of them provided information on status in employment.

<sup>57</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children in child labour who reported their status in employment



Figure 21: Children aged 5-17 in CL by branch of economic activity over the preceding 7 days (N=166, %)<sup>58 59</sup>



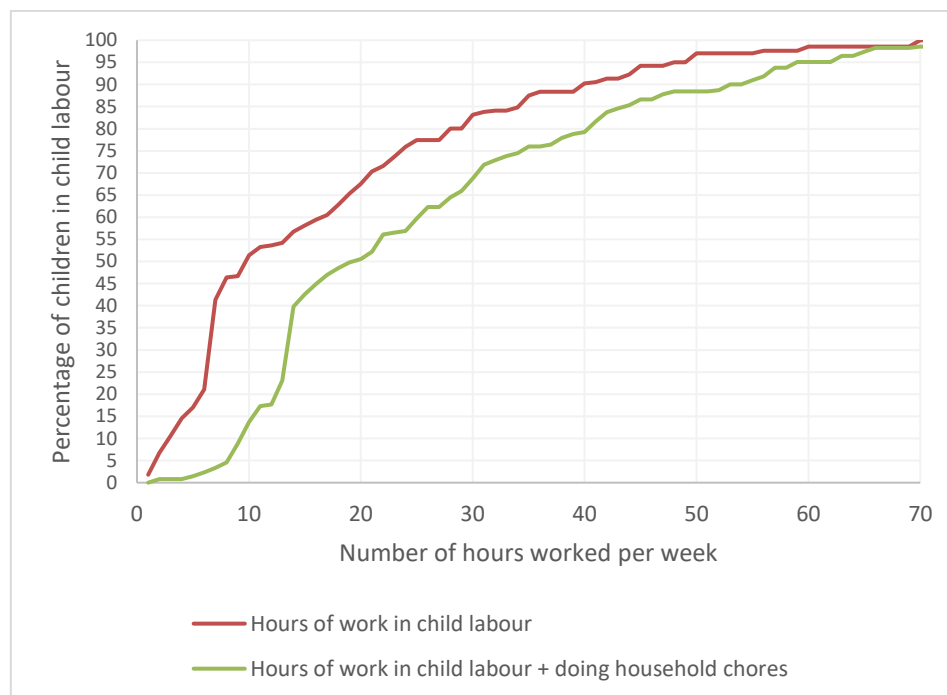
The majority of the children in child labour (58.6%, or 9.7% of total children) work in agriculture other than vanilla, while a significant 10.5% (or 1.7% of total children) work in the vanilla sector.

When the working hours of children who are in child labour are added to the hours they are also spending doing household chores, it becomes very clear that many of the children have no time left in the day for study, play or rest. Figure 22 below shows that 50% of the children in child labour work more than 19 hours, and 20% of them work more than 40 hours (including household chores).

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<sup>59</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children in child labour

Figure 22: Cumulative percentage distribution of hours in child labour and household chores per week over the previous 7 days for children aged 5-17 in child labour (N=166)<sup>60</sup>



### Hazardous work

Children are in hazardous child labour if they are:

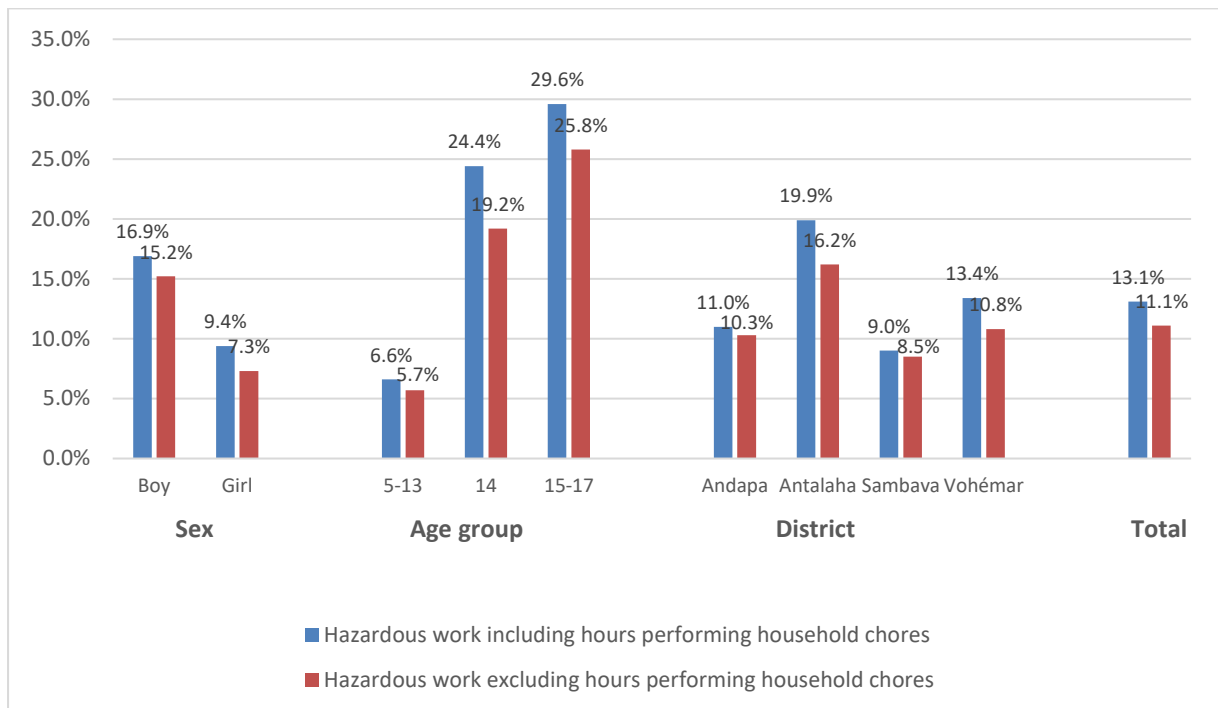
- Working at night
- Working for long hours
- Working under hazardous conditions<sup>61</sup>
- Working in the mining and quarrying industries.

In addition to the long hours worked and the absence of time for study, play and rest, 67.1% of the children in child labour, and 11.1% of all children in the region of interest, were doing work that is considered hazardous (see above, p.36). Indeed, this moves all these children into the category of worst forms of child labour according to the project definition.

<sup>60</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children in child labour

<sup>61</sup> These conditions relate to work performed in high places (such as tall buildings), underwater, in confined spaces, in public and private slaughterhouses, in curative establishments (such as those involving a danger of contagion or infection), in sharpening or dry-polishing metal objects and glasses or crystals, in threshing or dry-scraping carbonated lead, in dirty environments, using heavy machinery, tools, vehicles and gears and equipment likely to cause accident, exposed to flammable materials or toxic substances, to biological agents etc.

