



Child labour

- Causes and solutions of child labour: A comparative case study
of two African countries

Bachelor thesis in Peace and Development



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List of Abbreviations:

CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSR	Committee on the Rights of the Children
C138 ILO	Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and work
C182 ILO	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour No. 182
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
MLIREC	Ministry of Labor, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation
MSS	Ministry of Safety and Security
MGECW	Ministry of Gender, Equality, and child Welfare
FGS	The Federal Government of Somalia
SNA	Somali National Army
UNCRC	UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

Abstract

Child labour is a global problem. There have been significant steps to combat the problem from international arena, but its prevalence gives reason for concerns. In this study a comparative case study of two African countries will be examined. The two countries are; Somalia and Namibia, where the first mentioned country are still having child labour and the last mentioned have succeeded in combating child labour. With a theoretical framework I will try to answer what made the Somalia failing and what made Namibia succeeding in the elimination of child labour. The methodology that has been used is a structured focused comparison. In the concluding part I will bring fourth several points of what Somalia can learn from Namibia.

Keywords: child labour, poverty, education, Africa, Namibia, Somalia, governments, International labour organizations, policy

Child labour; the causes and solutions of child labour: a comparative case study of two African countries

1. Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are global action to end poverty, and protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity. There are 17 Goals of Millennium Development Goals, some of them are; no poverty, zero hunger, quality education, good health and well being (Sustainable Development Goals, 2016). The Global Compact is a United Nations initiative to encourage business globally to adopt sustainable policies in regards of human rights, labour, environment, and corruption. The principle-based framework is based on the United Nations declaration of human rights and ILOs fundamental conventions in regard of labour, and it have the aim to make more awareness and action to support achieving the SDGs (United Nation Global Compact, 2016).

In September 2015, a conference of the heads of states adopted the SDGs, these singed SDGs will set the frame for global development for the following fifteen years. One of the seventeen goals in the Sustainable Development Goals, goal number 8, is about advancement of sustained, sustainable economic growth, but it also includes full and productive employment and decent work for all by 2030. One of the specific target, under goal 8.7, is about a target regarding to end forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and to end child labour in all its forms, as well as ending the worst forms of child labour (International Labour Organisation, Alliance 8.7). Moreover, the ILO works internationally against child labor and as Beate Andrees, Chief of ILO's Fundamental Principles and Rights states: *“ Alliance 8.7's mission is to assist all member States of the United Nations in making measurable advances for achieving target 8.7, thereby significantly decreasing the prevalence of child labour and forced labour in the coming years. We can reach this goal through effective advocacy, innovative programmes and policy initiatives as well as coordinated mobilization of resources. Progress will be measured against a set of agreed criteria and methodologies.”* (ILO, Sustainable Development Goals, 2015)

Yet, various report on child labour indicate that there are 168 million children engaged in labour across the globe in which 85 million of them are hazardous work (ILO 2016). Sub-Saharan Africa is the region with highest incidence of child labour with 59 million child

labourers (ILO, 2016). Of all children that are between 5 and 17 years, 14 % are child labourers (Development Education Unit).

1.1 Research problem and Relevance of the topic

Child labor is regarded as one of the most serious problems of human rights violations in the contemporary world. Millions of children around the world have their rights violated every day, particularly in the African continent where children down to 5 years are working and this is of great concern for the international community and this study will contribute to more knowledge about the phenomena.

In existing research about the phenomena of child labour, there is a research gap. The exact comparison of the two countries that I will compare has not been compared before, and therefore one could say that there is a research gap regarding a comparative case study of these two countries. A comparison of the two countries, Namibia and Somalia, is important because it will make it easier to understand why some countries fail and why others succeed in the elimination of child labour. If a comparison of the two countries is not made, this will deprive us from valid information in the research field, since the phenomenon of child labour is still an issue to many countries.

I will in my theses pick two African countries to examine. I have chosen to look into African countries only since Africa has the highest child labour in the world, and that is important in the relevance of the topic. ILO shows that 41 per cent of all children in Africa between ages of 5 and 14 are involved in some form of economic activity (African Recovery, 2001). The country that still has child labour that I will examine is Somalia. The reason why I have chosen that country is because it still has a high level of child labour, to some statistics the second highest (after Eritrea) in Africa. Eritrea is ranked as number one regarding the worst countries in the world. Because of lack of data I could not take Eritrea as my case study as I had planned in my research design. Therefore I have chosen to take the country that is second on the list of highest countries in Africa in regards of child labour. Although there are laws against child labour, the implementations of the laws are weak. Somalia is facing this problem and 40% of children between 5 to 14 are child labourers, and only half of these age ranges are attending to school (Worldatlas, 2016).

Somalia is chosen for the study as this country is more directly affected by child labour than any other countries in this region (except from Eritrea) (ILO, 2016). Statistics provided by the United States of Department of Labour, show that about 39,8 percent of the children are

working between age 5 to 14, this is about 1,012,863 million of the population (United States Departure of Labour, 2016). Somalia has been ranked 2nd among 10 of the countries in the world. in the Child labour Index (CLI, 2016).

The country that I will compare Somalia with is Namibia. The reason I choose Namibia is because this country have gone from having high level of child labour to reducing it to very low level, and are seen as a role model for elimination of child labour in Africa. There is not any country that does not have child labour at all in Africa, which will be presented in the findings chapter, but Namibia has the lowest level of child labour (ILO, 2016), and that is why I have chosen Namibia as a case to compare to Somalia, in order to see how the countries are tackling child labour.

My thesis will examine why Somalia has failed in combating child labour and how Namibia has succeeded eliminating child labour. I will analyse these two countries from a theoretical perspective in order to find answer to the question. As mentioned above, there is no current comparison of the countries that I will compare thorough a comparative case study, not comparing on of the failing country with one of the succeeding country can prevent hinder some important information in the research field of how states that are struggling with child labour form the same region can develop. Furthermore there is a need within the research field, to look into the phenomena from a theoretical approach, which explains different reasons behind why Somalia is struggling and why Namibia is succeeding.

Child labour is a complex problem, the phenomenon is very complex and the topic is very important to study because it is the every day life of children that is of concern. A comparative case study between two countries will help to gather some new answers to why some countries succeed in eliminating child labour and why some countries are still struggling with eliminating child labour. Research within the field is fundamental because child labour is a form of distraction for maximum development for any country due to various reasons, for example such as the children's education and on there living condition in general. This study will hopefully extent the research within the field and contributes to research since no other similar comparison has been done.

