

# **Status of Child Domestic Workers (CDWs) in Kathmandu and Opportunity for reintegration**

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# Introduction

- Domestic Child Labour as socially accepted problem
- According to ILO Baseline Survey of 2004, there were about 62 thousand child domestic workers in the country.
- CWISH 2009 projected one child domestic workers in every nineteen households in Kathmandu.
- Updated data is lacking

- Current work tries to explore the status of child domestic worker in Kathmandu not quantitatively but qualitatively
- Child Domestic Labor has been identified as Worst Forms of Child Labor in Nepal

# Methodology

- The study includes 347 CDWs studying in different NFE centers of CWISH in Kathmandu
- All the sample is known case of child domestic workers and includes all age groups
- The sampling could be designated as fishing method where out of many, 347 were caught up in the net as sample.

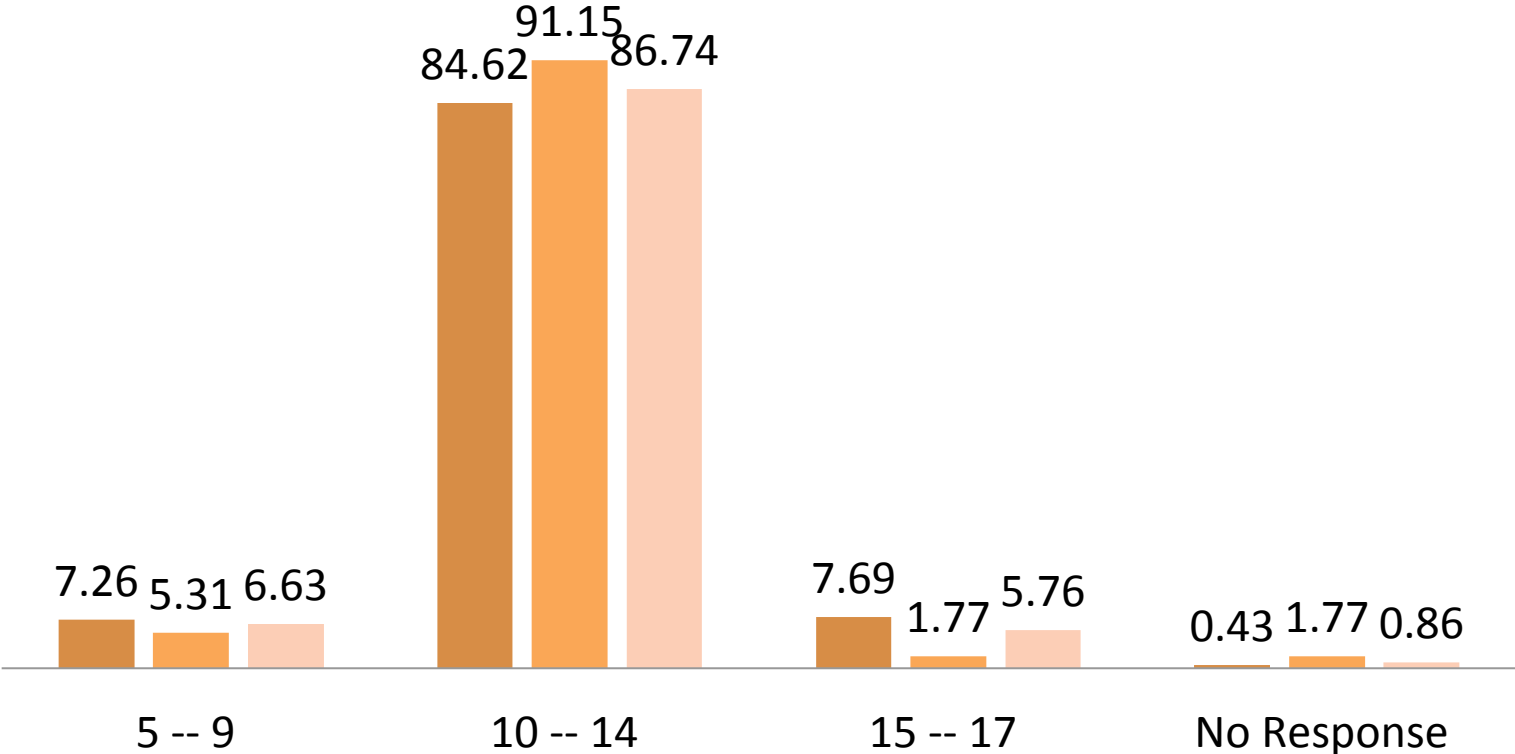
# Limitation

- This work does not provide an exact number of incidences but provides a current status of CDWs in Kathmandu
- The result provides an overall status and qualitative information on various issues of the sample CDWs.
- It does not reflect exact magnitude but deals all nature of CDWs in Kathmandu