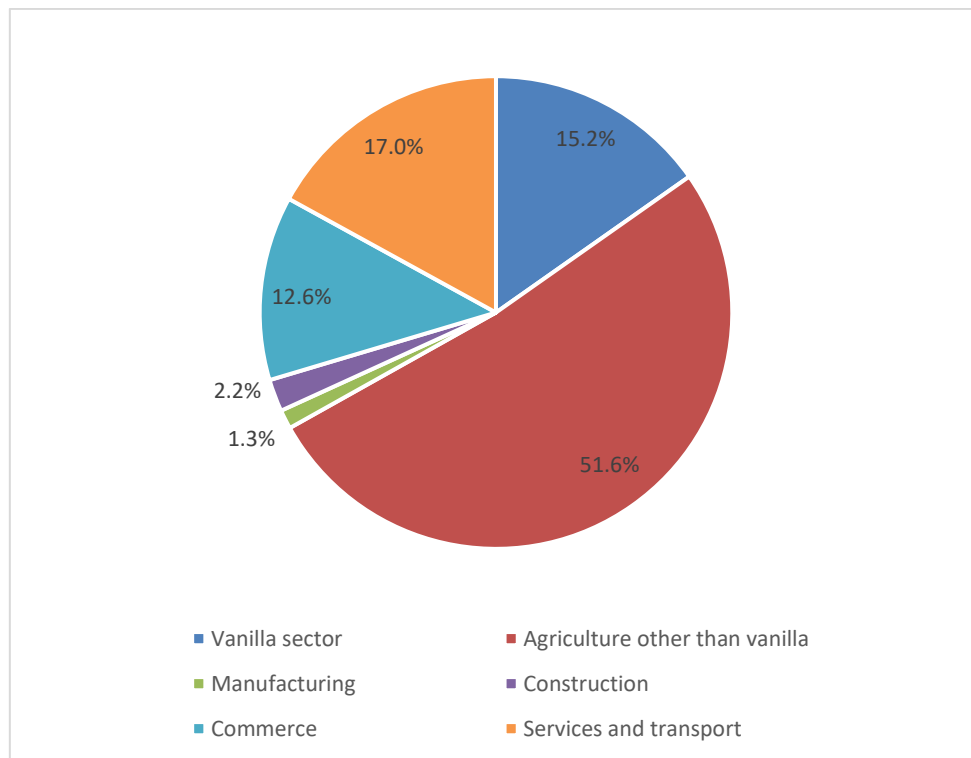
Figure 23: Proportion of children in hazardous work by age group, sex and area of residence during the reference week (N=895, %)<sup>62</sup>



More than half (51.6%) of the children considered to be in hazardous work were found in the agriculture sector (other than vanilla). However, a significant 15.2% were working in vanilla. Based on total number of children, the proportion of children in hazardous work and in the agriculture sector (other than vanilla) is 5.7%, and the proportion of children in hazardous work and working in vanilla is 4.0%.

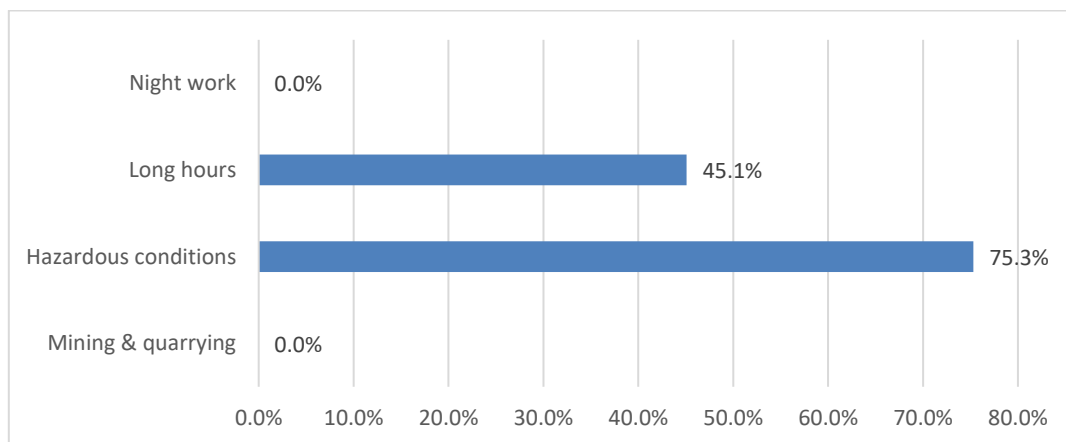
<sup>62</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children by sex, age group and district

Figure 24: Children aged 5-17 in hazardous work by branch of economic activity over the preceding 7 days, (N=108, %)<sup>63</sup>



Children in this survey can be identified as children in hazardous work according to four criteria: their branch of economic activity, the conditions they face at work, the number of hours they work, and whether they work at night. The large majority of children in hazardous work (75.3%) were classified as such because of the conditions under which they work. Almost half of the children (45.1%) work long hours.

Figure 25: Conditions in which children in hazardous work are engaged (N=108, %)<sup>64</sup>

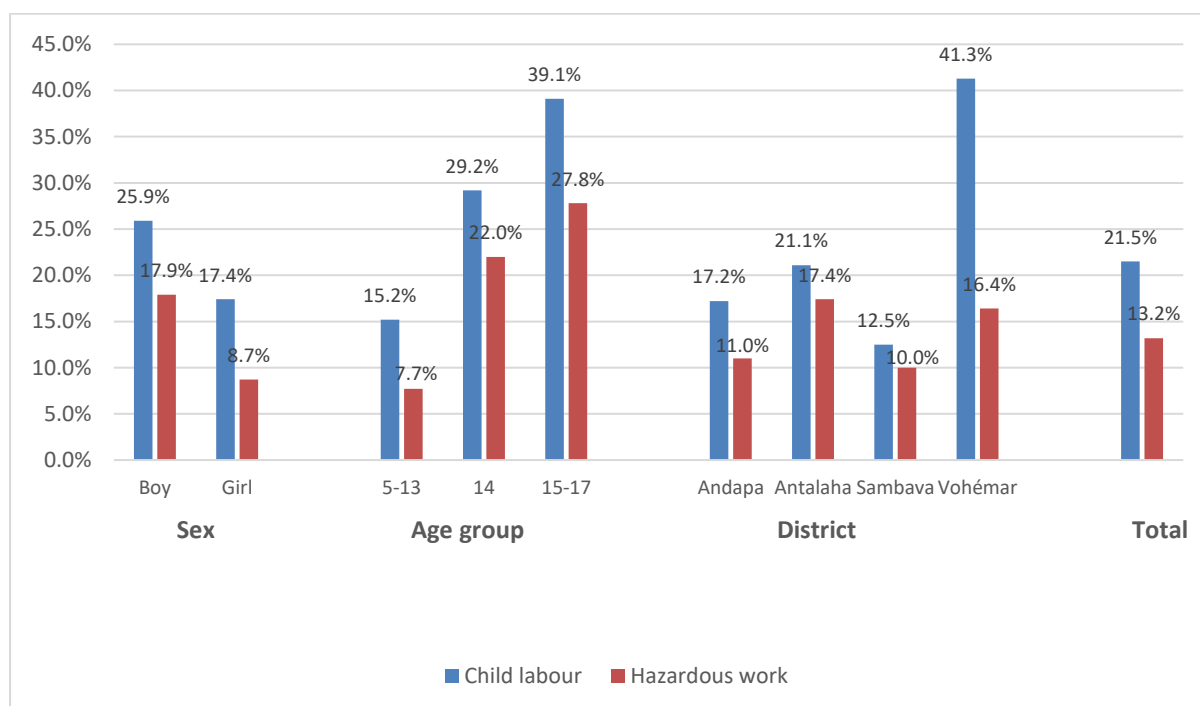


<sup>63</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children in hazardous work

<sup>64</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children in hazardous work

Figure 26 shows that boys outnumber girls in both child labour (25.9% against 17.4%) and hazardous work (WFCL) (17.9% against 8.7%). The age group with the highest number of children in both child labour and WFCL is the 15-17 age group (39.1% of boys and 27.8% of girls). Almost half (41.3%) of the boys were counted in the Vohémar district. Figure 27 illustrates the sectors in which these children were to be found: half of them (50%) were in child labour in agriculture other than vanilla and 13.5% were in child labour in the vanilla sector in the reference week. In the preceding 12 months (Figure 28), 60.4% of the children were in child labour in agriculture other than vanilla, while the percentage in the vanilla sector in the previous 12 months falls to 12.9%.