1.2 Research objective and Research questions

In my research I will use a comparative case study where I will examine two African countries. Furthermore, I will look at one country that are still using child labour and one country that have succeeded in eliminating child labour. The objective of my research is to

find out what made the one that still have child labour failing and what made the country that have succeeded in the elimination of child labour successful. The aim is to see what Somalia, and other countries that are struggling with the phenomena of child labour, can learn from one of the most succeeding countries regarding eliminating child labour, which is Namibia. The main questions guiding this thesis is as follows:

- ❖ What are the current patterns regarding child labour in the two countries?
- ❖ How has Namibia managed to eliminate child labour?
- ❖ What can the country that is still using child labour learn from the country that has managed to eliminate the worst form of exploitation of children?

1.3 Limitations and Delimitations

The phenomenon of child labour is very broad and complex. The limitation of this study is the data availability, since there was some lack of information on Somalia. Another delimitation of the study is that I am not dealing with the causes of poverty (but I briefly describe it), I am more focused on the policies that the county have implemented to reduce child labour and to see to what extent the countries are dealing with the phenomena. In this essay the strategy of progressive elimination of child labour underscores Namibia's legislative intent. Furthermore, when dealing with the issue of child labour from an economic point of view, there is two kinds of explanation, the supply side and the demand side (I will explain the meaning of these concepts in the theoretical part), and another delimitation regarding this is that I will only focus on the supply side, mainly because I have a limitation in words and of time, but also because I want to get a deeper understanding of the supply side.

1.4 Ethical Considerations

Since this research will be a desk study, there are no ethnical considerations that need to be outlined.

1.5 Outline

This study is divided into nine chapters. Chapter one provides research problem, background information regarding the phenomena, limitations and ethnical considerations. Chapter two provides an overview and definition of child labour, and a literature review. Chapter three provides the theoretical framework, and examines why there is child labour from a theoretical point of view. Chapter four provides the international legal framework against child labour

and examines what have been done to tackle the phenomena on a global level. Chapter five presents the methodological framework, and the method of structured, focused comparison is being explained. Chapter six provides with the finding on both of the cases. In chapter seven I provide an analytical comparison of both of the cases in order to see what Namibia have done that Somalia have not do, to eliminate the problem. Chapter eight is the conclusion part, where I point out several strategies that Somalia can learn from Namibia. Chapter nine provides the reference list.

2. Defining Child Labour

2.1 Definition of child labour

The definition of the term child labour varies among different organizations. ILO argues that ‘child labour’ is often defined as work that deprives the child of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is damaging to physical and mental development of the child. Furthermore, ILO claims that child labour refers to work that is interfering with the children’s schooling by; depriving them of the opportunity to attend to school, gratifying them to leave school prematurely or requiring them to combine school attendance with extremely long and heavy work (ILO: 2016). According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) 1989 a *child* refers to a person that is below the age of eighteen (ILO, 2013).

In Article 1 of the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child, a child is a person under the age of eighteen. According to Bhat (2010) there is an emphasizes that the definition of child labour is not simple because it includes three different concepts that need to be defined; ‘child’, ‘work’ and ‘labour’. Bhat argues that the term ‘childhood’ can be defined by age, however in some societies, people terminate to be a child at different age (Bhat, 2011). It is also important to include that the definition of child labour can differs among different societies. For example in both Africa and Asia, they do not consider the work of fifteen years old as child labour, they also have a more positive attitude towards child labour and view it as a good task where children learn skills from work. Furthermore, they differentiate between child labour and child work, in a way where child work is considered to be a quantity of the children’s training to be responsible adults, and child labour is considered to be exploitative (Omokhodion & Odusote ,2006).

When looking into why child labour exist I will present two important books within already existing research. In the current state of knowledge regarding to child labour in Africa, I have found a main book in the research field. The books title is: *Children and Youth in the Labour Process in Africa*, written by Agbu and Osita Coesria (2009). The book observes that children in Africa today are under pressure to work, often in worst form of child labour, and that they are not living out their role as children. The book argues that in Africa, social and economic environment of the child is markedly different from what occurs elsewhere, and goes supplementary to challenge all factors that have combined in stripping children of their childhood (Aguba, Osita Codesria, 2009). The book is an important contribution to the discourse of child labour.

Another book that is very important in the discourse of child labour is: *Child labor: a global view* edited by Cathryne L. Schmitz, Elizabeth KimJinTraver, and Desi Larson (2004). The main arguments of the book are that child labour is a global problem and it examines 15 countries globally. According to the book the explanations of the contribution to the child labour crisis are; poverty, lack of education, gender inequality, the demands of global marketplace. The book also claims that instruments that are used to combat child labour are based on Western understanding of childhood; this generates concern with regards to culturally definition of child labour from different perspectives. In many countries child labour is seen as a traineeship that prepares children for future occupation (Schmitz, KimJinTraver, and Larson, 2004).

2.2 Literature overview

In the literature there have been many debates on what have constitute child labour. In some literature, they argue that one way of defining child labour is by distinguishing between child work and child labour. However, there is important to look at the works impact that the child preforms, to see how it impacts the health, growth, psycho-social development, including access to education, or by looking into the hazardous nature. In general terms, child labour is defined as all economic activity under the age of 12 years. Another definition is regarding weak economic activity lasting enough to undermine the health and education of the children that are 12- 14 years. Moreover, it the literature child labour may be defined as all forms of hazardous work, which could be a threat to the health of the child. Additionally, there is no consensus on child labour is, and how it should be tackled, since it is a complex phenomena (ILO Global report, 2010).

There has been shown from researches that there is still a high incidence of child labour in sub-Saharan Africa, where the majority of these working children are unpaid family workers in rural households (ILO global report, 2010). The occurrence of child labour in the region is deeply embedded into society and is a complex phenomenon. Some factors that are considered to contribute to this situation are poverty, lack of regulation and enforcement regarding the issue, rapid population growth, ingrained attitudes and perceptions in regards of the role of children in rural areas and failure in the educational system (Admassie, 2002, p251). A combination of all these elements make child labour particularly difficult to tackle. However, not all activities that children undertake in agriculture would be qualified as work to be eliminated under the ILO Convention No. 138 or Convention 182. If the tasks are appropriate to the child's age, and the child do not present hazards work nor interfere with the child's education, then it can be considered to be a normal part of growing up in this kind of environment. Yet, the incidence of hazardous child labour in the area of sub-Saharan Africa is alarmingly high in agriculture (ILO Global report, 2010).