# Status of CDWs in Kathmandu

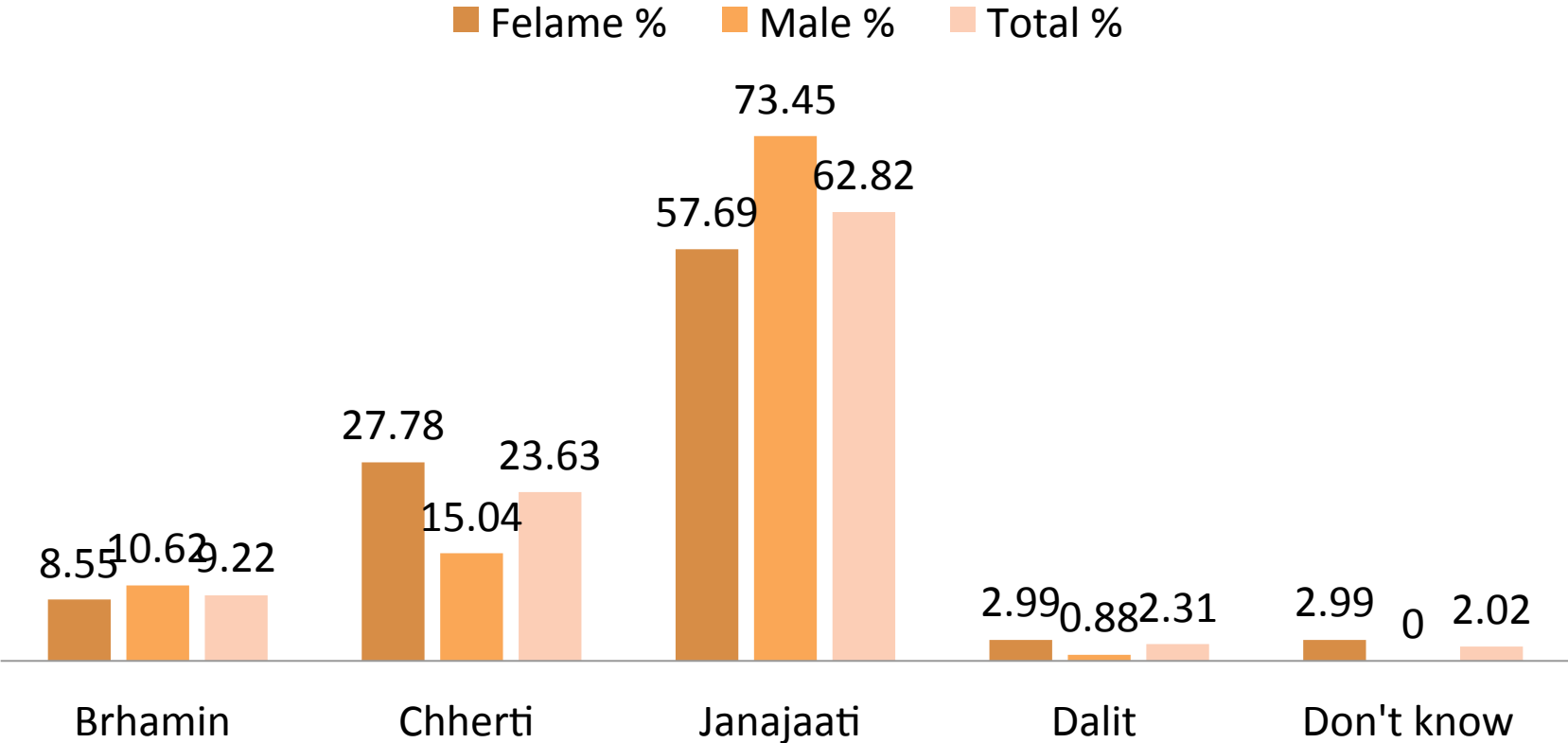
## Distribution of Age and Sex of CDWs

Female % Male % TOTAL %



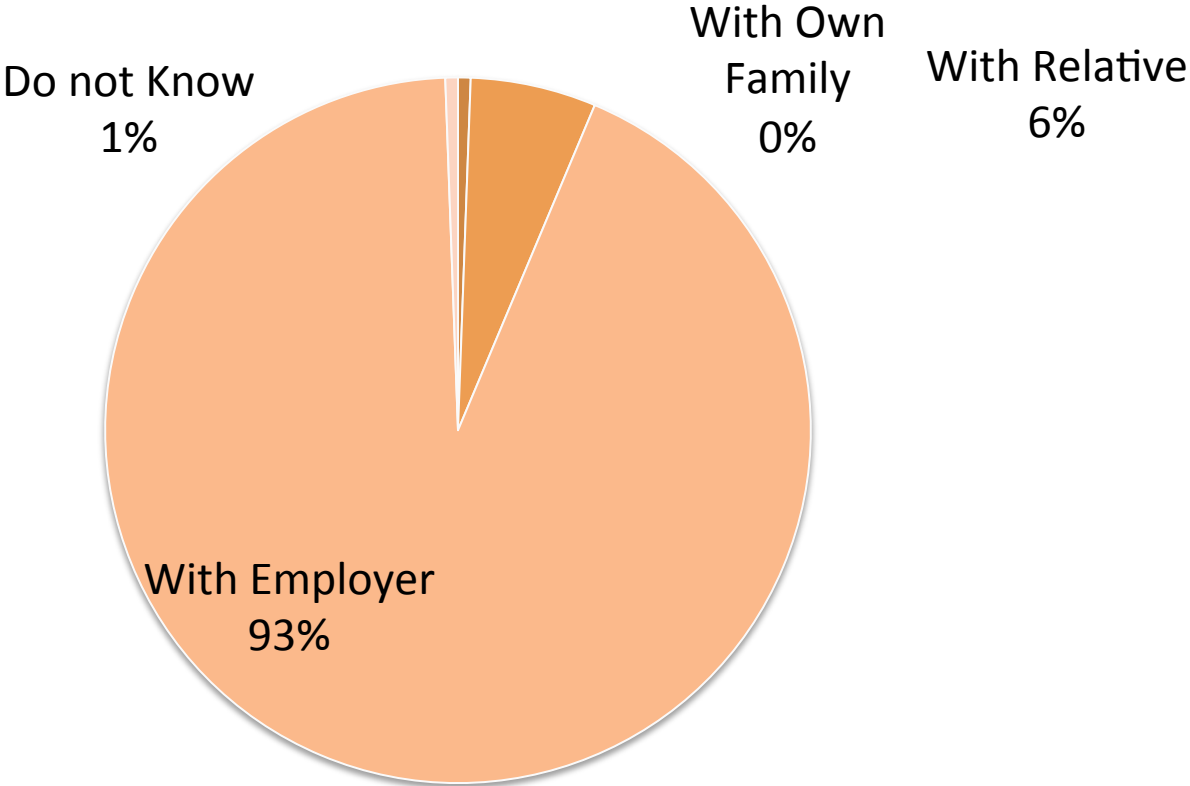
# Status of CDWs in Kathmandu

### Ethnicity and Sex wise distribution of CDWs



# Status of CDWs in Kathmandu

Status of Living of the Sample





# Status of CDWs in Kathmandu

## District of Origin of the Sample (N=347)

- The first ten districts in the rank as follows:  
Nuwakot (N=47-13.5% ), Sindhupalchok (N=29- 8.35%), Dhading (N=19-5.47%), Sindhuli (N=13- 3.74%), Dolakha (N=12-3.45%), Sarlahi (N=12- 3.45%) Kavre (N=11- 3.17%), Chitawan (N=10- 2.9%), Gorkha (N=10- 2.9%) and Dang (N=9- 2.5%)