Figure 26: Proportion of children in child labour and hazardous work by age group, sex and district of residence during the previous 12 months (N=895, %)<sup>65</sup>



<sup>65</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children, by sex, age group and district

Figure 27: Children aged 5-17 in hazardous work by branch of economic activity over the previous 12 months, (N=131, %)<sup>66</sup>

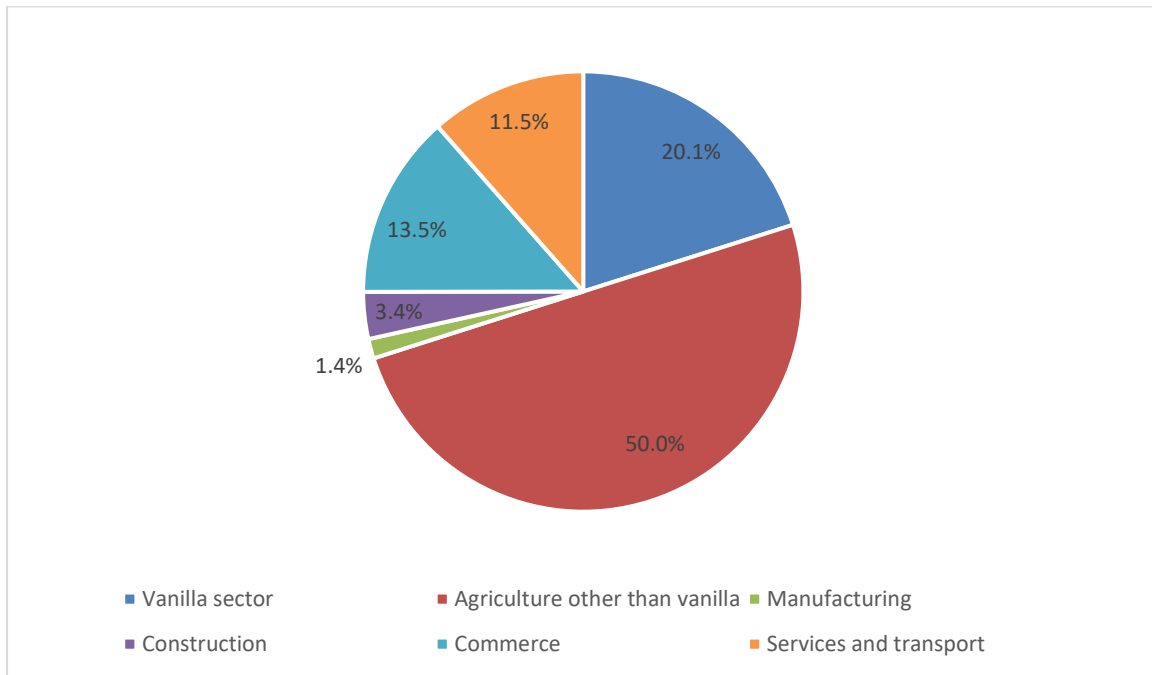
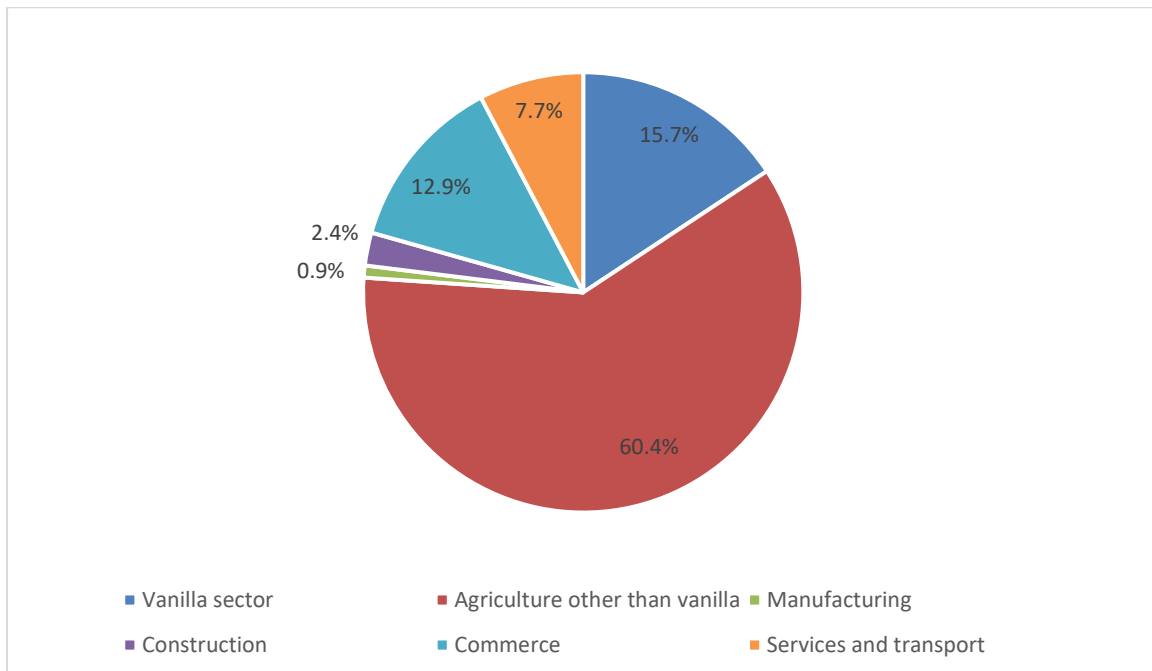


Figure 28: Children aged 5-17 in CL by branch of economic activity over the last 12 months (N=216, %)<sup>67</sup>



<sup>66</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children in hazardous work in the last 12 months

<sup>67</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children in child labour

The percentage of all children in child labour or hazardous work in the 12 months preceding the survey is summarized in Table 10, below.

<i>Table 10: Children in CL and hazardous work by reference period (N=895, total number of children aged 5 to 17)</i>		
	<i>In the preceding 12 months</i>	<i>In the preceding 7 days</i>
In child labour and working in the vanilla sector	3.4	1.7
In hazardous work and working in the vanilla sector	2.7	1.7
In child labour and working in agriculture other than vanilla	13.0	9.7
In hazardous work and working in agriculture other than vanilla	6.6	5.8

## VI EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

A 2010 survey showed that 60.4% of the population of the SAVA region had completed primary school, and 10.7% secondary school. More than a quarter of the population – 27.6% -- was unschooled and just 1.4% has completed tertiary education.<sup>69</sup>

Literacy<sup>70</sup> rates in the SAVA region were nevertheless marginally higher than for the country as a whole:

<i>Table 11: Literacy rates of individuals aged 15 and above</i>					
	Area		Sex		Average
	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
SAVA	85.3%	76.4%	81.5%	73.4%	77.4%
Madagascar	83.7%	67.8%	74.9%	68.0%	71.4%

(Source: INSTAT/DSM/EPM 2010)

The current baseline survey showed that fewer children<sup>71</sup> in the 32 communes of interest complete primary education compared to the national average (68.5% compared to 73.4%). A slightly higher percentage of children in the 32 communes attend secondary school compared to the national average (25.5% against 22.7%), while a smaller percentage of children attend high school compared to the national average (1.0% compared to 6.3%).

Survey results indicated that economic activity does not preclude school attendance in the 32 communes of interest. Indeed, almost 95% of children aged 5 to 13 who are economically active also attend school. This falls to just under 75% of 14 year-olds, suggesting school drop-out as children attain the age at which they may work (subject to authorization). Nevertheless, of the children aged 14 who are not economically active, 91.1% attend school.

When children reach the working age of 15, 86.6% of those not working are still in education, while some 49% are both economically active and at school.

