



Programa Internacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil (IPEC)



Oficina
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del Trabajo

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IPEC Evaluation

**“SUPPORT TO NATIONAL EFFORTS
TOWARDS A CHILD LABOUR FREE
STATE BAHIA – BRAZIL”**

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Mid-Term Independent Evaluation

Brasilia and Salvador, March – April 2011

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This document was not professionally edited.

NOTE ON THE EVALUATION PROCESS AND REPORT

This independent evaluation was managed by ILO-IPEC's Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section (DED) following a consultative and participatory approach. DED has ensured that all major stakeholders were consulted and informed throughout the evaluation and that the evaluation was carried out to the highest degree of credibility and independence and in line with established evaluation standards.

The evaluation was carried out by an external team of evaluators that did not partake in the project's design, planning and management¹.

The field mission took place between March 19th and April 7th. The opinions and recommendations included in this report are those of the authors and as such serve as an important contribution to learning and planning without necessarily constituting the perspective of the ILO or any other organization involved in the project.

Funding for this project evaluation was provided by the United States Department of Labour. This report does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the United States Department of Labour nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the United States Government.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AP	Action Plan
ANDI	News Agency for Children's Rights
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ACTRAV	Bureau for Workers' Activities
ANAMATRA	National Association of Labour Court Judges
C&A	C&A – Children and Adolescents
CAS	CAS - Children and Adolescent Statute
CEREST	CEREST – Centers of Reference for the Workers' Health part of the Unified Health System
CL	CL – Child Labour
CNA	CNA – Agriculture and Livestock C confederation of Brazil
CNC	CNC – National Confederation of Trade
CNI	CNI – National Confederation of Industry
CONAETI	CONAETI – National Child Labour Tripartite Commission
CONANDA	CONANDA – National Children Rights Council
CONJUVE	CONJUVE – National Council of Youth
CONTAG	CONTAG - The National Confederation of Rural Workers
CRAS / CREAS	CRAS / CREAS - Reference Center of Social Assistance and Specialized Reference Center of Social Assistance
CSEC	CSEC - Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CTB	CTB - Central of Workers of Brazil
CUT	CUT - Single Central of Employees
DED	IPEC/Design, Evaluation and Documentation section
DIEESE	DIEESE - Inter-Union Department of Statistics and Socio-Economic Studies
FAMILY GRANT	FAMILY GRANT – Income Transfer Programme addressed to families with low income, with children ages 0 to 17
FETIPA/BA	FETIPA - State Forum for the Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescents in Bahia
FNPETI	FNPETI - National Forum on the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour
IAT	IAT – Anísio Teixeira Institute
IBGE	IBGE – Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
IDEB	IDEB - Basic Education Development Index
ILO	ILO – International Labour Organization
IPEA	IPEA - Institute for Applied Economic Research
IPEC	IPEC – International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
KAB	KAB – Survey to assess the Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviour
MA	MA – Ministry of Agriculture
ME	ME- Ministry of Education
MH	MH – Ministry of Health
MLE	MLE – Ministry of Labour and Employment
MPT	MPT – Labour Prosecutor's Office
MSD	MSD – Ministry for the Social Development and Hunger Combat
NPA	NPA – Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of the Worker Adolescent
PAIF	PAIF – Full Family Support Programme
PETI	PETI – Programme for the Eradication of Child Labour
PFRCA	PFRCA – Parliamentary Front for Defence of the Rights of Children and Adolescents
PNAD	PNAD – Household Survey
PREJAL	PREJAL – Promotion of Youth Employment in Latin America
SEDES/BA	SEDES/BA – Secretariat of Social Development and Poverty Combat of Bahia State

SEI/BA	SEI/BA – Superintendence of Social and Economical Studies of Bahia
SETRE/BA	SETRE/BA – Secretariat of Labour, Employment, Income and Sport of Bahia State
SHRS	SHRS – Special Human Rights Secretariat
SITI	SITI - System of Information on Outbreaks of Child Labour
SRTE	SRTE – Regional Superintendence of Labour and Employment
UFBA	UFBA – Federal University of Bahia
UGT	UGT - General Workers Union
WDCL	WDCL – World Day against Child Labour
WFCL	WFCL – Worst Forms of Child Labour

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is the Mid-Term Evaluation Report of the Project “Support to national efforts towards a Child labour free State, Bahia-Brazil”.

The Project was implemented by the International Programme for the Eradication of Child Labour (IPEC) of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The project began implementation in September 2008, with a budget of U.S. \$ 4,900,000 and duration of 48 months. Despite the findings of this report which focused on project activities in these first 30 months, the impact analysis cannot disregard the work done under the Support to Time Bound Programme completed in 2009, or IPEC’s 20-year presence in Brazil.

Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation took place between March 13th and April 19th, with an evaluation team composed of two persons.

The evaluation process began with a review of project documents and telephone conversations with USDOL representatives in Washington and DED representatives in Geneva.

During a period of 18 days, the team was in Brasilia, Salvador and two municipalities in the target-territory chosen by the project for direct intervention (Ribeira do Pombal e Euclides da Cunha). One hundred and seventy eight interviews were conducted with the project’s technical team, ILO / IPEC’s technical staff and other projects also funded by USDOL, other ILO / Brazil officials, government representatives, labour unions, employers ‘organizations, members of organizations executing the Action Programme (PA), girls, boys, adolescents and parents recipients of the AP. There were four group interviews, with two girls, boys and adolescents, and two with parents of beneficiaries, totalling 48 people.

The information collected during these interviews was complemented by the data gathered from the discussions and presentations made during the evaluation workshop with key partner institutions which was held in Salvador, April 7th.

Design

Project design benefited from IPEC’s 20 year legacy in Brazil, as well as its national projection, lessons learned from the previous implementation of a TBP Support Programme, a nationwide experience in implementing projects to combat child labour within a favourable legal framework, social programmes and installed capacities.

The project aims at delivering 14 outputs under the following 5 immediate objectives:

Immediate Objective 1. *By the end of the project, a gender, race and ethnicity sensitive knowledge base on child labour in Bahia will be expanded.*

Immediate objective 2. *By the end of the project, awareness would have been raised and there would be changes in the perception of child labour based on a gender, race and ethnicity sensitive communication strategy incorporated into the Bahia Decent Work Agenda.*

Immediate objective 3. *By the end of the project, legal, political and institutional frameworks for the prevention and protection of girls, boys and adolescents from child labour will be strengthened.*

Immediate objective 4. *By the end of the project, the capacity of national, state, municipal public and private institutions, employers, workers and civil society organisations will have increased to contribute to the achievement of a “child labour free state”.*

Immediate objective 5. *By the end of the project, existing gender and race sensitive models for withdrawal and prevention will have been adapted and enhanced to facilitate the provision of services by the state social safety network to victims of child labour.*

The project development objective is *“To contribute to the prevention and elimination of child labour and its Worst Forms in the State of Bahia, Brazil”.*

There is an observable alignment of the project with national policies regarding the eradication of child labour which was essential for achieving project results.

Findings

In general, the project shows important progress both at national and state level as evaluated by project partners. From the national partners’ point of view, both the support provided by the project team through qualified technical assistance to national processes, as well as the important role the project performed in the liaison with different actors, was seen as extremely positive. In terms of local impact, it is worth mentioning the project’s contribution to the elaboration of the Decent Work Agenda in Bahia (BDWA) where the issue of child labour was given priority, as well as the initiative by the project in the implementation of a pilot experience in the semi-arid region.

1. The project is clearly stated and there is consistency among activities, immediate goals and development objectives. The strategy is well defined, prioritizing the strengthening of national capacities although respecting the existent institutional dynamics and focusing on the socio-economic causes of child labour. The performance of the program, expected to be implemented at four levels (national, state, territories with a collective identity and municipal) is well articulated. Nonetheless, it is overly ambitious considering the time frame and available resources. In some instances, the proposed activities and defined objectives greatly override the capacity of the project.
2. The large fluctuations of the United States dollar and the imbalance among its very ambitious goals allocated in the budget have negatively impacted the capacity for action and the quality of its products.
3. The lack of quality information on the nature and manifestations of child labour in Bahia is a concern among stakeholders, and they have not received a satisfactory answer. The need to understand the complexity of the issue among family subsistence farming where child labour is seen as something positive (outstanding reality among territories with a collective identity of the project) is of high priority.
4. The project has not been able to incorporate gender, race and ethnicity into its implementation; consequently it does not seem a topic considered in the policies and actions being executed by the stakeholders in the state of Bahia.
5. The project has contributed with methodologies for the process of identification and registration of working boys, girls and adolescents and their families, as well as with the creation of monitoring instruments, resulting in the establishment of the Mercury system.
6. There is a Communications Plan to eradicate child labour, which integrates the actions of diverse stakeholders participating in the implementation of the ABTD, which should result in the creation of a communications strategy for Bahia.
7. The work with institutions at national level has become a key issue in the articulation with the state government and municipalities when implementing social policies.

8. The technical support to institutions in Bahia has been highly valued. Nonetheless, considering the existing challenges and installed capacity, this technical assistance has proved insufficient.
9. The “Caravan against Child Labour” became the main reference of the project. Since it allowed the presence of such a complex thematic issue in a territory where the participation of the State is weak and generated effective lines of communication and dialogue, this initiative is highly valued.
10. The strategy to define the target population per PETI criteria has proved effective, Once the necessary networks were established, the project was able to gather the anticipated information, and even surpassed the proposed goal, on number of girls, boys and adolescents who are working or at risk and getting assistance from the various social programs.

Recommendations

1. To consider the need to concentrate more the intervention in the next phase of the project, to the extent of available resources, ensuring the quality of the expected results. In this sense, its presence in Bahia should be strengthened by providing support and technical assistance to the state and municipal stakeholders. The purpose would be to increase institutional capacities for the implementation of the State Plan for the Eradication of Child Labour and further stabilize the activities in the territory and replicate then in the state of Bahia. In this context, it would contribute to the creation of a child labour free state.
2. Without changing the current outputs and immediate objectives, some project target goals should be revised in order to better match available resources. Along the same lines, some sources of verification should be reviewed so as to ensure that indicators can be easily confirmed
3. To carry out activities that promote the inclusion of reflexion and concrete actions for the incorporation of gender, race and ethnicity into the social policies, taking advantage of the forums provided by the State Secretariat of Education and the possibility to carry out more studies and research
4. To include the Secretariat for Promotion of Equality and the Secretariat of Policies for Women in the elaboration of a gender, race and ethnicity strategy.
5. .To search for efficient use of the project resources by dividing the expenditures among other IPEC projects in Brasilia working on similar issues, such as national labour.
6. To reinforce the element of knowledge production. To revise the original proposal on studies in terms of the new existing demand, giving priority to those researches that will give input to the implementation of Bahia Project direct actions.
7. .To render technical assistance to the Secretariat of Communication and the Secretariat of Labor, Employment, Revenue and Sports of Bahia (responsible to coordinate and implement the ABTD) for the design and implementation of a Communications Strategy based on IPEC’s previous experience and the methodology tools produced.
8. To give continuity to the process of raising awareness among community leaders to reach as many families as possible, using training of trainers and peer education methodologies. In this regards, the work with the State Secretariat of Education within the framework of its Plan on Human Rights should be made a priority. Teachers should be trained to address the issue in class and to identify and effectively refer those cases.
9. Organize with MEC the extension of coverage to students enrolled in full time quality programs, ensuring that the 18 municipalities comprising the pilot program in Bahia get assistance from the “Mais Educação” (More Education) Program.

One of the main challenges the project faces is to accurately define its level of contribution to the elaboration of “exit routes” for the beneficiaries of the “Bolsa Familia” Family Allowance Program. The expertise of the ILO on issues like first-job professional training programs, cooperatives and employment generation, should be linked with the MDA and SENAR experience in the creation of mechanisms to generate alternative forms of production, income and decent work for families, working boys, girls and adolescents..

Lessons

- The recognition of IPEC’s historical work in Brazil is a valuable asset when it comes to driving new initiatives and mobilizing stakeholders.
- The promotion of project activities within the national institutional framework may mean, in the short term, a delay in the development of the originally proposed goals and a further redefinition of actions and strategies. Nevertheless, in the medium and long term, it allows the project a higher degree of performance and sustainability potential, as opposed to working solely in the state of Bahia.
- The interinstitutional liaison at local level represents a key element for the implementation of successful active research and further recording process of working boys, girls and adolescents.

Potential Good Practices

- The implementation of the Caravana mission throughout the territory, which was very positively valued by all actors and led the state of Bahia to its replication in target territories, is currently planning a third phase.
- Involvement of all social actors (education, social assistance, health care) in an “active search” effort for the house-to-house identification of girls, boys and adolescents in labour activities or at risk of entering such activities. The “active search” offered families the possibility of including their children in the PETI programme.
- The approval of Law n. 11,479 of July 2009, a government initiative of the state of Bahia, which “imposes restrictions in the granting and maintenance of state funding and tax incentives to employers that do not adopt decent work practices”. The law includes in its “decent work practices” concept those referring to the “fulfilment of standards to combat child labour”.
- The actions of surveillance of the Labour Prosecutor’s Office in concurrence with the State Government of Bahia to ensure the fulfilment of their obligations concerning the combat against child labour, especially regarding budget allocations for child labour eradication public policies.

1. BACKGROUND AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Background

1. In 2006, Brazil recorded a total of 5.1 million children in labour². The percentage in each separate age-specific population group was as follows: 1.4% of the country's children between 5 and 9 years of age; 10.5% of children between 10 and 13 years; and 19% between 14 and 15 years (ages in which children are allowed to enter the labour market as apprentices).
2. The highest incidence of child labour (14.4% of the population between 5 and 17 years) was found in the North-eastern Region of Brazil which is composed of nine different states. The state of Bahia is the largest state in the Region and contained 10% of all working children between 5 and 17 years in Brazil, which represented approximately 25% of the North-eastern total.
3. The 18 municipalities defined as target-areas were found within a territory known as the "Semi-Arid Northeast II", where it was estimated that 17.6% of all children under the age of 17 were working. The entire region showed high numbers of poverty and social exclusion.

1.1.1 National Actions

4. Since 1990, Brazil has implemented a series of articulated measures between the government, civil society and social partners, that have helped reduce the total number of working children from 9.6 million in 1990, to 5.1 million in 1996.
5. The country has secured an appropriate legal framework, as demonstrated by the inclusion of the subject matter in the Federal Constitution (the Constitutional amendment n. 20 established that the minimum age for labour admission is 16 years for regular jobs and 18 years for dangerous or nocturnal occupations). Furthermore, in 2000 Brazil ratified ILO Conventions n. 138 and n. 182.
6. The adoption of an extensive social-oriented public policies programme targeting poverty and the rise of social equality seem to have contributed to these reduced numbers.
7. As part of the Federal Government's social assistance plan, the Programme for the Eradication of Child Labour (PETI) was introduced in 1996. It basically consisted of a conditional cash transfer programme to families of girls, boys and adolescents, tied to school attendance ("Bolsa Escola" - *School Allowance*, was instituted in 2001) and the participation in a series of sports and cultural activities to extend children's time in school.
8. In 2003, "Bolsa Familia"- *Family Allowance*- takes over as the new national conditional cash transfer programme and incorporates the various previous programmes – including "Bolsa Escola" – into one. Bolsa Familia is part of a series of complementary programs with decentralized management mechanisms, which allow the Union, the States and Municipalities share decision-making processes (of Bolsa Familia) creating cooperation bases to combat poverty and social exclusion.
9. From an educational standpoint, there are a series of programmes and initiatives aimed at improving primary and secondary school education and instituting comprehensive school days. Among them are the "Mais Educação" – *More Education* programme and the Education Development Plan (PDE). The latter transfers to municipalities a great amount of resources for education, and includes a number of initiatives to implement school-day lengthening programmes.

² Project Document

1.1.2 ILO/IPEC

10. Brazil belongs to the group of countries where IPEC developed its first actions in 1992, as a result of the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Brazilian Government and the ILO.
11. During the following 20 years, IPEC Brazil has acquired a lot of experience in different areas of child labour intervention. More specifically in: i) legal framework; ii) political commitment; iii) social mobilization; iv) tripartite proceedings; v) sponsoring action programmes, among others.
12. Some of the achievements worth mentioning are:
 - Support to the implementation of the National Forum for the Elimination of Child Labour (FNPETI) in 1995.
 - Support to PETI establishment.
 - Assist the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) in the elaboration of a module on child labour for the National Household Survey (PNAD).
 - Support the creation of the National Child Labour Tripartite Commission (CONAETI).
 - Support the ratification and implementation of the ILO Conventions n. 138 and 182.
 - Sponsor more than 130 action programmes.
13. During these two decades, IPEC has produced a significant number of studies, training materials, manuals and methodological tools that make up an important collection.
14. The precedent for this latest project is the Time Bound Support Programme (TBP), implemented during the years 2003 and 2007. A TBP is essentially a Strategic Framework Programme aimed at integrating and coordinating policies and programmes to prevent and eradicate the worst forms of child labour in a country, implemented during a predetermined time. In Brazil's case, the programme emphasizes the causes of child labour, particularly socio-economic policies for combating poverty and promoting universal basic education.
15. The contribution from the lessons learned during the implementation of the TBP became the foundation to define the project being evaluated.

1.2 Project Description “Support to national efforts towards a Child labour free State, Bahia - Brazil”

16. The Project “Support to National Efforts Towards a Child Labour Free State, Bahia - Brazil” was funded by the Department of Labour of the United States (USDOL) and implemented by the International Programme for the Eradication of Child Labour (IPEC) of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The project began implementation in September 2008, with a budget of U.S. \$ 4,900,000 and a period of 48 months.
17. This current state Project was elaborated using a strategic planning exercise carried out with all national stakeholders, in which the following areas of intervention were defined by IPEC: a) increase in the child labour knowledge base in Bahia, taking gender, race and ethnicity into consideration; b) raising awareness-raising on child labour, based on a gender, race and ethnicity-sensitive communication strategy incorporated in Bahia's Decent Work Agenda (ABTD); c) strengthening legal, political and institutional framework for the prevention and protection of working boys, girls and adolescents; d) training of public and private institutions at national and state level, as well as of employers and workers organizations and civil society, as a way of achieving a “child labour free state”; e) adapting and increasing existing recovery and prevention models that are sensitive to gender and race issues, as a means of facilitating the provision of services offered by the social safety network for child labour victims.

18. The table below lists the expected outputs according to the Project immediate objectives.

Table 1: Development objective, immediate objectives and expected outputs summary

Development objective:	To contribute to the prevention and elimination of child labour and its Worst Forms in the State of Bahia, Brazil
Immediate Objective	Expected output
Immediate Objective 1. By the end of the project, a gender, race and ethnicity sensitive knowledge base on child labour in Bahia will be expanded.	1.1. Relationships established with organizations capable of conducting research and analyses. 1.2. Research and analyses conducted on gender, race and ethnicity aspects of child labour in the State of Bahia. 1.3. Existing methods and tools adapted for gathering child labour data in the State of Bahia.
Immediate objective 2. By the end of the project, there will be raised awareness and changed perception toward child labour based on a gender, race and ethnicity sensitive communication strategy that is incorporated into the Bahia Decent Work Agenda.	2.1. A communication strategy to disseminate information on child labour knowledge base developed. 2.2. Key opinion leaders, media professionals, and tripartite stakeholders trained on the use of communication as a tool to prevent and eliminate child labour in the framework of Bahia Decent Work Agenda. 2.3. Mass-media campaigns carried out to mobilize social actors in the State of Bahia to take action against child labour.
Immediate objective 3. By the end of the project, legal, political and institutional frameworks for the prevention and protection of girls, boys and adolescents from child labour will be strengthened.	3.1. Legislation for the prevention and protection of girls, boys and adolescents adapted to conform to the ILO Conventions 138 & 182. 3.2. Legal and institutional mechanisms enhanced to prevent and eliminate child labour, with a focus on production chains.
Immediate objective 4. By the end of the project, the capacity of national, state, municipal public and private institutions, employers, workers and civil society organisations will have been increased to contribute to the achievement of a “child labour free state”.	4.1. Public officials, employers and workers and community leaders’ capacities enhanced to implement gender, race and ethnicity sensitive actions against child labour. 4.2. Public officials, employers and workers and community leaders mobilized for planning on prevention and elimination of child labour with a gender, race, and ethnicity approach. 4.3. Direct action for child labour prevention and elimination with a gender, race and ethnicity sensitive approach coordinated by public and private institutions, employers and workers organizations and civil society. 4.4. The national, state and municipal educational institutions’ effectiveness responding to the needs of girls, boys and adolescents increased.
Immediate objective 5. By the end of the project, existing gender and race sensitive models for withdrawal and prevention will have been adapted and enhanced to facilitate the provision of services by the state social safety network to victims of child labour.	5.1. 7,000 girls, boys and adolescents withdrawn and 7,000 girls, boys and adolescents prevented from engaging in child labour and its worst forms. 5.2. 7,000 families of the targeted girls, boys and adolescents economically and socially empowered.

2. PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION AND METHODOLOGY³

2.1 Purpose of the evaluation

19. According to ILO policies and procedures and the donor agreement, ILO/IPEC projects are subject to a mid-term evaluation and to an evaluation at the end of their duration.
20. This evaluation is intended to serve as a learning instrument for the Project's directive team, IPEC, national partners and the donor. The aim of this assessment is to provide feedback to stakeholders and suggested recommendations for the following period, as well as for other similar initiatives that might take place in other states or countries.

2.2 Methodology

21. The evaluation approach was designed to identify and analyze the results based on the following analysis categories:
 - **Relevance of the project:** The extent to which the project meets the needs of the country.
 - **Design and planning:** Analysis of the adequacy of the project objectives with regard to actual problems, needs and priorities of the target groups/beneficiaries and the quality of the design through which those objectives are to be achieved.
 - **Efficiency:** The extent to which inputs and activities become results/outputs.
 - **Effectiveness:** The contribution of the project results to the achievement of the five specific objectives of the project.
 - **Impact:** The contribution of the project to the attainment of the development objective.
 - **Sustainability:** The likelihood of continuity of the benefits generated by the project once it has concluded. It represents the degree of appropriation by the country and installed capacity.

2.2.1 Evaluation Team

22. The evaluation team conducted field work between March 19th and April 7th, 2011, using a variety of tools and qualitative methods to collect and analyze data obtained from the technical staff of ILO/IPEC and key institutional actors in the government, employers organizations, workers organizations, executing agencies, teachers, parents, children beneficiaries of the Programmes of Action (PA), among others. The stakeholders' workshop was held on April 7, 2011.

2.2.2 Data collection tools

23. The Terms of Reference⁴ (ToR) supplied a list of key evaluation questions that the evaluation team used as reference to develop guidelines for the interviews, which are included in the Inception Report⁵.

³ For more information on the evaluation's methodology, see Annex K.

⁴ Annex A

⁵ Annex B

2.2.3 Collection methods

Documentary review

24. Prior to fieldwork, the evaluators will conduct a review of the literature provided by both ILO/DED/IPEC and the Project coordination.
25. Based on that, a fieldwork plan and an interview agenda were prepared.

Telephone interviews

26. During the document review stage, telephone interviews were conducted with USDOL, ILO/IPEC-DED and ILO-HQ, to clarify the scope of the assessment and perspectives related to the evaluation extent.

Interviews with key stakeholders

27. The evaluation team carried out individual interviews with the programme technical team, representatives of other ILO/IPEC projects financed by USDOL and ILO/Brazil project coordinators, government officials at national and local levels, representatives of employers' and workers organizations, executing agencies, quadripartite instances of dialogue, civil society, besides children and adolescents beneficiaries of the Action Programs in the country, and parents of the beneficiary population.
28. As stated in table 2, a total of 178 interviews were conducted with key actors.

Table 2. Key actors interviewed by sex and age group

Population interviewed	F	M
Adults	114	37
Adolescents	7	6
Children	9	5
TOTAL	130	48

Group interviews

29. Four group interviews were carried out, two of them with parents who were direct beneficiaries of the Action Programmes, and another two with girls, boys and adolescents who benefit from the Programmes. A total of 21 parents and 27 boys, girls and adolescents were interviewed.
30. The selection of interviewees, a task entrusted to the technical teams of the Action Programmes, was based on the availability of participants. It is not therefore a representative sample of the universe of project beneficiaries, although it may well be considered significantly representative.

Direct Observation⁶

31. During fieldwork, the evaluation team had the opportunity of not only carrying out the expected interviews, but also observing some of the work dynamics, the facilities and resources at the disposal of some key actors, and the existence of available and accessible information on the subject.
32. In this case, direct participative observation made the collection of data and the elaboration/validation of hypothesis possible, and provided the evaluation with an extra source of knowledge, which could be interconnected with information obtained through other sources.

⁶ Gutierrez, Juan y Delgado, Juan Manuel, *Teoria de la Observación en Métodos y Técnicas Cualitativas de Investigación en Ciencias Sociales*. Editora Síntesis, Madrid, 1994.

2.2.4 Stakeholders Workshop⁷

33. The workshop was held in Salvador on April 7, 2011, and was attended by 44 national and local actors involved in project execution. The workshop's main objectives were to i) present and validate the preliminary findings of the evaluation; ii) discuss the sustainability of actions and next steps from the stakeholders' perspective; iii) jointly make an inventory of the achievements up to that moment and think about future actions.

2.2.5 Data Analysis

34. Based on the documentation and field interviews, the evaluation team had a period of 7 days to review existing information, select key issues, categorise and synthesise the information and draft the present final evaluation report.

2.2.6 Evaluation Limitations

35. Due to the magnitude of the project, the amount of existing information and the limited time frame to perform the present Mid-Term Evaluation the evaluation team encountered some limitation worth mentioning.
36. The notable eagerness of the members of the project to collaborate with the evaluation team to overcome these challenges, albeit the limited human resources within the project and the heavy schedule of activities clashing with the evaluation team's field work, is worth mentioning
37. In this framework, the limitations encountered will have to be put in context against the challenges faced by members of the project when trying to find ways to manage complex processes.
38. Project members were open to meet the needs of the evaluating team at all times, and to appraise and contribute to the observations presented. This eagerness of project members was essential in the elaboration of this evaluation.
39. The first and most evident constraint is the challenge of conducting an evaluation of such a complex project in such a short period of time. It should be kept in mind that, in order to perform the field work, the team only had 14 business days, where one day was designated to conduct the workshop to the main partner institutions, and seven days to write this document.
40. The time spent in Bahia allowed the team to visit the urban areas of only two of the eighteen municipalities (Euclides da Cunha and Ribeira do Pombal), where the project carries out the Action Programmes. This, no doubt, made it impossible to have a more complete view of the beneficiary population of the rural area (according to the Mercury System's data, estimated in 70%). At this point the limitations of distance between municipalities and road conditions came up⁸.
41. An important number of actors, such as investigation centers and labour unions have their headquarters in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, cities that were not visited. In addition to that, it was not possible to check the project's national dimension in relation to the activities conducted in other States.
42. The inability to conduct a partners workshop in Brasília⁹ as originally planned, presumed the loss of an important source of information, considering that some actors to be interviewed were replaced in

⁷ See ATTACHMENT E

⁸ In accordance with the information forwarded by the project team.

⁹ A national workshop in Brasília was suspended, since it was to be held on the same day as the feedback workshop of ILO's project evaluation team supporting the Decent Work Agenda in Bahia. According to the information provided by the project team, the main partners in Brasília would participate in this meeting in Salvador, which did not happen.

the last minute (due to vacation, sickness, etc.) by others from the same institution, probably with less or partial knowledge on the themes.

43. The weakness of some verification sources proposed by the project ¹⁰ and the flexibility applied to the interpretation of some indicators when elaborating the project Progress Technical Reports (PTR) raised questions regarding the suitability of the information gathered to verify the real outreach of the project. This aspect demanded a huge investigation effort from the evaluation team to find other verification or validation sources, in some cases even of the relevance of the available information. Therefore, although it was not possible to obtain all the desired information¹¹, the willingness of the project team allowed the identification of the nature and dimension of the problem¹².
44. The tendency to underestimate the importance of the project contribution, rather than its attribution, made it difficult to obtain indicators and analysis of the capacity and importance of project contribution beyond what was originally programmed, in regards to national processes and progress.
45. The difference between results of the products directly credited to the actions of a project and those to which the project more or less contributed with, represents a challenge when the progress reports of any project evaluation are being elaborated. This is not the exception. For that reason, it is hard to know to what extent the results claimed by the project in the Technical Progress Reports (TPR) can be attributed to national efforts, IPEC's historical targeted work in Brazil, the TBP¹³ implemented in 2003-2008¹⁴, or to the present project. This was a main concern and a difficulty encountered when analyzing information throughout the evaluation process.
46. Obviously after 20 years in the country, IPEC has a very active role in the promotion of the eradication of child labour and it is easy to see how it directly or indirectly contributes to many initiatives¹⁵. This contribution can be considered more important than or as important as one particular output resulting from project action. Nevertheless, it is necessary to differentiate IPEC's direct contribution at every moment so that successful intervention practices and lessons learned can be analyzed and identified.
47. We understand that there was a natural tendency to assign achievements to the project which was primarily a result of assisting national processes, or a direct result of former TBP of Support or IPEC's 20 year presence in Brazil.
48. It would be important, therefore, for the project to reflect this concern, understanding that project achievements are not only concrete project ascriptions¹⁶, but also those for which their direct or indirect contribution¹⁷ has enabled other progress.

¹⁰ See note at IV.A.1. Section: Design and Strategy Valuation

¹¹ Aiming to facilitate the systematization of information that allowed checking the advancements indicated in the PTRs, to be developed by the project team, the evaluation team created a virtual directory (the platform used was the DROPBOX) divided in 5 folders (one for each objective), and each one of them with a subfolder for each indicator. It was not always possible to count with the foreseen information obtained from the verification source (see PRODOC, page 102, Data Storage and format). The information generated by the Dropbox can be found as attached electronic support (please refer to Annex K for more information).

¹² See point IV.C

¹³ In some cases, the TPRs refer to the progress made by impact of the TBP.

¹⁴ The TBP had its activities extended during 2009.

¹⁵ As examples, the existence of the Parliamentary Front and legislative progress on a policy presented by the formal business sector to collaborate with the combat against child labour are worth mentioning. Also, the many publications and research done which have become a benchmark and promoter of public policies and legislative initiatives (eradication of the worst forms of child labour), as well as the existence and actions of FNPETI and the active participation and capacity for initiative of the MPT.

¹⁶ By "ascription", we mean project actions that have a direct cause and effect over observable changes.

¹⁷ By "contribution", we mean when a project action is one of the causes of observable changes.

49. As already mentioned, the result of an unplanned support to any process contributing to the eradication of child labour may be more important than a specific output of the project. Therefore, it is essential for the project to document and register these contributions and to record the necessary information to allow verifying the extent to which these contributions were the cause of observable changes.
50. It should be noted that, despite these limitations, the project team showed willingness and disposition to the evaluators to overcome these challenges and that those difficulties could not be attributed to the actions of the team.

3. RELEVANCE

51. The Project is very well aligned with the national policies of eradication of child labour, inserting its actions into the performance of public institutions in the national, state and municipal scope, supporting processes, contributing for the identification and development of alternatives to the encountered difficulties. The fact that the project has not developed structures and policies parallel to those of the State is highly appreciated by the project partners.
52. In addition to that, the project fits perfectly into the ILO priorities in the promotion of the fundamental Conventions and development of the decent work national agenda. Therefore, the project responded in the same way to the national efforts of the Decent Work National Agenda (DWNA), as well as to the first experience of the Decent Work Agenda in Bahia (BDWA), through initiative of the State Government of Bahia to develop an infra-national agenda. This issue became a main task in the articulation of the various OIT projects as well as in the elaboration of the BDWA, becoming a key promoter of this initiative and ensuring the incorporation of the child labour issue as priority.
53. Finally, it is worth emphasizing the project's alignment with the initiatives that have been carried out by the Brazilian Government in the development of a South-South Cooperation Programme.
54. As of now, the project upholds a high degree of consistency with national and ILO's policies in regards to child labour and with the development and implementation of the Decent Work National Agenda and the Decent Work Bahia Agenda.

