

ILO/ IPEC

**Support for the Preparation of the
Mali Time-Bound Programme**

Independent Expanded Final Evaluation

June 2010

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List of Abbreviations

AAA	Accra Agenda for Action
AE/EA	Executing Agency (Agence d'Execution)
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AP/PA	Action Programme (Programme d'Action)
APSO	Action Programme Summary Outline
ARAPO	Regional Ownership and Operational Planning Workshops (Atelier Régional d'Appropriation et de Planification Opérationnelle)
BL(S)	Baseline (survey)
CED	Education Center for Development (Centre d'Education pour le Développement)
CL/TE	Child Labour (Travail d'Enfants)
CLMS/SOSTEM	CL Monitoring System (Système d'Observation et de suivi du Travail des Enfants au Mali)
CNLTE/CLU	Cellule Nationale de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants (National Unit to Combat CL)
CNP	National Employers' Council
CNSE/NFC	National Follow-up Commission (Commission National de Suivi pour l'élaboration du PAN)
CSCR	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (Cadre Stratégique de Croissance et de Réduction de la Pauvreté)
CTA	Chief Technical Adviser
DNSI	National Directorate of Statistics (Direction Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Informatique)
GoM	Government of Mali
GP	Good Practice
ILO	International Labour Organization
IO	Immediate Objective
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO)
KAP(S)	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (Survey)
LL	Lessons Learned
LUTRENA	Project to Combat Child Trafficking in West and Central Africa
LVC/CLV	Local Vigilance Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTE	Mid-term Evaluation
MTFPRE	Ministry of Labour (Ministère du Travail, de la Fonction Publique et de la Réforme de l'Etat)
NAP	National Action Programme
NGO/ ONG	Non-governmental Organisation
NPM	National Programme Manager
NSC	National Steering Committee (= CDN – Comité Directeur National)
PDSEC	Communal Socio-economic Development Plan (Plan de Développement Socio-Economique Communal)
PO	Programme Officer
PRODEC	Development Programme for Education
PRODEJ	Development Programme for Justice
PRODES	Development Program for Sanitation and Health
PRODOC	Project document (project preparation document)
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SAP	Structural Adjustment Program
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
SNEC:	National Union for Education and Culture
SPIF	Strategic Programme Impact Framework
TBP	Time Bound Programme
UCW	Understanding Children's Work
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Funds
UNTM	National Workers' Union of Mali
USD	US Dollars
USDOL	United States Department of Labor
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour
WFP	World Food Programme

Executive Summary

The Project in the International and ILO Context

Child Labour (CL) and especially its worst forms, WFCL, is amongst the most serious social problems of our time – serious for the children concerned, but also for the future of the countries in which they are as part of a globalised world.

Mali is one of the countries with the highest incidence of child labour. Usually, poverty is named as its major cause. Moreover, the change or loss in values and increasing monetisation – with globalisation – are, according to outstanding persons of the Malian society, basic causes of the high (increased) incidence of CL in their society.

The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour has developed a most convincing and quite challenging approach to support countries – in this case, Mali – to combat and eventually eliminate CL, building on ownership, relatively low external input and using the most acknowledged project planning and management methods in a very systematic way^{1, 2}.

The key concept is the “Time Bound Programme” – TBP, in the case of Mali a 10-year Programme aiming to eradicate CL in a well planned and well managed (monitored etc.) way. The IPEC project does neither directly establish nor implement the TBP. Instead, it gives “*Support for the Preparation of the Mali Time-Bound Programme*” (PoS-TBP), which is key for achieving real ownership. This support took place in Mali on well prepared grounds:

IPEC had successfully cooperated with the Government of Mali (GoM) since 1995, with a “National Program for Elimination of CL” from 1998 to 2010 and a series of other regional or bilateral projects regarding CL and Child Trafficking.

First steps towards capacity building, enhancement of the legal framework, networking and partnership building were underway. The time was ripe to start a project supporting a TBP.

This project was prepared according to a participatory approach during the first half of 2006 and it went successfully from 9/2006 to 6/2010³: supporting a TBP – the project document was ready for implementation, the CLMS tested, and more than 10,000 children (42% boys, 58% girls) were withdrawn or prevented from WFCL – more than 30% beyond the target.

Findings

Project preparation and design was very good, building on the achievement of previous IPEC projects and openness of the Government of Mali (GoM) to seriously tackle the issue.

The project preparation documents represent a systematic set of information and tools, such as a Strategic Planning and Impact Framework – SPIF (logframe) with a sustainability matrix, complemented by management tools such as the Project Work Plan and the Project Monitoring Plan. They were based on an “outcome tree” (or objectives network).

The project aimed at

¹) The evaluator is specialised on these methods. Working for many international and bilateral development institutions, she was very impressed by the very good and very successful application of these methods for project planning and management.

²) See e.g.: ILO/ IPEC: TBP-MAP (Manual for Action Planning) I – V, Geneva 2003.

³) Independent Expanded Final Evaluation by the independent evaluators Kerstin BERNECKER (team leader) and Mamadou B. Traoré, June 2010.

contributing to the elimination of the WFCL and the progressive elimination of all forms of child labour in Mali (Development Objective)

via six Immediate Objectives (IOs) which concern:

- strengthening and supporting the GoM and its relevant partner organizations in order to enable them to design, implement and manage eventually a National Time Bound Programme (National Action Plan) for the elimination of the WFCL and dangerous CL (IO 1),
- strengthening (reinforcing, diffusing, facilitating application) of the legal framework that forbids WFCL (IO 2),
- strengthening and supporting the GoM and its relevant partners have adequate mechanisms for CL data management and use (collecting, updating, analyzing, storing and actively using that data) (IO 3),
- increased awareness of the Malian society with regard to negative consequences of the WFCL, mobilized to combat it (IO 4),
- improved and expanded education and vocational training opportunities for working children or children at risk of exploitation in the WFCL (IO 5),
- model interventions for withdrawal, prevention, and rehabilitation of children in WFCL in targeted areas, available for scaling up at the end of the project (IO 6).

These model interventions were identified during project preparation and further planned at the beginning of project implementation. They are expressed in five Action Programmes (APs) in the following sectors in which CL is very frequent:

- Mining and quarrying,
- Agriculture and rural craftsmanship
- Domestic labour
- Informal urban economy
- Sexual exploitation.

The interventions of the APs were foreseen in the four most affected of the eight regions of the country, plus Bamako.

Project implementation was very satisfactory: within a quite short time span (less than four years) with relatively low external input, very impressive results were achieved.

As inputs to the IOs 1 (support to the establishment, implementation and management of a TBP) and IO 3 (CL data collection, management, monitoring), two other APs were initiated, i.e. AP 6 for the establishment of a Child Labour Monitoring System, CLMS (SOSTEM) and AP 7 for the establishment of a National Action Plan itself against CL.

All APs except the last were implemented by experienced NGOs, the last one, establishment of a NAP, was under the responsibility of the Child Labour Unit (CLU/ CNLTE) in the Ministry of Labour. For the APs 1 to 5, targets of direct beneficiaries, i.e. children withdrawn and children prevented from WFCL were even exceeded:

Instead of 8,000 targeted children, more than 10,600 children benefited from the project (girls: 2236 withdrawn, 3866 prevented; boys: 1490 withdrawn, 3019 prevented).

The other IOs (1 to 5) as well as the remaining APs (6 and 7) were successfully implemented.

However, IO 4, awareness raising of the Malian society as to the negative consequences of CL, is a rather long term task which could only tackled within that short period.

Also for the other IOs and APs, the time available was short.

Strengths and Weaknesses, Good Practices (GP) and Lessons Learned (LL)

The major strengths to be mentioned are

- the highly convincing TBP and PoS-TBP approach with its high potential for ownership and sustainability (GP),
- the equally very convincing participatory working approach of the project team (GP),
- combined with adequate management by the CTA (management by objectives and management by delegation),
- the close and constructive collaboration with the other relevant projects, IPEC projects, but also UNICEF and others (GP),
- the explicit inclusion of higher level or “external” issues (e.g. the persistence of integrating CL issue into the Poverty Reduction Strategy – PRS, expected for the upcoming PRS/CSCR - GP),
- the achieved ownership of the attainments of the project (mainly due to the two points above) - GP,
- the “over”-fulfilment of the set targets for withdrawing and preventing children from WFCL.

A special issue – neither strength nor weakness - but rather challenging is:

- the TBP/ PoS-TBP approach is highly demanding and not easily understood by stakeholders – as it differs in a very positive way from other projects of development cooperation – emphasis on enabling and ownership building (LL).

The following minor weaknesses or areas for improvement have been identified:

- the analysis – at the basis of all planning -, seemed in few aspects a bit too limited (LL?):
 - the psychological and moral problems of CL appear to be underestimated so far in the project/ in Mali,
 - ostracism of CL/ WFCL - as one means to contribute to the elimination of WFCL – should be considered – to be achieved within Mali but also in other countries (especially neighbouring countries and countries importing goods from Mali),
- the implementation time was quite short; so, for achieving sustainability, some more time might be necessary (LL),
- the sustainability approach proposed in the PRODOC was quite weak, - possibly reflecting the difficulty to reach sustainability.

As good practice is earmarked above the TBP approach as such, - not specific for this project, but for TBPs/ PoS-TBP in general.

The other GPs are specific for this project, though partly a consequence of the approach.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The PoS-TBP Mali is a very positive and successful project.

But despite success in ownership and enabling, it is not evident that sustainability could be achieved already.

To increase likelihood of sustainability, a short and “slim” consolidation phase is recommended.

Instead of continuing some assistance from other IPEC ongoing projects a special consolidation phase seems preferable, because:

- as explained above, it is not easy for the stakeholders to get the idea of the project concept; so “mixing” the PoS-TBP/ TBP with another IPEC project, would again complicate the concepts and approaches (LL),
- a special “slim” concept could be tested or applied, e.g. with the national staff still continuing for two more years whereas the CTA could contribute on a temporary – time-to-time basis,
- for future PoS-TBP /TBP projects it might be easier to learn from this project if conditions are completely clear.

The utmost challenge for the consolidation phase would be to concentrate fully on achieving sustainability in all dimensions, i.e. awareness raising, revising concepts under realistic financing perspectives for the future, i.e. minimising external input requirements, really integrating CL/WFCL into framework conditions such as PRS, - and all that with a maximum of problem solving imagination and innovative ideas.

Such a consolidation phase is probably more effective than foreseeing a longer implementation phase for PoS-TBP from the very beginning: Thus, staff could fully concentrate on revising the existing and partly tested concepts in view of sustainability.

Some potential of the country’s resources might also be made available for an increased government budget – via or together with other development agencies, in the spirit of the Paris Declaration (see Chapter 6 below).

1. Introduction and Background

1.1 Child Labour in Mali

Child labour is common in all of Mali's eight regions and in both urban and rural areas.

Work has traditionally been considered a means of socialisation of children in Mali. Giving the child to a well-to-do relative – to get a better education for the child and paying something to the relative for that service – was also an old tradition in the region.

However, the situation has shifted during the last decades, and changed to the worse:

Mali is considered as a poor country, but in fact there are poor people in a rich country. In an increasingly “monetised and commercialised” society as part of globalisation, the child is more and more considered as a product (sold to somebody/ an intermediary – the parents getting paid instead of paying for their child's further development) or as a cheap workforce to increase the family's income: All members of a “poor” family are expected to contribute to the family's income, creating the conflict between the increasing short term needs of the family and the long term interests of the child.

In rural areas, most children work in family fields and pastures; a smaller number work as seasonal paid labour producing cash crops. Children also work along side their parents in rural, small scale mining enterprises and in quarries. In urban areas, children are predominately employed in domestic service, but large numbers also work in the urban informal economic sector as mobile vendors, as apprentices in garages and crafts workshops, as servers in bars and restaurants, as beggars and in prostitution.

Moreover, children from Mali are subject to trafficking to neighbouring countries⁴ and vice versa.

In 2005⁵, it was estimated that in Mali about two thirds or 3 million children aged between 5 and 17 were economically active. Only 41% of the same age group was enrolled in school. It is very unlikely that the other 59% would not work, and even school children do work frequently. That means, in Mali the incidence of CL is one of the highest in the world⁶.

Still, the Government of Mali has demonstrated a high level engagement in addressing child labour: since 1995 it has been collaborating with the ILO and in particular has ratified and made progress to date implementing ILO Conventions no. 138 and 182. In June 2005, the Government signed a tripartite accord towards the elimination of child labour in small-scale mining by 2015. ILO/IPEC has been collaborating⁷ with the Government of Mali and the social partners since 1998 which has developed sound experience in direct action with working children and their parents as well as reinforcing national capacities on tackling child labour. Under the French funded programme “*Contribution à l'abolition du travail des enfants en Afrique francophone*” (MLI/00/51/FRA) work on creating a national child labour unit had been started.

1.2 Time Bound Programme and “Support for the Preparation of the TBP”

⁴) Despite the successful IPEC-project „LUTRENA“, child trafficking is still ongoing – at a smaller scale than previously.

⁵) République du Mali - DNSI/ OIT- SIMPOC – PNLTE – TBP-Mali : Rapport d'Enquête Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants au Mali, Bamako 2007.

⁶) ILO: “The end of child labour within reach; Geneva 2006: “*Sub-Saharan Africathe proportion of children engaged in economic activities is currently the highest of any region at around 26%...*”

⁷) Notably through the LUTRENA programme Mali component and the French funded project Mali component

A Time-Bound Programme (TBP) is essentially a national strategic programme framework of tightly integrated and coordinated policies and initiatives at different levels to eliminate specified worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in a given country within a defined period of time. It is a nationally owned initiative that emphasises the need to address the root causes of child labour, linking action against child labour to the national development effort, with particular emphasis on the economic and social policies to combat poverty and to promote universal basic education. The ILO, with the support of many development organizations and the financial and technical contribution of the United States' Department of Labor (USDOL) has elaborated this concept based on previous national and international experience. It has also established innovative technical cooperation modalities to support countries that have ratified C. 182 to implement comprehensive measures against WFCL.⁸

The most critical element of a TBP is that it is implemented and led by the country itself. The countries commit to the development of a plan to eradicate or significantly diminish the worst forms of child labour in a defined period. This implies a commitment to mobilise and allocate national human and financial resources to combat the problem. The TBP process in Mali is one of approximately 20 programme frameworks of such nature that are being supported by IPEC at the global level.⁹

In Mali the ILO/IPEC provided "Support for the Preparation of the Time Bound Programme", subsequently called -PoS-TBP-Mali – between 10/2006 and 6/2010, whilst the TBP ("PANETEM – Plan d'Action National pour l'Elimination du Travail des Enfants au Mali) itself is foreseen for the period 2011 to 2020.

Apart from the direct support for the preparation of the TBP, the Mali-PoS-TBP project foresaw to support developing or strengthening the framework conditions for a TBP, such as the necessary legal framework and necessary mechanisms (for managing the required initiatives and data) as well awareness raising, improvement of education and training opportunities for working children or children at risk and model pilot interventions (prevention or direct withdrawal and reintegration activities).

1.3 Methodology

The methodology used for the expanded final evaluation followed largely the TORs (see ANNEX 1) with some minor changes (as outlined in the evaluation instrument):

- The desk review took place during the whole assignment
 - as the – highly valuable - material available is very comprehensive¹⁰, and
 - as the time before the mission to Mali was very short.
- Inputs to the repeat KAP study were not possible since the KAP team refused to add anything to the system¹¹.
- One unforeseen, important element of information has been used¹²: just after arrival of the evaluation team leader, a series of restitution workshops ("ateliers de restitution") of the seven

⁸) See also: Time Bound Program Manual for Action Planning (MAP), at <http://www.ilo.org/childlabour>.

⁹) The term "national TBP" normally refers to any national programme or plan of action that provides a strategic framework for or plan for the implementation of Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour. TBP is a generic term for such frameworks and for a concept or proposed general approach which will be used in different ways in different national contexts. In many cases the terminology TBP is not used even though the process and the framework will have many of general characteristics of the approach. ILO/IPEC has formulated the TBP concept and approach based on the work of ILO and partners. ILO/IPEC is providing support to the TBP process as in the different countries through "projects of support", which is seen as one of the many component projects, interventions and development partner support to the TBP process.

¹⁰) Including the very relevant ILO/IPEC/DED-Guidelines for various aspects of project planning, monitoring and evaluation as well as TBP manuals.

¹¹) Which was proposed – in a way which would not have disturbed the comparability with the first KAP study. Especially distinguishing between "no formal education" and Koran school was proposed as this quite critical field was so far insufficiently analysed.

¹²) Thanks to the CTA who insisted that the mission started early to make use of this opportunity.

Action Programmes took place; this was a chance to get very condensed information, and to meet most of the relevant stakeholders/ project partners (the breaks were used for discussions and interviews).

- A special approach of the evaluation team leader was also applied during this evaluation, i.e.
 - to make small sample surveys (regarding CL and GP) wherever possible¹³,
 - to interview a few outstanding persons who are only indirectly related to the project, - in order to get a competent outside view of the situation.

1.4 Some Recent Changes in Development Cooperation – Relevant for the POS-TBP Mali

Some recent developments and changes in development cooperation are very relevant for the PoS-TBP Mali – as well as for other (PoS)-TBPs and development projects in general:

- **The Paris Declaration**, endorsed on 2 March 2005, is an international agreement to which over one hundred Ministers, Heads of Agencies and other Senior Officials adhered and committed their countries and organisations to continue to increase efforts in harmonisation, alignment and managing aid for results with a set of monitorable actions and indicators
- **The Accra Agenda for Action (AAA)** was drawn up in 2008 and builds on the commitments agreed in the Paris Declaration.
- “One UN” is a recent attempt to better coordinate the projects and activities of various UN agencies. This concept is being tested in Mali at present.

These three – interrelated – approaches of various donor agencies are to facilitate the better coordination and positive development of external factors – framework conditions, assumptions.

In the case of the POS-TBP, they are most relevant as the major issues of the project, i.e. poverty reduction and education (basic and professional) are out of direct project control, but linked or related to other development agencies. With “AAA” and “One UN” contributions to sustainability should be reached more easily now than 20 years back.

1.5 Report Structure

Chapter 2 analyses PoS-TBP Mali development and design, including the framework conditions at the time of project design.

In Chapter 3, the implementation process is considered, performance and achievements of PoS-TBP Mali are analysed and discussed.

Chapter 4 considers some special aspects: “outside views”, i.e. views and considerations of some key personalities not directly involved in the project; and some more general considerations of the evaluator.

In the conclusions, Chapter 5, the strengths and weaknesses of PoS-TBP Mali are summarised, and Chapter 6 presents the summary of the recommendations.

¹³) ... which are not representative, but which have some similarities with „rapid assessments“ – giving a quite good impression of the situation/ problems; which need, however, after assessment , some further checking (“triangulation”)

2. Project Development and Design

The extremely high incidence of CL in Mali (see 1.1 above) confirms that the project under consideration is *very relevant and necessary*.

The Government of Mali (GoM) has demonstrated a high level engagement in addressing child labour:

2.1 Overview – Initial Situation and Initial “Enabling Environment”

The GoM has been collaborating with the ILO since 1995 in the field of combating child labour, with the following most important stages and highlights:

Table 1. Cooperation GOM –ILO in the field of Child Labour (Before POS-TBP)

Year	Activity	Key Actors involved	Reference/ Achievements	Remarks/ Major
1992 and 1996	Adoption of a law (92) and a decree (96) which forbid CL before the age of 14	GoM		
1995	Study about child labour in Mali	Ministry of Labour, ILO	ILO, International Labour Office - Bureau of Statistics, Mali - Economically Active Population 1950-2010, STAT Working Paper, ILO 1997	
1997	First National Child Labour Workshop		One result: GoM request for a “National Program for Elimination of Child Labour	
1998-2010	National Program for Elimination of Child Labour	GoM, ILO, social partners, USDOL	Creation of the National Steering Committee (NSC/CDN), decision 1999, implementation 2001; Signing	
1999-2008	LUTRENA – Lutte contre la Traite des Enfants à des Fins d’Exploitation de leur Travail en Afrique de l’Ouest et du Centre		Regional project in West and Central Africa	
2000, 2002	Ratification des conventions 182, 132	GoM, ILO, social partners,	C 182: PFTE C 132: sur l’âge minimum	
2005 - 2007	Contribution à l’abolition du travail des enfants en Afrique Francophone - (RAF/04/07/FR)	GoM and other francophone African countries, ILO, social partners, France	Regional project in francophone Africa	
2005 - 2007	National Survey on Child Labour in Mali	DNSI, ILO/ IPEC	Implementation Publication	
2005	Tripartite accord towards the elimination of child labour in small-scale mining by 2015	GoM, Trade Unions and National Employers Council – of Mali		
6/2006	Strategic TBP Planning Workshop	GoM, IPEC, future TBP stakeholders	Definition of the strategic framework of a future TBP	

Beyond that, a number of other actors (NGOs, researchers etc.) have become active in the field of combating child labour; - more or less under the aegis of ILO (see also ANNEX 8, Bibliography, including an annotated bibliography).

Information and research on the incidence and nature of child labour had increased from approximately zero in the mid 90ies to a quite good and steadily improving information base at the time of project preparation¹⁴ and ongoing¹⁵.

Policy and institutional development was well underway before PoS-TBP start (mainly under the auspices of the National Program for Elimination of Child Labour), with the following most prominent results:

- ratification of C182 and C138 (2000 and 2002 respectively),
- the enactment of specific laws and accompanying measures for penalising child trafficking; Mali's signature of 4 bilateral agreements to combat child trafficking;
- strengthening inter-ministerial and stakeholder coordination/governance structures for combating child labour – with the National Child Labour Steering Committee (NSC) and a subcommittee for the coordination of efforts to combat child trafficking,
- establishing and training regional child labour focal points within the regional labour inspection offices, training child labour focal persons within the leading employers' association (Patronat de Mali) and labour union (UNTM),
- training and child labour awareness raising for civil society organizations (women's NGOs and youth oriented NGOs) and community civil servants (police and local elected officials),
- with the assistance of the LUTRENA project, child labour focal points in the Ministry for women and children's affairs (Ministère de la Promotion de la femme, de l'enfant et de la famille, MPFEF) and its 9 regional directorates were established,
- more than 280 local vigilance committees (LVC) against child trafficking at village level have been put in place

– see also table above.

Brief, the ground was well prepared for the PoS-TBP project with significant experience and information in the areas of Policies and Institutional Development, Increasing the Knowledge Base on Child Labour, Social Mobilization and Direct Actions. This background was fully used for project preparation.

2.2 The Design Process - Participatory

The project preparation took place in a participatory process - consulting with the key actors and stakeholders.

In principle, the essential part of the design process took place before project start up, another part, namely the “Action Programmes” (IO 6), were identified during project preparation, but eventually designed during project implementation.

In Chapter 2, design before project start is considered, whereas additional design during the implementation phase is treated in Chapter 3.

The key event of the design process during the preparation phase was a three-day planning workshop (June 2006, Bamako), to which all the main stakeholders in an eventual TBP project were invited.

During this workshop, the following key elements of the PoS-TBP were developed:

¹⁴) “...numerous research-action programmes and rapid assessments ... with support from IPEC” (see PRODOC POS-TBP Mali), the child labour survey (see above) was underway, and an initial analytical report produced under UCW – Comprendre le travail des enfants au Mali – was available.

¹⁵) Ongoing especially through the POS-TBP Mali - via DBMR, SOSTEM, PANETEM, see below.

- a “National Umbrella Framework for the Elimination of the WFCL” with six core strategies – corresponding to the six Immediate Objectives (IOs) of the logframe,
- a “General Logic Model for the Elimination of the WFCL in Mali”, i.e. a kind of “objectives network in classic logframe analysis (“outcome tree”),

both contributing elements and/ or basis for the project logframe – the SPIF (Strategic Planning and Impact Framework).

Project design already envisaged consultations with regional actors so that regional concerns are reflected in the plan framework, especially in the APs (see above and below Chapter3), during a first project phase (scheduled for 3 – 6 months), - *another element of the participatory approach*.

Equally during this phase an *operational planning* process was proposed for the beginning of the project consisting of a mission by key technical support officials and planning meetings with stakeholders and partner agencies using the Strategic Programme Impact Framework (SPIF) methodology for strategic planning as appropriate to further validate the project strategy.

This process was meant, amongst other aspects, to look into the initial logical framework, whether it was still relevant; assess the need for adjustments to the project document and identify possible action programmes and partners for the different components of the project.

2.2.1 Project Design as such

Basically, the project design is good and convincing.

Subsequently the following elements of project design are considered more in-depth:

- the “National Umbrella Framework for the Elimination of the WFCL” (PRODOC Fig. 2.1) and the “General Logic Model for the Elimination of the WFCL in Mali”, (PRODOC Fig. 2.2), kind of “objectives network” (or “outcome tree”) as preparatory step to the logframe/ SPIF,
- the SPIF itself,
- miscellaneous aspects (KAP surveys etc.).

In addition, several key issues have been drawn from the TORs and are handled here (under design as well as later under implementation – see chapter 3) as kind of checklist.

The “National Umbrella Framework” and the “General Logic Model for the Elimination of the WFCL in Mali” had been prepared both during the preparatory project planning workshop in June 2006. The “National Umbrella Framework” identifies 6 core strategies – which correspond to the 6 immediate objectives - figuring in the “General Logic Model” and eventually in the SPIF.

Beyond that, five “specific measures” are part of the “National Umbrella Framework” - representing each one of the later Action Programmes of the POS-TBP – AP 1 to 5 (i.e. all except the CLMS “SOSTEM”- AP 6 - and the TBP “PANETEM” itself, - AP 7).

The “General logic model” represents an objectives network with an objective on its top corresponding to the subsequent “Development objective” of the SPIF: “WFCL are Eliminated” was reformulated to “To contribute to the elimination of the WFCL and the progressive elimination of all forms of child labour in Mali”. The six “Immediate Objectives” of the SPIF can be found at various levels of the “General logic model”. For the APs, however, only initial links may be found in the network, i.e. “Viable models for reducing economic vulnerability of families of working children or children at risk of WFCL exist (IO 6)” and below that “CL withdrawal, prevention and rehabilitation programs piloted in poor CL affected communities”. A further analysis within a network (problem and

/or objectives network) or “tree” might have contributed to even better APs (see below and Chapter 3 below).

On the whole, these two planning instruments have been applied and used in a systematic and consistent approach.

Despite a very positive assessment, some improvements (for future applications) should be considered (especially for the “General logic model”):

In logframe analysis in general, it had been confirmed many times that an “objectives network”/ “outcome tree”¹⁶ can be developed more easily, more systematically and more complete if it is preceded by and based on a “problem network”. Such an approach might have allowed identifying the problem areas providing the basis for the APs in a more systematic way.

There is also common criticism about “the problematic vision of a problem network”. This aspect can be coped with very easily by introducing another step of analysis, i.e. a “potential analysis” – which provides a positive/ more optimistic input into the set of logframe analysis steps. In addition, this step contributes in most cases to important visions and options for solutions.

The present “objectives tree” seems to be, - according to common logframe application, somewhat too narrow. Normally, the analysis should go beyond the future project itself, look also into aspects “out of (future) project control”, provide also the inputs for the “important assumptions and risks” and suggestions for an overall objective/ perspective, beyond the development objective. In the present case, such an overall objective might show the relevance WFCL elimination not only for the children as such (though very important), but also for the future of the whole nation. Very often, such a wider perspective provides further arguments for the project.

During the evaluator’s restitution workshop, these issues were equally discussed. The workshop participants agreed that it would be relevant to add under the objective “WFCL are eliminated” in addition to the two means (sub-objectives) regarding child labour market, i.e. “demand ... reduced” and “supply. reduced”, the following sub-objective:

“socio-cultural ostracism of CL achieved – in Mali and in the rest of the world¹⁷”.

Another issue did not clearly come out of this analysis – and is according to the evaluator’s view not sufficiently covered by the project – it is the issue of the “talibeh”, children of very young age given to Koran teachers in order to learn the Koran. Many children from rural areas are given to the Koran teacher in town and stay fulltime there¹⁸. There, they are sent as beggars or child workers on agricultural fields (rice...) and miss usually modern school completely.

The issue is mentioned in AP 4 (informal urban economy) – but not followed up further.

A major reason for this – probably important – gap in analysis, planning and subsequently also implementation is the fact that religious issues are considered as very sensitive: Neither national experts nor international ones dare to touch it^{19, 20, 21}.

¹⁶) See e.g. ILO: TBP – MAP Guidebook V, Geneva 2003.

¹⁷) « The rest of the world » means here above all the so-called developed countries which are very often markets for products from developing countries, - products which contain very frequently CL. If products containing CL are rejected, another incentive to eradicate CL in the producing country is given.

¹⁸) The evaluation team made a small ad-hoc case study during a stop in Diéma on the way to Kayes (PA 1, mining). Some 20 boys were easily identified (because of begging) and interviewed, see ANNEX 7, Case Studies.

¹⁹) The evaluator dared to ask some questions about this issue. The first reaction was usually rather rejecting, but then a discussion was possible. The intellectual Malians explained that they had also been to Koranic schools during their childhood, - before and/or after their normal (modern) classes. Everybody agreed that there is no problem then. But the increasingly frequent cases of fulltime coranic school pupils – missing modern school completely and being taken out of their family context – was considered as very negative and dangerous – see also preparation report of AP 4 – Schéma récapitulatif du programme

The **SPIF – Strategic Planning and Impact Framework** - was equally “well done” as its preparatory steps, - and has, similarly, small areas for improvement.

The design/ the SPIF is logical and coherent: the planning is such that it is very likely that the development objective could be achieved via the Immediate Objectives (IOs):

Development Objective: To contribute to the elimination of the WFCL and the progressive elimination of all forms of child labour in Mali

IO 1: By the end of the project, the Government of Mali and its relevant partner organizations are equipped with the necessary mechanisms and have committed themselves to obligate adequate human and financial resources to design, implement and monitor initiatives that address the WFCL through a national TBP.

IO 2: ..., the legal framework that forbids the WFCL is reinforced, diffused and applied.

IO 3:, the GoM and its relevant partners have adequate mechanisms to collect, update, analyze and store child labour data and are actively using that data.

IO 4:, Malian society is more aware of the negative consequences of the WFCL and is mobilized to combat it.

IO 5:, education and vocational training opportunities for working children or children at risk of exploitation in the WFCL are improved and expanded.

IO 6:, model interventions for withdrawal, prevention, and rehabilitation of children in WFCL will have been developed in targeted areas and will be available for scaling up.

However, considering the IOs thoroughly, some over-ambition or fuzziness occurs:

Although normally without question, it is not very clear for each of the IOs whether “by the end of the project” means the project “Support to the Preparation of the Mali TBP (PoS-TBP)” – or the TBP itself. Looking at IO 2, e.g., the PoS-TBP may well contribute to reinforcing the legal framework, even to diffusing elements of it, but the most critical issue remains application, enforcement of the legislation. And there, the influence of the project is rather limited.

d’action, p. 7: “A cela s’ajoute le nombre croissant d’élèves coraniques souvent victimes de Traite et qui se font exploiter par des individus peu scrupuleux par le biais de la mendicité”.

This is confirmed in the Malian definition of “dangerous works forbidden for children under the age of 18” (Arrêté 09-0151-MTFPRE) where begging is also listed.

²⁰) See also the attempt to improve/ modernize the Family Code, as outlined in the TPR 9/2009:

1.8. The Family Code

The new Family Code, adopted on 3 August 2009 by the National Parliament after many years of discussions, still divides the Malian society. Albeit some groups believe that it is a source of pride, others perceive it as a decline. This in fact reflects today’s Malian society which is at grips with two major opposing trends which cannot talk to each other: one is progressive, open to the dynamic promoted by modernity, Human Rights and the western international community, the other is conservative, governed by Islamic fundamentalism.

The principal innovations of the Code revolve around a few chapters, notably the chapter on inheritance. Henceforth, a natural child, born out of wedlock, may receive his part of the inheritance for the same reasons as the legitimate child. In addition, girls and boys have all been put on the same footing in this area while, according to Moslem law, a girl inherits half the amount as her brother.

Another innovation concerns marriage. The minimum age of marriage has been raised to 18 years. In the new code, marriage celebrated in church or in the mosque has no legal status and must necessarily come after the civil wedding, the only one to be recognized in Mali, which is in fact a secular State.

Finally, the law, which had been adopted by the Chamber of Parliament by an overwhelming majority, has not been promulgated by the Head of State, nevertheless; the latter, given the strong debates triggered by traditional trends in the country, has preferred to send the code back to the National Parliament for a closer (second) reading.

²¹) See also for some background information: Haut Conseil Islamique du Mali et Partenaires: Forum National sur les Ecoles Coraniques au Mali, Bamako 2008.

For the IOs 3 to 5, also an overlap exists between the period of the project on the one hand, and of the TBP itself, on the other hand: After the PoS-TBP, the TBP itself would continue to work on these issues (IO 4 – probably an ever lasting task, IO 5, also a very long term task ...).

Eventually these are no critical issues for project implementation. They are simply mentioned here because this fuzziness between the project (PoS-TBP) and the TBP itself persists, - has been observed to persist also in the heads of many stakeholders.

The final logframe-question – are the IOs *necessary and sufficient* to achieve the development objective may be answered: they are “*necessary*”, yes; “to contribute” to the development objective – may also be answered positive for the check of “*sufficient*”: yes, because, in addition to the contribution of the PoS-TBP, the TBP itself has to continue and complete.

The next lower level of the logframe – outputs to IO -, is equally satisfying.

However, there are some specific remarks:

IO 1 and 2: very good

IO 3 – “- analysis and use of CL data: there seems to be some confusion with the PRODOC text: in the text the KAP surveys (initial and repeat) are mentioned and treated as “the baseline survey/ study (BLS)” – whereas here, in the logframe, a separate BLS seems to be envisaged. – Instead, in

IO 4, the KAP surveys are considered rather as instrument for the design of awareness raising campaigns. In fact, the KAP surveys could serve both purposes.

Apart from that, the planned outputs for IO 4 – and similarly for IO 5 are necessary, but not sufficient for these crucial IOs. There is ample work left for the TBP itself.

IO 6 represents the action programmes (see Chapter 3 below).

Indicators, as in most cases during planning, have been developed only in a flimsy way.

It is regrettable that no indicators at all had been developed for the development objective: here, some preliminary milestones (e.g. indicator end of the PoS-TBP, end of the TBP.) could have been a good input into the TBP.

Important assumptions and risks have been well analysed (in a separate Annex E to the PRODOC). However, the assumptions for IO 4 (awareness) seem over-optimistic. They should have rather led to some improvement of the outputs for IO 4.

Apart from that, the assumptions and the evaluation of their validity seem quite realistic in this well prepared environment.

Beyond the SPIF, the following useful elements were developed during project design (PRODOC):

- a “project component and partners matrix” – indicating the respective partners for each output,
- a “project links/ contributions to country level framework matrix” – showing the links of IOs (and outputs) to country level aspects/ framework,
- “strategic level”, link to strategic objectives (country and/ or ILO), such as links to the Poverty Reduction Strategy; this matrix was especially appreciated by the evaluator as it helps to integrate important aspects and factors which are normally out of project control (in classic logframe approach often in the “assumptions column” – and later forgotten).

Two other very valuable planning documents of this project are²²

- the TBP/Mali – Project Work Plan –; for each activity the timeline is indicated and further explanations are given in a “remarks” column (e.g. activity “4 workshops”, the explanation indicates that eventually 5 workshops were organized) – is very helpful for project management on different levels as well as for evaluations;
- Project Monitoring Plan, - with baseline indicator, target and actual situation (on-going, done) – a basis for project management and progress reporting.