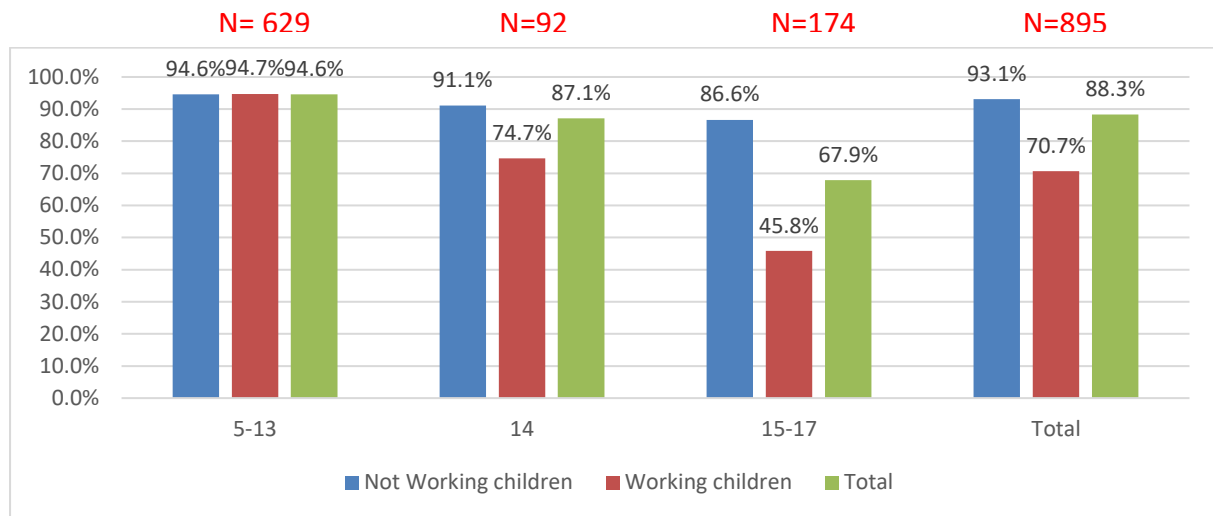
<sup>69</sup> INSTAT/DEM/EPM 2010.

<sup>70</sup> "Literacy is a process by which one expands one's knowledge of reading and writing in order to develop one's thinking and learning for the purpose of understanding oneself and the world." [www.encyclopedia.com](http://www.encyclopedia.com), 8 Jan. 2020

<sup>71</sup> Among children aged 14 and older



Figure 29: School attendance by working status for children 5-17 years old (%)<sup>72</sup>



Child labour is also linked to the likelihood that a child may drop out of school, temporarily or permanently, and children may have to repeat classes or grades in order to make up for lost time or poor performance. This is illustrated in Figures 30 and 31: children in economic activity in the 5-13 and 14 age categories show repetition rates of 48.1 % and 56.9% respectively, whereas children not performing any economic activity depict lower rates, at 31.8% and 40.1%.

Figure 30: : Repetition rates in the previous 3 school years among children 5-14 years old by working status and age group (%)<sup>73</sup>

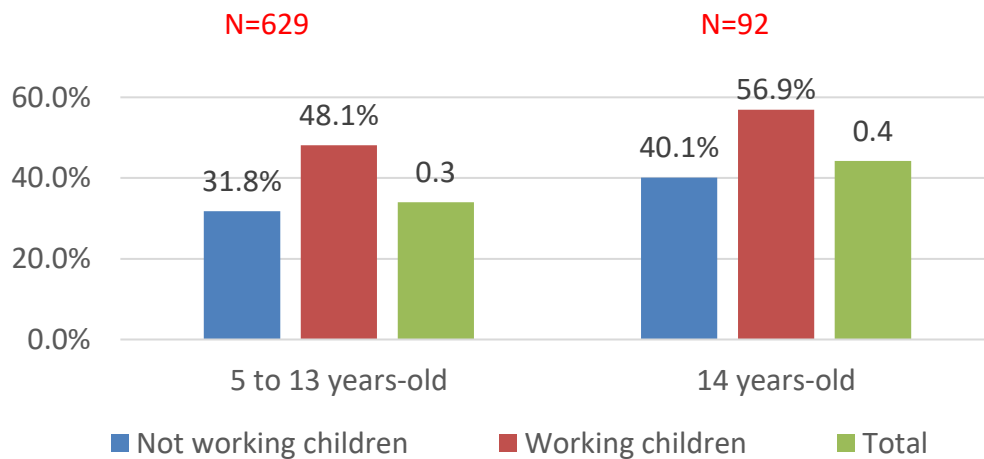


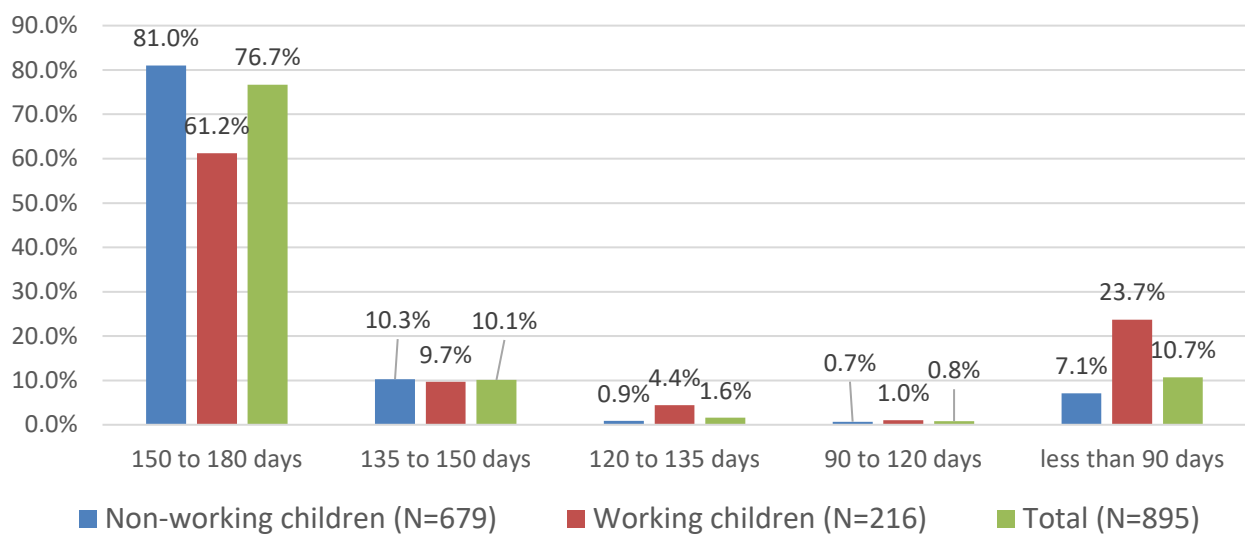
Figure 31 shows that, although children in the 32 studied communes of the Sava region have high school attendance rates for the current school year, in the year 2016-17, 10.7% of them

<sup>72</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children working and not working, by age group

<sup>73</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children working and not working, by age group

attended fewer than 90 days of school. Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority (76.7%) attended school for 150 days or more in the 2016-2017 school year. For economically active children, the number of days of school attendance was globally lower: 23.7% of them attended for fewer than 90 days (against 7.1% of children not in economic activity), and 61.2% attended for 150 days or more (against 81.0% for children not in economic activity).

Figure 31: Days of school attendance during the school year 2016-2017 by working status for children 5-17 years old (%)<sup>74</sup>