3. Theoretical Framework

Child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood; child labour can also be defined as child labour as "work situations where children are forced to work on a regular basis to earn a living for themselves and their families, and as a result they remain backward educationally and socially in a situation which is exploitative and harmful to their health and to their physical and mental development. Different theories have different answer to why child occurs and the causes of it. Below I will look more into the theoretical explanation of why some countries have challenges with child labour.

Regarding the phenomenon of child labour, there is empirical evidence of when rising national income the incidence child labour decreases (Fallon and Tzannatos, 1998; Basu, 1999). Nonetheless, when a certain level of national prosperity is achieved, the link between national income and the level of child labour declines substantively. This may be to distributional concern, for example such as when income inequality. However, there is candid that an increase in national income in itself, or of itself is responsible for the decline in the force participation of child labour. There are other factors that are correlated with economic

development that play an important role. Such factors can for example be; an increase of access and higher returns to education, changes in social norms, a shift in production from mainly agriculture to manufacturing, changes in social norms and developments in the legal as well as political institutions; are all factors that may contribute to a reduction in child labour. When studying the relationship between poverty and child labour, it is more likely to generate more relevant results if the study is undertaken at the household level, to include distinguishing between household characteristics and macroeconomic phenomena (Fors, 2012, pp. 572-573). In this part, I will look more into the factors that are affecting child labour from a theoretical point of view.

3.1 Economics of Child Labour

In this part I will bring fourth some interesting facts that have remained under discussion from an economic point of view. The economics interest of child labour starts with fertility and human capital theories, and goes back to the 17th century. As the time goes, the interest develops into globalization and intra household bargaining model. Put differently, economics view the issues of child labour as a complex phenomenon whose supply and demand are affected by different conditions in the market such as in the; labour market, education market, financial market and to some extent also by globalization. In this section, the purpose is to explain why children work and to offer a brief review of the existing literature. In the economics of child labour, two kinds of explanations; the supply side and the demand side of child labour (Brown, 2002). In this essay I will however only focus on the supply side of child labour, this is because of limitation in words and of time.

3.2 Household Decision making Model

There is a model that is used to predict the child labour supply decisions, which is considered as a household maximize efficacy of children in the house. This is considered as a function of children in the house, the schooling per child, the freedom time available to children and the parents and consumption good. In the empirical discoveries of such model, it first demonstrations that an increase in the father's salary will raise household revenue and if the child's education is a normal good, then the education will also increase. Second, it claims that if the mother's work is additional for the child work then the higher the mother wage the lower will be child leisure and education. Third, the increase in the mother's salary will also increase the child education as well. Fourth, an escalation in child wage would decrease the child schooling and affect the opportunity cost. Fifth, an increase in child salary may raise the demand for children as well hence, increasing the family size. This will reduce the child's

schooling as less recourse will be obtainable per child in the family, and this leads to a trade-off between quantity and quality (Brown, 2002).

3.3 Human Capital theory

In this theory the main assumption is that people are productive recourses, it is based on neo-classical theory of endogenous growth. It assumes that higher education leads to higher productivity. In this theory the basic proposition is that parents make trade-off when distributing their children's time, particularly to education and labour. The parent's decisions are based on family economic and social circumstances. Furthermore, the theory claims that time spent on increasing human capital affects child labour, and that a parents decision regarding the asset in their child's human capital alters on return to schooling. It assumes that if the return from schooling is high, then the number of working children would decrease. Schultz (1961), argues that education increase labour quality, productivity and income at both individuals and national level (Schultz, 1961, pp. 1-17).

3.4 Poverty and Income Distribution

The supply side of child labour has for a long time recognized poverty as the major factor affecting the household decisions to supply child labour. However, Blunch et al. (2012) have observed that the links between child labour and poverty and has concluded that child labour responds to poverty in the short run, but not in the long run. Basu and Van (1998) have based their theoretical model on the basic hypothesis that parents are altruistic. Their theory is seen as the first formal theory of child labour and is based on two observations: one of them is that families would not prefer to send their children to work: and the second are that most families that do send their children to work are doing so out of dire necessity. The theory is based on the decisions of the families and nor on the potentially exploitive employers, and therefore focuses more on the supply of child labour and not the demand. The theory claims that is adult wages in the household are high enough, and then they can afford to keep their children out of labour. Conversely, if the adult earnings are too low, and the family cannot survive on the adult income alone, then the household will send their children to work in order to add the children's wages to the adults and then be able to afford the minimal basic needs for the family. However, income distribution and unemployment is not included of mentioned in Basu and Van's model. (Hindman, 2009:4). Swinnerton and Rogers (1999) criticize Basu and Van's (1998) and they claim that when it comes to cases where income redistribution or income inequality is in concern, then Basu and Van's model will only hold if the distribution axiom holds.

3.5 Risk Theory

There are different shocks and risks factors that are affecting poor households, these factors are for example unemployment, natural disaster that is related to income like drought and flood, war etc. There can be a income shocks, if the households do not have enough reserve recourses to encounter such shocks. The risk theory claims that these households are more likely to support child labour if they are in a circumstance where they remain unable to borrow for their main consumption need. There is a mainstream in the literature claiming that in extreme cases the household could sell the future hours of their child work to survive the present income shocks. Behrman et. al, (1999) argues that on a macro-level there has been shown that the macroeconomic instability has played a major role regarding the role in the low education attainment. Furthermore, Duryea (1998) concludes that the parent unemployment decreases the likelihood of grade progression among children.

4. The international Legal Framework against Child Labour

Since we now know the definition of what child labour is, and how some of the main theories explain it, I will in this part bring fourth what have been done to combat the issues of child labour from the international arena, with the International Labour Organization as the main leader.

4.1 Child Labour under the ILO Framework

The main task of ILO have since the establishment been to combat child labour. ILO has being the leading role since 1990s for bringing the problem to the global awareness, among other issues. It was around the 1990s the international debate on child labour arose. In regards of eliminating child labour the ILO provides specific recommendations, however these recommendations are not intended to create a binding obligation on member states and are not subject to ratification. The recommendations are often adopted in line with the conventions with the aim to act as addition to the same subject with additional or more detailed provisions. With the help from these provisions enables principles from the Convention to be set out and stated more precisely. The aims are to encourage and guide national programs and policies in a specific area (ILO, 2011). Besides from ILOs traditional work regarding creating labour standards, in 1992 the *International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)*

was initiated. The main goal of IPEC's main purpose is to support member states to fulfilling their obligations under relevant ILO instruments and to achieve the main goal regarding the elimination of child labour, with specific consideration on worst form of child labour (Global Report on Child Labour, 2010). The activities that the IPEC perform is a range from advocacy and awareness raising, to technical collaboration with the governments and assistance to children in regional and national projects (IPEC at a Glance, 2011).