In this valuable and profound project preparation/ design document, only two gaps or weaknesses are worth mentioning:

- the gender issue: on very few occasions, e.g. rate of school enrolment, a differentiation between boys and girls was observed;
- a strategy for sustainability of the achievements/ “phasing out” (exit strategy) of the project was not well prepared at design stage; it is quite weak, probably confirming how difficult it would be to reach sustainability.

Remark: In the PRODOC, the KAP surveys were considered as baseline (BL/ BLS) and then evaluation surveys at some instance. Elsewhere in the PRODOC, there is also a separate BLS mentioned.

This may have resulted in a slight confusion, misunderstandings, e.g. during Mid-Term-Evaluation.

2.2.2 Strengths and Weaknesses of Project Design

Strengths: The PoS-TBP represents a very valuable, but not very easy/ easy to understand project concept (LL). The difficulty to understand this concept is primarily, because it differs significantly from classical concepts of development projects where during the project itself the major changes should happen. The PoS-TDP, instead, aims at contributing to/ supporting (the establishment of) the country owned (time bound) programme which is aimed at enhancing the necessary change.

This is a concept with a very high probability of achieving project ownership from partner’s side, and, related to that, a high potential of capacity building/ enabling (GP).

The project was planned well and according to a highly participatory approach, making profound use of all relevant precursors (projects and activities) and of TBP planning methods and tools (GP).

Weaknesses: Apart from the two weaknesses/gaps above (**difficulty about sustainability, insufficient treatment of gender issue**): hardly any weaknesses; room for improvement could be a more user/ reader friendly presentation of the logframe/ SPIF: the logframe is meant to give a brief and clear overview of the key aspects of the project. Hence, an overview logframe cover sheet could be most helpful, - with the objectives (development and IOs), outputs, key indicators and an assumptions column²³.

When emphasising the gender issue already at planning stage it is more likely that this issue is covered during implementation.

²²) Date of establishment (before project start?, then up-dated?) and author (IPEC/HQ?) could not be clarified for both documents; they may be rather implementation /management documents?

²³) During project implementation, a very concise and good flyer was produced and distributed, with a very short presentation of the key elements of the logframe (“les objectifs”), the intervention strategies etc.

Despite the most convincing project concept, there is a problem of the stakeholders' insufficient understanding the concept: This is due, on the one hand, to the fact that it is so unusually good – compared to the project concepts of other development agencies. On the other hand this is enhanced by the not easily understandable formulation of the “title” of the PoS-TBP: “Appui à la preparation du programme assorti de délais pour l’élimination des PFTE au Mali”, - a formulation which is correct but not evident for everybody²⁴. This issue is exacerbated by the fact that the project is known only under “TBP” although hardly any of the stakeholders speaks English (LL)...

3. Project Implementation

3.1 Overview

Project implementation started short after the project preparation ²⁵ - in September 2006 – and went until June 2010.

During these less than four years, a very tight programme was implemented – eventually with good success and a minimum of external input: with one international long term expert, the CTA/Chief Technical Advisor, two national long term experts and a small national administrative staff.

3.2 The Implementation Approach

As to project preparation and design, also implementation followed a participatory approach. This, combined with the very limited external input (see above) provided optimum conditions for enabling the stakeholders regarding the necessary competences and to achieve ownership by the stakeholders.

There were several outstanding aspects in the implementation approach, i.e.

- the project management was explicitly working towards optimum ownership through
 - “living” participation – conducting many workshops and trainings regarding the project topics (see ANNEX 7),
 - very good relations to government institutions, departments etc., including the minister of labour himself , involving – integrating them as far as possible into project issues and concerns,
 - very good relations with other development agencies (e.g. UN, supporting the “One-UN” approach, others),
 - close cooperation and good relations with the other IPEC-projects in Mali, so close that the project’s “Monday morning meeting” took usually place with the participation of the other IPEC projects’ representatives such as those of Tackle, of the National Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour, and also the head of the National Cell for Combating CL (CLU/CNLTE - Cellule National de Lutte Contre le Travail des Enfants); the cooperation is so close, the projects are so much interdedented that it was difficult to see in the beginning “Who does what”..., even for the evaluator,
- transparent actions,

²⁴) The evaluator has the habit to make small “check” surveys to verify certain issues. In this case, a small sample of French native speakers (not directly related to the project) had been asked to explain/ translate this term, but they were not clear about the meaning.

²⁵) **Very** short after preparation, - compared to the time spans other development agencies use to have between preparation and start of implementation.

- linking with other projects – departments – development agencies (of the UN system and others)
- respecting of and linking with framework conditions (as e.g. the Poverty Reduction Strategy – PRS).

One important aspect of the participatory implementation approach was the – participatory - planning of the APs within the implementation phase, - which is discussed here under “implementation” - as there is a certain overlap between planning and implementation activities.

The APs had been identified during project preparation (see 2 above). The definition of the regions where to implement which AP as well as the identification of the agencies to carry out the APs took place at the beginning of project implementation in the Regional Ownership and Operational Planning Workshops - ARAPOs²⁶. These regional workshops were a follow-up activity of operational planning.

3.3 Performance and Achievements

3.3.1 Support to the development of a National Action Plan Process (IO 1 with IO 2 and 3, APs 6 and 7)

IO 1 is quite complex:

By the end of the project, the Government of Mali and its relevant partner organizations are equipped with the necessary mechanisms and have committed themselves to obligate adequate human and financial resources to design, implement and monitor initiatives that address the WFCL through a national TBP.

The Immediate Objectives 2 and 3 (for details: see below) contribute equally IO 1²⁷:

IO 2: ..., the legal framework that forbids the WFCL is reinforced, diffused and applied

IO 3:, the GoM and its relevant partners have adequate mechanisms to collect, update, analyze and store child labour data and are actively using that data (see also AP 6).

Both IOs are considered in more detail below (3.3.2)

The lion's share of the support to the NAP process, however, is covered by the two Action Programmes

- AP 6: Child Labour Monitoring System “SOSTEM”
- AP 7: Development of a National Action Plan (NAP) for the Elimination of CL in Mali, PANETEM

Ad AP 6: A CL monitoring system (CLMS/ SOSTEM) was developed by the implementing agency, an NGO. This system is reaching from identification of working children via direct action with and for them to improved socio-economic planning on local and regional level to an improved national policy on CL to, eventually, monitoring and respecting the rules and regulations regarding CL (C 138 and C 182).

Table 2: APs 6 (CLMS) and 7 (NAP itself)

N	Title of AP	Key Targets*	Achievements	Duration	Remarks
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²⁶) ARAPO : Atelier Régional d'Appropriation et de Planification Opérationnelle.

²⁷) ... which is quite typical for a logframe drawn from a “trees” or network analysis, as linkages there may also go into several/ different levels – as in a real complex network.

N	Title of AP	Key Targets*	Achievements	Duration	Remarks
6	Child Labour Monitoring System "SOSTEM"	CLMS put in place (initially in 3 test regions, but ready for extension throughout the country)	CLMS is put in place in the test regions, but may need some optimising	2/08 - 2010	Essential input to IO 3 DBMR was tested, adapted and applied during project implementation, but was not foreseen for "after project"
7	Development of a National Action Plan for Elimination of CL in Mali, PANETEM	(Supporting) GoM with the Elaboration of a National Action Plan to eradicate CL (2015: WFCL, 2020: dangerous CL)	Draft NAP is discussed, approved	6/09 - 12/09	The final date of the NAP – for achieving eradication of dangerous CL has been changed from initially 2025 to 2020

The system covers the various regional/ administrative levels, starting from the bottom: on the local level, the Local Vigilance Committees (LVG/CLV) have the task of observing and identifying the working children. The information goes up, to the community and district level. Eventually on regional level, the staff of the regional directorate of the MTFPRE has the legal competence to take action.

The possibility of taking action only on a high level is presently a weakness of the system. However, this is expected to attenuate with the implementation of the decentralisation of the administration – which is part of the governmental reforms. In the future decentralised system, enforcement power would also be on lower levels.

On the lowest level, a risk of conflicts of interest was identified (see below, example of AP 1): On that level, the interest in cheap – child – labour is usually high.

The transfer of the CLMS into the CNLTE is a must – as monitoring would be a crucial part of the NAP, and this transfer is already planned with a certain transfer scheme. Hence, once the NAP achieves sustainability, the CLMS as part of the NAP, should have achieved it, as well.

For the time being, however, the system is not yet well "run in". Some more application experience might be useful. By then a revision of the system, also in view of sustainability, would make sense.

Ad AP 7: The development of the NAP was committed to the CNLTE which carried it out – with support of the POS-TBP – in a very participatory way:

- first, a National Follow-up Commission (NFC/CNSE) for the elaboration of PANETEM was created - comprising all relevant stakeholders; the justification for the creation of that commission were the chance to integrate thus the relevant stakeholders into the process of elaboration as well as previous positive experiences with such an approach (elaboration of the list of dangerous works),
- four regional workshops (covering the eight regions of the country) and a final national one were conducted.

At the beginning the staffing of the CNLTE was increased by a coordinator plus one consultant.

Sustainability was well planned for this AP:

- the different members of the CNSE had to take clear responsibilities,

- the CNLTE plus and (the) eight regional focal points for CL (within the Regional Directorates of the Ministry of Labour - MTFPRE) – in each region - , would eventually be able to cover the whole country implementing the strategies to combat CL,
- the ownership of the MTFPRE was built-in to that approach as this Ministry is fully involved via the CNLTE – being part of the MTFPRE,
- and the political support was assured through the approval of the PANETEM by the Cabinet.

The own financial contribution of the CNTLE was, as for the other APs, 10% of the IPEC financing (see below, 3.3.3).

3.3.2 Enabling Environment (IOs 2 to 5, IPEC and POS-TBP and “external factors”)

Under “enabling environment” is considered here the contribution of

- the IOs 2 to 5,
- IO 6 (Action Programmes) also a certain degree, but IO 6 is treated separately below (3.3.3) under “targeted interventions”,
- the “environment” found by the POS-TBP at its start – due to precursor IPEC projects,
- the “environment” created by the project/ project management itself through networking etc.

Table 3 below shows relevant IOs (2 – 5), their key targets and their achievements.

The Action Programmes 1 – 5 have different functions, namely:

- developing model interventions for withdrawal, prevention, and rehabilitation of children in WFCL in targeted areas and making them available for scaling up (see 3.3.3 below), - main function and wording of IO 6 but also
- creation of an atmosphere of confidence and credibility, - which is the aspect of “enabling environment “ here.

Table 3: Immediate Objectives - IO 2 – 5

N	Title of IO	Key Indicators*	Achievements	Remarks
2	..., the legal framework that forbids the WFCL is reinforced, diffused and applied	• Info/ pamphlets.. on CL laws in culturally adapted formats... • List of hazardous occupations for children revised according to C 182	• C 138 and 182 published and distributed in all national languages • List.. revised**/ completed and adopted (decree 09-0151/MTFPRE SG du 4 Fév 2009)	In fact, the legal framework was already quite developed at project start-up, the most complete instruments on CL, i.e. the ILO Conventions, were already ratified by GoM. Publication on a wide basis was outstanding, application and enforcement is still insufficient.
3	..., the GoM and its relevant partners have adequate mechanisms to collect, update, analyze and store CL data and are actively using that data	CLMS, SOSTEM functioning	Functioning in pilot areas, as pilot interventions	IO 3 is closely linked with AP 6, CLMS, and AP 7, NAP development For the achievements: the systems (SOSTEM and PANETEM) should be checked/ verified after some testing, possibly in a consolidation phase. Among various other aspects, also minimum cost alternatives should be verified
4	..., Malian society is more aware of the negative consequences of the WFCL and is mobilized to combat it	(undefined? Proportion of) Malian population has a clear understanding of negative consequences of CL (a KAP/ KAP repeat surveys)	In the small zones/ samples of the KAP surveys, awareness regarding CL problems and regarding importance of education has slightly improved.	The KAP surveys – other than proposed in the PRODOC, cannot provide representative information about the awareness (regarding CL) for the whole country: they have been conducted in very limited areas where the project was active and the population was directly sensitized.
5	..., education and vocational training opportunities for working children or children at risk of exploitation in the WFCL are improved and expanded	(No of) programs/ projects developed/ implemented in areas where CL is most prevalent that use approaches advocated by the project, counterparts for combating CL (school feeding programs, s. building programs...)	Slightly more children than during KAP I are going to school - in areas, where POS-TBP is active, awareness of parents has also slightly risen in these areas.	Unfortunately, samples “with” and for comparison “without project” could not be realised***: all samples are either directly under project activities or very close to such activities...

* Part of the indicators proposed in the PRODOC were not very elaborated and not very useful For IO 2, e.g., one indicator proposed was “No. of WFCL cases taken to court” – no baseline figure was given, no target figure..., and beyond that, this “indicator idea” would also be relevant IO4 (awareness).

** Two aspects of this list need special comments:

other than usual in other countries, Mali decided to have in the list of hazardous occupations for children “use of children for begging” (which is mostly done through Koran teachers), - very positive as this is a very serious phenomenon, where many children miss their school education completely, - and have many other problems; among “reasons for the interdiction” in the decree are no moral and psychological reasons mentioned – an area, where further awareness raising is very necessary!

*** This was also a problem for the evaluator: the rapid assessments and small sample checks during field work were possible only in “with project” situations; only with special effort, very few “without project” sites could be visited.

The “environment” found by the POS-TBP at its start – due to precursor IPEC projects:

- government level people were already convinced of the paramount relevance of the CL issue when the POS-TBP started (see also 2 above),
- the necessary legal framework was already initiated (by IPEC/ precursor projects), capacity building in view of combating CL had started (the inter-institutional National Steering Committee – NSC/CDN and the Child Labour Unit – CLU/CNLTE in the Ministry of Labour were created),
- good working relations did exist (from the precursor projects).

The “environment” created by the project/ project management itself through networking etc.

One of the outstanding characteristics of this project management is its participatory working approach, including very good relationships to the cooperating partners and stakeholders on all levels, - from the Minister (of Labour ...) to representatives and staff of the NGOs and to the – direct and indirect – beneficiaries.

This approach fits very well into the general project approach with emphasis on ownership. And it may have contributed to the achievement of the approval of the framework legalising the institutional structures necessary for sustainable capacity building in the field of CL (decrees for NSC/CDN and CNLTE).

But this environment would also facilitate to make the CL issue more evident in the next PRS (2011 - 2015): According to project management, it was already confirmed, that CL would be visible in the next PRS other than in the present one:

108. Depuis 2006, le Mali est doté d'un Programme National de Lutte contre les pires formes du Travail des Enfants. Ce programme qui couvre la période 2006-2010 incorpore des mesures permettant d'empêcher l'engagement des enfants dans les types d'actions identifiées comme faisant partie des pires formes, aussi bien que des mesures destinées à retirer, protéger et assurer la réinsertion socio-économique des enfants. Ce programme ambitionne de faire le lien entre les orientations stratégiques de la lutte contre le travail des enfants, le CSLP II et les différentes politiques sectorielles comme l'éducation, la santé, la justice.

3.3.3 Targeted Interventions (IO 6, Action Programmes 1 - 5)

The Immediate Objective 6 aimed at

developing model interventions for withdrawal, prevention, and rehabilitation of children in WFCL in targeted areas and making them available for scaling up.

The targets and achievements of the APs 1 to 5 (IO 6) are presented below, in Table 4.

The information concerning the APs is mainly from the restitution workshops which took place after arrival of the expert, also: documentation, field visits.

In all APs, the implementing agencies (NGOs) carried out awareness raising/ IE campaigns.

For each of the 5 APs, the essential aspects are mentioned as follows:

AP1 - Mining and Quarrying

This is a quite successful AP: on most traditional mining sites where the project is active, CL has virtually disappeared (reported by stakeholders, confirmed by sample checks during field visits). The achievements preventing children from CL or their withdrawal go beyond the targets.

One means to abolish child labour there is promoting school enrolment in cooperation with the EC financed IPEC project “Tackle”.

Table 4: APs 1 – 5

N	Title of AP	Key Targets*	Achievements	Duration	Remarks
1	Mining and quarrying	C = 1500 prevented C = 750 withdrawn	2049 (G 1019, B 1030) 257 (G 90, B 167)	9/07 – 8/09	
2	Agriculture and rural traditional crafts	C=1320 prevented C=2500 withdrawn A (IGA)=80	1425 (G 843, B 582) 2608 (G 964, B 1644) A 80	9/07 – 8/09	
3	Domestic labour ²⁸	C =1000 prevented C =500 withdrawn A = 350 – prof. education A = 150 IGA	993 780 330	2/08 – 1/10	In this sector are mainly girls
4	Informal urban sector	C= 1500 identified C= 550 withdrawn (G 150, B 400) C= 100 – IGA A= 100 - IGA	2200 1205 (G 550, B 655) 100 100	10/07-9/09	More girls than expected were eventually reached in this sector
5	Sexual exploitation	C= 1250 identified (G 1000, B 250) C= 1000 put to school G= 250 withdrawn A= 500 (for 200 IGA, 300	C= 1350 medical follow up C= 650 to school, 950 professional education G= 265 withdrawn, back to family A= 516 -> organised in women's groups	3/08 – 2/10	

* B = boys, G = girls, C = children, A = adults, IGA = income generating activities

Further analysis of this accompanying project approach²⁹, however, revealed some question marks: Other than the PoS-TBP which puts emphasis on enabling, rather software than hardware, Tackle

²⁸) See e.g. the “PRODOC”: ...IPEC/Mali supported a successful and integrated approach in its work to combat domestic child labour. In Mopti, one of the feeder regions for child maids, IPEC/Mali supported a direct action program that, in addition to awareness raising, asked village girls and young women the question “what would make you stay in your village as opposed to seeking work in the city?” In response to this assessment, the national programme supported literacy and income generating activities in the region that successfully prevented many girls from becoming child maids. For those for whom it was “too late”, IPEC/Mali supported listening centres in Bamako that offer assistance for child maids in difficult situations and offer literacy, health and income generating training to working girls.

²⁹) During the field visits, discussions with teachers and village elders; during the stakeholder workshop where this issue was further questioned.

builds its concept around the school infrastructure. This yields very positive results. But a thorough analysis revealed that the bottleneck is not really the infrastructure but rather the teachers. So the infrastructure attracts teachers from elsewhere to the more attractive infrastructure, - whilst they leave a gap behind.

The stakeholders confirmed that the school infrastructure could be built by the local people³⁰. This would increase ownership and allow concentrating on solving the real problem.

Another issue identified, related also to other APs, is the gap between the formal school education and professional education (insufficiently available). This represents a gap of a time span during which children are rather in danger of getting (back) to CL.

In addition, it leaves the children with a (basic) education but without any perspectives for work.

One question (of the evaluators) was whether the CLV (see also 3.3.1 CLMS/ SOSTEM above) do not face a permanent conflict of interests. Especially with regard to the mines and quarries, this conflict seemed to be potentially there: CL is extremely cheap. Even when the people understood the problems of CL/ WFCL, they may prevent their own children from working, but how is it about “foreign” children?. In various discussions with stakeholders, representatives of NGOs etc., the danger of this conflict was confirmed.

The only visit of a quarry – among various other field visits – happened to confirm the suspicion: the representative of the NGO implementing AP 1 had well prepared a meeting with villagers and CLV members (against the wishes of the evaluator who prefers rather “surprise” visits – if so little time is available for field work). After the meeting, the evaluator went – unplanned – into the quarry and met a working boy, about 10 years old. It turned out that he was from another area come to work here, - a “foreign” child, not prevented from WFCL.

AP2 - Agriculture and rural traditional crafts

This AP is successful, similar to AP 1. The achievements go beyond the targets.

Here, the (relative) lack of attractive infrastructure is mentioned from the other side – confirming the problem raised above as to overemphasising the school infrastructure.

The issue of the insufficient professional education is underlined by the implementing agency of AP 2.

AP3 - Domestic labour

In domestic labour are mainly girls. Here also, the achievements go beyond the targets with regard to withdrawal. An example (which is not an exception according to the representative of the implementing NGO) is given in form of a case study in ANNEX 7.

AP4 – Informal Urban Sector

As above, the achievements go beyond the targets. Initially it was expected to find significantly more boys in this sector. But it turned out that the share of the girls is also very high.

AP5 – Sexual exploitation

Sexual exploitation is a very complex phenomenon³¹:

There are the children of the prostitutes (“femmes libres”) who grow up in this social environment and risk to get stuck there, and there are poor children, partly getting from domestic labour eventually

³⁰) This seems to be a false problem, leading to unsatisfactory (false) solutions.

³¹) See also: Sangaré Mollet, Sylvia et Broulaye: L’espoir bafoué – la situation du travail sexuel au Mali, Bamako 2005.

there, and there are teenagers from relatively well-off families who find an easy way to get to some money – for their own needs, but also to contribute to the household income.

Also in this AP, the targets have been exceeded.

Generally, the implementing NGOs did very good work, each in their sector.

Most of them had worked already before PoS-TBP in that field.

Each of them contributed also to the budget of the respective AP. These contributions were in the order of 10% of the IPEC/USDoL financing. Usually they were coming from other external funds (e.g. AP 1, NGO RAC: EC, bilateral German et. al.; AP 5, NGO Lakana So: Swiss Caritas et. al.)

3.4 Networking, Visibility of CL and the CL Problem, Mobilisation of Resources

Networking was one of the outstanding strengths of the project, largely thanks to the CTA (GP). It concerned the national government agencies, NGOs, workers and employers representations, with the other agencies and members of the UN system, the donor and other bilateral development agencies.

Contacts were cultivated via quite frequent workshops, meetings, events and bilateral contacts.

This contributed to a quite good visibility of the project and the CL issue. According to the evaluator's view, however, many of these events (workshops etc.) could have been used to reach also the broad public – with a minimum of additional effort (inviting the media - radio, TV and printed media - for the final session of a workshop/ event).

Another aspect of visibility – which is psychologically relevant but so far not yet followed up – is having CL and CL issues in various plans (e.g. the PDSEC, in the CSCR) not hidden somewhere in a chapter (like in the chapter “school enrolment”, - example from a PDSEC), but having it explicitly also in the headings and the summaries (which are both read by much more people)³² (LL).

This successful linking and adequate visibility contributed also to the successful mobilising of additional resources (see paragraph above). At the same time, both, the visibility and the mobilisation of partner/ NGO resources contributed to the outstanding ownership which was achieved with this project.

3.5 Project Management, Monitoring, M & E Activities

The management of this complex project was without doubt a challenging task.

On the one hand, the CTA could – and did – come back to the extraordinary project management tools of IPEC, which were well prepared for this project already in the PRODOC.

E.g., all APs were prepared in a well structured manner – with the development objective and IOs (only the preceding steps of analysis could not be found or were not done, leaving a suspicion of arbitrariness). Where relevant, also sustainability was treated.

³²) This issue was also discussed on local level: the administration confirmed that combating CL was included in the Social and Economic Development Plan - PDSEC – of the community, but it was in fact hidden under another heading.

On the other hand, the CTA applied evidently the classical project management approaches, such as

- management by objectives – which is implicit in the logframe/ SPIF approach,
- management by delegation: once objectives and structure of the APs was agreed, the management of each AP was left to a large degree to the implementing agency (NGOs, CNLTE),

both complementary approaches contributing again to the high degree of project ownership, and both still very relevant.

Project management was very transparent and open; the successful networking was already mentioned.

As to baseline survey issues:

- Following to the PRODOC, the KAP and repeat KAP surveys were carried out. Their results allow a positive judgement of the APs, work and NOGs in the areas where the KAP surveys were conducted. But they do not allow any general judgements.
- Before start-up of the PoS-TBP a national survey about CL was carried out, with the support of IPEC, SIMPOC. It was published with, among others, contributions of the PoS-TBP. This survey provides national level and also some regional information. In addition, it allows international comparisons.

For project M&E, the IPEC Project Work Plan and Project Monitoring Plan (PMP) were applied.

The 6-monthly Technical Progress Reports were also a valuable element of project monitoring, - internally for the project as well as for the donor agency (USDoL) and IPEC HQ, valuable for the evaluator, as well.

Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting, DBMR, an IPEC monitoring approach for the follow-up of the working and beneficiary children, was tested, adapted and successfully applied in the project³³.

It is meant for the project implementation period.

The implementing agencies of the APs applied it, as well, found it to be manageable but quite heavy.

It might be interesting to simplify it further, at least at the end of the implementation phase, in order to make it applicable also after the project.

The CLMS-SOSTEM for the NAP/TBP was developed in AP 6– see 3.3.2 above.

3.6 Gender Issues

The gender issue was well covered during implementation (despite its under representation during preparation). This concerned identification of and reporting about beneficiaries. But it was even respected in the work of the NGOs: it was tried to have also sufficiently women involved in project work (GP).

3.7 Evidence of Sustainability

³³) Detailed in the telephone interviews with Mr. Hausen, section Programme and Planning, IPEC HQ in June 2010.

The sustainability issues were discussed above at various points.

Generally, it is clear that it is very difficult to reach sustainability at such an early stage of a complex project. However, after a certain consolidation of the achievements, further testing of the systems on the ground, a certain revision especially under the sustainability perspective, could be very useful and could contribute to a higher degree of sustainability.

For the time being, it is not evident that sustainability for the TBP is achieved.

3.8 Strengths and Weaknesses of Project Implementation

Strengths: The implementation of this complex and challenging project was very successful. It was carried out according to a highly participatory approach.

During implementation, an enabling process took place (GP) and the project partners (NGOs and CNLTE, implementing the APs) performed very well. Their results – on paper and on the ground – are very convincing, same as the people themselves.

An important element for success was the intensive exchange of all stakeholders which took place in many workshops and meetings, see ANNEX 8 (GP, LL).

The gender issue, not satisfactorily covered during design, was well included on all levels during implementation.

Weaknesses: The major weakness is the sustainability which is not sufficiently sure.

Many of the outstanding tasks should and would be covered by the NAP/ TBP itself.

But there are still many open issues requiring follow-up, refinement, adaptation, - starting with the costs of the approach, -

going to the management and M&E systems which depends on further decentralisation before working well,

and, most crucial, the identification of the working children at the basis – which may work in many cases, but is not sure enough so far (especially with regard to “foreign” children).

4. Outside Views – Considerations of Some Key Personalities and “Outsiders”

One specific approach of the evaluator is to undertake, wherever possible, mini-sample surveys and/ or interviews regarding the project under consideration or specific aspects of the project, with persons more or less close to the project.

One of the persons interviewed was Mrs. Aminata Dramane Traoré, former Minister of Culture and political person in Mali and on international level.

Mrs. Traoré underlined especially the causes for increased CL and WFCL – as compared to traditional CL which had played a certain social educational role:

Poverty is of course a basic reason for it. But more crucial is the social change in the Malian and West African society. Globalisation, monetisation, commoditisation and egoism are, according to Mrs. Traoré, the more crucial aspects than poverty itself.

This view was confirmed by the second person interviewed, Mrs. Sylvia Sangaré-Mollet, a psychologist working since many years in Mali, founder of the NGO “DANAYA SO” (Association of the “femmes libre”/ prostitutes in Mali) and co-founder of the NGO “LAKANA SO” – which works for the children of these women and who was the implementing agency of AP 5.

Mrs. Sangaré-Mollet described a breaking up of the traditional society under the influences mentioned above.

Both ladies confirmed that there is a crisis of values, also a cause for the increased CL and trafficking of children.

The third person who should have been interviewed, but was out of the country and could unfortunately not be reached, was the only pedopsychiatrist of the country – who has done research about the traumatism of working and trafficked children.

Beyond that, a small random sample survey was carried out to find out about the attitude of “normal people” towards CL. Some 20 people were interviewed regarding that topic at any occasion (in the hotels, in the restaurant, at the airport...).

None of them found anything questionable about CL, they had all done it when they had been children, but they did not seem to be aware about WFCL and the high incidence of CL in Mali.

Awareness raising campaigns had not reached them.

5. Conclusions

The PoS-TBP Mali is *a very relevant* and successful project in a socio-culturally difficult, though politically rather supportive environment.

On the one hand, Mali is a very peaceful country and had no war since independence³⁴, though some minor unrest on the occasion of relatively peaceful coups d'état in 1968 and 1991 took place.

Even during the beginning of the SAP, there was some resistance, but, other than in many other countries, peaceful resistance.

On the other hand, the basic changes in the society, the opposing tendencies of traditionalism and modernism, create socio-cultural tensions.

Without doubt, it is crucial to intervene with regard to the CL/WFCL issue in that situation. CL has exacerbated in this environment, but the chance for a change is high in such a situation of transition.

Of special importance is then, in such a situation, the ownership of the project, which has been very well achieved – as one good practice.

Other Good Practices and Lessons Learned have been mentioned in the different preceding Chapters and are summarised below

However, in order to reach sustainability, further effort is required.

Table 5: Good Practice and Lessons Learned summarised

	Good Practice	Concerning	Responsible	Remarks
1	TBP/ POS-TBP approach which is enhancing ownership	TBP/ POS-TBP in general, in Mali, as well	IPEC	
2	Participatory approach (linked to 1)		IPEC, CTA	
3	Enabling process (linked to 1 and 2)		IPEC, CTA	
4	Well organised, relatively frequent workshops (linked to 2), exchange		CTA	Also LL
5	Gender issue – in practice (implementation) satisfactorily covered		Implementing partner agencies	
6	Good use of precursor projects..		POS-TBP/ CTA	
	Lessons Learned	Concerning	Responsible	Remarks
1	LVC/CVL may have a conflict of interests – cheap labour but no CL – higher risk for “foreign” children		IPEC, GoM	Identification and action for working children
2	Implementation of decentralisation is crucial for successful elimination of		GoM	

³⁴) Except some unrest in the Tuareg areas in the years 1989 – 1994.

	Good Practice	Concerning	Responsible	Remarks
	CL (enforcement of laws, action)			
3	TBP concept is not easily understood by stakeholders	TBP/ S-TBP in general	IPEC	

6. Recommendations

The POS-TBP Mali is a very positive and successful project.

However, to be sure that sustainability could be achieved, a short and “slim” consolidation phase is recommended.

It seems preferable to have a specific consolidation phase for this project, instead of having some assistance from other IPEC projects ongoing there for three major reasons:

- as explained above, it is not easy for the stakeholders to understand the project concept; so “mixing” the PoS-TBP/ TBP with another IPEC project, would again complicate the concepts and approaches,
- full concentration on making sustainability more likely is better assured then,
- a special “slim” concept could be tested or applied, e.g. with the national staff still continuing for two more years whereas the CTA could contribute on a temporary – time-to-time basis,
- for future PoS-TBP /TBP projects it would be easier to learn from this project if conditions are very clear.

The tasks for this consolidation phase would be to concentrate fully on achieving sustainability in all dimensions:

- awareness raising, also with innovative approaches,
- making CL and combating CL more visible – through the media, but also on the various communal and regional planning and implementation levels³⁵
- revising concepts under realistic financing perspectives for the future, i.e. minimising external input requirements,
- revise TACKLE infrastructure input (see Chapter 3.3.3 above),
- really integrating CL/WFCL into framework conditions such as PRS (CSCR), - and all that with a maximum of problem solving imagination and innovative ideas,
- possibly – making use of the Paris Declaration, the AAA and “One UN”, contributing to a fairer share of the benefits of the resources of the country³⁶ and thus contributing to a Government budget which could really cover the costs for
 - an education system which reaches its whole target population,
 - the implementation of the NAP/TBP.

Some additional recommendations concern logframe/ SPIF planning:

Before arriving at the logframe/ SPIF, it is useful to have a potential analysis and then a wider problem- and subsequently outcome analysis (“trees”), wider than the future project. This allows better situating the project in its context and better handling the external factors and framework conditions.

E.g. the proposal above, mobilising (with the help of the Paris Declaration, the AAA etc.) the countries own resources would inevitably be a result of a wider analysis: poverty as one of the causes for CL would have come up then, and as cause for poverty would have been found among other causes) that the country benefits very little from its own resources³⁷.

³⁵) E.g. making “Combating CL” a compulsory heading in the various development plans (like PDSEC), - as it had been done with the gender issue.

³⁶) On an average, about 3% of gold benefits stay in the Third World producer countries, 97% go to the “developed” world, see e.g. Dohmen, C. and E. Wagenhofer: Let’s Make Money, 2009.

³⁷) ...and these resources would have been identified in a preceding step, the potential analysis.

A very concrete recommendation is to make such an exercise at least once with the help of an experienced logframe facilitator. The result could be used and adapted later in other countries (as many problems are quite similar from one country to another).

Table 6: Recommendations summarised

	Recommendation	Concerning	Responsible	Remarks
1	“Slim” consolidation phase in order to approach sustainability	PoS-TBP Mali, also TBP approach in general	IPEC	
1.1	Revise SOSTEM and PANETEM in view of costs/ recurrent costs			
1.2	Anchor combating CL in the future work of TBP partners and institutions			
1.3	Observe and if necessary improve LVC			
1.4	Verify/ support all other aspects of sustainability			As e.g. insisting of inclusion of CL in PRS
2	Avoid “false problems”, here: infrastructure instead of enough and motivated teachers	PoS-TBP Mali, also TBP approach in general	IPEC, TACKLE, EC	A wider LF-analysis usually contributes to avoiding such problems
3	Make CL and combating CL more visible	For TBP approach, possibly for POS-TBP Mali during consolidation	IPEC	
4	Initiate mobilisation of the country’s own resources in order to cover TBP/ combating of CL and necessary education costs	TBP Mali and other TBPs	IPEC with GoM and all other development agencies/ signatories of the Paris Declaration	
5	Apply logframe analysis (potential and problem analysis) according to a wider approach	Future PoS-TBPs	IPEC	At least as test
6	Present logframe more readable	Future PoS-TBPs	IPEC	
7	Find a better translation of TBP to French	Future PoS-TBPs	IPEC	Even in English it is not easily understood

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 - Terms of Reference



International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour ILO/IPEC

Final April 2010

Terms of Reference For Independent Expanded Final Evaluation Support for the Preparation of the Mali Time-Bound Programme

ILO Project Code	MLI/06/50/USA
ILO Project Number	P.250.07.135.050
ILO Iris Code	100596
Country	Mali
Duration	45 months
Starting Date	30 September 2006
Ending Date	30 June 2010
Project Locations	National level and selected districts
Project Language	English/French
Executing Agency	ILO-IPEC
Financing Agency	US DOL
Donor contribution	USDOL: US \$3,500,000

I. Background and Justification

1. The aim of IPEC is the progressive elimination of child labour, especially its worst forms. The political will and commitment of individual governments to address child labour - in cooperation with employers' and workers' organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant parties in society - is the basis for IPEC action. IPEC support at the country level is based on a phased, multi-sector strategy. This strategy includes strengthening national capacities to deal with this issue, legislation harmonization, improvement of the knowledge base, raising awareness on the negative consequences of child labour, promoting social mobilization against it, and implementing demonstrative direct action programmes (AP) to prevent children from child labour and remove child workers from hazardous work and provide them and their families with appropriate alternatives.
2. From the perspective of the ILO, the elimination of child labour is part of its work on standards and fundamental principles and rights at work. The fulfilment of these standards should guarantee decent work for all adults. In this sense the ILO provides technical assistance to its three constituents: government, workers and employers. This tripartite structure is the key characteristic of ILO cooperation and it is within this framework that the activities developed by the Time-Bound Programme should be analyzed.
3. ILO Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs) are being introduced in ILO to provide a mechanism through which to outline agreed upon priorities between the ILO and the national constituent's partners within a broader UN and International development context. For further information please see <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/decent.htm>
4. The DWCP defines a corporate focus on priorities, operational strategies as well as a resource and implementation plan that complement and supports partner plans for national decent work priorities. As such DWCP are broader frameworks to which the individual ILO project is linked and contributes to. DWCP are beginning to be gradually introduced in various countries planning and implementing frameworks and in Mali the DWCP was in place from 2006-2009 http://www.ilo.org/intranet/english/bureau/program/dwcp/download/dwcp_mali.pdf.
5. A Time-Bound Programme (TBP) is essentially a national strategic programme framework of tightly integrated and coordinated policies and initiatives at different levels to eliminate specified worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in a given country within a defined period of time. It is a nationally owned initiative that emphasizes the need to address the root causes of child labour, linking action against child labour to the national development effort, with particular emphasis on the economic and social policies to combat poverty and to promote universal basic education. The ILO, with the support of many development organizations and the financial and technical contribution of the United States' Department of Labor (USDOL) has elaborated this concept based on previous national and international experience. It has also established innovative technical cooperation modalities to support countries that have ratified C. 182 to implement comprehensive measures against WFCL.³⁸
6. The most critical element of a TBP is that it is implemented and led by the country itself. The countries commit to the development of a plan to eradicate or significantly diminish the worst forms of child labour in a defined period. This implies a commitment to mobilize and allocate national human and financial resources to combat the problem. The TBP process in Mali is one of approximately 20 programme frameworks of such nature that are being supported by IPEC at the global level.³⁹

³⁸ More information on the TBP concept can be found in the Time Bound Program Manual for Action Planning (MAP), at <http://www.ilo.org/childlabour>.