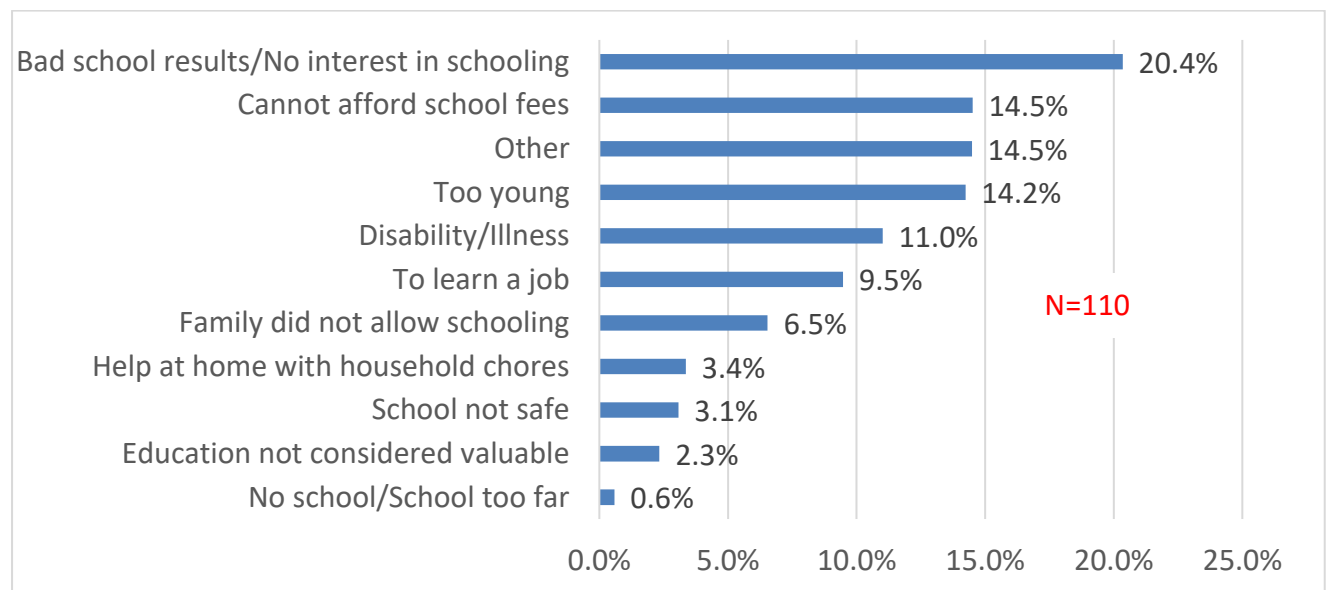


The children who do not attend school reported various reasons for that. The largest number, some one in five (20.4%), said that they got bad marks at school in the past or were not interested. These reasons are frequently given by children who are also working and are either not doing well in school because they are tired or distracted, or who see no value in school when they are able to work and potentially earn money. Often, also, children who are working in family shareholdings may reflect the view held by their parents/siblings that, since they have work available in the family business, they do not need to go to school. The second and third most reported reasons for not attending school were that they could not afford the school fees (14.5%) and that they were too young (14.2%).

More than one in 10 (11.0%) children said they were not going to school because of illness or disability. Approximately one in 10 children (9.5%) explained that they were missing school because they were learning a job.

<sup>74</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children working and not working

Figure 32: Reasons for not attending school for children 5-17 years old (%)<sup>75</sup>



<sup>75</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of children not currently attending school (school year 2017-2018)

## VII PARENTS' UNDERSTANDING, ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS RELATED TO CHILD LABOUR

Questions relating to understanding, attitudes and actions in regard to child labour were asked of both heads of household (adult or child) and of children in general, although the information sought was not exactly the same. The two tables that follow (i) shed light on the understanding of heads of household – typically the family decision-makers – concerning child labour and their attitude towards it; and (ii) provide an idea of children's understanding, how they feel about their situation and whether they know how to seek help if they need it.

The results relating to the household heads' understanding, attitudes and actions, reported in Table 12, point to an urgent need for expanded awareness raising as part of broader efforts aimed at keeping children in the classroom and out of the workplace, at least until they have completed compulsory schooling and reached the MWA.

Less than 4% of household heads know that children are legally obliged to attend school up to the age of 14, and an even smaller share, 1%, are aware of the system to help drop-outs re-enter the school system. Just half of household heads (49.6%) indicate that they intend to enroll their children in school the next school year, although this figure also includes the households with older children who may have already completed compulsory schooling. At the same time, less than half of household heads (46.3%) know the minimum legal working age and only one in four (25.8%) is able to name at least three worst forms of child labour.

A lack of awareness or understanding of the negative consequences of child labour also appears widespread. Indeed, nearly one-quarter (23.9%) of household heads demonstrate a permissive attitude towards child labour. On a more positive note, 76.9% of household heads demonstrate at least some knowledge of child labour, and a similar percentage (75.2%) know of the Committee for the Protection of Children.

<i>Table 12: Indicators of understanding, attitudes and actions related to child labour, work and education (N=507)<sup>76</sup></i>	
<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Value</i>
% of households intending to enroll their children in school the next year	49.6
% of heads of household who know of the existence of a system to help children who have dropped out of school to re-enter formal education	1.0
% of heads of household who know that children are obliged to attend school to the age of 14	3.5
% of heads of household who demonstrate a permissive attitude towards various types of child labour	23.9

<sup>76</sup> Basis of analysis: total number of households

% of heads of household who employed a child aged 5-17 in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know at least three of the documents required by the labour inspectorate for such cases	0.0
% of heads of household who answered at least three questions on child labour correctly	76.9
% of heads of household who could name at least three forms of WFCL	25.8
% of heads of household who know the minimum legal age for work	46.3
% of heads of household who know of the Committee for the Protection of Children	75.2
% of households with at least one child aged 5-17 doing domestic work	0.8
% of households employing one or more domestic workers aged 5-17	1.4
% of households employing one or more children aged 5-17 in the preceding 12 months	1.4

Children’s own knowledge of issues relating to child labour also appears very limited. As shown in Table 13, just 4.3% are aware of the minimum working age and less than 1% are aware of any official requirements that employers must satisfy in order to employ them. Equally concerning, children appear almost completely unaware of services designed to support and protect them. Only 0.5% of children indicate understanding of or having used the child protection system and just 0.1% know of at least three sources of help if they are abused. Among working children, only 0.9% indicate benefiting from social services.

Children do not, however, view their work in strictly negative terms. Indeed, 53.1% of working children consider their work “agreeable” while only 17.2% consider it disagreeable. However, information concerning children’s perceptions of their work should be interpreted with caution. The statistics on children’s perceptions do not distinguish among work constituting child labour, hazardous child labour or other permissible forms of work, nor does it reflect possible differences in perceptions between younger and older children. More broadly, feedback from children can be strongly influenced by the phrasing of questions and the context and manner in which they are interviewed.

*Table 13: Indicators of understanding, attitudes and actions related to child labour, work and education (children aged 5-17)<sup>77</sup>*

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Value</i>
% of children who go regularly to school or some other form of education	76.7

<sup>77</sup> Basis of analysis: all children aged 5-17 (N=895) except for the following indicators: « % of children 5-17 who work and consider that work ‘agreeable’ », »% of children 5-17 who work but consider their work ‘disagreeable’ » and « % of children 5-17 who work and benefit from social services » where the basis of analysis is working children (N=216).

% of children 5-17 who are unschooled and would like to go to school	3.4
% of children 5-17 who have employed other children	0.6
% of children who have sought help or used the services of a child protection committee or understand the system	0.5
% of children 5-17 who know the minimum legal age for work	4.3
% of children 5-17 who know that an employer must submit documentation to the labour inspectorate to employ a child 5-17	0.5
% of children 5-17 who work and consider that work 'agreeable'	53.1
% of children 5-17 who work but consider their work 'disagreeable'	17.2
% of children 5-17 who work and benefit from social services	0.9
% of children 5-17 who know at least three sources of help if they are abused	0.1

## VIII CORE INDICATORS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Values for the core monitoring and evaluation indicators for the target area are reported in Table 14 below.<sup>78</sup> As shown, the prevalence of child labour is relatively high. Nearly one in five (16.6%) of all children in the target area is in child labour, and 11.1% of all children are in hazardous child labour. Twenty-nine percent of all *households* with children in the target area have at least one child in child labour.

School attendance rates are also high in the target area, but attendance is by no means universal. Eighty-seven percent of households had all of their children in the age range for compulsory schooling (i.e. 6-14 years) attending school regularly during the six months preceding the survey.

A juxtaposition of the prevalence of child labour and the rate of school attendance makes clear that a large share of those in child labour combine school and work.