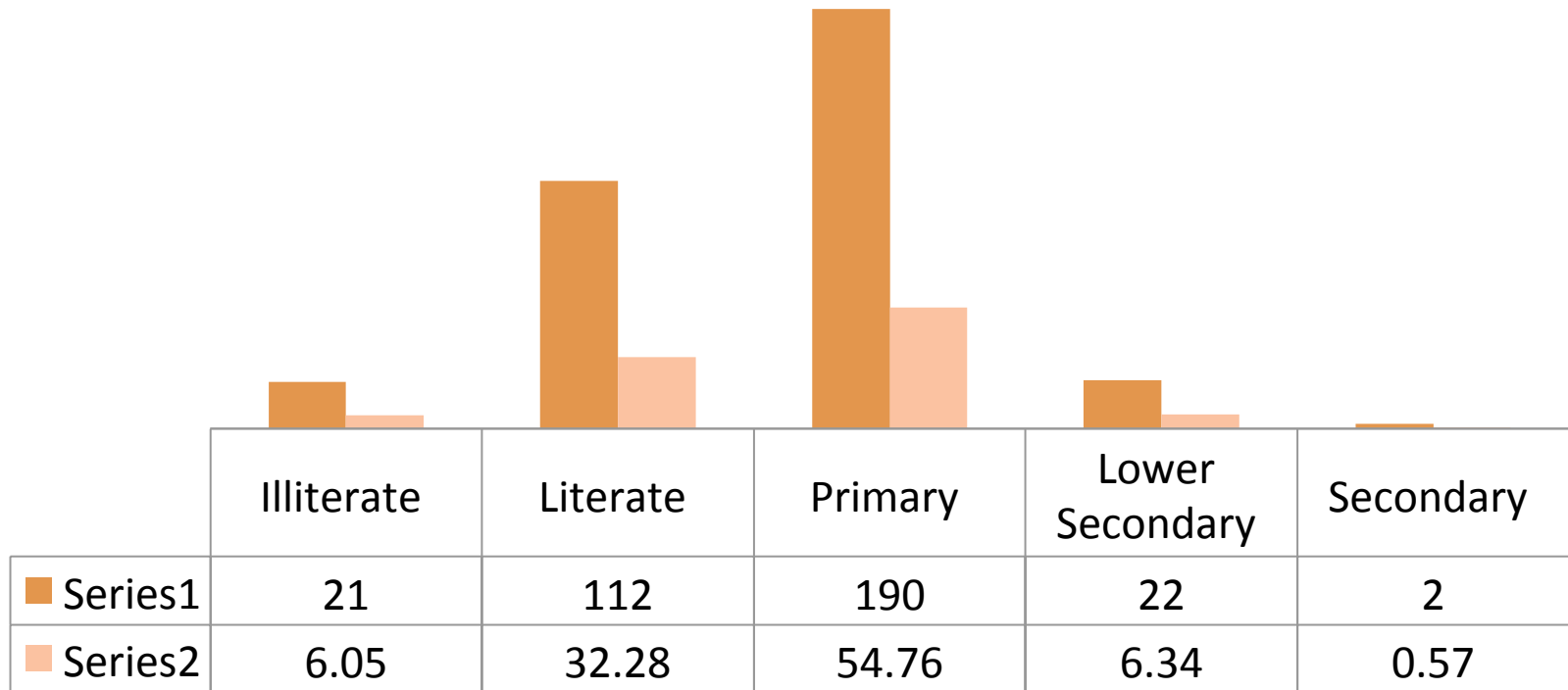
## Status of Parent of the Sample (N=347)

- Father and Mother both at home (N=230- 66%), Father out of home for work (N=27- 8%), Mother went away with others (N=13), Father went away with others (N=11), mother dead (N=11) and mother and father both dead (N=6)