³⁹ The term "national TBP" normally refers to any national programme or plan of action that provides a strategic framework for or plan for the implementation of Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour. TBP is a generic term for such frameworks and for a concept or proposed general approach which will be used in different ways in different national contexts. In many cases the terminology TBP is not used even though the process and the framework will have many of general

7. The Government of Mali has demonstrated a high level engagement in addressing child labour and in particular its ratification and progress to date implementing ILO Conventions no. 138 and 182. In June 2005, the Government signed a tripartite accord towards the elimination of child labour in small-scale mining by 2015. ILO/IPEC has been collaborating⁴⁰ with the Government of Mali and the social partners since 1998 which has develop solid experience in direct action with working children and their parents as well as reinforcing national capacities on tackling child labour. Under the French funded programme “*Contribution à l’abolition du travail des enfants en Afrique francophone*” (MLI/00/51/FRA) work on creating a national child labour unit has been started.
8. The government, with ILO/IPEC support has started work on the development of the National Ten-Year Action Plan for Elimination of Child Labour in Mali (NAP, 2011-2020) and the latest draft has been transmitted to the Government through the Ministry of Labour for adoption by the Council of Ministers

Project approach and strategy

9. Child labour is common in all of Mali’s eight regions and in both urban and rural areas. In rural areas, most children work in family fields and pastures; a smaller number work as seasonal paid labour producing cash crops. Children also work along side their parents in rural, small scale mining enterprises and in quarries. In urban areas, children are predominately employed in domestic service, but large numbers also work in the urban informal economic sector as mobile vendors, as apprentices in garages and crafts workshops, as servers in bars and restaurants, as beggars and in prostitution.
10. The present project is designed to supply strategically focussed support to the Government of Mali and other stakeholders in their efforts to develop and implement a Time Bound Programme to eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL). The project works against the widespread use of children in hazardous and degrading work at its roots by mainstreaming the elimination of child labour with the national strategic framework to reduce poverty. It is to contribute to leveraging the needed human and financial resources for the nation-wide fight against the WFCL by forming strong linkages with sector based development programs and other poverty reduction interventions and in particular with interventions that aim to improve education and vocational training opportunities for children at risk.
11. It is the aim of the project that by the end of the project duration, the Government of Mali will have in place a comprehensive national framework (TBP action framework) for the elimination of the WFCL designed with the participation and consensus of key stakeholders. In addition, the Government will possess strong and sustainable institutional mechanisms staffed by trained individuals to coordinate and monitor efforts to implement the plan. The project will likewise extend the successful efforts made by the national child labour program and LUTRENA to highlight the negative consequences (for the children and society as a whole) of the continued and massive exploitation of children in the WFCL via its support for awareness raising and social mobilization activities. It will enhance existing knowledge about the circumstances in which the children work and strengthen legal measures designed to protect them.
12. The project also aims to test model pilot interventions by withdrawing 9000 Malian children from the WFCL, either through prevention or direct withdrawal and reintegration activities. They will be children working or at risk of working long hours under dangerous conditions in small scale mines, agricultural fields and urban workshops, boys and especially girls suffering from social isolation and hidden risks serving as domestic workers in urban homes, and children whose labour is exchanged for personal gain by intermediaries, children used as beggars, farm labourers and in

characteristics of the approach. ILO/IPEC has formulated the TBP concept and approach based on the work of ILO and partners. ILO/IPEC is providing support to the TBP process as in the different countries through “projects of support”, which is seen as one of the many component projects, interventions and development partner support to the TBP process.

⁴⁰ Notably through the LUTRENA programme Mali component and the French funded project Mali component

commercial sexual exploitation. The project is also working on expanding opportunities for 1800 urban and rural families with few other means than their children to meet their subsistence needs. The project is working in four regions in Mali, Mopti, Kayes, Sikassou, and Segou and in Bamako. Activities to combat child trafficking, sexual exploitation of children and HIV/AIDS cross cut all project activities since these dangers are present in all identified WFCL and need to be considered in all project approaches.

The current project of support to the Mali national TBP has six objectives:

I/O 1: By the end of the project, the Government of Mali and its relevant partner organisations are equipped with the necessary mechanisms and have committed themselves to obligate adequate human and financial resources to design, implement and monitor initiatives that address the WFCL through a national TBP.

I/O 2: By the end of the project, the legal framework that forbids the WFCL is reinforced, diffused and applied.

I/O 3: By the end of the project, the GOM and its relevant partners have adequate mechanisms to collect, update, analyse and store child labour data and are actively using the data.

I/O 4: By the end of the project, Malian society is more aware of the negative consequences of the WFCL and is mobilized to combat it.

I/O 5: By the end of the project, education and vocational training opportunities for working children or children at risk of exploitation in the WFCL are improved and expanded

I/O 6: By the end of the project, model interventions for withdrawal, prevention and rehabilitation of children in WFCL will have been developed in targeted areas and will be available for scaling up.

Mid-Term Evaluation

13. In line with ILO/IPEC policies and procedures and as outlined in the project document, a mid-term evaluation was undertaken in December 2008. The evaluation found that more work needed to be undertaken to clarify responsibilities with regard to the **Time-Bound Programme (TBP)/NAP**⁴¹. In June 2006 in Bamako, Government officials, partner development institution representatives, employers' associations, labour union leaders, and representatives of the NGO sector prepared a preliminary national umbrella strategic framework for the elimination of the WFCL. The evaluation found that some degree of misunderstanding existed among certain stakeholders concerning the basic tenets of the TBP. For many the programme was merely another IPEC programme, or even a collection of IPEC pilot projects. The evaluation also noted that at the local level, a close working relationship between the authorities and implementing partners, as well as constructive dialogue with IPEC was strong. The latter was impressed by the level of awareness and commitment of local authorities such as prefects, mayors and education officials.
14. For the upstream interventions, the evaluation found that it was of critical importance in the TBP Project of Support that the structures, policies, laws and organizational relationships are established to create an enabling environment to children to be withdrawn or prevented from WFCL. Sustainability rests on the cooperation and collaboration of policy making bodies, implementing institutions that can carry out the policies, and enforcement agencies that exercise oversight to ensure that policies and laws are being carried out. While there is significant intent and some evidence of implementation in each of these domains, much remains to be done.
15. Concerning downstream activities in terms of pilot projects (also referred to as Action Programmes⁴²), the objectives of the project are clear and, as far as the evaluation determined, likely to be achieved within the established time schedule and with the allocated resources. The planned numbers of beneficiaries would be reached if the project continued at the same rate. The evaluation

⁴¹ In the case of Mali the TBP is known as the National Action Plan (NAP).

⁴² In this report the term pilot projects is used

found that the regions chosen for the pilot projects are based on previous research and discussions. However it seemed to the evaluator that the geographic distribution of the target beneficiaries was not based on any specific data, but was rather of an arbitrary determination, based on pre-determined budgets.

16. The report includes a number of recommendations to ILO/IPEC, project management, implementing partners and different national level institutions on how to improve performance in view to achieve the set objectives.

Recent Activities and Outcomes

17. Since the MTE the project has focussed its efforts on providing constant support to the Government of the Republic of Mali in the process of development of the National Ten-Year Action Plan for Elimination of Child Labour in Mali (NAP, 2011-2020).
18. In addition, the project has provided support and monitoring activities for the production of the different component elements of the NAP and its improvement by the different bodies involved, notably the National Commission for Monitoring the Development of the NAP (CNSE) and the National Steering Committee against Child Labour (NSC).
19. Thus, at the end of February 2010, the NAP document came, following its 7th draft and subsequent to four regional consultations according to the following schedule:
 - Kayes 25 and 26 November 2009
 - Segou and Sikasso 03 and 04 December 2009 held at Segou ;
 - Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao and Kidal, 08 and 09 December 2009, held at Mopti ;
 - Bamako and Koulikoro 14 and 15 December 2009 held in Bamako.
20. Subsequent to these regional consultations, the National Commission of Monitoring and Development of the National Action Plan (CNSE) and the National Steering Committee (NSC) against Child Labour in Mali were consulted on the relevance of the draft which resulted from the observations and regional comments.
21. To-date, both the CNSE and the NSC have validated the document which resulted from the regional consultations. The 7th draft of the NAP has thus been approved by the NSC on the 18th of February.
22. This 7th Draft of the NAP will subsequently be submitted to a validation technique through a national validation workshop planned on 08 and 09 April 2010. Following this validation, the technically approved document will be transmitted to the Government through the Ministry of Labour for adoption by the Council of Ministers.

Background to the Expanded Final Evaluation

23. ILO/IPEC projects are subject to end of project evaluations as per ILO technical cooperation policies and procedures and in agreement with the donor. As a project of support to the TBP approach that has been formulated as a comprehensive framework for the implementation of the provisions of Convention 182, the final evaluation of this and other similar projects of support to the TBP processes in other countries is done as an Expanded Final Evaluation. Expanded Final Evaluations are essentially evaluations with a number of complementary studies that allow for more in-depth quantitative and quality assessments of impact of the project in identified areas and in the context of broader and longer-term impacts. They are organised around a set of core areas of achievement or suggested aspects to be used across all final evaluations of TBP projects of support. For this project, it has been decided to carry out an end-line Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices

(KAP) survey, repeating parts of a similar survey that has been carried out at midterm in a scaled-down manner.

Standard Framework for final evaluations of TBP/NAP projects of support

24. The design of the EFE was influenced by the initial work on the development of a standard framework for the evaluation of TBP projects of support. While a number of core questions have been identified and elements of the proposed standard evaluation framework have been used here, it is expected that further EFEs will allow for the full development of such an evaluation framework to be used for subsequent TBP projects of support.
25. In addition to serving as a project evaluation, using such a standard framework will allow for a broader, more comprehensive approach that will lead to further development of the national TBP framework, including identifying future action. Using a consistent approach across the ILO/IPEC projects of support will ensure that a number of core questions and aspects will be addressed. It will also provide for a comparative perspective when drawing out lessons learned. As such, it is part of the ongoing review process of the TBP concept in ILO/IPEC and could potentially provide an opportunity for involving other stakeholders and development partners in the evaluation process. It is also possible that the proposed approach could be done as a joint evaluation of either the whole national TBP framework, including the different component projects of support, or for clusters of ILO/IPEC projects of support.
26. Ideally, such a standard evaluation framework would become the basis for broader joint evaluations of several projects of support or components within the national TBP process as implemented by a number of development partners.

Combined Impact Assessment and Final Evaluation (Expanded Final Evaluation)

27. A combined impact assessment/final study will therefore combine impact assessment attempts to assess short-term project impact by repeating selected parts of the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices survey that was carried out at midterm of the project with a final evaluation. The findings from this KAP survey will feed into the final evaluation of the project.
28. In ILO/IPEC evaluations of its projects are carried out to enhance organisational learning and demonstrate achievement. As per IPEC procedures, a participatory consultation process on the nature and specific purposes of this evaluation was carried out three months prior to the scheduled date of the evaluation. Inputs were received from key stakeholders: Project management, IPEC HQ, and the donor. The present Terms of Reference is based on the outcome of this process and inputs received in the course of the consultative process.

II. Scope and Purpose

Scope

29. The expanded final evaluation will cover the IPEC project of support in Mali. It will focus on the project's achievements and its contribution to the overall national efforts to achieve the elimination of WFCL. The evaluation should focus on all the activities that have been implemented since the start of the project to the moment of the field visits.
30. The scope of the present IPEC evaluation includes all project activities to date including Action Programmes. If relevant for the assessment of the project, any preparatory work for the Project of Support will also be considered. The evaluation should look at the project as a whole, including issues of initial project design, implementation, lessons learnt, replicability and recommendations for future projects.

31. The contribution of IPEC to the national TBP process normally covers the promotion of an enabling environment, and the role of technical advisor or facilitator of the process of developing and implementing the national TBP strategic programme framework. In order to assess the degree to which this contribution has been made, the evaluation will have to take into account relevant factors and developments in the national process. The focus of the evaluation however will be on the IPEC project in support of the Mali NAP/Time-Bound Programme.
32. The evaluation is expected to emphasize the assessment of key aspects of the programme, such as strategy, implementation, and achievement of objectives. It will assess the effect and impact of the work carried out during the implementation phase, using data collected on the indicators of achievement and the KAP survey to provide detailed assessment of achieved and potential impact on knowledge, attitudes and practices. It will also evaluate the effectiveness, relevance, and elements of sustainability of the programme activities carried out.

Purpose

33. The evaluation is to be conducted with the purpose of drawing lessons from the experiences gained during the period of implementation. It will show how these lessons can be applied in other planned ILO/IPEC intervention in the broader terms of action against child labour in the context of the Time-Bound Programme process.
34. In addition, the evaluation will serve to document potential good practices, lessons learned, models of interventions and life histories of the beneficiary children in this cycle of the project. It will serve as an important information base for key stakeholders and decision makers regarding any policy decisions for future subsequent activities in the country.
35. The evaluation will also involve a review of the role of the IPEC project in promoting the development of a NAP as an overall TBP framework in Mali to identify any needed changes in its strategy, structure and mechanisms. The analysis should focus on how the TBP concept and approach is being promoted, its relevance, how it has contributed to mobilizing action on child labour, what is involved in the process of designing a TBP process type of approach and what the IPEC project has done for the process. The focus however will be on the IPEC project's role within the development of a NAP as a national TBP framework.
36. Given that the broader TBP approach is relatively young (since 2001), the innovative nature and the element of "learning by doing" of the approach should be taken into account. The TBP concept is intended to evolve as lessons are learned and to adapt to changing circumstances. The identification of specific issues and lessons learned for broader application for the TBP concept, as a whole, would be a particular supplementary feature of this evaluation.
37. The results of the evaluation will be used as part of strategic planning and possible orientation for further phases of the various projects, including models of interventions. The results should also be used by IPEC to design future programmes and allocate resources.
38. The evaluation will provide recommendations to the Government and other national stakeholders on taking forward and developing/finalizing the National TBP (contents of NAP, possible modus operandi etc) and it will make recommendations to the project as to how its proposed exit strategy supports the longer term consolidation of the National TBP.

III. Suggested Aspects to be Addressed

39. The evaluation should address the overall ILO evaluation concerns such as relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability as defined in the ILO Guidelines on "Planning and Managing Project Evaluations" 2006. This is further elaborated in the ILO document "Preparation of Independent Evaluations of ILO Programmes and Projects" 1997. For gender concerns see: ILO

40. The evaluation should be carried out in adherence with the ILO Evaluation Framework and Strategy, the ILO Guideline, the specific ILO-IPEC Guidelines and Notes, the UN System Evaluation Standards and Norms, and the OECD/DAC Evaluation Quality Standards.
41. In line with results-based framework approach used by ILO-IPEC for identifying results at global, strategic and project level, the evaluation will focus on identifying and analysing results through addressing key questions related to the evaluation concerns and the achievement of the Immediate Objectives of the project using data from the logical framework indicators.
42. The suggested aspects to address (detailed in Annex 1) were identified during the process of formulating the current terms of reference. Other aspects can be added as identified by the evaluation team in accordance with the given purpose and in consultation with ILO/IPEC Geneva's Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section (DED). It is not expected that the evaluation address all of the questions detailed in the Annex; however the evaluation must address the general areas of focus. The evaluation instrument should identify the general areas of focus listed here as well as other priority aspects to be addressed in the evaluation.

Below are the main categories that need to be addressed:

- Design and planning
 - Achievements (Implementation and Effectiveness) of Objectives
 - Relevance of the project
 - Sustainability
 - Special Aspects to be Addressed
43. The current list of core aspects and questions to be addressed as part of the Standard Framework for evaluation of TBP Projects of Support provides key suggested questions/aspects to be examined by the evaluation. The focus will be on the contribution of the ILO/IPEC Project of Support to the national TBP framework.
44. Particularly in TBP evaluations, questions of levels of analysis in IPEC evaluations, namely at the project and country levels, should be specifically addressed by evaluations. In the localities in which IPEC projects operate, policy changes can be analyzed by understanding the nature of local political support for projects or programmes, and the specific actions taken by mayors or other community leaders to support, integrate, or replicate activities advocated by the project or programme. In the case of sectoral studies, the evaluator should explicitly document changes in policy or practice that occurred within targeted sectors.
45. These results are also intended to contribute to the understanding of ILO/IPEC contributions at the global level. In projects of support for time bound programmes or other broad-based national projects, effects can include institutional strengthening, the development of sustainable organizations, and partnering networks.

Aspects for Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices survey

46. The purpose of the repeat Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices survey is to obtain more detailed information on changes in the knowledge, attitudes and practices concerning child labour of beneficiaries, their parents and key stakeholders. A further purpose would be to compare the results from the KAP survey that was carried out earlier in the project. This would be able to give some indication if IPEC activities in awareness raising are contributing to changes in knowledge and attitudes. While the results of the KAP survey will be used as data for the final evaluation, the approach will also feed into the larger Impact Assessment Framework of ILO/IPEC since it will test the possibility of conducting repeat studies on knowledge, attitudes and practices in child labour at the end of the project for the purpose of providing data for an evaluation.
47. For the KAP survey, specific aspects should be based on the areas that were covered under the baseline KAP survey, although in a scaled-down manner. The repeat KAP will consider

interviewing a similar group of people in order to have a better chance to compare results between the first and repeat KAP surveys.

IV. Expected Outputs of the Evaluation

48. The expected outputs to be delivered by the **International Evaluation Team Leader** are as follows:

- Desk review
- Review of KAP survey design and support to the survey
- Evaluation instrument
- Evaluation field visits including interviews and consultations with key stakeholders in Mali
- Preparation and facilitation of national stakeholder evaluation workshop, including workshop programme and background note
- Debriefing with project staff and key national partners
- Draft report
- Second and final version of report, including any response to consolidated comments

49. The expected outputs to be delivered by the **National Evaluation Consultant** are as follows:

- Desk review
- Background report of relevant information after discussion with evaluation team leader
- Support to international team leader during evaluation phase
- Co-facilitation of national stakeholder evaluation workshop
- Input and support to the preparation of the final evaluation report

50. The final evaluation report should include:

- Executive Summary with key findings, conclusions and recommendations
- Clearly identified findings focussing on impact, including findings from KAP survey
- Clearly identified conclusions and recommendations
- Lessons learned
- Potential good practices and effective models of intervention.
- Appropriate Annexes including present TORs
- Standard evaluation instrument matrix

51. It is recommended to structure the final reports along the lines of the elements in the core questions that will be provided and at minimum with the following headings:

- TBP and Project of Support preparatory process
- Process of development and design of
 - National NAP (TBP)
 - Project of Support
 - Action Programmes
- Implementation Process
- Performance and Achievement
 - Support to National NAP (TBP) process
 - Enabling environment
 - Targeted Interventions
 - Networking and Linkage and mobilisation of resources
 - Evidence of sustainability

52. The total length of the report should be a maximum of 40 pages for the main report, excluding annexes; additional annexes can provide background and details on specific components of the project evaluated. The report should be sent as one complete document and the file size should not exceed 3 megabytes. Photos, if appropriate to be included, should be inserted using lower resolution to keep overall file size low.
53. All drafts and final outputs, including supporting documents, analytical reports and raw data should be provided both in paper copy and in electronic version compatible for Word for Windows. Ownership of data from the evaluation rests jointly with ILO-IPEC and the consultants. The copyright of the evaluation report will rest exclusively with the ILO. Use of the data for publication and other presentations can only be made with the written agreement of ILO-IPEC. Key stakeholders can make appropriate use of the evaluation report in line with the original purpose and with appropriate acknowledgement.
54. The final report will be circulated to key stakeholders (project management, ILO/IPEC, ILO Regional, all participants present at the stakeholder evaluation workshop, donor and others as identified by DED) for their review. Comments from stakeholders will be consolidated by the Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section (DED) of ILO/IPEC Geneva and provided to the team leader. In preparing the final report the team leader should consider these comments, incorporate as appropriate and provide a brief note explaining why any comments might not have been incorporated.
55. The expected outputs to be delivered by a consultant on the **KAP survey** are:
- Data collection plan and methodology, including questionnaires and Focus Group Discussion Guidelines
 - Implemented survey
 - Analytical report presenting the data and key analysis
 - Electronic version of the raw data for further analysis
 - Meetings as necessary with team leader and national consultant

V. Evaluation Methodology

56. The following is the proposed methodology for the expanded final evaluation. While the evaluation team can propose changes in the methodology, any such changes should be discussed with and approved by DED provided that the research and analysis suggests changes and provided that the indicated range of questions is addressed, the purpose maintained and the expected outputs produced at the required quality.

1.1. Expanded Final Evaluation:

1.1.1. Desk Review

57. The evaluation will be carried out using a desk review of appropriate materials, including the project documents, progress reports, outputs of the programme and the projects (action programmes), results of any internal planning process and relevant materials from secondary sources. At the end of the desk review period, it is expected that the evaluation consultant will prepare a document indicating the methodological approach to the evaluation in the form of the inception report and evaluation instrument, to be discussed and approved by DED.

1.1.2. Field visits by evaluation team

58. The evaluation team leader, assisted by the national evaluation consultant, will conduct an evaluation mission in-country that will consist of the following:
- Interviews with key national stakeholders and informants

- Field visit to selected project sites
 - A stakeholder evaluation workshop
59. The international consultant and national consultant will work together as a team, particularly during the field mission, including a division of work when talking to key national stakeholders. The evaluation team will prepare the final report.
60. The evaluation team will interview the donor representatives, ILO/IPEC HQ, and ILO/IPEC regional staff either in person or by conference calls early in the evaluation process, preferably during the desk review phase.
61. The evaluation team will be asked to include as part of the specific evaluation instrument to be developed, the standard evaluation instruments that ILO/IPEC has developed for documenting and analyzing achievements of the projects and contributions of the Action Programmes to the project.
62. The methodology for the evaluation should consider the multiple levels involved in this process: the framework and structure of the national efforts to eliminate the WFCL in Mali and IPEC's support to this process through this project. Data gathering and analysis tools should consider this methodological and practical distinction.
63. The evaluation methodology includes a one day stakeholder workshop at the national level. The workshop will be attended by IPEC staff and key partners, including the donor as appropriate, in order to gather further data, as appropriate present the preliminary findings, conclusions and recommendations and obtain feedback. The workshop will take place towards the end of the fieldwork. The results of the workshop should be taken into consideration for the preparation of the draft report. The evaluation team leader will be responsible for organizing the methodology of the workshop. The identification of the number of participants of the workshop and logistics will be under the responsibility of the project team. Key project partners should be invited to the stakeholder workshop. The project will propose a list of participants.

Composition of the evaluation team

64. The evaluation will be carried out by the international evaluation team leader and a national evaluation consultant. The evaluation team leader is responsible for drafting and finalizing the evaluation report. The national evaluation consultant will support the team leader in preparing the field visit, during the field visit and in drafting the report. The evaluation team leader will have the final responsibility during the evaluation process and the outcomes of the evaluation, including the quality of the report and compliance with deadlines.
65. The background of the evaluation team leader and the national evaluation consultant should include:

International Team Leader	
Responsibility	Profile
• Provide comments and feedback on the KAP survey including feedback on the designed instrument and questionnaires • Briefing with IPEC DED • Telephone Interviews with donor and IPEC HQ • Desk review • Prepare evaluation instrument • Conduct field visits in selected project sites in Mali	• Relevant background in social and/or economic development. • Experience in the design, management and evaluation of development projects, in particular with policy level work, institution building and local development projects. • Experience in evaluations in the UN system or other international context as team leader • Relevant regional experience preferably prior working experience in Mali. • Experience in the area of children's and child labour issues

- Facilitate a stakeholder workshop with the support of the national consultant - Draft the evaluation report - Finalize the evaluation report taking into consideration comments from key stakeholders.	and rights-based approaches in a normative framework are highly appreciated. - Experience at policy level and in the area of education and legal issues would also be appreciated. - Experience in the UN system or similar international development experience including preferably international and national development frameworks in particular PRSP and UNDAF. - Familiarity with and knowledge of specific thematic areas. - Fluency in English and French - Experience facilitating workshops for evaluation findings. - Experience in designing and conducting KAP surveys
National Consultant: Evaluation team member	
Responsibility	Profile
- Prepare desk review in coordination with the team leader - Conduct site visits with the team leader - Support the team leader in facilitating the stakeholder workshops - Provide inputs to the team leader in drafting the evaluation report - Provide inputs and clarification for the team leader in finalizing the evaluation report.	- Extensive knowledge of development in Mali, preferably on child labour issues - Experience in evaluations conducted at the multi-bilateral level in development - Experience in facilitating stakeholder workshops and preparation of background reports - Fluency in French

66.The team leader will provide support and feedback to the KAP survey design process (including the study design and questionnaires).

67.The team leader will undertake a **desk review** of the project files and documents, undertake **field visits** to selected project locations, **and facilitate the stakeholder workshop**.

68.The evaluation team leader will be responsible for **drafting** the evaluation report with support from the national evaluation consultant. Upon feedback from stakeholders to the draft report, the team leader will further be responsible for **finalizing** the report **incorporating** any comments deemed appropriate.

69.The evaluation will be carried out with the technical support of the IPEC-DED section and with the logistical support of the project office in Bamako with the administrative support of the ILO sub-regional office in Dakar. DED will be responsible for consolidating the comments of stakeholders and submitting them to the team leader.

70.It is expected that the evaluation team will work to the highest evaluation standards and codes of conduct and follow the UN evaluation standards and norms.

1.2. KAP survey in selected targeted district

71.A Local Partner Agency (Research Institute) will design and implement a KAP survey that will consist of a survey of a sample of beneficiaries, parent and key stakeholders. The study will be

overseen by a team leader who led the original KAP survey. The questionnaires may be complemented by limited focus group discussions and data collection on external and contextual factors. The initial (baseline) KAP survey should be considered as the starting point, and the KAP survey should be designed to follow up on it or (partly) repeat the baseline.

72. The purpose of the KAP survey is to obtain more detailed information on the change in knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding child labour of beneficiaries, parents and key stakeholders. The results of the KAP survey will be used as data for the expanded final evaluation and the overall evaluation report.
73. The local partner agency will prepare a detailed survey plan outlining the specific approach including sampling, questionnaires, methodology, agenda for focus group discussions and the proposed analytical structure for reporting the data for the overall evaluation.
74. The local partner agency will draft the findings of the study in an initial and a final report.
75. Separate detailed TOR will be available for the KAP survey, with reference to the survey as part of the Expanded Final Evaluation.

Timetable

76. The tentative timetable is as follows.

		T. member 1 day
TOTAL number of days		T. leader 31 days
		T. member 20 days
Team leader & team member	- O Ongoing support to KAP end-line survey by team leader - O Telephone briefing with IPEC DED and the donor - O Desk Review of project related documents - O Evaluation instrument based on desk review - O Feedback on impact assessment study designs and reports	
		T. leader 6 days
		T. member 5 days
Evaluation team with logistical support by project	- O In-country to Mali for consultations with project staff - O Consultations with project staff /management - O Field visits - O Consultations with girls and boys, parents and other beneficiaries - O Workshop with key stakeholders	
		T. Leader: 15 days
		T. Member: 12 days
Evaluation team leader with team member	O Draft report based on consultations from field visits and desk review and workshop in Mali	T. Leader 5 days
		T. Member: 2 days
DED	- O Circulate draft report to key stakeholders - O Consolidate comments of stakeholders and send to team leader	
Evaluation team leader	O Finalize the report including explanations on why comments were not included	T. leader 5 days

KAP survey		
Responsible Person	Tasks	Duration and Dates
Local partner agency (Research Institute)	o Desk review of baseline, media reports, TPRs, project related documents	5 days May 17
Local partner agency (Research Institute)	o Implementation of survey in selected districts with a total sample and number of focus groups discussions as in detailed survey plan o Field work o Data processing and analysis	3 work weeks
Local partner agency (Research Institute) with input from evaluation team leader	o Preparation of analytical brief report in bullet points o Finalization of report based on comments of evaluation team leader	5 days June 7-11
Local partner agency (Research Institute)	o Provide support to team leader in finalizing the report	2 days
TOTAL number of days		30 days Team leader of KAP study 8 days throughout the process

Sources of Information and Consultations/Meetings

Available at HQ and to be supplied by DED	• Project document • DED Guidelines and ILO guidelines • Midterm evaluation report
Available in project office and to be supplied by project management	• Progress reports/Status reports • Technical and financial reports of partner agencies • Direct beneficiary record system • Good practices and Lessons learnt report (from TPR) • Other studies and research undertaken • Action Programme Summary Outlines Project files • National workshop proceedings or summaries • Any other documents

Consultations with:

- Project management and staff
- ILO/HQ and regional backstopping officials
- Partner agencies
- Social partners employers' and workers' groups
- Boys and girls
- Parents of boys and girls
- Community members
- Teachers, government representatives, legal authorities etc as identified by evaluation team
- Relevant officials from the Ministry of Labour (Child Labour Unit), Ministry of Education etc.
- Members of the National Steering Committee
- Telephone discussion with USDOL
- US Embassy representative
- UNICEF,
- Other relevant stakeholders and possible resource persons

77.Final Report Submission Procedure

For independent evaluations:

- The evaluator will submit a draft report to **IPEC DED in Geneva**

- IPEC DED will forward a copy to **key stakeholders** for comments on factual issues and for clarifications
- IPEC DED will consolidate the comments and send these to the **evaluator** by date agreed between DED and the evaluator or as soon as the comments are received from stakeholders.
- The final report is submitted to IPEC DED who will then officially forward it to stakeholders, including the donor.

VI. Resources and Management

Resources

78. The resources required for this evaluation are:

For the evaluation team leader:

- Fees for an international consultant for 35 work days
- Local DSA in project locations for maximum 14 nights in various locations in Mali.
- Travel from consultant's home residence to Mali for two trips in line with ILO regulations and rules

For the national evaluation consultant (evaluation team member):

- Fees for a national evaluation consultant for 20 days
- Local DSA in project locations for a maximum 9 nights in various location in Mali in line with ILO regulations and rules

Other costs:

- Costs for the KAP survey
- Fees for local travel in-country
- Stakeholder workshop expenditures in Mali
- Any other miscellaneous costs.

A detailed budget is available separately.

Management

79. The evaluation team will report to IPEC DED in headquarters and should discuss any technical and methodological matters with DED should issues arise. IPEC project officials in Bamako and the ILO Office in Dakar will provide administrative and logistical support during the evaluation mission.

Annex I: Suggested Aspects to be Addressed

Design and Planning (Validity of design)

- o Assess whether the project design was logical and coherent and took into account the institutional arrangements, roles, capacity and commitment of stakeholders. Were lessons learned from past IPEC interventions such as previous country programmes in Mali, the regional project on trafficking (LUTRENA) successfully incorporated into the project design?
- o Assess the internal logic (link between objectives achieved through implementation of activities) of the project and the external logic of the project (degree to which the project fits into existing mainstreaming activities that would impact on child labour).
- o Analyze whether available information on the socio-economic, cultural and political situation, (this includes local efforts already underway to address CL and promote education opportunities for targeted children and existing capacity) in Mali was taken into consideration at the time of the design and reflected in the design of the project. Did the project's original design fill an existing gap in services that other ongoing interventions were not addressing?
- o To what extent were external factors identified and assumptions identified at the time of design? Have there been any changes to these external factors and the related assumptions and, if, so, how did this impact project implementation and the achievement of objectives?
- o Assess whether the problems and needs were adequately analyzed and determine whether the needs, constraints, resources and access to project services of the different beneficiaries were clearly identified taking gender issues into concern.
- o Was the time frame for project implementation and the sequencing of project activities logical and realistic? If not, what changes were made to improve them?
- o Was the strategy for sustainability of achievement defined clearly at the design stage of the project?
- o What lessons were learned, if any, in the process of conducting baseline survey for the identification of target children?
- o Were the objectives of the project clear, realistic and achieved within the established time schedule and with the allocated resources (including human resources)? Were the targets realistic? Were the linkages between inputs, activities, outputs and objectives clear and logical? Did the action programmes designed under the project provide clear linkages and complement each other regarding the project strategies and project components of intervention?

Achievements (Implementation and Effectiveness)

- o What lessons were learned, if any, in the process of conducting baseline survey for the identification of target children?
- o Has the project achieved its immediate objectives? Has the entire target population been reached? Please distinguish between beneficiaries as reported to receive educational services and beneficiaries that have received non-educational services.
- o Assess the process of NAP formulation and the role of the project in supporting its formulation and eventual implementation including mobilizing resources, policies, programmes, partners and activities to be part of the NAP/TBP.
- o How effective was the project in terms of leveraging resources? What process was undertaken by the project to identify and coordinate implementation with other child labour-focused initiatives and organizations in the country?
- o Assess the effectiveness of the education and non-education services being provided to beneficiaries.
- o Which were the criteria used for selection of Action Programme regions and sectors? Which were the criteria used to select project beneficiaries? Were these criteria relevant and efficient?
- o Were the selected agencies the most relevant and appropriate for carrying out the activities?