4. FINDINGS

55. The findings in this report are based on i) the information collected in the field in Brasília and in Salvador; ii) telephone interviews; iii) the Stakeholders' Workshop; and iv) a review of project documents and reports; and direct observation. The findings seek to answer the questions contained in the assessment tool agreed upon between DED and the evaluation team.
56. It is worth mentioning that the findings contained in the report are more extensive than the preliminary findings presented at the Stakeholders' Workshop.

4.1 Validity of the project design and strategy

57. The initial stage of design and strategy is important since it is here that the foundations of the project's future implementation are laid. The validity of the design entails a review of the internal coherence established at the beginning of the project and how it incorporates adjustments into the strategy, based on its own lessons learned.
58. The analysis of how far the designed strategy was effective in achieving the immediate objectives will be discussed in point IV.C and IV.D (efficacy and impact).

4.1.1 Design and Original Strategy

59. The project design took advantage of the experience, structures and lessons learned over the past two decades. More specifically, we refer to the pre-existence of a public policy to eradicate child labour, national recognition of ILO / IPEC support (a recognized authority in the field)¹⁸, as well as the existence of previously opened channels of communication with national key partners and, more recently, with some of the state partners in the framework of the elaboration of the Bahia Decent Work Agenda.
60. The project was able to incorporate into its design a more realistic vision of local demands and potential opportunities after the completion of a strategic planning exercise in 2008, with the participation of 80 key partner representatives.
61. The Strategic Planning Tree of Objectives¹⁹ represents a complex reality with a significant number of actions that require the participation of different institutions and programmes at national, state and local levels for the establishment of alternative processes.
62. Although important, the suitability of the methodology adopted to undertake this work, the integrity of participants as well as the definition of what initiatives were to be supported by the project, is beyond the scope of this evaluation. Therefore, we've assumed that the decisions made at all times were the most appropriate and that the Tree is an important source for the elaboration of public policies surrounding project implementation.
63. The strategic planning exercise defined 94 objectives, grouped around 16 lines?? of work and integrated into five strategic priorities. Based on these results, the project was organized around five immediate objectives, 14 expected outputs and 66 major activities²⁰.
64. Based on the correct assumptions that there is a high level of commitment in Brazil for the Eradication of Child Labour and ILO / IPEC's accumulated experience this country, the project elaborated its strategy considering performance at four levels²¹:

National

65. This line of strategy is geared towards influencing processes at state level, by means of the experience acquired at national level (institutional coordination, legislative framework, policy advocacy, awareness-raising campaigns and federal programmes). The strategy defined at this level has proven particularly successful and fit, enabling coordination among all four levels, securing commitment and ownership of national project counterparts and extending federal programmes to the state of Bahia, specially to targeted territories.

State

66. Aimed at the elaboration and implementation of a state plan for the eradication of child labour and securing the much needed active participation of various public and private institutions, the strategy adopted by the project was also successful in including the child labour topic in the Bahia Agenda for Decent Work.

¹⁸ According to various interviews, IPEC's major input to many processes was defined as "**the ILO stamp**". In fact, some interviewees reaffirmed the idea that the expected main contribution from ILO/IPEC is not a financial one.

¹⁹ See attachment L.

²⁰ There isn't necessarily a correlation between activities and objectives in both documents.

²¹ Further analysis on the implemented strategies will be better detailed in the section on Efficacy (which refers to strategy impact over expected outputs).

67. Nevertheless, this strategy should be reviewed and reinforced in the immediate period to attain project objectives regarding the strengthening of public institutions with sufficient skilled human resources, as well as actions and policies with budget provision. This review should be carried out based on an integrated and systematic approach.

Target Territory

68. The project was correct in defining the territory for intervention respecting territorial division, state priorities and in alignment with public policy. The result was a target territory covering one of the most deprived areas in Bahia. The project's decision to implement a pilot-project in such a difficult area was a high risk choice. The progress made so far suggests that the experience can deliver concrete results.
69. Nevertheless, the strategy should be strengthened to ensure greater support from the project. In this sense, one should not forget that the pilot project is also an experience to be potentially replicated and not only an end in itself. The mistakes made can be of greater or equal value to the stories of success in terms of learning from the experience. In other words, identifying limitations is a great accomplishment as long as the project can come up with viable alternatives to them.
70. It is important to have in mind that replicating an experience cannot be seen as an uncritical repetition in another territory. The experience must be adapted to the new context, cultural aspects, socio-economic reality, and others.

Municipalities

71. As expected, the 18 municipalities have different realities and political willpower. Project performance in building local capacity has proven successful.
72. After completing the first phase of the project, during which coordination between the four levels (national, state, target territory and municipal) was achieved and the national programme "grounded". The project should concentrate efforts in generating local capacity for the adequate management and coordination of different action programmes. In this sense, and bearing in mind the purpose of a pilot-project, municipal experiences should contribute to a variety of lessons learned and replicate it – but respecting the dynamics, rhythms and realities of each municipality – in other municipal contexts that have their own dynamic. It's from a municipal level, and not a territorial level that resources are managed and policies are designed and implemented.

Evaluation of design and strategy

73. There is, consequently, a positive evaluation of the design and the strategy adopted in this first phase. However, there is a demand for a greater presence at state and municipal levels. This request should be taken into consideration for the following implementation period of the project in order to ensure daily high-level technical assistance and identify other emerging demands as well as securing quick responses under local leadership.
74. We can state that the project has a high degree of internal coherence, linking well expected outputs to the achievement of immediate objectives and with potential impact over the development objective.
75. We equally estimate the defined indicators as valuable and adequate. However, most verification sources should be reviewed even though most seem appropriate. Five out of the 20 sources of verification for these indicators are the project's own semi-annual reports (TPR). The report on project activities cannot be both a source of verification and a resource of information about the same activities²². This is especially true in the case of two indicators²³. In one case, the verification source

²² See IPEC. *"DED Guidelines1. Identifying & using Indicator of Achievement"* (particularly the item "1.4.- Indicators and means of verifications").

for the indicator on "percentage of families in decent working conditions" is activity reports from an agency under project contract.

76. The systematic collection and organization of the data provided by selected information sources should be a tool for tracking project indicators, as well as an indispensable source for the final evaluation.
77. The definition of actions based on the experience acquired at national level and encouraging of coordination among the three different State levels as a means of securing activity implementation and extension of national programmes to target territories, also appear to have been a successful strategy.
78. The project appropriately tackles the need for a global approach, concentrating upon the need to address the underlying causes of child labour, linking actions aimed at eradicating child labour with national development labour policies – with special emphasis on social and economic policies of poverty alleviation – as well as promoting universal basic education and social mobilization.
79. Nevertheless, the project shows a weakness in mainstreaming gender, race and ethnicity, as seen throughout the project design. Failure to incorporate this perspective has left an important void that directly influenced achievement of some immediate objectives. A more detailed analysis is found on the Effectiveness section.
80. The project denotes a clear imbalance between what it wants to accomplish and resources available to do it. This is an overly ambitious project that runs the risk of having its major achievements overshadowed by the proposed goals. This is particularly evident in the case of activities planned to reach certain expected outputs. It would then be important, early in this second period, to re-scale activities to fit feasible actions based on quality standards, while preserving the capacity to achieve immediate objectives and, as far as possible, expected outputs.

4.1.2 Conceptual framework

81. The two main concepts the project conceptual framework is built upon are the Decent Work concept and the Worst Forms of Child Labour notion.
82. The ILO has been working to promote decent work since 1999, when the Director General presented the concept²⁴ defining it as the "point of convergence between ILO's four strategic objectives: the promotion of fundamental rights at work; employment; social protection, and social dialogue."²⁵
83. In 2006, with the adoption of the Hemispheric Agenda²⁶, the concept secured a plan of action with concrete objectives for the Americas, resulting in national decent work agendas²⁷. Within this

²³ "Number and type of training activities that were held for influential actors, media professionals and tripartite partners"; "Number and type of activities planned and carried out under recently established organizational structures (i.e training, etc)".

²⁴ "Memorias del Director General: Trabajo Decente". International Labour Conference, 87th meeting. ILO Geneva 1999.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/standards/relm/ilc/ilc87/rep-i.htm>

²⁵ Idem. Free translation from the Spanish original text.

²⁶ "Decent Work in the Americas: An Agenda for the Hemisphere, 2006-2015". Sixteenth American Regional Meeting.

Director General's Report. ILO. Brasilia. 2006.

<http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/portal/images/stories/contenido/pdf/DecentWork/hemispheric-agenda.pdf>

²⁷ In Brazil's case, the preparatory work with ILO technical assistance started in 2003.

context, Bahia's experience of creating the first state level decent work agenda is worth highlighting²⁸.

84. ILO Convention n. 182²⁹ pushes for the adoption of certain measures to eradicate the worst forms of child labour. The countries that have ratified this Convention should take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency, in particular, measures with specific timelines directed at: a) preventing the engagement of children in the worst forms of child labour; b) providing direct and necessary aid to release children from the worst forms of child labour and guarantee their rehabilitation and social integration; c) ensure access to free primary education to all children who have suffered the worst forms of child labour and, when possible and appropriate, vocational training; d) identifying children who are particularly at risk and directly contacting them; e) giving special attention to the distinct situation of girls. The Convention was ratified by Brazil in 2000.

4.1.3 Addressing and elaboration of the strategy throughout the life of the project.

85. The project proved particularly sensitive to the need to modify, adjust or create strategies to develop actions geared toward the accomplishment of immediate goals.

State Caravans for the Elimination of Child Labour

86. The main strategy developed in this sense was the implementation of the *State Caravans for the Eradication of Child Labour* in the identity territories selected for the implementation of the pilot experience.
87. As representatives from different spheres of social policy at the state and federal level come together to travel across unattended territories they are able to generate considerable expectations in the visited municipalities and increase in knowledge on local realities and demands. The rapid response provided by the State and concrete demands, especially those made by the population in general, was a key factor in generating confidence among local actors.
88. Valued by all actors as highly positive, the Caravan provided an entry point for the project in the territory, placing the issue in local debate and facilitating the mobilization and articulation of local actors and their dialogue with state and federal-level actors, based on which the necessary contexts for the development of the project's actions were created.
89. It is a common understanding that without this process it would have been almost impossible to carry out the project in the territory. The government of the state of Bahia in fact has replicated the experience in another portion of the territory and is currently preparing a third Caravan.

The Bahia Decent Work Agenda

90. The support to the Bahia Decent Work Agenda warranted by the project has been considered a strategic platform since the project's design. Additionally, it has made a substantial contribution to the construction of an important framework for action, as well as taking a legitimate stand to highlight child labour as a pressing issue acknowledged by all the different actors involved.
91. The Bahia Decent Work Agenda represented an opportunity for the project, by building upon an institutional context previously consolidated by the state government, which had already included child labour among the priorities of its agenda and had involved key partners.

²⁸ The National Agenda for Decent Work was also released in 2006, while the Bahia Decent Work Agenda was released in 2007..

²⁹ "Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour" International Labour Organization, Geneva. 1999.
<http://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/standards/relm/ilc/ilc87/com-chic.htm>

92. Without doubt, the previous existence of this framework smoothened the "landing" of this project and facilitated rapid communication with key partners. It also constituted a "response" to the demands for technical assistance required by the BDWA. It has also contributed to the development and implementation of a strategy for the eradication of child labour, based on the coordination and articulation of public policies at the three government levels

National Dynamics and South-South Cooperation

93. The project, especially through its Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), has carried out a number of actions at national and international level that have exceeded original expectations.
94. The fact that the project's CTA is also the National Director of the IPED certainly is an asset both in establishing a benchmark for the project as tracking other national processes consolidated over time or which have been the object of demand by national actors and other countries.
95. This strategy has certainly allowed the ILO/IPEC to have stronger influence at the national level, identifying, designing and implementing three new projects:
- Regional Horizontal Cooperation Project involving Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay (USDOL);
 - South-South Cooperation (ABC);
 - Food Safety and Indigenous Children (MDG Funds).
96. Indirectly, this upgrade in terms of participation in the IPEC has resulted in greater presence and project implementation by the ILO office in Brazil.
97. The development and accomplishment of actions and policies in cooperation with national actors constitutes an important and valuable contribution achieved by the project.
98. From the project's perspective it is, nonetheless, important to carry out a double-sided interpretation of this scenario. On one hand, this national projection has a positive effect as it confers greater capacity to communicate with and mobilize public and private actors³⁰ in order to prepare for intervention Bahia. On the other hand, the human resources available exclusively for the accomplishment of the project's goals are restricted.³¹
99. In regards to South-South cooperation, the task at hand is more complex as it involves understanding to what extent this action could have a positive impact on this project, despite indications otherwise. The project does not originally contemplate this issue, aside from isolated actions aimed mainly at generating good practices that could serve as positive feedback for already existing South-South cooperation initiatives.
100. The presence of a specific South-South cooperation project, as well as of a regional project based in Brasilia, should bring into the debate the potential contributions of this project, the continuation of this line of work and the national coordination of IPEC.

Perspectives on Gender, Race, and Ethnicity

101. So far, no real progress has been made in incorporating this perspective, which is clearly stated since the inception of the project. The impact generated by this issue poses a great challenge, due to its complexity. It entails a theoretical proposal, research, raising awareness and training, integration of the thematic issue into the produced materials and into designed and implemented actions and plans.

³⁰ See Caravana example.

³¹ This assessment, to a lesser extent, affects the entire project team based in Brasilia.

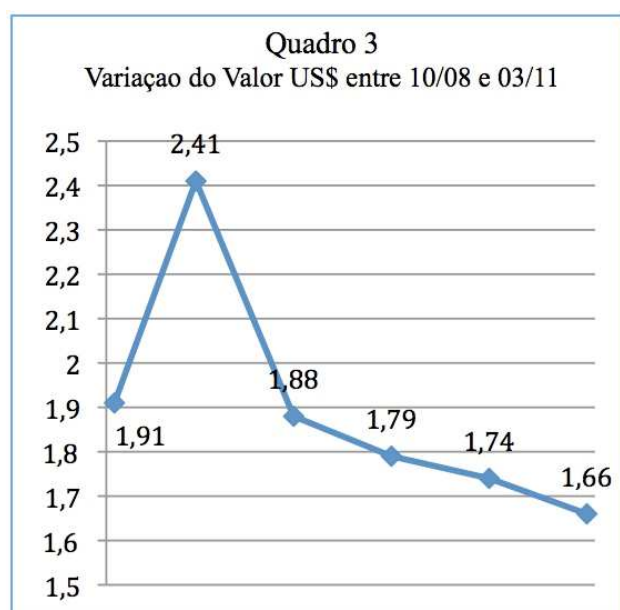
102. Nevertheless, it is understood that the issue is cause of concern among the team and that it must not be abandoned. The project must have a strategy in place by the next implementation period, which demands, among other things, qualified human resources³².

United Nations System

103. The Project had the active collaboration of other UN agencies, particularly UNESCO and UNICEF, especially for some outputs³³.
104. In this period, UNESCO's presence in the country was reduced drastically, hindering this partnership. In the case of UNICEF, it is the oldest UN System agency in the Bahia State and although child labour is not a priority theme in its agenda, it plays an important role in the inter-institutional coordination spaces in which the project operates. It was possible to verify the implementation of activities in partnership at state and national level, but it was not possible to observe clarity on the potential of joint work on this issue by UNICEF.
105. The project must review this strategy, seeking to fulfil the gap left by UNESCO and trying, if possible, to identify together with UNICEF those spaces of mutual interest in which partnership actions can be defined, as stipulated in the original project.

4.2 Efficiency

106. Efficiency analysis is oriented to ascertain the extent to which the means and inputs available to the project and the activities done with them contribute to the expected results.
107. However, this evaluation will not analyze budget execution not correct use of resources to carry out planned activities. This is because an analysis of this sort would require time and resources beyond the provisions of this assessment.
108. A first aspect to highlight is the impact of the American Dollar devaluation on the project against the Brazilian Real, once this is estimated in dollars.
109. At the beginning of the project, the dollar rate was at R\$ 1.9, rising in the next five months to R\$ 2.41, generating a positive impact on the project, and a negative one in the following semester, when the dollar dropped to the project's initial rate. From that moment on, the dollar devaluation has been constant, representing a reduction of 13,9%³⁴. between September 2009 and March 2011.
110. The salaries of team members, per information provided by the project, were budgeted in dollars and paid in Reais, and



³² See point B – Efficiency.

³³ Particularly concerning project coordination with UNESCO, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education, to support an educative proposal of quality full time. (Output 4.4)

³⁴ For a more precise data on the real loss of the purchasing power, it would be necessary to consider the disbursements carried out and the exchange rate calculated in each date. On the other hand, in the period elapsed between the beginning of the project and March 2009, when there were strong variation in both currencies, it would be necessary a more thorough study that allows the assessment on whether the impact was positive or negative.

the loss of the purchasing power is not reflected on the salaries. To ensure the same amount of money paid to the staff represents more dollars to buy Reais, with a direct impact on the project. The bearable delivery of this budget line item is due to the fact that some members of the team were not hired immediately, thus generating indirect savings. Nevertheless, if devaluations continue, this line item could be endangered.

111. Even so, as previously mentioned, the evaluation team was not capable of assessing the dimension of this issue. The evaluation team fully understands there is a great imbalance between budgeted and real expenditures caused by the important variations of the exchange rate as shown in chart 3. This would call for a detailed analysis of the budget execution month by month and of the exchange rate at the time of each disbursement.
112. With regards to the Action Programmes, estimated in American Dollars and paid in Reais, this loss clearly represents a decrease in the spending power of the project and, therefore, in its capacity of implementation of foreseen activities. This has a clear and direct effect on the project.
113. In other fixed costs (missions, miscellaneous, consultants to hire, etc.), the dollar variation has the same effect as on the AP, in the spending power and, consequently, in the number and/or types of actions to implement.
114. The impact, therefore, is revealed by the loss of the project's action capacity on one hand and by salary value losses of the staff and, consequently, market salary competitiveness, on the other. IPEC, jointly with the USDOL, should conduct a detailed analysis on this situation, in order to quantify the real loss and the measures to be taken. Considering, the excessively ambitious nature of the project, as already mentioned, the reorientation of activities should be assessed as an alternative.
115. As a result of the work conducted with Caravana³⁵, the project met the need to strengthen institutional capacities as well as local leadership at the municipal level, and to fulfil this demand through an AP³⁶. The second AP is oriented to the development of the communication strategy³⁷. There is still a third AP³⁸, aimed to the execution of the output 5.1; 7,000 girls, boys and adolescents withdrawn and 7,000 girls, boys and adolescents prevented from engaging in child labour and its worst forms.
116. The budget was revised and approved in June 2010 to include funding for these new activities. Resources initially budgeted as line item "Provision for increase of costs" were used and no negative impact has been observed. In the other two cases, the resources came from the budget line "Seminars". No great impact has been observed in the case of the first AP, considering that planned activities for the execution of output 4.1 forecasted the use of resources from this budget line. In fact, the articulated approach of this theme, actions through an AP, had positive results that possibly would not have been reached by conducting a series of seminars. In the case of the second AP (communication strategy), the analysis is the same as above.
117. The approach of these three themes throughout three AP, jointly implemented, would not have presented visible negative impacts and would have given greater consistency to the intervention.
118. On the other hand, the project succeeded in mobilizing an important number of resources, which allowed the co-financing of actions and attainment of goals beyond its financial capabilities. One example of this is the pilot-experience implemented in 18 municipalities. The project's action contributes crucially to the mobilization of Federal Government Funds. In the case of PETI, the transfer of funds to these municipalities rose from R\$ 91,000 in May 2010 to R\$ 301,000 in January 2011, which corresponds to a total of R\$ 2.019,000 for the period. The transfer of funds to the

³⁵ See attachment IV.3 reference to the Caravan strategy.

³⁶ AP carried out by the Avante NGO was mainly geared towards the achievement of output 4.1.

³⁷ AP carried out by NGO Cipó was mainly geared towards achieving Objective 2.

³⁸ The AP is being carried out by NGO Aliança.

beneficiaries in these 18 municipalities increased from R\$ 516,783 in July 2010 (4,282 families) to R\$ 905,375 (7.694 families), an accumulated total of 7,178,581 for the period³⁹. The project was able to make good use of its own resources to mobilize resources from other institutions in amounts beyond its own.

119. in regards to Human Resources⁴⁰, the project had foreseen the hiring of one CTA, four national officers (NO) and two project assistants (PA) The CTA, two NOs and two PAs being placed in Brasília and two NOs in Salvador. A Desk Officer in Geneva should be added to this layout.
120. In the case of Brasilia, the project technical team composed of one CTA and two NOs has remained the same since the beginning of the project. This is considered positive since it represents work continuity and edification of institutional memory and references. There was change in the case of the PAs. In one case, one of the positions was occupied by up to three different persons. However, this didn't seem to impact project efforts.
121. In the case of the Bahia team, the two NO positions were not filled until 6 to 7 months⁴¹ after the project had initiated activities. Moreover, since July of 2010 (9 months) the team only has one NO position filled. Since the person who resigned was a senior expert with proficiency in Gender and Race issues, we feel this might have reflected directly on project performance. Furthermore, the team in Bahia should have been complete from day one, as with the Brasilia team. Human Resources expenses represent 45% of the total budget⁴² and it is assessed by partners as IPEC's main expected contribution. The absence of a team with senior skills and a permanent presence in the state of Bahia has a negative impact on the project's capacity for intervention and its ability to identify demands and provide qualified and immediate technical assistance to partners, as the Brasilia team has been doing.
122. Given that the project is inclined or should lean towards the reinforcement of its operation in Bahia in this second period, it is necessary to strengthen the team in Salvador It should count with at least the two NOs initially foreseen, with the ability to deal with processes and provide permanent technical advice to the State and municipalities. Likewise, it would be important that at least one of the NO positions be occupied by someone specialized in Gender, Race and Ethnicity.
123. The financial management of the project takes place in Brasilia, which justifies the presence of two project assistants in the Federal Capital. Nevertheless, the organization of activities in Bahia also represents an important administrative-bureaucratic load, which is likely to increase in the next period, and that currently falls on the only National Office in Bahia. In this sense, it seems convenient to have an assistant in each of the two cities, as to secure a proper management of the project between headquarters and the field, without overloading the technical work to be developed by the NO in both cities. Currently, this only happens in Brasília.
124. It has to be note that project team has a different view regarding the need of strengthening staff presence in Bahia. They consider that the current intervention model does not demand full time staff presence in the State, but only in key moments. While the evaluator does not agree that this is the best approach, as it has discussed above, the view is stated here.
125. With the start of IPEC's three new projects in Brazil, being one of them regional, located in Brasília, and financed by USDOL, it would be important to exercise a joint planning, to optimize resources in those areas of common interest, such as the coordination of the IPEC Brazil, campaigns, publications and national and international agenda.

³⁹ Based on the information of the Housing and Concession of Benefits Report of the Family Grant Program elaborated on April 5th, 2011.

⁴⁰ See table 4

⁴¹ Both NOs were working in Brasilia during this period.

⁴² Salaries and supplies are considered, per budget line item "*Management and Technical supports costs*".

126. As of 23 March 2011, the cumulative budget execution totalled US\$ 2.808.763 of a budget of U.S\$ 4,900,000. This represents an execution of 57% of the total project, compared to 62,5% of the total time elapsed (30 months). The disaggregated analysis by budget item reveals homogeneity in the execution⁴³.

⁴³ See table 5.

Table 4 – Project Team

Name	Duties/Responsibilities	Starting Date	Termination Date	Observations
Lars Johansen	IO – Desk Officer – Focal point (the HQ Technical Advisory Services) for the Americas and responsible for monitoring the Bahia project. Monitors annually and bi-annually <i>in locu</i> by reviewing Technical Progress Reports.	10.01.2008	-----	
Renato Mendes	NO - ATP – Responsible for the overall operational management of the project, for writing reports, coordinating with other relevant ILO and IPEC projects at state, national and international levels. Supervises project's teamwork, responsible for the articulation with federal, state and municipal partners as well as workers' and employers' organizations, FNPETI, CONAETI and the Child Labour Thematic Committee of Bahia's Decent Work Agenda. Responsible for the implementation of all 5 objectives in a coordinated manner.	10.01.2008	-----	
Maria Cláudia Falcão	NO – National Officer - Assists PTA in relation to project planning, management, implementation and monitoring of project activities, assists in the preparation of mid-term reports to the ILO. Focal point for objectives 4 and 5 at national and state levels and for co-monitoring state action programmes together with the responsible person at state level, and for the DBMR.	10.01.2008	-----	
Cynthia Ramos	NO - National Officer - Specialist in National Norms. Focal point for objectives 2 and 3 at national and state levels. Responsible for advocacy in Congress and in Bahia state legislature. Alternate representative for ATP in national commissions. Responsible for reticulation/mobilization agenda at national and state levels.	10.01.2008	-----	
Paula Fonseca	GS- Assistant de Projeto / GS – Project Assistant - Manages the information system, organizes IPEC database and provides data and information generated by project partners. Helps Erik with the project's financial administration and accounting. Assists the NO in the supervision of the APs and administrative issues. Official representative in state commissions.	10.01.2008	03.28.2009	Applied for the NO position in Salvador and was selected.
Paula Fonseca	NO - National Officer - Focal point for objectives 2 and 5 at state and municipal levels. Responsible for monitoring DBMR action programmes, acts as the liaison for executing agencies and state level commissions.	03.01.2009	-----	
Ana Cláudia Farranha	NO – National Officer – Focal point for objectives 1 and 4 at state and municipal levels. Was responsible for promoting the subject matter within state-level academic circles and state trainings within the context of the Bahia Agenda. Alternative representative for state commissions.	04.01.2009	07.31.2010	Left the project to become a public servant. Her responsibilities were divided and taken up by Renato, Maria Cláudia and Paula.
Thaís Fortuna	GS - Assistente de Projeto - Responsible for project finances and accounting. Assists the other project assistant in administration, assists Pedro in managing project information. Assists the NOs with project monitoring and administration issues.	10.01.2008	03.31.2010	Applied for a coordination position in another ILO project and was selected.
Natanael Lopes	GS - Assistente de Projeto – Manages the information system, organizes IPEC database and provides data and information generated by project partners, helps Erik with the financial administration and accounting. Assists the NO in the supervision of the APs and administrative issues.	03.16.2009	05.31.2010	Replaced Paula and later left the project team to become programme assistant for ILO's Programme Unit in Brazil.
Erk Ferraz	GS - Assistente de Projeto - Responsible for project finances and accounting. Assists the other project assistant in administration, assists Pedro in managing project information. Assists the NOs with AP monitoring and administration issues.	04.01.2010	-----	Replaced Thais Fortuna
Pedro Brandão	GS - Assistente de Projeto - Manages the information system, organizes IPEC database and provides data and information generated by project partners, helps Erik with the project's financial administration and accounting. Assists the NO in the supervision of the AP's and administrative issues.	06/22/2010	-----	Replaced Natanael

Table 5. Budget execution by component

Budget Line Item		Budget Allocation		Real vs budget 21/03/2011		Comments
		Original	Approved	US\$	%	
13,01	Administrative support	213.370	213.370	104.481	49	
13,02	Administrative support	141.644	141.644	75.980	54	
15,01	Travel on official missions	154.000	154.000	89.487	58	
16,01	Monitoring/follow up missions	40.000	40.000	22.175	55	
16,50	Mid-term evaluation	40.000	40.000	9.197	23	
16,51	Final evaluation	70.000	70.000	0	0	
17,01	National officer	551.785	551.785	320.792	58	
17,02	National officer	347.565	347.565	212.074	61	
17,03	National officer	263.292	263.292	132.493	50	
17,04	National officer	263.292	263.292	108.467	41	
17,05	National consultant	422.960	422.960	268.875	64	
21,01	Sub-contracts	836.554	1.094.459*	698.590	64	
32,01	Seminars	312.000	162.000**	116.842	72	
42,01	Equipment	12.000	12.000	11.329	94	
51,01	Maintenance	9.603	9.603	3.528	37	
53,01	Miscellaneous	134.000	134.000	80.492	60	
A). Sub (10 - 59)		3.812.065	3.919.970**	2.254.803	58	
68,01	Prog. support cost 13.00 %	495.568	509.596	290.893	57	
11,98	Technical advisory services Ip	377.394	377.394	263.067	70	
B). Sul (10 - 59) + (BL68) + (BL11.98)		4.685.027	4.806.960	2.808.763	58	
71,01	Provision for Cost Increase	214.973	93.040****	0		
C) TOTAL (B +BL71)		4.900.000	4.900.000	2.808.763	57	

*This budget line was increased due to the transfer of 150,000 from line BL 32 and of 107,905 from line 71.01, to cover costs of three Action Programmes.

**This line had a decrease of 150,000, which was transferred to line 21.01.

***There was an automatic adjustment in the Subtotal A due to increase of resources in line 21.01.

****This line had 107,905 subtracted and transferred to line 21.01.

4.3 Effectiveness

127. Effectiveness pertains to the extent to which the achievements of expected results and outputs generated by the project have contributed to the achievement of the immediate objectives.
128. The project was designed to achieve 5 immediate objectives:
- a. Immediate Objective 1: By the end of the project, a gender, race and ethnicity sensitive knowledge base on child labour in Bahia will be expanded.
 - b. Immediate Objective 2: By the end of the project, there will be raised awareness and changed perception toward child labour based on a gender, race and ethnicity sensitive communication strategy that is incorporated into the Bahia Decent Work Agenda.
 - c. Immediate Objective 3: By the end of the project, legal, political and institutional frameworks for the prevention and protection of girls, boys and adolescents from child labour will be strengthened.
 - d. Immediate Objective 4: By the end of the project, the capacity of national, state, municipal public and private institutions, employers', workers' and civil society organisations increased to contribute to the achievement of a "child labour-free state".
 - e. Immediate Objective 5: By the end of the project, existing gender and race sensitive models for withdrawal and prevention will have been adapted and enhanced to facilitate the provision of services by the state social safety network to victims of child labour.
129. The next section assesses the implementation of the main planned activities and outputs/results achieved, and how these contributed to the achievement of the immediate objectives.
130. The possibility of analysis on the extent to which results were achieved was conditioned on the ability to access relevant⁴⁴ information in accordance with point II.6 above.

⁴⁴ For illustrative purposes, and to collaborate with the team's monitoring, we will present some examples:

i) The project expects, at the end of 48 months, to count with "840 **civil servants, employers', workers' and community leaders' organizations** trained to deal with child labor issues". In these 30 first months, the project reports "18.275 **civil servants, employers', workers' organizations, from MPT, educators, young people, community leaders**, trained to deal with child labor issues". The report incorporates other actors. That is, what was reported as verified by the project is different from what was foreseen to be verified, according to the indicator. On the other hand, such a big difference leads to the belief that the interpretation on the concept of "**trained to deal with child labor issues**" has also been made flexible, incorporating assistances and other awareness-raising activities and capacity building that, for being an achievement of the project, should be accounted in a differentiated way, aiming to make it visible. It would be important to differentiate the achievement of goals stated by the indicator from the contribution made to related processes (raising awareness, for example) as in some instances the contribution may be even more important than the direct impact. It should be clear that giving massive workshops does not pose a problem. What is being highlighted here is a change in the interpretation of the indicator.

ii) The project expects, at the end of 48 months, to count with "23 private companies and contacted and instructed research units". In these 30 first months, the project reports, "25 private companies and contacted and instructed research units". The only verification source of this output, foreseen by the project is what was mentioned in the PTRs. iii) The project foresees, at the end of 48 months, a goal that "the media mentions the studies carried out by IPEC 80 times". In these 30 first months, the project reports "**the actions** and studies carried out by IPEC were mentioned in the media 186 times". Similar to the first example, there is an alteration in the indicator text that allows the incorporation of other type of news in the media. In fact, when examining the news, it was possible to note that a great portion of the news was about actions and not studies. Another observation: it was not possible to see much news, since the links mentioned by the project were no longer

1. Advances and Challenges for the achievement of Immediate Objective 1 “By the end of the project, a gender, race and ethnicity sensitive knowledge base on child labour in Bahia will be expanded”.