# Status of CDWS in Kathmandu

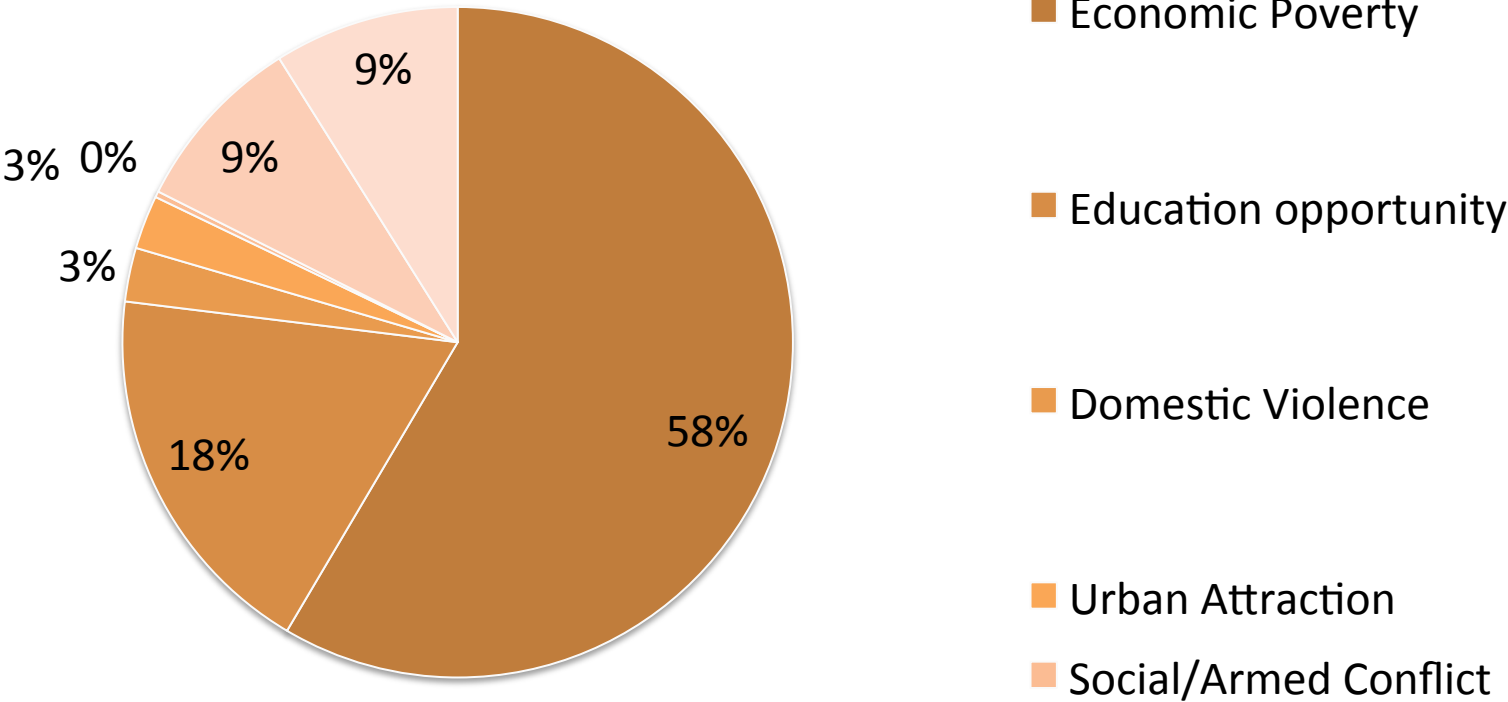
Status of Education of the Sample

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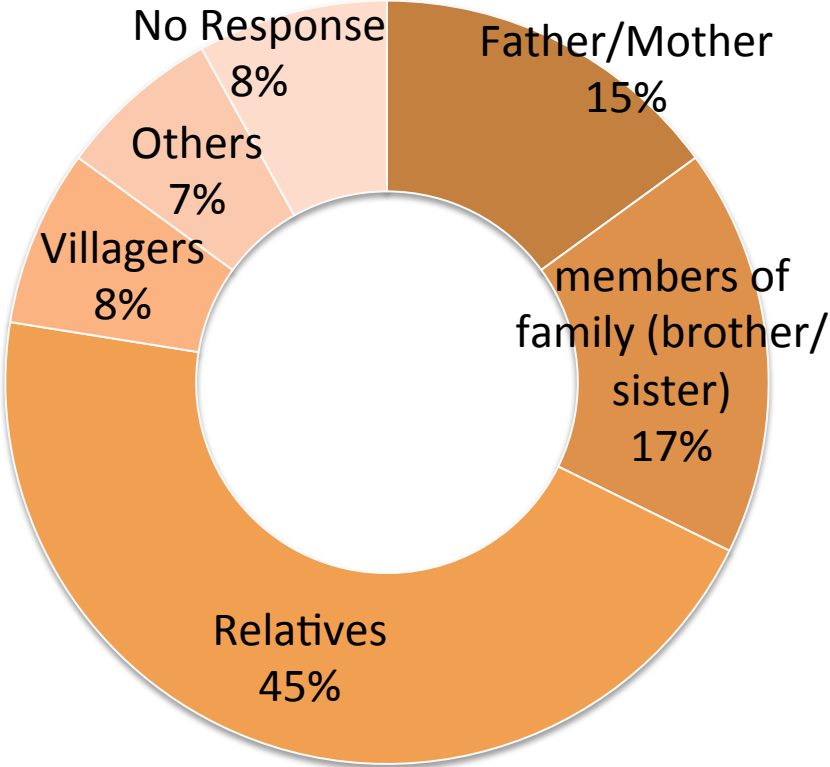
# Status of CDWs in Kathmandu