- o How effective were the APs, and how did they contribute to the project meeting its immediate objectives? Examine the capacity constraints of implementing agencies and the effect on the implementation of the designed APs. Consider the particular role of Government as Implementing Agency.
- o How has the capacity of the implementing agencies and other relevant partners to develop effective action against child labour been enhanced as a result of project activities? Has the capacity of community level agencies and organizations in Mali been strengthened to plan, initiate, implement and evaluate actions to prevent and eliminate child labour? What constraints still need to be addressed? Is there evidence that the entities and institutions (labor inspectorates, law enforcement, CLU, inter-sectoral steering committee, etc.) in charge of applying the legal framework, improving access to and quality of education/training, and tracking data on child labor have been strengthened as a result of the project?
- o Were the expected outputs being delivered in a timely manner, with the appropriate quantity and quality?
- o Assess the efficiency of the project i.e. compare the allocated resources with results obtained. In general, did the results obtained justify the costs incurred?
- o Assess the participation of different relevant actors in the National Steering Committee (e.g. How are these structures participating in project implementation? Examine the relationship between the NSC and the implementing agencies, what is their collaboration. How did this contribute to progress toward project's objectives? How did these bodies contribute to building local capacity and promoting local ownership of the national program?
- o Examine any networks that have been built between organizations and government agencies working to address child labour on the national, provincial and local levels. Assess the project's partner linking and networking strategy.
- o What process was undertaken by the project to identify and coordinate implementation with other child labor-focused initiatives and organizations in Mali (in particular, the project's collaboration with the Regional Mining project)
- o To what extent were synergies exploited and economies of scale created?
- o Assess the level of government involvement in the project and how their involvement with the project has built their capacity to continue further work on future programmes, in particular the Child Labour Committees and Child Labour Unit.
- o Which are the mechanisms in place for project monitoring? Please assess the use of work plans and project monitoring plans (PMPs), Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR) processes or systems.
- o How were recommendations from the mid-term evaluation acted upon by the project and to what effect?
- o How did factors outside of the control of the project affect project implementation and attainment of project objectives? How did the project deal with these external factors? Specifically address how political unrest in Mali and the devaluation of the dollar affected the project's ability to quantitatively and qualitatively meet goals and targets.
- o Assess the progress of the project's gender mainstreaming activities.
- o How were the strategies for monitoring of child beneficiaries implemented and coordinated? Assess how the project monitored both the work and education status of all direct beneficiaries, discussing whether or not the system was appropriate and efficient in monitoring each child to ensure that he/she was no longer working and/or that work conditions were no longer hazardous, and were attending education programs regularly. Assess how project staff and implementing partners understand and use the DBMR forms and database.
- o To what extent do project staff, implementing organizations, and other stakeholders have a clear and common understanding of definitions used by IPEC for identifying a child as prevented or withdrawn from child labour?
- o How effective was the project in raising awareness about child labour and in promoting social mobilization to address this issue?

- o Identify unexpected and multiplier effects of the project.
- o How successful was the project been in mainstreaming the issue of child labour into ongoing efforts in areas such as education, employment promotion, poverty reduction and data collection?
- o Assess the process for documenting, disseminating and replicating/up-scaling pilot projects.
- o Assess to what extent the planning, monitoring and evaluation tools have been promoted by the project for use at the level of NAP/TBP and by other partners.
- o Examine the direct intervention models developed or supported by the project and whether they are considered to be replicable models by stakeholders. How have the models and its experiences been shared with partners and what efforts for scale up and replication have been conducted?
- o This project was extended from September 2009 to June 2010 in order to permit the completion of an updating of the national action plan against the worst forms of child labor which had been drafted in 1999 but never finalized or approved. Was the extension sufficient to permit the project to support the Government of Mali and relevant partners to update and complete the national action plan? Why or why not?
- o

Relevance of the Project

- o Assess the validity of the project approach and strategies and their potential to replicate.
- o Assess whether the problems and needs that gave rise to the project still exists or have changed.
- o Assess the appropriateness of the sectors/target groups and locations chosen to develop the project based on the finding of baseline surveys.
- o Were the Action Programs well-rooted within the communities in which they operated?
- o How does the strategy used in this project fit in with the NAP under development and national education and anti-poverty efforts, and interventions carried out by other organizations?
- o Did the strategy address the different needs and roles, constraints, access to resources of the target groups, with specific reference to the strategy of mainstreaming and thus the relevant partners, especially in government?
- o Did the service package (including economic empowerment services) promoted by the project respond to the real needs of the beneficiaries? Do children/families/communities get the support they need to protect children from WFCL? Do stakeholders believe that the project's interventions to improve and expand education and vocational training opportunities for working children or children at risk of exploitation in the WFCL were relevant, effective, and sustainable? Is there consensus among the range of stakeholders that these interventions had a positive impact on improving and expanding education and training opportunities?
- o

Sustainability

- o Assess to what extent a phase out strategy was defined and planned and what steps were taken to ensure sustainability. Assess whether these strategies had been articulated/explained to stakeholders as well as the actual efforts to phase out activities or to transfer responsibilities to local partners as a means of promoting sustainability.
- o Assess what contributions the project has made in strengthening the capacity and knowledge of national stakeholders and to encourage ownership of the project to partners.
- o Assess the long-term potential for sustained action and involvement by local/national institutions (including governments) and the target groups.
- o Is the Child Labour Monitoring System (CLMS) likely to be sustainable?

- o Examine whether socio-cultural and gender aspects endanger the sustainability of the programme and assess whether actions have been taken to sensitize local institutions and target groups on these issues.
- o Assess project success in leveraging resources for ongoing and continuing efforts to prevent and eliminate child labour in the context of the NAP. Based on the project's experience: which are some of the factors that might impact on the likelihood of the NAP being taken further?

ANNEX 2 - Mission Programme and Persons Met
EVALUATION FINALE EXTERNE ET INDEPENDANTE DU PROJET TBP-MALI

PROGRAMME INDICATIF DE MISSION SUR LE TERRAIN

JOUR		LIEU	OBSERVATIONS
23.05.10	ARRIVEE	<i>Aéroport International de Bamako</i>	• <i>Accueil et installation</i>
24.05.10	Matin	Bamako Ministère du Travail/Cabinet Torokorobougou Bureau BIT-ML	• Briefing Général / CTP • Ministre du Travail • CNLTE • Meeting / Staff IPEC-ML
	Apm	Direction Nationale du Travail Hôtel BADALA	• Président du CDN-LCTE / Président de la CNSE/PANETEM • Réunion de travail MG/KB
25.05.10	Matin	Mali-Enjeu (11h00) PNUD/SNU (12h00) Etude CAP (13h00, Café du Fleuve) UNICEF (15h30)	• Moussa Sissoko (PA4, Mali-Enjeu, Economie Informelle Urbaine) • Coordinatrice Résidente SNU • Economiste PNUD (UCW) • UNIFEM • Saskia Brand (Cell: 76.13.84.16) • UNICEF (Rep Res)
	Apm	Assemblée Nationale	• Honorable Moussa Coumbéré (Député Nationale, Président de la Commission Sociale et Coordonnateur de l'AE du PA2, DJIEKAATANIE, Secteur Rural)

26/05/10	Matin	Bamako (Grand Hôtel)	• Atelier de Capitalisation du SOSTEM (CLMS)
	Déjeuner Travail	Bamako (Grand Hôtel)	• Agences d'Exécution : RAC (PA1), LAKANAASO (PA5) DJIEKATAANIE (PA2)
	Apm	Bamako (Grand Hôtel)	• Atelier SOSTEM (suite) • Réunion avec les points focaux TE des Partenaires Sociaux : UNTM & CSTM
27/05/10	Matin	Bamako (Grand Hôtel)	• Atelier SOSTEM (suite) • Réunion avec le point focal TE du CNPM.
	Déjeuner Travail	Bamako (Grand Hôtel)	• Agences d'Exécution : APAFE MUSO DAMBE (PA3), GUAMINA (PA6) MALI-ENJEU (PA4)
	Apm	Bamako (Grand Hôtel)	• Atelier de Restitution des Résultats des Pas du TBP-MALI
28/05/10	Matin	Bamako (Grand Hôtel)	• Atelier Restitution PA (Suite) • Rencontre avec le MPFEF : Comité National de Lutte contre la TDE
	Déjeuner Travail	Bamako (Grand Hôtel)	• Agence d'Exécution CNLTE (PA7) : Réunion avec les points focaux régionaux TE des directions régionales du travail.
	Apm	Bamako (Grand Hôtel)	• Atelier Restitution PA (Suite)
29/05/10	Journée	Bamako	• Visite terrain PA5 (Matin) • Visite terrain PA1 (Apm)
30/05/10	Journée	Bamako	• Revue de la documentation & bibliographie • Préparation des TDRs atelier de restitution de l'EFE
31/05/10	Journée	Bamako - Kayes (via Diéma) (Région bénéficiaire du PA1/RAC : lutte contre les PFTE dans le mines d'or traditionnelles)	• Départ de Bamako vers Kayes • Visites des autorités régionales de la région de Kayes (nuitée à Kayes)
01/06/08	Matin	Kayes - Kéniéba	• Départ vers le Cercle de Kéniéba • Visite des autorités locales
	Apm	Kéniéba	• Visites de deux communautés bénéficiaires du PA1 (nuitée à Kéniéba)

02/06/10	Journée	Kéniéba	• Visite d'un village bénéficiaire du PA1 (nuitée à Kéniéba)
03/06/10	Journée	Kéniéba – Bamako (via Kita)	• Retour Kéniéba – Bamako (nuitée à Bamako)
04/06/10	Matin	Bamako / Ambassade US BIT-IPEC / Torokorobougou	Départ Hôtel : 07h45 • Réunion avec le Conseiller Technique du Travail (08h30) • Réunion avec Mme Manuela Borges / US Embassy (10h00) • Réunion avec CSTM (M. Diawara) (11h30) • Réunion avec PNLTE / Moulaye H. Tall M12.30 • Réunion avec TACKLE / Fatou Keita (13.00)
	Apm	Bamako / Cabinet du Ministre du Travail	• Réunion avec Consultant Evaluation Finale PNLTE (14h00) • Debriefing avec CTP/TBP-MALI 14.30 • Réunion avec Mme Sylvia Mollet, PA 5 (18h00)
05/06/10	Journée	Bamako	• Préparation de l'atelier de restitution
06/06/10	Journée	Bamako	• Préparation de l'atelier de restitution
07/06/10	Journée	Bamako (Hôtel El Farouk)	• Atelier de Restitution de l'Evaluation Finale du Projet TBP-MALI
07/06/10	DEPART (22h40)	Aéroport International de Bamako (AF – 3093 / 20h40)	• Moussa Diarra (Chauffeur)

ANNEX 3 - Questions (out of the TORs) and Answers

Suggested Aspects to be Addressed

Design and Planning (Validity of design)

- o Assess whether the project design was logical and coherent and took into account the institutional arrangements, roles, capacity and commitment of stakeholders. Were lessons learned from past IPEC interventions such as previous country programmes in Mali, the regional project on trafficking (LUTRENA) successfully incorporated into the project design?

Yes, design was logical, coherent and had been carried out according to a participatory approach.

What may be seen as a small deficiency from today's perspective is the fact that the analyses and subsequently the SPIF considered only "hard", no "soft" facts (such as socio-cultural, psychological...), see also

At that time ongoing IPEC interventions were taken fully in account (as, e.g., the CLV – cellule locale de vigilance of LUTRENA) or were even the at the origin of the SP-M-TBP , as the "Programme National de la Lutte Contre le Travail des Enfants".

The denomination of a project may also be considered as part of the project design. It was observed that it was – until the end – quite difficult for many people not directly involved in the project to understand its name and its meaning (Support for the Preparation ..., and Time Bound Programme was usually used with its English abbreviations). The French translation was even less evident for many stakeholders and also outside persons.

- o Assess the internal logic (link between objectives achieved through implementation of activities) of the project and the external logic of the project (degree to which the project fits into existing mainstreaming activities that would impact on child labour).

Internal logic is OK down to outcome level. On the activity level, there should remain anyway sufficient flexibility (i.e. normally, their "logic" is less relevant)

The project fits very well into Mali's mainstreaming activities, especially poverty reduction is crucial for combating CL.

Mali is in its second phase, i.e. second Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (PRSP) – called this time Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy - "Cadre Stratégique pour la Croissance et la Réduction de la Pauvreté" (CSCR), 2007 – 2011.

In the current programme, combating CL is not yet really taken up. Only the POS-TBP is mentioned with an objective of being "ambitious enough to make the link between combating CL, CSCR/CSLP II and the different sector policies such as education, health etc." - see paragraph 108 below.

- o Analyze whether available information on the socio-economic, cultural and political situation, (this includes local efforts already underway to address CL and promote education opportunities for targeted children and existing capacity) in Mali was taken into consideration at the time of the design and reflected in the design of the project. Did the project's original design fill an existing gap in services that other ongoing interventions were not addressing?

Project design covered well the fields of and around CL.

There are three issues, however, which were not really covered though known probably at the time of project design:

- the issue of the Koran schools where children stay full time⁴³ – and are sent for begging and working (especially known for the rice cultivation areas in the area of the Niger inland delta); this is a phenomenon of increasing importance⁴⁴, but it is also considered as a “sensitive issue” – may be the reason why it is not really taken into consideration;
 - CL has – traditionally - a positive image in the Malian society; this remains a basic problem when combating CL; in this context, the problem is insufficiently reflected in the outcome tree and the subsequent planning;
 - the demand for CL due to (cheap) export products (e.g. cheap cocoa production in neighbouring countries), a problem which should enhance the objective of ostracising CL in those countries (plus in Mali, as well).
- O To what extent were external factors identified and assumptions identified at the time of design? Have there been any changes to these external factors and the related assumptions and, if, so, how did this impact project implementation and the achievement of objectives?

At the time of design, a very general assumption (1) was made, and a detailed assumptions table linked to the immediate objectives (2) was developed:

- (1) ... general assumption that the thrust of the Government’s economic development programme as contained in the PRSP ..., will tackle many of the underlying causes of CL ...facilitating the attainment of sustained reductions in CL. Education sector policies ...infrastructure... will make quality basic education increasingly accessible to children from poor households,
- (2) quite a number of the “assumptions/ external factors” mentioned in that table were not real assumptions but factors which were to a large degree under influence of the project or quasi existing due to the precursor projects; others were and are still relevant.

Ad (1): this assumption is too general to follow up its crucial (hidden) aspects, namely (a) the availability of enough and sufficiently qualified teachers, (b) the professional education.

Ad (2): the most crucial ones (remaining) are “the further adequate staffing of the CNLTE” and “the serious and visible integration of combating CL in the CSCLP”; further follow-up (by the CNLTE?) is required.

There have been no significant changes to the assumptions/ external factors, but the crucial one should be further followed up.

- O Assess whether the problems and needs were adequately analyzed and determine whether the needs, constraints, resources and access to project services of the different beneficiaries were clearly identified taking gender issues into concern.

For the first part of 5.: see 3. above;

For the second part: needs, ..., access to project services... was not detailed in project design, - and is not necessary in detail during design – but was and is adequately addressed during implementation. Also the gender issue, underrepresented in design, was well covered during implementation – in the APs as well as in the other project activities.

- O Was the time frame for project implementation and the sequencing of project activities logical and realistic? If not, what changes were made to improve them?

The time frame for implementation was very tight.

The sequencing of project activities is debatable. Especially by when the development of the NAP/ TBP itself should have started is debatable: the option chosen was to start with the more practical APs and to build (also psychological) on the achievements and the success.

Starting immediately with the NAP/ TBP would have meant to renounce on this advantage but to have more time for the TBP, possibly accompany also its first steps of implementation.

⁴³ Children living in the Koran teacher’s village or town usually go only for the lessons to the school/ teacher’s place. Instead, children coming from elsewhere use to stay at the teachers place – and are sent for begging or working in order to be able to “pay” for food and a sleeping place.

⁴⁴) Also mentioned in the PANETEM – Plan d’Action National pour l’Elimination du Travail des Enfants au Mali (Republique du Mali, MTFPRE ..., Bamako 2010).

- o Was the strategy for sustainability of achievement defined clearly at the design stage of the project?

No, not really. There exists (of course) a chapter about sustainability with an exit strategy and a sustainability matrix.

But unfortunately, the explanations and recommendations there are rather commonplace: *“Success in rolling out TBP interventions to cover the whole country and all sectors concerned by the WFCL through the targeted time bound period and beyond rests largely on the Government’s capacity to mobilize the necessary human and financial resources...”*.

This confirms how difficult it is to achieve sustainability.

- o What lessons were learned, if any, in the process of conducting baseline survey for the identification of target children?

The baseline survey (BLS) was not well defined during project design, - in some chapters, the KAP survey was considered as BL, in others, a separate BLS was mentioned.

This may have contributed to some confusion.

LL may be to define clearly how to identify the target children (during design: working hypothesis, during implementation: testing, adapting, defining).

- o Were the objectives of the project clear, realistic and achieved within the established time schedule and with the allocated resources (including human resources)? Were the targets realistic? Were the linkages between inputs, activities, outputs and objectives clear and logical? Did the action programmes designed under the project provide clear linkages and complement each other regarding the project strategies and project components of intervention?

Most of the above questions can be answered positively, except for the two Immediate Objectives

- IO 4 “...., Malian society is more aware of the negative consequences of the WFCL and is mobilized to combat it”, and
- IO 5 “...., education and vocational training opportunities for working children or children at risk of exploitation in the WFCL are improved.

Both IOs above are very important but “more aware” and “improved” are quite vague concretisations. Both need further follow-up.

Achievements (Implementation and Effectiveness)

- o What lessons were learned, if any, in the process of conducting baseline survey for the identification of target children?

See 8. above

- o Has the project achieved its immediate objectives? Has the entire target population been reached? Please distinguish between beneficiaries as reported to receive educational services and beneficiaries that have received non-educational services.

The IOs have been largely achieved.

IO 4 (“awareness raising”) and IO 5 (“improving basic and professional education”) have certainly been achieved as formulated (indicators were vague), but in both fields a huge amount of work remains to be done via the NAP/TBP (PANETEM).

- o Assess the process of NAP formulation and the role of the project in supporting its formulation and eventual implementation including mobilizing resources, policies, programmes, partners and activities to be part of the NAP/TBP.

The process of NAP formulation took place in form of AP 7 – with the CNLTE as implementing agency. A participatory process was conceived, with the creation of a National Follow-up Commission (CNSE). In this commission, all relevant Ministries and other stakeholders were

represented. Regional workshops took place, in order to involve the regions from the very beginning, and a final validation workshop took place on national level.

The POS-TBP contributed with know-how (including the participatory approach) and permanent advice as well as with funding (> 90%).

- o How effective was the project in terms of leveraging resources? What process was undertaken by the project to identify and coordinate implementation with other child labour-focused initiatives and organizations in the country?

The major area of leveraging resources was the cooperation with NGOs as implementing agencies of the APs: each of the implementing agencies (NGOs and CNLTE for AP 7) contributed about 10% of IPEC's contribution.

Identification of and coordination of implementation with other CL-focused organizations....:

- the precursor projects of POS-TBP (including S-TBP preparation, 2006 preparation workshop..) had already identified and cooperated with other relevant organisations,
 - POS-TBP continued to collaborate with the relevant stakeholders – via workshops, meetings etc., where POS-TBP and the relevant organisations came to know each other.
- o Assess the effectiveness of the education and non-education services being provided to beneficiaries.

Effectiveness –

- with regard to preventing children from work: school is very effective (often teachers and school head masters follow up that children come regularly to school),
- with regard to preparing children for a professional life: professional education plus IGA is very effective, school is often problematic as professional follow up activities are rather scarce – especially in rural areas; leaving children after school without real perspectives, often enhancing thus rural exodus.

- o Which were the criteria used for selection of Action Programme regions and sectors? Which were the criteria used to select project beneficiaries? Were these criteria relevant and efficient?

AP sectors were identified in a participatory process and with local know-how during the TBP-SPIF workshop 6/2006 (before project start) and also the 4 regions plus Bamako were chosen then.

The approach was finalised during the ARAPOs: in this context most of the implementing agencies were chosen (through bidding), and it was decided which AP would be implemented in which region.

It is not surprising that the issue of the Koranic schools/ begging and working children was excluded from the considerations.

- o Were the selected agencies the most relevant and appropriate for carrying out the activities?

It is quasi impossible to analyse during a final evaluation which (additional) agencies had been available at the beginning of the project.

But there is no abundance of agencies working professionally in the field of combating CL. The agencies chosen were most relevant and appropriate, as they have proven meanwhile.

Lakana SO, e.g., implementing agency for AP 5, had been existing before project start - for approximately the task which had to be accomplished under AP 5.

- o How effective were the APs, and how did they contribute to the project meeting its immediate objectives? Examine the capacity constraints of implementing agencies and the effect on the implementation of the designed APs. Consider the particular role of Government as Implementing Agency.

All seven APs were effective. The APs 1 to 5 exceeded their targets (numbers of children prevented – withdrawn from WFCL, educational and IG activities).

AP 6 (CLMS/ SOSTEM) and AP 7 (NAP/ PANETEM – implementing agency CNLTE/ MTFPRE) have created a good basis for further development.

- o How has the capacity of the implementing agencies and other relevant partners to develop effective action against child labour been enhanced as a result of project activities? Has the capacity of community level agencies and organizations in Mali been strengthened to plan, initiate, implement and evaluate actions to prevent and eliminate child labour? What constraints still need to be addressed? Is there evidence that the entities and institutions (labor inspectorates, law enforcement, CLU, inter-sectoral steering committee, etc.) in charge of applying the legal framework, improving access to and quality of education/training, and tracking data on child labor have been strengthened as a result of the project?

In principle, the capacity of the implementing agencies has evolved in various fields, - verified in many discussions and interviews.

In particular their impressive planning (and presentation) capability could be directly observed by the evaluators (during the workshops), their monitoring and evaluation competence was confirmed in various discussions and interviews about CLMS/ SOSTEM and DBMR.

Constraints with regards to

- the implementing agencies: their implementation capacity depends on the funds available; the APs were prepared as a kind of projects, limited in time, once the targets are achieved, the IO is achieved; - according to logframe approach, objectives and indicators are mixed up⁴⁵ in the IOs of the APs – with the psychological effect that a specific AP (project) is finished after achieving the set target – instead of considering it as an ongoing effort, continuing after POS-TBP completion;
- the legal enforcement capacity: this is presently limited to the higher administrative levels (regional level) – which represents a problem for the time being: information is coming from the bottom/ local level, but legal action is barely taken; with the foreseen decentralisation, betterment can be expected.

But strengthened institutions and increased awareness were found on all levels.

The CLU/CNLTE is still understaffed. But the staff available is very good. The evaluator was told that it underwent an impressive development.

The NSC/ CDN might need some follow up, as proposed in the MTE.

- o Were the expected outputs being delivered in a timely manner, with the appropriate quantity and quality?

In most cases, yes.

As to the baseline survey, there were different views. The handling of the issue by the project management (not doing too much about it, KAP surveys and support to the national survey) had at least no negative impacts on the project.

It would be meaningful to enhance regular repeats of the national survey (at least in ten years intervals, better 5 years), - a task for the NAP/ PANETEM.

- o Assess the efficiency of the project i.e. compare the allocated resources with results obtained. In general, did the results obtained justify the costs incurred?

This question can be answered only in general because the (quantified) results obtained are not (only) ends in themselves, but they represent essentially necessary steps towards a TBP and eventually eradication of WFCL, dangerous CL. Generally: yes, the results of this most relevant project justify the costs incurred.

In a very simplified consideration, the cost for one child prevented of withdrawn from WFCL would be dividing the total project costs by the 10,000 children saved (vs. 8,000 children planned), or the total costs for the APs 1 – 5 divided by the number of children. Both ways of calculation do not reflect reality well, as the project covered many long term issues, but the second approach may be

⁴⁵) E.g. IO 2 of PA 4: „at the end of the programme (time dimension of the indicator) 1500 children (quantitative dimension of the indicator) are withdrawn from WFCL (qualitative...); more logframe conform would be: IO – Model for withdrawing and reintegration working (WFCL) children ready for countrywide extension; Indicator: at t_{end}, a model ... has been tested with 1500 children in WFCL and is available for countrywide application.

closer to reality. Costs of APs 1 – 5: US\$ 911,000 external funding or about US\$ 1 Mio total funding, i.e. about US\$ 100 per child prevented or withdrawn from WFCL (considering – less realistic – the total project costs would mean about US\$ 360 per child).

- o Assess the participation of different relevant actors in the National Steering Committee (e.g. How are these structures participating in project implementation? Examine the relationship between the NSC and the implementing agencies, what is their collaboration. How did this contribute to progress toward project's objectives? How did these bodies contribute to building local capacity and promoting local ownership of the national program?

A large number of institutions participate in the NSC (see ANNEX 4 – Decree NSC and Decree CLU) covering most of the relevant sectors and social and professional groups, more or less directly involved in the activities of combating CL⁴⁶.

Apart from the necessary inputs from all these stakeholders and the ownership increasing effect of the NSC meetings, this is also an important vehicle for awareness raising. It has to be made sure, however, that the information proceeds from the NCS members to their organisations and groups.

- o Examine any networks that have been built between organizations and government agencies working to address child labour on the national, provincial and local levels. Assess the project's partner linking and networking strategy.

The cooperation between the government services concerned and the respective NGOs seemed to be very good. However, there seemed also to be a certain jealousy or competition about the responsibility regarding CL issues, especially among the Regional Direction of Labour and the respective Direction of Promotion of the Child and the Family.

- o What process was undertaken by the project to identify and coordinate implementation with other child labor-focused initiatives and organizations in Mali (in particular, the project's collaboration with the Regional Mining project)

See 13, 2nd part above.

- o To what extent were synergies exploited and economies of scale created?

Synergies were evidently exploited as to the cooperation with UNICEF, e.g. regarding the International Day against Child Labour, where both, POS-TBP and UNICEF, contributed certain articles for distribution etc. (caps and T-shirts with anti-CL logos).

- o Assess the level of government involvement in the project and how their involvement with the project has built their capacity to continue further work on future programmes, in particular the Child Labour Committees and Child Labour Unit.

Government involvement is very high, starting from the Minister of Labour himself.

The departments and units involved make a very good job, especially the CLU (very professional – see AP 7 and PANETEM). The know-how transfer from IPEC/ POS-TBP Mali is pretty evident.

- o Which are the mechanisms in place for project monitoring? Please assess the use of work plans and project monitoring plans (PMPs), Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR) processes or systems.

The Project worked with the SPIF based Operational Planning, feeding the project work plan and a Project Monitoring Plan for project management. Both management/ monitoring instruments seem to be useful, contributing to keep track more easily.

The 6-monthly Technical Progress Reports (TPRs) for the donor and HQ are equally an important element for internal project monitoring and half-yearly stock taking.

The DBMR was introduced and adapted (simplified) with the project by HQ in a kind of test phase. The project management team was convinced of the DBMR, it seemed, whilst the cooperating agencies (especially the NGOs working on the APs) found it still after adaptation somewhat too sophisticated.

⁴⁶) A representative of religious affairs is missing?

According to HQ it was conceived only for the project implementation phase, not for afterwards.
It might be interesting to adapt the system further in a way that it can be used easily also in the “after project” situation.

- o How were recommendations from the mid-term evaluation acted upon by the project and to what effect?

Major issues/ recommendations of the mid-term evaluation (12/08) (MTE)	Achievements since then	Remarks
Understanding/ misunderstanding of TBP (concept, tenets) by stakeholders	Prevailing	Explanations and recommendations: see Main Report For this very good but complex concept, a big effort from IPEC/ POS-TBP is necessary; possibly, other development agencies should be convinced of this concept (of low external input, emphasis on enabling – and ownership): often, stakeholders are too much used to the classic approach which creates rather dependencies - instead of ownership, instead of enabling stakeholders to do..., instead of “help to self-help”. – Lessons learned - LL
Ownership	As impressive as during MTE	Very positive from Malian side, but also precursor projects and S-TDP have done very good work, - very participatory, very transparent, very good relations to parties involved – good practice (GP)
Integrating in poverty reduction strategies	As during MTE: in the Chapter “Orientations stratégiques” of CSLP II (PRS), combating CL is mentioned in paragraph 108 (below).	For the next phase of PRS, a better integration of combating CL is foreseen and promised to project management. But here follow-up is required; PRS management should take action/ responsibility, and combating CL has to be visible in the PRS

108. Depuis 2006, le Mali est doté d'un Programme National de Lutte contre les pires formes du Travail des Enfants. Ce programme qui couvre la période 2006-2010 incorpore des mesures permettant d'empêcher l'engagement des enfants dans les types d'actions identifiées comme faisant partie des pires formes, aussi bien que des mesures destinées à retirer, protéger et assurer la réinsertion socio-économique des enfants. Ce programme ambitionne de faire le lien entre les orientations stratégiques de la lutte contre le travail des enfants, le CSLP II et les différentes politiques sectorielles comme l'éducation, la santé, la justice.

Baseline survey, in general (missing?)	Done according to PRODOC	According to the PRODOC: as baseline survey, the KAP (9/08) and the repeat-KAP (6/10) were foreseen
Baseline survey as source for statistical data, international comparability (not available?)	GoM-OIT-DNSI-TBP-Mali: Rapport d'Enquête National sur le Travail des Enfants au Mali, Dakar 2007	National Survey, initiated 2005, before the S-TBP, published with support of the POS-TBP in 2007

National Steering Committee -	CDN	
• Status	• Status legally confirmed (decree)	
• Meetings and follow-up of meetings	• This issue needs further attention/ support (organisational development)	This is a general problem (in most projects and organisations: information is insufficiently distributed after meetings, decisions... (often: participants representing an institution or specific stakeholders do not forward or forward insufficiently the info to their "group"), follow-up is required
Child Labour Unit - CNLTE		
• Status	• Status legally confirmed (decree), very much recognized	
	• Very competent staff (but too small in number so far)	High potential for success of TBP
Social partners	...feel better integrated now	The problem of insufficient forwarding of information – as discussed above, NSC, exists (and may have been one cause for the critical attitude of some of the social partners during MTE) also with the social partners; follow-up is required
Monitoring	• Internal project monitoring – as during MTE – satisfactory, based mainly on the PRODOC • Child Labour Monitoring (CLS – here "SOSTEM") was developed and implemented in AP-areas under AP 6 • Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR) was implemented and adapted together with the respective HQ unit	Details: see Main Report
Sustainability	Largely as assessed during MTE: efforts have been made, "whether or not these positive attitudes will survive beyond the lifespan of the projects remains uncertain	According to EFE results, further efforts for sustainability are still required (see Main Report).

- o How did factors outside of the control of the project affect project implementation and attainment of project objectives? How did the project deal with these external factors? Specifically address how political unrest in Mali and the devaluation of the dollar affected the project's ability to quantitatively and qualitatively meet goals and targets.

There were no really serious external factors affecting the project.

Mali was relatively peaceful during the project duration, the dollar underwent not so extreme changes since 2006 (not as significant as during the 2 – 3 years after the introduction of the Euro, see below), though some fluctuations have happened (the FCFA is directly attached to the Euro).

Impacts on the budget were limited as about one third of the total costs was earmarked for international staff and experts, which is normally in US dollars and not affected by currency value changes. The rest was balanced through minor changes in project duration. Goals and targets were not really affected.

EUR/USD (Euro / US-Dollar)



- o Assess the progress of the project's gender mainstreaming activities.

Significant progress – after little mentioning of the issue in the PRODOC. Awareness of the gender issue is very high among the project partners.

- o How were the strategies for monitoring of child beneficiaries implemented and coordinated? Assess how the project monitored both the work and education status of all direct beneficiaries, discussing whether or not the system was appropriate and efficient in monitoring each child to ensure that he/she was no longer working and/or that work conditions were no longer hazardous, and were attending education programs regularly. Assess how project staff and implementing partners understand and use the DBMR forms and database.

As to DBMR: see also 26 above.

Direct beneficiary monitoring is very important in order not to produce "Potemkin villages", DBMR took place well and in close coordination with ILO HQ .

For the time being, the – still a bit complicated – monitoring sheets were kept with the implementing agencies and at project HQ.

- o To what extent do project staff, implementing organizations, and other stakeholders have a clear and common understanding of definitions used by IPEC for identifying a child as prevented or withdrawn from child labour?

For project staff and implementing agencies, the definitions are very clear and have been presented in the introduction to most workshops.

But for persons in the periphery of the project, the definitions remain vague (also the definitions what is CL and what is WFCL).

- o How effective was the project in raising awareness about child labour and in promoting social mobilization to address this issue?

The project was very effective in raising awareness about CL in the close environment of the project⁴⁷. But on a larger scale: CL is deeply rooted in the Malian culture, and accordingly the awareness is still very limited. It seems that the majority of the society did not or did not want to observe the very negative development which CL underwent during the last (2?) decennials (-LL)?

- o Identify unexpected and multiplier effects of the project.

Unexpected, really surprising for the evaluator was the internalisation of the SPIF approach by the partner organisations (GP/LL).

The planning and management capacity of the partners was enhanced by the project, without doubt.

- o How successful was the project been in mainstreaming the issue of child labour into ongoing efforts in areas such as education, employment promotion, poverty reduction and data collection?

The project has successfully started in mainstreaming the issue of CL into the above mentioned ongoing efforts. But to get the issue regularly included needs continuing efforts. Not mentioned above is the inclusion of CL in local planning documents (PDSEC). However, the visibility of CL is so far insufficient, i.e. CL is hidden in another chapter (education..) and is not easily seen.

- o Assess the process for documenting, disseminating and replicating/up-scaling pilot projects.

The APs have been finalised before June 2010 and have been well documented (and well presented during the final workshops).

The NAP/ PANETEM follows up according to the same structure, the same sectors where the APs finished their pilot projects.

Normally, a smooth transition of the achievements of the APs and pilot projects to the NAP/PANETEM should be given. However, some follow-up would certainly be useful (consolidation phase).

- o Assess to what extent the planning, monitoring and evaluation tools have been promoted by the project for use at the level of NAP/TBP and by other partners.

See 33.

In addition, the CLMS/ SOSTEM has been developed in AP 6. Some further running in, possibly simplification, would be useful (consolidation phase?).

- o Examine the direct intervention models developed or supported by the project and whether they are considered to be replicable models by stakeholders. How have the models and its experiences been shared with partners and what efforts for scale up and replication have been conducted?

The most crucial direct intervention model is observation – identification – information of the next level – by the LVC/ CLV. It is not evident that this works really in a reliable way, - because there is a conflict of interests, especially acute in the case of “foreign” (foreign to the community) working children.

⁴⁷) Though the evaluator missed to verify with project staff whether they have domestic child labourers or not...

The conflict of interest is – protection of the children against WFCVL and dangerous CL on the one hand – vs. cheap labour on the other hand. The conflict of interests may disappear on the medium and long term – when awareness about the negative impacts of WFCL and dangerous CL is sufficiently developed.

The LVC/ CLV model needs further follow-up (consolidation phase?).

- o This project was extended from September 2009 to June 2010 in order to permit the completion of an updating of the national action plan against the worst forms of child labor which had been drafted in 1999 but never finalized or approved. Was the extension sufficient to permit the project to support the Government of Mali and relevant partners to update and complete the national action plan? Why or why not?

The project duration was initially foreseen for 48 months, from 10/06 to 9/10. Due to budget reasons, it was reduced to 2/10, but then extended to 6/10 (additional funds became available).

The National Action Plan “PANETEM” was produced by the CNLTE as AP 7 (planned in 5/09, “produced” 6/09 – 2/10, presented in a restitution workshop 5/10).

According to the information the evaluator got, the idea of project management behind this timing was: first to produce visible results with the other APs, as a kind confidence-building measures, then work on the more theoretical plan document.

This is very often a psychologically justified approach.

Relevance of the Project

- o Assess the validity of the project approach and strategies and their potential to replicate.

The most valuable aspects of the project approach are ownership building and enabling of the stakeholders.

They have acquired profound planning and management know-how, and there is a good potential to continue/ replicate. However, some further accompanying would be useful (consolidation phase?)

- o Assess whether the problems and needs that gave rise to the project still exists or have changed.

The problems and needs having given rise to the project do still largely exist. But it was not the objective of the project to solve these problems: it aimed at enabling the stakeholders to solve them in the coming 5 + 5 years.

- o Assess the appropriateness of the sectors/target groups and locations chosen to develop the project based on the finding of baseline surveys.

The sectors, target groups and locations were chosen in a participatory process by and with the stakeholders, i.e. with the full local know-how available. They were certainly appropriate. Only the sensitive issue of Koran school children pushed into WFCL was largely omitted.

