

International Labour Office – IPEC

Technical Progress Report (TPR) – [INDIA]

[January – June 2008]

Project donor: <i>Department for International Development of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>					
Project title: <i>Andhra Pradesh State Based Project for the Elimination of Child Labour</i>					
Project number: ILO TC Code: <i>ILO TC Code: IND/04/PO3/UKM</i> Donor Identification Code: (if available):		Reporting Dates		Preparation date	
		From		To	
		<i>1 January 2008</i>		<i>30 June 2008</i>	
				<i>03 July 2008</i>	
Project budget: <u>Source</u> <u>Amount</u> <i>DFID \$4.49 million</i>		Start date¹: <i>October 2004</i> End date²: <i>September 2008</i> CTA/PC/PD start date: <i>dd.mmm.yyyy</i>		Evaluation dates	
		Planned as per PRODOC / Evaluation schedule		Proposed new dates	Actual dates carried out
		Mid-term:		<i>October 2006</i>	<i>--</i>
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¹ Start date as indicated in the donor approved project document.

² End date as indicated in the donor approved project document. If these dates have been formally revised, indicate revised dates with “Revised” in brackets after the date.

OBJECTIVES: (Objectives as stated in the approved project document³.)

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE: *To contribute to the elimination of child labour in Andhra Pradesh through state action and involving employers' and workers' organizations and strengthening civil society mechanisms*

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES: *Immediate Objective: To institutionalize the pilot approach tested in Phase I into governance and develop strategies for the complete elimination of child labour.*

³ If the objectives have been formally revised and approved by the donor, indicate "Revised" in brackets after the relevant objective.

I. Country Information and Developments

Summary discussion of the country context and recent events (since the last TPR) that are relevant to issues of child labor and education within the country. The information provided here is meant to provide the national context and does not have to be directly linked to project activities. This section should include information on national legislation (including new legislation or proposed changes to existing legislation), policy documents or plans of action at the national, sectoral, geographic, employer and/or worker level that relate to combating child labour and/or promoting access to basic education for child labourers or children at risk. Please indicate the relevant status of such items. **(Length: minimum 1 paragraph, maximum 1 page. If regional project, one paragraph per country)**

Government of Andhra Pradesh made the Labour department as the nodal department on child labour elimination activities through its Government Order of 3 June 2008. Previously, the school education department was the nodal department. In this context, the Project, through the State Resource Centre established in the labour department is facilitating the labour department to emerge as the coordinating department on all issues of child labour elimination in the state.

Government of Andhra Pradesh with the help of the APSBP is developing a State Action Plan for the Elimination of the Child labour. The state action plan envisages institutionalising the models developed by the Project and implementing it in all the remaining districts of the State with effect from the financial year 2009-10.

The Project facilitated the mainstreaming of skill development trainings for 14-17 years adolescents into National Programme of Rajiv Udyogasri, an employment generation programme, implemented by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) are made focal agencies to provide skill training facilities to the adolescent members of child labour families under the Rajiv Udyogasri. The Project has also facilitated the mainstreaming of the urban model into 9 municipal areas of extended Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) and activities are initiated.

II. Overall Progress within the Context of the Project

II.A Summary

Based on the detailed information on project performance in Section III, please provide your assessment of the overall achievement of the project at this stage and progress towards major defined impact. This section should not repeat information from sections IIIA - IIIC but in a few paragraphs, provide an analysis of the achievement of the project as a whole. Please assess issues such as; efficiency⁴, effectiveness⁵, relevance⁶, sustainability⁷ and inter-relationships between objectives, to the extent that there have been changes in these areas since the last TPR. You may also wish to consider any unanticipated effects of project activities. **(Maximum length 1 page. If regional project, maximum 2 pages considering the project as a whole rather than country by country.)**

Efficiency

Overall, the project is driven by strong convergence with the State labour, education, National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs), Women Development and Child Welfare and rural development departments. The Project during this reporting period facilitated Government of Andhra Pradesh (GOAP) in expanding the elements of urban model of eliminating child labour into nine more municipal areas and has drawn the attention of Government of India to focus on urban forms of child labour. The project mainstreamed the skill development trainings in to employment generation programme of the government and finalised to impart skill trainings in all districts of Andhra Pradesh. The workers organizations are also expanding their activities beyond the project focussed districts through their district coordinating units. The trade unions which was working in three railway stations of Hyderabad/Secunderabad has taken up the task of extending their model into another 12 railway stations and 10 Bus stands of different districts of Andhra Pradesh. The project is on track to achieve its objective, and the emerging trends and data indicates good progress since the last report. The project has developed new models in the urban sector and for skills development and preparation of state level strategy for complete elimination of child labour is in progress. Activities of Social partners like Trade Unions, Employers and the Civil Society Network are on track.

To institutionalise the model developed by the project, viz., Districts Approach, Urban Strategy, Convergence through State Resource Centre, Skill Training and the model for working with the social partners, a State Action Plan is being prepared and its implementation by the state can start only in the financial year 2009-10. Hence, The GoAP has requested for the extension of the project until then (March 2009) to provide technical assistance for the continued implementation and documentation.

Effectiveness

There is strong evidence of progress on deepening convergence in rural models and strong partnerships in implementing the urban model. There is clear evidence that the District Collectors are ensuring appropriate linkages with other programs and closely monitoring the project activities. The skill training programme for adolescents is drawing the attention of state government and is interested in integrating into the on going programmes in Employment & Training department. Involvement of Social partners, their sensitization and capacity building for elimination of child labour in support with the governmental action is going on and started giving results.

Relevance

The project has facilitated establishing inter linkages between various stakeholders and institutions leading to sharing of data (on Universal Elementary Education (EEC), Elimination of Child Labour, Enforcement and Rehabilitation), convergent and integrated district approach to Elimination of Child Labour emphasis on community participation, strengthening of NCLP through required human and infrastructure resources etc. Value addition of the project is seen in terms of community mobilization;

⁴ Does the expected project results continue to justify the costs incurred?

⁵ To what extent has the project achieved its objective(s) and reached its target group(s)?

⁶ Does the project's objectives and strategy continue to make sense?

⁷ What is the likelihood that the project benefits will be sustained after the withdrawal of external support?

convergence between government departments and programs, partnerships with a wide network of stakeholders, vocational training with placement guarantee; focus on high child labour districts, etc. Partnership with CSOs including TUs and Employers Association is a unique model which could be a documented and up-scaled for Elimination of Child Labour in other districts in the state and provide lessons for similar initiatives in other states like UP with high levels of child labour.

The project's experiences and approaches on convergence and coordination on child labour, urban child labour and skill training for adolescents have potential for replication in other districts and states.

Sustainability

The model developed for elimination of various forms of urban child labour under the Project has been mainstreamed into the Government of Andhra Pradesh projects/ programmes. The Department of Municipal Administration has adopted the model and started implementation through APUSP and MEPMA projects not only in Tirupati, Guntur and Warangal municipal areas but also in 9 extended municipal areas of Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC). The social partners like CSO Network and TUs are collaborating with the efforts of district administration for better convergence and impact of the intervention.

The skill development training model developed in the project for 14 to 17 years adolescents is being mainstreamed in the employment generation programme of the Government, viz. Rajiv Udyogasri. The Prevention of Child Labour strategy developed by the project as part of the District Approach, is now being mainstreamed into governance across the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu, particularly, into, ICDS and SSA programmes.

There are already symptoms of sustainability indicated in many areas of TUs, employers and civil society actions and the strategies developed under the project are yielding good results at the district level. The ILO needs to provide support to the state in developing a sustainability strategy for some more time to see that the models developed has been accepted and owned by the Implementing agencies.

The setting up of SRC at the state level and DRCs in the districts will further enhance the sustainability of child labour elimination in the state.

The details of the key work done under specific Outputs of the project during the period under report are as follows:

Output 1: Instituting sustainable coordination and convergence mechanisms at the state and district levels for eliminating child labour in endemic and hazardous child labour districts.

The State Resource Centre on child labour is established under ASPBP and is housed in the office of Commissioner, Labour. It is coordinating with all the district resource centres, NCLPs. It would provide the State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) all the required information on child labour information and in developing appropriate policies and programmes on child labour.

SRC is acted as focal point in developing the State Action Plan for the elimination of child labour in Andhra Pradesh. The State Action Plan report is developed with active participation of different stakeholders over series of workshops.

The draft manual on enforcement is developed.

The preliminary website on child labour and child tracking developed is shared and discussed with the state level and district level department heads and based on their suggestions it is revised and is now set for launching..

Output 2: Developing plans for the elimination of child labour in the two endemic and hazardous child labour districts and implementing it.

Children undergoing rehabilitation in NCLP and SSA bridge centres were mainstreamed into regular schools. The Project facilitated NCLP to develop a plan of action for mainstreaming the child labour into regular school.

Extensive community awareness on child labour and on the perspectives of school is the best place for all the children were undertaken through video on wheels in Kurnool district. Enrolment drives for child labour and out of school children were undertaken in June 2008. The communication material, viz., hoardings, posters, stickers were extensively used in the enrolment drives.

Rallies, awareness programmes, campaigns through school going children were conducted on 12 June 2008, being the World Day against Child Labour.