Reasons for Involvement into Child Labor



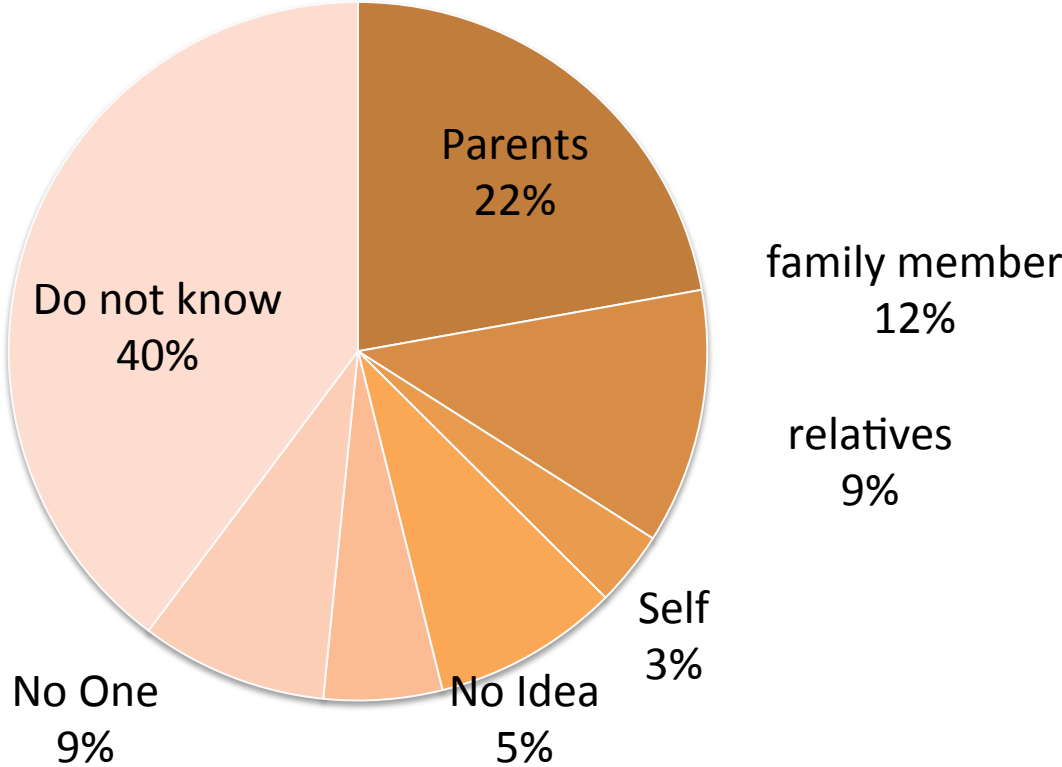
# Status of CDWs in Kathmandu

## Who Brought CDWs Sample in Kathmandu

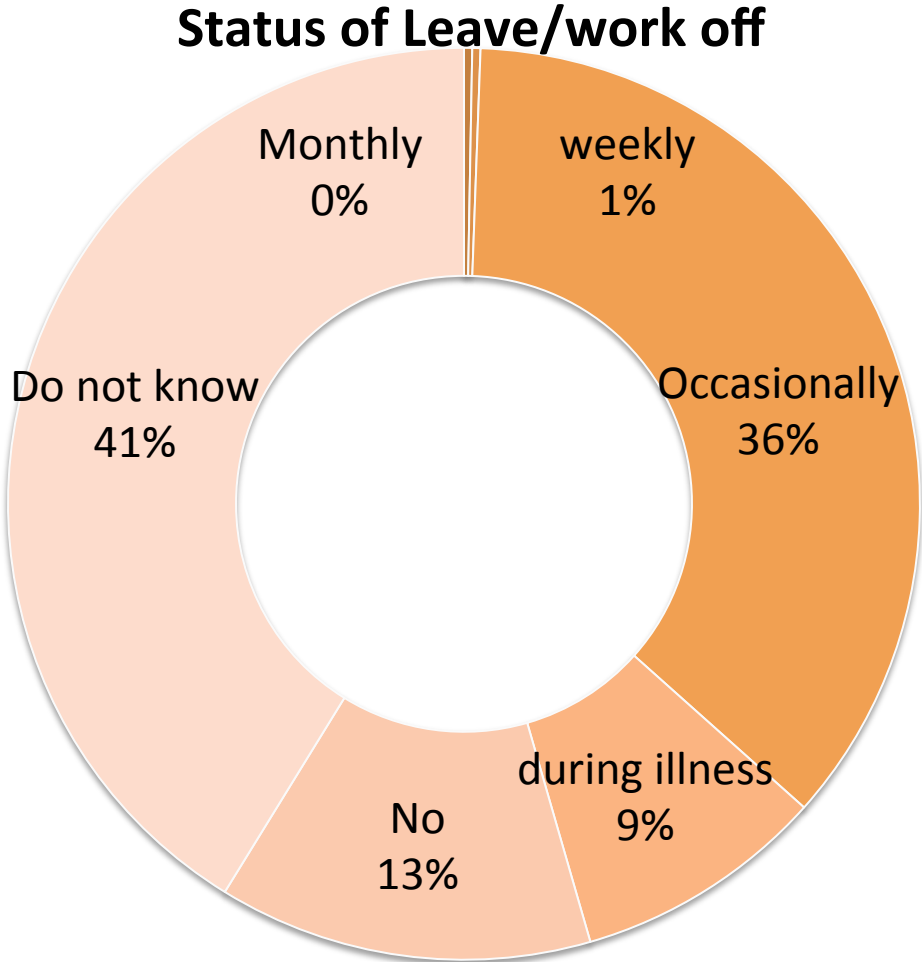


# Status of CDWs in Kathmandu

Status of Wage Receiver of the Sample

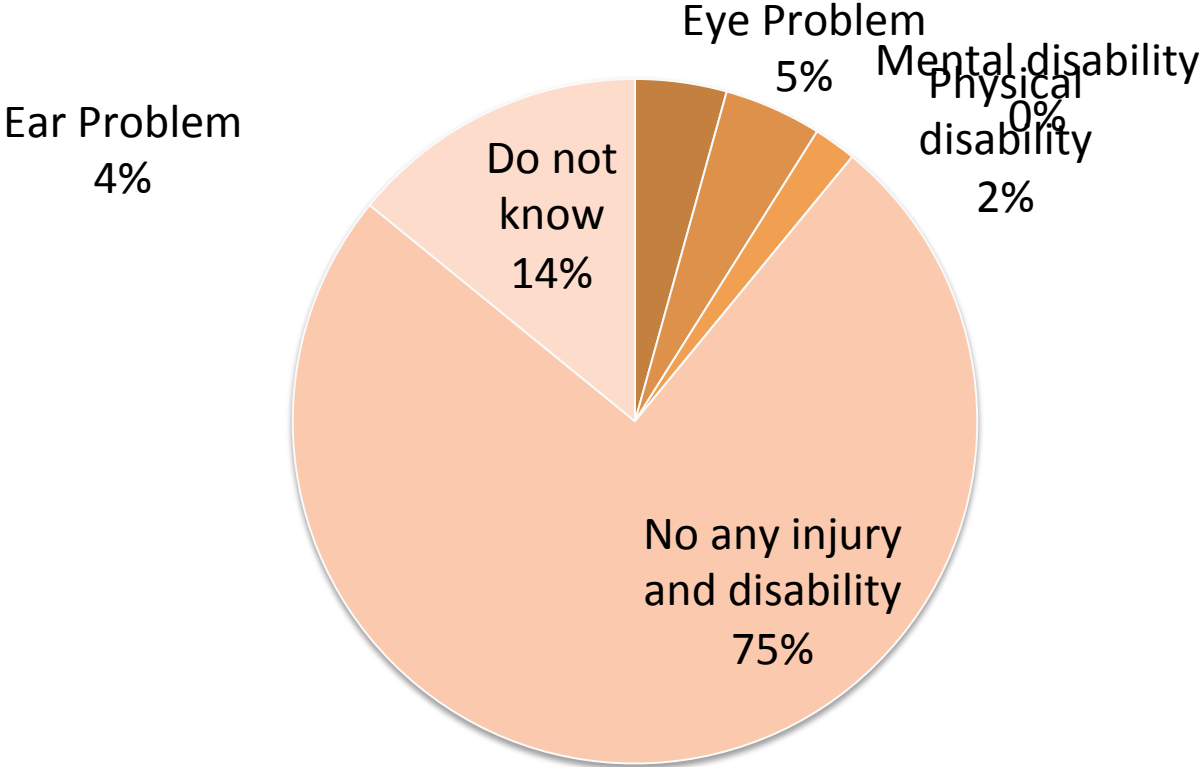