- o Were the Action Programs well-rooted within the communities in which they operated?
Yes.

- o How does the strategy used in this project fit in with the NAP under development and national education and anti-poverty efforts, and interventions carried out by other organizations?

The NAP and the strategy used in this project are all of a piece. As to interventions carried out by other organisations, the strategy used here fits in also very well, as there is close cooperation with these other organisations (UNICEF, cooperating NGOs etc.).

It fits also well in with the anti-poverty efforts. To make the real link to the PRS (CSCR) – also from the side of their managers – further follow-up is necessary (NAP and/ or consolidation phase).

- o Did the strategy address the different needs and roles, constraints, access to resources of the target groups, with specific reference to the strategy of mainstreaming and thus the relevant partners, especially in government?

Yes

- o Did the service package (including economic empowerment services) promoted by the project respond to the real needs of the beneficiaries? Do children/families/communities get the support they need to protect children from WFCL? Do stakeholders believe that the project's interventions to improve and expand education and vocational training opportunities for working children or children at risk of exploitation in the WFCL were relevant, effective, and sustainable? Is there consensus among the range of stakeholders that these interventions had a positive impact on improving and expanding education and training opportunities?

Largely yes. But usually there is a gap after school education: especially in rural areas there are too little opportunities for continuing with professional education.

I.e. children are quite well protected from WFCL and dangerous labour once the school system is sufficiently working. Often, even teachers and headmasters watch over regular school attendance. But the chances for an adequate professional education and life after school are still insufficient.

Sustainability

- o Assess to what extent a phase out strategy was defined and planned and what steps were taken to ensure sustainability. Assess whether these strategies had been articulated/explained to stakeholders as well as the actual efforts to phase out activities or to transfer responsibilities to local partners as a means of promoting sustainability.

A phase out strategy was envisaged, the stakeholders were held to concretise this also for their respective AP and they did their best.

This is, however, very difficult. Further follow up is recommended (consolidation phase).

- o Assess what contributions the project has made in strengthening the capacity and knowledge of national stakeholders and to encourage ownership of the project to partners.

The whole TBP /POS-TBP approach is enhancing ownership very well. In the POS-TBP Mali, this potential was even amplified – through intensive communication such as workshops (see ANNEX 5), meetings etc.

The close cooperation between the project and its partners/ implementing agencies contributed to an impressive know-how transfer in all fields (also in planning, management, M&E).

GP

- o Assess the long-term potential for sustained action and involvement by local/national institutions (including governments) and the target groups.

There is a high long-term potential for sustained action and involvement by local/ national institutions as awareness and know-how are far developed regarding to the problems related to CL.

Some support in reaching sustainability, however, is still necessary (innovative and low cost approaches, enabling, know-how transfer to the moving up and succeeding collaborators – important for such a long term approach).

The target groups, especially indirect beneficiaries, parents etc. need further awareness raising.

- o Is the Child Labour Monitoring System (CLMS) likely to be sustainable?

As the CLMS/ SOSTEM is part of the NAP/ PANETEM, it is likely to be sustainable

- if it is given some more run-in time and subsequent revision,
- if decentralisation is really implemented.

- o Examine whether socio-cultural and gender aspects endanger the sustainability of the programme and assess whether actions have been taken to sensitize local institutions and target groups on these issues.

Yes, both socio-cultural and gender aspects (which are interrelated) are at the roots of the high and recently increased incidence of CL in Mali: the old CL tradition plus the socio-cultural impact of globalisation are probably the major causes of the CL situation in Mali.

Local institutions are aware of at least the first part of these causes, target groups have been sensitized. But it remains a long term task to change such deep-rooted issues.

- o Assess project success in leveraging resources for ongoing and continuing efforts to prevent and eliminate child labour in the context of the NAP. Based on the project's experience: which are some of the factors that might impact on the likelihood of the NAP being taken further?

The likelihood of the NAP being taken further is based mainly on

- the ownership achieved within government (CLU/ CNLTE, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Promotion of Child and Family) and collaborating NGOs,
- the know-how transfer which took place and which enables these institutions to continue the work.

Never-the-less, some further support seems to be necessary and justified, in order to adapt the achievements fully to an "after-external-project-situation".

ANNEX 4 - Decrees
CDN/ NSC and CNLTE/CLU

PRIMATURERÈPUBLIQUE DU MALI
Un Peuple - Un But - Une Foi
SECRETARIAT GENERAL
DU GOUVERNEMENT

DECRET N°10-/P-RM DU

Portant creation du Comite Directeur National de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants

Le President de la Republique,

Vu la Constitution ;

Vu la Loi n°94 - 009 du 22 mars 1994 portant principes
fondamentaux de la creation, de
l'organisation, de la gestion et du controle des services publics
modifiee par la Loi

N° 02 - 048 du 22 juillet 2002 ;

Vu le Decret n°07-380/P-RM du 28 septembre 2007 portant
nomination du Premier
Ministre ;

Vu le Decret n° 09-157 / P-RM du 9 avril 2009 portant nomination des
membres du
gouvernement ;

Vu le Decret N° 204/PG-RM du 21 aout 1985 determinant les
modalitcs de gestion et de
controle des structures des services publics ;

Statuant en Conseil des Ministres,

DECRETE:

Article 1": 11 est crée auprès du Ministre charge du travail, un organe d'orientation dénomme Comite Directeur National de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants.

Article 2 : Le Comite Directeur National est charge d'orienter, de coordonner et de superviser toutes les actions en matière de lutte contre le travail des enfants.

A cet effet, il est charge de :

o mener des réflexions, des concertations et prescrire des orientations générales en matière de lutte contre le travail des enfants ;

o approuver les projets et programmes élaborés dans le cadre de la lutte contre le travail des enfants ;

o recommander les Agences d'exécution des actions de lutte contre le travail des enfants et des prestataires dans le cadre des études et consultations sur le travail des enfants ;

procéder au suivi et à l'évaluation des programmes d'action en vertu de l'article 111 de la Constitution ;

Article 3 : Le Comité

Le Comité National est

composé de : Au titre

du Gouvernement :

- le Directeur National du Travail ;
- le Directeur National de l'Intérieur ou son représentant ;
- le Directeur National de la Géologie des Mines ou son représentant ;
- le Directeur National de l'Éducation de Base ou son représentant ;
- le Directeur National de l'Action Culturelle ou son représentant ;
- le Directeur National de l'Administration Judiciaire ;
- le Directeur National de l'INSTAT ou son représentant ;
- le Directeur National de la Jeunesse ou son représentant ;
- le Directeur National de l'Agriculture ou son représentant ;
- le Directeur National de la Santé ou son représentant ;
- le Directeur National de la Promotion de l'Enfant et de la Famille ou son représentant ;
- le Directeur National de l'Artisanat ou son représentant ;
- le Commandant de la Brigade des Mœurs ou son représentant ;
- le Directeur National du Développement Social ou son représentant ;
- le Directeur National de l'Emploi ou son représentant ;
- le Directeur National de la Formation Professionnelle ;
- le Directeur National de l'Élevage ou son représentant ;
- le Directeur Général de la Coopération Internationale ou son représentant

Au titre de la Société Civile :

- o un représentant de la Coordination des Associations et Organisations des Jeunes Travailleurs (COPJT) Membre
- o un représentant du Parlement National des Enfants Membre
- o un représentant du l'Association des Enfants et Jeunes Travailleurs (AEJT) Membre
- o un représentant de la Coalition Malienne des Droits des Enfants (COMADE) Membre
- o un représentant de la Coalition Nationale des ONG Africaines en Faveur des Enfants (CONAFE) Membre
- o un représentant de la Fondation pour l'Enfance Membre
- o toute autre ONG et association présentant une expertise reconnue relative aux sujets d'intérêt du CDN Menibre

- au titre des organisations professionnelles

- o un représentant de la Fédération Nationale des Artisans du Mali (FNAM) Membre
- o un représentant de l'Assemblée Permanente des Chambres d'Agriculture du Mali (APCAM) Membre

- au titre des organisations d'employeurs et de travailleurs

- o un représentant du Conseil National du Patronat du Mali (CNPM) Membre
- o un représentant de l'Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Mali (UNTM) Membre
- o un représentant de la Confédération Syndicales des Travailleurs du Mali (CSTM). Membre

Article 4 : Les représentants des institutions internationales ci-après cites assistent aux réunions du Comite Directeur National en qualité d'observateurs :

- un représentant des agences du Système des Nations Unies présentant une expertise sur le domaine de la protection de l'enfance et du Développement social durable (BIT, UNICEF, PNUD, UNESCO et autres agences concernees).
- un représentant de la Délégation de L'Union Européenne présentant une expertise sur le domaine de la protection de l'enfance et du Développement social durable

un représentant des services de coopération

bilatérale des ambassades accrédités dans le pays et concernées par la protection de l'enfance ainsi que du développement social durable.

Article 5 : Un arrêté du Ministre chargé du travail fixe la liste nominative des membres de la comite Directeur national.

Article 6 : Le Comite Directeur National peut instituer en son sein des commissions thématiques

Article 7 : Le Comite Directeur National peut s'adjoindre toute personne qualifiée, en raison de ses compétences particulières.

Article 8 Un Règlement Intérieur détermine les modalités de fonctionnement du Comite Directeur National.

Article 9: Le Comite Directeur National se réunit en session ordinaire une fois par trimestre et en session extraordinaire sur convocation de son President

Article 10 : Le secrétariat du comite est assuré par le Directeur de la Cellule Nationale de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants.

Article 11 : Il est créé au niveau de chaque région. un Comite Directeur Régional (CDR) dont la présidence est assurée par le Directeur Régional du Travail.

Article 12 : Le Comite Directeur Régional est composé des représentants au niveau Régional des Directions Nationales siégeant au niveau national. 11 est présidé par le Directeur Régional du travail.

Article 13 : Les Points Focaux Travail des Enfants sont chargés d'assurer le secrétariat des Comites Directeurs Régionaux.

Article 14 : Le Ministre du Travail, de la Fonction Publique et de la Réforme de l'Etat, le Ministre de l'Economie et des Finances, le Ministre de la Promotion de la Femme, de l'Enfant et de la Famille, le Ministre de l'Education de base, de l'Alphabétisation et des Langues Nationales et le Ministre de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle sont chargés chacun, en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent Decret qui sera

enregistre et publie au Journal Officiel.

Bamako, le

Le President de la Republique,

Le Premier ministre,

Amadou
Toumani
TOURE

Modibo SIDIBE

Le Ministre du Travail, de
la Fonction Publique et de
la Reforme de l'Etat,

Le Ministre de l'Economie
et des Finances,

Abdoul Wahab BERTHE

Sanoussi TOURE

Le Ministre de la Promotion
(Education de Base
d la Femme de l'enfant et de
l'Alphabetisation et des
la Famille

Le Ministre de

de

Langues Nationales

Sina DAMBA
SANOOGO

Salikou

Le Ministre de l'Emploi et de
la Formation Professionnelle

Ibrahima N'DIAYE

111U/IAT1 RF,

LIQUE DU MALI

Peuple - Un But - Une Foi
SECRETARIAT GENERAL
DU GOUVERNEMENT

REPULB

Un

DECRET N°10-

/P-RM DU

Fixant l'organisation et
les modalités de
fonctionnement de
la Cellule Nationale de
Lutte contre le Travail
des Enfants

Le President de la Republique,

Vu la Constitution ;

Vu la Loi N°94 - 009 du 22 mars 1994 portant
principes fondamentaux de la creation, de
l'organisation, de la gestion et du controle des
services publics modifies par la Loi N°
02 - 048 du 22 juillet 2002 ;

Vu la Loi N°10... ./ AN- RM DU portant creation de la Cellule
Nationale de Lutte
contre le Travail des Enfants ;

Vu le Decret N° 204/PG-RM du 21 aout 1985
determinant les modalités de gestion et de
controle des structures des services publics ;

Vu le Decret n°07-380/P-RM du 28 septembre
2007 portant nomination du Premier
Ministre ;

Vu le Decret n° 09-157/P-RM du 9 avril 2009 portant nomination des
membres du
gouvernement ;

Statuant en Conseil des Ministres,

DECRETE:

Article ^{1er} : Le présent décret fixe l'organisation et les modalités de
fonctionnement de la
Cellule Nationale de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants.

CHAPITRE I : DE L'ORGANISATION

Section I : Du Directeur

Article 2 : La Cellule Nationale de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants est dirigée par un Directeur nommé par arrêté du Ministre chargé du Travail.

Article 3 : Le Directeur est chargé, sous l'autorité du Directeur National du Travail, de diriger, coordonner et contrôler les activités du service.

Section II : des structures

Article 4 : La Cellule Nationale de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants comprend trois divisions

- la Division Informations et Statistiques ;
- la Division Etudes, Suivi et Evaluation ;
- la Division Promotion du partenariat.

Article 5 : La Division Informations et Statistiques est chargée de :

produire les informations statistiques sur le travail des enfants et mettre en place un système d'informations adéquat ;
mettre à la disposition des différents acteurs les informations statistiques disponibles ; renforcer les capacités des différents intervenants.

Article 6 : La Division Informations et Statistique comporte deux sections:

- la section Collecte et diffusion des informations
- la section Statistiques.

Article 7 : La Division Etudes, Suivi et Evaluation est chargée de :

- étudier les caractéristiques, la nature, l'ampleur et les facteurs favorisant le travail des enfants
- coordonner, suivre et évaluer l'exécution des projets et programmes de lutte contre le travail des enfants ;
- élaborer le rapport national sur le travail des enfants.

Article 8 : La Division Etudes, Suivi et Evaluation comporte deux sections

- la section Etudes
- la section Suivi-Evaluation.

Article 9 : La Division Partenariat est chargée de :

promouvoir les relations entre la Cellule Nationale de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants, les services techniques de l'Etat concernés par le travail des enfants et les partenaires sociaux ;
promouvoir les relations de coopération avec les Partenaires Techniques et Financiers ;

Article 10 : La Division Partenariat comporte deux sections :

- la section Relations avec les services techniques et les partenaires sociaux ;
- la section Coopération.

Article 11 : Les divisions et sections sont dirigées par des chefs de division et de section, nommés par décision du Ministre chargé du travail.

Article 12 : Il est créée au niveau de chaque Direction Régionales du travail, une division chargée de la Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants.

CHAPITRE II : DU FONCTIONNEMENT

Article 13: Sous l'autorité du Directeur, les chefs de division préparent les études techniques. les programmes d'actions relevant de leurs domaines de compétence, procèdent à l'évaluation périodique des programmes mis en oeuvre coordonnent et contrôlent les activités des sections.

Article 14 : les chefs de section fournissent, à la demande des chefs de division, les éléments d'information nécessaires à l'élaboration des études et programmes d'actions, procèdent à la rédaction des instructions de service concernant leur domaine d'activité.

CHAPITRE III : DES DISPOSITIONS FINALES

Article 15: Un arrêté du Ministre chargé du Travail fixe le détail des attributions des Sections.

Article 16 : Le Ministre du Travail, de la Fonction Publique et de la Réforme de l'Etat, le Ministre de l'Economie et des Finances, le Ministre de la Promotion de la Femme, de l'Enfant et de la Famille, le Ministre de l'Education de base, de l'Alphabétisation et des Langues

Nationales et le Ministre de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle sont charges, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent décret qui sera enregistré et publié au journal officiel.

Le Président de la République,

Amadou Toumani TOURE

Le Premier Ministre.

Modibo SIDIBE

Le Ministre de l'Economie
et des Finances,

Le Ministre du Travail, de la Fonction
Publique et de la Reforme de l'Etat,

Sanoussi TOURE
BERTHE

Abdoul Wahab

Le Ministre de la Promotion
d la Femme de l'enfant et de
la Famille

Sina DAMBA

Le Ministre de l'Emploi et de
la Formation Professionnelle

Ibrahima N'DIAYE

ANNEX 5 - Trainings and Workshops Conducted by the Project

ATELIERS – TBP-MALI (Septembre 2006 – Juin 2010)

Date	Titre de l'Atelier	Objectifs	Participant					Lieu	Observations
			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
30 Oct-01 Nov 06	Première rencontre de suivi de l'Accord de Coopération entre la République du Mali et le Burkina Faso en matière de lutte contre le trafic transfrontalier des enfants	<i>- mettre en place la Commission Permanente de Suivi (CPS) de l'Accord.</i> - Faire le point de la mise en œuvre de l'Accord, - adopter le Règlement Intérieur de la Commission Permanente de Suivi, - adopter un Plan de Suivi Annuel	60	17	29	5	9	Bamako	Organisé en étroite collaboration avec le Projet LUTRENA dans le cadre du thème transversal de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail
06-08 Nov 06	Première rencontre de suivi de l'Accord de Coopération entre le Gouvernement de la République du Mali et le Gouvernement de la République de Guinée en matière de lutte contre la traite des enfants	<i>- mettre en place la Commission Permanente de Suivi de l'Accord.</i> - adopter le Règlement Intérieur de la Commission Permanente de Suivi, - Faire le point de la mise en œuvre de l'Accord, - élaborer et adopter un Plan de Suivi Annuel	58	15	25	7	11	Bamako	Organisé en étroite collaboration avec le Projet LUTRENA dans le cadre du thème transversal de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail.
15 Nov 06	Atelier de validation nationale de l'ENTE-MALI	L'atelier a pour objectif de valider au niveau national l'Enquête Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants au Mali	51	15	23	8	5	Bamako	En coordination avec le PNLTE et SIMPOC
15-17	Atelier de formation du	- Améliorer les connaissances et	21	9	7		5	Bamako	Organisé en étroite

⁴⁸ SC: Société Civile (dont les ONGs, les Associations Communautaires, les Organisations d'Enfants, etc.)

⁴⁹ GV: Gouvernement (dont les Services Techniques de l'Etat, les Ministères, les Représentants du Gouvernements, etc.)

⁵⁰ PS: Partenaires Sociaux (dont le CNPM, l'UNTM, la CSRM, la Cafo, l'APECAM, la FNAM, etc.)

⁵¹ OI: Organisations Internationales (dont le système des Nations Unies, l'UE, la BM, etc.)

Date	Titre de l'Atelier	Objectifs	Participant					Lieu	Observations
			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
Nov 06	personnel des centres d'accueil et de prise en charge des enfants victimes de la traite de Guinée et du Mali.	renforcer les compétences des personnels chargés de l'accueil et de la prise en charge des enfants victimes de traite en matière de prise en charge psycho affectif, sanitaire et éducative.							collaboration avec le Projet LUTRENA dans le cadre du thème transversal de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail.
18-19 Janv 07	Lancement du Projet TBP-MALI	Porter à la connaissance des autorités, des partenaires, de la presse et de la société civile, le démarrage effectif des actions du TBP et assurer une bonne exécution du TBP au niveau du District de Bamako. Procéder au lancement officiel des activités du TBP- MALI Informers l'opinion publique nationale et internationale sur le démarrage effectif des activités du TBP- MALI Assurer la mobilisation des partenaires et des populations et susciter leur adhésion et leur participation aux actions de lutte contre le travail des enfants Présenter le Projet TBP- Mali aux partenaires et recueillir leur appréciation Procéder à une planification opérationnelle des actions directes à mener pour l'abolition des pires formes de travail des enfants dans le District de Bamako.	223	60	96	21	46	Bamako (Amitié)	BIT + Gouvernement + Partenaires Sociaux + Société Civile + SNU

Date	Titre de l'Atelier	Objectifs	Participant					Lieu	Observations
			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
		Identifier et impliquer les partenaires actifs dans la réalisation des activités et du TBP-Mali.							
18-19 Janv 07	Atelier pour le lancement officiel, l'appropriation régionale et la planification opérationnelle du TBP/Mali	Porter à la connaissance des autorités, des partenaires, de la presse et du public, le démarrage effectif des actions du TBP et de la Cellule Nationale de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants et assurer une bonne exécution du TBP au niveau du District de Bamako. Présenter le Projet TBP-Mali ainsi que les résultats du SPIF national aux partenaires régionaux et recueillir leur appréciation ; Procéder à une planification opérationnelle des actions directes à mener pour l'abolition des PFTE dans la région; Assurer la mobilisation des partenaires et des populations et susciter leur adhésion et leur participation aux actions de lutte contre les PFTE dans la région.	56	23	16	6	11	Bamako	ARAPO (District de Bamako + Koulikoro)
31 Janv- 01 Fév 07	Atelier régional de planification opérationnelle du TBP - Mali, région de Mopti	Porter à la connaissance des autorités, des partenaires, de la presse et de la société civile, le démarrage effectif des actions du TBP et assurer une bonne planification opérationnelle du TBP au niveau de la région de Mopti.	55	20	22	6	7	Mopti	ARAPO (Mopti)
02 Fév .07	Sessions d'information et de sensibilisation sur la vie associative et les conventions C 138 et C	Mettre en place, organiser et former les organisations d'orpailleurs et d'exploitants de carrières sur le travail des enfants et ses pires formes	205	205				Kéniéba + Bamako	

Date	Titre de l'Atelier	Objectifs	Participant					Lieu	Observations
			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
	182 de l'OIT et les textes CDE à l'intention des organisations d'orpailleurs et d'exploitants de carrières (PA1)								
5-6 Fév 07	Atelier régional de planification opérationnelle du TBP - Mali, Région de Ségou	Porter à la connaissance des autorités, des partenaires, de la presse et de la société civile, le démarrage effectif des actions du TBP et assurer une bonne Planification Opérationnelle du TBP au niveau de la région de Ségou.	49	17	20	4	8	Ségou	ARAPO (Ségou)
08-09 Fév 07	Atelier régional de planification opérationnelle du TBP - Mali, Région de Sikasso	Porter à la connaissance des autorités, des partenaires, de la presse et de la société civile, le démarrage effectif des actions du TBP et assurer une bonne planification opérationnelle du TBP au niveau de la région de Sikasso.	80	31	29	12	8	Sikasso	ARAPO (Sikasso)
17 Mars 07	Formation de 25 comités de gestion scolaires sur leurs rôles et tâches en matière de lutte contre le travail des enfants à Kayes et à Bamako (PA1)	Informier et renforcer les capacités d'intervention des CGS en matière de lutte contre les PFTE	134	134				Kéniéba + Bamako	
22-23 Mars 07	Atelier régional d'appropriation et de planification opérationnelle du TBP-Mali, région de Kayes.	Porter à la connaissance des autorités, des partenaires, de la presse et de la société civile, le démarrage effectif des actions du TBP et assurer une bonne Planification Opérationnelle du TBP au niveau de la région de Kayes.	64	19	28	11	6	Kayes	ARAPO (Kayes)
10-11 Avr 07	Atelier de Consultation et de Conceptualisation d'un Système d'Observation et de Suivi du Travail de Enfants au Mali (SOSTEM)	- Présenter les expériences des Systèmes de Suivi du Travail des Enfants existant dans la sous région aux responsables nationaux chargés de l'observation, de la collecte, du	80	24	29	4	23	Bamako	

Date	Titre de l'Atelier	Objectifs	Participant					Lieu	Observations
			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
		traitement et du suivi au sein des services techniques et des organisations internationales et nationales impliquées dans la lutte contre le travail des enfants; - Faire une revue des systèmes de suivi existant au Mali et des voies d'intégration/synergies du SOSTEM avec les autres initiatives appuyées par l'OIT et ses partenaires, ainsi que des institutions et ONG nationales et internationales et identifier les points communs de ces systèmes dans lesquels le SOSTEM peut être intégré. - Faire une revue du cadre conceptuel du système de suivi du travail des enfants et élaborer un cadre conceptuel simple, consensuel et approprié au pays pour assurer une bonne circulation des informations. - Faire une revue des mécanismes possibles d'identification et d'assistance aux enfants victimes ou à risque d'être victimes de l'exploitation par le travail (critères d'identification, dispositifs de réinsertion, etc). - Identifier la structure appropriée (Agence d'Exécution) chargée de la mise en œuvre du SOSTEM ainsi que les structures chargées de la collecte des données aux différents niveaux locaux (régions, cercles, communes, villages et quartiers) - Proposer un plan d'action détaillé de mise en œuvre du SOSTEM en élaborant notamment un calendrier des							

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		activités à réaliser et en établissant les lieux où le test d'opérationnalisation de ce système sera mis en place.							
15-17 Avr 07	Atelier du comite de relecture du plan d'action national de lutte contre le travail des enfants au mali PANETEM	Contribuer à l'amélioration de la qualité du document du PANETEM à travers l'organisation d'une retraite de travail sur la forme et le fonds du draft issu de l'atelier technique national de validation Appuyer le consultant dans la finalisation de la prise en compte des observations de l'atelier national de validation Procéder à une analyse minutieuse du document PANETEM à travers une relecture de l'ensemble du draft Finaliser la proposition du PANETEM à transmettre au Gouvernement via la Direction Nationale du Travail	20	2	6	3	9	Selingue	Finalisation PANETEM
19-22 Juin 07	Conférence Internationale sur l'Abolition des Frais Scolaires : Planifier la qualité et la pérennité financière	Constituer une base de connaissances et un réseau sur l'abolition des frais scolaires afin de faciliter l'échange de leçons apprises et d'appuyer des stratégies et interventions porteuses ; Exploiter ces connaissances et ces expériences pour aider, orienter et appuyer les pays qui veulent planifier et mettre en œuvre une politique d'abolition des frais scolaires ; Faciliter, promouvoir et faire avancer le dialogue politique au niveau mondial	144	40	50	28	26	Bamako (CICB)	En coordination avec SFAI

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				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
		sur les obstacles financiers à l'accès à l'éducation mais aussi construire des partenariats							
12 Juil 07	Atelier relatif à l'élaboration de la Stratégie Nationale pour l'Actualisation de la liste des travaux dangereux, à la présentation du Projet International UCW et à la soumission des Programmes d'Action d'IPEC au Mali	Contribuer à l'appropriation nationale des actions de lutte contre le travail des enfants au Mali Etablir la stratégie nationale pour d'actualisation de la liste des travaux dangereux, visés par l'art 3d de la convention 182 de l'OIT, qui constituent, avec les formes inconditionnelles visées dans l'article 3 a/b/c de ladite Convention, les Pires Formes du Travail des Enfants Etablir un agenda précis pour l'élaboration d'une stratégie nationale pour l'actualisation de la liste des travaux dangereux. Procéder à la restitution et discussion de la consultation intitulée : « Etude sur la situation du Travail des Enfants au Mali, contribution à l'actualisation de la liste des travaux dangereux ». Informers les participants sur les étapes fondamentales à suivre dans le cadre d'un exercice de d'actualisation de la liste des travaux dangereux. Soumettre à approbation, les Programmes d'Action d'IPEC/Mali en cours de validation.	55	23	17	4	11	Bamako	LTD + CDN

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		Présenter le Projet International UCW (WB, UNICEF, ILO) et procéder à sa discussion sur les perspectives au niveau national.							
Oct 07	Lancement du PA	Informar et sensibiliser les autorités administratives et politiques, communales et religieuses, les parents d'enfants à risques, les artisans, les employeurs, les tuteurs des enfants travailleurs, et les partenaires au développement sur les risques et dangers encourus par les enfants travailleurs dans le secteur de l'économie informelle du District de Bamako et de Ségou	200	153	27	14	6	Ségou	Forte mobilisation des acteurs régionaux à Ségou
09-10-11 Oct 07	Atelier de Dissémination de la Stratégie Nationale de Formation Professionnelle et d'Apprentissage	Disséminer la stratégie nationale de la Formation Professionnelle et l'Apprentissage comme moyen solide de prévention et d'insertion socio économique des enfants victimes des pires formes du travail.	42	15	16	8	3	Ségou	En coordination avec le PNLTE
10-15 Oct 07	Rencontre régionale en vue d'un bilan de capitalisation des bonnes expériences des Enfants et Jeunes Travailleurs en matière de lutte contre l'exode précoce et la traite des enfants (8 pays participants)	Evaluer et capitaliser pour mieux cerner les bonnes expériences du MAEJT sur la lutte contre l'exode précoce et la traite des enfants.	31	26	-	-	5	Bamako	En coordination avec ENDA-TM et les MAEJT
29 Oct- 01 Nov 07	Formation sous régionale des formateurs chargés de la formation des Comités Locaux de Vigilance de lutte contre la traite des	Cette rencontre a pour objectif principal de contribuer à l'éradication de la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail dans la sous région en renforçant les capacités	35	30	2	-	3	Bamako	En coordination avec LUTRENA

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			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
	enfants, mis en place par le Projet LUTRENA au Bénin, Burkina, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinée, Mali et Togo	des membres des Comités Locaux de Vigilance de lutte contre la traite des enfants du Bénin, Burkina Faso, de la Côte d'Ivoire, de Guinée, du Mali et du Togo. Initier les formateurs à l'usage du manuel de procédure de mise en place et de fonctionnement de comités locaux de vigilance conçu dans le cadre de la présente consultation ; Initier les formateurs au guide de formation également conçu à cet effet ; Renforcer les techniques de formation des participants en détection, monitoring de la traite des enfants, prise en charge des enfants victimes de la traite ou à hauts risques, en gouvernance et intégration des activités des CLV dans le cadre institutionnel et politique de leur pays ; Elaborer un plan de formation des membres des nouveaux CLV et/ou de recyclage des membres des CLV déjà existants, pour chaque pays.							
29 Oct-01 Nov 07	Formation sous régionale des formateurs chargés de la formation des Comités Locaux de Vigilance de lutte contre la traite des enfants, mis en place par le Projet LUTRENA au Bénin, Burkina, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinée, Mali et	- Initier les formateurs à l'usage du manuel de procédure de mise en place et de fonctionnement de comités locaux de vigilance conçu dans le cadre de la présente consultation ; - Initier les formateurs au guide de formation également conçu à cet effet ;	40	22	7	5	6	Bamako	Organisé en étroite collaboration avec le Projet LUTRENA dans le cadre du thème transversal de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail.

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	Togo								
09 Nov 07	Lancement Officiel du « Programme d'action pour la prévention, le retrait et la réinsertion de 2 250 enfants à risque ou victimes de pires formes de travail dans les petites exploitations minières traditionnelles et les carrières artisanales » de la région de Kayes et du District de Bamako (PA1).	- Porter à la connaissance des autorités, des partenaires, de la presse et du public, le démarrage effectif des activités du programme d'action, - Susciter une plus grande mobilisation et une adhésion effective des partenaires, des bénéficiaires ainsi que des populations notamment celles des zones concernées d'une part, - faciliter l'exécution du programme d'action et l'atteinte des objectifs fixés d'autre part.	150	89	50	07	04	Kayes	
22 Nov 07	Lancement officiel PA2	A la fin du programme d'action, les autorités administratives, politiques, communales et religieuses, les parents des enfants à risque, les artisans, les organisations paysannes, les tuteurs des enfants travailleurs, les employeurs, et les structures locales de développement des régions de Sikasso et de Ségou auront été informés et sensibilisés sur les PFTE dans le secteur agricole et l'industrie artisanale rurale.		100	70	20	6	4	Sikasso
28 Nov-01 Dec 07	Atelier national des parties prenantes relatif à la documentation des bonnes pratiques, des leçons apprises et des enseignements tirés de la lutte contre la traite des	L'objectif général de l'atelier national est de documenter les bonnes pratiques, leçons apprises et enseignements tirés du Projet depuis son démarrage en 2001. Cet atelier permettra au Projet ainsi qu'à ses partenaires d'identifier les bonnes pratiques, les leçons	35	13	11	4	7	Bamako	En coordination avec LUTRENA

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	enfants	appries et les enseignements tirés sur le phénomène ainsi que sur les voies et moyens efficaces de le prévenir. Les résultats de cet exercice serviront à orienter les interventions futures d'IPEC. Ils seront diffusés dans le cadre d'un atelier global dont l'un des objectifs sera de convenir sur les bonnes pratiques en matière de lutte contre la traite des enfants susceptibles d'être dupliquées sur une plus grande échelle.							
Déc 07	Atelier d'information sur les PFTE	Informers les participants sur le travail des enfants spécifiquement ses pires formes ; Faire mieux connaître le PA4 et le rôle des participants dans la lutte contre les PFTE ;	150	110	20	15	5	Bamako et Ségou	Participation massive et l'engagement des participants dans la lutte contre les PFTE
23 Janv 08	1 ^{ere} réunion de prise de contact et de mise en place du Cadre de Concertation Régional des acteurs clés impliqués dans la lutte contre le travail des enfants dans le secteur minier (PA1)	- Prise de contact entre partenaires - Mise en place du Cadre de Concertation des acteurs clés impliqués à l'exécution du PA1 – ML – TBP et à la lutte contre le travail des enfants - Information des participants sur l'état d'avancement des activités menées par l'Agence d'exécution (ONG RAC) depuis le lancement du Programme d'action le 09 novembre 2007	16	7	8	1		Kayes	Rencontres trimestrielles organisées jusqu'à la fin du programme d'action.
Fév 2008	Atelier de formation des bénéficiaires sur les questions de personnalité	- Connaître le concept de l'estime de soi, - Etre capable de faire une auto-évaluation du degré d'estime de soi, - Découvrir au moins une force	200	200	0	0	0	Bamako et Ségou	Les enfants font des confidences. Ce qui a permis de faire des counseling, des interventions en famille, dans les établissements d'accueils

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		personnelle, - Etre capable de citer au moins un moyen de valoriser l'estime de soi.							en cas de problèmes
21 Fev 08	Journée « portes ouvertes » du bureau international du travail (bit) au mali	L'objectif principal visé par cette activité est de permettre aux mandants tripartites de l'OIT et aux autres partenaires de l'OIT au Mali de mieux appréhender le rôle et l'action de l'OIT dans la promotion de l'emploi, dans la lutte contre le travail des enfants et dans le renforcement du dialogue social pour une meilleure contribution à la réduction de la pauvreté et à la consolidation de sa coopération avec le Mali.	100	26	41	7	26	Bamako	En coordination avec BIT/Dakar
28 Fev 08	1 ^{ère} réunion de prise de contacts et de mise en place du Cadre de Concertation des acteurs clés impliqués dans la lutte contre le travail des enfants dans le secteur des carrières dans le District de Bamako. (PA1)	- Prise de contacts entre partenaires - Mise en place du Cadre de Concertation des acteurs clés impliqués à l'exécution du PA1 – ML – TBP et à la lutte contre le travail des enfants - Information des participants sur l'état d'avancement des activités menées par l'Agence d'exécution (ONG RAC) depuis le lancement du Programme d'action le 09 novembre 2007	16	8	8			Bamako	Rencontres trimestrielles organisées jusqu'à la fin du programme d'action.
10-13 Mars 08	Atelier de formation des Comités Locaux de Vigilance de lutte contre la traite des enfants, mis en place par le Projet LUTRENA à Kolondiéba (Mali)	- Initier les membres de CLV (35) aux procédures de mise en place et de fonctionnement des comités locaux de vigilance tel que définit par le manuel de procédure validé lors de la formation sous régionale de Bamako. - Renforcer la capacité des participants en techniques de détection, monitoring	35	35				Kolondiéba	Organisé en étroite collaboration avec le Projet LUTRENA dans le cadre du thème transversal de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail.