An action plan to mainstream the children undergoing rehabilitation was developed and implemented. Children undergoing rehabilitation in NCLP and SSA bridge centres were mainstreamed into regular schools after providing admission in government social welfare hostels.

The training programmes for Anganwadi workers and teachers were completed in Kurnool district. The prevention of child labour strategy was disseminated for key government representatives of ICDS and SSA units of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Output 3: Developing a strategy for the elimination of urban child labour and implementing it in Hyderabad city.

The Project activities have started in continuation and expansion of the activities being done under National Child labour Project.

The activities are the identification and, withdrawal of working children and children who are not going to Anganwadis and rehabilitating them in RBCs and NRBCs. Until now more than 12276 children of different age group have been identified and admitted to different schooling system like ECE centres / Anganwadis, bridge centres and formal schools. 6504 child labour and out of school boys and girls in the age group of 5 -8 withdrawn and mainstreamed into regular schools. 8945 child labour and out of school boys and girls in the age group of 8 – 14 years withdrawn and admitted in Bridge Centres. Opened 10 RBCs for admitting the child labour and dropped out. Rescued a total of 2463 child labour during the reporting period through enforcement drives in Hyderabad, of which 2337 are boys and 126 are girls. During the reporting period, 2386 migrant boys and 404 girls have availed the services of three Transit Homes.

Awareness programmes are organised on the occasion of World Day Against Child Labour (WDACL) on 12 June 2008 and also during Badibata on the importance of education as solution to child work.

Different sets of communication material viz., posters, stickers, sun pack boards were extensively used in creating awareness programmes in Hyderabad city.

Output 4: Developing and implementing a strategy for skills training for adolescent children by linking vocational training facilities

The project envisages to impart institutional training to 2500 adolescents who were child labourers rehabilitated in the bridge schools/mainstreamed in to formal schools/dropped out or children at the risk of getting in to unskilled labour. In the same way 500 adolescents would be trained by attachment to establishments or individuals who are capable of training them. Further the project envisages strengthening the vocational training component in the NCLP schools by training the Vocational Instructors and developing modules for specific trades.

Training institutions have been identified. Meeting with parents and adolescents have been initiated. After counselling the adolescents exposure visits to the training institutions have been conducted. The skill trainings are going as per schedule.

During the reporting period 391 adolescents have completed training and 578 adolescents are undergoing training in Hyderabad, Mahabubnagar and Kurnool districts. Out of these 391 trained adolescents, 222 adolescents are provided placement services.

The experiences of the skill training model of the project are being integrated into the employment generation programmes of Government of Andhra Pradesh through the Rajiv Udyogasri programme. NCLPs are also being integrated into this programme.

Output 5: Build upon and sustain the activities of employers and workers organizations in the state against child labour

The Andhra Pradesh Federation of Trade Unions for the Elimination of Child Labour (APFTUCL) which was formed in the first phase of the project with constituents of five national trade unions and one state level trade union has taken initiative to work in cotton seeds, beedi, stone polishing, hotels, automobiles, construction and domestic sectors.

The activities of the APFTUCL in the last six months are mainly, as below:

- *Seventy (70) Area Based Mobilizers (ABMs) and Coordinators were functioning in different areas for coordinating and implementing the activities envisaged in the programme. All the ABMs and coordinators were trained for two days on the activities they have to conduct for implementation of the action programme. Now, in the extended period the activities have been taken over by the volunteers and the Coordinators and ABMs were phased out for sustainability.*
- *APFTUCL has organised capacity building programmes for the district level trade union leaders and to form APFTUCL cells in each district of Andhra Pradesh. This capacity building programmes were completed in 18 non-project districts.*
- *Continued the activities of eliminating migrant child labour by identifying them in the three railway stations of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Kachiguda, involving Ticket Collectors, Station Masters, Railway Public Relations Departments, Railway Police, Hawkers, Porters, Railway Union Members For this activities the trade unions jointly working with NGOs, NCLP and District authorities in the form of rescue team.*
- *The activities of identification and rehabilitation of migrant children which was going on in three railway stations are expected to be replicated in 12 more railway stations and ten Road Transport Depots of the important junctions and cities of Andhra Pradesh, Out of which it has already started functioning in 4 more railway stations during the period of this report.*
- *Communication materials like, stickers, Posters, handbill, dairies and calendars were developed and distributed.*
- *To commemorate the World Day Against Child labour, on 12 June 2008, several activities were held by trade unions. AITUC workers conducted a meeting on 12 morning which was attended by Mr. Aziz Pasha Member of Parliament , Ms. B V Vijayalakshmi President of All India Anganwadi workers and helpers Union, Ms. Karuna General Secretary AP Domestic workers Union and many workers of the union. APSBP representative was also on attendance.*
- *On the evening of 12th, an event was organized by South Central railway Mazdoor Union (SCRMU) in Rail Nilayam which was attended by more than 400 participants including ABMs of SCRM Union and from other trade unions. The programme was addressed by important office bearers of the trade unions and senior railway officers. A play on the issue of*

Education the right response to child labour was played by Kala Vedika, the SCRMU's cultural forum, which enthralled the audience.

- *Railway employees and officials of Tirupati railway Station under the chairmanship of Station master of the railway station, took pledge to eradicate child labour and strive to ensure that the runaway children are restored to education on the occasion of World day against child Labour.*
- *Trade unions also conducted certain general activities which has symptoms of sustainability as below:*
 1. *HMS started a website exclusively for disseminating information on the child labour issues. Site ID is: scrmuhmschildhelp.org*
 2. *In all the INTUC meetings in any district, the issue of child labour has been discussed as an agenda item in each of the meetings and the contributions of the trade unions for the elimination of child labour are discussed.*
 3. *In the state working committee meetings , which is held quarterly, child labour issue has been mainstreamed in to the agenda*

The Consortium of Employers' Associations for the Elimination of Child Labour (CEASE) formed in the first phase of the project by involving 24 employers associations and professional institutes have continued their initiative to carry forward their activities against child labour by identifying critical sectors which are prevalent of child labour for the intensive work. Their target areas for continued action are, hybrid cotton seeds farming, hotel industry and leather processing. They have also taken initiative to impart skill training for the children rehabilitated from the industry after their basic education.

The activities of the CEASE in the last six months are mainly, as below:

- *The number of member association of the CEASE in the reporting time has been increased by 15 totalling to 46 as on today.*
- *Many associations have voluntarily joined the CEASE as a result of the awareness developed and one industrial estate named Uppal Industries Association, HYDERABAD has put all the efforts to monitor the premises of all its member industrial units and declared that the industrial estate with more than 200 units as child labour free on world day against child labour 2008.*
- *Skilled training in agriculture related trade in the Ramanaidu Vignana Jyoti Institute of Agriculture and AP Leather Institute has ensured sustainability of the skilled training by linking themselves to Rajiv Udyogasri scheme of the state government and continuing the training even after the target of the project is completed.*
- *In most of the news letters / souvenirs / journals of the member associations the issue of the child labour is dealt with to educate their members.*

Output 6: Build upon and sustain the activities of the civil society organizations (CSOs) in the state against child labour

CSO Network started in the first phase with the initiative of Andhra Mahila Sabha Hyderabad and now they have institutionalized their activities by registering an independent society at the state level called "AP CSO Network for the elimination of Child Labour". Through this network they have decided to carry forward the activities started in the first phase by expanding it to all the mandals and developing community groups in as many villages as possible who would sensitize parents and

teachers to see that all the children are sent to school as well help clearing hurdle if any of whatever kind between child and school.

The progress of the activities of CSO network up during the period of the report is as under:

State level :

- *Exhibition was organized on 23-1-2008 at Gandhi Sathabdi Bhavan for College students of Andhra Mahila Sabha on the cause.*
- *A Rally was organized to work with the colonies in declaring them as child labour free colonies in D.D.Colony on 30-1-08.*
- *Participated in health campaign organized by Hyderabad New Century Lions club on 17-2-08.*
- *Organized orientation programme on Government Welfare Schemes for Child Labour & their families on 28-2-08 to District partners.*
- *To carry the message of child labour impact both on the child and society to the nooks & corners of the State A.P.Civil Society Organisations Network took up a two week sensitization programme through 12 stations of AIR from 2nd June to 12th June as a ground breaking activity of World Day against child labour falling on 12th June.*
- *On the eve of World day against child labour social partners of ILO i.e.A.P.Civil Society Organisations Network, CEASE child labour & trade unions organized a press meet on 9-6-08 at Press Club to sensitize the public through media about the child labour issue.*
- *APCSOs Network and Hyderabad CSOs Network together organized a signature campaign on 9-6-08 at tank bund to sensitize the public & the child rights & recognize Education as the only alternative for child labour.*
- *As an initial achievement,12 Apartments and 12 Individual Houses of DD Colony declared as “Child Labour free”*
- *APCSOs Network Organised a “Kindle the light programme on 11-6-08 reflecting their commitment to shift children from work to school at tank bund.*

At District Level :

- *Sensitization camps to village level CSOs for effective implementation; Convergence meetings with NCLP SSA and labour department was conducted and organized rallies in 7 Mandals of kadapa district.*
- *Organized awareness programme for youth; Formed new CSOs groups and sensitized them; Awareness through poster campaign; Enrolled new members in APCSOs Network; Rehabilitated two child labourers & admitted them into MV Foundation bridge course; held NGO consultation meeting to plan activity for cause and conducted Signature campaign & Kindle the Light campaign on the occasion of the World Day against child Labour by the CSO Network of the Hyderabad District.*
- *Organised Rallies and meetings in three mandals of Chittoor district.*
- *Slides were exhibited in the cinema theatres; Scrolling in two local TV channels about World day against child labour; held public meetings, focus small groups discussions and also held*

Rally on the occasion of WDACL and Hoardings were placed in important places of the Nellore district.