4.2 ILO convention No.138 on the Minimum Age of Admission to Employment and Work

In the ILO Convention No. 138 regarding the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and work, were created and adopted by the ILO in 1973 to replace the conventions that all tackled minimum age of employment in various economic sectors with varied contents (Borzaga, 2008, p 43). For several developing countries, it was during many years considered to be an obstacle for ratification (Ulfstein, 2007, p. 52).

The first article in Convention 138 claims that; *'Each Member for which this Convention is in force undertakes to pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labour and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or work to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons.'* This confirms the wide scope of Convention 138, it includes all sectors of economy and it applies to both formal and informal employment relationship between a child and an employer regarding the work that a child performs. It puts an obligation on the member states to develop and implement into national legislation a policy that combat child labour. Furthermore, it also establishes a minimum age for employment that puts the child's well being into focus (Swepston, 1994, p. 10). This Convention regards landmark and applies to all economic sectors and to working children. This includes whether they are employed for wages or working on their own account. This convention ratifies the States the obligation to fix a minimum age and to define a range of minimum ages, which below no child should be enforced to work. The minimum ages can vary according to the level of development in the country, it also depends on the type of employment (ILO, 2012).

4.3 The ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour (1999)

In the Convention No. 182 it is required of States to take immediate and effective measures to exclude and eliminate the worst form of child labour as a matter of urgency. Furthermore,

under this Convention states that the countries is required to eliminate worst form of child labour, which can be put into four categories and includes a definition list of activities that institute such hazardous work, and have a focus on elimination of hazards work for children under the age of eighteen. This convention prohibits all types of labour; some examples are prostitution, illicit activities, child soldiers and trafficking of children. It is often poor countries that are effected by hazardous works, and claims that it is due to lack of access to healthcare, infrastructure or basic information regarding health risks and protective measurements (ILO, 2012; Aqal, 2012; Miller, 2010).

5. Methodological Framework

5.1 Structured, focused comparison

In overall goal of this thesis is to examine the phenomena of child labour and to eventually make a comparison of two African countries. In order to achieve my objective, I will use structured focused comparison methods that is developed by Alexander George and Andrew Bennett (2005). Structured focused comparison as a method, includes a number of proposition that are being outlined, their underling logic is explained, and their validity tested through systematic empirical investigations across a number of cases (George and Bennett, 2005).

George and Bennett explains in their book *Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Science* (2005) that in structured focused comparison method “the researcher writes general questions that reflect the research objective and that these questions are asked of each case under study to guide and standardize data collection, thereby making systematic comparison and cumulation of the findings of the cases possible. The method is “focused” in that it deals only with certain aspects of the historical cases examined” (George and Bennett, 2005, 67).

Structured, focused comparison method was originally designed to evaluate foreign policy issues (George and Bennett, 2005, p. 67). Individual case studies was popular in the mid-20th Century, later on scientists comprehended that individual case studies were not ideal for comparison (ibid, p. 68). George and Bennett offer a couple of criteria that case studies should comprehend in order to enable a reasonable comparison, and these criteria’s are then the core of the structured, focused comparison method (George and Bennett, 2005, p. 68).

When designing theory oriented case studies George and Bennett (2005, p. 73) explains that five fundamental steps are necessary to complete. In the first step, the researcher should formulate a clear *research objective* (ibid, p. 74). Furthermore, in the second step, the researcher should decide upon a *research strategy*, which includes in selecting dependent and independent variables (ibid, p.79). Then the researcher should in the third step include selection of *cases*, which George and Bennett explain (ibid, p 83) should be carefully chosen in accordance to the research objective. In the fourth step the researcher should decide how to describe the *variance* in the measured variables. In the fifth step, the researcher should formulate *questions* to be asked systematically to all the chosen cases (ibid, p. 86).

When using the method of structured, focused comparison, it is a powerful tool for analyzing, for example when we have a smaller number of cases that require a more in-depth analysis (Drozdova and Gaubatz, 2009, p. 18), such as in my case. Since my thesis is a qualitative study, structured, focused comparison pertains the best logic of the scientific method to my qualitative analysis.

Put in other words, the main argument in structured focused comparison method is the recognition of a fair comparison between different cases, in order to be able to analyze the phenomena, and to be able to draw the explanation of each case into broader and a more complex theory (George and Bennett, 2005, p. 67). This framework can be used to make a comparison of the phenomena of child labour and the policy strategy of eradication of the issue in Namibia and Somalia, and to examine whether similar circumstances as the Namibian elimination strategy and policy can be implemented in Somalia or other countries in the region that are facing the same problem as Somalia.

5.2 The research objective

As mentioned above, a clear research objective is the first step. According to George and Bennett there are 6 types of research objectives that are suited for structured focused comparison and theory-oriented case studies. In this thesis the chosen research objective is a *heuristic case study*. In this type of case study the aim is to inductively identify new variables, casual mechanism, casual patterns and hypothesis. Furthermore, heuristic type of case study is suited when the researcher studies a deviant or outlier cases (George and Bennett, 2005, p. 75).

Since the heuristic case study is including many concerns, the goal is trying to understand the explanations of child labour, and therefore a heuristic approach is best suited for this thesis. There is a wide range of answers and explanations out there for why child labour exist, and there is even some disagreement in the existing literature regarding this phenomena. Therefore, I will use the data in an abductive way in order to unravel some of these uncertainties regarding why the phenomenon of child labour occurs. Alan Bryman explains in his book *Social Research Methods* (2016) that when using a abductive reasoning the researcher ‘‘grounds a theoretical understanding of the contexts and people he or she is studying in the language, meaning, and perspective that form their world view’’ (Bryman, 2016, p. 394).

Therefore, my thesis will be a qualitative desk study. John w. Creswell (2009) explains in *Research Design- Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Method Approaches*, are arguing in his book that qualitative studies is a way to try to comprehend and find importance to multifaceted problems (2009, p. 4). The reason why I choose a qualitative approach is because it will give the research practical tools for analysis and research. This approach also allows the researcher to gain a better understanding when two or more cases are set against one another (Bryman, 2016, p. 58). Therefore, I believe that this approach is the best suited for my thesis, when trying to understand why one country have it more difficult in eliminating child labour that another country in sub-Saharan Africa.