1.1.1.1 1.1. Outputs related to the achievement of Immediate Objective 1

131. Achievement of immediate objective 1 entailed the achievement of the following outputs:

- *Output 1.1 - Relationships established with organizations that have the capacity to conduct research and analyses.*
- *Output 1.2.- Research and analyses conducted on gender, race and ethnicity aspects of child labour in the State of Bahia.*
- *Output 1.3 - Existing methods and tools adapted for gathering child labour data in the State of Bahia.*

1.1.1. Relationships established with organizations that have the capacity to conduct research and analyses.

132. ILO/IPEC has historically worked with and maintained a long-lasting relationship with many organizations that conduct research and analysis. Among them is the cooperation of the Programme with Universities and public institutions such as IBGE and the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA).
133. The present project counts on the possibility of continuing this relationship, incorporating other actors mainly from Bahia, as the Federal University of Bahia (UFBA), with which the Secretariat of Social Development and Poverty Combat (SEDES) maintains a historical collaboration and with which the project has carried out a joint study on child labour in the state of Bahia⁴⁵, still to be published.
134. Nevertheless, the potential for progress is unpredictable, since there are no formal agreements with these organizations and the settlement of the issue by universities in Bahia is limited. We consider that the project has the capacity to foster a relationship (with and among these organizations) that goes beyond formal acts and allows the establishment of an institutional network that not only meets the project's needs in this area, but that will also provide a forum for feedback and analysis of the adequate methodology for investigative work in the subject.
135. Hence, a distinction should be made between organizations with the capacity to carry out quality studies and those that are relatively formal mobilizers, forum or workgroup generators, (i.e workers' unions), and by which there is an expectation to mainstream the issue throughout their work.

1.1.2. Research and analyses conducted on gender, race and ethnicity aspects of child labour in the State of Bahia.

available. In this case it would also be important to differentiate the real impact on the indicator (keeping the same indicator) and the contribution to other processes or results not foreseen.

iv) The project expects, at the end of 48 month, to count on 18 municipal budgets with provision for the actions to combat child labor”. In these 30 first months, the project reports “5.564 requests for budgetary outlook in the municipal budgets for actions to combat child labor”. There is a difference between “counting on municipal budgets with provision for the actions” and “requests for budgetary provisions”. Analyzing to what extent this problem affects other indicators and whether this is something that escapes the present evaluation and that would demand another type of approach (on this matter, see United Nations Evaluation Group – UNEG. **Norms for Evaluation in the UN System**, April 29th, 2005, in particular item 1.4). The examples serve to illustrate the situation and contribute with the team in improving monitoring and evaluation processes (use of indicators, sources of verification, etc.)

⁴⁵ Maria Moreira de Carvalho, Inaiá Maria e Fernandez Monteiro, Cláudia. “*O Trabalho Infanto-Juvenil no Estado da Bahia*”, march de 2010, Mimeo

136. Progress in this area was considered deficient, since the stated project plan outlined a series of previously defined researches to be completed during the first year of project which haven't been accomplished..
137. The project accounts for the low production as a conscious change in strategy, further justifying that the construction of institutional spaces like the Bahia Agenda and the FEPETI/BA were given priority at first, so as to create the setting in which specific knowledge/information demands could be defined.
138. Even though the argument is logical and demonstrates a willingness to align project actions with national efforts, we understand that the completion of key studies foreseen for the initial phase of the project is not incompatible with institutional strengthening. Rather, a better understanding of reality an particularly the priority groups defined by the project should have been constituted an important input for drafting the State Plan for the Eradication of Child Labour and for the incorporation of these cross-cutting themes in institutional strengthening and activity planning. This idea was stated as so and inserted in the SPIF result for project elaboration⁴⁶.
139. The need to increase knowledge on the issue, as anticipated by the project was a continuously mentioned aspect throughout good part of the interviews conducted in Salvador and reinstated during the workshops with partner institutions.
140. The production of these studies at the initial phase of the project, should also serve as basis for introducing the perspective of gender, race and ethnicity when defining project strategies as well as future activities. We understand that the absence of these studies was one of the main reasons why the issue did not have the expected emphasis in the implementation of the project.
141. During the meetings conducted with both municipalities as well as in the workshop held with partner institutions, local actors expressed a concern in understanding – within their area of coverage – the phenomenon's nature, causes and consequences, especially in knowing how to act towards a cultural change in relation to the positive valorisation of child labour in the rural world⁴⁷.
142. Currently, the project lacks partners who can clearly incorporate perspectives on gender, race and ethnicity in their work. The interviews showed that the only exception was the Secretariat of Education, where the Human Rights Department communicates a special sensitivity towards the subject. We understand at this time, that this Secretariat could serve as an important ally in the near future⁴⁸.
143. Even though the project had hired a National Officer with renowned merits to carry out this kind of work in Bahia, the fact that her incorporation in the project happened 7 months into the project and that she held the post for only 16 months (compared to the project's 30-month life span) reflected negatively⁴⁹. On top of that, the priority given to national over state dynamics during this first period should also be taken into account.

⁴⁶ Among the planned but not completed studies are those related to children and adolescents at: i) domestic labor; ii) urban informal labor; iii) agricultural activities, including family economics; iv) sexual commercial exploitation; v) drug cultivation and trafficking; and vi) other worst forms of child labor.

⁴⁷ The project foresaw the completion of a specific study on this subject. See footnote 41.

⁴⁸ The concern probably has not been embedded by the institution, since the current Department Coordinator, Mrs. Ana Gomes, has an academic background and experience in the field; in addition to the position she holds, this results in an active potential for the project.

144. Nonetheless, the project has made progress in the completion of studies conducted in partnership with other actors at national level⁵⁰.

1.1.3. Existing methods and tools adapted for gathering child labour data in the State of Bahia.

145. The work done by IPEC Brazil has contributed to the introduction and improvement of tools for the identification, recording and monitoring of actions aimed at eradicating child labour.
146. As a follow-up to this work, the main progress so far has been the revision of the Mercury⁵¹ to adapt it to the Direct Beneficiaries Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR). Albeit the information that has been collected by the Ministry for Social Development and Hunger Combat (MDS) of families receiving the Family Grant Programme already includes some of these variables, it is very positive that the work by the officials responsible for registration has considered these new variables. This has allowed their incorporation into the Mercury⁵² system. The challenge in this next period would be for the MDS to incorporate these variables into their registry system as monitoring data.
147. Along the same line, IPEC/Brazil has participated in regional discussions aimed at the creation of decent work indicators, and those concerning child labour are included in the context of the chapter “works that should be abolished”, for which the Bahia experience is a source of feedback.
148. The new edition of the “***Handbook on Good Practices in Communication***” is soon to be published and should become a useful tool for the definition of a communication strategy within the framework of Bahia’s Decent Work Agenda.⁵³
149. Likewise, the recent publication of “***Good Practices of Labour Inspection in Brazil***”, which contemplates IPEC’s 20 year experience in Brazil, may contribute in identifying practices to be replicated within the project’s context.
150. In regards to the material produced within the project’s context, there are two handbooks elaborated by the NGO Avante (***1st and 2nd Training Encounters of Social Re-editors***) which deserves to be mentioned. These handbooks present a well-tested tool used in the field in the process of training trainers for community work (even already validated).
151. It should be noted that during the evaluation the NGO Avante was carrying out the investigations established in the result “2.1 – A communication strategy to disseminate information from child labour knowledge base developed” of the Action Programme⁵⁴ implemented by them. Among those investigations is a socio-economic market study on income generation.
152. Still pending approval by the National Industry Confederation (CNI) is the Portuguese translation of the three-volume publication “***Employers and Child Labour***”. Nevertheless, given the nature of the phenomenon in Bahia, there are doubts regarding the usefulness of these materials within the project framework.
153. There are other publications planned by the project that have not progressed and that should be a result of revision and prioritization in consultation with partner institutions. Among them is the “***Flowchart on Health Surveillance***” (given the importance of health professionals in identifying

⁵⁰ FNPETI, UNICEF, ILO, Itau Foundation and the Ministry of Education “***O Trabalho Infantil e o Direito de Aprender- ”-(Child Labor and the Right to Learn)***, No date.Mimeo.

CONAETI, “***Revisão Legislativa. Trabalho de crianças e Adolescentes. Proteção do Trabalhador Adolescente***”(Legislative Review. Child and Adolescent Labour. Protecting the Working Adolescent), no date.

⁵¹ System established by IPEC Brazil to monitor beneficiaries of Action Programmes.

⁵² See attachment IV, point 5.1

⁵³ See attachment IV, point 2.1.2 in Effectiveness section.

⁵⁴ Monitoring Action Program for direct beneficiaries of the technical cooperation project "Support to national efforts towards a Child labour-free State, Bahia - Brazil"

and orienting child labour cases, as well as the Ministry of Health's interest in the issue); and the “**Guide of Child Labour Indicators in Public Administration**”, which is important for Bahia's Decent Work Agenda as well as for planning processes of the different Secretariats and in the efforts made by the municipalities to elaborate and implement local plans for the eradication of child labour.

154. There is a positive evaluation by different stakeholders regarding the quality and relevance of some IPEC material for project implementation, which would justify its reediting and tailoring, if needed, for local use. It would thus be important to establish a space to define which materials should be given priority in the immediate future, taking into account project resources and potential partnerships.
155. Lastly, it is worth noting the profound weaknesses presented by the initial Survey to assess the Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviour (KAB) performed by the project.
156. Originally planned to be carried out by a specialized institute of research, it was decided that the project's own team – with a limited number of people – would conduct the work, due to the insufficient resources budgeted in the project (US\$ 3,000). The lack of methodology to complete this work (definition of variables, sample construction, methods for data collection, etc.) resulted in an output of questionable utility.
157. Taking this into consideration, and bearing in mind that the goal of the KAB at the beginning of the project is to compare results with another KAB to be completed at the end of the project in order to measure the change in perceptions, we suggest that a second KAB should not be performed. Rather, these funds should be redirected to other activities, such as the completion of an express-investigation based on the same concerns.

1.1.1.2 2. Outputs related to the achievement of Immediate Objective 2

158. Achievement of immediate objective 2 (“By the end of the project, there will be raised awareness and changed perception toward child labour based on a gender, race and ethnicity sensitive communication strategy that is incorporated into the Bahia Decent Work Agenda”) entailed the achievement of the following outputs:
 - *Output 2.1.- A communication strategy to disseminate information from child labour knowledge base developed.*
 - *Output 2.2.- Key opinion leaders, media professionals, and tripartite stakeholders trained on the use of communication as a tool to prevent and eliminate child labour in the framework of Bahia Decent Work Agenda.*
 - *Output 2.3.- Mass-media campaigns carried out to mobilize social actors in the State of Bahia to take action against child labour.*

2.1.1. A communication strategy to disseminate information from child labour knowledge base developed.

159. For the achievement of this objective, the project has relied on the cooperation of an NGO called Cipo, through an Action Programme.
160. As a consequence of this partnership, a series of meetings have been held with representatives from institutions participating in Bahia's Decent Work Agenda (BDWA) and the Pact for the Childhood with the objective of identifying inputs for the creation of a communication strategy. As a result of this work, Cipo elaborated a “Communication Plan for Combating Child Labour in the State of Bahia”, approved in both spaces. The Plan outlines an important effort in the coordination of planned actions to be implemented by different institutions, giving them internal coherency and common planning criteria.

161. However, we understand that it is still premature to talk about a Plan and a Strategy of Communication since joint actions still need to be planned based on goals from BDWA and the Pact for the Childhood under the supervision of an institution such as AGEKOM⁵⁵ with a mandate to oversee and monitor actions undertaken. The Plan needs an annual budget, a timetable, as well as a greater definition of the message content to be delivered and the means through which it will reach target populations.
162. Hence, the previously mentioned weaknesses in knowledge base⁵⁶ development has a bearing over this output, since the existence of information results in much needed inputs for defining communication strategies aimed at changing perceptions.
163. Therefore, the project presents progress in the achievement of the expected output, yet needs adjustments in future activities to guarantee its full attainment.

2.1.2. Key opinion leaders, media professionals, and tripartite stakeholders trained on the use of communication as a tool to prevent and eliminate child labour in the framework of Bahia Decent Work Agenda.

164. The revised edition of the “Handbook on Good Practices of Communication”⁵⁷ elaborated originally within the Time Bound Programme (TBP) framework, will serve as the main input to initiate the capacity-building activities planned by the project and rescheduled to start in the first semester of 2011, after the Handbook’s publication.
165. Seeing that the communication plan should be improved and considering the project’s limited resources for seminar production, it is understood that these capacity-building processes should be used to generate spaces for feedback.
166. The reduction of the budget line committed to seminars may reflect negatively in project implementation. This in turn means defining a strategy to access the feasibility of reaching this objective and, if not, resetting it while trying to maintain as much as possible, the implicit objective and avoid negative impact in the completion of other outputs.

2.1.3. Mass-media campaigns carried out to mobilize social actors in the State of Bahia to take action against child labour.

167. The project had many important advances in the achievement of this output, counting only with limited budgetary resources.
168. We understand it to be a clear example, as it is the case with the Caravana⁵⁸ operation, of how the project’s contribution to national processes - usually otherwise attributed to federal governments – can make a big impact as long as the specificity of IPEC’s input can be identified with precision and as long as the root of this specificity is known at all times. In this case, IPEC was able to contribute with its well-known and proven competence and capacity of mobilization of actors and resources surrounding the theme⁵⁹.
169. Among the nationwide media campaigns that ILO/IPEC contributed were the “*Cartão Vermelho*” (Red Card) and the “*12 de julho – Dia Nacional dela Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil*”, (12th of July – National Day for the Eradication of Child Labour), as well as the work done with the Parliamentary Front in Defence of Children’s and Adolescent’s Rights within the Chamber of

⁵⁵ The project explicates this in its formulation.

⁵⁶ See analysis of output 1.2 (point 1.1.2. section Efficacy)

⁵⁷ See point 1.1.2, Efficacy section.

⁵⁸ See IV.3. Section referring to the Caravan strategy.

⁵⁹ According to various interviews, IPEC’s major input to many processes was defined as “the ILO stamp”. In fact, some interviewees reaffirmed the idea that the expected main contribution from ILO/IPEC is not a financial one.

Deputies and with the rest of Congress as a whole. Amid the outputs, is the publication of the Plenarinho magazine geared towards students and co-financed by the Union Force (Força Sindical).

170. At state level, the mobilization generated by the Caravana (*Caravan for the Eradication of Child Labour*) regarding the target population prioritized by the project, included a communications strategy that produced a variety of materials, achieving an important mobilization of the phenomenon locally, as well as state-wide media.
171. In the immediate future, the project faces major challenges to promote debate on how to develop messages and other means of awareness targeted at specific population groups, such as families, girls, boys and adolescents who benefit from the project and who do not see themselves reflected in large media campaigns. These groups may even share the messages of these campaigns, but from their point of view, the work done by children and adolescents within family subsistence agricultural economies constitutes their daily reality and is not child labour⁶⁰.
172. On the other hand, the project foresees the implementation of actions aimed at introducing child labour as a subject in the educational system, including a concern gender, race and ethnicity perspective. The possibility of carrying out this activity in the next period presents a great potential and can somewhat recover the cross-cutting approach of the project⁶¹.

1.1.1.3 3. Outputs related to the achievement of Immediate Objective 3

173. Achievement of immediate objective 3 (“By the end of the project, legal, political and institutional frameworks for the prevention and protection of girls, boys and adolescents from child labour will be strengthened.”) entailed the achievement of the following outputs:
- *Output 3.1.- Legislation for the prevention and protection of girls, boys and adolescents adapted to conform with the ILO Conventions 138 &182.*
 - *Output 3.2.- Legal and institutional mechanisms enhanced to prevent and eliminate child labour, with a focus on production chains.*

3.1.1. Legislation for the prevention and protection of girls, boys and adolescents adapted to conform with the ILO Conventions 138 &182.

174. As a result of permanent technical support to the national council, the Parliamentary Front, and especially to the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE), the project has made significant progress in building and securing a legal framework at the national level⁶².
175. One of the results of this work has been a warranty that the issue be introduced in the Congress Agenda to support new initiatives as well as to put a stop to those proposals that could potentially risk what has already been achieved. This work has had an impact on state dynamics which is subject to federal legislation.
176. In the case of Bahia, IPEC’s collaboration, although important, has been more concise, not having a permanent presence next to the Legislative and Executive bodies as it is the case at national level.

⁶⁰ The concern over the existing view of communities regarding this type of work performed by girls, boys and adolescents, and how to address it, is of special concern by the actors who have direct relationship with the population (city officials, technicians Bolsa Familia, monitors PETI, CREAS, etc.). The issue will undoubtedly lead to a debate over to what extent this type of work performed by adolescents should always be considered as "worst forms". The pilot-experience can be a valuable input to provide feedback for legal debate.

See footnote 35.

⁶¹ See footnote 43

⁶² The assessment made on the work done on this issue relies mainly on existing laws and in evaluation made by the project partners involved.

Achievements, therefore, are still modest. The fact that the Specialist in Norms of the National Office is based in Brasilia has had an impact on this.

177. The main result attained in the legislative sphere with project support, was the approval of Law No. 11479, which "establishes *restrictions on granting and maintaining funds and state tax incentives to employers who do not take on decent work practices and who do not meet the legal requirements regarding quotas for the handicapped and young learners.*" This law defines decent work practices as "compliance of standards to combat discrimination based on race, gender, sexual orientation and religious preference, **child labour and forced labour**" (our emphasis).
178. The history of collaboration both with the Secretariat of Labour Inspection of the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE / SIT) as well as with the Labour Prosecutor's Office (MPT), have contributed decisively to the work that both institutions have performed at state level .
179. The Regional Superintendence of Labour and Employment (SRTE) in Bahia have a specialized unit to combat child labour. Despite limited resources, it plays an important role in inspection as well as participation and leadership in council state spaces, particularly in FEPETI / BA.
180. The Labour Prosecutor's Office (MPT) in Bahia has been highly active throughout the state, as well as in monitoring the State Government in relation to fulfilling its obligations in related issues, especially in reserving budget lines and securing public policies to combat child labour and promoting the professionalization of adolescents.
181. In both cases, the assistance rendered by the project is seen as highly positive.

3.1.2. Legal and institutional mechanisms enhanced to prevent and eliminate child labour, with a focus on production chains.

182. The project's active presence in Brasilia has allowed an outstanding performance alongside national actors and within existing spaces of dialogue, such as the National Forum on the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour (FNPETI). Within this context, IPEC's participation in drafting the Second National Plan for the Eradication of Child Labour was considered by all as highly positive. ILO / IPEC also appear as an essential partner for the implementation of various activities under this Plan.
183. In the case of Bahia, there is also wide recognition by different partners regarding the project's collaboration in elaborating the State Plan and its validation by the Government of Bahia.
184. The State Plan is an integral part of the BDWA, which faces the challenge of securing budget lines⁶³ and assuring implementation for the upcoming period.
185. Through targeted work, the project has contributed nationally for the country's progress in combating child labour in supply chains. This means ensuring that no child labour is present not only in the making of the final product, but in the entire production chain, including all the different suppliers.
186. In the case of the tobacco value chain, the industry has advanced by adopting a Code of Conduct. The process, however, is complex and should need more of the project's engagement at national level, except in the state of Bahia⁶⁴.
187. For companies in the sugar-cane/ethanol industry, the "National Commitment to Improve Labour Conditions in the Sugar Cane Industry"⁶⁵, was adopted in 2009, which, despite being an important

⁶³ The MPT should be a partner in this issue. See point 3.1.2.

⁶⁴ Although tobacco production in the state of Bahia represents a small percentage of the national total, we understand there's a commitment to sign formal agreements on combat to child labour, which scope must be seen as a way to optimize resources.

advance in terms of labour, wasn't successful in including amongst its 50 criteria a reference to child labour. This is an example of the resistance of the business sector in recognizing the possibility of child labour existence among its suppliers. This experience should serve as a lesson learned for opening dialogue with the previously mentioned sector; the tobacco industry.

188. The participation of the business sector in the eradication of child labour is seen gravely limited by the denial of the existence of child labour in the formal economy and, consequently, the absence of responsibility and understanding of the issue by employers. This opinion was not shared by the MLE and SETRE during the meetings with the evaluation team. There is a recognition of the efforts made by the business sector and major advances achieved. However, child labour would still be present in the formal sector of the economy, their suppliers and intermediary firms. In fact, the audit is continuing acting on major multinational companies operating in Brazil as it can be check in the national press.⁶⁶
189. Workers Union participation in project implementation is still limited. The challenge set for the next period is replicating the agreements reached between the ILO and unions at the national level⁶⁷ to state and local levels. Accordingly, the definition of actions with unions that have bona fide influence in each professional category should be a mechanism to be explored. In this sense, public servants, educators and health sector workers would be prioritized.
190. We understand that for the project to achieve its goals, priority should be given to working with state trade union movements in the state of Bahia. It should help raise awareness and mobilize the trade union sector in fulfilling their commitments stated in various documents. Demand commitment from the different professional categories directly involved with the issue should, as a matter of fact, serve as a tool for raising awareness within the trade union movement.

1.1.1.4 4. Outputs related to the achievement of Immediate Objective 4: Achievement of immediate objective 4: “By the end of the project, the capacity of national, state, municipal public and private institutions, employers’, workers’ and civil society organisations increased to contribute to the achievement of a “child labour free state”

191. To achieve Immediate Objective 4, the attainment of the following outputs has been planned:
 - *Output 4.1.- Public officials, employers and workers and community leaders’ capacity enhanced to implement gender, race and ethnicity sensitive actions against child labour.*
 - *Output 4.2.- Public officials, employers and workers and community leaders mobilized for planning on prevention and elimination of child labour with a gender, race, and ethnicity approach.*
 - *Output 4.3.- Direct action for child labour prevention and elimination with a gender, race and ethnicity sensitive approach coordinated by public and private institutions, employers’ and workers’ organizations and civil society.*
 - *Output 4.4.-The response of the national, state and municipal educational institutions’ effectiveness responding to the needs of girls, boys and adolescents increased.*

⁶⁵ The National Commitment was generated in July 2008, through a Presidential initiative coordinated by the General Secretariat of the Presidency, which also constituted the board of Dialogue to Improve Working Conditions in the Sugar Cane Industry.

⁶⁶ See for instance

<http://www.tribunadabahia.com.br/news.php?idAtual=90789>

<http://www.reporterbrasil.com.br/exibe.php?id=1925>

<http://economia.estadao.com.br/noticias/negocios,fiscalizacao-flagra-trabalho-escravo-em-oficinas-da-marca-zara-em-sp,80542,0.htm>

⁶⁷ For example, during CUT's 10th Congress, the ILO and CUT signed a cooperation agreement to combat child labor that should result in concrete actions by CUT and their trade union affiliates..

4.1.1. Public officials, employers and workers and community leaders' capacity enhanced to implement gender, race and ethnicity sensitive actions against child labour.

192. This topic is analyzed together with 4.1.2

4.1.2. Public officials, employers and workers and community leaders mobilized for planning on prevention and elimination of child labour with a gender, race, and ethnicity approach.

193. The passage of the Caravana through 18 municipalities and the contact maintained with local authorities and leaders allowed the project to make out a more accurate picture of local realities, local capacity and the degree to which authorities and leaders took on the theme. This in turn resulted in a redefinition of strategy to consider the proper work approach that would allow for greater action integration. The best solution adopted was an intervention action through a AP, implemented by the NGO Avante.
194. There is an overall positive evaluation of the work done by partners and the results attained, given existing limitations (the main ones being territory size⁶⁸, the time available for AP implementation and existing resources). Faced with these challenges, the AP learned, within possible extent, how to establish priorities.
195. This is a clear example of how the project is oversized and there is no correlation between proposed objectives, available resources and project timeframe⁶⁹. Consequently, the AP objectives reflect the same logic⁷⁰.
196. At first, the AP visited each of the 18 municipalities with the purpose of holding meetings with public and private actors from the target-territories⁷¹ and recapture information that later allowed for the proper planning of what trainings should be undertaken.
197. The chosen dynamic was to hold two workshops with four representatives from each municipality, grouped into three clusters, each coalescing 6 municipalities. People who attended the training became "social editors" and were in charge of replicating the training in their municipalities and communities. This process was complemented by two visits to each city, the first one with the purpose of offering technical assistance to the "social editors" in their first meeting with families receiving the PETI in each of their respective municipalities.
198. Although the adopted strategy is understood, the previously mentioned limitations considered and the positive value of the efforts and outputs obtained comprehended, one can not consider the AP to have been successful in achieving outputs 4.1 and 4.2, which require a much closer monitoring of municipalities. Experience in drafting the State and National Plans for the Eradication of Child Labour gives us an idea of the complexity of the matter, the need for awareness-raising among authorities, for training authorities and for monitoring specific processes before asserting that stakeholders are ready to plan the prevention and elimination of child labour.

⁶⁸ It is estimated that there are more than 3,000 kilometers between all 18 municipalities and due to road conditions traveling time between two counties may exceed 5 hours.

⁶⁹ See section on Efficiency.

⁷⁰ **Objective 1.** *By the end of the action program, managers and public officials, employers, workers and community leaders from the II Semiarid Northeast Identity Territory and representatives from councils for the Protection of Children and Adolescents, have been trained and qualified to prevent and combat child labor, with emphasis on gender, race and ethnicity.*

Objective 2: *At the end of the action program, capable and qualified institutions have been strengthened to improve their performance in preventing and eliminating child labor in their respective municipalities, according to their responsibilities and powers, within the framework of Federative Pact and according to SUAS (Single Social Assistance System) decentralization norms on policies for the prevention and elimination of CL.*

⁷¹ The degree of receptiveness was different among municipalities, which reflected on the level of participation in both workshops and the potential for replication.

199. It is prudent, therefore, to generate a mechanism for transferring the work done by the NGO Avante to authorities involved with the BDWA and the Pact for the Childhood in order to support continuous efforts. Along the same lines, even though NGO Aliança has another objective to pursue, its presence in the territory should be taken advantage of since the organization has the same partners as the project. Hence, special care should be given in assuring coherency and unity between different project actions in the territory.
200. Two publications⁷² have been produced as outputs of the action programme, with basic texts and methods of work so “social editors” can count on a tool to carry out their work. As mentioned earlier, we believe that this is an important tool that can serve to replicate the experience in other municipalities.
201. As already highlighted, after the Caravana enterprise, the subsequent introduction of an AP was received with adequate receptiveness and engagement by key stakeholders from different municipalities who understood the programme as an opportunity to access public policies. From this standpoint, the Caravana clearly played an important liaising role, including at times, between municipalities and states⁷³, as also seen during workshops.
202. Technical assistance given to 18 municipalities for drafting Institutional Strengthening Plans requires project and/or state monitoring for their assessment validation and implementation.
203. To some extent, the work done by the NGO Avante became the basis for the work that is now being undertaken by NGO Alliance through another AP⁷⁴.
204. It has been noted that the project did not include a gender, race and ethnicity approach.

4.1.3. Direct action for child labour prevention and elimination with a gender, race and ethnicity sensitive approach coordinated by public and private institutions, employers’ and workers’ organizations and civil society.

205. The Programme for the Eradication of Child Labour (PETI), implemented by the Ministry of Social Development (MDS), offers the possibility of integrating its beneficiaries in the Family Grant programme on the conditions of continuous school attendance, compliance with federal vaccination programmes, and participation in a programme called *Coexistence and Tie-Strengthening Services* aimed at guaranteeing full-time education for children and adolescents through extra-curricular activities. The MDS provides scholarships directly to families and municipalities who get funding for the Coexistence Services based on the number of children and adolescents registered.
206. In the case of Bahia, the funds for the *Coexistence Services* were transferred by the MDS to the state government, which financed 70% of the programme with Federal money. Oddly enough however, the implementation of these resources was a state government responsibility instead of a municipal liability.
207. The beginning of the project coincided with the process of decentralization of federal and state resource management. This change represented a major challenge for municipalities that were not prepared and / or not well-informed of the mechanisms for accessing, managing and accounting for received funds.

⁷² Avante and ILO. "1st Training Meeting of Social Editors. Basic Texts ", Bahia, 2010 and " 2nd Training Meeting of Social Editors Basic Texts ", Bahia, 2010.

⁷³ There has been an appraisal that the presence of State Secretariats has been insufficient or that this must be assessed by the project, since it is the responsibility of the state of Bahia to continue some of the AP initiative.

⁷⁴ See analysis of objective 5.

⁷⁵ On this subject, see points IV.A 3 – Perspective on Gender, Race and Ethnicity; and IV C.1.1.2

208. The project has adjusted its strategy of intervention, arguing that enhancing municipal management capacity was vital to be able to extend – as currently occurring – the PETI to as many children as possible and being in line with project Objective 5.
209. At the time of the evaluators' field visit, a new set of capacity-building sessions were being elaborated by the MDS as a contribution to the project. The training was designed to create local capacity to administer new management mechanisms for PETI⁷⁶.
210. The evaluation team found that the above process is still faced with suspicion by local authorities as a result of the responsibilities they took. The mistrust is a natural consequence of a process of change and resulting uncertainty, until the new model is fully incorporated. On the other hand, we can witness the increase in the number of girls, boys and adolescents who benefit from PETI in the target territory.
211. It is important to note that this decentralization process requires, in addition to municipal management, a collaboration and coordination with other institutions (CRAS, CREAS, community leaders, educators, etc.) and both municipal and state projects, including private –funded initiatives. This applies to the different types of existing programmes oriented to full time education.
212. Thus, the agreement signed by the mayors at the end of the "Caravana" was the beginning of a process directed at implementing actions for the eradication and prevention of child labour, already presenting significant advances, but that requires project monitoring and daily assistance in the upcoming period.
213. The project has collaborated in a number of national initiatives of great value that would best be implemented and validated in the target territory.
214. As in the case of the Ministry of Health, they have interesting tools such as flowcharts and training materials for health care providers on how to identify child labour and direct victims to the appropriate social services according to each case. There is political willingness to develop such actions within the framework of the project. As highlighted during the workshop with partners, the Ministry of Health can be a key player in passing on their experience at the national level to the state experience in Bahia.
215. Among the main challenges for the upcoming period, during which the NGO Alliance is expected to work through an AP, is the need to create "exit routes" for current beneficiaries of PETI families. This is something extremely complex and to which the country has failed to answer. For this reason, and in considering existing limitations, the type of collaboration that the project can provide and how it integrates into other processes should be specified.
216. Despite the aforementioned limitations to mobilize the business sector, it would be important for the project to guarantee the involvement of the National Service for Rural Learning (SENAR) as well as the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA) at the national level. They are two institutional actors that could contribute immensely, given the productive characteristics of the region.
217. A final point worth noting is the importance of continuing the work to secure major economic support, through Corporate Social Responsibilities and initiatives in Bahia, as has been done at national level. This is one aspect that IPEC has important accumulated experience.
218. The project did not include a gender, race and ethnicity approach.

⁷⁶ The materials that will be used are: "Management Program for the Eradication of Child Labor in SUAS. Technical Guidelines " and" Technical Guidelines on Coexistence and Tie-Strengthening Services for Children and Adolescents 6 to 15 years, "both by the MDS.

4.1.4. The response of the national, state and municipal educational institutions' effectiveness responding to the needs of girls, boys and adolescents increased.

219. The project has played a permanent role in education nationally through its targeted work regarding child labour. Among other things, one possible result of this work would be the inclusion of the theme in the Ten Year Educational Plan, as well as in the Strategic Features for Action, or in the debate for the creation of a policy on Field Education and the More Education Programme.
220. During this period, besides assessing and monitoring policies on education and child labour, the project has conducted a study with the Ministry of Education (ME), to extend the full-time education projects to targeted territories.
221. In the next period, the project should concentrate its limited resources on making sure that by the end of the project (September 2012) the More Education Programme be implemented in all 18 municipalities to achieve the proposed goal
222. So far the work carried out alongside the State Secretariat of Education (SEC) and the Federal Government's Special Secretariat of Human Rights (SEDH), shows great potential for continuity. There are two partners that could greatly contribute in the mainstreaming of a gender, race and ethnicity approach in project actions⁷⁷.