- *Special drive on Domestic child labourers conducted and identified 3 children rehabilitated them in the Residential Bridge Course. 242 children were newly enrolled in schools with the support of Mandal Core Group members; Erected 14 Hoarding with the slogans against the child labour in main junctions; 3000 pamphlets distributed to families to educate on the provisions of the legislation related to domestic child labour; held public meeting rallies and signature campaign for developing awareness; Conducted counselling of parents of child labour. Also banners and wall writings were used for communicating the issue to the public in Prakasam district.*
- *Nalgonda district organized public meetings, Kalajathas, campaigns & Rallies in 8 Mandals; Made announcements and cultural activities to educate the public on the issue and the deterrent measures of the legislation.*
- *In KarimNagar Khammam and Warangal districts also different activities like, meeting with district partners, awareness programmes, formation of new Mandal Core Groups and Village Core Groups, rallies, public meetings, wall writings, signature campaigns, special drives for identification of child labour, oath taking by the local people were conducted.*

II.B. Progress towards IPEC's Operational Objectives & Outcomes for 2008-09

This information is required to report to the ILO on the achievements related to Operational Objective 1a on fundamental principles and rights of work and Operational Outcome 1a.2 on targeted action against child labour which is included in the ILO's Programme and Budget for 2008-2009. Indicator (i) for 1a.2 is the relevant indicator. Some IPEC action will relate to Operational Outcome 1a.1. on improved implementation of fundamental principles and rights at work as demonstrated by indicator (i) for this outcome. IPEC staff will need to refer to IPEC's Global Monitoring Plan for 2006-07 (<http://www.ilo.org/intranet/english/standards/ipec/operations/manual/documents/gmp0405.pdf>) for complete definitions (to be available soon). It is highly recommended that projects use the monitoring forms or keep appropriate records/information on these indicators.

OPERATIONAL OUTCOME 1a.1: Improved implementation of fundamental principles and rights at work

Indicator (i): Constituents use tools and other practical measures (methodologies, approaches and information developed or produced either by the ILO or with ILO support) to implement fundamental principles and rights at work (such as concerning: global trends and measurement of child labour; research on the causes and consequences of child labour; or good practices and models of intervention to combat child labour; and guidelines and training packages.)

Please provide information and proof of any use of methodologies, approaches and information in the country registered during the reporting period, including indication of the supporting role played by your project. Attach documents or references if possible.

OPERATIONAL OUTCOME 1a.2: Targeted action against child labour

Indicator (i): Member States make progress in applying conventions Nos. 138 and 182 through at least two interventions associated with the time-bound programme approach, including legal change, data collection, (setting) time-bound targets, child labour monitoring systems and mainstreaming of child labour in relevant development policies.

Please provide information on achievements for the following sub-indicators during the reporting period, including comments on the role played by ILO-IPEC (and specifically by your project). Attach supporting documents whenever necessary (text and status of approved legislation, plans of action, programmes, etc.).

State wide drives for enforcing child labour legislations and for elimination of child labour in hazardous sectors were undertaken.. Fines and compensation amounts were collected through conduct of Minimum Wages Courts.

Joint enforcement drives were conducted in three project districts and children withdrawn from work were provided with rehabilitation facilities.

The ILO officers from Karnataka child labour elimination project visited project areas and were impressed with the enforcement activities of the project and with minimum wages open court systems.

Sub-indicator 1a.2(i)A: Legal change: The adaptation of the legal framework to the international standards, including the definition of a list of hazardous occupations for children.

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Sub-indicator 1a.2(i)B: (Setting) time bound targets: The formulation of worst forms of child labour (WFCL) - specific policies and programmes, considering the special situation of the girl child and setting time-bound targets.

Sub-indicator 1a.2(i)C: Mainstreaming of child labour in relevant development policies: The inclusion of child labour concerns, considering the special situation of the girl child, in relevant development, social and anti-

poverty policies and programmes.

The Project facilitated state governments of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamilnadu to integrate the prevention of child labour issues into Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)⁸ and SSA programmes.

The skill training programmes for adolescents of child labour families were integrated into Rajiv Udyogasri programme being implement by the employment generation department of Government of Andhra Pradesh. NCLPs were also familiarised on these issues. Emphasis is given in allocating 50% of the seats for girl adolescents in all 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The NCLPs and SSA have set up residential bridge course camps for girls to rehabilitate the girls with drawn from hazardous sectors. Girl children identified by workers organisations are also being rehabilitated in these centres. Three transit Homes were established exclusively for rehabilitation of rescued child labour in Hyderabad city, of which one Transit Home is meant for girls.

State government is implementing the National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary Learning (NPEGEL) in identified clusters of the districts. Remedial learning and skill trainings are imparted to girl children for improving the literacy rate.

Sub-indicator 1a.2(i)D: Data collection: The collection and analysis of data on the child labour situation.

The survey of child labour in Hyderabad city slums is completed and the data is now being used extensively in undertaking awareness programmes and enforcement drives. Hot spots of child labour are identified through the survey report. Community mobilisation is being taken up during the special drives i.e., Badibata in June 2008 for identification of child labour and out of school children and motivated the parentsof child labour to send their children to the schools.

The out of school children survey undertaken in October 2007 is compiled district and mandal-wise and is now used for enrolment drives during Badi bata programmes undertaken in June 2008.

Sub-indicator 1a.2(i)E: Child labour monitoring systems: The establishment of a credible and comprehensive child labour monitoring and reporting mechanism.

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IPEC operational indicator 1: Children who benefit from ILO action with a particular focus on the worst forms of child labour and the girl child, as reflected by:

- a) those benefiting directly from pilot projects executed by the ILO or its implementing agencies, and
- b) those indirectly benefiting from initiatives executed by other development partners (member State, organizations and other agencies) as a result of ILO support and advocacy.

Data on direct beneficiaries (operational sub-indicator 1a) is provided through the table in Section III.C of this report. Information in indirect beneficiaries (operational sub-indicator 1.b) will be gathered through a specific exercise in September 2005. Please keep track of the number of children that benefit indirectly from your project in this period.

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⁸ It is an inter-sectoral programme which seeks to directly reach out to children, below six years, especially from vulnerable and remote areas and give them a head-start by providing an integrated programme of early childhood education, health and nutrition. More details available at <http://wcd.nic.in/icds.htm>

Guidelines for IPEC's Indicators for 2006-07**Summary definition for Indicator (i) for Operational Outcome 1a.1:**

Progress in this indicator can be registered, for example, in the following cases:

- SIMPOC's methodologies for child labour measurement used in national surveys.
- ILO-UNICEF's Rapid Assessment methodologies used by organizations in the country (at all levels, from national to local organizations) to prepare reports on specific forms of child labour.
- Reference made to quantitative information on child labour produced by ILO/IPEC (including the global estimate and national-level data) in planning and programming documents of organizations (at all levels).
- Reference made to information produced by research totally or partially promoted by ILO/IPEC in planning or programming documents of organizations (at all levels).
- Reference made to good practices and models of intervention totally or partially developed by ILO/IPEC in relevant documents (project document, strategy, policy paper, publications, training material, publicity material, etc.) of organizations (at all levels).
- Guidelines, training packages, models of intervention and good practices totally or partially developed by ILO/IPEC used as background material in planning workshops and training seminars organized by national partners.
- Guidelines and training materials totally or partially developed by ILO/IPEC customized for use in training by organizations, either in part or in full.
- Requests of information and assistance by organizations to ILO/IPEC regarding methodologies, approaches and information on child labour recorded and fulfilled.

Summary definition for Sub-indicator 1a.2(i) A for Operational Outcome 1a.2:

Progress in this indicator can be registered, for example, in the following cases;

- List of hazardous activities for children approved or revised after tripartite consultation and officially adopted (e.g. through law, presidential decree, etc.).
- Adaptation of labour code to include or modify child labour-related issues.
- Adaptation of criminal code to include or modify child labour-related issues.
- Adaptation of existing legislation concerning child labour to put it in line with Conventions 138 or 182.
- Approval of new legislation concerning specific forms of child labour.

Summary definition for Sub-indicator 1a.2(i) B for Operational Outcome 1a.2:

Progress in this field can be demonstrated if, during the reporting period, one or several of the following actions took place in the country:

- The Government (at any level) has developed a policy or program document on WFCL, a specific WFCL, or basic education reforms which address the WFCL
- The National Steering Committee has developed a policy, plan or program document on WFCL, a specific WFCL, or basic education reforms which address the WFCL
- One of the Social Partners has developed a policy or program document on WFCL, a specific WFCL, or basic education reforms which address the WFCL

Basic Education: Basic education comprises both formal schooling (primary and sometimes lower secondary) as well as a wide variety of non-formal and informal public and private educational activities offered to meet the defined basic learning needs of groups of people of all ages. Source: UNESCO, Education for All: Year 2000 Assessment: Glossary [CD-ROM], Paris, 2001.