5.3 The research strategy

In the research strategy the main task is to outline parameters and determine what variable will serve as the dependent variable (George and Bennett, 2005, p. 79). In my thesis I will use secondary data and statistics as the main source of data. Secondary data from international organisations and country report from ILO, IMF and the World Bank will be studied and explored. In order to be able to understand the phenomenon of child labour I will in my study evaluate a number of variables and a clear definition of the phenomenon. When using many variables for two different cases it can get confusing, but since I have chosen to use a structured, focused comparison method this helps me in construct the data in a structured way and that makes the enables comparison of the two countries. I need therefore in accordance to the research strategy gain as considerable comprehension as possible regarding the various variables that are related to my dependent variable, which is child labour. When I am collecting my data I hope to find correlations and lack of correlations as well.

5.4 The cases

When coming to the third step regarding the cases, George and Bennett (2005) argues that the selection of cases is very important and must be done in accordance to the research objective and the research strategy. The different cases that are chosen can not be randomly chosen, and acquires some kind of connection to each other in order for a comparison to be made between the cases (George and Bennett, 2005, p. 83).

My main thought regarding the choice of the two countries I have chosen is that I wanted to look at two countries in the same region but with different outcomes. On the one hand, I will look at one country where the state managed to reduce child labour and on the other hand I will look in to the country that are still struggling with reducing child labour. During my process of collecting data, I found that the country that is still struggling with child labour the most in Africa, Eritrea, did not have data so therefore I have chosen the country that has still a high level of child labour in Africa, which is Somalia. Regarding the choice of Namibia, the country has succeeded in the elimination of child labour.

5.5 Describing the variance

George and Bennett (2005) claim's that the researcher should approach variance in the data and categorize the data in order for the researcher to be able to draw a correct conclusion (George and Bennett, 2005, p. 84). In the methodological principle in which variance is described is acute to further development of new theories or the assessment and modification of already existing theories, and the variance can be described in both quantitative and qualitative terms (George and Bennett, 2005, p. 84-85).

In this thesis the variance will be described in a way where the variables for each country will be analysed and compared in order to gain a deeper understanding in of the phenomenon regarding child labour. When cases are brought to line to clarify the impact of one or two central variables, then a structured, focused comparison is a powerful analytical tool (Drozdova and Gaubatz, 2009, p. 3).

In order to describe the variance the best way on could categorize data in order to draw the correct conclusion. For example on could do that by evaluating socioeconomic factors that are related to child labour, such as: family size, family condition, traditional or cultural factors, corruption, urban migration, civil war etc. and then compare the score of the different countries in order to get a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of child labour.

Furthermore, I will look into the progress or lack of progress to control child labour, in order

to explain how the country ranking systems work. Depending on the success or failure of efforts to control child labour etc. George and Bennett explains it as: "In attempting to identify conditions associated with the success or failure of efforts to employ a strategy of coercive diplomacy, one set of investigators identified important variants of that strategy" (George and Bennett, 2005,85).

5.6 Formulation of Data Requirements

The specific data to be found from the case study should be specified, and data requirements determined by the research strategy (George and Bennett, 2005, pp.86-87).. The dependent variable in my case will be the ability of the control child labour and a program/policy as a whole to meet its objectives. The independent variable would be the policy measures and see to which extent the policies are adopted. Key intervening variables - the social, economic and political factors impacting on the dependent variable will be identified either by using existing theories and conceptual frameworks of the legal framework or international convention(s) to control child labour. Data will be gathered through the use of the sporadic ILO quantitative data that existed to ensure validity and reliability of research findings.

5.7 The questions

In the fifth and final step, includes data specification and how it is applied to different cases. The questions must be asked to all the cases so that a systematic answer can be an outcome of the previous steps and should be formulated with the research question in mind (George and Bennett, 2005, p.86). I will regarding the questions for my cases ask the same questions for both cases, and they questions will be guided out from my research questions.

5.8 What to consider when using structured, focused comparison

When using the method of structured, focused comparison it is good when a comparison of cases is the aim, but there are some limitations and negative aspects of what the method is capable of. The first negative aspect is that I will only be able to evaluate the two countries that I have chosen to focus on. Child labour is a broad phenomenon and my findings of the two countries can not be used for generalization. However, the finding is a small piece of puzzle in the research field. Since no generalization can be made because of the small number of countries, another thing to have in mind is that the cases outside the two chosen one (for example other regions and other countries) will not be accounted for.

6. Findings

In order to better understand the situation on the whole in the country, and as mentioned in the theoretical part, the economy of the country plays an important role when trying to understand why some have succeeded with elimination of child labour and why some is still struggling with eliminating child labour. Therefore I will now briefly explain the economic situation in both Namibia and Somalia. Then I will look more into what each country have done so far regarding the elimination of child labour.

6.1 The Economy of Namibia

Namibia's economy is strongly depended on the country's natural resources such as diamonds, other minerals but also fish and animal husbandry. This has made the export earnings and the prosperity relatively good. Namibia is currently counted as a middle income country which is a big step in the right direction for the country. However, the problem is that that the income distribution is one of the most unequal in the world right now. A big part of the population is outside the formal economy and the white Namibians that are representing almost 6% of the population are the ones who are owning large businesses and farms. Therefore, Independent Namibians are trying to increase the proportion of black people's participation in the formal economy by investing in education and health. The amount of poor people in Namibia has decreased the last years but yet 1 of 4 people are still considered poor and most of these people are making their living by livestock and agriculture for self-catering. However, the government is trying to create a good investment climate and are encouraging new industry as well. The revenues from the diamond export halved and the growth stopped immediately. The recovery year 2010 was however good. The country improved the global market position but also investments from the government's side became better. But the country's debt grew 2010-2012 but is now only a quarter of the GDP, this means that the debt still is manageable to pay of for the country, this thanks to investments in the mining sector and the major construction projects. This has led to a economic growth in the Namibia that has been at more than 5% a year since 2010 (Landguiden, 2017).