1.1.1.5 5. Outputs related to the achievement of Immediate Objective 5

223. Achievement of immediate objective 5 ("By the end of the project, existing gender and race sensitive models for withdrawal and prevention will have been adapted and enhanced to facilitate the provision of services by the state social safety network to victims of child labour.") entailed the achievement of the following outputs:

- *Output 5.1.- 7,000 girls, boys and adolescents withdrawn and 7,000 girls, boys and adolescents prevented from engaging in child labour and its worst forms.*
- *Output 5.2.- 7.000 families of the targeted withdrawn girls, boys and adolescents economically and socially empowered.*

5.1.1. 7.000 girls, boys and adolescents withdrawn and 7,000 girls, boys and adolescents prevented from engaging in child labour and its worst forms.

224. In its experience with direct intervention, the project set a goal of rescuing 7,000 girls, boys and adolescents from the worst forms of child labour as well as preventing an additional 7,000 children at risk of entering such labour activities. Simultaneously, the project provides for the care of 7,000 low-income families⁷⁸.
225. Usually the process of identifying children in labour in Brazil is by means of answering complaints. Given the high target and considering the low number of "complaints" received even with widespread family agriculture activities throughout the region, the project advocated an "active search" model involving all social actors working together on a house-to-house basis offering families the opportunity to include their children in the PETI Programme.
226. This exercise registered very significant data.
227. In the case of Bahia, the number of working children in CadÚnico increased between December 2008 and March 2011 from 97,238 to 116,648. This represents an increase of 19,410 (equivalent to a 20% increase), and the baseline for calculation increased from 168 municipalities to 234 municipalities.

⁷⁷ In relation to the State Secretariat of Education, see attachment IV point 1.1.2 and footnote 43.

⁷⁸ See the following point 5.1.2.

228. Throughout the 18 municipalities, the numbers went from 3,640 children in May 2010 to 12,780 children in December 2010 – an increase of 9,140 children (equal to a 251% total increase).
229. Since the increase in numbers throughout the state coincides with the increase in territory, we consider the “active search” experience to be positive and very successful and should be registered as a good practice. In addition to the numbers recorded, another very interesting fact was the conception of a solid network of actors and its commitment to the cause. The challenge now is to guarantee this network’s stability and pursue its institutionalization.
230. In this context, the monitoring work being carried out by the ONG Aliança should be keystone.
231. Today, more than 14,000 children⁷⁹ in the targeted territories are PETI beneficiaries.
232. The new version of the Mercury⁸⁰, system, adapted to the changes taken place in the DBMR, has enabled the migration of data from the MDS and then adding DBMR surplus data. The challenge now is to transfer to the MDS database all Mercury data, which means adopting new indicators that allow increase monitoring capacity of the ministry. This is not an easy challenge, as it implies a change not only in the database related to the target territory, but a modification in the national database, as well as collecting new data, securing monitoring means, etc.
233. On the other hand, the change with respect to classifying the data from two different categories (those prevented and those rescued), into one single category reflects an alignment with the way the Government is addressing the issue.
234. In fact, PETI has been using the Coexistence Services⁸¹ as a priority space not only for children rescued from labour, but also for those at risk, demonstrating that it now has a broad interpretation of the concept. Consequently, the greatest possible coverage of children and adolescents participating in a full time school programme is achieved. Hence, PETI (present in the target territory) is a type of full-time educational programme geared towards a specific target-group and that has connections with other similar programmes within the target-territories. This could be evidenced during the interviews with girls, boys and adolescents⁸².
235. A major role in this process has been played out by the MPT, which has worked continuously to raise awareness and demand that state and municipal governments secure budget lines to deliver the services guaranteed by law to these populations. This work has been positively valued and supported by the project.

5.1.2. 7.000 families of the targeted withdrawn girls, boys and adolescents economically and socially empowered.

236. In accordance with the lines set out above, the project would have contributed to an increase in the number of beneficiaries⁸³ of the Family Grant from 4,282 in July 2010 to 7,694 in March 2011.
237. Nevertheless, other achievements in this field are still not significant, as the main activities have been rescheduled for this next upcoming period, through an AP with NGO Alliance.

⁷⁹ This is a continuous process, where numbers vary permanently.

⁸⁰ See attachment IV, point 1.1.3.

⁸¹ “Technical Guidelines on the Coexistence and Tie-Strengthening Services for Children and Adolescents 6 to 15 years. Children and adolescents participating in the Program to Eradicate Child Labor given priority”, MDS, Brasília, 2010.”

⁸² To be able to participate in PETI’s Coexistence Services is seen as a privilege since compared to other full-timed educational programs in the territory, PETI Services are considered to be of better quality. This, in turn, generates a high demand for these services.

⁸³ Understood here as beneficiary families and not beneficiary individuals.

238. One of the goals set by the project to achieve this product is to guarantee that 100% of all beneficiary families be given decent work conditions. This, however, is an unrealistic goal and reflects on how the project has been “overly sized” previously mentioned.
239. It is understood that the proposed activities should be reviewed as well as the existing goals in order to take actions that are coherent with reality and available resources. Otherwise, besides running the risk of not achieving the goal, the actions may end up lacking sufficient quality to even be of any significant value to the project.
240. Among the aspects to be considered during a revision, it is important to take into account:
- Income generation and the creation of “exit routes” is one of the main challenges for the Family Grant and all conditional-cash transfer programmes in the world.
 - The investment in training professionals – conditioned or not to micro-crediting – to develop activities in the informal economy (hairdresser, baker, handicrafts, etc..) does not have a significant number of successful case and it is not compatible with the concept of decent work.
 - The project is only able to modestly support other initiatives already being carried out by other actors or seek them as participants.
 - Despite the difficulties that may exist, one should consider SENAR and MDA as two partner institutions.
 - ILO expertise on employment generation, cooperatives, first jobs, vocational training, etc, is probably the biggest contribution that can be given to government actions.
 - IPEC's contribution and support should be seen as long-term and not as an immediate response.
 - The initiatives for economic development of target-territories must be in synchrony with the BDWA and state and federal policies.

4.4 Potential Impact

241. The impact is aimed at verifying to what extent reaching the project’s immediate objectives may contribute to the achievement of the Development Objective.

Development Objective

242. The project’s Development Objective is “To contribute to the prevention and elimination of child labour and its Worst Forms in the State of Bahia, Brazil.”
243. The project is now a reference in Bahia thanks to the contribution it has made towards the Development Objective. It has national projection and is referred to as a model for experiences in other states.
244. The work done by the project with the federal government to secure cooperation and coordination between national governments, state and municipal governments, as a means of coordinating policies and to guarantee their implementation in target-territories, has proven successful. Hence, the strategy of keeping a part of the project team in Brasilia during this first phase can be considered correct.
245. To a greater or lesser extent ILO/IPEC contributed to national progress. This is a point made by most of the interviewees and reinstated during the workshop for key partner institutions. Publications, references in the media, etc, follow the same lines.
246. The interviews pointed towards a continuity of actions undertaken in the previous period by the TBP, as well as a positive analysis regarding the utility of generated products (such as publications and

manuals in use by partners today). It was not possible to analyze the contribution to concrete processes in other states, even though there is reliable information⁸⁴ that this is indeed happening in the states of Maranhão, Piauí, e Ceará (replication of processes).

247. Nevertheless, the project should not forget the impact it wants to generate over its development objective.
248. Unfortunately, the weaknesses observed in the case of the Bahia team represent a significant imbalance that should be corrected in this second phase, especially since results have already been attained at the national level.
249. Moreover, the challenge posed in Bahia is great and the input that the project can contribute during this new phase by supporting the process of elaborating strategies and implementing actions on child labour eradication, rather than just delivering specific products, could result in a greater impact. Therefore, it is thought that the work being done at national level should be replicated at state level. This implies a greater physical presence in the region in order to provide quality systematic technical assistance through National Senior Officials.

5. SUSTAINABILITY

250. As mentioned before, the results and outputs obtained by the project have to consider IPEC's 20 years of experience and presence in Brazil, as well as the achievements attained by the TBP in the country.
251. More specifically, all activities at the national level were based on this past experience and were primarily aimed to supporting national processes, most, already institutionalized. Moreover, the activities were geared at providing technical assistance to national institutions, either governmental or councils, to face new challenges. From this standpoint, IPEC's presence has contributed towards the sustainability of the current national system of social protection and combating child labour.
252. Another important component of the national project is its performance regarding concrete actions with the federal government, seeking greater coordination with state and local governments to create proper conditions for better coordination and degree of coverage of social programmes aimed at target-populations (within target territory). As a result, project progress proves to be sustainable and the work done with the MDS shows the greatest progress. During the next period, the work with the ME and other actors is expected to move forward to endow the most comprehensive federal government activity in the territory.
253. Although this second component represents a pilot-experience, it would be desirable that its monitoring continued after the end of the project, possibly by means of a second phase or prorogation of the project, with the full incorporation and replication of the model in the national level.
254. In addition to that, the project should seek for a coordinated operation, in this national front, with the regional project financed by USDOL and with intervention in the Mato Grosso State, sharing the intervention costs.
255. In the State ambit, the project presents outputs with different extents of advancement and sustainability perspectives. It is important to highlight that, for being a mid-term evaluation; the following analysis indicates only a sustainability perspective in an ongoing process and with different timings. This perspective can be reverted in the next period, to one way or other. Therefore, the

⁸⁴ Besides the information provided by IPEC, interview data showed that there was knowledge over the existence of these actions. Nevertheless, once again, it's not easy to measure to what extent the project contributed to these results. .

following analysis starts from this comprehension and aims to call the attention about those aspects that in our view should be taken into consideration in this final phase of the project.

256. The Decent Work Agenda in Bahia is an initiative of the Governor and dispose of an important political and institutional support. The fact that the project has sought to ground on the Agenda represents a potential to the project's sustainability to be appraised.
257. The existence of the State Plan for Eradication of Child Labour, linked to BDWA, is another important step that requires advancements in its budget provision and in the generation and/or strengthening of the administrative-political structures for its correct implementation, as well as in the provision of qualified human resources in a sufficient number.
258. In this sense, the State Secretariats and Departments that requires a special follow-up and technical assistance should be identified, in order to strengthen the sustainability and implementation of the State Plan, as in the case of the SRTE/BA, SEDES and State Secretariat of Education.
259. The role of the Legislative Assembly as a space for control of the Executive branch and approval of budgets is still not fully explored. The national experience with the Parliamentary Front (Frente Parlamentar) has demonstrated how the use of these spaces can result in a key-space to advance and institutionalize processes. The capacity building for this type of work also requires the strengthening of the FEPETI/BA, as well as the work that has been carried out with the MPT.
260. The advancements in terms of communication, which are very important, are still insufficient. The work with the Secretariat of Social Communication of the State of Bahia⁸⁵ should be prioritized at State level, as well as with BDWA, aiming to design and implement a strategy of institutional communication which incorporates the child labour issue. This work should also represent the elaboration, when necessary, of specific immediate actions (June 12th Campaign, for example). The sustainability of the communication strategy depends upon the elaboration and appropriation of it by the state of Bahia, in this case through the Secretariat of communications. This will leave the project playing a supporting role.
261. In parallel, the project should bring to Bahia its national experience in mobilizing the business sector to support campaigns and projects through the institutions that promote Corporate Social Responsibility. Therefore, the work that has been carried out in order to draw in the Fundação Telefônica may be an action that can contribute to the process, if well succeeded.
262. At local level, the active search mechanism of capacity building for the supply of services to registered girls, boys and teenagers, as well as their families, presumes an important advance that should be given priority by the project in order to achieve its full operation, systematization and replication in other regions of the State, rendering support to this process.
263. Besides considering this experience important, it is believed to have great sustainability potential, which may require a second phase of the project for its full institutionalization and replication in the rest of the State.
264. Related to what has been mentioned previously, the support provided to the municipalities and to the actors of the territory (CREAS, CRAS, etc.) is highly appreciated. Given the complexity of this support, it requires a more organized attention by the project, and should be continued beyond the life of the project.
265. The generation of decent work for the families is the component with less possibilities of achieving any degree of sustainability. As perceived by the evaluation team, the project will not be able to achieve this goal as it was proposed.

⁸⁵ Former AGEKOM

266. In general terms, the project presents important results, with a potential to have some processes adopted by the national institutions, which would promote its sustainability. Nevertheless, given the scope of themes approached by the project and their proposed goals, a second phase, with specific intervention should allow a greater sustainability potential.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

General: Achievements and Challenges

267. Based on the conducted interviews, the available documentation, fieldwork observations and conclusions from the evaluation workshop with project's main partners, the evaluation team reached the following conclusions:

- The contribution of the project is positively valued by state and national partners, emphasizing the major progress made in target-specific national efforts, in the identification and registration of boys, girls and adolescent workers and their families, as well as in creating spaces of cooperation between national, state and local governments.
- There is an imbalance between human resources in Brasilia and Salvador. The foreseen activities, state demands and the areas where these activities will take place in the immediate future, require a stronger presence of qualified technical assistance in the State of Bahia.
- The complex open processes in the state of Bahia will require a stronger presence of the IPEC programme to give technical assistance and consolidate those processes.

Project Design and Strategy Validity

- The project, in its design, took advantage of the experience, facilities and lessons learned over the past two decades. More specifically, we refer to the pre-existence of a public policy to eradicate child labour, national recognition of ILO / IPEC support (an recognized authority in the field)⁸⁶, as well as the existence of previously opened channels of communication with national key partners and, more recently, with some of the state partners in the framework of the construction of the Bahia Decent Work Agenda.
- The project was able to incorporate into its design a more realistic vision of local demands and potential opportunities after the completion of a strategic planning exercise in 2008, with the participation of 80 representatives of key partners.
- The project is clear and coherent in its structure, presenting an internal coherence between outputs, immediate objectives and development objective. Nonetheless, it is overly ambitious considering its timeframe and available resources. In some cases, the proposed activities and defined goals surpasses by much the project capacity.
- There are weaknesses regarding Monitoring and Evaluation (for example an overly flexible interpretation of the indicators and the weakness or complete absence of verifiable information sources). This reflects on the TPRs, limiting a correct projection of the scopes in relation to foreseen goals, as well as on the unanticipated results and the impact on national processes.
- The strategy is well defined, giving priority to strengthening national capacities while respecting pre-existing institutional dynamics and focused on the socio-economic causes of child labour. Project efforts in all four levels (national, state, territorial and municipal) have demonstrated to be well connected.
- The project is conceptually structured over ILO Conventions n. 138 and 182, in the promotion of Decent Work as well as over the national political-institutional framework.

⁸⁶ According to various interviews, IPEC's major input to many processes was defined as "the ILO stamp". In fact, some interviewees reaffirmed the idea that the expected main contribution from ILO/IPEC is not a financial one.

- The project has demonstrated willingness in adjusting its strategies, taking advantage of existing opportunities like the successful decision of supporting the State Caravan for the Eradication of Child Labour..
- For being overly ambitious, the project took upon national and international responsibilities that, although important, ended up being an overbearing workload and an imbalance between the work done at national and state levels (the former being favoured). On the other hand, these new responsibilities indicate how actions oriented to national and international ongoing support processes can generate important contributions
- To date, the project has not been successful in including a Gender, Race and Ethnicity approach which would have been essential in project design and mainstream actions.

Efficiency

- The project has been suffering from strong currency fluctuations. This, in addition to the imbalance between the proposed goals and the available budget, has had a negative impact in the project's ability to execute actions and reach outputs.
- The project has shown the ability to mobilize national resources, both from the national government - focusing on the implementation of social policies – as from the private and public sector for national awareness-raising campaigns.
- In the case of available Human Resources, there was a significant imbalance between the number of people per month allocated in Brasilia and in Salvador as well as professional stability between hired personnel. It should be noted that human resources represent 45% of the project's budget and that the qualified technical assistance of ILO/IPEC was the best contribution valued by project partners.

Efficacy

Immediate Objective 1

268. The insufficient information on the nature and class of child labour in Bahia is a limitation felt by partners, and the project has not been successful in responding. There is a clear need to understand the complexity of the theme in family agricultural subsistence economies – where child labour is seen as something positive and a very common reality in the project's target.
269. A greater production of information would have been an important motor to speed and guide project intervention and provide inputs for the elaboration of the state Plan.
270. The project was not successful in incorporating in its implementation a gender, race and ethnicity perspective, and consequently, public policies being developed by partners in the state of Bahia do not include these dimensions.
271. The project has provided methodological contributions to the process of identification and recording of labouring boys, girls and adolescents and their families, as well as to the establishment of monitoring instruments which would reflect in the creation of the Mercury system.
272. The different methodological tools elaborated by IPEC throughout these 20 years have been highly valued (i.e. The Good Practices of Labour Inspection in Brazil) as well as the framework of the project (Training to Social Re-editors??), which are considered very useful for the work in progress in Bahia.
273. The initial KAB shows important methodological weaknesses which will hinder the achievement of a comparison with the foreseen final KAB

4.2. Immediate Objective 2

- 274. There is a Communication Plan for combating child labour that integrates the different actions of the actors who participate in the implementation of the BDWA within a process that should develop into a strategy of communication.
- 275. The next publication of the “Handbook on Good Practices in Communication” can be a useful tool in the construction of the implementation of a communication strategy for the state of Bahia, which will potentially require technical assistance and monitoring by the project.
- 276. The elaboration and validation of the handbooks for training social editors turned out to be a valuable tool produced by the project for educating and raising awareness among community leaders and families.
- 277. The project contributed to the implementation of various nationwide media campaigns, such as the “Red Card” and many during the “National Day for the Eradication of Child Labour”. At state level, the “Caravana” campaign achieved a significant impact.

Immediate Objective 3

- 278. There has been important progress at national level, with the contribution of ILO/IPEC being highly appreciated in these last 20 years. The project has given much support to the federal government, especially the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE) in legal matters; to the Ministry for the Social Development and Hunger Combat (MDS), regarding PETI and the Family Grant programme management in Bahia, especially in target-territories; to the national councils by following public policies and awareness-raising campaigns; to the Parliamentary Front in the monitoring of the congressional agenda and awareness-raising activities. In addition, the project has accompanied national debates and processes such as the promotion of the Full-Time School programme of the Ministry of Education (MEC).
- 279. Likewise, the debates and national processes have had follow-up, such as the promotion of the Full Time School with the Ministry of Education (ME).
- 280. The work with the institutions at national level seems to be a key aspect for the articulation with the state and municipal governments, in the implementation of social politics
- 281. The support rendered to Bahia State Institutions has been highly valued as well. Nonetheless, considering the proposed challenges and the installed capacity, this technical assistance proves insufficient.

Immediate Objective 4

- 282. The participation of workers’ organizations in the activities of the project has been mainly limited to formal activities such as agreements, speeches and campaigns at national level and strictly awareness-raising activities, fundamentally with only one specific union
- 283. Participation of the business sector in the eradication of child labour has been very limited due to refusal to acknowledge the existence of child labour in the formal economy, and, as a result, the absence of responsibility on the issue as well as the lack of comprehension of employers.
- 284. The “Caravana” has been considered the main reference of the project, having been evaluated as very positive because of its ability to reach territories where state presence is very weak and for being able to tackle such a complex subject while opening effective spaces of dialogue.
- 285. The identification of local actors and various demands, as well as the training processes carried out within the Action Programme’s framework and implemented by the NGOs Avante and Aliança, has contributed to strengthen local networks.

286. At the same time, it allowed to identify some of the existing institutional weaknesses, characterized by the limitations of the municipal governments and by the small presence of the state and federal governments in the territory. The project designed and implemented actions in coordination with public and private institutions, to attend to the main demands and strengthen institutional capacities in the territory

Immediate Objective 5

287. The strategy of handling the target population in a joint manner according to PETI criteria has proven effective after succeeding in establishing the right networks. The project reached a successful number of registered boys, girls and adolescents at risk or in labour beyond their proposed goal.
288. The goal of guaranteeing all 7000 beneficiary families decent work conditions is unrealistic and should be revised as to direct efforts to the achievement of outputs that could contribute to the process.

Impact

289. Since this is a mid-term evaluation, an impact analysis is a little premature. All the same, the BDWA and pilot-project experiences have been successful in mobilizing an important number of national and state actors and securing a high level of political commitment. The continuity of this dynamic together with the project's capacity to introduce changes based on lessons learned makes it possible for the project to achieve a significant impact over the development objective.

Sustainability

290. In terms of sustainability, one of the project's main limitations is its excessive range of themes and activities, in addition to a very limited implementation time. Both aspects should be revised in order to guarantee sustainability of those outputs considered as political priorities and for which there is a better chance of continuity after project termination. Hence, it is considered that recommendations made by this evaluation may serve as inputs for carrying out such revision.

6.2 Recommendations

291. Based on the conducted evaluation exercises and conclusions, the evaluation team presents the following recommendations:

To ILO/IPEC and USDOL

1. Increase presence in Bahia by rendering greater support and technical assistance to state and municipal stakeholders to generate institutional capacities for the implementation of the State Plan for the Eradication of Child Labour and ensure sustainability of the activities in the territory and further replication in the entire state, contributing to the construction of a child labour free state. (C.2)⁸⁷
292. Particularly take into account that the end of this first phase (09/2012) coincides with the period of municipal elections. The project's presence during this transition period should be a key element to achieve progress sustainability. In the same sense, it is important to remember that the first year of a hypothetical phase II (2013) will coincide with the implementation of the Third World Conference for the Eradication of Child Labour in Brazil. (C.3)

⁸⁷ To simplify reading, at the end of each recommendation the corresponding conclusion will be indicated in parenthesis. Please bear in mind that not all conclusions correspond to a recommendation, although each recommendation derives from at least one conclusion.

To the Project

Design

- 293. For the next period, to bear in mind the need to concentrate the intervention, properly sizing it to the existing resources and seeking the best quality of products (C.6).
- 294. To review evaluation and monitoring mechanisms taking as reference the various IPEC material on Monitoring and Evaluation, as well as ILO-EVAL, UNEG and other UN agencies. (C.7)
- 295. Without changing the current outputs and immediate objectives, some project target goals should be revised in order to better match available resources. Along the same lines, some sources of verification should be reviewed so as to ensure that indicators can be easily confirmed. (C.7)
- 296. Assess and conduct an analysis to differentiate the outputs that the project (or IPEC) has contributed with from those that are *directly* attributed to the project. (C.7)

Strategy

- 297. The work aimed to achieving concrete products stipulated for the project is undoubtedly important. A performance-oriented strategy allows definition of concrete products to be accomplished by the project with available resources and within a time frame. Nonetheless, due to overly ambitious objectives, the complexity of the theme and the existence of goals, it would be useful to complement actions with support to national processes. In these cases, the contribution must not be assessed by the accomplishment of a concrete product (for example, passing a law) but by supporting creation of spaces with a dynamic of their own and continuity. An example is the work performed in Brasilia of permanent technical assistance to the National Forum, to the Parliamentary Front, to PETI and others, which have proven quite important. (C.11)
- 298. To integrate the Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality and the Secretariat of Policies for Women in the elaboration of a gender, race and ethnicity strategy. (C.12)

Efficiency

- 299. Ensure the optimization of project resources and that costs are shared with other IPEC projects in Brasilia with common activities like the work done at national level. (C.13)
- 300. Quantify the devaluation impact on the project, so as to redefine actions and / or resources if needed. (C.13)
- 301. Strengthen the project office in Salvador with highly qualified staff (with senior level) in order to raise the level of technical assistance and project implementation monitoring whilst securing a greater quality of intervention. (C.15)

Efficacy

Immediate Objective 1

- 302. Reinforce the production of knowledge / information component. Taking into consideration the original set of proposed studies and make revisions according to new demands. Give priority to those researches directed at acquiring information for immediate intervention in the state of Bahia. (C.16)
- 303. As a priority, establish partnerships with universities and research centers in Bahia that are proficient and knowledgeable about local realities and idiosyncrasies and with motivation and potential to continue scientific research on the subject. (C.16)
- 304. Evaluate the importance of incorporating more than one university or research center as a means of enriching knowledge perspectives. (C.16)

305. Promote collective spaces for the conceptual debate and methodological approaches related to child labour investigations. (C.16)
306. To update the State Plan and/or the Annual Operation Plans to integrate all inputs generated from investigations the project may carry out. (C.16)
307. Develop actions that include considerations and concrete actions aimed at incorporating the perspective on gender, race and ethnicity, by taking advantage of the spaces created by the state Secretariat of Education and the possibility of carrying out new research and investigations. (C.18)
308. Standardize the experience of the Mercury System and work with MDS and other institutions on the partial or total transfer of the tool (C.19)
309. Reprint all those IPEC materials and publications that can become useful tools for the Bahia work. (C.20)
310. Due to the results of the initial KAB it is not recommended to carry out the Final KAB. (C.21)

Immediate Objective 2

311. Prioritize the dialogue with the Secretariat of Communications on the development of a communication strategy within the BDWA. (C.22)
312. Provide technical assistance to the Secretariat of Education and BDWA for the elaboration of the strategy, based IPEC's previous experience and methodological tools produced. (C.23)
313. Give continuity to the awareness-raising process and training of community leaders to reach the highest number of families using the training of trainers and peer education methodologies. (C.24)
314. Prioritize the work with the State Secretariat of Education, incorporating into its Human Rights Plan, the training of teachers on how to approach this theme in classrooms as well as in the identification and orientation of cases. (C.24)
315. Stimulate the implementation of education programmes for adults, in order to promote parent awareness. (C.24)
316. Conduct an independent critical analysis on the Caravana experience, aiming to obtain an output that is replicable, taking into consideration the lessons learned. (C.25)
317. The challenge for the next period is stating which campaign will be implemented and what methods will be used to influence a population with similar profile to that one being currently served by the project.(C.25)

Immediate Objective 3

318. The reorientation of this objective, in order to prioritize the intervention in the State of Bahia. The project should render daily technical assistance to the various key spaces and institution in Bahia, as it has been done at national level to the Parliamentary Front, the National Forum, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, among others. A permanent presence in the field, with a team capable of providing technical assistance to those processes and institutions, proved to be a successful strategy at national level. (C.29)
319. Promote the foundation of a Parliamentary Front in the State of Bahia providing technical support with the same patterns applied at national level, having among its objectives the approval of resources for the implementation of social programmes for protection of children and teenagers, as well the monitoring and implementation of the engagements assumed by the State of Bahia. (C.29)

Immediate Objective 4

- 320. Promote coverage extensions of students enrolled in a full-time quality school. Work with MEC to extend the programme “More Education” to all 18 municipalities within the framework of the Bahia pilot-project. (C.34)
- 321. Encourage the presence of the Ministry of Health in inter-institutional activities by promoting the training of health care providers in the flowchart of services. (C.34)
- 322. One of the main challenges at this point of the project is to define its contribution in the creation of “exit routes” for the beneficiaries of the program “Bolsa Familia”. (C.34)
- 323. Initiate the transfer process to the State of the actions implemented through action programs, especially the monitoring of beneficiaries, training of key actors and elaboration and implementation of a communications strategy. (C.34)
- 324. Give continuity to the support to municipalities in elaboration and implementation of the Municipal Strengthening Plans (C.34)

Immediate Objective 5

- 325. With bases on the pilot-project implemented in the target territory, jointly evaluate with the MDS the need for strengthening local capacity and Mercury system’s operation for permanent monitoring mechanisms of the Family Grant and PETI beneficiaries. (C.35)
- 326. Include ILO expertise in vocational-training activities and subject fields such as first employment, cooperatives, employment generation, and others that may contribute alongside stakeholders such as MDA and SENAR, in the elaboration of mechanisms for income generation and decent work for families of labouring boys, girls and adolescents. (C.36)

To Labour Organizations

- 327. Increase their participation within the project framework and identify where their contribution would be most significant through local teacher and public servant unions connected to the health sector and social programmes.

To Employers Organizations

- 328. Promote the participation of employers organizations related to the economic sectors present in the intervention territory, as the CNA case. (C.31)
- 329. Promote the participation of SENAR in the development of economic alternatives for the project’s beneficiary families in the rural sector. (C.31)
- 330. Brazilian companies have great experience in implementing promotional practices of corporate social responsibility practices and even in child labour issues. Just as well, IPEC in Brazil has experience in stimulating the participation of the business sector in the eradication of child labour within the formal sector, as well as in supporting various campaigns. Bringing this experience to the Bahian businessmen (as well as to the national groups with offices in Bahia) would be an important contribution to a child labour free Bahia. (C31)

To the Federal Government Institutions

- 331. To extend the programme “Mais Educação” to all municipalities of the state of Bahia (C.34)
- 332. To generate capacities and tools so health officials can actively participate of actions for the eradication of child labour. (C.34)

333. To promote the participation of MDA and SENAR in generation of productive alternatives (C.34)

To the State Government Institutions

334. To increase presence in the target territory (C.34).
335. To support municipalities with institutional strengthening and state and federal resources management directed to the eradication of child labour (C.34) .
336. To strengthen SEDES to enable it to render technical support and monitor the work at municipal level (C.34)

To the Municipal Government Institutions

337. To strengthen mechanisms for elaboration and management of the projects (C.34).
338. To design and implement Institutional Strengthening Plans (C.34).
339. To provide adequate financial resources for the municipal actions directed to the eradication of child labour (C.34)

7. LESSONS LEARNED AND GOOD PRACTICES

1. The project shows great potential in generating good practices, as well as obtaining lessons learned for future processes and for the implementation of previously validated experiences within the project's framework. Nonetheless, since this is a mid-term evaluation covering a project currently under implementation, it is a little premature to identify lessons learned and the existence of good practices, since the ones that could be considered are still being implemented. Given these considerations, we understand that the following is worth mentioning:

7.1 Lessons Learned

340. The recognition of IPEC's historical work in Brazil is a valuable asset when it comes to driving new initiatives and mobilizing stakeholders.
341. The promotion of project activities within national institutional framework may mean, in the short term, a prolonged development in the originally proposed goals and a redefinition of actions and strategies. Nevertheless, in the medium and long term, it allows the project a higher degree of performance and sustainability potential in comparison to having had carried out all initiatives on its own.
342. Inter-institutional cooperation at local level proved to be crucial in implementing a successful experience of "active search" and in the registration of girls, boys and adolescents.

7.2 Good Practices

343. The execution of the "Caravana" mission throughout the territory, which was very positively esteemed by all actors and which led the state of Bahia to its replication in targeted territories. A third phase of the "Caravana" is now being planned.
344. Involvement of all social actors (education, social assistance, health care) in an "active search" effort for the house-to-house identification of girls, boys and adolescents in labouring activities or at risk of entering such activities. The active search offered families the possibility of including their children in the PETI programme.

345. The approval of Law n. 11,479 of July 2009, a government initiative of the state of Bahia, which “imposes restrictions in the granting and maintenance of state funding and tax incentives to employers’ that do not adopt decent work practices”. The law includes in its “decent work” concept those referring to the “fulfilment of standards to combat child labour”.
346. Strengthening national dialogue channels and mobilization and awareness-raising spaces in civil society, and establishing liaison between main governmental and non-governmental actors.
347. Bahia’s Labour Prosecutor’s Office role in making sure the state government fulfilled its obligations in relation to combating child labour, especially regarding budget cuts for child labour eradication policies.
348. Monitoring the issue in the National Congressional Agenda, especially through the Parliamentary Front that not only seeks to support new initiatives in the defence of children and adolescents, but also tries to eliminate law drafts that could put at risk previous progress. The Plenarinho site, which tries to capture children’s attention to the work being done in Congress and already has included the subject-matter in its promotional work, is also worth mentioning.