Summary definition for Sub-indicator 1a.2(i) C for Operational Outcome 1a.2:

Progress in this indicator can be registered, for example, in the following cases:

- The elimination of child labour, including through basic education reform that benefits CL elimination, has been included as an explicit objective in poverty reduction, development, educational or other social programs
- Child labour was included as an indicator in the poverty reduction, development or educational strategies, etc. (e.g. UNDAF, PRSP, EFA, MDG, etc.)
- Child labourers have been considered as a priority target group in the poverty reduction, development or educational strategies, etc.
- The fact of ensuring that children go to school and do not work has been set as a condition for families that wish to benefit from social and stipends programs.

Summary definition for Sub-indicator 1a.2(i) D for Operational Outcome 1a.2:

Progress in this field can be demonstrated if, for example, one or several of the following actions took place in the country:

- A national survey on child labour using totally or in part SIMPOC methodologies.
- The collection and analysis of child labour data through a specific module attached to a household or labour force survey, following SIMPOC's methodological and technical assistance.
- Research on one or several specific forms of child labour at the national level with direct assistance from ILO/IPEC.

Summary definition for Sub-indicator 1a.2(i) E for Operational Outcome 1a.2:

Child labour monitoring (CLM) involves the identification, referral, protection and prevention of child labourers through the development of a coordinated multi-sector monitoring and referral process that aims to cover all children living in a given geographical area. Its principle activities include regularly repeated direct observations to identify child labourers and to determine risks to which they are exposed, referral of these children to services, verification that they have been removed and tracking them afterwards to ensure that they have satisfactory alternatives (text taken from: ILO/IPEC Child Labor Monitoring Brochure available at: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/themes/clm/index.htm>).

Progress in this field can be demonstrated if one or several of the following child labor monitoring systems (CLMS) has been established and is in operation:

- A CLMS covering various forms of child labor at the national level
- A CLMS covering various forms of child labor at the local level
- A CLMS in any formal or informal sector, urban or rural
- A comprehensive plan and/or pilot program to develop and establish national, local or sector specific CLMS

The characteristics of a comprehensive and credible CLMS can include the following:

- The system is focused on the child at work and / or in school
- It involves all relevant partners in the field, including labor inspectors if appropriate
- It uses regular observation to identify children in the workplace
- It refers identified children to the most appropriate alternative to ensure that they are withdrawn from hazardous work
- It verifies whether the children have actually shifted from hazardous work to an appropriate situation (school or other)
- It keeps records on the extent and nature of child labor and the schooling of identified child workers

III. Performance Information and Assessment

III.A Measurement against project objectives

This part of the report is an extension of the Project Monitoring Plan (Please refer to DED Note Project Monitoring Plans) that was established at the start of the project.

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	
	<p>Narrative assessment of contribution of project/programme to development objective (describe the ways in which the project has specifically resulted in outcomes that have or will contribute to the achievement of the development objective) :</p>
	<p><i>The setting up of SRC and DRCs and the development of State Action Plan for the elimination of child labour would act as a strong foundation for sustaining the project initiatives in the project period. The development of manuals on enforcement issues, the development of website and child tracking systems further enhance the sustainability issues of the project.</i></p>
	<p><i>The project initiatives are facilitating the district government administration to increase the effectiveness of the processes of elimination of child labour with improved coordination and convergence between different government departments and by working with civil society groups. The training programmes to ICDS and SSA authorities at the mandal and village level have enhanced the convergence on the prevention of child labour issues.</i></p>
	<p><i>The project is also facilitating state government to focus more on hazardous sectors of child labour in hybrid cotton seed, beedi sector, leather processing, domestic and hotel sectors.</i></p>
	<p><i>The action programme for elimination of Urban child labour has developed a model and implementing it which includes new components to address the issues like migrant children, street children and rag pickers by addressing their emotional, social and economic needs. The model is under replication by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in 3 urban areas. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation expressed willingness to implement in 9 extended municipal areas of Hyderabad.</i></p>
	<p><i>The three structures established in the first phase viz., APFTUCL, CEASE and CSO Network are sustaining their work in strengthening the hands of the state by training their own members and contributing to the elimination of child labour in the sectors where they have access.</i></p>
	<p><i>The project is facilitating the state government in keeping child labour elimination as one of its key agenda items and in integrating child labour elimination in the activities of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan programme of School Education Department. The Project facilitated Government of Andhra Pradesh in developing a strategy document to sustain child labour elimination approaches. The Project also facilitated state government in undertaking the survey of out of school and child labour in all the districts. The State Level Monitoring Committee's approval to set up the SRC and continue its functioning after the project completion is a certain step towards sustaining child labour elimination in the state.</i></p>

Immediate Objective 1:	Text of objective											
Indicators ⁹	Baseline or value of indicator at start of project		Period 1* Jan.,06 – June.,06	Period 2 July.,06 – Dec.,06	Period 3 Jan.,07 – June,07	Period 4 July,07 – Dec.,07	Period 5 Jan 08 – June 08	Period 6 mmm.yy – mmm.yy	Period 7 mmm.yy – mmm.yy	Period 8 mmm.yy – mmm.yy	Period 9 mmm.yy – mmm.yy	Total (Period 1 – Period 9)
1. <i>State Resource Centre (SRC) and District Resource Centres (DRCs) on child labour established within the existing Sarva Shiksha Abiyan (SSA) and National Child Labour Project (NCLP) mechanisms to facilitate release, rehabilitation and prevention of child labour</i>		Target	20,000 children (aprox)**+									20,000
		Actual		10,000@		10,000^^	13,500					33,500
2. <i>Institutional capacities of employers' associations, trade unions and civil society organizations (CSOs) are built to work in specific areas/ sectors and complement state efforts against child labour.</i>		Target	Capacity building of 632** Associations/ Individuals									632
		Actual		70	126	322	503					1021
3. <i>Strategy for providing skill training for adolescent children is in place & being implemented presumably?</i>		Target	3000**									3000

⁹ For multi-country, sub-regional or regional projects, please indicate where appropriate information (target and actual) at country level.

		Actual	<i>Institutions for skill training and the children have been identified. 200 children have started courses in skill training. 1000 are identified for exposure visit to the institutions have been conducted.</i>		<i>876 adolescents have completed skill training and 649 are undergoing training in three districts. Out of the total adolescents completed the training, 509 got placements during the reporting period.</i>	<i>724 adolescents have completed skill training during reporting period. 364 adolescents are undergoing skill training. Out of total trained, 748 got placements during the period</i>	<i>During the reporting period 391 adolescents have completed training and 578 adolescents are undergoing training in 3 project districts. About 222 adolescents are provided placement services during the reporting period.</i>					<i>1991 adolescents completed training and 578 adolescents are undergoing training in 3 project districts. 1479 adolescents are placed with employers by the end of the reporting period.</i>
4. Strategy for elimination of urban child labour in place and being implemented		Target	20,000**									20,000
		Actual		6,652	8945	4256	5253					25,106

Note: * Data will be collected over time in this table. **“Period” refers to the reporting period.** Please insert dates below the period to be clear on the period of time covered. Targets should be established at the beginning of the project implementation period and should not be changed unless agreed to by IPEC HQ or the donor as required.

****** The target is for the entire period

+ the intervention is in collaboration with the State Government through SSA and NCLP for the children in the age group of 9-14 years.

@ They were prevented from getting in to the child labour by enrolling in to the schools and rehabilitation centres.

Narrative assessment: Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data. *No specific information is available during the period under report.*

^^ They were provided rehabilitation.

III.B Provision of direct services to children and families

This section of the report is designed to report on the number of services provided by IPEC to children and to their families.

Section III.B.1: Direct services provided to children

	Types and quantity of direct services provided to children (direct beneficiaries)										Total	
	Direct services						Direct services providing incentives					
	Non-formal education	Formal schooling	Vocational or skills training	Legal assistance	Counselling services	Health services	Nutrition	Uniforms	Books and school supplies	Stipend		Other incentives
Girls	3132	10537	211	160	716	158	7352	0	7037	0	0	29303
Boys	3113	10781	394	2425	4659	1257	7980	0	5960	0	0	36569
Total	6245	21,318	605	2585	5375	1415	15332	0	12997	0	0	65872

If one child receives both legal assistance as well as a uniform, a total of two services would be reported in this table; one service counted under legal assistance and one service counted under uniforms.

Section III.B.2: Direct services provided to families

	Types and quantity of direct services provided to adult members of families (direct beneficiaries)						Total
	Vocational or skills training	Income generating activities	Credit schemes	Basic literacy training	Medical check ups	Other services	
Female							
Male							
Total							

If the project provides to the parents of an ex-child labourer, income generating training, a total of two services would be reported here; one service to the mother and one to the father under Income generating activities.