6.2 The Economy of Somalia

Somalia's economy is going hand in hand with the political situation in the country that has occurred since the late 1980s. This has been making it difficult to get an overview of the economic condition in the country. Statistical data on export and Import are often missing, likewise with statistical data on gross domestic product (GDP). The statistics that are available has big shortcomings. The basis of the economy in Somalia depends on nomadic pastoralism and in secondly agriculture. Agriculture in the form of animal husbandry has provided a large part of the population with employment, the export revenues comes also mainly from livestock farms. However, the revenue from the cattle trade has been declined, many Gulf states have banned the import of Somali cattle for the reason that they fear that the cattle can be infected with the disease Rift Valley Fever, which can be transmitted from animals to humans. However, lately Somalia has been provided with the "building boom", this is money that Somalis abroad are sending back to their relatives in Somalia. The amount of the money is estimated to be up to 1.2-1.6 billion dollars a year, and about 40% of the households are entirely depending on this money. Yet the country is largely depending on aid from different countries (Globalis, 2016). Early in 2010 the country received about a billion dollars a year in aid according to the World Bank. However, this included both humanitarian and development aid. Only half of the state budget in 2014 that was 87 million dollars was funded by aid, the rest that was about 82 million dollars came mainly from taxes on foreign trade. A large amount of money is still lost to corruption, which is a big problem for the county aside from the conflicts in the country. Somalia was in 2015 the second most corrupt country of a measurement with 175 other countries included, according to Transparency International Index (Landguiden, 2016).

Child Labour in Namibia

6.3 Background

In order to get a better understanding of child labour in Namibia and how they managed to eliminate it, it is important to briefly overview the country's political and economic background.

During the 19th century the country suffer some of the harshest experiences of modern colonial history at the hands of the Germans. A revolution against the heavy-handed German government led to the 1904 genocide of mainly Herero. After World War I the country was managed by South Africa, which by that time imposed apartheid. It was in 1990 that Namibia was declared as Independent. The former liberation movement Swapo had formed a government and Sam Nujoma was elected for president (Landguiden, 2016). After the election, the government focused on national unity and social and economic development with the help of foreign investment. Since then, the country has managed to stay political stable, with the exception of the secessionist rebellion in the late 1990s (Landguiden, 2016).

6.4 Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of Child Labour

There are children in Namibia that are engaged in child labour, including collecting livestock. Some children in Namibia are also victims for worst form of child labour, including in commercial sexual exploitation often caused by human trafficking. There are children in Namibia that are being trafficked and subjected to commercial exploitation and are forced to work in agriculture and/ or domestic work (U.S. Department of State, p 255-256, 2015). Furthermore, the data suggest that many children will in end in agricultural sector or end for sexual exploitation (U.S. Departure of State, 2014).

6.5 National legal framework on child labour and enforcement in Namibia

In Namibia there has been a growing assurance from the government to combat child labour and eliminate its worst form. In order to better address and protect the rights of the children there has been several efforts from the government. Furthermore, Namibia has ratified several international conventions and protocols in the process of eliminating child labour. The Government of Namibia has dedicated itself, by ratifying international instruments discussed below, to take all necessary actions to tackle child labour issues at the country level, this is including legislative reforms and allocation of recourses. Namibia has ratified national Conventions by international and regional instruments relevant to the fight against child labour in overall. The country was the first to join the International Programme of Elimination of Child labour (IPEC), a global programme operated by ILO since the year 1992 and its operation in Africa etc. and ratified all key (ILO, 2016).

The country have ratified all key international conventions concerning child labour, such as; ILO C. 138 Minimum Age, ILO C. 182 Worst Form of Child Labour, UN CRC, UN CRC Optional protocol on Armed Conflict, UN CRC Optional protocol on Sale of Children, Child

Prostitution and Child Pornography, and also Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons. During 2015 the Government of Namibia through cabinet resolution demanded the elimination of all secondary fees in the beginning of 2016 (U.S. Embassy, 2016). Furthermore, the Namibian Government also passed the Child Care and the Protection Act that criminalizes child trafficking, the use of children in illicit activities, and commercial sexual exploitation of the children (Government of the Republic of Namibia, 2015). Moreover, the Ministry of Labor, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation (MLIRC) have in 2014 advanced regulations and restrictions that prohibited the employment of domestic workers under the age of 18, and these regulations was followed from the first of April 2015 (U.S. Embassy, 2016).

When looking into the Namibian Constitution, it states that no children under the age of 16 should be required to perform work that is likely to be hazardous (Government of the Republic of Namibia, 2007). Notwithstanding, under the Labour Act it is prescribed as children between the ages of 16-18 years may perform hazardous work that is approved by the MLIREC and in accordance with the restriction outlined in Article 3 (c) and 3 (d) of the Labour Act (Government of the Republic of Namibia, Constitution, 1990). Under these articles it is explained that children are prohibited from hazardous work, which includes underground work, mining, construction, manufacturing, electrical work, demolition, installation of machinery and night work (New Era, 2015). What is outstanding in the law is that it does not prohibit hazardous work for children in agricultural sector (SOS Children's Villages, 2011).

6.6 Enforcement of Laws on the Worst Form of Child Labour

The Namibian Government has established a good institutional mechanism for the enforcement of laws and regulations in order to eliminate child labour, this including its worst form. Below are some examples of agencies responsible for law enforcement and their role. Ministry of labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation (MLIREC) is an agency that are working on enforcing laws and investigate accusations of violations, this including forced labour. They are responsible for cases involving commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking of children (U.S. Embassy- Windhoek, 2013). Ministry of Safety and Security (MSS) is the agency that enforces laws and are conducting site victims with labour inspectors (U.S. Embassy- Windhoek, 2014). Furthermore, there is also a Ministry of Gender, Equality, and child Welfare (MGECW), that are working hand in hand with the Namibian Police's Gender Based Violence Protection Units (GBVPU) in order to tackle the issues that

are related to child labour. They are also responsible for situations that are involving sexual exploitation of children (U.S. Department of State, 2016). The MGECWs main task is to remove children from child labour situations during assessments and then take them to a regional GBVPU to receive help from MGECW social workers or to an MGECW shelter (U.S. Department of State, 2016). There is also an agency that is called Joint Child Labour Inspection Committee that coordinates activities to enforce child labour laws (U.S. Embassy, 2014).

6.7 Government Policies on Worst Forms of Child labour

The Namibian Government has established policies related to child labour, and this includes its worst form of child labour. They have adopted several policies to combat the phenomenon, and I will briefly mention some of them. Decent Work Country Program is a policy that outlines strategies for promoting decent work in Namibia. The policy's main aim is to priorities employment promotion, to strengthen the social dialogue and to enhance social protections. As an outcome of the policy it includes the elimination of child labour and of forced labour (ILO, Namibia, 2014). Another policy that the government has adopted is the National Development Plan IV; this policy includes the main goals for addressing child protection and to tackle the issues around trafficking (Government of Republic of Namibia, 2012). Furthermore the Government has also established National Plan of Action on Gender Based Violence. The aim of the plan is to reduce incidences of gender-based violence and to improve the country's understanding of the problem in order to better address the issue. This plan is also including child protection and concerns related to trafficking. National Protection Referral Network is a network that is determining how services should be provided to children that are experiencing and form of abuse (Government of Republic of Namibia, 2012). The Government of Namibia has also adopted an Education for All National Plan of Action. This policy focuses on providing relevant and quality education for all the children, including the most vulnerable children (Government of the Republic of Namibia, 2012).