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Annex A: Terms of References

**International Labour Organisation- International Programme on the
Elimination of Child Labour
ILO/IPEC**

TOR
February 18th, 2011

**TERMS OF REFERENCE
Independent Midterm Evaluation**

**For ILO/IPEC Project:
Support to national efforts towards a Child Labour-free State,
Bahia-Brazil**

ILO Project Code	BRA/08/50/USA
ILO Project Number	<i>P.26010216053</i>
ILO Iris Code	101393
Country	Brazil – State of Bahia
Starting Date	30 September 2008
Ending Date	30 September 2012
Project Duration	48 months
Type of Evaluation	Independent Midterm Evaluation
Date of Evaluation	February – April 2011
Project Language	English - Portuguese
Executing Agency	ILO-IPEC
Financing Agency	United States Department of Labour US DOL
Donor contribution	USDOL: US \$ 4,900,000

Background and Justification

Background

1. The aim of IPEC is the progressive elimination of child labour, especially its worst forms. The basis for IPEC action is the political will and commitment of individual governments to address child labour - in cooperation with employers' and workers' organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant parties in society. IPEC support at the country level is based on a phased, multi-sector strategy. This strategy includes strengthening national capacities to deal with this issue, legislation harmonization, improvement of the knowledge base, raising awareness on the negative consequences of child labour, promoting social mobilization against it, and implementing demonstrative direct Action Programmes (AP) to prevent children from child labour and remove child workers from hazardous work and provide them and their families with appropriate alternatives.
2. From the perspective of the ILO, the elimination of child labour is part of its work on standards and fundamental principles and rights at work. The fulfilment of these standards should guarantee decent work for all adults. In this sense the ILO provides technical assistance to its three constituents: government, workers, employers and other interested parties. This tripartite structure is the key characteristic of ILO cooperation and it is within this framework that IPEC country activities should be analyzed.
3. ILO Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs) are being introduced in the ILO to provide a mechanism through which to outline agreed upon priorities between the ILO and the national constituent partners with a broader UN and international development context. For further information please see <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/decent.htm>
4. The DWCP defines a corporate focus on priorities, operational strategies as well as a resource and implementation plan that complements and supports partner plans for national decent work priorities. As such DWCPs are broader frameworks to which the individual ILO project is linked and to which it contributes. DWCPs are beginning to be gradually introduced in various countries planning and implementing frameworks.

The Project of Support for the Brazil Time Bound Programme, 2003-2008. (BRA/03/P50/USA)

5. In the context of the ILO Convention No.182, Brazil implemented a Project of Support for the Time Bound Programme (PoS-TBP) on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) in 2003-08. A TBP is essentially a Strategic Programme Framework of tightly integrated and coordinated policies and programmes to prevent and eliminate a country's worst forms of child labour within a defined period of time. TBPs emphasize the need to address the root causes of child labour, linking action against child labour to the national development effort, with particular emphasis on the economic and social policies to combat poverty and to promote universal basic education.
6. The most critical element of the TBP is that it is implemented and led by the country itself. The countries commit to the development of a plan to eradicate or significantly diminish the worst forms of child labour in a defined time period. This implies a commitment to mobilize and allocate national human and financial resources to combat the problem.
7. In Brazil, commitment is reflected in the National Plan of Action to Combat Child Labour. Elimination of child labour in Brazil is a State priority and a Presidential target. Progress towards the target is monitored by a network of 30 national and international organizations, including ILO/IPEC. The IPEC project in Brazil helped the government in this process by identifying and supporting the necessary programmes, measures, interventions, resources, institutional mechanisms and partnerships.

8. During a 2003 planning workshop, two strategies were identified that would lead to the accomplishment of the TBP's objectives. The first strategy aimed to create an enabling environment conducive to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Brazil. Key leverage points of this strategy were knowledge generation and communication, awareness-raising and social mobilization, quality of education, capacity building and legislation. The second strategy included direct action or targeted interventions in order to reduce the incidence of specific worst forms. Key leverage points for this strategy were removal and rehabilitation of children, provision of educational alternatives, and income generation for families.
9. These strategies led the programme to focus resources on key national policies, awareness raising strategies, improvement of legislation and law enforcement structures, generation of knowledge base and fostering the National Rights of Children and Adolescents Guarantee System (children's protection safety net). Furthermore, it promoted state and municipal actions and policies to complement the federal ones, both in terms of political and financial support. In this sense, there was a need to develop sub-strategies at the state and municipal level that respected each State's political and financial autonomy (but coordinated with the national policies).
10. The project prioritized the development of APs in selected worst forms (informal urban activities, domestic work, family agriculture, drug dealing, and commercial sexual exploitation) in ten of Brazil's 27 states. The project components at the local level were:
 - Withdrawal and prevention of children from work: community, family and social rehabilitation by means of an improved local referral system for boys and girls and their families;
 - Fostering alternatives to child labour through education, including insertion of withdrawn children in formal education as well as in informal schemes, such as vocational and skills training;
 - Developing alternatives to income generation, in parallel to the inclusion of families in governmental cash transfer programmes like Family Allowance (Bolsa Família) and adult vocational/professional training programmes.
11. The Project of Support to the TBP foresaw the dissemination of models of intervention and methodologies developed in selected pilot communities, in 17 municipalities, on the corresponding five states (São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Paraíba and Maranhão) and corresponding especially to those activities that have proved to be effective in the integration of the National Plan with State-level initiatives. In 2005, an addendum was made to the original Project Document allowing for the expansion of the current strategy to five new states and for the delivery of new outputs for strengthening institutional capacities and ensuring sustainability of the impact, with the following additional activity added to the strategy: replication in selected pilot communities, in 9 municipalities in the states of Piauí, Alagoas, Santa Catarina, Paraná and Distrito Federal.

Final Evaluation of the Project of Support to the Time Bound Programme in Brazil.

12. The contribution of the PoS-TBP in Brazil was described in three different ways. The first related to the effective manner in which it was established and operated by the Programme coordinators, Implementation Agencies and their partners. Indicators demonstrating the effectiveness of action were persuasive, particularly in terms of goals which were outperformed, the convincing number of children and adolescents removed from child labour and the qualitative and quantitative changes in media coverage of child labour and, especially, the worst forms of child labour.
13. The TBP Brazil's second contribution was to develop best practices, methodologies and a knowledge base on child labour that did not previously exist in Brazil. It engaged in advocacy through ILO-IPEC and partners in establishing the structuring elements of the legal framework, the most striking example of which is the Presidential Decree no. 6481, of June 2008, which regulates articles of

Convention 182, including domestic child labour in the list of practices banned as worst forms of child labour.

14. The effectiveness of the PoS-TBP Brazil's contribution was further demonstrated by the configuration and importance attributed by society and stakeholders to the National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and the State Forums deriving from it. This became increasingly apparent as the policy coordination it developed is translated into effective public policies, incorporating government endeavours to tackle social inequalities which are a root cause of the existence of child labour at the levels that persist in Brazil.
15. The third contribution related to the effectiveness of activities in withdrawing children from child labour, or preventing such practices, although its success was relative. The social, economic, cultural and structural contexts underlying these results are deeply rooted and that the TBP was not intended to remedy this situation in the short term. It was demonstrated that public policies composed of integrated activities backed by investment can achieve more representative social results.

Background to the Project of Support in Bahia

16. In a federal republic with decentralised institutions, one of the major strategic priorities after the PoS TBP was to bring national level commitment to bear on action to tackle child labour at the state and municipal levels. The State of Bahia, with the support of the Federal Government, is aiming to set a pioneering example by creating a model of a "Child labour-free State" that can be replicated throughout the country. The State of Bahia is the largest state in the Northeast region of Brazil with a population of 14 million. Nearly 80% of its population is of African descent, compared to a national average of 50%. Bahia suffers from high levels of poverty, inequality, illiteracy and social exclusion, related to historic legacies of gender and racial discrimination. The incidence of child labour and exclusion from education is significantly higher than elsewhere in the country and approximately 10% of all child labourers in Brazil can be found in the state.
17. The Government of the State of Bahia has also underlined its commitment to the elimination of child labour by including this objective in Bahia's Decent Work Agenda. This State Decent Work Agenda is unique in Brazil. It includes development of programmes on interlinked themes including child labour, youth employment, gender and race equality and non-discrimination and domestic work. Alongside its goal of a child labour free state, this integrated package of government-led programmes puts Bahia in the frontline of innovative new social policies combating child labour in Brazil.
18. The Project, whilst providing specific support for National and Bahia's efforts to move towards a child labour-free state, seeks to galvanise broader state and federal support for continuing action against child labour in Brazil. The aim is to replicate the model of Bahia elsewhere. The Project builds on the extensive good practices and lessons learned from previous successful IPEC project work in Brazil with the project strategy based on the outcomes of a strategic planning workshop held in Salvador, in May 2008, attended by more than 80 representatives of governments at the federal, state and municipal levels, as well as organizations of employers and workers, civil society organisations, youth representatives and the Forum for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour (FNPETI). The development objective is 'to contribute to the prevention and elimination of child labour in its worst forms in the State of Bahia.
19. The project will focus on five strategic areas, in line with immediate objectives (IO) of the project:
 - IO1: A gender, race and ethnicity sensitive knowledge base on child labour in Bahia will be expanded
 - IO2: Raised awareness and changed perception towards child labour based on a gender, race and ethnicity sensitive communication strategy that is incorporated into the Bahia Decent Work Agenda

- IO3: Legal, political and institutional frameworks for the prevention and protection of girls, boys and adolescents from child labour will be strengthened
 - IO4: Strengthening capacity of national, state and municipal public and private institutions, employers' and workers' organizations and civil society to contribute to the achievement of a "child labour free state" in Bahia
 - IO5: Existing gender and race sensitive models for withdrawal and prevention will have been adapted and enhanced to facilitate the provision of services by the state social safety network to victims of child labour.
20. A total of 14,000 girls and boys will be targeted for withdrawal and prevention from exploitative and/or hazardous work through the provision of educational services following direct action from the Project. Seven thousand boys and girls will be withdrawn from work and a further 7,000 will be prevented from engagement in child labour. The project will target for direct action against child domestic labour, informal urban labour and agriculture, focusing APs primarily in the semi-arid region of the State of Bahia. Other WFCL such as commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents (CSEC) and drug trafficking will be the object of rapid assessments, qualitative studies, communication and awareness raising campaigns.
 21. The final report on child labour and adolescents employment in the Bahia State produced by Inaiá Maria Moreira de Carvalho, Cláudia Monteiro Fernandes in August 2010, stated that although child labour is associated with the family economic conditions, it is not the only cause of child labour. According to the beneficiary survey of the (Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour) PETI programme in 2003, the children and adolescents working in different municipalities of Bahia belonged to small rural family enterprises that were obliged to work to secure their subsistence. Rural workers had been expelled from their properties and moved into the urban areas with the expectations of finding better job opportunities. They did find work at the bottom of the working pyramid, as builders, domestic work or street vendors, or were unemployed.
 22. The activities to combat child labour in Bahia were associated with a fall from 4.03m employed boys, girls and adolescents in 1992 to 3.64m in 2008: falling from 22% to 13% of the population between 5 and 17 years old, with an accentuated rate in the groups of lower age. However, the total of children working is still very high, with the percentage of boys, girls and adolescents above the median in Brazil.
 23. With the advances in legislation, the actualization of the fiscal structures and the transformations of the work market, the child employment in the State of Bahia ended up concentrated in family agriculture for survival or in the urban centres with street buyers, collecting recycling material or in domestic work or similar activities with low visibility or difficult to control, in the informal sector. The children working are predominantly males, black or mixed raced, with little schooling and its incorporation in the world of work follow certain patterns. Small children are inserted fundamentally in agricultural activities, domestic labour or for their own survival with working journeys of 14 or 15 hours a day apart from attending school. From 10 years onwards their involvement in the agricultural activities and their employment to reach the normal adult working hours at 16-17 years old or even exceeds them, without their salaries seeing any increase.
 24. With the expansion of the school system, the conditionality of the cash transfer programmes gave studying a high value. Schooling is practically universal for those up to age 14-15 years, but after that school enrolment reduces significantly and so does the performance of the children at school since they are involved in work. Belonging to poor families, boys, girls and adolescents have only access to a low quality school that does not cover their expectations and this translates into learning difficulties, and abandoning of studies. The poverty cycle repeats and the same social-economic conditions persist. In Bahia 56% of the families with working children are below this poverty line of one quarter of a minimum salary per capita.

Progress to date on the project

25. **Objective N° 1** The child labour knowledge base has improved by a study that compares the forms of child labour in the metropolitan areas of Bahia to the ones in rural areas, with a sensitive approach to gender and ethnicity. It describes how child labour trends have changed over the period 1992-2008. It analyzes data from the National Household Survey (PNAD) and other sources. The study aims to strengthen child labour elimination Bahia state policies. The study served as a guideline for the design of a number of public policies, especially from the Superintendence of Social and Economical Studies of Bahia (SEI) and Secretariat of Labour, Employment, Income and Sport of Bahia State (SETRE).
26. **Objective N° 2** Based on the experience of the National Pinwheel March held in 2004, ILO/IPEC led the Bahia State Pinwheel March, aimed at mobilizing social actors and to strengthen the public commitment of municipal authorities for the prevention and elimination of child labour in the 18 targeted municipalities. The State Pinwheel March significantly improved the level of participation and political engagement at municipal level. The recently elected Mayors were able to reaffirm their commitment to prioritize elimination of CL. The march covered a distance of 8,000 kilometres, reaching about 5,000 children directly and benefiting another 20.000 children and adolescents indirectly. During the March, 500 water-tanks were provided to ensure drinkable water in 190 schools of the region. Finally, in the closure event, attended by the State Governor and by the Minister of Civil Chief Cabinet (Dilma Rousseff), the mayors of the municipalities reaffirmed their commitment to the prevention and eradication of child labour in the region.
27. **Objective N° 3** The Project has achieved one of its main strategic goals. As foreseen in the Bahia State Decent Agenda, the Bahia State Plan on Child Labour was elaborated. The Plan was the result of an extensive effort to gather the key State child labour related actors and elaborate a document that could address child labour. In mid 2009 a work group was created. Representatives of all sectors (health, education, social assistance, legislative, judiciary, law enforcement, civil society, workers and employers organizations and other) took part in the monthly meetings. IPEC led the process, promoting the social dialogue, encouraging the participation of the representatives of all sectors, and providing technical support. The group produced the plan that was sent to the State Government (Steering Committee of Bahia State Decent Work Agenda). The Plan was approved by the State Council for the Rights of Children and adolescents (CEDCA). It should be launched in the next few months. It shows the formal commitment of the Bahia State on the implementation of the Bahia State Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of the Worker Adolescent.
28. **Objective N° 4** In order to implement an effective identification system for children in child labour and to ensure the reach of the proper safety net services, IPEC, Ministry of Social Development (MPT) and Labour's Prosecutors Office joined forces to create a mechanism of active search and monitoring of children.
29. Before inviting mayors to public audiences, IPEC conducted a sensitization process in order to raise the awareness of the key partners on Child Labour issues. Following that, MPT and IPEC held audiences in April 2010 with the mayors to promote the signature of Terms of Agreement to ensure the implementation of the Programme for the Eradication of Child Labour (PETI) where it was necessary, and commit to the active identification of children in Child Labour. Then, a workshop was convened to train the identification agents
30. **Objective N° 5** The aforementioned strategy for the active identification, developed by the project in coordination with MPT, MSD, SEDES/BA (Secretariat of Social Development and Poverty Combat of Bahia State) and SEC/BA (State Secretariat of Education), has identified over 15,000 children involved in Child Labour in the targeted municipalities. The provision of services to these direct beneficiaries has started, and all of them are no longer in a CL situation, which translates into proper school attendance and coverage by health and social assistance services.

Background to the Mid-Term Evaluation

31. ILO/IPEC projects are subject to mid term and end of project evaluations as per ILO TC policies and procedures and in agreement with the donor.

Scope and purpose

Scope

32. The scope of the evaluation is the support to national efforts towards a child labour-free state, Bahia Brazil, and the Action Programmes developed within the context of the project, each of them being assessed as part of the overall strategy

Purpose

33. The specific purpose is the assessment of the project implementation and the strategies that have so far been developed and achievements. This will serve as the base to the second stage of the project implementation. It is therefore important:
- To evaluate all of the activities and outputs of the project to date in the light of their efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability of the Bahia project.
 - To assess the project's implementation process in working at the federal, state, and local levels.
 - To assess the project's strengths and good practices and how successfully the project has overcome the challenges it has faced.
 - To evaluate the impact of capacity-building and awareness-raising activities carried out by the project in the state of Bahia, and
 - To provide recommendations for the future.
34. The main users of the evaluation are the Bahia Project Staff, the ILO HQ Desk Officer , the donor and the Bahia State Decent Work Agenda Child Labour Thematic Chamber. Other users could be categorized as following:
- National level: Brazilian government agencies such as Ministries of Labour and Employment (MTE) and Social Development and Combating Hunger (MDS), the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA), the National Committee to Combat Child Labour (CONAETI), the National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (FNEPTI)
 - State and municipal levels: Bahia government agencies, such as Secretariat of Social Development, Bahia's Committee to Combat Child Labour, Councils of Guardianship (conselhos tutelares), business and trade union associations, and organizations working on child labour issues in the state of Bahia
 - ILO/Brazilian South-South Cooperation in the child labour issues

Suggested aspect to address

35. The evaluation will address the overall ILO evaluation concerns such as relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability as defined in the ILO Guidelines on "Planning and Managing Project Evaluations," 2006. These concerns are further elaborated in the "Preparation of Independent Evaluations of Projects," 1997. For gender concerns see: ILO Guidelines on "Considering Gender in Monitoring and Evaluation of ILO Programmes and Projects," 2007, and ILO Guidelines to Results-Based Evaluation: principles, Rationale, Planning and Managing for Evaluations', Version 1, January

2010. The evaluation should also be carried out in adherence with specific ILO-IPEC Guidelines and Notes, the UN System Evaluation Standards and Norms, and OECD/DAC Evaluation Quality Standards.

36. In line with the results-based framework approach used by ILO-IPEC for identifying results at global, strategic and project level, the evaluation will focus on identifying and analysing the results. This should be done by addressing key questions related to the evaluation concerns as well as the achievement of the programme's immediate objectives using data from the logical framework indicators.
37. The suggested aspects to address were identified during the process of formulating the current terms of reference. Other aspects can be added as identified by the evaluation team in accordance with the given purpose and in consultation with ILO/IPEC's Design, Evaluation and Documentation (DED) Section. It is not expected that the evaluation addresses all of the questions detailed below; but it must address the general areas of focus. The evaluation instruments, which are to be prepared by the evaluation team, and will be reviewed by DED before field work begins, should indicate if there are other specific aspects to be addressed.
38. The suggested aspects to address are given in Annex 1 of these TORs. The main categories that need to be addressed are:
 - Design and planning
 - Achievements (Implementation and Effectiveness)
 - Relevance of the project
 - Sustainability
39. Questions of levels of analysis, namely at the project and country levels, should be specifically addressed by evaluations. In the localities in which IPEC-supported projects operate, policy changes can be analyzed by understanding the nature of local political support for projects or programmes, and the specific actions taken by mayors or other community leaders to support, integrate, or replicate activities advocated by the project or programme.
40. These results are also intended to contribute to the understanding of ILO/IPEC contributions at the global level. In projects of support for TBPs or other broad-based national projects, effects can include institutional strengthening, the development of sustainable organizations, and partnering networks.

Expected outputs of the Evaluation

41. The expected outputs to be delivered by the evaluation team are:
42. By International Team Leader
 - Desk review
 - Briefing/telephone meeting with local partners
 - Review of the project design and ongoing support to the project
 - Evaluation instrument
 - Evaluation field visits including interviews and consultations with key stakeholders in Bahia
 - Preparation and facilitation of national stakeholder evaluation workshops, including workshop programmes and background note

- Debriefing with project staff and key national partners
- Draft report
- Second and final version of report, including any response to consolidated comments
- Notes on the experience of the evaluation and suggestions for the further development of the standard evaluation framework

43. By Evaluation Member, National Consultant (for Bahia State)

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

44. The final evaluation report should include:

- Executive Summary with key findings, conclusions and recommendations
- Clearly identified findings focussing on impact, including findings from previous reports, enabling environment and knowledge base mobilization of employers, workers and their organizations and of civil society groups against child labour, and coordination mechanisms
- Clearly identified conclusions and recommendations
- Good Practices and Lessons learned
- Potential good practices and effective models of intervention.
- Appropriate Annexes including present TORs
- Standard evaluation instrument matrix

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

- Project of Support preparatory process
- Process of development and design of
 - Child Labour Free State
 - Project of Support
 - Action Programmes
- Implementation Process
- Performance and Achievement
 - Support to the project of support for the child labour free state of Bahia
 - Enabling environment
 - Targeted Interventions
 - Networking and Linkages
 - Evidence of sustainability and mobilisation of resources

46. The total length of the report should be a maximum of 40 pages for the main report, excluding annexes; additional annexes can provide background and details on specific components of the project evaluated. The report should be sent as one complete document and the file size should not

exceed 3 megabytes. Photos, if appropriate to be included, should be inserted using lower resolution to keep overall file size low.

47. The final draft report (including key annexes) has to be submitted in English and Portuguese.
48. All drafts and final outputs, including supporting documents, analytical reports and raw data should be provided both in paper copy and in electronic version compatible for Word for Windows. Ownership of data from the evaluation rests jointly with ILO-IPEC and the consultants. The copyright of the evaluation report will rest exclusively with the ILO. Use of the data for publication and other presentations can only be made with the written agreement of ILO-IPEC. Key stakeholders can make appropriate use of the evaluation report in line with the original purpose and with appropriate acknowledgement.
49. The final report will be circulated to key stakeholders (project management, ILO/IPEC, ILO Regional, all participants present at the stakeholder evaluation workshop, donor and others as identified by DED) for their review. Comments from stakeholders will be consolidated by DED and provided to the team leader. In preparing the final report the team leader should consider these comments, incorporate as appropriate and provide a brief note explaining why any comments might not have been incorporated.

Evaluation methodology

50. The following is the proposed methodology for the midterm evaluation. While the evaluation team can propose changes in the methodology, any such changes should be discussed with and approved by DED provided that the research and analysis suggests changes and that the indicated range of questions is addressed, the purpose maintained and the expected outputs produced at the required quality.
51. The evaluation will be participatory and include interviews and focus groups with project staff; national, state, and local government officials; national, state, and local committees to combat child labour; National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (FNEPTI); community leaders; and other organizations that work on child labour issues (in Brasilia and Bahia state as it applies). Two final stakeholder meetings will be held in Brasilia and Salvador. Government officials at every level, partner organizations, community leaders, representatives from the PETI programme, among others, will be invited.

Desk Review

52. The mid term evaluation will be carried out using a desk review of appropriate materials, including the project documents, technical progress reports, outputs of the programme and the APs), results of any internal planning process and relevant materials from secondary sources, such as Child Labour National Plan and Child Labour State Plan. The evaluation team leader will interview the donor representatives, ILO/IPEC HQ, and ILO/IPEC regional staff either in person or by conference calls early in the evaluation process, preferably during the desk review phase. At the end of the desk review period, it is expected that the evaluation consultant will prepare a document indicating the methodological approach to the evaluation in the form of the inception report and evaluation instrument, to be discussed and approved by DED.

Field visits by evaluation team

53. The evaluation team leader, assisted by the national consultant for Bahia State, will conduct evaluation missions in-country that will consist of the following:
 - Working sessions with ILO/IPEC staff, local study partner
 - Interviews with key national stakeholders and informants

- Field visit to selected AP project sites
- A stakeholder evaluation workshop

54. The team leader and the team member will work together, particularly during the field mission, including a division of work when talking to key national stakeholders. The evaluation team will prepare the final report. The evaluation team will be asked to include as part of the specific evaluation instrument to be developed, the standard evaluation instruments that ILO/IPEC has developed for documenting and analyzing achievements of the projects and contributions of the Action Programmes to the project.
55. The methodology for the evaluation should consider the multiple levels involved in this process: the framework and structure of the national efforts to eliminate the WFCL in Bahia and IPEC's support to this process through this project. Data gathering and analysis tools should consider this methodological and practical distinction.
56. The evaluation methodology will include two one day stakeholder workshops, one at Brasilia and one at Salvador. The workshops will be attended by IPEC staff and key partners, including the donor as appropriate, in order to gather further data, present the preliminary findings, conclusions and recommendations and obtain feedback. This meeting will take place towards the end of the fieldwork in Brasilia and then in Bahia. The results should be taken into consideration for the preparation of the draft report. The consultant will be responsible for organizing the methodology of the workshop, and the identification of the number of participants and logistics will be under the responsibility of the project team. Key project partners should be invited: the project will propose together with the evaluation team leader a list of participants.

Composition of the evaluation team

57. The evaluation will be carried out by the international evaluation team leader and a national evaluation consultant that previously have not been involved in the project. The evaluation team leader is responsible for drafting and finalizing the evaluation report. The evaluation consultant will support the team leader in preparing the field visit, during the field visit and in drafting the report. The evaluation team leader will have the final responsibility during the evaluation process and the outcomes of the evaluation, including the quality of the report and compliance with deadlines.
58. The background of the international evaluation team leader and the national evaluation team member should include:

International Team Leader	
Responsibility	Profile
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone briefing of local partner agency and support in the design of the impact assessment study • Briefing with IPEC DED • Telephone Interviews with donor and IPEC HQ • Desk review • Prepare evaluation instrument • Conduct field visits in selected project sites in Brazil • Facilitate stakeholder workshops with the support of the evaluation consultant • Draft the evaluation report • Finalize the evaluation report taking into consideration comments from key stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant background in social and/or economic development. • Experience in the design, management and evaluation of development projects, in particular with policy level work, institution building and local development projects. • Experience in evaluations in the UN system or other international context as team leader • Relevant regional experience preferably prior working experience in Brazil or the region. • Experience in the area of children's and child labour issues and rights-based approaches in a normative framework are highly appreciated. • Experience at policy level and in the area of education and legal issues would also be appreciated. • Experience in the UN system or similar international development experience including preferably international and national development frameworks in particular PRSP and UNDAF. • Familiarity with and knowledge of specific thematic areas. • Fluency in English/Portuguese. • Experience in facilitating workshops for evaluation findings

1.1.2 Evaluation National team member	
Responsibility	Profile
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do a desk review in coordination with the team leader Conduct site visits with the team leader Support the team leader in facilitating focus group and stakeholder workshops Provide inputs to the team leader in drafting the evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive knowledge of development in Brazil, preferably on child labour issues Experience in evaluations conducted at the multi-bilateral level in development Experience in facilitating stakeholder workshops and preparation of background reports

59. The evaluation team leader will also be responsible for **drafting** the evaluation report with support from the national evaluation consultant. Upon feedback from stakeholders to the draft report, the team leader will further be responsible for **finalizing** the report **incorporating** any comments deemed appropriate.
60. The evaluation will be carried out with the technical support of the IPEC-DED section and with the logistical support of the project office in Bahia with the administrative support of the ILO country office in Brasilia and sub-regional office for South America in Lima. DED will be responsible for consolidating the comments of stakeholders and submitting it to the team leader.
61. It is expected that the evaluation team will work to the highest evaluation standards and codes of conduct and follow the UN evaluation standards and norms.
62. The tentative timetable is as follows:

Mid Term Evaluation		
Responsible Person	Tasks	Duration and Dates
Team leader & team member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telephone briefing with IPEC DED Desk Review of project related documents Evaluation instrument based on desk review 	March 13 th -18 th , 2011
		T. leader 6 days
		T. member 1 day
Evaluation team with logistical support by project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-country to Brasilia and Bahia Consultations with project staff /management Field visits Consultations with girls and boys, parents and other beneficiaries Workshop with key stakeholders 	March 21st-25th Brasilia and 27th-April 7th Bahia State evaluation field visits
		T. Leader: 18 days
		T. Member (Bahia): 14 days
Evaluation team leader with team member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft report based on consultations from field visits and desk review and workshop in Bahia. 	April 10th-19th
		T. Leader 7 days
		T. Member: 2 days
DED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Circulate draft report to key stakeholders Consolidate comments of stakeholders and send to team leader 	April 20th- May 4th
Evaluation team leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize the report including explanations on why comments were not included 	May 5th-10th 2011 T. leader 2 days
TOTAL number of days		T. leader 33 days
		T. member 17 days

63. Sources of Information and Consultations/Meetings

Available at HQ and to be supplied by DED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project document • DED Guidelines and ILO guidelines
Available in project office and to be supplied by project management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports/Status reports • Technical and financial reports of partner agencies • Direct beneficiary record system • Good practices and Lessons learnt report (from TPR) • Other studies and research undertaken • Action Programme Summary Outlines Project files • National workshop proceedings or summaries • Any other documents

64. Consultations with:

- USDOL, which may give input to the evaluation framework as a key stakeholder;
- Project management and staff
- ILO/HQ, regional and national backstopping officials
- National Partner agencies (Labour, Health, Social Assistance, Human Rights, Education, Foreign Affairs, Labour Public Prosecutors, Legislative and Judiciary). National Commission for Child Labour Elimination – CONAETI, National Forum for Eradication of Child Labour (FNPETI), Children Rights National Council (CONANDA)
- State Stakeholders (Bahia Decent Work Agenda Thematic Chamber); State and Municipal Stakeholders (Health, Social Assistance, Education and Mayors).
- Social partners: Employers' and Workers' groups
- Boys and Girls and their parents
- Community members
- Teachers, government representatives, legal authorities etc as identified by evaluation team
- National Steering Committee
- USAID and US Embassy staff in Brazil, prior to commencement of field work;
- Reference interview with specific groups or individuals, at all levels of implementers, including child labour monitors involved in assessing whether children are effectively prevented or withdrawn from child labour situations;
- Interviews with the Coordinators of the government and other subcontractors for direct service and service referral in the provinces visited;
- Interviews with national level government reps, such as Director of the Labour Inspection and Protection Bureau's;
- Interviews with national partners: Minister of Labour, President of employers' organization, other ILO projects building synergies with the Bahia Free State CL project.
- Other project coordinators of US Department of State funded activities,
- Research Bodies such as local universities and research institutions.

65. Final Report Submission Procedure

- For independent evaluations, the following procedure is used:

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

Resources and Management

Resources

66. The resources required for this evaluation are:

For the evaluation team leader:

- Fees for an international consultant for 33 work days
- Local DSA in project locations for maximum 25 nights in various locations in Brazil.
- Travel from consultant's home residence to Project site in line with ILO regulations and rules

For the national evaluation consultant (evaluation team member):

- Fees for an evaluation consultant for 17 days
- Local DSA in project locations for a maximum 14 nights in various locations in Brazil in line with ILO regulations and rules
- Travel for local travel in-country

Other costs:

- Two stakeholder workshop
- Any other miscellaneous costs.

A detailed budget is available separately.

Management

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

Suggested aspects to be addressed

Design and Planning (Validity of design)

- Assess the internal logic, embodied in the logical framework and the external logic of the project, being the degree to which the project fits into existing mainstreaming activities that impact on child labour and taking into account the institutional arrangements, roles, and capacity and commitment of stakeholders in Bahia. Were lessons learned from past IPEC interventions in Brazil?
- Analyze whether available information on the socio-economic, cultural and political situation, (including local efforts already underway to address child labour and promote education opportunities) in Bahia and Brazil were considered and reflected in the design of the project. Did the project's original design fill an existing gap in services that other ongoing interventions were not addressing?
- Assess whether the needs, constraints, resources and access to project services of the different beneficiaries are clearly identified, taking gender issues into concern.
- Was the strategy for sustainability of achievement defined clearly at the design stage?
- What good practices and lessons were learned, if any, in the process of conducting baseline surveys for the identification of target children?
- Are the objectives of the project clear, realistic and being achieved within the established time schedule and with the allocated resources (including human resources)? Are the provisional targets realistic? Do the APs designed under the project provide clear linkages and complement each other regarding the project strategies and project components of intervention?