<i>Table 14: Values for the core monitoring and evaluation indicators</i>			
Core Indicator	Value of Core Indicator (%)		No.
	Reference period: previous week	Reference period: previous 12 months	
<b>HH1.</b> Estimated percentage of households in target area with working children. Unit: Household*	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>38.1%</b>	<b>507<sup>79</sup></b>
<b>HH3.</b> Estimated percentage of households in target area that have children 5-17, with at least one child engaged in child labour. <sup>80</sup>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>28.9%</b>	<b>507</b>

<sup>78</sup> The reference period was the week preceding the interviews, hence, as the interviews were carried out from June 16 to June 30 2018, the reference week was the period from June 09 to June 23 2018.

<sup>79</sup> Among the 525 households which were selected, 18 households were lost in the middle of the data-collection process

<sup>80</sup> As only households with children aged 5-17 were interviewed, this proportion is equivalent to the percentage of households in the target area with at least one child engaged in child labour (HH2).

Unit: Household			
<b>HH4.</b> Estimated percentage of households in target area with children in hazardous labour (HCL). Unit: Household	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>507</b>
<b>HH5.</b> Estimated percentage of households in target area with all children of compulsory school age (6-14) attending school regularly <sup>81</sup> during the past year. Unit: Household	<b>87.2%<sup>82</sup></b>		<b>507</b>
<b>CL1.</b> Estimated percentage of legally working children in target area. Unit: Children	<b>1.6%<sup>83</sup></b>	<b>2.0%<sup>84</sup></b>	<b>895</b>
<b>CL2.</b> Estimated percentage of children in target area engaged in child labour. Unit: Children	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>895</b>
<b>CL3.</b> Estimated percentage of children in target area engaged in HCL. Unit: Children	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>895</b>

<sup>81</sup> The term 'regularly' here refers to children who attended school at least 135 days over the 180 days of the school year.

<sup>82</sup> The data does not permit to distinguish between 5 year-olds and 6 year-olds. Therefore, this proportion is potentially underestimated, since it corresponds to the proportion of households having all their children aged 5-14 attending school regularly in the previous year.

<sup>83</sup> This result cannot be interpreted due to the number of non-responses on labour Inspectorate authorization questions

<sup>84</sup> This result cannot be interpreted due to the number of non-responses on labour Inspectorate authorization questions



## IX CONCLUSION

Perhaps the most notable results of the survey are those that show that a large number of children in the survey zone attend school (88.3%). Of these, 91.5% of girls go to school, against 85% of boys. However, only 73.1% of the children go to school exclusively; others juggle school and work (15.2%).

While 6.3% of the children said they work exclusively (mostly 15-17 year-olds who have reached the MWA), 5.4% reported they do nothing (predominantly unemployed 15-17 year-olds). This suggests a need to monitor youth unemployment levels, since high unemployment rates among children who have reached the MWA frequently masks the fact that underage children are being put to work to save money or provide more malleable labour. More study is needed on the reasons why 15-17 year-olds are not employed and whether they were previously employed as child labourers but were replaced with underage workers once they reached the MWA.

Children who work exclusively or who work and also go to school make up a relatively high 21.5% of economically active children (defined as having worked at least one hour in the previous seven days). The majority of these (76%) have reached the MWA of 15 and are thus working legally. On average they work 22 hours a week.

Many of the 14 year-olds who work (average 14.2 hours) were not aware that they need to have authorization from the labour office to work, so many of these children may be working without the necessary permit. Children aged 5-13 years, who are under the MWA, reported that they work on average 9.7 hours a week.

More than half of the economically active children (51%) receive no pay. Of those that do, the vast majority (97.9%) are paid less than the minimum wage.

Of economically active children, 14% had worked in activities directly linked to vanilla in the previous 12 months; 4.1% had worked in jobs indirectly linked to vanilla (e.g. transport); and 81.9% had worked in areas not linked to vanilla.

Almost one in five (16.6%) of the children may be considered to be in child labour – the majority of these are children between the ages of 15 and 17 (32.7%) or are 14 year-olds working without appropriate authorization (19.2%). 11.1% of the surveyed children are in hazardous child labour, generally because of the conditions in which they work.

The majority of children in child labour are to be found working in agriculture other than vanilla (58.6%); however, 10.5% of children in child labour are working in the vanilla sector.

Just under half of the economically active children (44.2%) are employed by third parties but most children (46 %) work as unpaid family members. Indeed, 89.7% of the households cited agriculture as their primary source of income and of these 82.7% owned a vanilla farm.

Almost a third (29%) of households surveyed had a child or children working and 23.5% of households had at least one child in child labour. 16.5% of households had a child or children in hazardous child labour.

It is clear that a lack of understanding of the nature and consequences of child work and child labour contributes to these numbers. Fewer than four in 10 heads of household knew what the MWA is in Madagascar when asked. Almost a quarter (23.9%) demonstrated a permissive

attitude to child labour. Children were similarly uninformed about the MWA and services available to them.

There is clearly an urgent need for awareness-raising and education to fill knowledge and understanding gaps related to child labour and work.

## X ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Relevant legislation and legal definitions in Madagascar

Madagascar has ratified a number of international conventions relevant to a discussion of child labour, including:

- ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No.29) in 1960,
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) in 1991,
- ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138) in 2000,
- ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182) in 2001,
- ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No.189) – enters into force in June 2020.

It is useful to note the following definitions of terms used during data collection and analysis:

**Legal minimum age for work (MWA):** In line with the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138), Madagascar has fixed the MWA at 15 years (Law 2003-044, 28 July 2004).

**Economically active children:** Children who receive a wage/salary, who work independently or as family workers in any activity included in the SNA,<sup>85</sup> regardless of the time they spend in this activity. Essentially these activities are any that are part of a production process, that is that result in a ‘product’.<sup>86</sup>

#### Legally working children

Following Madagascar law, ‘legally working children’ includes:

Children 14 years old who:

- Have finished compulsory schooling and are executing light work with exceptional authorization by the Labour Inspector. The following should be considered as ‘light work’ for children:
  - Work that does not pose the threat of danger (Art. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22).

Potentially dangerous work includes:

- Work in a construction site or using mobile vehicles and gears and equipment likely to cause accidents – in particular, lifting appliances such as lifts, hoists, and cranes, as well as motor and generating machinery (Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 17).
- Work involving the use of machines or mechanisms in motion that are likely to cause an accident – in particular, sewing machines (pedal-driven or with electric motors) and machines for beating, grinding, calendaring, cutting,

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<sup>85</sup> System of National Accounts

<sup>86</sup> Note that this definition differs from the ILO’s definition of ‘economically active’, which includes those available for work but unemployed. For clarity, the Madagascar legal definition is used throughout this report.

crushing, chopping, laminating, kneading, mixing, squeezing, sawing, slicing, or grinding (Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 18).

- Work that is unlikely to harm their health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development (Art. 11-14).
- Work neither included in the list of ‘hazardous child labour’ nor in the other ‘worst forms of child labour’.
- Work not listed as ‘hazardous child labour’ or among the ‘worst forms of child labour’ to be abolished – see the definition of ‘hazardous child labour’ (Labour Code, Art. 101; Art. 19, 21, 22, 23 (all new)).

Children at least 15 years old (referring to Article 102 of the Labour Code and Article 6 of ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138)) meeting the following conditions:

- Children 15 to 17 years old who are not in school, conducting any economic activity not designated as ‘hazardous child labour’ (Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 17-22) or another ‘worst form of child labour’ (Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 11-22) for up to eight hours a day or 40 hours a week (Labour Code, Art. 101).

Children at least 15 years old who perform work that does not exceed their strength (work that does not involve carrying, dragging, or pushing loads that exceed specified weights (Art. 8)).

**Child labour:** This includes children aged 5 to 17 who are engaged in any of the ‘worst forms of child labour’ (Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 11-22), including ‘hazardous child labour’ (Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 17-22). In addition, children are considered engaged in child labour if they are:

Children aged 5 to 13 engaged in:

- Economic activity creating a good or service for external consumption, carried out for more than one hour per day (Project definition).
- An activity that is part of the household economy (paid or unpaid) such as household chores, for his or her own household or for another household, that is considered dangerous or abusive (Labour Code Art. 83, Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 4, combined, Decree No. 2018-009, Art. 23 (new)).