# Status of CDWs in Kathmandu



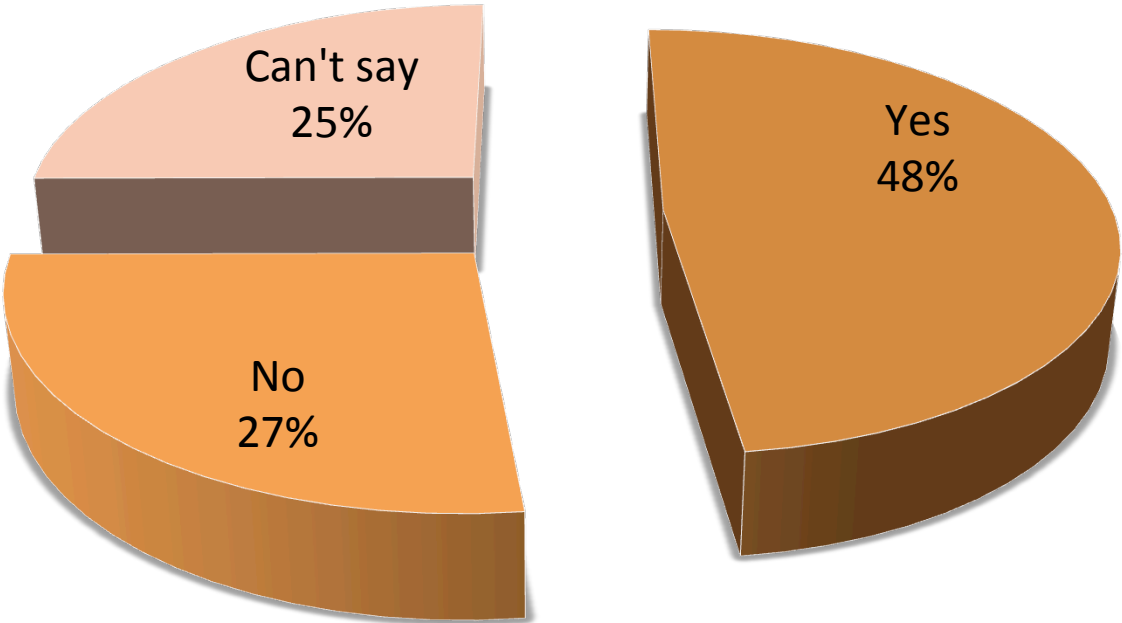
# Status of CDWs in Kathmandu

## Injury and Disability Status After Joining the Work



# Status of CDWs in Kathmandu

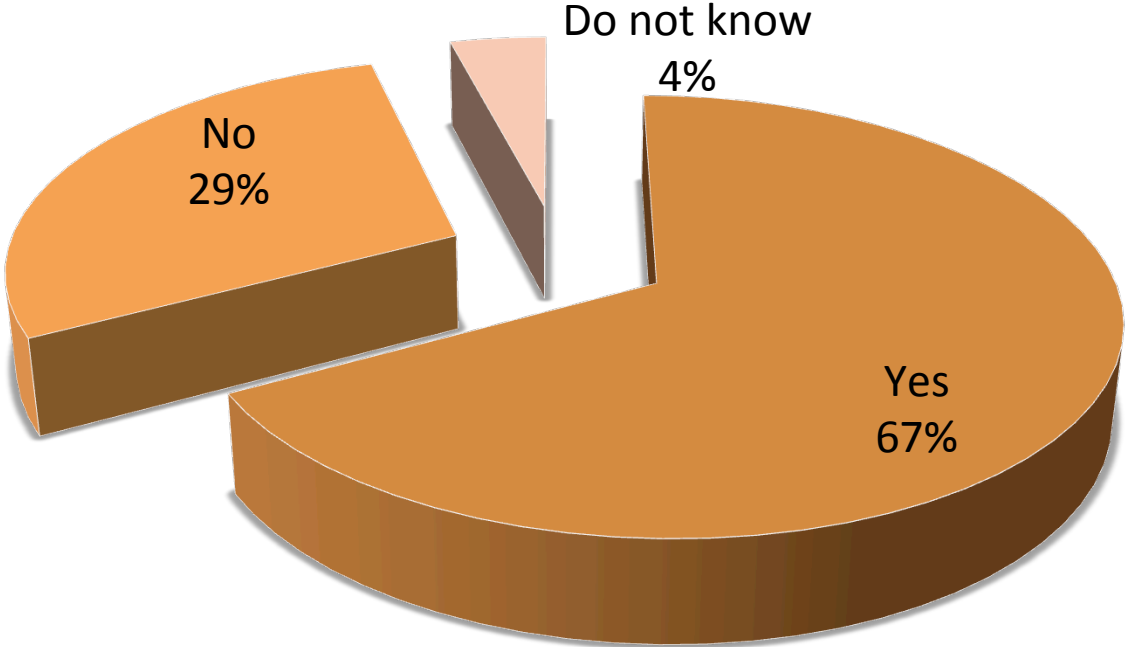
## Knowledge on Minimum Age for Employment





# Status of CDWs in Kathmandu

## Willingness to Return Home



# Conclusion

- Majority of the children are willing to be reintegrated with the family with strengthened livelihood and educational opportunities
- Empowerment of the vulnerable families with parental education and increased social securities can prevent children from falling into domestic labor sector

Thank you