Achievements (Implementation and Effectiveness)

- How far is the project achieving its immediate objectives? Has the target population been reached? Distinguish between beneficiaries as reported to receive educational services and beneficiaries that have received non-educational services.
- Assess how successful the project has been in refining the project design and responding to the actual context of the state of Bahia.
- Have there been any changes to external factors and the related assumptions in design and, if so, how have these influenced project implementation and achievement of objectives so far?
- What has been the impact of the PETI programme's decentralization process in the implementation of the Bahia programme?
- Assess how the project's partnership with the Ministry of Social Development and Combating Hunger (MDS) and Bahia's Social Development Secretariat (SEDES/BA) has helped the project overcome challenges faced with PETI's decentralization.
- Besides the PETI programme's decentralization process, what other factors may have contributed to delays especially in implementing direct interventions and how successful the project has been in addressing them?
- How might the delays in implementing direct interventions affect the overall goals of the project and its sustainability?
- How successful has the project been to date at building capacity, particularly at the state and local levels? What challenges remain?
- How effective and successful has been the awareness-raising strategy to date? Has the project used different tools and approaches to raise awareness, particularly at local level?

- What has been the impact of project revision no. 1, (June 2010), on the implementation of the project?
- What has been the impact of dollar changes in the project budget?
- Review how the project has promoted sustainability with any lessons to draw.
- How effective has the project been in coordinating and collaborating with other child labour interventions implemented by IPEC or other donors?
- Assess the process for identification of beneficiaries for withdrawal and prevention.
- Assess the development of a broader mobilization strategy and overall programme achievements to be considered in the future.
- Assess national efforts towards a child labour free state and dissemination of good practices by South-South cooperation strategies.
- Analyze the level and nature of the project's contribution and support to the enabling environment in the country and its states.
- Has the global financial crisis changed the implementing environment and if so how has the project reacted?
- How effective is the project in leveraging resources? What process was undertaken by the project to identify and coordinate implementation with other child labour-focused initiatives and organizations including other USDOL-funded and ILO projects? Were synergies and economies of scale created?
- Assess the effectiveness of the education and non-education services being provided to beneficiaries. Discuss the effect on beneficiaries of receiving both series of services versus receipt of only one type of service.
- What is the quality of APs and their effectiveness, and how are they contributing to the project meeting its immediate objectives? Examine the capacity constraints of implementing agencies and the effect on the implementation of the designed APs
- How has the capacity of the implementing agencies and other relevant partners to develop effective action against child labour been enhanced as a result of project activities? Has the capacity of community level agencies and organizations in Bahia been strengthened to plan, initiate, implement and evaluate actions to prevent and eliminate child labour?
- Examine any networks that have been built between organizations and government agencies working to address child labour on the national, provincial and local levels.
- Which mechanisms are in place for project monitoring? Assess the use of work plans and project monitoring plans (PMPs), DBMR processes or systems. Assess the CLM and DMBR approaches of the project.
- How are the strategies for monitoring of child beneficiaries implemented and coordinated? Assess how the project monitors both the work and education status of all direct beneficiaries, reviewing the extent to which the system is appropriate and efficient in monitoring each child to ensure that s/he was no longer working and/or that work conditions were no longer hazardous, and were attending education programmes regularly. Assess how project staff and implementing partners use the DBMR forms and database, including informing management decisions.
- To what extent do project staff, implementing organizations, and other stakeholders have a clear and common understanding of definitions used by IPEC for identifying a child as prevented or withdrawn from child labour?
- How do the levels of cooperation, team working, roles and linkages among related agencies and networks support the implementation of the project?

- How successful is the project in mainstreaming the issue of child labour into areas such as education, employment promotion, poverty reduction and data collection?
- Assess the process for documenting, disseminating and replicating/up-scaling pilot projects.

Relevance of the Project

- Assess the validity of the project approach and strategies and the potential to replicate.
- Assess whether the problems and needs that gave rise to the project still exist or have changed.
- Assess the appropriateness of the sectors/target groups and locations chosen to develop the project based on the finding of baseline surveys.
- Are the Action Programmes that are underway well-rooted within their communities?

Sustainability

- Assess to what extent a phase out strategy has been defined and planned and what steps are being taken to ensure sustainability. Assess whether these strategies are being articulated to stakeholders.
- Assess the long-term potential for sustained action and involvement by local/national institutions (including governments) and the target groups. What is the expectation that the partner organizations (including the provincial government departments) will continue to work and allocate funds to eliminate child labour after the project ends?

Annex B: Inception Report

Organização Internacional do Trabalho

Programmea Internacional para a Eliminação do Trabalho Infantil

OIT/IPEC

Avaliação Independente e de Meio Termo

Projeto da OIT/IPEC

Apoio aos Esforços Nacionais em Prol de um Estado Livre de Trabalho Infantil, Bahia, Brasil

Relatório inicial

1. Antecedentes

1. O Brasil pertence ao grupo de países onde o IPEC desenvolveu as suas primeiras ações a partir de 1992. Ao longo destes quase 20 anos, o país apresenta avanços muito importantes em matéria de erradicação do trabalho infantil, tendo adotado um marco legislativo, estrutura administrativa, programmeas, projetos e orçamentos específicos e articulados com as restantes políticas públicas.
2. Entre 2003 e 2008, levou a cabo um projeto de apoio ao Programmea Nacional de Tempo Determinado (TBP, pelas suas siglas em inglês), à semelhança de iniciativas similares desenvolvidas em outros países do mundo.
3. O projeto motivo da presente avaliação representa a primeira iniciativa de levar a cabo um TBP no âmbito local. Neste caso, no Estado da Bahia. Trata-se, portanto, de uma iniciativa pioneira da qual espera-se, além da consecução das metas próprias do projeto, boas práticas e lições aprendidas para o desenvolvimento de experiências similares em outros Estados e países.
4. A avaliação independente de meio termo do Projeto “Apoio aos Esforços Nacionais em Prol de um Estado Livre de Trabalho Infantil, Bahia, Brasil” analisará o desenho e a estratégia do Projeto, assim como os avanços (grau de implementação e eficácia), a pertinência e a sua sustentabilidade.

2. Escopo da Avaliação

5. A avaliação independente de meio termo limita-se ao projeto de “Apoio aos Esforços Nacionais em Prol de um Estado Livre de Trabalho Infantil, Bahia, Brasil”. De forma a poder analisar a contribuição do IPEC, a avaliação, quando necessário, tomará em conta fatores e avanços relevantes do processo nacional, para compreender a atuação, a estratégia do projeto IPEC.
6. O âmbito da avaliação inclui todas as atividades do projeto até o presente momento, incluindo o programmea de ação. Quando relevante, ter-se-á em consideração qualquer outra atividade prévia e/ou preparatória ao projeto. Dessa forma, a avaliação terá em conta o projeto na sua totalidade, incluindo aspectos relacionados com o desenho do projeto, as estratégias desenvolvidas, as lições aprendidas, a sua reprodução e as recomendações para a segunda parte de execução do projeto, assim como para intervenções futuras no Brasil e outros países.
7. A avaliação buscará enfatizar aspectos-chaves do projeto, como a estratégia e o grau de avanço na consecução dos objetivos propostos. Analisar-se-á o efeito e o impacto durante esta primeira etapa de implementação, a partir dos indicadores de desempenho, juntamente com a informação gerada pelos estudos realizados pelo projeto.

3. Objetivo da avaliação

8. A avaliação buscará servir como instrumento de aprendizagem para a equipe de direção do projeto, o IPEC, os parceiros nacionais e o doador. É objetivo da avaliação prover de retroalimentação as partes

interessadas e sugerir recomendações para o período seguinte, assim como para outras iniciativas similares a serem desenhadas para outros Estados e países.

9. O propósito principal da avaliação, conforme estabelecido nos ToR, está orientado a:

- Todas as atividades e resultados do projeto até a presente data, tendo em conta a eficiência, eficácia, relevância e sustentabilidade do projeto Bahia.
- Os avanços no processo de implantação do projeto no âmbito federal, estadual e local.
- Os pontos fortes do projeto e as boas práticas, e em que medida o projeto superou os desafios que tem enfrentado.
- O impacto da capacitação e das atividades de conscientização realizadas pelo projeto no estado da Bahia.
- Estabelecer recomendações para o futuro.

4. Atividades realizadas

10. Durante esta primeira fase da avaliação, consistente no trabalho de escritório, foram analisados os seguintes documentos:

A. Relativos ao projeto

- Documento do Projeto da OIT/IPEC “Apoio aos Esforços Nacionais em Prol de um Estado Livre de Trabalho Infantil, Bahia, Brasil” (PRODOC)
- Plano de Trabalho do Projeto (objetivos, produtos, atividades)
- Plano de Monitoramento do Projeto
- Relatórios Técnicos de Progresso:
 - de 30 de setembro de 2008 a 28 de fevereiro de 2009;
 - de 1º de março de 2009 a 31 de agosto de 2009;
 - de 1º de setembro de 2009 a 28 de fevereiro de 2010;
 - de 1º de março de 2010 a 31 de agosto de 2010.
- USDOL – Formulário de Revisão do Projeto
- Resumo da Revisão Orçamentária
- USDOL Aprovação da Modificação Orçamentária (junho de 2010)
- Lista de Entrevistados em Brasília e na Bahia
- Carta-convite para a oficina de avaliação em Salvador

B. Metodológicos

IPEC General

- Promoting gender equality in action against child labour in Asia: A practical guide
- Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour - Handbook for Parliamentarians – a Practical Guide to ILO Convention n. 182
- Time Bound Programmes for Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour – An Introduction

IPEC DME

- Briefing Material on Monitoring and Evaluation in IPEC

- DED Guidelines 1: Identifying and Using Indicators of Achievement
- DED Guidelines 2: Design and Preparation of Project Documents
- DED Guidelines 3: Good Practices - Identification, Review, Structuring, Dissemination and Application
- DED Guidelines 5: Strategic Programme Impact Framework
- DED Guidelines 6: Self-evaluations of IPEC Projects and Programmes
- DED Note 1: Preparing Terms of Reference for Evaluations
- DED Note 2: Project Monitoring Plans
- DED Note: 3: Types and Levels of Evaluation in IPEC
- DED Note 4: Project Cycle in IPEC
- DED Note 5: Process of Managing Evaluation in IPEC
- DED Note 6: Impact Assessment in IPEC
- Paper V 1 Strategic planning in Time Bound Programme, IPEC 2003
- Paper V 2 A Guide to Assessing the Impact of Time-Bound Programmes IPEC, 2003
- ILO-IPEC-Design, Evaluation and Documentation (DED) section – Inception report (March, 2011) – First Draft – Work in Progress

ILO General

- LO Decent Work Country Programmes, 2005

ILO Eval

- ILO Guidelines to Results-Based Evaluation version 1, 2010
- Summary Notes from ILO Training Manual on Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Technical Cooperation Programmes and Projects
- Guidelines for the Preparation of Independent Evaluations of ILO Programmes and Projects
- Considering Gender in Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects, 2007

UN Eval

- Standards for Evaluation in the UN System
- Norms for Evaluation in the UN System
- Quality Checklist for Evaluation Reports
- Quality Checklist for Evaluation Terms of Reference and Inception Reports
- OECD-DAC: Glossary of key terms in evaluation and results based management
- OECD-DAC Evaluation Quality Standards, March 2006

C. Documentos adicionais

- Avaliação final do Projeto da OIT/IPEC “Eliminação das Piores Formas de Trabalho Infantil no Brasil” (elaborado em 2008)
- Agenda da missão dos avaliadores da Agenda Bahia do Trabalho Decente

Foram realizadas, igualmente, entrevistas telefônicas com:

Pessoa/Grupo	Institución	Motivo
Ricardo Furman Wolf	DED/IPEC	Aspectos metodológicos e alcance da avaliação.
Renato Mendes	IPEC- BR	Diversas reuniões sobre aspectos logísticos e de agenda. Estabelecimento de um espaço virtual (dropbox) para o acesso aos diferentes produtos e documentos do projeto.
Lars Johansen	IPEC- GQ	Expectativas com relação ao alcance da avaliação e aspectos e temas de principal interesse.
Thomaz Chiaca	Equipe de avaliadores – Agenda Bahia do Trabalho Decente	Coordenar agenda entre ambas equipes e estabelecimento de canais de comunicação para o intercâmbio de informação.
Pilar Velasquez	USDOL	Expectativas com relação ao alcance da avaliação e aspectos e temas de principal interesse.
Ricardo Furman, Renato Mendes, Lars Johansen, Karina Andrade e Mauricio Benito	DED/IPEC, IPEC-HQ, IPEC-Brasil e equipe avaliadora	Apresentação, por parte de Renato Mendes, do projeto em seu contexto e as estratégias desenvolvidas até o momento para a sua implementação.
Karina Andrade e Mauricio Benito	Equipe avaliadora	Reuniões de trabalho on-line.

11. Como resultado desta primeira fase, deverá ter-se em conta, ao longo do trabalho de campo, dois aspectos. O primeiro, de ordem metodológica, diz respeito à realização, de forma paralela, de duas avaliações que, apesar de contarem com objetivos e metodologias próprias, coincidem em um número importante de contrapartes. Além do Projeto OIT/IPEC, está sendo avaliado o apoio da OIT à implementação da Agenda Bahia do Trabalho Decente (ABTD), que tem como um dos eixos prioritários a Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil. O projeto motivo da presente avaliação, portanto, integra o grupo de projetos da OIT para a construção da ABTD.
12. Por outro lado, os atores entrevistados telefonicamente concordam com a importância de analisar as estratégias utilizadas pelo Projeto OIT/IPEC como aspecto fundamental na hora de considerar os avanços existentes.

5. Abordagem metodológica

13. A abordagem da avaliação será a identificação e análise de resultados por meio da realização de perguntas-chave relacionadas aos assuntos da avaliação e ao alcance dos objetivos imediatos do projeto, usando os dados dos indicadores do marco lógico.
14. Da mesma forma, se terá especialmente em conta a identificação de resultados não esperados e tangenciais ao projeto.
15. As categorias principais são:
 - *Pertinência do projeto* (em que medida o projeto responde às necessidades do país)
 - *Desenho e planejamento* (análise da adequação dos objetivos do projeto, levando em consideração os problemas reais, necessidades e prioridades do público-alvo/beneficiários/as e a qualidade do desenho do projeto, por meio do qual pretende-se alcançar os objetivos)
 - *Eficiência* (em que medida os meios, insumos e atividades logram-se transformar em produtos)
 - *Eficácia* (a contribuição dos resultados/produtos do projeto na consecução dos objetivos imediatos)

- *Impacto* (a contribuição do projeto para a consecução do objetivo geral)
- *Sustentabilidade*: a probabilidade de continuidade dos benefícios gerados pelo projeto, quando concluído seu prazo de duração. Grau de apropriação pelo país da capacidade instalada.

16. A avaliação pretende seguir o seguinte percurso metodológico:

- *Trabalho de escritório* (ver ponto 4: “atividades realizadas”)
- *Visitas de campo* (ver ponto 7: “visitas de campo”)
- *Oficina com parceiros* (ver ponto 8: “oficina com parceiros”)
- *Redação do relatório final* (o rascunho do relatório final irá nutrir-se dos insumos recolhidos nas três fases anteriores e deverá ser apresentado a DED antes do dia 19 de abril. A versão definitiva deverá incorporar ou justificar os comentários recebidos ao rascunho).

17. Os dados obtidos de fontes primárias e secundárias serão analisados mediante uma “triangulação” de fontes de informação, técnicas de investigação e interpretação.

6. Técnicas/Aproximações com os Parceiros

Técnica	Tipo de Parceiro	Comentários
Entrevistas individuais/coletivas/conferências telefônicas, observação direta	ILO/IPEC	Representantes de ILO/IPEC em Genebra e no Brasil
Entrevista individual	USDOL e Embaixada dos EUA no Brasil	USDOL <i>staff</i> e <i>labour attaché</i> da Embaixada Americana
Entrevistas individuais/coletivas, observação direta e oficina com parceiros	Instituições do Governo Federal	Representantes do Governo do âmbito federal, estadual e municipal/local
Entrevistas individuais/coletivas observação direta e oficina com parceiros	Instituições do Governo Estadual	Representantes do Governo no âmbito estadual e municipal/local
Entrevistas individuais/coletivas, observação direta e oficina com parceiros	Instituições do Governo Municipal	Representantes do Governo Municipal
Entrevista coletiva e oficina com parceiros	Empregadores	Representantes de organizações de empregadores
Entrevista coletiva e oficina com parceiros	Trabalhadores	Representantes de organizações de trabalhadores
Entrevistas individuais	Subcontratos	ONGs, universidades, consultores
Entrevistas observação direta e oficina com parceiros	Agências implementadoras	Representantes das agências implementadoras
Entrevista coletiva e observação direta	Autoridades locais	Lideranças locais, professores, etc.
Entrevista coletiva e observação direta	Pais e mães	Pais e mães de beneficiários do projeto
Entrevista coletiva e observação direta	Crianças	Beneficiárias do projeto
Entrevistas individuais	UNICEF	Representante institucional
Entrevistas coletivas e observação direta	Espaços supra-institucionais	Membros da Agenda Bahia de Trabalho Decente, CONAETI
Entrevista individual	Frente Parlamentar	Representante da Frente Parlamentar

7. Visitas de campo

18. A visita de campo terá lugar entre os dias 19 de março e 7 de abril, com o seguinte calendário previsto:

Data	Lugar	Motivo
19/03 a 24/03	Brasília	Reuniões com IPEC/OIT, instituições do governo federal, Frente Parlamentar, espaços supra-institucionais, organizações de trabalhadores, organizações de empregadores, Embaixada dos EUA.
25/03 a 02/04	Salvador	Reuniões com instituições do governo federal, estadual e municipal, UNICEF, organizações de trabalhadores, organizações de empregadores, agências implementadoras, espaços supra-institucionais.
03/03 a 06/04	Micro-região semi-árido Nordeste II	Visita a três municípios onde o projeto vem desenvolvendo o programme de intervenção, com reuniões com o governo municipal, lideranças locais, pais e mães de beneficiários, beneficiários.
07/04	Salvador, Bahia	Oficina de Avaliação.

19. O projeto desenvolve uma experiência piloto em 18 municípios da micro-região semi-árido do Nordeste II. Dada a impossibilidade de visitar todas as áreas de atuação, a equipe avaliadora, junto com a coordenação do projeto, estabeleceu alguns critérios para definir os três municípios que comporiam a amostra sendo finalmente a distância entre os municípios a serem visitados (viabilidade de realizar a visita aos três municípios no tempo previsto) o fator determinante. Os outros critérios que foram levados em conta foram:

- Diferenças nos graus de avanço do projeto;
- Diversidade de interlocutores;
- Capacidade dos interlocutores de perceber e transmitir os avanços e debilidades dos programmeas;
- Existência de boas práticas e lições aprendidas (ou em curso de).

Município*	Critério 1	Critério 2	Critério 3	Critério 4
Ribeira do Pombal	MEDIO	ALTO	ALTO	SIM
Euclides da Cunha	ALTO	ALTO	MÉDIO	NÃO
Jeremoabo	MÉDIO	ALTO	ALTO	NÃO
Sta. Brígida	BAIXO	MÉDIO	MÉDIO-BAIXO	NÃO

*o último município seria uma reserva, caso houvesse algum problema com os três primeiros.

20. Com base nestes critérios, a coordenação do projeto sugeriu os seguintes três municípios a serem visitados:

- Município de Ribeira do Pombal
- Município de Euclides da Cunha
- Município de Jeremoabo

8. Oficina com os principais parceiros

21. Inicialmente, estava prevista a realização de duas oficinas de avaliação, uma em Brasília e outra em Salvador. Não obstante, devido à coincidência no tempo desta avaliação com a realizada pelo “Programmea da OIT sobre Trabalho Decente no Estado da Bahia”, acatou-se a sugestão do IPEC/Brasil de realizar apenas uma oficina em Salvador, convidando alguns dos participantes previstos inicialmente para a atividade em Brasília.
22. Está previsto que a oficina aconteça no dia 7 de abril no Hotel Vila Galé Ondina, em Salvador, com a participação dos principais atores entrevistados ao longo dos dias de trabalho de campo (ver no ANNEX IV a lista de convidados).
23. O objetivo dessa oficina é apresentar, aos atores nacionais, um primeiro apanhado da equipe avaliadora, dando ênfase naqueles aspectos considerados de maior relevância. Outro objetivo é complementar e corroborar informações e opiniões sobre aspectos que tenham surgido ao longo das entrevistas bilaterais e que, por sua relevância ou diferenças de sensibilidades existentes, a equipe avaliadora estime oportuno fazer uma análise coletiva. Não será objeto da oficina a obrigatoriedade “construção de consenso”, mas sim a explicitação e clarificação da possível existência de diferenças.
24. Os resultados da oficina não representam um produto em si mesmo. Trata-se de outra fonte de insumos a serem levados em consideração na redação do relatório da avaliação.
25. Com a finalidade de que a oficina tenha uma dinâmica o mais participativa e horizontal possível, se reduzirá ao mínimo possível a realização de atividades protocolares (mesa de autoridades, palavras de boas vindas, etc.), evitando que as diferenças de posição hierárquica institucional ou de representatividade dos participantes tenha qualquer tipo de incidência na manifestação de opiniões por parte dos demais presentes. Está prevista a participação, como observadores, de representantes do IPEC e do USDOL.
26. O desenvolvimento da agenda (ver anexo III) prevê a combinação de trabalhos em grupo, assim como apresentações em plenária.
27. Cada grupo receberá um número de questões para discutir. Cada grupo deverá ter um relator e um porta-voz, com a função de sistematizar as discussões e preparar um discurso de 10 minutos para a sessão plenária, que expressará o desenvolvimento do trabalho, anotando também as conclusões e os pontos de dissenso.

9. Instrumento para a Avaliação das Questões

Objetivo do Projeto	Perguntas da avaliação	Indicadores chave	Técnica de coleta de dados	Avaliador a cargo	Localização	Parceiros
A. Temas transversais						
Pertinência/relevância	<p>Assess national efforts towards a child labour free state and dissemination of good practices by South-South cooperation strategies.</p> <p>Analyze the level and nature of the project's contribution and support to the enabling environment in the country and its states.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the validity of the project approach and strategies and the potential to replicate. Assess whether the problems and needs that gave rise to the project still exist or have changed. 		Escritório, entrevistas individuais/coletivas, observação direta, oficina com parceiros.	Ambos	Brasília e Bahia	Todos

Objetivo do Projeto	Perguntas da avaliação	Indicadores chave	Técnica de coleta de dados	Avaliador a cargo	Localização	Parceiros
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the appropriateness of the sectors/target groups and locations chosen to develop the project based on the finding of baseline surveys. Are the Action Programmes that are underway well-rooted within their communities? Assess the internal logic, embodied in the logical framework and the external logic of the project, being the degree to which the project fits into existing mainstreaming activities that impact on child labour and taking into account the institutional arrangements, roles, and capacity and commitment of stakeholders in Bahia. Were lessons learned from past IPEC interventions in Brazil? Analyze whether available information on the socio-economic, cultural and political situation, (including local efforts already underway to address child labour and promote education opportunities) in Bahia and Brazil were considered and reflected in the design of the project. Did the project's original design fill an existing gap in services that other ongoing interventions were not addressing? Assess whether the needs, constraints, resources and access to project services of the different beneficiaries are clearly identified, taking gender issues into concern. Was the strategy for sustainability of achievement defined clearly at the design stage? What good practices and lessons were learned, if any, in the process of conducting baseline surveys for the identification of target children? Are the objectives of the project clear, realistic and being achieved within the established time schedule and with the allocated resources (including human resources)? Are the provisional targets realistic? Do the APs designed under the project provide clear linkages and complement each other regarding the project strategies and project components of intervention? 					
Desenho e Estratégia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have there been any changes to external factors and the related assumptions in design and, if so, how have these influenced project implementation and achievement of objectives so far? How might the delays in implementing direct interventions affect the overall goals of the project and its sustainability? Has the global financial crisis changed the implementing environment and if so 		Escritório, entrevistas individuais/coletivas, observação direta, oficina com parceiros.	Ambos	Brasília e Bahía	todos

Objetivo do Projeto	Perguntas da avaliação	Indicadores chave	Técnica de coleta de dados	Avaliador a cargo	Localização	Parceiros
	<p>how has the project reacted?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do the levels of cooperation, team working, roles and linkages among related agencies and networks support the implementation of the project? How successful is the project in mainstreaming the issue of child labour into areas such as education, employment promotion, poverty reduction and data collection? Assess the process for documenting, disseminating and replicating/up-scaling pilot projects. 					
Eficiência	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What has been the impact of project revision no. 1, (June 2010), on the implementation of the project? What has been the impact of dollar changes in the project budget? How effective is the project in leveraging resources? What process was undertaken by the project to identify and coordinate implementation with other child labour-focused initiatives and organizations including other USDOL-funded and ILO projects? Were synergies and economies of scale created? 		Escritório, entrevistas individuais/coletivas, observação direta, oficina com parceiros.	Ambos	Brasília e Bahia	todos
Sustentabilidade	<p>Review how the project has promoted sustainability with any lessons to draw.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the level and nature of the project's contribution and support to the enabling environment in the country and its states. Assess to what extent a phase out strategy has been defined and planned and what steps are being taken to ensure sustainability. Assess whether these strategies are being articulated to stakeholders. Assess the long-term potential for sustained action and involvement by local/national institutions (including governments) and the target groups. What is the expectation that the partner organizations (including the provincial government departments) will continue to work and allocate funds to eliminate child labour after the project ends? 		Escritório, entrevistas individuais/coletivas, observação direta, oficina com parceiros.	Ambos	Brasília	todos
b. Objetivos						
O.E. 1.-Até o final do projeto, a base de conhecimento sensível a gênero, raça e etnia sobre trabalho infantil na	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How far is the project achieving its immediate objectives? Has the target population been reached? Distinguish between beneficiaries as reported to receive educational services and beneficiaries that have received non-educational services. How effective has the project been in coordinating and collaborating with other child labour interventions implemented by IPEC or other donors? 	<p>Número de empresas privadas e unidades de pesquisa em universidades contatadas e instruídas</p> <p>Número e tipo de estudos</p>	Escritório, entrevistas individuais/coletivas, observação direta, oficina com parceiros.	Ambos	Escritório, Brasília e Bahia	Universidade Federal da Bahia (UFBA), PETI/MDS, MEC, MTE, SEC, SRTE, UNICEF, Ministério

Objetivo do Projeto	Perguntas da avaliação	Indicadores chave	Técnica de coleta de dados	Avaliador a cargo	Localização	Parceiros
Bahia terá sido expandida.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine any networks that have been built between organizations and government agencies working to address child labour on the national, provincial and local levels. 	produzidos. Número de vezes que os estudos foram citados na mídia Número de melhorias realizadas no sistema de monitoramento do trabalho infantil Memorando de Entendimento com sistema de universidades do estado da Bahia				de Direitos Humanos, Secretarias Municipais.
O.E. 2.-2. Até o final do projeto haverá maior consciência e atitudes terão sido mudadas em relação ao trabalho infantil, com base em uma estratégia de comunicação o sensível a gênero, raça e etnia, incorporada à Agenda Bahia de Trabalho Decente.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How effective and successful has been the awareness-raising strategy to date? Has the project used different tools and approaches to raise awareness, particularly at local level? How effective has the project been in coordinating and collaborating with other child labour interventions implemented by IPEC or other donors? Assess the development of a broader mobilization strategy and overall programme achievements to be considered in the future. Examine any networks that have been built between organizations and government agencies working to address child labour on the national, provincial and local levels. 	Reunir um fórum de especialistas em mídia para determinar o impacto de campanhas de mídia passadas Desenvolvimento de uma estratégia de comunicação Desenvolvimento de um plano de ação para incorporar a estratégia de comunicação na Agenda Bahia de Trabalho Decente Número e tipo de atividades de capacitação de formadores de opinião, profissionais da mídia e stakeholders tripartites que foram realizadas. Mudanças de atitude em relação ao trabalho infantil em setores-chave da sociedade e da opinião pública.	Escritório, entrevistas individuais/coletivas, observação direta, oficina com parceiros	Ambos	Escritório, Brasília e Bahia	CIPÓ, ANDI, FNPETI, Secretarias Municipais. Lideranças comunitárias, beneficiários dos PA. Todos os atores (observação direta).
O.E. 3.- Até		Número e tipo	Escritório,	Ambos	Escritório,	ANAMAT

Objetivo do Projeto	Perguntas da avaliação	Indicadores chave	Técnica de coleta de dados	Avaliador a cargo	Localização	Parceiros
o final do projeto, serão fortalecidos os marcos jurídicos, políticos e institucionais para a prevenção e proteção de meninas, meninos e adolescentes do trabalho infantil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess how successful the project has been in refining the project design and responding to the actual context of the state of Bahia. What has been the impact of the PETI programme's decentralization process in the implementation of the Bahia programme? Assess how the project's partnership with the Ministry of Social Development and Combating Hunger (MDS) and Bahia's Social Development Secretariat (SEDES/BA) has helped the project overcome challenges faced with PETI's decentralization. Besides the PETI programme's decentralization process, what other factors may have contributed to delays especially in implementing direct interventions and how successful the project has been in addressing them? How successful has the project been to date at building capacity, particularly at the state and local levels? What challenges remain? How effective has the project been in coordinating and collaborating with other child labour interventions implemented by IPEC or other donors? How has the capacity of the implementing agencies and other relevant partners to develop effective action against child labour been enhanced as a result of project activities? Has the capacity of community level agencies and organizations in Bahia been strengthened to plan, initiate, implement and evaluate actions to prevent and eliminate child labour? Examine any networks that have been built between organizations and government agencies working to address child labour on the national, provincial and local levels. 	<p>de políticas nacionais de combate ao trabalho infantil propostas e implementadas.</p> <p>Número e tipo de mecanismos jurídicos e institucionais fortalecidos para combater o trabalho infantil.</p>	entrevistas individuais/coletivas, observação direta, oficina com parceiros.		Brasília e Bahia	RA, Frente Parlamentar, FENATRAD, CUT, Força Sindical, CONTAG, FENATRAD, CNI, CNTE, CONAETI, SRTE, MPT.
O.E. 4.- Ao final do projeto, a capacidade das instituições públicas e privadas nos níveis nacional e estadual, das organizações de empregadores,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What has been the impact of the PETI programme's decentralization process in the implementation of the Bahia programme? How successful has the project been to date at building capacity, particularly at the state and local levels? What challenges remain? How effective has the project been in coordinating and collaborating with other child labour interventions implemented by IPEC or other donors? How has the capacity of the implementing agencies and other relevant partners to develop effective 	Número e tipo de estruturas organizacionais (ex. novos departamentos, programas, políticas, práticas, procedimentos, orçamentos, etc.) implantadas para apoiar a visão de um estado livre de trabalho infantil.	Escritório, entrevistas individuais/coletivas, observação direta, oficina com parceiros.	Ambos	Escritório, Brasília e Bahia	SEC, CUT, Força Sindical, CONTAG, FENATRAD, CNTE, SETRE, FNPETI, FETI-BA, SEDES, lideranças locais, beneficiários,

Objetivo do Projeto	Perguntas da avaliação	Indicadores chave	Técnica de coleta de dados	Avaliador a cargo	Localização	Parceiros
trabalhadores e da sociedade civil terá sido aumentada de modo a contribuir para o alcance de um “estado livre de trabalho infantil”.	<p>action against child labour been enhanced as a result of project activities? Has the capacity of community level agencies and organizations in Bahia been strengthened to plan, initiate, implement and evaluate actions to prevent and eliminate child labour?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine any networks that have been built between organizations and government agencies working to address child labour on the national, provincial and local levels. 	<p>Número de funcionários públicos, empregadores e trabalhadores e líderes comunitários capacitados em questões de trabalho infantil.</p> <p>Número e tipo de atividades planejadas e realizadas através das estruturas organizacionais recentemente estabelecidas (ex. treinamentos, etc.)</p>				secretarias municipais de assistência social, saúde e Educação, SRTE, Gabinete do Governador, UNICEF.
O.E. 5.-Até o final do projeto, os modelos sensíveis a gênero e raça existentes para o resgate e a prevenção terão sido adaptados e incrementados, de modo a facilitar a prestação de serviços por parte da rede de segurança social às vítimas do trabalho infantil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What has been the impact of the PETI programme’s decentralization process in the implementation of the Bahia programme? How effective and successful has been the awareness-raising strategy to date? Has the project used different tools and approaches to raise awareness, particularly at local level? How effective has the project been in coordinating and collaborating with other child labour interventions implemented by IPEC or other donors? Assess the process for identification of beneficiaries for withdrawal and prevention. Assess the effectiveness of the education and non-education services being provided to beneficiaries. Discuss the effect on beneficiaries of receiving both series of services versus receipt of only one type of service. What is the quality of APs and their effectiveness, and how are they contributing to the project meeting its immediate objectives? Examine the capacity constraints of implementing agencies and the effect on the implementation of the designed APs Examine any networks that have been built between organizations and government agencies working to address child labour on the national, provincial and local levels. Which mechanisms are in place for project monitoring? Assess the use of work plans and project monitoring plans (PMPs), DBMR processes or systems. Assess the CLM and DMBR approaches 	<p>Número de meninas e meninos trabalhadores resgatados do trabalho e reabilitados pelo projeto através de atendimento educacional e social.</p> <p>Número das meninas, meninos e adolescentes beneficiários do projeto resgatados do trabalho ou prevenidos de trabalhar, que concluíram a série escolar.</p> <p>Índice de Trabalho Infantil.</p> <p>Porcentagem de famílias em condições de trabalho decente.</p> <p>Número de ações para proteger plenamente a criança e o adolescente.</p>	Escritório, entrevistas individuais/coletivas, observação direta, oficina com parceiros.	Ambos	Escritório, Brasília e Bahia	MDS, MEC, MTE, MS, SRT, CNI, FIEB-SENAI, CIPO, AVANTE, ALIANÇA, CUT, CONTAG, Força Sindical, CNTE, UNICEF, lideranças locais, beneficiários, secretarias municipais de assistência social, saúde e Educação, SRTE, Gabinete do Governador, SEDES,

Objetivo do Projeto	Perguntas da avaliação	Indicadores chave	Técnica de coleta de dados	Avaliador a cargo	Localização	Parceiros
	<p>of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How are the strategies for monitoring of child beneficiaries implemented and coordinated? Assess how the project monitors both the work and education status of all direct beneficiaries, reviewing the extent to which the system is appropriate and efficient in monitoring each child to ensure that s/he was no longer working and/or that work conditions were no longer hazardous, and were attending education programmes regularly. Assess how project staff and implementing partners use the DBMR forms and database, including informing management decisions. To what extent do project staff, implementing organizations, and other stakeholders have a clear and common understanding of definitions used by IPEC for identifying a child as prevented or withdrawn from child labour? 					