Child Labour in Somalia

6.8 Background

The strategic location of Somalia in the horn of Africa gave the country as one of the most strategic player in Africa between the superpower during the Cold War. Conflicts between different clans and battles between Islamist groups and the Government have affected the civilian population harshly. The government in power in 2016 is completely dependent on both economic and military support from outside. The government is also facing opposition from Islamic military group al-Shabaab, who continues to fight the government in Mogadishu violence (Landguiden, 2017).

According to sources from United States Department of Labour, Somalia has made a minimal advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst form of child labour. Despite initiatives to tackle child labour, the country is still struggling elimination. The case of Somalia is special, since the Somali National Army recruited and used children in armed conflict. However, there have been efforts from the Government by ratifying the UN CRC and taking steps to implement the National Action Plan on Sexual Violence in Conflict. There are no laws on the hazardous occupation or activities prohibited for children, and child labour is not criminally prohibited (United States Department of Labour, 2016).

6.9 Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of Child Labour

Many children in Somalia are engaged in child labour for example, incorporating in street work. The children are also engaged in the worst form of child labour, in armed conflicts as child soldiers. Statistics have shown that 39.8 % of the population in Somalia is working children between age 5 to 14. Furthermore, the school attendance is 48.9 % of the children between ages 5 to 14. The children that are combining work and school between ages 7 to 14 are 20.2 % (U.S. Department of State, 2015).

In Somalia the main issue regarding child labour is poverty and the ability to provide for all family members. This has caused some Somalis families to willingly turn over the custody of their children to extend family members; as a consequence these children may be used in commercial sex exploitation and for forced labour. The already existing research shows that many of these children are trafficked to Europe and North America. Internally displaced persons are more vulnerable to human trafficking for sex and labour exploitation, this includes children also. There are trucks that are transporting goods to Somalia and returns to Kenya with girls who are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation in brothels, often to Nairobi, Mombasa but also to other destinations outside Kenya (U.S. Department of State,

2015). Furthermore, Somalia also struggles with child trafficking, many children from Somalia are trafficked to Saudi Arabia through Djibouti, where they are being force to beg on the streets (U.S. Department of State, 2015).

Al-Shabaab was in 2015 involved in the widespread and a systematic conscription and recruitment of children for then using them in the armed conflict (U.S. Mission- Somalia, 2016). Al-Shabaab was forcing children to recruit at mosques, Koranic schools, and facilities for neglected children (Human Rights Watch Somalia, 2016). They force children to plant explosive devices, to act as human shields, carry loads and conduct assassinations and suicide attacks. It is also known that children has been recruited by Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a militia, and a numerous of other clan in Somalia are also using child soldiers. The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) convicts the use of child soldiers. Even though this is the case, there have been reports of children associated with the SNA and its allied militia (UN General Assembly Security Council, 2016).

There was 1.1. Million people that were internally displaces in February 2015, mainly in the central and southern parts of Somalia (Internal displacement Monitoring Center, 2015). As a consequence of this, the protracted violence has contributed to the shortage of all basic services, especially public education (UN General Assembly Human Rights Council, 2011) & (Somalia Education Cluster, 2011) As a consequence to several attacks on schools, many children are being forced into recruitment in the military (UN Security Council, 2015). In Somalia there is a lack of educational infrastructure that hinders children's access to education (U.S. Embassy-Nairobi, 2015) & (Somalia Education Cluster, 2011).

6.10 National legal framework on child labour and enforcement in Somalia

Somalia has ratified some key international legal framework and conventions concerning child labour. One of them, that Somalia has ratified in October 2015, is the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN's Treaty Database, 2016). The problem is that Somalia lacks a comprehensible central legal system (ILO Success Africa III, 2011). Furthermore, the Federal Government of Somalia, FGS, does not have effective control over some parts of the country. The crucial governance functions were given by regional administrations, this is including the self- declared independent Republic of Somaliland (UNICEF, 2015). However the FGS has internationally recognized laws and regulations related to child labour, including worst form of child labour. The country has ratified ILO convention number 182 on worst form of child labour and UN Conventions on the Rights of the Child. However the country still have not

ratified ILO convention number 138 on minimum Age and not UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict either (ILO, 2016).

6.12 Enforcement of Laws on the Worst Form of Child Labour

The parliament has in 2014 issued a public statement on a commercial contract, in the contract it is cited pre-1991 laws. These laws are suggesting that the FGS continued to recognize relevant historic laws, nonetheless they have not been any official determination issued by the Government. Also, the provisional Constitution of the country has not provided a minimum age for employment. Additionally, in the pre-1991 Labour Code there is an establishment of the age of 15 as a minimum age for work. Although the Labour Code determines a minimum age of 12 years for light work and provides a description of conditions under which light work may be undertaken. However, the problem is that it does not determine the activities where light work may be allowable nor does it propose the number of hours per week for light work (Government of Somalia, 1972). Even though the Labour Code allows the secretary to prescribe the types of work that are prohibited to children under the age of 18, legislation that forbids hazardous occupations and activities for children does not appear to exist (Government of Somalia, 1972).

Furthermore, FGS has recognized institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labour, however research has not found any evidence that law enforcement agencies in Somalia took actions to eliminate child labour, this including its worst form (U.S. Department of State, 2015). Regarding enforcement of laws on worst form of child labour, in 2015 the Somali National Police remained understaffed, undertrained, and they lacked the capability to investigate or enforce laws (U.S. Mission-Somalia, 2016).