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			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
		de la traite des enfants, prise en charge des enfants victimes de la traite ou à hauts risques, en gouvernance et intégration des activités des CLV dans le cadre institutionnel et politique.							
17-20 Mars 08	Atelier de formation des Comités Locaux de Vigilance de lutte contre la traite des enfants, mis en place par le Projet LUTRENA à Koutiala (Mali)	- Initier les membres de CLV (20) aux procédures de mise en place et de fonctionnement des comités locaux de vigilance tel que définit par le manuel de procédure validé lors de la formation sous régionale de Bamako. - Renforcer la capacité des participants en techniques de détection, monitoring de la traite des enfants, prise en charge des enfants victimes de la traite ou à hauts risques, en gouvernance et intégration des activités des CLV dans le cadre institutionnel et politique.	25	23	1		1	Koutiala	Organisé en étroite collaboration avec le Projet LUTRENA dans le cadre du thème transversal de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail.
18-19 Mars 2008	Atelier de formation des autorités administratives et politiques et des leaders communautaires du cercle de Kéniéba sur les pires formes de travail des enfants et leurs conséquences. (PA1)	-Faire connaître aux autorités administratives et politiques et aux leaders commentaires de phénomène de travail des enfants notamment dans ses pires formes - Vulgariser la législation nationale et internationale sur le travail des enfants -Sensibiliser les autorités administration politiques et les leaders commentaires sur le travail des enfants - Faire connaître une participants les étapes de la lutte contre le travail des enfants à travers le monde.	29	22	7			Kéniéba	
Avr 08	Cadre de concertations des intervenants	Renforcement des capacités des partenaires sur les objectifs du PA2	90	66	12	6	6	Sikasso et Ségou	Un cadre de concertation tenu par région
01-04 Avr 08	Atelier de formation des Comités Locaux de Vigilance de lutte contre	- Initier les membres de CLV (35) aux procédures de mise en place et de fonctionnement des comités locaux de	39	36	3			Koulikoro	Organisé en étroite collaboration avec le Projet LUTRENA dans le cadre du

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				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
	la traite des enfants, mis en place par le Projet LUTRENA à Koulikoro (Mali)	vigilance tel que définit par le manuel de procédure validé lors de la formation sous régionale de Bamako. - Renforcer la capacité des participants en techniques de détection, monitoring de la traite des enfants, prise en charge des enfants victimes de la traite ou à hauts risques, en gouvernance et intégration des activités des CLV dans le cadre institutionnel et politique.							thème transversal de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail.
01-04 Avr 08	Atelier de formation des Comités Locaux de Vigilance de lutte contre la traite des enfants, mis en place par le Projet LUTRENA à Koulikoro (Mali)	- Initier les membres de CLV (35) aux procédures de mise en place et de fonctionnement des comités locaux de vigilance tel que définit par le manuel de procédure validé lors de la formation sous régionale de Bamako. - Renforcer la capacité des participants en techniques de détection, monitoring de la traite des enfants, prise en charge des enfants victimes de la traite ou à hauts risques, en gouvernance et intégration des activités des CLV dans le cadre institutionnel et politique.	39	36	3			Koulikoro	Organisé en étroite collaboration avec le Projet LUTRENA dans le cadre du thème transversal de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail.
01-04 Avr 08	Atelier de formation des Comités Locaux de Vigilance de lutte contre la traite des enfants, mis en place par le Projet LUTRENA à Koulikoro (Mali)	- Initier les membres de CLV (35) aux procédures de mise en place et de fonctionnement des comités locaux de vigilance tel que définit par le manuel de procédure validé lors de la formation sous régionale de Bamako. - Renforcer la capacité des participants en techniques de détection, monitoring de la traite des enfants, prise en charge des enfants victimes de la traite ou à hauts risques, en gouvernance et intégration des activités des CLV dans le cadre institutionnel et politique.	39	36	3			Koulikoro	Organisé en étroite collaboration avec le Projet LUTRENA dans le cadre du thème transversal de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail.

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15 Avr 08	TDR de la Formation des Agences d'Exécutions sur les techniques de gestion et les systèmes de rapportage des Programmes d'Action	Contribuer au renforcement des capacités du Personnel des Agences d'exécution sur les techniques et procédures de gestion administratives et financières des Programmes d'Action du BIT/IPEC. Initier le Personnel des Agences d'Exécution aux procédures de rapportage technique et financier tel que définit par le Manuel de gestion des programmes de IPEC. Renforcer la capacité des participants en techniques de suivi et d'autoévaluation des Programmes d'Action.	35	20	4	2	9	Bamako	Formation DBMR
Mai 08	Formation en langue nationale bambara des membres des CLV sur les Conventions 138 et 182 de l'OIT	Renforcer les capacités des membres des CLV sur les contenus des Conventions 138 et 182	400	370	22	8	0	40 villages d'intervention du PA	Large implication des membres des CLV
29-30 Mai .08	Atelier régional d'information, de sensibilisation et de formation des acteurs clés sur les pires formes de travail domestique, la législation nationale et internationale relative aux PFTE et sur le SOSTEM (PA3)	- Faire la présentation du TBP et de ses avancées aux partenaires - Informer, sensibiliser et former les autorités politiques et administratives et autres acteurs clés (gouvernementaux, partenaires sociaux, société civile) sur le PFTE et le SOSTEM afin de les amener à s'impliquer davantage dans la mise en œuvre des programmes d'action et d'en assurer leur bonne exécution -Familiariser les acteurs sur les contenus des différents textes et instruments juridiques nationaux et	75	25	35	11	4	Mopti	Atelier conjoint de lancement des activités des PA3 et PA6

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			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
		internationaux en matière de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants. - Former les inspecteurs et contrôleurs du travail ainsi que les conseillers pédagogiques sur leurs rôles et responsabilités en matière de lutte contre les PFTE - Formuler des recommandations pour une meilleure appropriation régionale des activités des programmes d'action.							
10 Juin 08	Atelier de Plaidoyer sur l'ESEC et les Conventions 138 et 182 de l'OIT à l'intention des chefs de quartiers, imams, prêtres, pasteurs, policiers, gendarmes et élus locaux	- Informer les autorités politiques et administratives ainsi que les leaders d'opinions sur les Conventions 138 et 182 de l'OIT - Impliquer les autorités politiques et administratives ainsi que les leaders d'opinions sur les questions liées à la protection de l'enfance	35	19	11	4	1	Bamako	Forte implication des leaders d'opinions et des chefs de quartiers
12 Juin 08	Organisation d'un atelier de formation et d'information sur l'ESEC avec comme thème : Education : la bonne réponse au travail des enfants	Informé et former le grand public sur l'ESEC	185	147	26	9	3	Bamako	Forte implication des autorités scolaires
24-25 Juin 08	Organisation d'un atelier de formation à l'intention des tenanciers de bars, les propriétaires des maisons closes	Informé et former les acteurs sur l'ESEC	30	18	6	4	2	Bamako	Animation faite très souvent en langue nationale bambara en raison du faible niveau d'études de certains participants
13-16 Juil 08	Atelier de formation des enquêteurs sur la méthode	- Former les enquêteurs sur les techniques de recensement des enfants	15	15	0	0	0	Bamako	10 femmes ont participé à cette formation

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			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
	de recensement des enfants astreints à l'ESEC et leurs secteurs d'activités	astreints à l'ESEC - Identifier et sélectionner les enfants astreints à l'ESEC							
20-21 Juil 08	Formation des autorités politiques et administratives, des leaders communautaires et du point focal travail des enfants de Bamako sur les instruments juridiques nationaux et internationaux relatifs à la protection des Droits de l'Enfant (PA1).	Informier et former les autorités politiques et administratives, les inspecteurs du travail et les leaders communautaires du District de Bamako sur les instruments juridiques nationaux et internationaux relatifs à la protection des Droits de l'Enfant.	30	17	13			Bamako	
29-30 Juil 08	Formation des autorités politiques et administratives, des inspecteurs du travail et des leaders communautaires du Cercle de Kayes sur les instruments juridiques nationaux et internationaux relatifs à la protection des Droits de l'Enfant. (PA1)	Informier et former les autorités politiques et administratives, les inspecteurs du travail et les leaders communautaires du Cercle de Kayes sur les instruments juridiques nationaux et internationaux relatifs à la protection des Droits de l'Enfant.	24	11	13			Kayes	
Juil – août 08	Formation des 21 CLV et des points focaux travail des enfants de Kayes et Bamako sur la collecte de données, le suivi et la gestion de l'information.(PA1)	Renforcer les capacités des CLV et des PFRTE sur la collecte et la gestion des informations	110	110	2			Kayes et Bamako	
Sept 08	Formation sur la notion	Renforcer les capacités des acteurs sur	100	73	17	7	3	Kolondiéba	Formation itinérante dans tous

Date	Titre de l'Atelier	Objectifs	Participant					Lieu	Observations
			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
	des droits des enfants, la législation nationale en la matière, la CDE et les Conventions 138 et 182 de l'OIT	les droits des enfants						Yanfolila Bougouni Kadiolo Niono Macina Ségou	les chefs lieux de cercle d'intervention du PA
21-22 Sept 08	Atelier de plaidoyer sur l'ESEC et les Conventions 138 et 182 de l'OIT à l'intention des journalistes	Informier et former les journalistes et hommes de presse sur les Conventions 138 et 182 de l'OIT	22	22	0	0	0	Bamako	8 femmes journalistes ont participé à cette formation
07-08 Oct 08	Consultation Régionale à Ségou pour l'actualisation de la liste des travaux dangereux pour les enfants au Mali	- faire un état des lieux des formes dangereuses de travail auxquelles les enfants sont astreints au Mali aux partenaires régionaux ; - examiner et approuver le projet liste des travaux dangereux ; - informer les partenaires acteurs régionaux de l'agenda pour l'actualisation de la liste des travaux dangereux.	35	13	14	6	2	Ségou	Pour les Régions de Sikasso et Ségou
09-15 Oct 08	Atelier de formation des enfants sélectionnés dans la création et la gestion des AGR	Renforcer les capacités des enfants dans la création et la gestion des AGR	50	50	0	0	0	Bamako	40 filles ont bénéficié de cette formation
14-15 Oct 08	Consultation Régionale à Bamako pour l'actualisation de la liste des travaux dangereux pour les enfants au Mali	- faire un état des lieux des formes dangereuses de travail auxquelles les enfants sont astreints au Mali aux partenaires régionaux ; - examiner et approuver le projet liste des travaux dangereux ; - informer les partenaires acteurs régionaux de l'agenda pour l'actualisation de la liste des travaux dangereux.	39	16	14	6	3	Bamako	Pour la Région de Koulikoro et le District de Bamako

Date	Titre de l'Atelier	Objectifs	Participant					Lieu	Observations
			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
17-18 Oct 08	Consultation Régionale à Kayes pour l'actualisation de la liste des travaux dangereux pour les enfants au Mali	- faire un état des lieux des formes dangereuses de travail auxquelles les enfants sont astreints au Mali aux partenaires régionaux ; - examiner et approuver le projet liste des travaux dangereux ; - informer les partenaires acteurs régionaux de l'agenda pour l'actualisation de la liste des travaux dangereux.	30	13	12	3	2	Kayes	Pour les Région de Kayes
22-23 Oct 08	Consultation Régionale à Mopti pour l'actualisation de la liste des travaux dangereux pour les enfants au Mali	- faire un état des lieux des formes dangereuses de travail auxquelles les enfants sont astreints au Mali aux partenaires régionaux ; - examiner et approuver le projet liste des travaux dangereux ; - informer les partenaires acteurs régionaux de l'agenda pour l'actualisation de la liste des travaux dangereux.	51	15	19	15	2	Mopti	Pour les Régions de Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao et Kidal
Déc 08	Formation des bénéficiaires en AGR	Renforcer les capacités des bénéficiaires d'AGR sur les techniques de création et de gestion des AGR	280	280	0	0	0	Bamako	Large participation des bénéficiaires
11 au 13 Déc 08	Atelier régional de validation du Répertoire de bonnes pratiques en matière de lutte contre la traite des personnes identifiées au Burkina Faso, en Côte d'Ivoire, en Guinée, au Mali et au Sénégal.	- Amender le répertoire de bonnes pratiques en matière de lutte contre la traite des personnes, identifiées au Burkina Faso, en Côte d'Ivoire, en Guinée, au Mali et au Sénégal ; - Valider le répertoire de bonnes pratiques en matière de lutte contre la traite des personnes, identifiées au Burkina Faso, en Côte d'Ivoire, en Guinée, au Mali et au Sénégal; - Valider les TDR pour la mise en réseau des acteurs engagés dans la lutte contre la traite des personnes des cinq	35	11	09	3	12	Bamako	Organisé en étroite collaboration avec le Projet LUTRENA dans le cadre du thème transversal de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail.

Date	Titre de l'Atelier	Objectifs	Participant					Lieu	Observations
			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
		(5) pays concernés par le projet.							
5-6 Janv 09	Sessions de formation sur le rôle et les responsabilités des membres du CLV et les techniques de rapportage (PA3)	Informier et former les membres des CLV sur leurs rôles et responsabilités et sur les techniques de rapportage	40	40				Mopti	
07-09 Janv 09	Atelier de formation des membres des structures en charge du SOSTEM (CLV, CCV, SF, PFRTE) de Bankass.(PA6)	- Améliorer les connaissances sur le SOSTEM ainsi que sur les rôles et responsabilités des différents acteurs. - Renforcer les capacités des acteurs clés afin d’asseoir une dynamique d’échanges et de collaboration entre eux pour la mise en place et l’opérationnalisation du SOSTEM.	32	27	3	2		Bankass (Mopti)	SC :ass, clv et ccv Gvt :service techniques et administration
07-27 Jan 09	Cinq sessions de formation de 4 jours sur la création et la gestion des AGR avec les adultes identifiés	Renforcer les capacités des bénéficiaires dans la création et la gestion d’AGR	200	200	0	0	0	Bamako	200 femmes ont bénéficié de cette formation
08 Janv 09	Sessions de formation sur les PFTE dans le secteur domestique à l’intention des enseignants de Bankass (Mopti), PA3	- Informer et former les enseignants sur les PFTE dans le secteur domestique - Concevoir et dispenser des leçons modèles sur le travail des enfants et ses pires formes dans le secteur domestique	40	40				Bankass	
10 janv 09	Atelier local de concertations avec les partenaires et acteurs à Bankass	Informier et former les acteurs clés des modalités de mise en œuvre du SOSTEM Réfléchir sur les critères de vulnérabilité ainsi que les types et domaines d’activités exercés par les enfants	43	27	14	2		Bankass,	SC :ass, clv et ccv Gvt :service techniques et administration
15 Janv 09	Atelier local de concertations avec les partenaires et acteurs à	Informier et former les acteurs clés des modalités de mise en œuvre du SOSTEM	34	27	6	1		, Niono	SC :ass, clv et ccv Gvt :service techniques et administration

Date	Titre de l'Atelier	Objectifs	Participant					Lieu	Observations
			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
	Niono	Réfléchir sur les critères de vulnérabilité ainsi que les types et domaines d'activités exercés par les enfants							
16-18 Janv 09	Atelier de formation des membres des structures en charge du SOSTEM (CLV, CCV, SF, PFRTE) de Niono (PA6).	- Améliorer les connaissances sur le SOSTEM ainsi que sur les rôles et responsabilités des différents acteurs. - Renforcer les capacités des acteurs clés afin d'asseoir une dynamique d'échanges et de collaboration entre eux pour la mise en place et l'opérationnalisation du SOSTEM.	26	24	1	1		Niono (Ségou)	SC :ass, clv et ccv Gvt :service techniques et administration
19 Janv 09	Sessions de formation sur les PFTE dans le secteur domestique à l'intention des enseignants de Bamako (PA3)	- Informer et former les enseignants sur les PFTE dans le secteur domestique - Concevoir et dispenser des leçons modèles sur le travail des enfants et ses pires formes dans le secteur domestique	40	40				Bamako	
20 Janv 09	Atelier local de concertations avec les partenaires et acteurs à Kolondieba	Informé et former les acteurs clés des modalités de mise en œuvre du SOSTEM Réfléchir sur les critères de vulnérabilité ainsi que les types et domaines d'activités exercés par les enfants	43	27	14	2		Kolondieba	SC :ass, clv et ccv Gvt :service techniques et administration
21 au 23 janv 09	Atelier de formation des membres des structures en charge du SOSTEM (CLV, CCV, SF, PFRTE) de Kolondieba. (PA6)	- Améliorer les connaissances sur le SOSTEM ainsi que sur les rôles et responsabilités des différents acteurs. - Renforcer les capacités des acteurs clés afin d'asseoir une dynamique d'échanges et de collaboration entre eux pour la mise en place et l'opérationnalisation du SOSTEM.	30	26	2	2		Kolondieba (Sikasso)	SC :ass, clv et ccv Gvt :service techniques et administration
22 au 23 janv 09	Sessions de formation sur le rôle et les responsabilités des	Informé et former les membres des CLV sur leurs rôles et responsabilités et sur les techniques de rapportage	40	40				Bamako	

Date	Titre de l'Atelier	Objectifs	Participant					Lieu	Observations
			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
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	membres du CLV et les techniques de rapportage (PA3)								
Mars 09	Atelier de formation sur la création et la gestion des AGR	Apprendre aux apprenants les techniques de gestion d'activités génératrices de revenus	200	200	0	0	0	Bamako et Ségou	Au cours de cette formation certains bénéficiaires ont partagé les cas de réussites pour permettre aux autres de bien gérer leurs entreprises
Avr 09	Atelier de formation sur les droits et devoirs de l'enfant	Informar les participants sur les droits et devoirs des enfants	100	78	12	7	3	Bamako et Ségou	La satisfaction des leaders communautaires
Mai-Août 09	Formation des adultes en techniques de montage de projets et en gestion et suivi des activités génératrices de revenus (AGR), PA3	- Former les adultes en techniques de montage de projets - informer et former les bénéficiaires des AGR en gestion et suivi de celles ci	374	374				Bankass et Bamako	
Juin 09	Atelier de formation sur les Conventions 138 et 182 de l'OIT	Informar et former les structures partenaires, employeurs et parents des enfants sur les risques liés aux pires formes de travail des enfants et sur la nécessité de respecter les textes et Convention 138 et 182	100	82	11	4	3	Bamako et Ségou	Les participants ont manifesté leur intérêt par leur présence et par les questions de compréhension posées à la suite des présentations
18 Juin 09	1 ^{er} Atelier national d'information, de formation et d'évaluation du SOSTEM avec la participation des régions de Sikasso, Ségou et le District de Bamako. (PA6)	- Informar les acteurs clés aux différents niveaux (villages, communes, cercles, régions et national) sur l'état de mise en œuvre du SOSTEM. - Renforcer les capacités des acteurs clés afin d'asseoir une dynamique d'échanges et de collaboration entre eux pour la mise en place et l'opérationnalisation du SOSTEM - Améliorer les connaissances sur le SOSTEM ainsi que sur les rôles et	45	26	15	3	1	Ségou	

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			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
		responsabilités des différents acteurs impliqués. - Procéder à une évaluation du SOSTEM à ce stade de son exécution, identifier les difficultés liées à sa mise en œuvre et trouver les solutions appropriées - Harmoniser les points de vue des acteurs sur le contenu du système et son mécanisme de fonctionnement - Définir les modalités d'extension du SOSTEM conformément au programme d'action - Déterminer les modalités d'appropriation et de pérennisation du SOSTEM							
17-18 Juil 09	Atelier local d'information, formation et évaluation de la mise en œuvre du SOSTEM dans le cercle de Kolondiéba, région de Sikasso. (PA6)	- Informer et échanger avec les acteurs clés des différents niveaux (villages, communes, cercles) sur l'état de mise en œuvre du SOSTEM - Renforcer les capacités des acteurs clés afin d'asseoir une dynamique d'échanges et de collaboration entre eux pour la mise en œuvre et l'opérationnalisation du SOSTEM -Améliorer les connaissances sur le SOSTEM ainsi que sur les rôles et responsabilités des différents acteurs impliqués - Procéder à une évaluation du SOSTEM à ce stade de son exécution, identifier les difficultés liées à sa mise en œuvre et trouver les solutions appropriées. - Harmoniser les points de vue des acteurs sur le contenu du système et	25	20	4	1		Kolondiéba	SC : ass, clv et ccv Gvt : service techniques et administration SC : ass, clv et ccv Gvt : service techniques et administration

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			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
		son mécanisme de fonctionnement.							
05-06 Août 09	Atelier local d'information, formation et évaluation de la mise en œuvre du SOSTEM dans le cercle de Niono, région de Ségou (PA6)	- Informer et échanger avec les acteurs clés des différents niveaux (villages, communes, cercles) sur l'état de mise en œuvre du SOSTEM - Renforcer les capacités des acteurs clés afin d'asseoir une dynamique d'échanges et de collaboration entre eux pour la mise en œuvre et l'opérationnalisation du SOSTEM -Améliorer les connaissances sur le SOSTEM ainsi que sur les rôles et responsabilités des différents acteurs impliqués - Procéder à une évaluation du SOSTEM à ce stade de son exécution, identifier les difficultés liées à sa mise en œuvre et trouver les solutions appropriées. - Harmoniser les points de vue des acteurs sur le contenu du système et son mécanisme de fonctionnement.	26	16	7	3		Niono	SC : ass, clv et ccv Gvt : service techniques et administration SC : ass, clv et ccv Gvt : service techniques et administration
09-10 Août 09	Atelier local d'information, formation et évaluation de la mise en œuvre du SOSTEM dans le cercle de Bankass, région de Mopti (PA6)	- Informer et échanger avec les acteurs clés des différents niveaux (villages, communes, cercles) sur l'état de mise en œuvre du SOSTEM - Renforcer les capacités des acteurs clés afin d'asseoir une dynamique d'échanges et de collaboration entre eux pour la mise en œuvre et l'opérationnalisation du SOSTEM -Améliorer les connaissances sur le SOSTEM ainsi que sur les rôles et responsabilités des différents acteurs impliqués - Procéder à une évaluation du	26	23	2	1		Bankass	SC : ass, clv et ccv Gvt : service techniques et administration SC : ass, clv et ccv Gvt : service techniques et administration

Date	Titre de l'Atelier	Objectifs	Participant					Lieu	Observations
			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
		SOSTEM à ce stade de son exécution, identifier les difficultés liées à sa mise en œuvre et trouver les solutions appropriées. - Harmoniser les points de vue des acteurs sur le contenu du système et son mécanisme de fonctionnement.							
19-20 Août 09	Atelier local d'information, de sensibilisation et de formation des acteurs clés sur le SOSTEM dans le cercle de Kéniéba, région de Kayes (PA6)	Informar, sensibiliser et former les autorités politiques et administratives les CLV.CCV et autres acteurs clés (gouvernementaux, partenaires sociaux, société civile) sur le SOSTEM afin de les amener à s'impliquer davantage dans la mise en œuvre des programmes d'action et d'en assurer leur bonne exécution Améliorer les connaissances sur le SOSTEM ainsi que sur les rôles et responsabilités des différents acteurs impliqués. Renforcer les capacités des acteurs clés afin d'asseoir une dynamique d'échanges et de collaboration entre eux pour la mise en place et l'opérationnalisation du SOSTEM. Familiariser les acteurs sur les outils du SOSTEM et les contenus des différents textes et instruments juridiques nationaux et internationaux en matière de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants.	30	23	7			Kéniéba	SC : ass, clv et ccv Gvt : service techniques et administration SC : ass, clv et ccv Gvt : service techniques et administration
Sept 09	Atelier de formation sur la santé de la reproduction : méthodes de contraception, grossesses non désirées, VIH-SIDA	Informar et sensibiliser les acteurs sur les questions liées à la santé de la reproduction et le VIH-SIDA	100	85	10	3	2	Bamako et Ségou	L'engouement des jeunes pour les séances d'écoute et de sensibilisation.

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			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
10 Sept 09	Organisation de rencontres pour la dynamisation et le fonctionnement du Comité National de Suivi des Programmes de Lutte contre la Traite des Enfants au Mali	- Organiser trois rencontres ordinaires du Comité National de Suivi des Programmes de Lutte contre la Traite des Enfants au Mali. - Faire l'état des lieux de la fonctionnalité du Comité National de Suivi des Programmes de Lutte contre la Traite des Enfants au Mali. - Identifier et prendre les mesures urgentes et nécessaires pour le fonctionnement effectif du Comité notamment en ce qui concerne l'établissement de la liste nominative des membres, le Règlement Intérieur et la mise en place des sous commissions de travail.	31	5	17		9	Bamako	Organisé en étroite collaboration avec le Projet LUTRENA dans le cadre du thème transversal de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail.
13 Sept 09	Organisation de rencontres pour la dynamisation et le fonctionnement du Comité National de Suivi des Programmes de Lutte contre la Traite des Enfants au Mali	- Organiser trois rencontres ordinaires du Comité National de Suivi des Programmes de Lutte contre la Traite des Enfants au Mali. - Faire l'état des lieux de la fonctionnalité du Comité National de Suivi des Programmes de Lutte contre la Traite des Enfants au Mali. - Identifier et prendre les mesures urgentes et nécessaires pour le fonctionnement effectif du Comité notamment en ce qui concerne l'établissement de la liste nominative des membres, le Règlement Intérieur et la mise en place des sous commissions de travail.	31	5	17		9	Bamako	Organisé en étroite collaboration avec le Projet LUTRENA dans le cadre du thème transversal de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail.
23-24 Sept 09	Atelier de restitution de l'étude sur la coordination interne	Echanger sur la situation actuelle du système de coordination interne et externe des organes de l'administration du travail au Mali ;	30	7	15	6	2	Bamako	En coordination avec ADMITRA + PNLTE

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	et externe de l'administration du travail	Discuter des forces et faiblesses du système ; Convenir des solutions susceptibles d'améliorer les synergies nécessaires ; Proposer un plan d'action de mise en œuvre de ces solutions d'amélioration							
Oct-Nov 09	Sessions de formation sur la gestion de projets, la vie associative et les techniques de réseautage (PA3)	- Poursuivre le renforcement des capacités des bénéficiaires en gestion de projet - Promouvoir le réseautage et le travail en équipe	175	175				Bankass et Bamako	
13-15 Oct 09	Atelier sous-régional d'enrichissement du Guide méthodologique de l'inspection du travail pour les sept pays du d'Afrique Francophone (Mali, Bénin, Niger, Mauritanie, Sénégal, Togo, RCA, France)	<i>L'objectif visé à travers cet atelier est de soumettre, pour enrichissement, le premier projet du guide méthodologique d'inspection aux Directeurs généraux du Travail des sept pays concernés.</i>	25	2	16	4	3	Bamako	En coordination avec ADMITRA + PNLTE
27-28 Oct 09	Atelier national d'information et de formation des mandants de l'OIT (Gouvernement, organisations d'employeurs et des syndicats de travailleurs) sur la traite des enfants	- Informer et sensibiliser les mandants de l'OIT au niveau régional sur les résultats majeurs et sur les défis à relever en matière de lutte contre la traite des enfants afin de les amener à mieux s'impliquer davantage dans la lutte contre ce fléau en s'appuyant notamment sur la législation en vigueur. - Renforcer les capacités d'interventions des mandants en vue de faciliter le développement et la mise en œuvre de programmes d'action de lutte contre la traite des enfants sur le terrain.	41	5	15	19	2	Ségou	Organisé en étroite collaboration avec le Projet LUTRENA dans le cadre du thème transversal de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail.
03-05	Information/formation des	Au cours de cette importante rencontre						Bamako	Participation organisée en

Date	Titre de l'Atelier	Objectifs	Participant					Lieu	Observations
			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
Nov 09	journalistes participants à la 7 ^{ème} édition du Festival Ondes des Libertés sur le thème « Rôle de la radio dans la lutte contre la traite des enfants ».)	organisée par le Ministère de la Communication et qui a regroupé environ 400 journalistes, LUTRENA II a été sollicité pour faire une communication sur l'expérience d'une Organisation Internationale en matière de lutte contre la traite des enfants.	400		400				étroite collaboration avec le Projet LUTRENA dans le cadre du thème transversal de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail.
07 Nov 09	Organisation de rencontres pour la dynamisation et le fonctionnement du Comité National de Suivi des Programmes de Lutte contre la Traite des Enfants au Mali	- Organiser trois rencontres ordinaires du Comité National de Suivi des Programmes de Lutte contre la Traite des Enfants au Mali. - Faire l'état des lieux de la fonctionnalité du Comité National de Suivi des Programmes de Lutte contre la Traite des Enfants au Mali. - Identifier et prendre les mesures urgentes et nécessaires pour le fonctionnement effectif du Comité notamment en ce qui concerne l'établissement de la liste nominative des membres, le Règlement Intérieur et la mise en place des sous commissions de travail.	31	5	17		9	Bamako	Organisé en étroite collaboration avec le Projet LUTRENA dans le cadre du thème transversal de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation de leur travail.
11-12 Nov 09	Atelier local d'information, de sensibilisation et de formation des acteurs clés sur le SOSTEM dans la Commune VI du District de Bamako (PA6)	Informier, sensibiliser et former les autorités politiques et administratives les CLV.CCV et autres acteurs clés (gouvernementaux, partenaires sociaux, société civile) sur le SOSTEM afin de les amener à s'impliquer davantage dans la mise en œuvre des programmes d'action et d'en assurer leur bonne exécution	35	28	7			Bamako	

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			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
		Améliorer les connaissances sur le SOSTEM ainsi que sur les rôles et responsabilités des différents acteurs impliqués. Renforcer les capacités des acteurs clés afin d'asseoir une dynamique d'échanges et de collaboration entre eux pour la mise en place et l'opérationnalisation du SOSTEM. Familiariser les acteurs sur les outils du SOSTEM et les contenus des différents textes et instruments juridiques nationaux et internationaux en matière de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants.							
24-25 Nov 09	Consultation régionale à Kayes sur le Plan d'Action National de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants au Mali (PANETEM)	- Informer et former les participants sur la liste des travaux dangereux pour les enfants - Recueillir auprès des participants des propositions de diffusion et de dissémination de la liste des travaux dangereux auprès du grand public - Analyser le phénomène du travail des enfants en identifiant les problèmes, les causes, les conséquences, les mesures à prendre - Fixer des objectifs fermes pour l'élimination des pires formes du travail des enfants - Identifier les activités majeures à mener - Participer, à l'échelle régionale, au processus d'élaboration du plan d'action national de lutte contre le travail des enfants	30	13	12	3	2	Kayes	Pour la Région de Kayes

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			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
03-04 Déc 09	Consultation régionale à Ségou sur le Plan d'Action National de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants au Mali (PANETEM)	- Informer et former les participants sur la liste des travaux dangereux pour les enfants - Recueillir auprès des participants des propositions de diffusion et de dissémination de la liste des travaux dangereux auprès du grand public - Analyser le phénomène du travail des enfants en identifiant les problèmes, les causes, les conséquences, les mesures à prendre - Fixer des objectifs fermes pour l'élimination des pires formes du travail des enfants - Identifier les activités majeures à mener - Participer, à l'échelle régionale, au processus d'élaboration du plan d'action national de lutte contre le travail des enfants	35	13	14	6	2	Ségou	Pour les Régions de Ségou et de Sikasso
08-09 Déc 09	Consultation régionale à Mopti sur le Plan d'Action National de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants au Mali (PANETEM)	- Informer et former les participants sur la liste des travaux dangereux pour les enfants - Recueillir auprès des participants des propositions de diffusion et de dissémination de la liste des travaux dangereux auprès du grand public - Analyser le phénomène du travail des enfants en identifiant les problèmes, les causes, les conséquences, les mesures à prendre - Fixer des objectifs fermes pour l'élimination des pires formes du travail des enfants - Identifier les activités majeures à mener	51	15	19	15	2	Mopti	Pour les Régions de Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao et Kidal

Date	Titre de l'Atelier	Objectifs	Participant					Lieu	Observations
			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
		- Participer, à l'échelle régionale, au processus d'élaboration du plan d'action national de lutte contre le travail des enfants							
14-15 Déc 09	Consultation régionale à Bamako sur le Plan d'Action National de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants au Mali (PANETEM)	- Informer et former les participants sur la liste des travaux dangereux pour les enfants - Recueillir auprès des participants des propositions de diffusion et de dissémination de la liste des travaux dangereux auprès du grand public - Analyser le phénomène du travail des enfants en identifiant les problèmes, les causes, les conséquences, les mesures à prendre - Fixer des objectifs fermes pour l'élimination des pires formes du travail des enfants - Identifier les activités majeures à mener - Participer, à l'échelle régionale, au processus d'élaboration du plan d'action national de lutte contre le travail des enfants	39	16	14	6	3	Bamako	Pour la Région de Koulikoro et le District de Bamako.
15-17 Déc 09	Deuxième retraite des projets de coopération technique du bit au mali	L'objectif principal visé par cette activité est de contribuer au renforcement de la cohésion et de la synergie entre les projets et programmes du Bureau International du Travail (BIT) en vue d'assurer une meilleure cohérence des interventions desdits projets avec les partenaires nationaux.	33	-	-	-	33	Sélingue	Retraite du BIT au Mali
8-9 et 10 Mars 10	Atelier de Formation des acteurs nationaux sur l'ESEC au Mali	- Présenter les notions techniques et les concepts de base sur la problématique	52	26	16	4	6	Bamako	Organisé en étroite collaboration avec ECPAT Luxembourg et Médecins du

Date	Titre de l'Atelier	Objectifs	Participant					Lieu	Observations
			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
		de l'ESEC au Mali auprès des intervenants du domaine de la protection des enfants au Mali - Former les participants aux outils existants dans le cadre de l'ESEC/ESE/AS - Valider à l'atelier les concepts de base ESEC/ES/AS et les outils présentés par les participants du Mali - Echanger et discuter les questions de l'ESEC/ESE/AS pour une meilleure analyse du phénomène en vue de créer un cadre de concertation ou plate forme sur la question spécifique de l'enfance vulnérable et/ou victime de l'exploitation sexuelle							Monde Belgique
09-10 Mars 10	Atelier d'information et de réflexion sur les questions liées à l'exploitation sexuelle des enfants à des fins commerciales (ESEC) au Mali Atelier de Formation sur l'ESEC à l'intention des acteurs du domaine de l'enfance vulnérable au Mali « Un silence à rompre :	Contribuer à une meilleure connaissance du phénomène de l'exploitation sexuelle des enfants à des fins commerciales en vue d'une implication plus forte dans la prévention et la lutte dudit phénomène des autorités administratives et politiques, communales et religieuses, des parents ou tuteurs d'enfants à risques ou victimes d'ESEC, des tenanciers des bars, des propriétaires des maisons closes et des partenaires au développement.	26	9	9	4	4	Bamako (CICB)	En coordination avec EPCAT & MDM

Date	Titre de l'Atelier	Objectifs	Participant					Lieu	Observations
			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
	l'exploitation sexuelle des enfants »								
18-19 Mars 10	Atelier national de validation du Plan d'Action National de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants au Mali (PANETEM)	Le présent atelier a pour objectif général de valider au niveau national le Plan d'Action National pour l'Elimination du Travail des Enfants au Mali (PANETEM) pour la période 2011-2020. Mobiliser et impliquer les acteurs nationaux dans le processus de validation du PANETEM Examiner les différents éléments du document du PANETEM Recueillir des recommandations pertinentes en vue de l'amélioration du document du PANETEM Valider techniquement au niveau national le document du PANETEM	161	34	67	26	34	Bamako (CICB)	En Coordination avec la DNT / MTFPRE
19-23 Avril 10	Atelier de Formation aux Procédures Administratives et Financières du BIT	Renforcer les capacités du personnel administratif et financier des Projets de Coopération Technique du BIT au Mali.	14	-	-	-	14	Bamako	Atelier de formation interne au BIT/Mali
27-28 Mai 10	Atelier de restitution finale de la mise en œuvre des sept (7) programmes d'action du projet TBP-Mali et des stratégies de pérennisation des	Contribuer à la pérennisation de la lutte contre les Pires Formes de Travail des Enfants au Mali à travers l'organisation d'un atelier d'information et d'évaluation des différents programmes d'actions du Projet TBP-MALI exécutés sur le	75	33	26	3	13	Bamako	Dans le cadre de l'auto évaluation finale du Projet TBP-MALI

Date	Titre de l'Atelier	Objectifs	Participant					Lieu	Observations
			TOTAL	Type de bénéficiaires					
				SC ⁴⁸	GV ⁴⁹	PS ⁵⁰	OI ⁵¹		
	activités entreprises	terrain par les agences d'exécution partenaires. Informar sur les résultats obtenus de la mise en œuvre des différents programmes d'actions du Projet TBP-MALI de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants dans les secteurs d'intervention dudit projet. Procéder à une évaluation des résultats présentés par les agences d'exécution sur le terrain. Proposer des éléments d'amélioration des interventions en matière de lutte contre les PFTE. Définir les stratégies de pérennisation des interventions en matière de lutte contre les PFTE en lien avec le PANETEM							
12/06/10	Journée mondiale contre le travail des enfants	Informar et sensibiliser l'opinion publique sur la problématique du travail des enfants	1240	1198	35	5	2	Koumantou	Large implication des partenaires de l'éducation
TOTAL = 99 ateliers organisées de Octobre 2006 à Juin 2010			8491	5914	1685	406	508	Mali	TBP-MALI

Récapitulatif:

- Le Projet TBP-MALI a organisé et/ou participé directement à la mise en œuvre de 99 ateliers de formation entre octobre 2006 et juin 2010.