III.C Direct Beneficiaries

Number of children withdrawn or prevented from child labour through the provision of educational and training opportunities or other services during the period under review. This section is designed to report on the total number of children that have benefited directly from the project/programme. **A child should be counted only once during the life of the project/programme.**

Reporting period: **01 Jan 2008 to 31 June 2008**

Children (Directs Beneficiaries)	PART A: Children withdrawn (2) or prevented (3) from child labour(1) through the provision of “educational services or training opportunities” (4)						PART B: Children withdrawn (2) or prevented (3) from child labour (1) through the provision of “other non-education related services” (5)					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Reporting period	Project duration *	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration
Withdrawn	10513	18026	7587	14770	18100	32796	5868	6482	474	803	6342	7285
Prevented	8500	15555	5000	1862	13500	17417	2276	5092	300	443	2576	5535
Total	19013	33581	12587	16632	31610	50213	8144	11574	774	1246	8918	12820

Note: A child should be counted in Part A of this table at the moment of enrolment in the educational or training opportunity. A child should be counted in Part B at the point in time when they can be considered to have been withdrawn or prevented.

* **Project Duration:** Figures pertain to the period from July-Dec 2006 to Jan -Jun 2008.

Definitions

1. Child labour refers to work that is unacceptable for children because:

- the child is either too young to enter work or employment, or because the work prevents a child from attending school regularly or impedes a child's ability to learn (see Convention No. 138); or
- the hazardous conditions under which the child works and the safety, health, and environmental hazards to which the child is exposed as well as the duration of work (Arts. 3 of Convention No. 138 and 3(d) of Convention No. 182).
- The work concerned falls under the "unconditional" worst forms of child labour specified in Art. 3 (a) – (c) of Convention No. 182 (see below under 2).

Projects are encouraged to consult Recommendation 190 accompanying Convention No. 182, as well as national legislation, for additional guidance on identifying hazardous work.

2. Children withdrawn: This refers to those children who were found to be working in child labour (i.e., work that should not be allowed for children – see definition above) and no longer work in such unacceptable work as a result of *educational services and/or training opportunities or other non-education related services provided by a project*. This category includes children completely withdrawn from child labour, as identified under ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. It also includes those children that were engaged in hazardous work (see definition 1 above) or work that impedes their education and as a result of a project intervention their work is no longer considered hazardous (e.g., shorter hours, safer conditions)

and it does not interfere with schooling. For children **not** involved in an “unconditional worst form of child labour,” hazardous work conditions may be improved so as to make the work conditions acceptable for children who have reached the legal minimum working age. **However, conditions can only be improved for children who are of legal working age according to the specific laws of the implementing country (ies).** This may include, for example, reducing hours of work or changing the type of work children perform (disallowing children in agriculture from working with heavy machinery or pesticide applications).

Children involved in the unconditional worst forms of child labour as defined in ILO Convention 182, Article 3, (a) – (c), must no longer be working to be considered as withdrawn from exploitative work. That is, no improvements in the working conditions of children involved in slavery or slavery like practices, prostitution or pornography, or illicit activities will create an acceptable environment for children to work, even for one hour. Children intercepted or rescued from being trafficked may also be considered as withdrawn from an exploitative situation since the moment they become victims of trafficking (even though still in transit to the “place of work”) they have already entered an unacceptable situation bound to lead to child labour. To count a child who is intercepted or rescued from being trafficked as withdrawn, a project must also confirm that the child is not engaged in any other form of child labour.

NOTE: Enrolment in school is not the sole consideration that defines a child as withdrawn from child labour. For example, a child who attends a non-formal education program in the morning and works under hazardous conditions in mining during the afternoon and evening should not be counted as withdrawn. That is, if before program intervention, a child is not going to school and is working in a worst form of child labour and after program intervention the child is now enrolled in school but continues to work in a worst form of child labour that child is not, by definition, withdrawn from child labour and should not be counted in the withdrawn indicator. The process of withdrawing a child from the worst forms of child labour may take some time. Children should only be counted as withdrawn at the point at which the child is no longer working in child labour (this includes no longer working at all or working under improved working conditions such as shorter hours and/or safer conditions) and is benefiting from the education program(s) provided by the project.

3. Children prevented from entering work: This refers to children that are either a) siblings of children engaged or previously engaged in child labour that are not yet working or b) those children not yet working but considered to be at high-risk¹⁰ of engaging child labour. In order to be considered as “prevented”, these children must have benefited directly from a project intervention.

4. Definition of “educational services and/or training opportunities” as applicable to Part A: The definition of “educational services and/or training opportunities” includes at least one of the following services provided by the project:

- Non-formal or basic literacy education as demonstrated by enrolment in educational classes provided by the program. These classes may include: transitional, levelling, or literacy classes so that the child may either be mainstreamed into formal schooling and/or can participate in vocational training activities;
- Vocational, pre-vocational or skills training as demonstrated by enrolment in these training courses in order to develop a particular skill (mechanics, sewing, etc);
- Mainstreaming into one of four educational activities (1) formal education system, (2) non-formal education, (3) vocational, (4) pre-vocational or skills training after having received assistance from the project to enable them to enrol. The assistance provided by the project could include one or more of the following services: the provision of nutrition, uniforms, books, school materials, stipends, or other types of incentives that meet the specific needs of the targeted child and results in their enrolment in one of these four educational activities.

Note: It is not necessary that a child must be enrolled in an educational/training service directly provided for by the project, but that a child has been “referred” to an educational/training programme as a direct result of the project’s intervention.

5. Definition of “other non-education related services” as applicable to Part B: “Other non-education related services” that are instrumental in withdrawing and preventing children from exploitative/hazardous work could include face-to-face counselling, income generation and/or skills training for parents of working children or children at risk, and other types of interventions that allow the child to be withdrawn or prevented. This part of the table is intended to capture those children considered to be withdrawn or prevented from exploitative work as a result of a project intervention that is not linked to the provision of educational services or training opportunities and for whom it is not necessary to provide educational services as part of the efforts to withdraw or prevent them from work. For example, a child previously forced into prostitution, should be considered withdrawn from exploitative work

¹⁰ A “high risk” situation refers to a set of conditions or circumstances (family environment or situation, vicinity of economic activities known to employ children, etc.) under which the child lives or to which it is exposed. Children at high risk of engaging in exploitative/hazardous work could also include children who are not yet in school as well as those currently in school but at high risk of dropping out. Usually a clear definition for “high-risk” is provided in the project document. If not, the Project Manager should define “high risk” in the context of the project.

after the project has provided her/him with medical services, counselling and ensured her/his reintegration back into the family. Do not include children for which the package of services to be provided by the project includes educational or training opportunities as these children will be included under Part A at the time of enrolment.

IV. Problems/Issues Materially Impairing the Achievement of Project Objectives, Proposed Solutions and Actions Taken or to be Taken

Major problems/issues referenced here have already been encountered, are currently emerging, or are foreseen over the next 3-6 months. Once a problem/issue has been resolved and reported, it should be removed from this section.

A. Implementation: (include technical as well as management issues; including administrative, financial and budgetary issues)	
Problem/Issues	Proposed solutions and action(s) taken or to be taken (if action necessary, identify person responsible)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Appraoch, Urban Model and the Skill Training models are successfully developed and implemented in the Project areas and it needs to be taken over by the GoAP. But the GoAP has, though agreed to take it over and upscale, has problem in providing the required budget in this financial year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoAP has requested for the continuation of the Project for six months so that the Project can give technical and monitory support until GoAP is ready to take over.
B. Stakeholders, partners and implementing agencies	
Problem/Issues	Proposed solutions and action(s) taken or to be taken (if action necessary, identify person responsible)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The models developed for the interventions through social Partners viz., Trade Unions, Employers and Civil Society Organizations' Network, though proved highly successful the sustainability of these structures are possible only when it converged with the State Action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Action Plan has been developed incorporating the role of Social partners. When it is implemented (as stated above) the sustainability of these models are ensured.
C. External factors: (include particularly those external factors identified as being critical assumptions in the project document and/or emerging critical external factors)	
Problem/Issues	Proposed solutions and action(s) taken or to be taken (if action necessary, identify person responsible)
•	•
•	•
•	•
D. Other major issues/problems	
Problem/Issues	Proposed solutions and action(s) taken or to be taken (if action necessary, identify person responsible)
•	•

V. Opportunities

Please describe whether opportunities exist for new initiatives, interventions and/or collaboration, in the implementation of ILO Convention No. 182 (Worst forms) or No. 138 (Minimum age), if applicable. Include information on steps to be taken or already taken to take advantage of these opportunities).

- The prevention strategy developed by the project as part of the district approaches is disseminated to National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development and ICDS and SSA authorities of states of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. There is scope to mainstream these strategies into governance across India.
- The urban strategy developed by the project is now expanded to three more towns in the state. The project during the coming months would be facilitating the state government in implementing the urban strategy in these towns and for its systematic integration at the state level into Municipal and Urban Development department. There is opportunity for the project, to develop a full fledged project on eliminating urban forms of child labour in all the major cities in the country.
- Trade unions work of eliminating migrant child labour in the railway stations is proposed to extend the model to 12 more railway stations and ten Road Transport Depots of the important junctions and cities of Andhra Pradesh in the extended period of the project. Based on this experience, the trade unions would be facilitated to extend the model to other local level railway stations. The skill training model of the project is now being integrated into the state government through the Rajiv Udyogasri programme.
- The skill training programme for adolescents of child labour families being implemented by the Project has potential for its replication in other districts. Also, an exclusive project on skill training for child labour and adolescents of child labour is to be developed for its implementation in Andhra Pradesh and in other states.
- Hence, ILO has a role to play in the state in the coming years to see that the models developed and tested in the three districts will be implemented in other districts also with the proper technical inputs from ILO like capacity building, removing the technical difficulties in the convergence, developing proper MIS and monitoring its implementation.
- The Project facilitated Government of Andhra Pradesh in developing a paper on sustaining child labour elimination. ILO would be playing a crucial role in taking forward the sustainable strategy towards its implementation.