6.13 Government Policies on Worst Forms of Child labour

The FGS has recognized several policies related to child labour and its worst forms. I will briefly describe some of them. One of the policies is ‘‘Children, Not Soldiers Campaign’’, it aims to prevent and eliminate the recruitment of children by the SNA by 2016. Special Representatives for the Secretary General launched it for Children and Armed Conflict and UNICEF (U.S. UN New York, 2014). Another policy is ‘‘Action Plan to End the Killing and Maiming of Children in Contravention of International Law’’ it aims to correctly investigate cases in which children are killed or maimed, it also aims to ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted (United Nations Political Office for Somalia, 2012). Another policy is ‘‘General Order No.1’’ this policy is issued by the Somali Armed Forces Chief of Staff. The policy is

requiring from all Somali military personal to prevent recruitment, employment, training, deployment, or offering equipment to any child under age 18. The policy states that any member of the Somali National Armed Forces may be punished for violation of the policy (Federal Government of Somalia, 2011). Another policy is ‘‘National Action Plan on Sexual Violence in Conflict’’ it aims to establish a unit within the SNA to handle sexual violence and exploitation and to increase the number and the capacity of Somali National Police officers in order to enforce laws regarding sexual violence (Federal Government of Somalia, 2013). Another policy is ‘‘United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework’’, this policy aims at preventing underage recruitment and to ensure the release of children linked with armed forces and armed groups. It prioritizes the need to device a national program to disengage combatants, especially children that are associated with armed conflict (United Nations Somalia, 2014). It is important to state that although the FGS has adopted policies on children in armed conflict, research within the area has not found any indication of a policy in other worst forms of child labour.

7. Analysis

In this part I will make an analysis of the case studies. I will start with comparing the countries and then make a conclusion of what Somalia can learn from Namibia, based on the comparison, the whole analytical part is based on the findings chapter.

Comparison of Namibia and Somalia

7.1 Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of Child Labour

When comparing the two the countries prevalence and Sectoral distribution to each other I founded out that both Namibia and Somalia are struggling with the trafficking and commercial sex exploitation, however the issue of trafficking is appeared to be larger in Somalia then in Namibia. This can be seen in the findings part, were it is clear that children in Somalia are being trafficked to other countries, but also to some extent in Namibia too. There is also more instability regarding the prevalence and the Sectoral distribution in Somalia then in Namibia. One example of this is that Somalia has more recruitment of children the in

Namibia; Al-Shabaab mostly does the recruitment of children. However as I stated in the findings part, recruitment is also done by Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a militia, but other clans in the country are also using child soldiers. The issue of child soldiers is not as common in Namibia as it is in Somalia. Furthermore, the Namibian basic services are better than in Somalia, since Somalia is still suffering from a protracted violence, and as a consequence of this the country has damages to all basic services. Also, children's educational level is low in Somalia, and this may be because the country has a lack of educational infrastructure.

7.2 National legal framework on child labour and enforcement

On this part I will compare the two countries national legal frameworks. When comparing the countries, it is clear that Namibia does more to combat the issue than Somalia. This can be seen if one looks at the ratifications the country's has signed. Namibia has ratified all the international conventions and protocols in the elimination of child labour, through both legislative reforms and through allocation of resources. However, Somalia has only ratified the UN convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO convention number 182 on worst form of child labour. Somalia has not yet ratified ILO convention number 138 on minimum Age and not UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict either. Another important strategy that Namibia has done to eliminate child labour that Somalia has not done, is that they criminalized trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, and the use of children in illicit activities and have implemented the Child Care and Protection Act. Furthermore, as I mentioned in the findings chapter Namibia has also put up restrictions that prohibit the employment of domestic workers under age 18 through MLIRC. These restrictions of employment do not exist in Somalia. One issue with the case of Somalia is that they lack a comprehensive legal system compared to legal system, and the government of Somalia does not have control over some parts of the country, this can be problematic for the country with regards to the implementations of restrictions and laws.

7.3 Enforcement of Laws on the Worst Form of Child Labour

When comparing the enforcement of laws on the worst form of child labour, it is clear that Namibia has a better establishment of good institutional mechanisms regarding the enforcement of laws and regulations to combat the issue. Then have several agencies that are dealing with law enforcement, which I mentioned in the findings part (MLIREC, MSS, MGECW, GBVPU, JCLIC). These agencies are fundamental, and I would like to say a key to how Namibia has been so successful in eliminating child labour. Because good law

enforcement is a very important step towards the elimination of the phenomena. In comparison to Somalia, the Government has not been as successful regarding establishment of working agencies. As mentioned in the finding chapter, even though the FGS has recognized instructional mechanisms for enforcement of laws and regulation to combat the phenomenon in Somalia, there has not been any founding's nor evidence that law enforcement agencies in Somalia took action to eliminate child labour, neither to its worst form. Also, the national police force is weak since it is understaffed, and does not have the capability to investigate or enforce the laws that the government implements.

7.4 Government Policies on Worst Forms of Child labour

Regarding the policies, both Namibia and Somalia has made several policies to combat child labour. Namibia has implemented several policies to combat child labour, so has Somalia. As I mentioned before, the Government of Somalia has implemented policies that are related to the phenomena, such as Children, Not Soldiers Campaign, for example. However, here it is not a matter of no policies, Somalia has adopted some policies to combat child labour. The problem here is that the Government of Somalia has implemented policies, but there are no research of the implementation of the policies. This may be because the people in the country does not follow the policies that the government implements, and because the country has a legal enforcement or accountability.

8. Conclusion

8.1 What can Somalia learn from Namibia?

Regarding what Somalia can learn from Namibia, I have found several important founding's that can help the country towards a better handling of the phenomena. First of all, Somalia must ratify all international conventions regarding child labour, these are; ILO C. 138 Minimum Age, ILO C. 182 Worst Form of Child Labour, UN CRC, UN CRC Optional protocol on Armed Conflict, UN CRC Optional protocol on Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and also Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons.

They have ratified only a few of these conventions, and ratifying all of these conventions can help the country reduce child labour. Second, the country has issues with child trafficking and this is something that Namibia is also working on. What the country can learn with regards of this issue to better combat child labour is that the country needs to criminalize child trafficking, just as Namibia has done. The Federal Government of Somalia can also pass a ‘‘Child Care and the Protection Act’’ in order to criminalize child trafficking, the use of children in illicit activities, including commercial sex exploitation which also is an issue in Somalia. Third, the country can also implement a ‘‘Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation (MLIRC), in order to put restrictions that prohibits the employment of domestic workers under the age of eighteen. Here it is important to state that the government in Somalia needs to work on the accountability, and improvement of law enforcement and to strengthen the police force, so that laws in the country are being followed. Fourth, the government of Somalia can adopt the ‘‘ Education for All National Plan of Action’’ in order to provide relevant and quality education for all children, including the most vulnerable children. A good educational system in the country will help with the elimination of child labour, since education is a very important tool for dealing with child labour, as I have mentioned in the theory chapter. This is the contribution of the thesis to the research field within the phenomena of child labour, conclusion could be used in for other countries in the region that are facing the same problem. Further research can be done through field studies, by going to the country and investigate how these suggestions can be strategically implemented.

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