- Un total de 8491 personnes ont suivi des formations données dans le domaine de la lutte contre le travail des enfants grâce à l'intervention directe du Projet TBP-MALI.
- Considérant que chacune des personnes formées au cours des 4 années d'exécution du Projet ont touché à leur tour 10 personnes additionnelles, il est raisonnable de considérer que le TBP-MALI a formé directement et/ou indirectement environ 85.000 personnes dans le contexte de la lutte contre le travail des enfants et ses pires formes.
- Parmi ces 8491 personnes formées, 5914 personnes proviennent de la société civile, 1685 du gouvernement, 406 des partenaires sociaux (organisations d'employeurs et organisations de travailleurs) et 508 du système des nations unies.

ANNEX 6 - Evaluators' Restitution Workshop Power Point Presentation and Results of Group Work

**APPUI AU TBP-MALI - EVALUATION FINALE ETENDUE EXTRANTS DE L'ATELIER "ETAT A MI-
PARCOURS, PERSPECTIVES"**

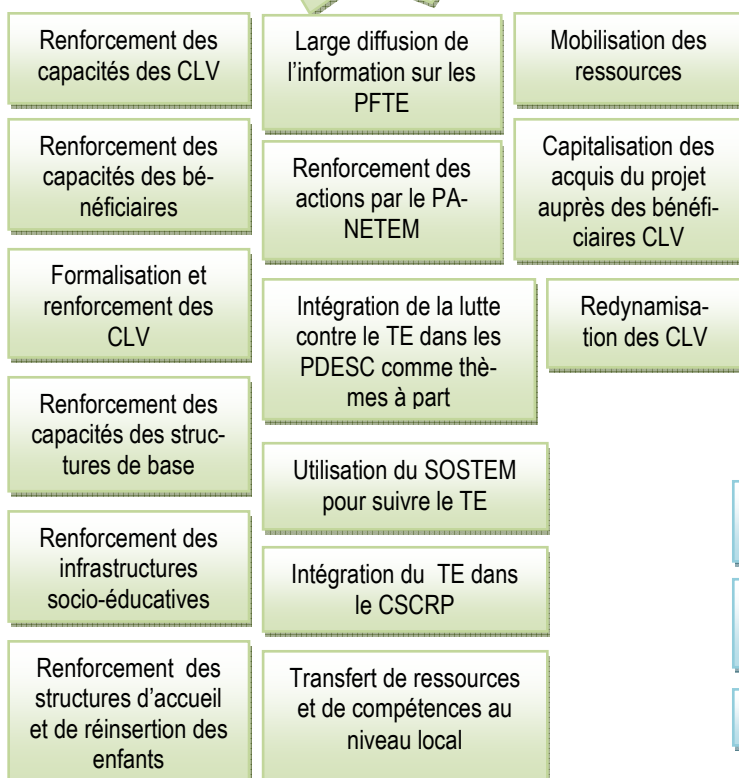
07 juin 2010, Bamako

PROJET TBP-MALI

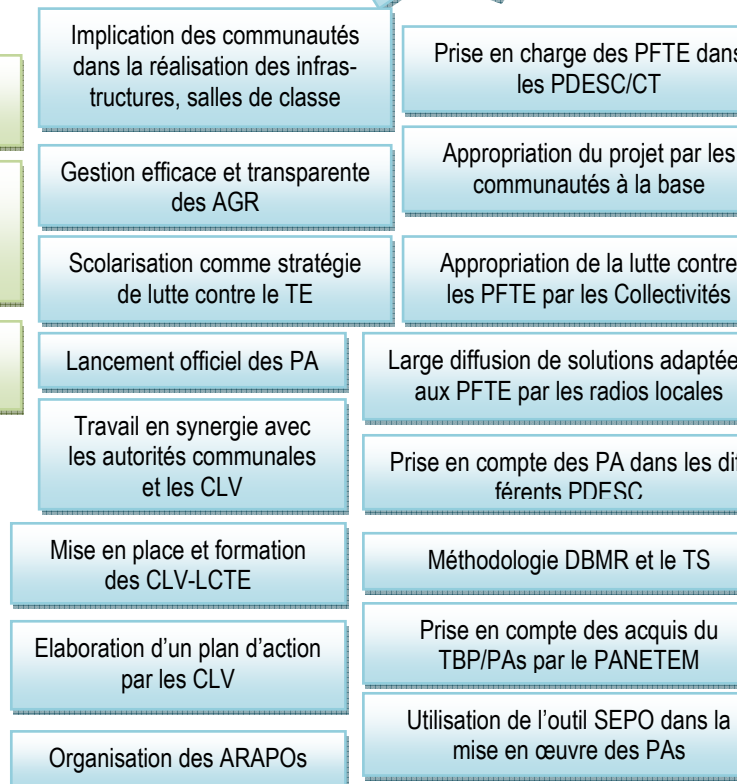
PA 1-2-3

1

Pérennisation



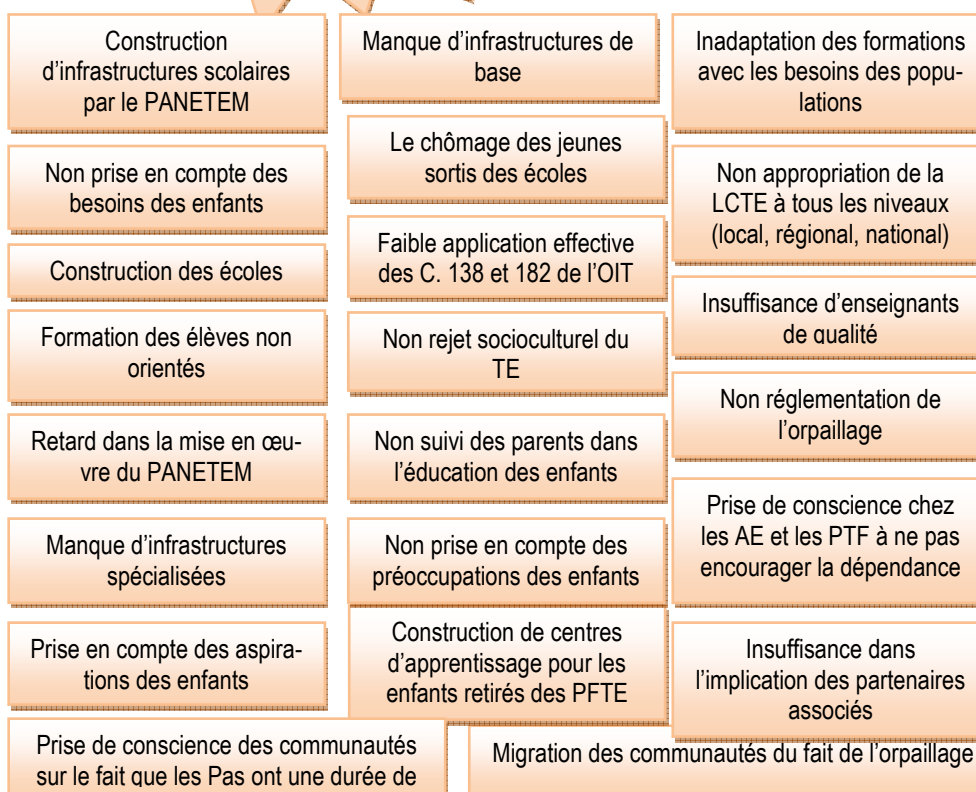
Bonnes pratique



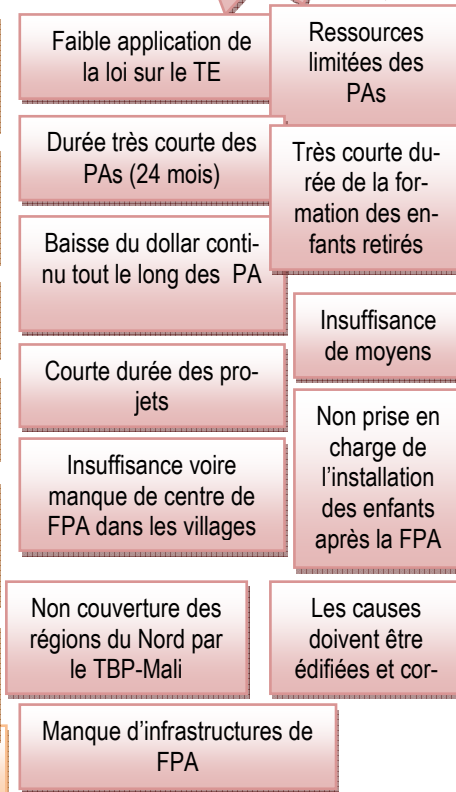
Participation considérable de la communauté dans la construction des infrastructures scolaires

3

Hypothèses / suppositions



Faiblesses



PROJET TBP-MALI

1

Pérennisation

Prise en compte du TE dans les PDESC de manière visible

Renforcement de la mobilisation par les campagnes d'IEC régulières par la CNLTE, PF, CLV, Partenaires

Application des dispositifs institutionnels et juridique (LCTE, déconcentration)

Mise en œuvre du PANETEM

Renforcement des structures socio-éducatives

Renforcement des AGR par l'adhésion des bénéficiaires à des caisses d'épargne

Suivi de la mise en œuvre des AGR par la CNLTE

Renforcement des groupes relais dans le domaine de l'ESEC dans les quartiers

Suivi de la mise en œuvre des AGR

PA 4-5

Bonnes pratique

Synergie inter programme d'action

Signature des accords de collaboration avec les structures d'éducation

Implication des acteurs concernés dans la mise en œuvre des PAs

Traduction en langues nationales de la LTD et des conventions 138 et 182

Mise en œuvre des AGR

Retrait des enfants des PFTE à travers la scolarisation, la FP, retour en famille

Responsabilisation des leaders communautaires (CLV, CGS)

3

Hypothèses / suppositions

Prise en compte du TE comme priorité nationale

Existence de centres de formation adaptés aux réalités locales

Adoption et application du PANETEM

Faiblesses

Non prise en compte de l'installation des bénéficiaires de la formation professionnelle

Moralité des filles bénéficiaires du

Insuffisance de personnel mis à disposition pour la mise en œuvre des PA

Non prise en compte dans les PA d'appui, d'équipements pour les Ecom, CED, centres al-

Courte durée de la mise en œuvre des PAs par rapport aux objectifs visés

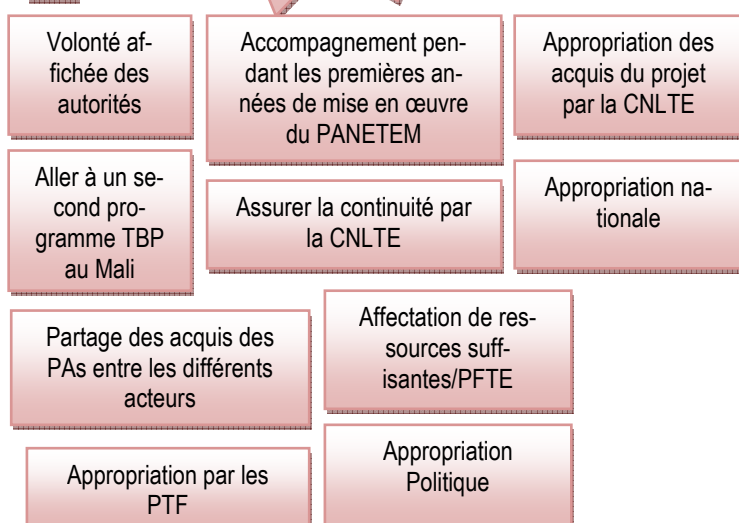
Marginalisation des bénéficiaires à cause de

Non prise en compte dans les PAs d'appui en équipements pour les écoles communautaires, CED, Centres d'alphabétisation

PROJET TBP-MALI

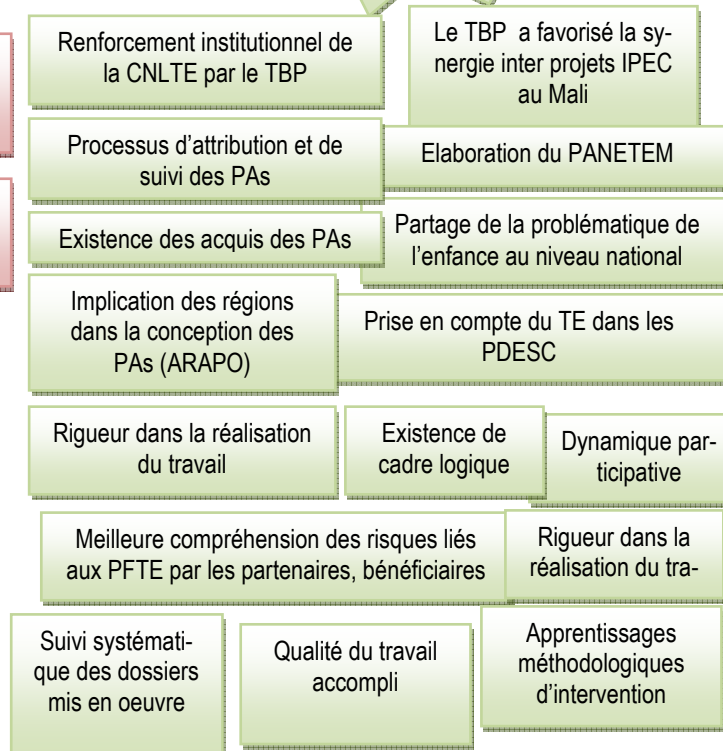
Pérennisation

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PROJET TBP-MALI

Bonnes pratique

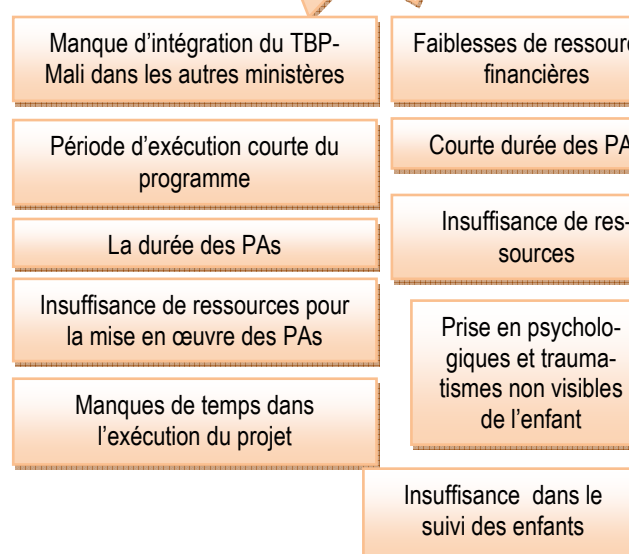


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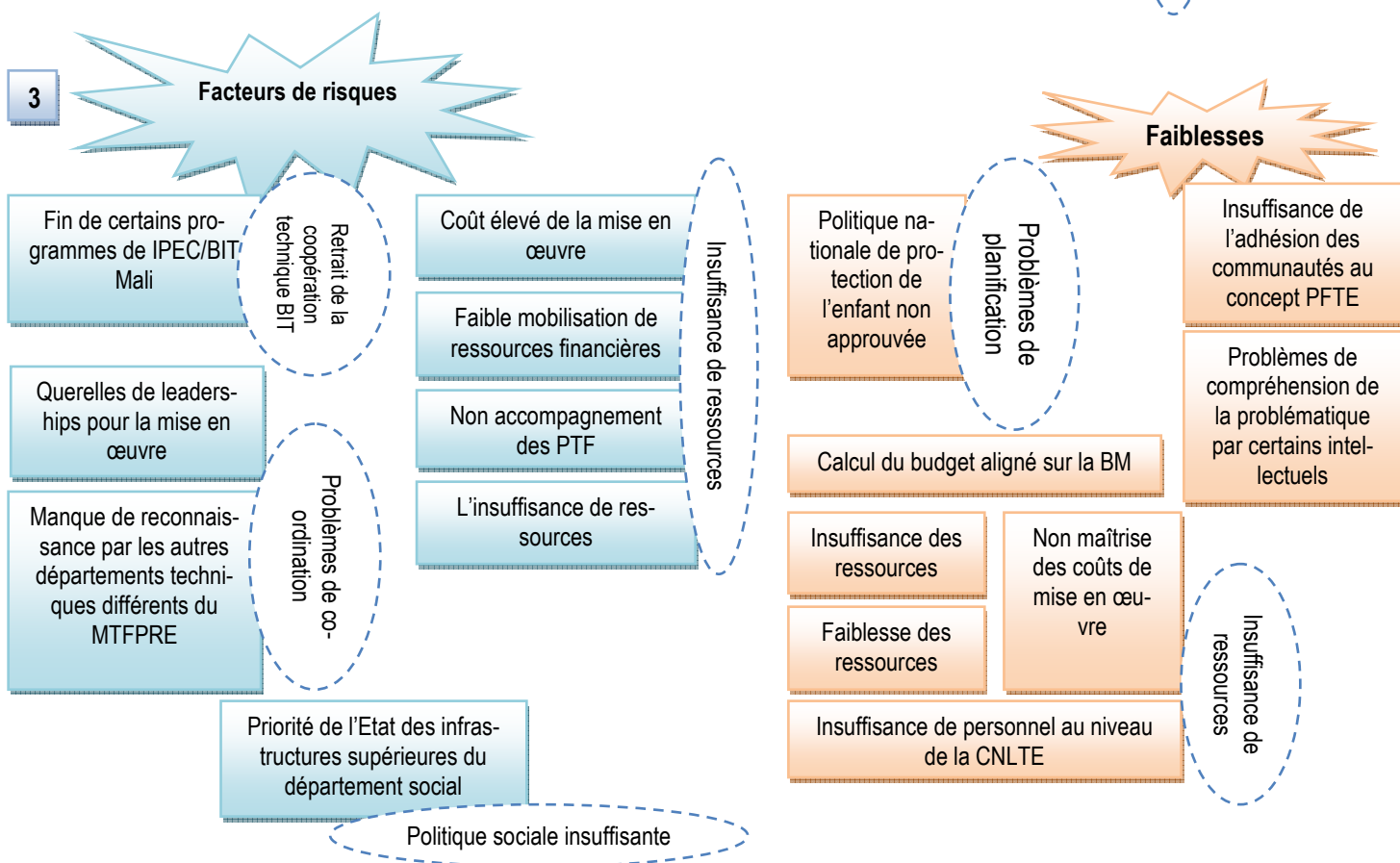
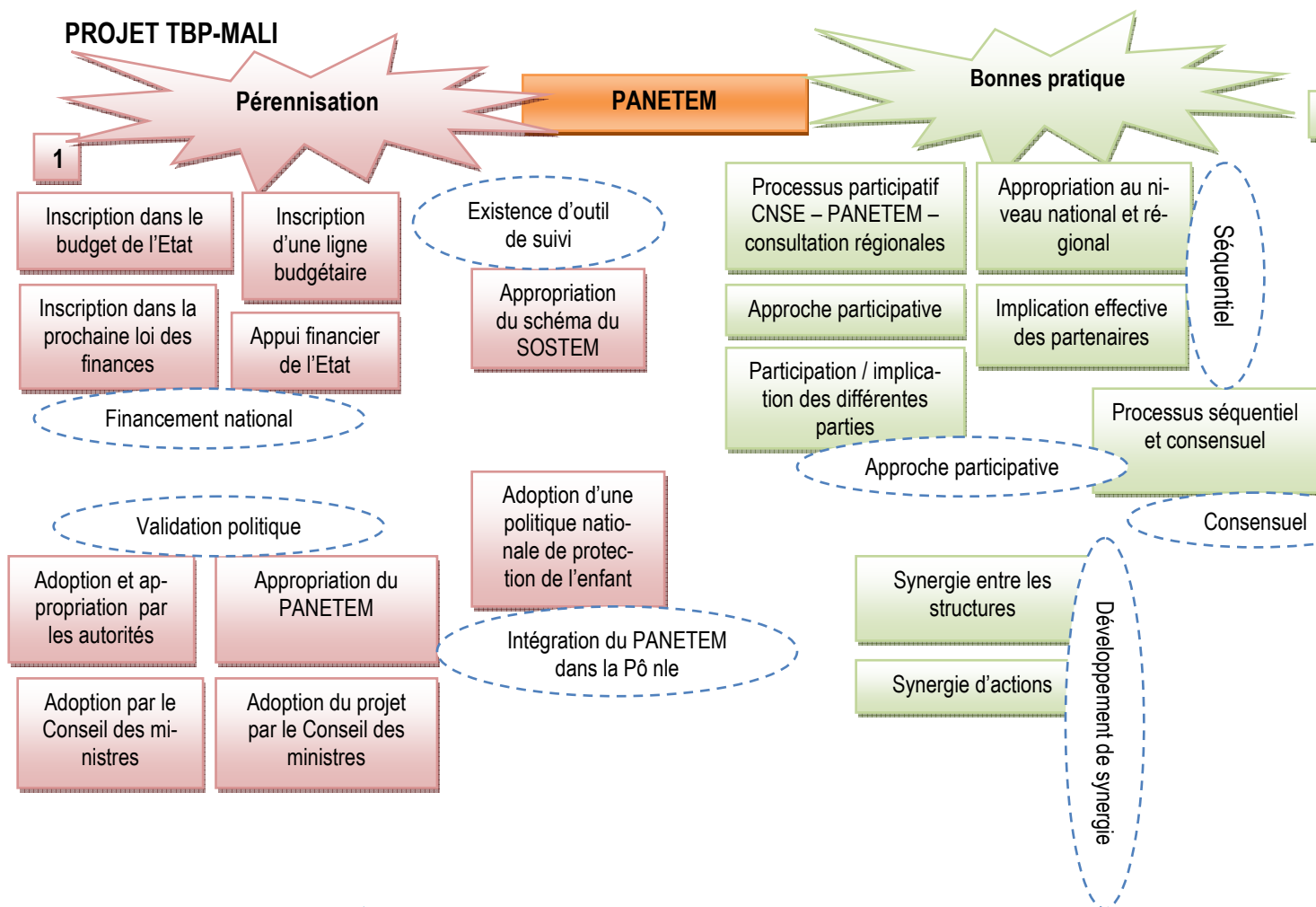
Facteurs de risques



Faiblesses



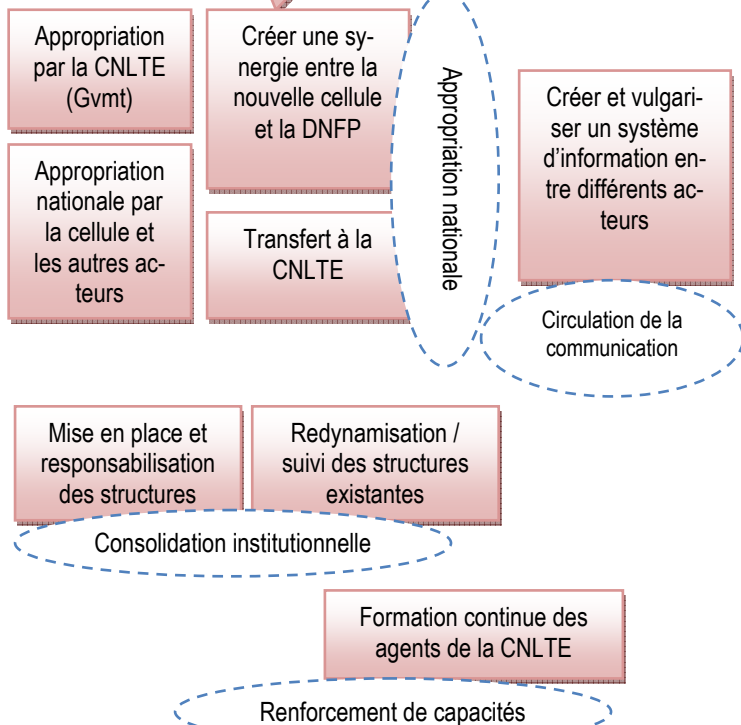
PROJET TBP-MALI



PROJET TBP-MALI

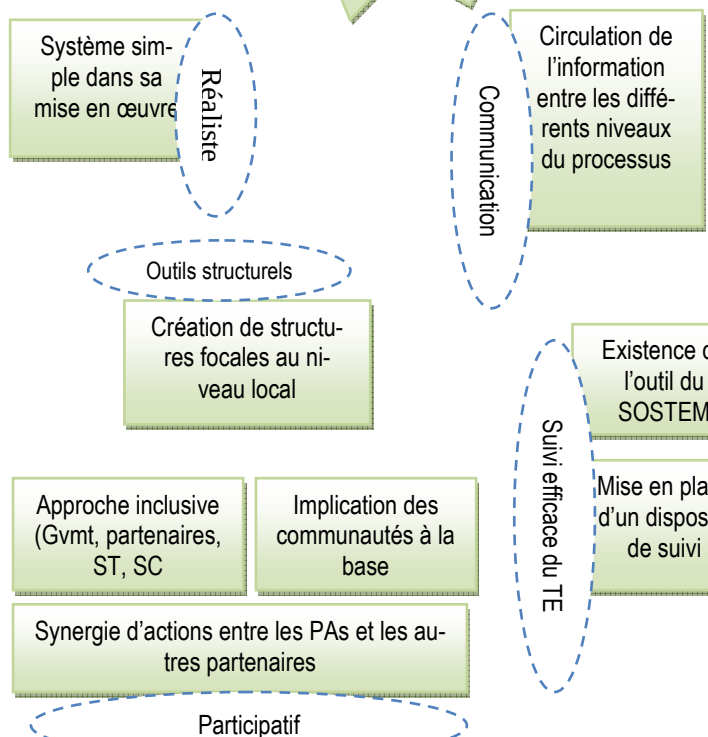
Pérennisation

1



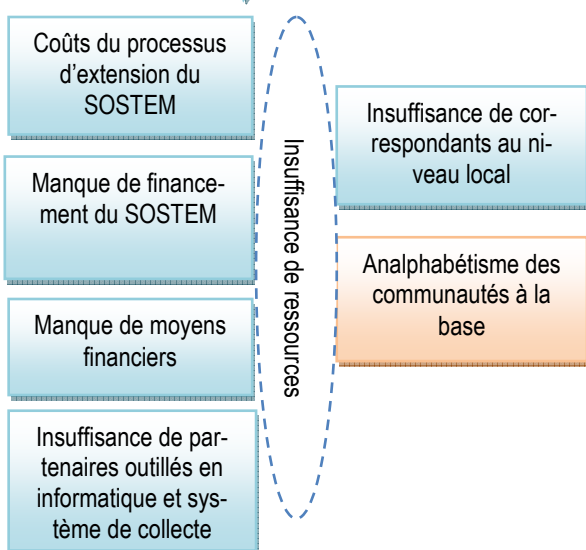
SOSTEM

Bonnes pratiques

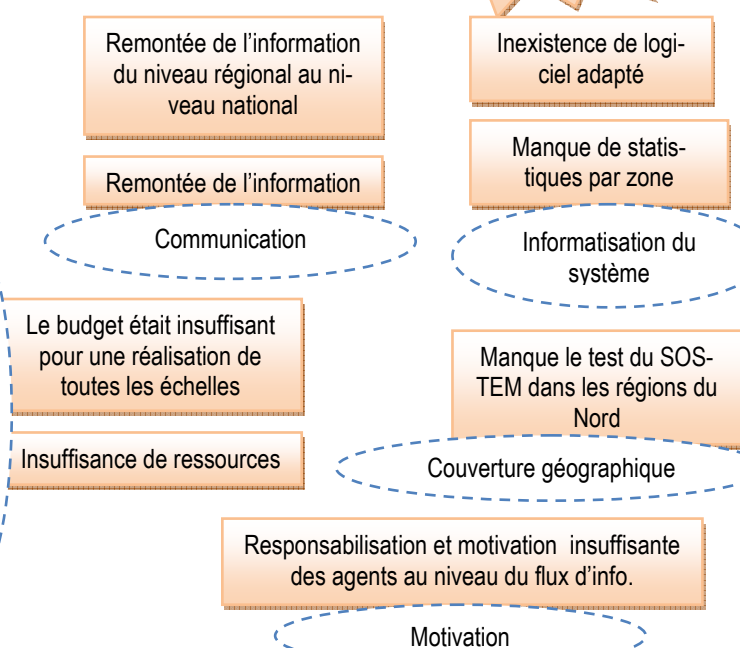


Facteurs de risques

3



Faiblesses



ANNEX 7 - Case Studies

ETUDE DE CAS 1 : ONG Lakanaso :

Plan d'Action concerné : Programme d'Action pour la Prévention, le Retrait et la Réinsertion Socioprofessionnelle des Enfants victimes des Pires Formes de Travail dans le Secteur de l'Economie Informelle Urbaine (PA4/TBP-MALI).

Approche d'intervention pratiquée : participative/inclusive et recherche de synergie,

Cas présenté :

En novembre 2008, l'ONG Lakanaso a intervenu et accompagné le retrait et la réinsertion socioprofessionnelle de mademoiselle Mariam Togola âgée de 15 ans au moment des faits.

Comme beaucoup de filles de son âge, Mariam a entrepris la migration en espérant s'employer comme aide – ménagère à Bamako afin de pouvoir constituer son trousseau de mariage. Elle a donc quitté son village Kékro, commune de Sanso, cercle de Bougouni, région de Sikasso. A Bamako, elle a été employée par une femme qui exerce comme femme libre (elle fait le travail de sexe). De son état d'Aide – ménagère, elle était irrégulièrement payée, son employeuse a accumulé huit (8) mois d'arriérés de salaires. Face à cette situation, Mariam a contacté les ressortissants de sa localité afin d'intercéder auprès de sa patronne pour l'aider à rentrer en possession des dus. Après une intervention de ces derniers, son employeuse a déménagé dans un autre quartier. De Niamakoro, elle a élu domicile avec la fille à Faladié au niveau de l'auto-gare dans une maison close où elle a commencé à exploiter la fille dans ses activités. Au bout de quelque temps, Mariam l'Aide – ménagère, mal préparée et méconnaissant les normes de protection que sa nouvelle activité exige, a fini par contracter une grossesse.

L'ONG a été informée de la situation de la fille par une de ses paires éducatrices qui sont aussi du milieu. L'équipe de l'ONG Lakanaso est ainsi rentrée en contact avec l'employeuse de la fille (la patronne) et a cherché à voir la fille. Après échanges et informations prises, la patronne a reconnu les faits et a affirmé que son intention était d'orienter la fille dans ce secteur afin de lui faire oublier ses arriérés de salaire.

L'équipe de l'ONG, conformément à sa vocation, a privilégié la gestion sociale, d'abord en cherchant à identifier l'auteur de la grossesse, ce qui n'a pas été possible, avec les partenaires multiples cela se comprend. Ensuite, l'ONG a entrepris et obtenu le retrait de la fille de ce milieu. Comme Lakanaso ne dispose pas de centre d'accueil, elle a confié la fille à une logeuse (autre collaboratrice de l'ONG, généralement ancienne femme libre, et surnommée bonne maman, « Denbagouma »). En ce moment la fille avait six (6) mois de grossesse, la solution d'hébergement par Denbagouma étant transitoire, l'ONG a pris contact avec l'AJDM (Agence de développement de la Jeunesse au Mali). C'est une structure qui dispose d'un centre d'accueil et qui s'est donnée comme mission d'accueillir les filles en détresse (notamment les aides – ménagères en état de grossesse, de les assister jusqu'à leur accouchement et de les libérer quinze (15) jours après leur accouchement).

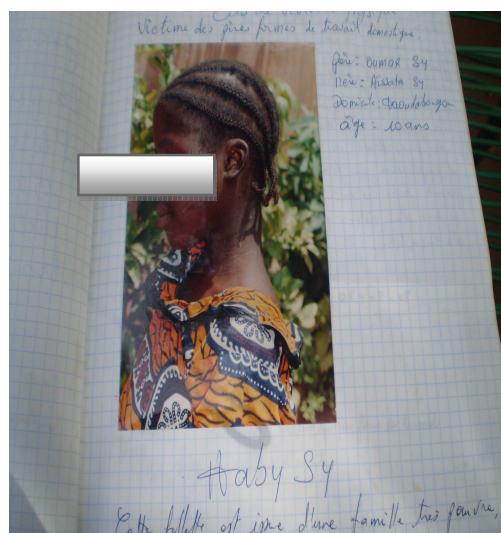
L'ONG, Lakanaso a donc fait la référence de la fille à l'AJDM qui l'a accueillie. Après son accouchement, l'animateur de Lakanaso en relation avec la communauté des ressortissants de la localité d'origine de la fille ont organisé et réalisé l'accompagnement de la fille et de son enfant dans son village.

Sur place, la mission d'accompagnement de Lakanaso a pris contact avec la mairie de la localité afin d'associer les autorités locales dans la reconduite et la réconciliation de la fille avec sa famille. Dans un premier, la famille s'était montrée hostile à accueillir la fille avec un bébé dont le père n'était même pas connu. Avec l'implication de la mairie et du service local de développement social, la famille a fini par comprendre que leur fille était plutôt une victime, et qu'elle avait plutôt besoin de leur assistance et de leur accompagnement surtout que d'une certaine manière, elle avait pu se rendre de sa propre responsabilité dans la détresse de la fille

Dans cette localité, la mairie dispose déjà d'un centre de formation multifonctionnelle, les autorités se sont tout de suite impliquées et ont accepté de prendre la fille au niveau de ce centre pour lui assurer une formation en tricotage. En plus, la mairie a délivré un acte de naissance pour le bébé qui a porté le nom de famille de sa grand mère. Aussi, la mairie et le service de développement social se sont engagés à suivre la fille et de rester en contact avec l'ONG. Depuis, l'ONG est restée en contact et avec les autorités locales et avec la fille elle-même.

Plan d'Action concerné : Programme d'action pour la prévention, le retrait et la réinsertion socio professionnelle de 1 500 enfants à risque ou victime des pires formes de travail domestique (PA3/TBP-MALI).