VI. Lessons Learned and Emerging Good Practices

Please describe the lessons, positive and negative, that have been learned during project implementation. Organize these lessons using the headings provided below. If you think that some of the positive lessons learned can be potential good practices worth sharing with other IPEC projects, please complete the format provided in Annex D (*Emerging Good Practices*).

Emerging Good practices:

- Urban Model
 1. Mobile Help Lines to pick up children from street contact points and transfer children to the respective Transit Homes / Child Empowerment Centre, thereby enhancing outreach of official machinery to the child labour at work places.
 2. Multidisciplinary enforcement teams that are formed in three zones of the city of Hyderabad conduct child friendly enforcement drives to rescue street children, working children and domestic child labour and transfer them to Transit Homes.
 3. Establishing Transit Homes (two homes for boys and one for girls) near the railway stations for the rehabilitation of rescued street children, rag pickers and migrant child labour. The process of providing counselling, understanding his/her problems and treating the trauma, bringing change in the behaviour of children and reinforcing among them the urge for a better living and positive out look towards life, are the key noteworthy elements of rehabilitation in Transit Home.
- Skill training Model
 1. Inclusion of soft skills and life skills in the training moulded the dropouts confident enough to face the employment market.
 2. Selection of trades and institutes through exposure visit and aptitude test are important in retention of the trainees through out the training.
 3. Revision of syllabi and admission criteria by the training institutes to match the target group are few successful changes influenced skill training.
 4. Placement services provided by the Institutions to the trainees through arranging visit of employers to the campus and facilitate the recruitment of the eligible adolescents is the key element for the skill trainings.
- Working by trade unions in railway stations in convergence with the district administration
- Skill training module developed for the agriculture trade and supported by the Employers
- Code of conduct developed by the employers and their commitment to make child labour free from the demand side

- Network of Civil Society Organizations for the elimination of child labour motivates all the members of Civil society to respond to the cause of the ECL as a part of their social responsibility

Documentation on all these models are being developed and disseminated before the end of the project

A. Improving the knowledge basis (through SIMPOC and other data collection efforts).

Describe lessons learned in the field of data collection, usefulness in terms of policy and programme development, etc.

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B. Strategies for dealing with child labour, especially in its worst forms (thematic issues).

Describe lessons learned in key technical areas that are part of the intervention (such as education, child labour monitoring, awareness raising, social mobilization, capacity building, income generation for parents or direct action with children) or in successful strategies for dealing with specific target groups (e.g. those identified in Convention 182).

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C. Capacity building and work with ILO/IPEC partners. Identify lesson learned on strengths and weaknesses of IPEC partners; experience in capacity development, etc. Separate categories are to be established for traditional ILO constituents (Workers, Employers and Governments) and NGOs.

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D. Mainstreaming successful approaches and achieving sustainability of impact. Identify lessons learned in sustaining action programmes, mainstreaming child labour into programmes and budgets of partners, capacity building needs of partners to sustain action; replication of interventions supported by IPEC and mobilization of local resources. Lessons related to the Time Bound Programme approach or the development of enabling environments could also be included under this heading.

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E. Other lessons not covered above (for example, implementation issues and operational modalities, etc.).

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List of annexes to attach as appropriate

Annex A: Status of Project Work Plan (REQUIRED with every TPR)

Work plan format, with separate planned and actual date columns, should be attached here. A status column should be included with a defined set of specific status categories such as “OK, delayed, completed”.

Use Annex A format.

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Annex B: Response to Donor Comments from Last Report (REQUIRED if donor comments were made on last report)

Attach separate page showing the donor’s original comments along with the response.

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Annex C: List of Ongoing and Pipeline Action Programmes (REQUIRED with every TPR)

Use Annex C format.

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Annex D: Emerging Good Practices Format (to be completed for the September report or as appropriate)

Use Annex D format.

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Annex E: Project Monitoring Plan (as appropriate)

The PMP should be re-submitted if revised from earlier submitted versions or if not submitted with earlier reports. Use Annex D format.

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Annexe F: Follow-up to Recommendations from Project Reviews & Evaluations (as appropriate)

Use Annex F format.

Annex A: Project/program work plan¹¹ (Objectives, Outputs, and Activities)

Project Title:	<i>Andhra Pradesh State Based Project for the Elimination of Child Labour</i>	
ILO TC Code:	ILO TC Code:IND/04/PO3/UKM	
Programme number:	P27005325003	
Work Plan Preparation/Revision Date: (According to project document or as revised)	Starting Date:	January 2006
	End Date:	September 2008
Project Development Objective		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Objective: <i>To contribute to the elimination of child labour in Andhra Pradesh through state action and involving employers' and workers' organizations and strengthening civil society mechanism</i> 		
Immediate Objectives:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 1: <i>To institutionalize the pilot approach tested in Phase I into governance and develop strategies for the complete elimination of child labour.</i> 		
Planned Evaluation Dates	Mid-term:	<i>October 2006</i>
	Final:	<i>September 2008</i>
Actual Evaluation Dates	Mid-term:	06-08 March 2007
	Final	dd.mm.yyyy

¹¹ Project/Program Managers should note that this is the minimum level of information required for the Donor. A more detailed Work Plan with a month-by-month timeline and projected and actual cost of activities should be developed for managing project implementation at the field level.

Immediate Objective No. 1								
Objectives/Outputs/Activities (As listed in Project Document or Summary Outline)	Start Dates		Finish Dates		Status	Resp. Person	Remarks	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual				
Output 1: Instituting sustainable coordination and convergence mechanisms at the state and district levels for eliminating child labour in endemic and hazardous child labour districts.								
1.1.0 Preparatory work for setting up a State Resource Centre (SRC) on child labour at Hyderabad and build linkages with all the NCLPs and other existing systems and structures working on child labour in the state including development and approval of APSO.	April 2005	April 05	Dec 2005	Feb 2005	Completed	P.M and P.Os		
1.1 Recruit the officers and staff for the SRC and Equip the SRC with computers, printer, photocopier, telephone, fax etc.	February 08		Sept 08			P.M and P.Os		
1.2 Collate existing baseline data [census, NSSO, education department, DPIIP data] disaggregating it on the basis of age, caste and gender.	March 2006	Mar 06	July 06		Completed in districts	P.M and P.Os		
1.3 Where necessary conduct fresh surveys in the target areas to complete the baseline data.	Feb 2006	Jun 06	Jul 06		Completed	P.M and P.Os		
1.4 Build linkages between SRC and District Resource Centres (DRCs) by setting up online / electronic / email linkages, developing periodic reporting proforma, obtaining and consolidating them.	November 2007	April 06	Sept 08		Under progress	P.M and P.Os		
1.5 Develop a communication strategy against child labour and implement it.	Jan 2006	October 2006	April 06	April 2007	Completed	P.M and P.Os	Developed and implemented.	

1.6 Facilitate GOAP in developing a State Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour	December 2007	December 2007	June 2008		On going	P.M and P.Os	
Output 2: Developing plans for the elimination of child labour in the two endemic and hazardous child labour districts and implementing it.							
2.1.0 Preparatory work towards strengthening the existing NCLPs in the target areas of the project through additional infrastructure and human resources as necessary.	April 2005	April 05	May 2005	June 2005	Completed	P.M and P.Os	
2.1.1 Strengthen the existing NCLPs in the target areas of the project through additional infrastructure and human resources as necessary.	Jan 2006	Jan 06	April 2006	June 06	Completed	P.M and P.Os	
2.2.0 Preparatory discussions and planning for strengthening the capacities of the NCLPs and other stakeholders through appropriate training and capacity building.	February 2006	May 06	June 2006	June 06	Completed	P.M and P.Os	
2.2. Strengthen the capacities of the NCLPs and other stakeholders through appropriate training and capacity building.	Feb 2006	April 06	April 2006		completed	P.M and P.Os	
2.3 Map the child labour prevalence in the district with inputs from the surveys and baseline data.	April 2005	Jul 05	July 2005	Nov 05	completed	P.M and P.Os	
2.4 Map the existing resources available in the district that is capable of eliminating child labour in a time bound manner.	April 2005	Aug 05	July 2005	Dec 05	completed	P.M and P.Os	