28. A partir deste quadro, serão elaboradas as guias de entrevistas para cada uma das reuniões previstas.

10. Plano de Trabalho

29. Em princípio, todas as reuniões contarão com a participação de toda a equipe de avaliação (tanto do líder da avaliação, Maurício Benito Durá, quanto da avaliadora nacional, Karina Andrade).

Data	Horário	Atividade	Instituição	Cargo	Participante	Contato	Local
21		ILO Interviews					
	09h00-10h00		OIT	Diretora	Laís Abramo	55-61-21064600	OIT
	10h00-12h00		OIT	Equipe do Projeto em avaliação	Renato Mendes Maria Cláudia Falcão, Cynthia Ramos, Erik Ferrz e Pedro Brandão	55-61-21064600	OIT
	14h00-15h00		OIT	Membros da equipe do Projeto em avaliação	Renato Mendes e Maria Cláudia Falcão	55-61-21064600	OIT
	15h00-16h00		OIT	Equipe de outro Projeto financiado pelo USDOL	Fernanda Barreto, Cesar Mosquer	55-61-21064600	OIT

Data	Horário	Atividade	Instituição	Cargo	Participante	Contato	Local
					a e Antonio Carlos Mello		
	16h00-17h00		OIT	Equipe de outros projetos da OIT/Brasil	Marcia Vasconcelos, Thais Dumet, Ribeiro, Luiz Machado,	55-61-21064600	OIT
22		Entrevistas com representantes do Governo Federal					
	08h30-10h30		Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego (MTE)	Diretor da Inspeção do Trabalho e Chefe da Inspeção do Trabalho Infantil	Leonardo Soares e Luiz Lopez	55-61-3317-6172/6638	MTE
	11h00-12h30		Ministério da Educação (MEC)	Coordenadora Geral de Direitos Humanos e Coordenador do Programme Mais Educação	Rosilea Wille and Landro Fialho	55-61-2022-9206	MEC
	14h00-16h00		Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social (MDS)	?? do Departamento de Proteção Especial – Programmea PETI	Margaret e Cutrim, Maura Maurás, Nivia Polezer, Adriana Faustino	55-61 - 3433-8845	MDS
	16h30-17h30		Secretaria de Direitos Humanos (SDH)	Secretaria Nacional dos Direitos das Crianças	Carmen Oliveira	55-61-2025-9351 e 2025-3225	SDH
23	09h00-10h30		Ministério da Saúde (MS)	?	?	?	MS
	11h00-12h00	Entrevistas com Parlamentares	Frente Parlamentar	Ex-Secretária da Frente	Aline	55-61-3468-1750/5092	OIT
	14h00-17h00	Reunião com membros das Comissões Quadripartites e representantes da sociedade civil	CONAETI, ANDI, Forum Nacional, Comitê contra a Exploração Sexual	Secretários Nacionais e Coordenadores	Luiz Lopez, Isa Oliveira and Karina Figueiredo,	55-61-3317-6172/6638 55-61-2025-3880 / 3148 55-61-3274-6632	OIT
24	09h00-	Entrevistas com	CONTAG	Pontos Focais	Tania	55-61-	OIT

Data	Horário	Atividade	Instituição	Cargo	Participante	Contato	Local
	10h30	organizações de trabalhadores	(trabalhadores da agricultura) CNTE (trabalhadores da educação)		Dornelas, Juçara Dutra	9988649255-61-3225-1003	
	11h00-12h30	Entrevistas com organizações de empregadores	Confederação Nacional da Indústria (CNI)	Pontos Focais	Lucia Rondon	55-61-33179473	CNI
	14h00-15h00	Reunião com a Embaixada dos EUA	Embaixada dos EUA no Brasil	<i>Labour Attaché/Political Officer</i>	Christopher P Jester	55-61-33127339	Embaixada dos EUA
	19h37 – 21h37	Viagem Brasília – Salvador					
25	08h00-12h00	Avaliação da Implementação da Agenda Bahia do Trabalho Decente (ABTD)	Atores tripartites	Comitê de Implementação da ABTD	Membros do Comitê de Implementação da ABTD	55-71 - 3115-3396	SETRE
	15h00-16h30	Reunião com a equipe de avaliação da implementação da ABTD	Equipe de avaliadores da ABTD e da OIT/IPEC	Consultores e equipe da OIT/IPEC	Craig Russon, Eduardo Marino, Thomaz Chianca, Lars Johansen, Mauricio Benito, Karina Andrade, Renato Mendes	55-71 - 3115-3396	SETRE
26	Sábado						
27	Domingo						
28		Reuniões com representantes do Governo da Bahia					
	09h00-10h30		SETRE – Secretaria do Trabalho	Secretário do Estado e Assessores	Nilton Vasconcelos, Arielma, Patricia	55-71 - 3115-3396	SETRE
	11h00-12h30		SEDES – Secretaria de Desenvolvimento	Coordenador do PETI	Nadia, Ana Goretti, Elvita	55-77-34207000 55-71-87461816	SEDES
	14h00-15h30		Gabinete do Governador	Coordenadora do Pacto pela Infância	Iara Farias e Carlitos	55-71-31156008	Gabinete do Governador
	16h00-17h30		SEC – Secretaria da Educação	Coordenadora de Direitos Humanos	Ana Gomes	55-7191444317	SEC
29	09h00-	Reunião com organizações	FENATRAD (trabalho	Presidente	Creuza	55-71-	Força

Data	Horário	Atividade	Instituição	Cargo	Participante	Contato	Local
	11h00	de trabalhadores	doméstico), FETAG (agricultura), Força Sindical e CUT	Nacional, Presidente Estadual e Secretária Social	Oliveira, Zequinha Nair Goulart	8752-3809 55-71-3241-8221 55-71-3322-4121	Sindical
	14h00-15h00	Reunião com organizações de empregadores	FIEB -SENAI				FIEB
	16h00-17h00	Reunião com membros da ONU/Brasil	UNICEF	Diretor Regional e National Officer	Ruy Pavan and Claudia Fernandes	55-71-3183-5700	UNICEF
30	09h00-10h30	Entrevista com Ministério Público do Trabalho (MPT)	MPT	Coordenadora Estadual	Sandra Faustino		MPT
	11h00-12h30	Reunião com auditores-fiscais do trabalho e membros da FPETI-BA	SRTE e FPETI-BA	Coordenadora Estadual	Tereza Calabrisch	55-71-33222637	SRTE
	14h30-16h30	Reunião com agências implementadoras	Cipó (Rede ANDI - AP Comunicação)	AP Coordenadora	Daniela Rocha	55-71-99395039	CIPO
31	09h00-11h00		AVANTE (Linha de Base e Fortalecimento AP)	AP Coordenadora	Ana Luiza	55-71-3332-3344	AVANTE
	14h00-16h00		Aliança (AP Direto)	AP Coordenadora	Ilma Oliveira	55-71-91870651	ALIANÇA
Abril							
1	09h00-11h00	Reuniões sobre a Base de Conhecimento	UFBA e Consultores	Consultores	Inaiá, Lucia	55-71-32404220	UFBA
	14h00-17h00	Reunião com a OIT/IPEC e Consultores	Consultores da OIT	Consultores	Lars, Renato, Mauricio, Karina		Hotel Vila Galé Ondina
2	Sábado						
3	15h00-18h00	Domíng Salvador – Missão para os Municípios-alvo					
4	09h00-10h30	Reunião com autoridades municipais e líderes comunitários	Secretarias de Assistência Social, Educação e Saúde				Prefeitura
	11h00-12h30	Entrevista com as famílias					PETI
	13h30-15h00	Entrevista com as crianças					PETI
	15h00-18h00	Viagem intermunicipal					
5	09h00-10h30	Reunião com autoridades municipais e líderes comunitários	Secretarias de Assistência Social, Educação e Saúde				Prefeitura
	11h00-	Entrevista com as famílias					PETI

Data	Horário	Atividade	Instituição	Cargo	Participante	Contato	Local
	12h30						
	13h30-15h00	Entrevista com as crianças					PETI
	15h00-18h00	Viagem intermunicipal					
6	09h00-10h30	Reunião com autoridades municipais e líderes comunitários	Secretarias de Assistência Social, Educação e Saúde				Prefeitura
	11h00-12h30	Entrevista com as famílias					PETI
	13h30-15h00	Entrevista com as crianças					PETI
	15h00-18h00	Viagem dos Municípios-alvo a Salvador					
7		Oficina de Avaliação da implementação do Projeto	Atores/Parceiros Nacionais, Estaduais e Municipais	Atores/Parceiros Nacionais, Estaduais e Municipais	Atores/Parceiros Nacionais, Estaduais e Municipais		Hotel Vila Galé Ondina
8		Retorno a Zaragoza (Maurício) e Brasília (Karina)					
10 a 19		Elaboração do Relatório de Avaliação					
Abril-Maio							
20 a 4		Circulação do relatório					
5 a 10		Relatório final concluído					

11.- Proposta de Estruturação do Relatório de Avaliação

30. Em continuação, apresenta-se a proposta inicial de como a equipe avaliadora pretende organizar o relatório de avaliação. Esta proposta, entretanto, está sujeita a mudanças significativas, como consequência da informação coletada e da análise que possa ser feita.

- Acrônimos
- Resumo executivo
- Antecedentes e descrição do projeto
- Propósito da avaliação e metodologia
- Apreciação
 - Pertinência do projeto
 - Validade do desenho
 - Análise da estratégia
 - Eficiência
 - **Eficácia: implementação por objetivo: avanços e dificuldades**
- Perspectiva de Sustentabilidade

- Conclusões e Recomendações
- Lições Aprendidas e Boas Práticas

12.- Matrizes de avaliação ou Tabelas propostas

31. A equipe avaliadora considera importante, para o relatório final, a construção das seguintes tabelas:

Tabela A.- Instrumentos de Políticas Públicas relativas à erradicação do trabalho infantil

Instrumentos de Política Pública	Instituição	Âmbito (Federal, Estadual, Municipal)	Forma em que o tema é tratado (central; módulo temático ou específico; menção ao público- alvo; menção temática; transversal)

Tabela B.- Gasto orçamentário por componente

BL no & pos.	Budget line heading	Alocação orçamentária original	Proposta de revisão orçamentária aprovada	Real expense to the 21/11/2011	%
13,01	Apoio Administrativo	213.370	213.370	-	
13,02	Apoio Administrativo	141.644	141.644		
15,01	Viagens em missões oficiais	154.000	154.000		
16,01	Missões de monitoramento/acompanhamento	40.000	40.000		
16,50	Avaliação de Meio Termo	40.000	40.000		
16,51	Avaliação final	70.000	70.000		
17,01	National Officer	551.785	551.785		
17,02	National Officer	347.565	347.565		
17,03	National Officer	263.292	263.292	-	-
17,04	National Officer	263.292	263.292		
17,05	Consultor nacional	422.960	422.960		
21,01	Sub-contratos	836.554	1.094.459*		
32,01	Seminários	312.000	162.000**		
42,01	Equipamento	12.000	12.000		
51,01	Manutenção	9.603	9.603		
53,01	Miscellaneous	134.000	134.000		
A). Subtotal (BLs 10 - 59)		3.812.065	3.919.970***		
68,01	Custo do programme de apoio –	495.568	509.596		

BL no & pos.	Budget line heading	Alocação orçamentária original	Proposta de revisão orçamentária aprovada	Real expense to the 21/11/2011	%
	13%				
11,98	Serviços de aconselhamento técnico	377.394	377.394		
B). Subtotal (BLs 10 - 59) + (BL68) + (BL11.98)		4.685.027	4.806.960		
71,01	Provisão para aumento do custo	214.973	93.040****		
C). GRAND TOTAL (B) + (BL71)		4.900.000	4.900.000		

*Essa linha sofreu aumento, em razão da transferência de 150,000 da linha BL 32 e de 107,905 da linha 71.01, para cobrir custos de 3 Programmeas de Ação.

**Essa linha sofreu redução de 150,000, transferidos para a linha 21.01.

***Houve ajuste automático no Subtotal A, em razão do aumento de recursos para a linha 21.01.

****Essa linha sofreu redução de 107,905, transferidos para a linha 21.01.

Avaliação dos resultados relatados por áreas de trabalho do projeto

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
	O.E.1								
	O.E.2								
	O.E.3								
	O.E.4								
	O.E.5								

Avaliação dos resultados relatados pelo Programmea de Ação

Programmea de Ação	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativa	Qualitativa	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)

Annex 1

**Organização Internacional do Trabalho –
Programmea Internacional para a Eliminação do Trabalho Infantil
OIT/IPEC**

Avaliação Independente e de Meio Termo

**Projeto da OIT/IPEC
Apoio aos Esforços Nacionais em Prol de um Estado Livre de Trabalho Infantil, Bahia, Brasil**

Guia de campo

País _____
Estado _____
Município _____
Comunidade _____
Lugar da reunião _____
Parceiro _____
Tema da reunião _____
Instituição/organização com quem se mantém a reunião _____
Membro da equipe avaliadora _____
Data _____ de _____ a _____ de _____ del 20 _____

Objetivos da reunião:

Número de participantes⁸⁸:

Pessoas									Instituições			
Adultos/as		Jovens		Adolescentes		Crianças		TOTAL	ONGs	OGs	Outras (especificar)	TOTAL
H	M	H	M	H	M	H	M					

Participantes

Nome	Cargo	Instituição

⁸⁸ Categoria de idades:
Crianças: até 12 anos
Adolescentes: de 12 a 18 anos
Jovens: de 18 a 30 anos
Adultos: mais de 30 anos

Temas tratados:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Observações:

ANNEX 2

Entrevistados e participantes convidados da oficina com parceiros nacionais (proposta tentativa)			
7 de abril de 2011			
No.	Nome	Cargo	Instituição
1	Laís Abramo	Diretora	OIT/Brasil
2	Renato Mendes	Projeto da OIT/IPEC	OIT/Brasil
3	Leonardo Soares e Luiz Lopez	Diretor da Inspeção do Trabalho e Chefe da Inspeção do Trabalho Infantil	Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego (MTE)
4	Rosilea Wille and Landro Fialho	Coordenadora Geral de Direitos Humanos e Coordenador do Programmea Mais Educação	Ministério da Educação (ME)
5	Margarete Cutrim, Maura Maurás, Nivia Polezer, Adriana Faustino	?? do Departamento de Proteção Especial – Programmea PETI	Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social (MDS)
6	Carmen Oliveira	? da Secretaria Nacional dos Direitos das Crianças	Secretaria de Direitos Humanos (SDH)
7	Aline	Ex-Secretária da Frente	Frente Parlamentar da Criança e do Adolescente
8	Luiz Lopez, Isa Oliveira and Karina Figueiredo,	Secretários Nacionais e Coordenadores	CONAETI, ANDI, Fórum Nacional, Comitê Nacional de Enfrentamento à Violência Sexual
9	Tania Dornelas, Juçara Dutra	Pontos Focais	CONTAG (trabalhadores na agricultura) e CNTE (trabalhadores da educação)
10	Lucia Rondon	Ponto Focal	Confederação Nacional da Indústria (CNI)
11	Christopher P Jester	<i>Labour Attaché/Political Officer</i>	Embaixada dos EUA
12	Craig Russon, Eduardo Marino, Thomaz Chianca,	Consultores e membros da equipe da OIT/IPEC	Consultores e membros da equipe da OIT/IPEC
13	Nilton Vasconcelos, Arielma, Patricia	Secretário do Estado e Assessores	SETRE – Secretaria do Trabalho da Bahia
14	Nadia, Ana Goretti, Elvita	Coordenador do PETI	SEDES – Secretaria de Desenvolvimento da Bahia
15	Iara Farias and Carlitos	Coordenadora do Pacto pela Infância	Gabinete do Governador
16	Ana Gomes	Coordenadora de Direitos Humanos	SEC – Secretaria da Educação da Bahia
17	Creuza Oliveira, Zequinha Nair Goulart	Presidente Nacional, Presidente Estadual e Secretária Social	Fenatrad (trabalho doméstico), FETAG (agricultura), Força Sindical e CUT
18	Ruy Pavan and Claudia Fernandes	Diretor Regional e National Officer	UNICEF
19	Sandra Faustino	Coordenadora Estadual	MPT
20	Tereza Calabrish	Coordenadora Estadual	Inspetora do Trabalho e Membro do FPETI-BA
21	Daniela Rocha	AP Coordenadora	Cipó (rede ANDI - AP Comunicação)
22	Ana Luiza	AP Coordenadora	AVANTE (Linha de Base e Fortalecimento AP)
23	Ilma Oliveira	AP Coordenadora	Aliança (<i>Direct</i> AP)
24	Inaiá, Lucia	Consultores	UFBA e Consultores
25	?		Ministério da Saúde
26	?	Comitê da ABTD	Atores Tripartites

ANNEX 3

**Proposta de Agenda a ser desenvolvida com os Atores/Parceiros
para a Avaliação de Meio Termo e Independente do
Projeto da OIT/IPEC**

Apoio aos Esforços Nacionais em Prol de um Estado Livre de Trabalho Infantil, Bahia, Brasil

09h00 – 09h20:	Abertura
09h20 – 09h30:	Apresentação da metodologia de avaliação e da proposta de organização da oficina de avaliação
09h30 – 10h15:	Apresentação dos principais resultados encontrados
10h30 – 10h45:	Intervalo/café
10h45 – 12h30:	Trabalho em grupo: discussão e sistematização das conclusões

(Cada grupo receberá um número de questões para discutir. Deverão, então, escolher um relator e um porta-voz, para sistematizar as discussões e preparar um discurso de 10 minutos, a ser apresentado no plenário. Esse discurso deve expressar o desenvolvimento das discussões do grupo, especialmente as conclusões e os pontos de dissenso).

GRUPO A.- ObjetivoEstratégico (OE).1

GRUPO B.- O.E.2

GRUPO C.- O.E.3

GRUPO D.- O.E.4

GRUPO E.- O.E.5

12h30 – 14h00	Almoço
14h00 – 14h30	Apresentação das conclusões dos grupos em plenário
14h30 – 15h00	Debate no plenário
15h00 – 15h15	Conclusões da Equipe de Avaliação
15h15 – 15h30	Participantes respondem ao questionário
15h30	Cerimônia de encerramento

Annex C: Tentative Agenda for meetings over the terrain

Data	Horário	Atividade	Instituição	Cargo	Participante	Contato	Local
21		ILO Interviews					
	09h00-10h00		OIT	Diretora	Laís Abramo	55-61-21064600	OIT
	10h00-12h00		OIT	Equipe do Projeto em avaliação	Renato Mendes Maria Cláudia Falcão, Cynthia Ramos, Erik Ferrz e Pedro Brandão	55-61-21064600	OIT
	14h00-15h00		OIT	Membros da equipe do Projeto em avaliação	Renato Mendes e Maria Cláudia Falcão	55-61-21064600	OIT
	15h00-16h00		OIT	Equipe de outro Projeto financiado pelo USDOL	Fernanda Barreto, Cesar Mosquera e Antonio Carlos Mello	55-61-21064600	OIT
	16h00-17h00		OIT	Equipe de outros projetos da OIT/Brasil	Marcia Vasconcelos, Thais Dumet, Ribeiro, Luiz Machado,	55-61-21064600	OIT
22		Entrevistas com representantes do Governo Federal					
	08h30-10h30		Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego (MTE)	Diretor da Inspeção do Trabalho e Chefe da Inspeção do Trabalho Infantil	Leonardo Soares e Luiz Lopez	55-61-3317-6172/6638	MTE
	11h00-12h30		Ministério da Educação (MEC)	Coordenadora Geral de Direitos Humanos e	Rosilea Wille and Landro	55-61-2022-9206	MEC

Data	Horário	Atividade	Instituição	Cargo	Participante	Contato	Local
				Coordenador do Programmea Mais Educação	Fialho		
	14h00-16h00		Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social (MDS)	?? do Departamento de Proteção Especial – Programmea PETI	Margarete Cutrim, Maura Maurás, Nivia Polezer, Adriana Faustino	55-61 - 3433-8845	MDS
	16h30-17h30		Secretaria de Direitos Humanos (SDH)	Secretaria Nacional dos Direitos das Crianças	Carmen Oliveira	55-61-2025-9351 e 2025-3225	SDH
23	09h00-10h30		Ministério da Saúde (MS)	?	?	?	MS
	11h00-12h00	Entrevistas com Parlamentares	Frente Parlamentar	Ex-Secretária da Frente	Aline	55-61 3468-1750/5092	OIT
	14h00-17h00	Reunião com membros das Comissões Quadripartites e representantes da sociedade civil	CONAETI, ANDI, Forum Nacional, Comitê contra a Exploração Sexual	Secretários Nacionais e Coordenadores	Luiz Lopez, Isa Oliveira and Karina Figueiredo,	55-61-3317-6172/6638 55-61-2025-3880 / 3148 55-61 3274-6632	OIT
24	09h00-10h30	Entrevistas com organizações de trabalhadores	CONTAG (trabalhadores da agricultura) CNTE (trabalhadores da educação)	Pontos Focais	Tania Dornelas, Juçara Dutra	55-61-99886492 55-61-3225-1003	OIT
	11h00-12h30	Entrevistas com organizações de empregadores	Confederação Nacional da Indústria (CNI)	Pontos Focais	Lucia Rondon	55-61-33179473	CNI
	14h00-15h00	Reunião com a Embaixada dos EUA	Embaixada dos EUA no Brasil	<i>Labour Attaché/Political Officer</i>	Christopher P Jester	55-61-33127339	Embaixada dos EUA
	19h37 –	Viagem Brasilia – Salvador					

Data	Horário	Atividade	Instituição	Cargo	Participante	Contato	Local
	21h37						
25	08h00-12h00	Avaliação da Implementação da Agenda Bahia do Trabalho Decente (ABTD)	Atores tripartites	Comitê de Implementação da ABTD	Membros do Comitê de Implementação da ABTD	55-71 -3115-3396	SETRE
	15h00-16h30	Reunião com a equipe de avaliação da implementação da ABTD	Equipe de avaliadores da ABTD e da OIT/IPEC	Consultores e equipe da OIT/IPEC	Craig Russon, Eduardo Marino, Thomaz Chianca, Lars Johansen, Mauricio Benito, Karina Andrade, Renato Mendes	55-71 -3115-3396	SETRE
26		Sábado					
27		Domingo					
28		Reuniões com representantes do Governo da Bahia					
	09h00-10h30		SETRE – Secretaria do Trabalho	Secretário do Estado e Assessores	Nilton Vasconcelos, Arielma, Patricia	55-71 -3115-3396	SETRE
	11h00-12h30		SEDES – Secretaria de Desenvolvimento	Coordenador do PETI	Nadia, Ana Goretti, Elvita	55-77-3420700055-71-87461816	SEDES
	14h00-15h30		Gabinete do Governador	Coordenadora do Pacto pela Infância	Iara Farias e Carlitos	55-71-31156008	Gabinete do Governador
	16h00-17h30		SEC – Secretaria da Educação	Coordenadora de Direitos Humanos	Ana Gomes	55-7191444317	SEC

Data	Horário	Atividade	Instituição	Cargo	Participante	Contato	Local
29	09h00-11h00	Reunião com organizações de trabalhadores	FENATRAD (trabalho doméstico), FETAG (agricultura), Força Sindical e CUT	Presidente Nacional, Presidente Estadual e Secretária Social	Creuza Oliveira, Zequinha Nair Goulart	55-71-8752-3809 55-71-3241-8221 55-71-3322-4121	Força Sindical
	14h00-15h00	Reunião com organizações de empregadores	FIEB -SENAI				FIEB
	16h00-17h00	Reunião com membros da ONU/Brasil	UNICEF	Diretor Regional e National Officer	Ruy Pavan and Claudia Fernandes	55-71- 3183-5700	UNICEF
30	09h00-10h30	Entrevista com Ministério Público do Trabalho (MPT)	MPT	Coordenadora Estadual	Sandra Faustino		MPT
	11h00-12h30	Reunião com auditores-fiscais do trabalho e membros da FPETI-BA	SRTE e FPETI-BA	Coordenadora Estadual	Tereza Calabrish	55-71-33222637	SRTE
	14h30-16h30	Reunião com agências implementadoras	Cipó (Rede ANDI - AP Comunicação)	AP Coordenadora	Daniela Rocha	55-71-99395039 ,	CIPO
31	09h00-11h00		AVANTE (Linha de Base e Fortalecimento AP)	AP Coordenadora	Ana Luiza	55-71-3332-3344	AVANTE
	14h00-16h00		Aliança (AP Direto)	AP Coordenadora	Ilma Oliveira	55-71-91870651	ALIANÇA
Abril							
1	09h00-11h00	Reuniões sobre a Base de Conhecimento	UFBA e Consultores	Consultores	Inaiá, Lucia	55-71-32404220	UFBA
	14h00-17h00	Reunião com a OIT/IPEC e Consultores	Consultores da OIT	Consultores	Lars, Renato, Mauricio, Karina		Hotel Vila Galé Ondina
2		Sábado					
3	15h00-18h00	Domingo Salvador – Missão para os Municípios-alvo					

Data	Horário	Atividade	Instituição	Cargo	Participante	Contato	Local
4	09h00-10h30	Reunião com autoridades municipais e líderes comunitários	Secretarias de Assistência Social, Educação e Saúde				Prefeitura
	11h00-12h30	Entrevista com as famílias					PETI
	13h30-15h00	Entrevista com as crianças					PETI
	15h00-18h00	Viagem intermunicipal					
5	09h00-10h30	Reunião com autoridades municipais e líderes comunitários	Secretarias de Assistência Social, Educação e Saúde				Prefeitura
	11h00-12h30	Entrevista com as famílias					PETI
	13h30-15h00	Entrevista com as crianças					PETI
	15h00-18h00	Viagem intermunicipal					
6	09h00-10h30	Reunião com autoridades municipais e líderes comunitários	Secretarias de Assistência Social, Educação e Saúde				Prefeitura
	11h00-12h30	Entrevista com as famílias					PETI
	13h30-15h00	Entrevista com as crianças					PETI
	15h00-18h00	Viagem dos Municípios-alvo a Salvador					
7		Oficina de Avaliação da implementação do Projeto	Atores/Parceiros Nacionais, Estaduais e Municipais	Atores/Parceiros Nacionais, Estaduais e Municipais	Atores/Parceiros Nacionais, Estaduais e Municipais		Hotel Vila Galé Ondina
8		Retorno a Zaragoza (Maurício) e Brasília (Karina)					

Data	Horário	Atividade	Instituição	Cargo	Participante	Contato	Local
10 a 19		Elaboração do Relatório de Avaliação					
Abril- Maio							
20 a 4		Circulação do relatório					
5 a 10		Relatório final concluído					

Annex D: List of people and institutions that were interviewed

Lista dos entrevistados no âmbito federal

Nome	Cargo	Instituição
Luiz Henrique Lopes	Chefe da Divisão de Fiscalização do Trabalho Infantil	Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego (MTE)
Margareth Cutrim Vieira	Diretora do Departamento de Proteção Social	Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate à Fome (MDS)
Nívea	Assessora	
Cristiane	Assessora	
Adriana	Técnica	
Maria de Jesus	Técnica	
Alan	Assessor técnico	
Ana Cláudia Costa	Coordenadora Pedagógica do Plenarinho	Câmara dos Deputados
Aline Stela	Ex-Assessora do Dep. Paulo Henrique Lustosa, Coordenador da Frente Parlamentar em Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente na Câmara dos Deputados	Câmara dos Deputados – Frente Parlamentar em Defesa da Criança e do Adolescente
Leila Paiva	Coordenadora do Programmea Nacional de Enfrentamento da Violência Sexual contra Crianças e Adolescentes	Secretaria Especial de Direitos Humanos
Leandro Fialho	Coordenador-Geral da Coordenação-Geral de Ações Educacionais Complementares	Ministério da Educação
Lúcia Rondon	Consultora para temas relacionados ao trabalho infantil	Confederação Nacional da Indústria (CNI)
Tânia Dornellas	Assessora de Políticas Sociais	Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura (CONTAG)
Leonardo Soares de Oliveira	Coordenador (pelo MTE) (Diretor do Departamento de Fiscalização do Trabalho)	Comissão Nacional de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil (CONAETI)
Isa de Oliveira	Secretária Executiva	Fórum Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil (FNPETI)
Karina Figueiredo	Secretária Executiva	Comitê Nacional de Enfrentamento à Exploração Sexual contra Crianças e Adolescentes
Christopher P. Jester	Labour Attaché	Embaixada dos Estados Unidos
Socorro P. Leal	Assessora – Seção Política	

Lista dos entrevistados no âmbito estadual (Bahia)