Children aged 14 engaged in:

- An activity that is part of the household economy (paid or unpaid) such as household chores, carried out for the child’s own household or for another household, that is considered dangerous or abusive (Labour Code Art. 83; Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 4, Decree No. 2018-009, Art. 23 (new); Project time threshold).

- This specifically includes work between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. for more than one hour (see the term 'Children engaged in hazardous child labour (HCL)', including its definition of 'night work').

Children aged 15 to 17 engaged in:

- Any economic activity not designated as 'hazardous child labour' (Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 17-22) or another 'worst form of child labour' (Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 11-22) performed for more than eight hours a day or 40 hours a week (Labour Code, Art. 101).
- Work without a daily rest period of 12 consecutive hours (Labour Code, Art. 101-102).

**Hazardous work:** This includes children aged 5 to 17 who are engaged in work carried out between 6 p.m. and 5 a.m. (Labour Code, Art. 101; Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 4; ILO Convention No. 138, Art. 7; project time threshold) or who are engaged for at least one hour in one of the following, unless there is special mention:

- Work that exposes children to the risk of physical, psychological, or sexual abuse. An example is fieldwork without proper supervision by an adult in the family (ILO Recommendation 190, 3.a).
- Children under 15 engaged in work that interferes with compulsory schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school, obliging them to leave school prematurely, or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with long and heavy work (ILO Convention No. 138, Art. 7; project-developed definition), which includes:
  - In a school day, work for three hours or more;
  - In a school week, work for 24 hours or more;
  - In a non-school day, work for eight hours or more; and
  - In a non-school week, work for not more than 40 hours.
- Children engaged in the following types of work:
  - Effective work conducted for a duration considered 'long hours of work' are (Labour Code, Art. 83 & 101; Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 4; ILO Convention No. 138, Art. 7):
    - More than one hour a day for children under 15 without authorization of the Labour Inspector.
    - More than eight hours a day or 40 hours a week for children aged 14 or 15 who obtained authorization of the Labour Inspector.

- More than eight hours a day or 40 hours a week for children above age 15.
- Work at a construction site or using mobile vehicles and gears and equipment likely to cause accidents – in particular, lifting appliances such as lifts, hoists, and cranes, as well as motor and generating machinery (Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 17).
- Work involving the use of machines or mechanisms in motion that are likely to cause an accident – in particular, sewing machines (pedal-driven or with electric motors) and machines for beating, grinding, calendaring, cutting, crushing, chopping, laminating, kneading, mixing, squeezing, sawing, slicing, or grinding (Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 18).
- Work in a place where flammable materials or toxic substances such as chemicals and pesticides are handled; in a workshop intended for the preparation, distillation, or handling of corrosive substances, poisonous substances, and those which emit deleterious or explosive gases; or in a workshop where harmful dust is released (Decree No 2007-563, Art. 19).
- Work that exposes children to physical effects that are harmful to health, including ionizing radiation; work involving harmful exposure to radiation; work undertaken in extreme heat, cold, or humidity; or work exposing children to extreme shaking, vibration, or noise (Decree No. 2018-009, Art. 19, Point 4).
- Work exposing children to biological agents, toxic agents, or carcinogens dangerous to health; or work involving a significant risk of fire, explosion, accident, illness, or poisoning (Decree No. 2018-009, Art. 19, Points 5 & 6).
- Work requiring operating any heavy vehicle, including tractors; work in artisanal fisheries in deep water or the high seas or industrial; work involving the handling of blunt instruments or sharp or piercing machines or objects; work cleaning vehicles on public roads; work making earth bricks and charcoal; and work such as customer service and room service in hotels and restaurants (Decree No. 2018-009, Art. 19, Points 9 & 14).
- Any type of work based on and measured in terms of pieces produced or tasks performed regardless of working time, which, by experience, is very restrictive, especially piece-work (Decree No. 2018-009, Art. 19).
- Work involving picking toxic or dangerous plants (Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 20).
- Work exceeding their strength<sup>87</sup>; in hotel and restaurant industries; portering and handling; and agriculture such as exploitive or abusive family work that is

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<sup>87</sup> Loads that exceed the following weights:  
 Boys aged 15 to 17: 20 kilograms  
 Girls aged 15 to 17: 10 kilograms

likely to hinder their attendance at school or their participation in vocational training programs – these include activities such as rice farming, whether or not they are salaried (ploughing, sowing, transplanting, weeding, and harvesting) (Decree No. 2018-009, Art. 19, Point 3).

- Work in high places (such as tall buildings), underwater, in confined spaces, in public and private slaughterhouses, in curative establishments (such as those involving a danger of contagion or infection), in sharpening or dry-polishing metal objects and glasses or crystals, and in threshing or dry-scraping carbonated lead (Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 21).
- Work sorting used materials such as paper and cardboard, as well as dirty and non-disinfected laundry, horsehair, pig bristles, and skins; work requiring the use of a steamer; and work requiring exposure to agents that cause genetic damage that is transmissible or that is harmful to unborn children (Decree No. 2018-009, Art. 21 (new)).
- Children may not be recruited for any mining or quarrying work, such as stone mining by digging underground tunnels, artisanal gold-panning, or breaking and handling operations on stone (Decree No 2007-563, Art. 22; Decree No. 2018-009, Art. 19).

**Worst forms of child labour:** Using several legal standards – Law No. 98-021 (authorizing the ratification of ILO Convention No. 138), Decree No. 2001-023 (ratifying ILO Convention No 182 on the worst forms of child labour), Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 10-16, and Decree No. 2018-009, Art. 10 (new) – this term applies to children aged 5 to 17 years who are engaged in the ‘worst forms of child labour’ (other than ‘hazardous child labour’). These forms are defined as immoral labour and forced labour.

Work considered ‘immoral labour’ under the law includes:

- Making, handling, or selling printed matter, posters, drawings, engravings, paintings, emblems, images, films, compact discs, and any objects for which sales, offering, display, or distribution are punishable by penal laws or which are contrary to morality. It is also prohibited to employ children in locations where any of these activities are performed (Decree No 2007-563, Art 11).
- Employing children in bars, discos, casinos, gambling houses, cabarets, nightclubs, and dance halls, as well as any other closed or open places where there are usually or occasionally events likely to undermine their moral or physical integrity. The use of

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Transport on wheelbarrows outside of mines and quarries:

Boys aged 15 to 17: 40 kilograms

Transport on three- or four-wheeled vehicles outside of mines and quarries:

Boys aged 15 to 17: 60 kilograms

Transport on hand carts outside of mines and quarries:

Boys aged 15 to 17: 60 kilograms

Transport on tricycle carrier:

Boys aged 15 to 17: 75 kilograms

children for external displays in the vicinity of these places is forbidden, as well as for any other public places where alcoholic beverages are consumed. The use of children in massage parlours is strictly forbidden (Decree No. 2018-009, Art. 12 (new)).

- Recruiting, supplying, or using children for the purpose of prostitution, the production of pornographic material, or commercial sexual exploitation. 'Recruitment, use, exploitation, supply, and use of children' means any act involving a child engaging in any sexual activity and the transfer to another person or group of persons of remuneration or promise of advantage of any kind whatsoever. The term 'commercial child sexual exploitation' (also sometimes called 'child prostitution') means any use of a child for the purpose of sexual activity for remuneration or other form of benefit. The term 'child pornography' means any representation by any means of a child engaged in explicit actual or simulated sexual activity or any representation of the sexual organs of a child for primarily sexual purposes.
- Recruiting, supplying, or using children in the production or trafficking of narcotic drugs. The term 'drug trafficking' means any offer, offer to sell, distribute, broker, sell, deliver in any capacity whatsoever, dispatch, ship, transport, purchase, possession, or use of drugs.
- Using, procuring or offering a child for illicit activities – in particular for the production or trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties (e.g., ILO Convention No. 182, Art. 3.c). Vanilla theft and illicit transactions involving vanilla fall under this category. (Decree No. 2018-009, Art. 10 (new) & 23 (new))

**Forced labour:** Forced labour is defined as (Decree No. 2007-563, Art. 15 & 16):

- All forms of forced or compulsory labour, including the sale and trafficking of children, the use of children as a pledge to pay the debt of the family, slavery, and forced or compulsory recruitment of children for armed conflict.
- Compulsory recruitment of children into the armed forces.
- 'The employment of children in domestic work considered dangerous and abusive that could harm the health and physical, mental and moral development of the child'.