2.5 Develop a coherent and clear plan in each district for the elimination of child labour based upon the requirements and existing resources. The plan would internalize the micro level experiences of the first phase of the APSBP and draw upon the experiences of the INDUS project. The plan would also include the Child Labour Tracking and Response System developed under output 1. The plan would be developed after wide spread consultation and involvement of all stakeholders particularly ILO's social partners and civil society networks.	April 2005	Aug 05	Dec 2005	March 2006	completed	P.M and P.Os	
2.6 Implement the plan of action.	Jan 2006	April 06	Sept 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
2.7 Collate and consolidate the lessons learnt from the implementation of the elimination of child labour in the two districts.	Jan 2008		Sept 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
2.8 Disseminate the information and knowledge base so gained across other districts and at the state level.	Feb 2008		Sept 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
Output 3: Developing a strategy for the elimination of urban child labour and implementing it in Hyderabad city.							
3.1.0 Prepare plans for strengthening the existing NCLP in Hyderabad city through additional infrastructure and human resources as necessary.	April 2005	Jun 05	Jan 2006	April 06	Completed	P.M and P.Os	
3.1 Strengthen the existing NCLP in Hyderabad city through additional infrastructure and human resources as necessary.	Feb 2006	April 06	Sept 2007	April 2007	Completed	P.M and P.Os	
3.2. Prepare strategies for strengthening the capacity of the NCLP and other stakeholders through appropriate training and capacity building.	April 2005	Jun 05	Jan 2006	June 06	Completed	P.M and P.Os	

3.2.1 Strengthen the capacity of the NCLP and other stakeholders through appropriate training and capacity building.	March 2006	May 06	June 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
3.3 Develop appropriate tools and schedules for conducting surveys of urban child labour.	Feb 2006	Sept 2007	December 2007	December 2007	Completed	P.M and P.Os	
3.4 Map the child labour prevalence in Hyderabad with inputs from the surveys and baseline data.	August 2007	October 2006	February 2008		Completed	P.M and P.Os	
3.5 Map the existing resources available in the city that is capable of eliminating child labour in a time bound manner.	May 2005	Jul 05	Jan 2006	August 06	Completed	P.M and P.Os	
3.6 Develop a coherent and clear plan for the elimination of child labour in Hyderabad based upon the requirements and existing resources. The plan would internalize the micro level experiences of the first phase of the APSBP and draw upon the experiences of the INDUS project. The plan would also include the Child Labour Tracking and Response System developed under output 1. The plan would be developed after wide spread consultation and involvement of all stakeholders particularly ILO's social partners and civil society networks. Develop the evolved plan in to an APSO.	May 2005	May 05	Jan 2006	June 06	Completed except child Labour tracking system	P.M and P.Os	
3.7 Develop linkages with other existing developmental projects for maximum synergy.	May 2005	Oct 05	June 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
3.8 Implementation of the plan (APSO) developed in 3.6.	Feb 2006	April 06	Sept 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	

3.9 Collate and consolidate the lessons learnt from the implementation of the elimination of child labour in the urban context.	January 2008	July 2007	Sept 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
3.10 Disseminate the information and knowledge base so gained across other urban centres in the state and outside.	February 2008	July 2007	Sept 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
Output 4: Developing and implementing a strategy for skills training for adolescent children by linking up with existing vocational training facilities like Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Polytechnics.							
4.1 Develop a plan of action to impart skills training to adolescent children particularly, child labourers, rehabilitated child labourers and children at risk, based also on the experiences of the pilot initiative for skills development undertaken in phase I of the APSBP. Develop plan in to an APSO.	March 2005	Jun 05	Feb 2006	June 06	Completed	P.M and P.Os	
4.2 Identify adolescent children particularly child labourers, rehabilitated child labourers and children at risk, in the target areas of the project and elsewhere who require skills training.	Feb 2006	April 06	May 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
4.3 Negotiate with parents and employers (where appropriate) for the preparation of a finalized list of adolescents who will attend skill training.	March 2006	May 06	May 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
4.4 Assess the labour market in and around the target areas and identify entry-level skills for boys and girls, which would make them employable.	June 2005	Sept 05	Mar 2006	January 2007	Completed	P.M and P.Os	

4.5 Identify the providers of skills training and the possibilities of attaching the children to them for skills training.	June 2005	Sept 07	June 08		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
4.6 Develop and train counselors who could counsel the children and monitor their progress for attaining the necessary levels of skills.	Feb 2006	January 2007	April 2006	March 2007	Completed	P.M and P.Os	
4.7 Develop or adapt existing material and resources for skill training in each locality.	Feb 2006	May 06	March 06	July 2007	Completed	P.M and P.Os	
4.8 Attach identified adolescents to the trainers.	March 2006	October 2007	April 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
4.9 As far as possible, link skills training to job placement services or to job opportunities.	June 2006	Oct 2007	Sept 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
4.10 Provide appropriate support (monetary and otherwise) to the children attached for skill training.	March 2006	Oct 2007	Sept 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
4.11 Provide trade certification to the children attaining the minimum levels of skills.	Sept 2006	December 2006	Sept 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
4.12 In all the above, as far as possible follow the strategy and experiences of the pre-pilot model developed in phase I of the APSBP.	April 2005	Jun 05	June 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
4.13 Evolve strategies for reorienting vocational education system to better suit the learning needs of different groups of learners and maintain a dynamic and close linkage with the ever-changing world of work.	Jul 06	January 2007	Sept 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	

4.14 Develop strategies to strengthen existing vocational education opportunities through improvements in infrastructure in ITIs, community polytechnics and establish appropriate accreditation and certification systems to provide life long professional growth opportunities.	Jan 06	Jan 2008	Sept 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
4.15 Collate and consolidate the lessons learnt from the provision of skills training to adolescent children.	June 2006	January 2008	Sept 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
4.16 Disseminate the information and knowledge base so gained across other districts and at the state level.	January 2007	January 2008	Sept 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
Output 5: Build upon and sustain the activities of the employers' and workers' organisations in the state against child labour.							
5.0 Develop a plan of action to implement this output in the form of an APSO (separately for employers' and workers' organisations) through wide consultations with district and state level units of CEASE Child Labour and APFTUCL.	February 2005	Feb 05	Jan 2006	April 06	Completed	P.M and P.Os	
5.1 Support employers' and workers' organisations to continue to build upon and sustain their work against child labour.	June 2005	Jun 05	Sept 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
5.2 Continue outreach to new employers' organisations and employers on child labour.	January 2005	Jun 05	Sept 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
5.3 Continue outreach to new workers' organisations particularly in the unorganized sectors of the economy.	January 2005	Jun 05	Sept 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	

5.4 Develop capacities of employers' organisations to directly target child labour within their sectors, industries and individual establishments.	June 2005	Nov 05	March 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
5.5 Develop capacities of workers' organisations to directly target child labour within their sectors, industries, establishments, work places, communities and neighbourhoods in the organized and unorganized sectors.	June 2005	Aug 05	March 2008		Ongoing	P.M and P.Os	
5.6 Equip and support the employers' and workers' organisations themselves to undertake direct action against child labour.	Feb 2006	April 06	June 2008		Ongoing and needs support for some more time	P.M and P.Os	
5.7 Equip and support the workers' organisations to reach out to sister organisations such youth groups, women's associations, etc. on child labour.	Feb 2006	April 06	June 2008		Ongoing and needs support for some more time	P.M and P.Os	
5.8 Equip and support the employers' organisations to implement the Code of Conduct and Employers' Common Approaches for the elimination of child labour already developed in the state.	March 2006	June 06	Sept 2008		Ongoing, and needs support for some more time	P.M and P.Os	

5.9 Providing advocacy campaigns and compliance to codes of conduct by Employers' Associations to provide greater strength to the government enforcement and rehabilitation programmes.	Jan 08	Jan 08	Sept 08				
5.10 Equip and support employers' and workers' organisations to work closely with the government particularly in the target areas of the project.	June 2005	August 05	Sept 2008		Ongoing and needs support for some more time,	P.M and P.Os	
5.11 Facilitating the GoAP to use the services of Employers' Associations to monitor the workplace of their own members to eliminate child labour and support them wherever required in their activities.	Jan 08	Feb 08	Sept 08		Ongoing, and needs support for some more time	P.M and P.Os	
5.12 Facilitating the GoAP to utilize the services of Trade Unions for conducting enforcement drives and open courts and also support their cause of minimum wages and 'no child labour' clause in outsourcing contracts by giving administrative help.	Jan 08	Feb 08	Sept 08		Ongoing, and needs support for some more time	P.M and P.Os	
5.13 Equip and support employers' and workers' organisations to work closely with each other and with civil society mechanisms particularly in the target areas of the project.	June 2005	Jul 05	Sept 2008		Ongoing, and needs support for some more time	P.M and P.Os	

5.14 Support employers' and workers' organisations to be able to sustain their activities on their own by the end of the project period. To this end build their separate capacities for raising funds and developing a corpus for sustaining their activities.	January 2006	June 06	Sept 2008		Ongoing, and needs support for some more time ,	P.M and P.Os	
5.15 Expand the knowledge base of employers' and workers' organisations to address child labour concerns.	June 2005	Nov 05	Sept 2008		Ongoing, and needs support for some more time ,	P.M and P.Os	
5.16 Collate and consolidate the lessons learnt and the knowledge gained from employers' and workers' activities against child labour in the state.	January 2008		March 2008		Delayed	P.M and P.Os	
5.17 Disseminate the information and knowledge base so gained at the state and national level.	January 2008		March 2008		Delayed	P.M and P.Os	
Output 6: Build upon and sustain the activities of the civil society organisations in the state against child labour.							
6.0 Develop a plan of action to implement this output in the form of an APSO through wide consultations with district and state level units of CSOs Network.	February 2005	Feb 05	March 2005		Completed	P.M and P.Os	
6.1 Support civil society organisations to continue to build upon and sustain their work against child labour.	Jan 2006	March 06	Sept 2008		Ongoing, and needs support for some more time	P.M and P.Os	