1. Enfant victime de pires formes de travail des enfants (violence physique)



Aussi, la mère de Haby, s'emploie de façon occasionnelle comme femme de ménage, elle fait la lessive et fournit d'autres services selon la demande des ménages dans les quartiers afin compléter les revenus que son époux peut gagner dans la mendicité pour subvenir aux besoins de sa famille. Dans cette condition de vie, ils ont donné leur fille de 10 ans à une dame pour un emploi de travail domestique. Le salaire de la fille était versé directement à ses parents.

Samatoko le 8/02/08

elle a été
inscrite à
l'école de
Diamdaba



2. Enfant victime de pires formes de travail des enfants (violence physique)



Mademoiselle Bintou Traoré âgée de 13 ans, domiciliée à Sirakoro Méguétan une banlieue du District de Bamako a abandonné les études à cause de l'éloignement de l'école et le manque de moyens pour couvrir ses frais scolaires étant issue d'une famille pauvre. Elle a voulu s'employer dans le secteur du travail domestique ainsi, elle a été employée par une dame qui l'a battait régulièrement, plusieurs fois dans la journée avec des injures graves. Elle a été identifiée et récupérée par APAF – Muso Danbé. Elle a été réinsérée dans le système scolaire, elle s'est révélée très intelligente et laborieuse. Elle fait actuellement la 5^{ème} année à l'école fondamentale de Sirakoro Méguétan.

3. Enfant victime de pires formes de travail des enfants (dans le cadre de la famille)

Daouda Coulibaly âgé de 10 ans était contraint au travail dans le cadre de sa famille. Avec les actions de sensibilisation menées par l'ONG auprès de ses parents, il fréquente actuellement l'école fondamentale de Torokorobougou, un quartier populaire de la commune V du District de Bamako.

Informations complémentaires sur les cas de retraits

Questions	Réponses
Surtout la suite des cas d'enfants retirés, pourriez-vous peut-être compléter: est-ce les enfants sont dans leur situation familiale précédente ?	Ils sont toujours à l'école et vivent en famille avec les parents
le cas de la petite Haby: elle est à l'école maintenant, mais où est-ce qu'elle habite?	Haby habite présentement dans sa famille avec son père et sa mère.
De nouveau chez ses parents? Si "oui", est-ce que ces gens ont compris (de manière durable) le problème, - tel que cela ne va pas se répéter?	Oui, Avec la sensibilisation des parents, des enfants à travers les CLV et le comité de gestion scolaire en plus de l'équipe du PA ; ils ont compris et ils se sont engagés pour que ce phénomène ne va plus se répéter.
Et puis, autre aspect de ce domaine (d'intérêt spécifique pour Genève):	On partage les mêmes visions sur ce phénomène, il s'agit de lutter contre les PFTE dans le secteur domestique, mais bon, cette appréciation vient de Genève elle-même nous, en tant qu'une agence d'exécution nous avons respecté le planning du contrat.
Est-ce que les agents des ONG/ PA utilisent des formulaires "DBMR" (direct beneficiary monitoring and reporting - suivi direct des bénéficiaires, rapports).	Oui bien sûr, tous les agents du PA3, utilisaient les différents outils (direct beneficiary monitoring and reporting - suivi direct des bénéficiaires, rapports)
Si "non" : pourquoi pas (Est-ce qu'il y manque d'info là-dessus?	
Connaissent-ils ces formulaires?	Bien sur, nous avons été formés en termes d'utilisation de ces outils par le BIT avant de l'appliquer,
Est-ce qu'ils avaient essayé?	Nous avons utilisé de long en large au cours de l'exécution du PA.
Est-ce qu'il y a des problèmes d'application?	Si dans l'application, avec 64 questions à faire répondre pour un enfant, c'est contrainte.
Si "oui", quels problèmes?	☞ Contrainte de temps, ☞ Réticence de certains parents ou de l'enfants lui mêmes, ☞ Disponibilité des bénéficiaires directs ou indirects, ☞ L'instabilité de certains enfants travailleurs dans le secteur domestique,

Case Study 3 : Boys from Koran Schools, Begging

CANE VAS DE PRESENTATION DES ETUDES DE CAS

Date de la visite : 9-06-2010, matin	Noms des visiteurs : - Mme Kerstin Bernecker - M. Mamadou Boulkassoum Traoré
Nom de la ville	Djéma
Type de site	Arrêt de voitures,bus, - petits restaurants pour les voyageurs

SITUATION OBSERVEE

During the stop in Djéma, the evaluators started interviewing some begging boys. They told that they were pupils at a Koran School. After a short discussion, the number of boys increased to ten, then far beyond ten. They seemed to be quite happy that someone was interested, wanted to listen to them.

They explained that they were not from Djéma, they came from other places, villages. Their task was to go begging – and come back with a minimum of FCFA 500 per day.

Some said, their school was ok, others said, they did not like it at all.



Case Study 4: Baroya.

Nom du village/site	Baroya
Nom du chef de village	Adama Sissoko (représentant)
Population estimative du village	1 000
Nombre de ménage du village	75
Activités principales	1. Orpaillage, 2. Agriculture, 3. Elevage
Existence d'une école	Oui
Statut de l'école	Communautaire
Type de site	Traditionnel avec un début de mécanisation, grande affluence
Nombre d'élèves	Effectif : 158 Filles : 70 , Garçons : 88
Estimation de la population scolarisable qui ne va pas à l'école	120
Présence d'enfants en âge scolaire dans le site	Non constaté
Présence d'enfants travailleurs	Non constaté

- Les enfants inscrits à l'école sont en général réguliers,
- Avant l'intervention du projet, en trois années scolaires, l'école a enregistré un seul admis au CEP,
- Au cours des années scolaires 2007/2008 et 2008/2009, l'école a enregistré 19 admis au CEP,
- Un effectif de 158 élèves pour une école pendant que 120 enfants du village ne vont pas à l'école,
- Le nombre de filles décroît sensiblement de la première année à la sixième (17 en 1ère année et 4 en 6ème).



ANNEX 8 - Bibliography

Dohmen, C. and E. Wagenhofer Grauel, A.	Let's Make Money, 2009 Fuzzy Logic, Mannheim 1995
Haut Conseil Islamique du Mali	Forum National sur les Ecoles Coraniques, Rapport Général, Bamako 2008
ILO/ IPEC	TBP-MAP (Manual for Action Planning) I – V, Geneva 2003
ILO/ IPEC	(PRODOC) Support for the Preparation of the Mali Time-Bound Programme, Bamako- Geneva 2006
ILO/IPEC	Technical Progress Reports/TBP Mali, 10/06 to 3/10
ILO	The end of child labour within reach; Geneva 2006
ILO-UNICEF-World-Bank-Group	UCW – Understanding Children's Work/ Comprendre le travail des enfants au Mali
Other project documents :	Mid-Term Evaluation, APs etc.
République du Mali - DNSI/ OIT- SIMPOC – PNLTE – TBP-Mali	Rapport d'Enquête Nationale sur le Travail des Enfants au Mali, Bamako 2007
Sangare Mollet, Sylvia et Broulaye	L'espoir bafoué – la situation du travail sexuel au Mali, Bamako 2005

**Annotated Bibliography of
Child and Forced Labor Information
Volume III**



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MALI: REVIEW OF CHILD LABOR INFORMATION

1. Anti-human trafficking measures can increase exploitation. (2004, June 4). *Medical News Today*. Retrieved November 25, 2007, from <http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/medicalnews.php?newsid=9097>

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

This article reports on a study of child migrants by Castle, Busza, and Diarra, but there is no specific description of the type of work engaged in by Malian children. The article reports that a survey of 1,000 migrants in Mali found that only four had been deceived, or not paid for their labor. The same study found that anti-trafficking measures did not distinguish between voluntary and involuntary migration. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

2. Association Malienne pour l'Environnement, la Jeunesse et le Développement. (n.d.). *La réforme de la justice au Mali* [The reform of justice in Mali]. Retrieved November 27, 2006, from <http://www.justicemali.org/mali%20enjeu.htm>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This factsheet describes the work of the Association Malienne pour l'Environnement, la Jeunesse et le Développement, a group that helps young trafficking victims return to their communities, trains youth leaders and facilitators, takes action on children's rights, and promotes access to vocational training. However, the factsheet makes no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

3. CARE International. (n.d.). *Project information, combating child trafficking through education in Mali*. Atlanta, GA: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from <http://www.care.org/careswork/projects/MLI056.asp>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This short piece describes a CARE project funded by the U.S. Department of Labor that seeks to reduce child trafficking and exploitive child labor through improved access to education in two regions of Mali (Segou and Mopti). However, it does not mention the use of child labor in the production of goods.

4. Castle, S., & Diarra, A. (2003). *La migration internationale des jeunes maliens: Tradition, nécessité ou rite de passage?* [The international migration of young Malians: Tradition, necessity or rite of passage?]. Retrieved January 4, 2008, from http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/castle_diarra_2003__la_migr.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Brick Making, Cattle, Construction, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Donkeys, Millet, Peanuts, Portering, Rice, Sheep, Splitting Firewood, Vending

This is a research paper on the migration of children in four areas of central Mali (Bankass). The majority of children from Bankass migrate to Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, where they work in the transportation industry as dockworkers or market porters. The majority of girls end up working in domestic service, but some also work in markets. The article further finds that both trafficked and non-trafficked child workers, both in and out of Mali, experience poor working conditions, are sometimes unpaid and are often exploited. However, many children who migrate or are trafficked have positive experiences, make money, are treated well by their employers and develop competency to deal with the modern world. The research paper is based on the study of 950 children, 108 of whom were interviewed. This paper concludes by discussing the problematic treatment of trafficking without a nuanced understanding of the economic realities that motivate parallel migration.

The children interviewed also discussed having worked on their families' farms in Mali, in domestic labor, home repair and maintenance, the care of farm animals, including sheep, cattle, and donkeys, and agriculture, including cotton and peanuts. They also engaged in outside labor during the dry season, including acting as porters, pounding millet, and selling food, water, firewood, and agricultural products. Some girls also traveled within Mali to work as domestic servants, and some boys traveled within Mali to work as construction laborers, at similar tasks such as brick making and firewood splitting, or for work on farms raising rice or millet. Many of the children who had traveled for work had either suffered abuse or non-payment or knew of others who had, particularly in the case of domestic service.

5. Delap, E., Ouedraogo, B., & Sogoba, B. (n.d.). *Developing alternatives to the worst forms of child labor in Mali and Burkina Faso*. Retrieved November 13, 2006, from http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/scuk_cache/scuk/cache/cmsattach/1862_child_labour_Mali_&_BF.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor

From 2000 to 2004, Save the Children UK, with other partner nongovernment organizations (NGOs), implemented a project in Mali to use awareness raising, skills training, and the provision of alternative means of earning an income to stop children from leaving their villages in search of jobs, such as gold mining in Burkina Faso and domestic service in Mali. The authors performed a two-week evaluation of the Mali and

Burkina Faso projects, apparently including site visits and conversations with local adults, and also relied on children's testimonies gathered by Save the Children UK staff. The portion of this report specific to Mali discusses domestic labor and does not mention child labor in the production of goods.

6. Diallo, C. (2003, 3 July). Traffic d'enfants: Le marabout pris en flagrant délit [Child trafficking: The marabout caught red-handed]. *L'Essor*, no. 14992. Retrieved May 12, 2008, from http://www.essor.gov.ml/cgi-bin/view_article.pl?id=4729

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Rice

Child Trafficking: Rice

According to the police investigation carried out after the prefect of Niono, Mali, chanced upon a vehicle full of children while on his way to work on the morning of June 23, 2003. A well-known Malian marabout (Koranic teacher), Zakaria Badiné, was trafficking 25 children, age 10 to 15 (the majority from Burkina Faso), for work on large rice farms. Without giving specific evidence, but referring to investigative reporting from the previous year, the article states that the situation was a single example of a larger pattern of such trafficking in children between marabouts and large rice farmers. The children are employed in harvesting, sowing, and transplanting rice, and their wages (calculated by the task) are paid to the marabouts.

7. Douville, O. (2003-2004). Enfants et adolescents en danger dans la rue à Bamako (Mali), questions cliniques et anthropologiques à partir d'une pratique [Children and adolescents at risk in the street in Bamako (Mali), anthropological and clinical questions from a practical issue.]. *Psychopathologie Africaine*, 32(1), 55–89.

Source: Academic/Research Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Car Washing, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

The subject matter of this article is street children living in Mali. The article does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods, but does mention that street children are involved in activities such as begging, car washing, sexual exploitation, and other unspecified forms of employment.

8. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[a]). *Mali*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.globalmarch.org/resourcecentre/world/mali.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Crafts, Sexual Exploitation, Trade

This factsheet is a secondary compilation of information about child labor in Mali from sources published between 1997 and 2001 from organizations such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the U.S. Department of State, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The factsheet reports that in 2001 ILO projected that 820,000 children were economically active. It also reports that Mali is both a source and a destination country for trafficking. Children within Mali work primarily in agricultural labor, although agricultural products produced were not discussed. Additional sectors of employment for children were also not discussed.

9. Global March Against Child Labour. (n.d.[b]). *Mali*. New Delhi, India: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from http://www.globalmarch.org/child_labour/image/MALI.pdf

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Gold Mining, Rice, Sexual Exploitation

Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Gold Mining, Rice, Sexual Exploitation
Involuntary Child Servitude: Unspecified

This is another factsheet which presents compiled data on child labor in Mali from sources published between 2003 and 2005. The factsheet states that 30 percent of children age 5 to 14 are involved in child labor. It reports that children work in gold mining, rice cultivation, and other forms of agriculture, as well as domestic labor and that Mali is a source, transit and destination country for trafficking. Children are trafficked to work in mines in the southeast and to work in involuntary servitude in the cities. The factsheet reports that 80 percent of child prostitutes are from rural areas in Mali and that some trafficked children work as street beggars. Additionally, one student of a marabout (Koranic teacher) is quoted as saying that he and his fellow students give the proceeds of their begging to their teacher and are fed poorly in return. No further information on child labor in the production of specific goods is provided.

10. *La Guinée et le Mali font front pour la bouter hors de leurs frontières* [Guinea and Mali are driven out of their frontiers]. (2005, June 18). Retrieved March 5, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?file=view_document.sql&TITLE=-1&AUTHOR=-1&THESAURO=-1&ORGANIZATION=-1&TOPIC=-1&GEOG=1&YEAR=-1&LISTA=No&COUNTRY=-1&FULL_DETAIL=Yes&ID=1681

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This news article discusses a draft agreement made between the governments of Mali and Guinea regarding the trafficking of children for the purpose of child labor. The article does not specify sectors of concern, nor does it mention the use of child labor in the production of specific goods.

11. Haïdara, A. B. (2004, June 14). Journée Mondiale de Lutte Contre le Travail des Enfants [World Day Against Child Labor]. *Journal Indépendant*. Retrieved March 5, 2007, from <http://www.justicemali.org/divers269.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This article discusses activities conducted in Mali for the 2004 World Day Against Child Labour, which was founded globally by ILO. The focus of the awareness day in 2004 was child domestic labor. The Programme National de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants au Mali, in collaboration with UNICEF, le Fonds de Solidarité Nationale, and ENDA-tm, organized a conference among key stakeholders to discuss the situation of child labor in Mali. The objective of the conference was to increase collaboration and interventions, as well as to promote improvements in networking and strategizing among stakeholders. The article did not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

12. Hatløy, A., & Huser, A. (2005). *Identification of street children: Characteristics of street children in Bamako and Accra* (Fafo-report 474). Oslo, Norway: Fafo Research Program on Trafficking and Child Labour. Retrieved May 13, 2008, from <http://www.faf.no/pub/rapp/474/474.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Car Washing, Garbage Collection, Portering, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Vending, Unspecified

This report presents the findings of a study of street children in Bamako, Mali, and Accra, Ghana. For the purposes of this study, a street child was defined as a person under age 18, living separated from parents or guardians, who slept on the streets the previous night. About 96 percent of Bamako's street children are boys; the majority are from age 14 to 17, and their main occupation is begging. Other activities included portering, washing car windows, street vending, apprenticeships (unknown sector), washing dishes, aiding the disabled, collecting garbage, and prostitution. In the majority of cases, these children are not orphans, or out of contact with their parents, but consider themselves to be working on the streets temporarily, with the goal of making a certain amount of money, after which they will leave the streets. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

13. Human Rights Watch. (2004, June 10). *Child domestics: The world's invisible workers*. New York: Author. Retrieved November 20, 2006, from http://hrw.org/english/docs/2004/06/10/africa8789_txt.htm

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Domestic Labor, Food Preparation

Child Trafficking: Domestic Labor, Food Preparation

Although the focus of this background paper is children working as servants in private homes, it is included here because some of the children are also involved in related production of goods—for example, baking bread to sell at the market or grilling skewers of meat by the side of the road. No additional information on these topics are available from the document.

14. Human rights watchdog and civil rights firm sue Nestle, ADM, and Cargill for using forced child labor. (2005, July 14). *Stop Child & Forced Labor*. Retrieved November 13, 2006, from <http://www.laborrights.org/stop-child-labor/news/11077>

Source: NGO

Forced Child Labor: Cocoa

In conjunction with the civil rights firm Wiggins, Child, Quinn, and Pantaxis, LLC, and the human rights group Global Exchange, the International Labor Rights Fund filed a lawsuit in Los Angeles against Nestle, Archer Daniels Midland, and Cargill, alleging the companies' involvement in the trafficking, torture, and forced labor of Malian children who cultivate and harvest cocoa beans that the businesses import from Africa. No additional information about the children's activities while working on cocoa plantations is provided in the article.

15. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (2004). *Internationally recognised core labour standards in Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali*. Brussels, Belgium: Author. Retrieved November 13, 2006, from <http://www.icftu.org/www/pdf/clsbeninburkinafasomali2004.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Agriculture, Crafts, Unspecified, Vending

Mali has ratified all eight core ILO labor conventions, but violations of workers' rights, including forced labor, continue. The document notes that children in Mali work in agriculture, crafts, street vending, and unspecified cottage industries. No further information on child labor in the production of specific goods in Mali is provided.

16. International Labour Organization. (2005). *A global alliance against forced labour*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 25, 2007, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5059

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Rice

Forced Child Labor: Rice

This report is an analysis of all the countries that have signed the ILO Forced Labor Conventions, and information within the report appears to have been collected through extensive review of existing literature. No further methodological information is

provided. The report states that Mali law provides penalties of up to life imprisonment for slavery offences, and fines for trafficking minors under age 18. However, penalties for forced labor are considered to be light.

The report states that boys age 10 to 15 were reported to have been brought from Burkina Faso to neighboring Mali to pursue religious studies but were instead sent to work full time on rice farms in the Upper Niger valley; all of the boys' earnings were handed over to their religious teacher. Mali and Niger have welcomed ILO assistance in conducting studies, as well as collaborating to address the problem. The report states that Mali has set up local vigilance committees against child trafficking as part of ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour's (ILO-IPEC) project to combat the trafficking of children for labor exploitation in West and Central Africa.

17. International Labour Organization. (2006). *CEACR: Individual observation concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Mali (ratification: 2000) published: 2006*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from the ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards.

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This is a request submitted by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations for information regarding the occurrence of child labor in Mali and the continued trafficking of children from Mali to Côte d'Ivoire. The report notes that Mali has penal laws which provide punishment for the worst forms of child labor and for trafficking. The report also notes that Mali and Côte d'Ivoire signed a cooperative agreement to combat child trafficking in September 2000. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods in Mali.

18. International Labour Organization—International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. (2007, June). *Les déterminants du travail et de la scolarisation des enfants: Les enseignements des enquêtes biographiques du Burkina Faso et du Mali* [The factors determining work and schooling of children: Lessons learned from biographical investigations in Burkina Faso and Mali]. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved May 13, 2008, from <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=5327>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Unspecified

For Mali, the authors have used data regarding 2,988 children age 12 to 16 included in the Survey of Family Dynamics and the Education of Children in Mali. While the authors perform a highly technical statistical analysis of the likelihood that a child will be enrolled in school, working, both, or neither, according to age, family structure, ethnicity, rural or urban milieu, and other variables, there is no information on the types of work performed. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

19. International Labour Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, & The World Bank. (2005). *Country statistics*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved March 5, 2007, from http://www.ucw-project.org/cgi-bin/ucw/Survey/Main.sql?come=Tab_Type_and_Country.sql&ID_COUNTRY=130&IDGrupp=-1&Type=-1&ID_SURVEY=1220

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Domestic Labor, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Trade

This website contains a series of tables presenting demographic data on children in Mali, including information on their involvement in labor activities. The tables reveal that child labor occurs in the agricultural, domestic, manufacturing, services, and trade sectors. Relevant findings include that 38.7 percent of children are only involved in some form of work, while 26.7 percent are involved in both work and school. More girls than boys are employed, but more boys than girls both attend school and work. Economic activity among children is more common in rural areas, while in urban areas the percentage of children both attending school and working is higher. With 58.24 percent of Mali children working in agriculture, that sector has the highest percentage of child workers, followed by the 37.14 percent of working children that perform household work.

20. International Organization for Migration. (2006, November 22). *Traditional practices being abused to exploit children in West Africa, warns IOM*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 25, 2006, from <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/newsArticleAF/cache/offonce?entryId=12007>

Source: International Organization

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

This document discusses the children of Burkina Faso who are forced to work on Malian farms, but there is no specific information on the conditions of this labor. No further information on child labor in the production of specific goods in Mali is presented.

21. Konaté, M. (2006, October 31). Lutte contre le trafic des enfants [Fight against child trafficking]. *Soir de Bamako*. Retrieved March 5, 2007, from http://www.malikounda.com/nouvelle_voir.php?idNouvelle=9691

Source: News Article

Child Trafficking: Begging, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

According to this news article, the governments of Mali and Burkina Faso have been collaborating to stop child trafficking between the two countries. A meeting of the two governments reinforced their commitment to curbing the phenomena. The article states that boys are trafficked abroad under the guise of attending religious schools, but instead are forced to beg for money for their instructors. Additionally, the document claims that some children are trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of specific goods.

During 2000 and 2001, the government of Mali adopted a National Plan of action to combat trafficking in general, and then adopted a National Plan of action to stop the trafficking of children from 2002 to 2006. The government's attempts to stop the trafficking of children have led to the reintegration of trafficking victims and an increase in community awareness about the topic of trafficking.

22. Kress, B. (2006). Burkina Faso: Testing the tradition of circular migration. *Migration Information Source*. Retrieved May 13, 2008, from <http://www.migrationinformation.org/Profiles/display.cfm?ID=399>

Source: NGO

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

While primarily a general discussion of migration within and from Burkina Faso, this article mentions that children are trafficked in both directions between Burkina Faso and Mali. The activities in which such children are engaged are mentioned only in a broader regional context, without making clear whether or not they apply to Mali in particular. As a result of an agreement signed by the governments of Mali and Burkina Faso in 2004, 20 Burkinabé child-trafficking victims were repatriated from Mali that year. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

23. Mali: Deux enfants sur trois travaillent selon le gouvernement [Mali: Two out of three children work according to the government]. (2007, April 17). *AllAfrica.com*. Retrieved November 25, 2007, from <http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=13094&flag=news>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Unspecified

According to a Mali government investigation, two in every three children age 5 to 17 are child laborers. Many of these children work in dangerous conditions. The article reports that forty percent of working children are working in conditions that endanger their health, safety, and well-being. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

24. Mali: Une trentaine d'enfants victimes de trafic interceptés dans l'ouest du Burkina [Mali: Some thirty child-trafficking victims intercepted in Western Burkina Faso] (n.d.). Retrieved March 5, 2007, from http://www.childtrafficking.org/cgi-bin/ct/main.sql?ID=707&file=view_document.sql&TITLE=-1&AUTHOR=-1&THESAURO=1&ORGANIZATION=-1&TYPE_DOC=-1&TOPIC=-1&GEOG=445&YEAR=-1&LISTA=No&COUNTRY=-1&FULL_DETAIL=Yes

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging
 Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging

The discovery of approximately 30 children from age eight to 17 being trafficked from Burkina Faso to Mali is the subject of this news article. Some of the children had been told they were being taken to Mali to finish their Koranic education; however, in reality, the children were being trafficked to beg and work as laborers in agriculture. There is no specific information on the conditions of labor or the products produced in the agricultural sector.

25. Riisøen, K. H., Hatløy, A., & Bjerkan, L. (2004). *Travel to uncertainty: A study of child relocation in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali* (Fafo-report 440). Oslo, Norway: Fafo Research Program on Trafficking and Child Labour. Retrieved May 13, 2008, from <http://www.fafo.no/pub/rapp/440/440.pdf>

Source: NGO

Child Labor: Begging, Cotton, Domestic Labor, Letter Writing, Millet, Service Industry, Vending
 Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Unspecified
 Forced Child Labor: Agriculture

This report presents the findings of a study of child relocation in Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Mali; child relocation is defined here as the movement of a person under age 18 from his or her family of origin, within or across national borders, and is a broader phenomenon than child trafficking. A total of 94 interviews were carried out, 58 with local children and adults, 21 with international organizations and ministries, and 15 with local organizations, during visits of 10 to 16 days in each country. While not all relocation involves child labor, and the report neither provides any statistical analysis nor consistently distinguishes among the three countries discussed, various cases of child labor are clearly located in Mali, including domestic service, small-scale market vending, restaurant work, and work in cotton and millet fields. Talibés (students) in the care of marabouts (Koranic teachers) engage in begging and in a variety of other activities, including writing letters for others. One Malian boy was lured away from home for unspecified purposes by a stranger's promise of a bike, and in another case, an acquaintance of a Malian boy's father promised him that the boy would be enrolled in a commercial school, but instead put him to work in the fields without payment.

26. Tembely, R. (2005, May 20). Lutte contre le travail et le trafic des enfants [Fight against child labor and trafficking]. *Journal l'Indépendant*. Retrieved March 5, 2007, from <http://www.justicemali.org/divers333.htm>

Source: News Article

Child Labor: Unspecified

This news article reports on a conference held in Mali regarding the state of child work in the country. Organized by ILO in collaboration with the government, delegates to the

conference discussed problems associated with child labor in Mali as well as reviewed international and national standards meant to fight the phenomena of child labor. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

27. United Nations Children's Fund. (2003). *Education as a preventive strategy against child labor: Evaluation of the cornerstone programme of UNICEF's global child labour programme*. New York: Author. Retrieved March 5, 2007, from http://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Child_Labour_Evaluation_Report_27_Feb_2004.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

Included in this working paper is an assessment of the Special Protection Project supported by UNICEF in Mali. This project seeks to improve the situation of marginalized groups of children through support to neighborhood centers. From 1999 to 2001, project staff also conducted studies on child trafficking across borders, girl domestic workers in Mopti, and children in Koranic schools in Mopti (which found that many end up as homeless street beggars). Follow-up workshops on child domestic workers were held in Douentza, Bandiagara and Djenne. This paper does not go into detail about child labor in the production of goods.

28. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. (2003). *Trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, in Africa*. Florence, Italy: Author. Retrieved October 11, 2007, from <http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/insight9e.pdf>

Source: International Organization

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

This is a report on the trafficking of women and children in eight countries in West Africa, including Mali. The report mentions that in Mali, traffickers use minibuses or trucks to transport women and children. Mali is noted for adopting anti-trafficking laws that go beyond the issue of prostitution. The article mentions that there is a cooperation agreement (finalized in September 2000) between Mali and Côte d'Ivoire to combat trans-border trafficking of children. The cooperation agreement is discussed in detail. The report also mentions that transport unions in Mali have taken a role in addressing their responsibility for facilitation of trafficking and are active in sensitizing colleagues in neighboring countries. There is no mention of child labor in Mali in the production of goods.

29. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2006, April 11). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Second periodic report of states parties due in 1997—Mali*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 25, 2007, from <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G06/419/56/PDF/G0641956.pdf?OpenElement>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

This is the second periodic report submitted by Mali to the United Nations Committee on the Convention for the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). The report notes that Mali is a member of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa which deals with child labor. There has been no use of the organization as a legal expedient against child labor. The report states that Mali has drawn up an Emergency National Plan of Action for 2000–2001 and a National Plan of Action to Combat the Traffic in Children. Moreover, the plan has reduced trafficking and resulted in a public better informed about trafficking. The plan has initiated the following stages: a survey conducted with Save the Children; two additional surveys conducted with ILO-IPEC and Terre des Hommes Germany; and introduction of a mechanism for repatriations and a plan for implementation of the Emergency National Plan of Action Against Cross-border Traffic in Children. One thousand five hundred social workers are working to identify possible child traffickers and inform parents and children of official modes of traveling outside the country. While there is little discussion of actual occurrences of child labor, it is mentioned in the context of identifying groups of children particularly vulnerable to economic exploitation or other forms of abuse, including child beggars, girls working as domestic servants, and children placed under the care of marabouts (Koranic teachers) and forced to work or beg when not receiving instruction. There is no mention of child labor in the production of goods.

0. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2007, February 2). *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under Article 44 of the Convention: Forty-fourth session: Concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Mali*. Retrieved from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/co/CRC_C_MLI_CO_2.pdf

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Unspecified

While noting various legislative, regulatory, and other steps taken by the government of Mali to improve the position of Malian children, the UNCRC repeatedly recommends further efforts and greater commitment of resources to effectively implement these measures. With regard to child labor, the UNCRC expresses particular concern about the high, increasing number of street children and child beggars, with particular mention of those child beggars (*garibous*) who are under the care of Koranic teachers (*marabouts*), and about the high number of working children in general, with particular mention of children working in agriculture and as domestic servants. There is no further information on the conditions of child labor in Mali. This report does not discuss child labor in the production of specific goods.

31. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2007, February 2). *Issues conclusions on reports of Kenya, Mali, Honduras, Marshall Islands, Suriname, Malaysia and Chile*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 25, 2007, from <http://www.unhcr.ch/hurricane/hurricane.nsf/view01/E6376E376562FBACC12572760051BBBC?open> document

Source: News Article/International Organization

Child Labor: Begging

The UNCRC expressed concern regarding several human rights situations in Mali, including the situation of child beggars or *garibous*. According to the report, these children, under the guardianship of Koranic educational institutions, become street beggars in order to earn money for their *marabouts* or teachers. The report suggests that participation in this activity leaves the children vulnerable to other forms of mistreatment including sexual abuse and further economic exploitation. The UNCRC suggests that Mali perform a study on the situation of those children and use the findings to collaborate with children and NGOs on creating an effective policy to counter the phenomenon. The document does not discuss the use of child labor in the production of goods.

32. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. (2007, January 10). *Written replies by the government of Mali concerning the list of issues to be taken up in connection with the consideration of the second periodic report of Mali*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author. Retrieved November 25, 2007, from <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/crcs44.htm>

Source: International Organization

Child Labor: Agriculture, Aquaculture, Auto Repair, Begging, Construction, Domestic Labor, Education, Equipment Repair, Fish Farming, Fishing, Forestry, Health, Hunting, Manufacturing, Mining, Real Estate, Service Industry, Sexual Exploitation, Social Work, Trade, Trade Union, Transportation

This is the Malian government's response to questions posed by the UNCRC in a previous submission. The 2005 data provided indicate that a total of 1,936,038 children (or 43.7 percent) age 5 to 17 are working in Mali and not attending school. An additional 1,092,004 children (24.6 percent) in that age group are reportedly working and studying in school. In terms of gender and geographic disparity, boys appear to be more economically active than girls, though not by substantively significant amounts, and there are more children, both boys and girls, working in rural areas than in urban ones. In rural areas, 48.8 percent of children work only, and 22.3 percent work and attend school compared with the 32.8 percent of working urban children and the 29.6 percent of urban children who reported studying and working. The data are also disaggregated by age, showing that 57.7 percent of children age 5 to 9 years, 75.2 percent of children age 10 to 14, and 82.4 percent of teenagers age 15 to 17 are economically active.

In terms of activities performed, children in Mali are engaged in the following sectors of work: agriculture, hunting, fishing, forestry, fish farming, aquaculture, mining, manufacturing, construction, trade, automotive repair, equipment repair, transportation, real estate, service industry, education, health, social work, trade unions, domestic labor, begging, and sexual exploitation. Specific goods produced in sectors of work indicative of production are not discussed. The frequency of children performing these activities cannot be accurately provided, as the data in this source is inadequately described (not labeled appropriately). However, the data do indicate that more than half of children in all age and gender categories are engaged in work that is classified as dangerous or harmful. There is no additional information related to conditions of work for child laborers in Mali.

Methodology for the collection of this information cannot be provided, as the raw data are presented in chart form only with no description. The source does reference the 2005 National Survey on Child Labour in Mali, but the research team was unable to locate this report for inclusion in this bibliography.

33. U.S. Department of State. (2006a). *Mali: Country reports on human rights practices—2005*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved November 12, 2006, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61580.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Mining, Rice, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Mining, Rice, Sexual Exploitation

This U.S. government report states that trafficking in children was a problem in Mali in 2005. The problem included trafficking within the country for forced labor—children of both sexes sent to rice fields in the central regions and boys forced to work in mines in the south. Trafficking victims are forced into agricultural work, domestic servitude, and to a lesser extent into begging, gold mining, and prostitution. The victims are usually from the central regions of the country but not from a specific ethnic group.

Child trafficking is prohibited by law, but parents were generally reluctant to follow through with charges of trafficking and forced labor, and cases were often left unresolved. A Malian criminal court handed down a two-year suspended sentence against a Congolese and a Malian accomplice involved in the trafficking of six Congolese children.

The Malian government worked closely with international organizations and NGOs to coordinate the repatriation and reintegration of trafficking victims. Six children were repatriated during that year. Welcome centers in Mopti, Segou, Sikasso, and Bamako assist in returning trafficked children to their families. Parents are required to carry travel passes for children, a measure intended to curb child trafficking.

34. U.S. Department of State. (2006b). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Begging, Gold Mining, Rice

Forced Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Gold Mining, Rice, Sexual Exploitation

This report ranks Mali as a Tier 2 source, destination, and transit country for the trafficking of women and children. Females are trafficked for purposes of domestic labor and sexual exploitations, while males are trafficked for forced labor in rice fields, gold mines, and begging.

35. U.S. Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in persons report*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved October 1, 2007, from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82806.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Trafficking: Begging, Domestic Labor, Gold Mining, Rice, Sexual Exploitation

Forced Child Labor: Begging, Domestic Labor, Gold Mining, Rice, Unspecified

The report states that Mali is a Tier 2 country. Additionally, Mali is a source, transit and destination country for children and women trafficked for purposes of forced labor, sexual exploitation, and domestic labor. Boys are trafficked for work in rice fields, gold mines, and begging. The report states that most trafficked children are trafficked internally from central regions to southeast and urban areas. The report finds that there has been an increase in trafficking between Mali and Burkina Faso, Guinea, Senegal, and Mauritania and a decrease in trafficking from Mali to Côte d'Ivoire.

The report states that Mali has made significant efforts to comply with minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. Mali has made child trafficking punishable by 5 to 20 years imprisonment, but there is no law prohibiting trafficking of adults. The report states that the government has repatriated 17 child victims to Mali from Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire. The report also notes that the government made significant efforts to raise awareness about trafficking and is drafting a work plan for 2006. There is no specific information on the conditions of child labor.

36. U.S. Department of State. (2008). *Mali: Country reports on human rights practices—2007*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved May 13, 2008, from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2007/100492.htm>

Source: Government Agency—U.S. Department of State

Child Labor: Agriculture, Begging, Cottage Industries, Crafts, Domestic Labor, Gold Mining, Mining, Rice, Sexual Exploitation, Street Vending, Trade

Child Slavery: Unspecified

Child Trafficking: Agriculture, Begging, Domestic Labor, Gold Mining, Mining, Rice, Sexual Exploitation, Unspecified

Forced Child Labor: Domestic Labor