Additionally, 'the employment of children as domestic servants or housekeepers, employees or for maintenance of the family home of a dangerous or abusive nature is strictly forbidden' (Decree No. 2018-009, Art. 10 (new) & 23 (new))



## Annex 2: Sample design

*Sample size:* The sample size for the survey was 525 households, and was determined by applying the following formula<sup>88</sup>:

$$n = \frac{4 \times r \times (1-r) \times Deff}{ME^2 \times AveHH \times RR} \quad (1)$$

Where:

- *n* is the required sample size (in number of households)
- *r* is the predicted value of the percentage of children 5-17 years old who are engaged in activities defined as child labour in the 32 communes of interest of the SAVA region
- *Deff* is the design effect
- 4 is the rounded factor used to achieve the 95% confidence level (the rounded value of the Normal N(0,1) quantile  $z=1.96$ )
- *ME* is the specific margin of error at 95% confidence level
- *AveHH* is the average number of children 5-17 years estimated to be in each household
- *RR* is the expected response rate of the survey

For the calculation, *r* is assumed to be 14%. Indeed, the “Enquête Nationale sur le suivi des objectifs du millénaire pour le développement à Madagascar” conducted in 2012-2013 showed that the proportion of children in child labour among children aged 5-17 was 12.2 % in the SAVA region. Taking into account the fact that the BLS was conducted during the period of pre-campaign of the vanilla sector, the expected prevalence was raised to 14%.

The value of *Deff* was taken as 4 based on estimates from other surveys on child labour<sup>89</sup>

The margin of error (*ME*) which is a value chosen to reflect the required precision of the survey estimate was set at 5%.

The average number of children 5-17 years old that can be found in a given household (*AveHH*) was estimated from the 2008 Enquête Démographique de Santé (EDS) to be 1.613.

The response rate (*RR*) which accounts for the possible non-response of selected households due to absence after repeated visits of the interviewers or due to refusal to participate in the survey is estimated to be 91%.

The resulting number of households generated from the above formula was

$$n = \frac{4 \times 0.14 \times (1-0.14) \times 4}{0.05^2 \times 1.613 \times 0.91} = 525 \text{ households in total.}$$

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<sup>88</sup> ILO-IPEC *Interactive Sampling Tools No. 1 – Sample size and margin error* / International Labour Office, International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) - Geneva: ILO, 2014

<sup>88</sup> INSTAT/ENSOMD 2012-2013

<sup>89</sup> INSTAT/ENSOMD 2012-2013

*Sample allocation across strata:* The sampling frame was initially stratified by districts. Within each stratum, the allocated number of primary sample enumeration areas was selected with probability proportional to the size, measured in terms of number of *Fokontany*.

For the first stage, *Fokontany* was proportionally allocated to the 4 districts (strata), using the tool for sample allocation into strata recommended by FUNDAMENTALS and the data from EDS 2008 (INSTAT 2008).

The number of *Fokontany* (PSUs) per district (stratum)  $s$  can be derived from the following formula:

$$Nf \approx 25 \times \frac{N_s}{\sum_{i=1}^4 N_i} \quad (2)$$

Where:

- $N_s$  is the size of the district  $s$  (stratum, in terms of population)
- $\sum_{i=1}^4 N_i$  is the total population over the communes of the four districts
- 25 is the total number of *Fokontany* to select in order to have the needed sample size of 525 households

This led to the selection of 25 *Fokontany* spread across 22 different communes (over the 32 communes of the BLS Sampling frame).

The chief of the *Fokontany* helped in elaborating the list of households containing a child aged between 5 and 17 years. A fixed number of 21 households was selected in each *Fokontany* (PSU), to achieve a total number of households of  $21 \times 25 = 525$ .

*Sampling weights:* The probability of selecting a *Fokontany* (PSU)  $u$  is:

$$P_1 = k_s \times \frac{N_{s,u}}{N_s} \quad (3)$$

Where:

- $k_s$  is the number of selected *Fokontany* (PSUs) in district (stratum)  $s$
- $N_{s,u}$  is the size of *Fokontany*  $u$  in the district  $s$
- $N_s$  is the size of the district

For example, the probability of selecting the *Fokontany* “Lavarajo” will be:

$$k_s \times \frac{N_{s,u}}{N_s} = 5 \times \frac{1600}{72245.16} \approx 11.07\%$$

The probability of selecting a specific household (given that *Fokontany* *u* has been selected) in district *s* of *Fokontany* *u* is:

$$P_2 = nh_{u}/Nh_{s,u} \quad (4)$$

Where:

- $nh_{u}$  is the number of selected households in *Fokontany* *u*. This value is set to 21 for any *Fokontany* in the study.
- $Nh_{s,u}$  is the total number of household with at least one child aged between 5 and 17 available in *Fokontany* *u*.

For example, the probability of selecting a specific household given that *Fokontany* “Lavarajo” has been selected is:

$$\frac{nh_{u}}{Nh_{s,u}} = \frac{21}{211} \approx 9.95\%$$

Thus, from (3) and (4), the probability of selecting a specific household in PSU *u* of stratum *s* is:

$$P_1 \times P_2 = k_s \times \frac{N_{s,u}}{N_s} \times \frac{nh_{u}}{Nh_{s,u}} \quad (5)$$

Hence, the household weights are calculated as follows:

$$Wh = \frac{1}{P_1 \times P_2} = \frac{N_s \times Nh_{s,u}}{k_s \times N_{s,u} \times nh_{u}} \quad (6)$$

For example, the probability of selecting a household in Lavarajo will be:

$$\frac{1}{11.07\% \times 9.95\%} = 90.8$$

### File description

There are two data files for the baseline survey on child labour in the Sava region 2018. The first, concerning households, contains 525 observations (households) and 6,285 variables. The second, on children, comprises 895 observations (children) and 556 variables.

The NCLS data is in SPSS (.sav) format.

**Annex 3: Coverage of the survey: Distribution of communes by district**

Districts	Communes
SAMBAVA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ambodiampana</li> <li>2. Bemanevika</li> <li>3. Tanambao Daoud</li> <li>4. Nosiarina</li> <li>5. Anjangpveratra</li> <li>6. Farahalana</li> <li>7. Amboangibe</li> <li>8. Marojala</li> <li>9. Maroambihy</li> <li>10. Andrahanjo</li> </ol>
ANTALAHA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Andampy</li> <li>12. Ambalabe</li> <li>13. Sarahandrano</li> <li>14. Marofinaritra</li> <li>15. Antsambalahy</li> <li>16. Antombana</li> <li>17. Lanjarivo</li> <li>18. Ampohibe</li> <li>19. Antsahanoro</li> </ol>
ANDAPA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20. Ambalamanasy</li> <li>21. Tanandava</li> <li>22. Ambodiangazoka</li> <li>23. Ambodimanga</li> <li>24. Doany</li> <li>25. Belaoko Lokoho</li> <li>26. Marovato</li> <li>27. Ankiakabe Nord</li> <li>28. Andrakata</li> </ol>
VOHÉMAR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>29. Antsirabe Nord</li> <li>30. Belambo</li> <li>31. Milanoa</li> <li>32. Ampanefena</li> </ol>