6.2 Continue outreach to new civil society organisations particularly at the mandal and village levels.	Jan 2006	June 06	Sept 2008		Ongoing and needs support for some more time ,	P.M and P.Os	
6.3 Develop capacities of civil society organisations to directly target child labour and liaison effectively with the administration at the district, mandal and village/panchayat levels.	Jan 2006	June 06	Sept 2008		Ongoing, and needs support for some more time	P.M and P.Os	
6.4 Equip and support the civil society organisations to themselves undertake direct action against child labour.	Jan 2006	April 06	Sept 2008		Ongoing, and needs support for some more time	P.M and P.Os	
6.5 Equip and support the civil society organisations to reach out to unreached sectors and organisations.	Jan 2006	April 2007	Sept 2008		Ongoing, and needs support for some more time	P.M and P.Os	
6.6 Equip and support civil society organisation to work closely with the government in the entire state .	Jan 2006	June 06	Sept 08		Ongoing, and needs support for some more time	P.M and P.Os	

6.7 Facilitating the GoAP to use the services of Civil Society Network for dissemination of information to the grass roots and for getting feedback from the beneficiaries on the impact of the project.	Jan 2008	Jan 2008	Sept 08		Ongoing and needs support for some more time		
6.8 Equip and support civil society organisation to work closely with employers' and workers' organisations, particularly in the target areas of the project.	Jan 2006	April 06	Sept 08		Ongoing, and needs support for some more time	P.M and P.Os	
6.9 Support civil society organisations to be able to sustain their activities on their own by the end of the project period. To this end build their capacities for raising funds and developing a corpus for sustaining their activities.	January 2006	June 06	Sept 08		Ongoing, and needs support for some more time	P.M and P.Os	
6.10 Expand the knowledge base of civil society organisations to address child labour concerns.	Jan 2006	June 06	Sept 08		Ongoing, and needs support for some more time	P.M and P.Os	
6.11 Collate and consolidate the lessons learnt and the knowledge gained from civil society activities against child labour in the state.	January 2008	June 08	Sept 08		Delayed	P.M and P.Os	
6.12 Disseminate the information and knowledge base so gained at the state and national level.	February 2008	June 08	Sept 08		Delayed	P.M and P.Os	

PM : Project Manager, PO : Project Officer

Annex C: List of ongoing¹² and pipeline¹³ action programmes

Approved Action Programmes						
Serial No.	Action Programme number (P340.92.235.051 or P340.02.900.050 BL21 Pos 003)	Title of AP and name of Implementing Agency	Amount in US \$	Number of monitoring visits undertaken this year	Start date	Expected completion date
1.	P. 270.05.325.003 – ISCCM-COL	Instituting sustainable coordination and convergence mechanisms at State and district levels – Commissioner of Labour, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.	331,039		Dec., 2007	September 2008
2.	P. 270.05.325.003 - DP – NCLP – KNL	Developing plans for the Elimination of child labour in Kurnool District and implementing it - Kurnool District Society for the Rehabilitation of Child Labour	222,222	5	March, 2006	September 2008
3.	P. 270.05.325.003 - DP – NCLP - MBNR	Developing plans for the Elimination of child labour in Mahabubnagar District and implementing it – Mahabubnagar District Society for the Rehabilitation of Child Labour	222,222	5	March, 2006	September 2008
4.	P. 270.05.325.003 – HDCLPS - HYD	Developing a strategy for the elimination of urban child labour and implementing it in Hyderabad city – Hyderabad District Child Labour Project Society.	666,667	6	March, 2006	September 2008
5.	P. 270.05.325.003 – SKILLS – NCLP – HYD	Developing and implementing strategy for skills training for adolescent children in Hyderabad – Hyderabad District Child Labour Project Society.	259,155	6	June, 2006	September 2008
6.	P. 270.05.325.003 – SKILLS – NCLP - KNL	Developing and implementing strategy for skills training for adolescent children in Kurnool - - Kurnool District Society for the Rehabilitation of Child Labour	203,083	5	June, 2006	September 2008

¹² All Ongoing Action Programmes approved by PROCUREMENT should be listed here

¹³ Pipeline Action Programmes are those that have not yet been officially approved by PROCUREMENT and/or those contracts that have not yet been signed by the Implementing Agency.

7.	P. 270.05.325.003 – SKILLS – NCLP - MBNR	Developing and implementing strategy for skills training for adolescent children in Mahabubnagar - Mahabubnagar District Society for the Rehabilitation of Child Labour	204,429	5	June, 2006	September 2008
8.	P. 270.05.325.003 - CEASE	Build upon and sustain the activities of the employers' organisations in the state against child labour – Consortium of Employers Association for the Elimination of Child Labour (CEASE Child Labour)	136,126	6	April, 2006	September 2008
9.	P. 270.05.325.003 - APFTUCL	Build upon and sustain the activities of the workers' organisations in the state against child labour – Andhra Pradesh Federation of Trade Unions for Elimination of Child Labour (APFTUCL)	146,096	6	March, 2006	September 2008
10.	P. 270.05.325.003 - CSO	Build upon and sustain the activities of the Civil Society Organisations in the state against child labour – The Andhra Pradesh Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) Network for the Elimination of Child Labour	200,000	6	March, 2006	September 2008

Pipeline Action Programmes					
No.	Proposed title or purpose	Area of intervention	Proposed Implementing agency	Date submitted	Proposed Budget
1.	- NONE -				

Annex D: Emerging Good Practices

The following questions are meant to serve as guide for you to describe the potential good practice. Address those you find appropriate. If you do not have enough information or time, please focus on what the good practice might be and why.

Programme/Project/Initiative that this potential good practice comes from			Country	
Date		Proposed thematic area/product line		
I. Background to the project in which the good practice is emerging Why was/is this programme done? What happened in the project and why?				
•				
II. What Is the Good Practice from this project and why? What is the good practice? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation in which it is applicable (pre-conditions, what type of situation/programme type) • Key outcomes of applying best practice (what does it lead to, why you would do it) • Critical success factors in leading to good practice • Key conditions for good practice • Key initiatives do be taken (nature, by whom etc.) Why is it a good practice? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why could it be replicable elsewhere? • How could it be useful for other programmes? • What would you tell designers and implementers of other programmes to look out for when applying this good practice? 				
•				
III. Next steps - or how do we take this Good Practice further? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could this good practice benefit from further research/studying? • What other types of interventions/initiatives would support even further the use and impact of this good practice? • Are there any implications for policies on child labour? 				
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Annex F: Follow-Up to Recommendation from project reviews and evaluations

This table provides suggestions for follow-up and status of recommendations made in project reviews and mid-term/final evaluations. It contains only recommendations relevant to this project addressed to the project or IPEC management. It does not contain recommendations addressed to other stakeholders or recommendations relevant to other levels than the project.

Follow-up outlines the way that IPEC is addressing the recommendation and can include explanation of why the recommendations are not considered applicable.

No.	Second Annual Review (6 to 8 March 2007)	Recommendation (as given in the report of the review or evaluation)	Recommendation addressed to	Follow-up Action(s) taken or to be taken by project based on Recommendations (Status of follow-up actions already taken; including by whom, when and how; follow-up actions that project plans to undertake, including by whom, when and how; if no follow-up is proposed or has been taken, project should provide a clear explanation of why this is, with a focus on demonstrating that the recommendations have been considered)
1.		GoAP should develop an over all sustainability strategy by June 2007 for elimination of child labour in the state through mainstreaming of the project initiatives.	GoAP, ILO	Strategy paper is finalised by GOAP.
2.		The State Resource Centre (SRC) and District Resource Centre (DRC) need to be strengthened	GoAP	The State Level Monitoring Committee in its meeting held on 13 December approved the formation of SRC.
3.		Child labour survey of 1250 slums and in the three railway station areas in Hyderabad city should be completed.	GoAP	The survey is already completed in 375 slums.
4.		The Child Labour Prevention Teams (CLPTs) need to be strengthened and supported by DRC.	ILO, GoAP	A handbook for community mobilisers was finalised and printed. The operational guidelines for CLPTs are also developed and shared with DRCs.
5.		Scope for scaling up the urban strategies under the project in collaboration with DFID supported AP Urban Services for the Poor (APUSP).	ILO, GoAP	The discussions with APUSP were completed. APUSP is implementing the urban model developed by project in Tirupathi, Guntur and Warangal towns. State Government further agreed to extend the model to nine more towns.

No.	Second Annual Review (6 to 8 March 2007)	Recommendation (as given in the report of the review or evaluation)	Recommendation addressed to	Follow-up Action(s) taken or to be taken by project based on Recommendations (Status of follow-up actions already taken; including by whom, when and how; follow-up actions that project plans to undertake, including by whom, when and how; if no follow-up is proposed or has been taken, project should provide a clear explanation of why this is, with a focus on demonstrating that the recommendations has been considered)
6.		The success stories and the emerging best practices and lessons of both the rural and urban approaches/strategies to be documented and disseminated by ILO	ILO	Will be undertaken once the implementation of the programmes is undertaken. Plans are being made for this during the extended phase of the project