Nome	Cargo	Instituição
Nair Goulart	Presidente da Força Sindical Bahia, Membro do Conselho de Administração da OIT	Força Sindical
Deusimar B. Silva	Assessor de Políticas Sociais e Assalariados	Federação dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura do Estado da Bahia (FETAG/BA)
Patrícia Lima	Assessora Especial, Coordenadora da ABTD desde 2009	Secretaria do Trabalho, Emprego, Renda e Esporte (SETRE)
Ana Goreti Correia	Titular da Coordenação de Média Complexidade (COMEC)	Secretaria de Desenvolvimento Social e Combate à Pobreza (SEDES)
Elvita Duarte Neto	Técnica	
Ana Gomes	Articuladora da Área de Educação em Direitos Humanos (vinculada à Superintendência de Educação Básica)	Secretaria da Educação (SEC)
Vilma Passos	Coordenadora de Diversidade Negra, Gênero e Sexualidade	
Graça	Técnica do Programme Mais Educação	
Iara Farias	Assessora Especial para Articulação do Pacto	Governadoria/Pacto pelas Crianças e Adolescentes do Semi-Árido
José Carlito	Assessor do Pacto	
Sandra Faustino	Procuradora do Trabalho e Coordenadora Regional da Coordenadoria Nacional de Combate à Exploração do Trabalho da Criança e do Adolescente (Coordinfância)	Ministério Público do Trabalho (MPT)
Ruy Pavan	Coordenador do Escritório do UNICEF para a Bahia e Sergipe	UNICEF
Cláudia Fernandes	Oficial de Monitoramento e Avaliação	
Teresa Calabrich	Auditores-Fiscal do Trabalho e Coordenadora do Projeto de Combate ao Trabalho Infantil na Bahia	Superintendência Regional do Trabalho e Emprego (SRTE/BA)
Georgina Costa	Auditores-Fiscal do Trabalho	
Ana Luiza Buratto	Sócia-fundadora e Coordenadora do Núcleo de Desenvolvimento Institucional	Avante (organização executora de um PA)
Judith Dultra	Consultora associada	
Milena Oliveira	Jornalista	Cipó (organização executora de um PA)
Ilma Oliveira	Diretora de Fortalecimento Institucional	Instituto Aliança (organização executora de um PA)
Leila Midlej	Coordenadora de Formação	

Nome	Cargo	Instituição
Sandra Santos	Técnica	
Inaiá Carvalho	Professora e Pesquisadora	Universidade Federal da Bahia (UFBA)
Lúcia Pedreira	Professora e Pesquisadora	
Creuza Maria de Oliveira	Presidenta	Federação Nacional das Trabalhadoras Domésticas (FENATRAD)
Cleusa de Jesus	Presidenta	Sindicato das Trabalhadoras Domésticas da Bahia
Rosemeire Fernandes	Juíza do Trabalho e membro da Comissão Nacional do Programmea Trabalho, Justiça e Cidadania	Associação dos Magistrados da Justiça do Trabalho da 5ª Região (AMATRA V)

Annex E: Stakeholder's Workshop Agenda

PROGRAMMEACÃO		
9h00	9h20	Abertura
9h20	9h30	Apresentação da metodologia de avaliação e da proposta de organização da oficina de avaliação
9h30	10h15	Apresentação dos principais resultados encontrados
10h15	10h30	Intervalo para café
10h30	12h30	Trabalho em grupo: discussão e sistematização das conclusões <i>(Cada grupo receberá um número de questões para discutir. Deverão, então, escolher um relator e um porta-voz, para sistematizar as discussões e preparar um discurso de 10 minutos, a ser apresentado no plenário. Esse discurso deve expressar o desenvolvimento das discussões do grupo, especialmente as conclusões e os pontos de dissenso).</i>
12h30	14h00	Intervalo para almoço
14h00	14h30	Apresentação das conclusões dos grupos em plenário
14h30	15h00	Debate no plenário
15h00	15h15	Conclusões da Equipe de Avaliação
15h15	15h30	Participantes respondem ao questionário
15h30	16h00	Encerramento
16h00		Café

Annex F: List of participants from the evaluation workshop

	NOME	INSTITUIÇÃO	E-MAIL	TELEFONE
a	Adilza Carolina Teixeira	SEC/BA	acsteixeira@sec.ba.gov.br	(71) 3115-9002
b	Adriana Campelo	MPT/BA	adriana.campelo@mpt.gov.br	(71) 3324-3410
c	Ana Claudia Scavuzzi	AMATRA V	acscavuzzi@terra.com.br	(71) 8802-1218
d	Ana Goretti	SEDES/BA	anamelo33@gmail.com	(71) 3115-1568 / 1712 (71) 8746-1816
e	Ariema Galvão	SETRE/BA	ariema.ufba@yahoo.com. brariema.galvao@setre.ba.gov.br	(71) 3115-1529 (71) 8875-7873
f	Claudia Fernandes	UNICEF	cmfernandes@unicef.org	(71) 3183-5700
g	Creuza Oliveira	FENATRAD	fenatrad.brasil@ig.com.br	(71) 3211-2847 (71) 8752-3809 (71) 81017034
h	Elvita Neto	SEDES/BA	elvitaneo@bol.com.br	(71) 3315-1561
i	Emerson Gomes	Força Sindical	emerson@sintepav.org.br	(71) 3322-2731 / 4121
j	Graça Hoefell	Ministério da Saúde	gracahoefel@terra.com.br	(61) 9654-6094
k	Iara Farias	Pacto pela Infância – Gabinete do Governador Bahia	Iara.farias@governadoria.ba.gov.br	(71) 8127-0767
l	Ilma Oliveira	Instituto Aliança	ilma.ilma@uol.com.br	(71) 2107-7400
m	Inaiá Carvalho	UFBA	inaiammc@ufba.br	(71) 3324-7676 (71) 3240-4220
n	Isa Oliveira	FNPETI	forum.nacional@mj.gov.br	(61) 2025-3880
O	Josefa Marleide de Oliveira	Coordenador Bolsa Familia Coordinator - Ribeira Pombal	negga_oliveirarp@hotmail.com	(75) 9999-9938
p	Judite Dutra	Instituto Avante	judutra@hotmail.com	(71) 3332-3344
q	Karina Andrade	Consultora	andradekarina@gmail.com	(61) 8407-6968
r	Lars Johansen	Consultor	johansen@ilo.org	—
s	Leonardo Soares de Oliveira	Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego	leonardo.soares@mte.gov.br	(61) 3317-6638
t	Lucia Pedreira	UFBA	lap@ufba.br	(71) 3283-5864 (71) 9127-3410
u	Luciana Marques	Força Sindical	Imperiodicos@hotmail.com	(71) 3322-2731 / 4121
v	Lucileide Dantas dos Santos Melo	Secretaria de Desenvolvimento Social - Euclides da Cunha	lucileidedmelo@hotmail.com	(75) 9932-2294
w	Manoel Messias Andrade de Matos	Presidente CMDCA - Ribeira Pombal	messiasmatos@hotmail.com	(75) 8113-7221
z	Maria das Graças Porto	Programmea Bahia do Trabalho Decente	maria.porto@mte.gov.br	(71) 9906-7991
x	Marly Ribeiro da Silva	FETAG/BA	Marlyribeiro@fetag-	(71) 3878-6883

	NOME	INSTITUIÇÃO	E-MAIL	TELEFONE
			ba.org.br	
z	Mauricio Benito	Consultor	maubenito@yahoo.es	(34) 639-044-336
aa	Milena Conceição Oliveira	Agência Cipó	milena@cipo.org.br	(71) 3503-4477
bb	Miriam Mascarenhas	Coordenadora do PETI - Euclides da Cunha	miriam.mascarenhas@hotmail.com	(75) 9965-5595
cc	Nádia Campos	SEDES/Vitoria da Conquista	nadiamarciacampos@pmvc.ba.gov.br	(77) 8827-0622
dd	Nair Goulart	Força Sindical	goulartnair@hotmail.com	(71) 3322-2731 / 4121 (71) 8887-4603
ee	Nilson Bahia	Força Sindical	bahia@fsindical.org.br	(71) 3322-4121
ff	Nilton Lopes	Agência Cipó	nilton@cipo.org.br	(71) 3503-4477
gg	Olimpia Gordiano	SEC/BA	ogordiano@gmail.com	(71) 3115-9002
hh	Paula Fonseca	OIT/IPEC	fonsecap@oitbrasil.org.br	(71) 9136-5444
ii	Rafael Marques	MPT - COORDINFANCIA	rafael@prt8.mpt.gov.br	(91) 8114-5400
jj	Rebeca Ribas Bulhosa	Instituto Aliança	receba@institutoalianca.org.br	(71) 3311-4557 (71) 9187-0654
kk	Renato Mendes	OIT/IPEC - Brasília	mendes@oitbrasil.org.br	(61) 2106-4618 (61) 8181-6464
ll	Sandra Faustino	MPT/BA	sandra.faustino@mpt.gov.br	(71) 3337-4621 (71) 3324-3400
mm	Silke Tribukait	ASW	silke.tribukait@asw.net.de	—
nn	Sonia Bandeira	Instituto Avante	sonia.bc@uol.com.br	(71) 9125-7519
oo	Soraya Marques	AMATRA V	sorayagm@terra.com.br	(71) 8814-8260
pp	Tania Dornellas	CONTAG	taniadornellas@contag.org.br	(61) 2102-2288 (61) 9988-6492
qq	Tereza Calabrichi	SRTE/BA	mcabrichi.drtba@mte.gov.br	(71) 3329-8421 (71) 8804-6676
rr	Thais P. S. Paixão	FETAG/BA	thais@fetag-ba.org.br	(71) 3878-6884

Annex G: Pictures of the Ribeira do Pombal, Euclides da Cunha and workshop



Município de Ribeira do Pombal: Reunião com pais e mães – Dinâmica de Grupo

Município de Ribeira do Pombal : Reunião com pais e mães.

Município de Ribeira do Pombal: Reunião com autoridades

Município de Ribeira do Pombal: Dinâmica com meninos e meninas do PETI

Euclides da Cunha: Reunião com autoridades

Euclides da Cunha: Dinâmica com pais e mães

Euclides da Cunha: Reunião com pais e mães

Euclides da Cunha: dinâmica com meninas e meninos do PETI

Euclides da Cunha: dinâmica com meninas e meninos do PETI

Oficina com parceiros: Reunião em plenária

Oficina com parceiros: apresentação de resultados preliminares

Oficina com parceiros: trabalho em grupo

Oficina com parceiros: trabalho em grupo

Oficina com parceiros: trabalho em grupo

Oficina com parceiros: trabalho em grupos



Annex H: Project AP Table

Avaliação dos resultados relatados pelo Programmea de Ação

Programmea de Ação	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativa	Qual.	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
BRAZIL BRA0850PUSA ALIANCA (APSO)– VF	OE1 Ao final do programmea de ação, crianças e adolescentes terão sido retirados e prevenidos do trabalho infantil, atendidos no Sistema de Garantia de Direitos e incluídos nos serviços de assistência social e educacional nos 18 municípios do Território de Identidade Semiárido Nordeste II do estado da Bahia.	Ind. 1 Número de meninas e meninos trabalhadores resgatados do trabalho e reabilitados pelo projeto através de atendimento educacional e social. (Mercury)	7.000		13.404 meninas, meninos e adolescentes trabalhadores resgatados do trabalho (conforme consta no Sistema Mercury e na sistematização dos dados do CadÚnico feita pelo Projeto)			No período de março a agosto de 2010, conforme 4º TPR, 11.993 meninas, meninos e adolescentes já haviam sido identificados e removidos da situação de trabalho infantil. Hoje, o número atual de meninas e meninos identificados é superior a 14.000.	
		Ind. 2 Número das meninas, meninos e adolescentes beneficiários do projeto resgatados do trabalho ou prevenidos e	7.000		13.404 meninas, meninos e adolescentes trabalhadores resgatados do trabalho (conforme consta no Sistema Mercury e na sistematização dos dados do CadÚnico feita pelo Projeto)			No período de março a agosto de 2010, conforme 4º TPR, 11.993 meninas e meninos já haviam sido identificados	

Programme de Ação	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativa	Qual.	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
		protegidos de trabalhar, que concluíram a série escolar. (Boletim)						e estavam estudando. Sabe-se que o número atual de meninas e meninos estudando é superior a 14.000.	
		Ind. 3 Taxas de frequência escolar e permanência escolar de crianças e adolescentes abrangidos pelo PA. (Censo Escolar)	4-6 anos = 85% 7-14 anos = 99% 15-17 anos = 85% (meta do Projeto)		Em andamento.			Sem comentários.	
	OE2 Ao final do Programme serão disponibilizadas informações e assessoria técnica para a melhoria das condições econômicas e sociais das famílias beneficiárias.	Ind. 1 Porcentagem de famílias em situação de trabalho infantil inserida em atividades produtivas dignas. (Relatórios dos M – CRAS, PETI)	30% das famílias beneficiárias em condições de um trabalho decente. (meta do Projeto)		Em andamento.			Sem comentários.	

Programme de Ação	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativa	Qual.	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
		Ind. 2 Número de famílias atendidas de forma intersetorial(docs de planej e avaliação)	Não existe.		Em andamento.			Sem comentários.	
		Ind. 3 Cobertura dos Programmeas de Saúde da Família e Bolsa Família. (relat pgm)	7.000 famílias cobertas por Programmeas de Saúde da Família e pelo Bolsa Família.		7.902 famílias cobertas por Programmeas de Saúde da Família e pelo Bolsa Família. (informação constante no TPR 4)			No período de março a agosto de 2010, conforme 4º TPR, 7.902 famílias haviam sido cobertas pelo Bolsa Família e pelo PETI.	
BRAZIL BRA0850PUSA CPO (APSO)	OE1	Ind. 1 Nº de pessoas capacitadas e tipos de treinamento	10 treinamentos para formadores de opinião, jornalistas e atores tripartites realizados. (meta do Projeto)		Em andamento.				
		Ind. 2 Nº de matérias relativas ao trabalho infantil veiculadas na mídia impressa	Não existe.		De 1º de junho a 31 de dezembro de 2010, segundo relatório da organização implementadora do PA, foram 63 matérias veiculadas na mídia impressa estadual (sobre TI, exploração			Sem comentários.	

Programme de Ação	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativa	Qual.	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
		estadual e local.			sexual, <i>tráfico de drogas</i> , etc).				
		Ind. 3 Nº de instituições que receberam o instrumento de disseminação produzido.	Não existe.		Em andamento.			Seria conveniente definir uma meta com base na tiragem realizada.	
	OE2	Ind. 1 Uma estratégia de comunicação desenvolvida.	1 Estratégia de Comunicação desenvolvida.			Estratégia de Comunicação desenvolvida e “validada” pelo Pacto e pelo Comitê Gestor da ABTD.		Entende-mos que seria mais oportuno falar, hoje, de um consolidado de agendas dos diferentes atores da ABTD.	Promover a liderança da AGEKOM nesta matéria.
		Ind. 2 Desenvolvimento de um plano de ação para incorporação da estratégia de comunicação à Agenda Bahia de Trabalho Decente.	1 Plano de Ação para incorporação da estratégia de comunicação à ABTD desenvolvido (meta do Projeto)			Plano de Ação desenvolvido e “validado” pelo Pacto e pelo Comitê Gestor da ABTD.		Apresentação do Plano em reunião da ABTD parece não ter sido suficiente para a sua incorporação à estratégia de comunicação da ABTD.	Promover a liderança da AGEKOM nesta matéria.

Programme de Ação	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativa	Qual.	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
		Ind. 3 Desenvolvimento de campanha de comunicação	Não existe.		Em andamento.			Sem comentários.	
BRAZIL BRA0850PUSA AVANTE (APSO)	OE1 capacitar e qualificar gestores e funcionários públicos, empregadores, trabalhadores e líderes comunitários do Território de Identidade Semiárido Nordeste II para a implementação de ações de prevenção e combate ao trabalho infantil, com ênfase em gênero, raça e etnia.	Ind. 1 Número de entrevistas individuais realizadas para a elaboração do programme de capacitação e qualificação, discriminadas entre representantes de organizações de trabalhadores, empregadores, públicas e não governamentais.	Não existe.		-5 representantes do Pacto entrevistados. - 4 entrevistas coletivas em cada município visitado, com representantes do Conselho Tutelar, professores, juízes, etc. - 24 entrevistas indiv (repres. do Bolsa, PETI, ProJovem, sind trab rurais, assoc de produtores/ cooperat, Conselhos Municipais, Câmara dos Vereadores e MP) nos 4 munic visitados como amostra.			Sem comentários.	
		Ind. 2 Número de municípios representados por tipo de	Não existe.		- 4 municípios representados nas consultas para a definição dos conteúdos a serem abordados nos			Deveria ter-se definido uma meta.	

Programme de Ação	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativa	Qual.	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
		evento: consulta, capacitação / qualificação.			pgms de capacitação e qualificação. +10 outros municípios consultados 1 encontro para apresentação do mapeamento e análise do contexto. 17 pessoas participaram, dentre elas MPT, SRTE, ABTD, Pacto. - 17 reeditores sociais capacitados (no 1º, faltou Pedro Alexandre e no 2º, Nova Triunfo)				
		Ind. 3 Número de participantes discriminados entre representantes de organizações de empregadores, trabalhadores, não governamentais e instituições públicas, assim como por sexo,	Não existe.		- 246 reps consultados (205 org públ e 41 não-gov) - 157 reeditores sociais capacitados (88 no 1º encontro e 69 no 2º encontro)			Deveria ter-se definido uma meta.	

Programme de Ação	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativa	Qual.	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
		raça e etnia.							
		Ind. 4 ▪ Número de organizações de trabalhadores, empregadores, não governamentais e instituições públicas participantes por tipo de evento.	Não existe.		- 117 organizações consultadas (90 públ e 27 não-gov) - 81 organizações capacitadas			Deveria ter-se definido uma meta.	
		Ind. 5 ▪ Número de lideranças comunitárias e juvenis qualificadas, discriminadas por sexo, raça e etnia.	Não existe.		46 lideranças capacitadas – reeditores			Deveria ter-se definido uma meta	
		Ind. 6 ▪ Número de famílias qualificadas	Não existe.		551 famílias qualificadas nos 18 municípios: 519 fem, 42 masc			Deveria ter-se definido uma meta.	
	OE2 apoiar o fortalecimento das instituições	Ind. 1 ▪ Número de planos de ação	Não existe.		489 representantes capacitados para a elaboração dos Planos nos 18 M.			Deveria ter-se definido uma meta.	

Programme de Ação	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativa	Qual.	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
	mobilizadas com vistas a qualificar sua atuação na prevenção e eliminação do trabalho infantil, em seus respectivos municípios, de acordo com suas responsabilidades e competências	municipais com vistas a contribuir com as linhas de ação de prevenção e eliminação do Trabalho infantil esboçadas na Agenda Bahia do Trabalho Decente e seu Plano Estadual.			86 planos de ação para fortalecimento institucional produzidos				
		Ind. 2 ▪ Número e tipo de propostas apresentadas aos atores estaduais	Não existe.		Não aconteceu (previsto para 2 de maio, graças à mudança de governo)		Graças às eleições, festividades como Ano Novo e Carnaval, ainda não aconteceu o último encontro, para apresentação da sistematização das necessidades e prioridades dos 18 munic.	Deveria ter-se definido uma meta.	

*A informação constante na coluna “Achievements as per I/A report or statements” tem como base os Relatórios Técnicos de Progresso elaborados pelas organizações implementadoras dos Programmes de Ação e os Relatórios Técnicos de Progresso elaborados pelo próprio Projeto.

Annex I. Evaluation table by work area

Avaliação dos resultados relatados por áreas de trabalho do projeto

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
Produção de conhecimento	O.E.1 Até o final do projeto, uma base de conhecimento sensível a gênero, raça e etnia sobre trabalho infantil na Bahia será expandida.	Número de empresas privadas e unidades de pesquisa em universidades contatadas e instruídas.	<u>23</u> empresas privadas e unidades de pesquisa em universidades contadas e instruídas.		<u>25</u> empresas privadas e unidades de pesquisa em universidades contadas e instruídas			A única fonte de informação disponível é uma lista de instituições, entre elas centrais sindicais.	
		Número e tipo de estudos produzidos.	<u>8</u> estudos produzidos sobre trabalho infantil na Bahia.		<u>7</u> estudos produzidos sobre trabalho infantil			Houve baixa produção de estudos específicos sobre o Trabalho Infantil na Bahia. Existiria apenas 1 específico sobre trabalho infantil na Bahia. - O trabalho infanto-juvenil no	Já há várias demandas dos parceiros estaduais por diagnósticos, pesquisas e manuais de capacitação focados na realidade do Estado da Bahia.

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
								<p>Estado da Bahia (2010)</p> <p>Outros documentos apresentados como estudos produzidos são:</p> <p>- Prevenção e Eliminação do Trabalho Infantil, uma Guia para a Ação Municipal (2011). <i>Não é um estudo sobre trabalho infantil na Bahia, mas com certeza vai atender à demanda dos 18M.</i></p> <p>- Reedição do Manual</p>	

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
								<p>Boas Práticas em Comunicação (2011). Sem imprimir</p> <p>- 2 Manuais da Avante (1º e 2º Encontros de Capacitação de Reeditores Sociais)</p> <p>- O trabalho infantil e o direito de aprender</p> <p>- Estudo legislativo</p> <p>- Boas práticas do setor saúde para a erradicação do trabalho infantil</p>	

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
								-Edição em português sem imprimir de Os empregadores e o trabalho infantil – vol. I, II, III (2010) - As Boas Práticas da Inspeção do Trabalho no Brasil (2010)	
		Número de vezes que os estudos foram citados na mídia.	<u>80</u> vezes que os estudos produzidos pelo IPEC sejam citados na mídia.		<u>186</u> vezes que as ações do IPEC e os estudos produzidos foram citados na mídia			Boa parte das notícias não se refere aos estudos feitos pela OIT/IPEC. Vale notar que o indicador refere-se apenas aos <u>estudos</u> produzidos; não se está	

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
								aqui buscando aferir o impacto das ações/campanhas promovidas pela OIT/IPEC. Registre-se, ainda, que a maioria dos links das notícias não está mais acessível/disponível.	
		Número de melhorias realizadas no sistema de monitoramento do trabalho infantil.	5 melhorias realizadas no sistema de monitoramento do trabalho infantil.		4 melhorias foram feitas no sistema de monitoramento do trabalho infantil: no setor da educação, saúde, desenvolvimento social e conselhos tutelares.			Pode-se constatar a existência de uma nova versão do Mercury com notáveis melhoras. E um documento de trabalho de uma proposta da OIT sobre Indicadores	

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
								de Trabalho Decente. A fonte de verificação prevista no projeto é o TPR. Não se teve acesso a relatórios elaborados pelas instituições responsáveis pelas melhorias, como previsto.	
		Memorando de Entendimento com o sistema da Universidade da Bahia.	1 Memorando de Entendimento com o sistema da Universidade da Bahia assinado.		1 Termo de Parceria a ser assinado (desde set/09-fev/10) 1 Termo de Cooperação Técnica a ser assinado (desde set/09-fev/10)			Não há um produto concreto ainda.	
	O.E.2 Até o final do	Reunir um fórum de	1 fórum de		2 fóruns (1			Não se teve acesso ao	Promover o fortalecimento

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
	projeto haverá maior consciência e atitudes terão sido mudadas em relação ao trabalho infantil, com base em uma estratégia de comunicação sensível a gênero, raça e etnia, incorporada à Agenda Bahia de Trabalho Decente.	especialistas em mídia para determinar o impacto de campanhas de mídia passadas.	especialistas em mídia para determinar o impacto de campanhas de mídia passadas criado.		estadual e 1 nacional) de especialistas em mídia para determinar o impacto de campanhas de mídia passadas criados			relatório final do Fórum (fonte de informação prevista).	do fórum estadual e o envolvimento da AGEKOM no tema. Apesar de constar no TPR que ela participa do Fórum Estadual, o próprio Projeto, e os atores nele envolvidos, reconhecem que ela não tem atuado no tema trabalho infantil.
		Desenvolvimento de uma estratégia de comunicação	1 Estratégia de Comunicação desenvolvida.		1 Estratégia de Comunicação desenvolvida.			Há um importante esforço de coordenação das atividades de comunicação, mas não se pode falar na existência de uma	O processo deveria ser liderado pela AGEKOM (a quem compete essa liderança).

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
								estratégia de comunicação reconhecida pelos atores.	
		Desenvolvimento de um plano de ação para incorporar a estratégia de comunicação na Agenda Bahia do Trabalho Decente.	<u>1</u> Plano de Ação para incorporar a estratégia de comunicação da Agenda Bahia do Trabalho Decente desenvolvido.		<u>1</u> Plano de Ação para incorporar a estratégia de comunicação da Agenda Bahia do Trabalho Decente desenvolvido.			Sem comentários.	
		Número e tipo de atividades de capacitação de formadores de opinião, profissionais da mídia e parceiros tripartites que foram realizadas.	<u>10</u> atividades de capacitação de formadores de opinião, profissionais da mídia e parceiros tripartites realizadas.		<u>2</u> atividades de capacitação para representantes do governo, de organizações de trabalhadores, de empregadores e da sociedade civil realizadas.			Consta no TPR a realização de 2 atividades de capacitação: 1 programme a de TV para estudantes universitários e 1 na TV	

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
								Senado. A Equipe de Avaliação, no entanto, não teve acesso a qualquer documentação referente à realização de tais atividades. (memória das atividades de acordo ao previsto).	
		Mudanças de atitude em relação ao trabalho infantil em setores-chave da sociedade e da opinião pública.	<u>2</u> pesquisas “KAB” aplicadas		<u>1</u> pesquisa “KAB” aplicada.			Devido ao baixo orçamento previsto, a equipe do projeto optou pela aplicação de um questionário a um número determinado de atores. O exercício	Ao não existir uma KAB propriamente dita realizada no início do projeto, não se recomenda fazer uma ao final .

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
								carece de uma metodologia e um relatório final, limitando-se à tabulação dos dados coletados.	
Fortalecimento institucional	O.E.3 Até o final do projeto, serão fortalecidos os marcos jurídicos, políticos e institucionais para a prevenção e proteção de meninas, meninos e adolescentes do trabalho infantil	Número e tipo de políticas nacionais de combate ao trabalho infantil propostas e implementadas.	<u>2ª edição</u> do Plano Nacional em implementação <u>1</u> Plano do Estado da Bahia em implementação		<u>2ª edição</u> do Plano Nacional sobre Trabalho Infantil <u>3</u> Planos Estaduais sobre Trabalho Infantil em implementação <u>1</u> Programmea Municipal sobre Trabalho Infantil elaborado. <u>1</u> Plano Decenal de Educação desenvolvido.			Sem comentários .	

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
		Número e tipo de mecanismos jurídicos e institucionais fortalecidos para combater o trabalho infantil.	<p><u>18</u> orçamentos municipais com provisão para ações de combate ao trabalho infantil</p> <p><u>4</u> orçamentos estaduais com provisão para ações de combate ao trabalho infantil</p> <p><u>1</u> estratégia legal em prevenção e eliminação do trabalho infantil para empresas terceirizadas desenvolvida</p> <p><u>1</u> proposta legislativa para adaptar a legislação nacional às Convenções n. 138 e 182</p>		<p><u>5.564</u> solicitações para que haja provisão orçamentárias nos orçamentos municipais para ações de combate ao trabalho infantil</p> <p><u>3</u> orçamentos estaduais com provisão para ações de combate ao trabalho infantil</p> <p><u>1</u> estratégia legal em prevenção e eliminação do trabalho infantil para empresas terceirizadas em implementação</p> <p><u>1</u> Projeto de Lei restringindo financiamento público no</p>			<p>A equipe de avaliação pôde aferir a existência dos seguintes documentos -</p> <p>Informação sobre notificações do MPT simultâneas em todos os Municípios.</p> <p>- IN 77 (do MTE) específica sobre trabalho infantil</p> <p>- Notificações e Recomendações do MPT para que o Governo da Bahia garanta recursos</p>	

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
			apresentada <u>1</u> regulamentação do Decreto n. 6.481 <u>1</u> regulamentação sobre horas de trabalho da aprendizagem e proteção de adolescentes trabalhadores proposta <u>1</u> regulamentação sobre Estágio proposta no Plano Estadual Pedagógico <u>1</u> Projeto de Lei restringindo financiamento público no âmbito estadual e municipal proposto		âmbito estadual e municipal em execução <u>14</u> mecanismos legais e institucionais sobre trabalho infantil fortalecidos. <u>1</u> Regulamentação sobre Estágio proposta no Plano Pedagógico Estadual em implementação			orçamentários para o combate ao trabalho infantil. - Nota Pública do Fórum DCA/DF exigindo orçamento para o tema. - Emenda Constitucional que prevê educação obrigatória dos 4 aos 17anos aprovada. - Campanha da FEBRABAN: “seu imposto pode beneficiar crianças e adolescentes”. -	

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
								CEASA/BA se compromete junto ao MPT a não utilizar trabalho infantil. - Lei Bahia de incentivo fiscal ao trabalho decente - Lei n. 11.788, sobre o estágio de estudantes, aprovada - Lei n. 12.015, sobre a corrupção de menores, aprovada - Parceria assinada com a CUT - Projeto MPT fortalece	

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
								nto aprendizagem	
	O.E.4 Ao final do projeto, a capacidade das instituições públicas e privadas nos níveis nacional e estadual, das organizações de empregadores, trabalhadores e da sociedade civil terá sido aumentada de modo a contribuir para o alcance de um “estado livre de trabalho infantil”	Número e tipo de estruturas organizacionais (ex. novos departamentos, programas, políticas, práticas, procedimentos, orçamentos, etc.) implantadas para apoiar a visão de um estado livre de trabalho infantil.	<u>18</u> Termos de Acordo estabelecendo ações de combate ao trabalho infantil assinados pelos Prefeitos <u>10</u> municípios-alvo com PETI implementado <u>18</u> municípios-alvo com o Programmea Mais Educação implementado <u>1</u> Fórum de Aprendizagem criado.		<u>16</u> Termos de Acordo estabelecendo ações de combate ao trabalho infantil assinados pelos Prefeitos <u>1</u> Fórum Nacional de Aprendizagem instituído <u>1</u> Acordo para estabelecer ações de combate ao trabalho Infantil assinado pela Cooperação Sul-Sul <u>2</u> planos institucionais aprovados pela			O meio de verificação previsto no projeto é o TPR. Além do indicado no TPR, foi possível comprovar com documentos ou validar a informação por meio das entrevistas realizadas, a exceção de: <u>1</u> reestruturação suplementar do orçamento para reforma/remodelagem escolar	

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
					CUT e MIQCB aprovados <u>1</u> Plano Estadual de Educação em Direitos Humanos <u>1</u> regulamentação para reestruturação do currículo das escolas estaduais incluindo educação em direitos humanos <u>1</u> proposta para educação integral em áreas rurais <u>2</u> diretrizes do PETI em elaboração <u>1</u>			No caso do Plano Estadual de Educação em Direitos Humanos e na regulamentação para reestruturação do currículo das escolas estaduais incluindo educação em direitos humanos, não se observa nenhuma referência ao trabalho infantil.	

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
					reestruturação suplementar do orçamento para reforma/remodelagem escolar				
					<u>18</u> Termos de Acordo para garantir a identificação e proteção de crianças e estruturação do PETI				
		Número de servidores públicos, organizações de empregadores e organizações de trabalhadores e líderes comunitários capacitados em questões de trabalho infantil.	<u>840</u> servidores públicos, organizações de empregadores e organizações de trabalhadores e líderes comunitários capacitados em questões de trabalho infantil.		<u>18.275</u> servidores públicos, organizações de empregadores e organizações de trabalhadores, do MPT, educadores, jovens, líderes comunitários, capacitados em questões de trabalho infantil.			O reportado difere no conceito da meta prevista. A diferença tão grande entre o previsto e o alcançado leva a supor que a rigorosidade na interpretação do conceito de “capacitado	

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
								s” pode ter mudado.	
		Número e tipo de atividades planejadas e realizadas através das estruturas organizacionais recentemente estabelecidas (ex. treinamentos, etc.).	<u>1</u> Grupo Inter-Ministerial criado para formular a Política Nacional para Crianças e Adolescentes <u>1</u> Grupo Inter-Ministerial criado para elaborar um sistema para identificar, notificar e monitorar crianças e adolescentes envolvidos em trabalho infantil <u>1</u> mapa institucional com passos para uma ação direta da rede de proteção social		<u>1</u> Fórum Nacional de Aprendizagem instituído <u>1</u> Plano Nacional da CONTAG com Estratégias de Combate ao Trabalho Infantil <u>1</u> Grupo Interministerial para formular a Política Nacional para Crianças e Adolescentes criado <u>1</u> Grupo Interministerial para elaborar um sistema para identificar, notificar e			A fonte de verificação prevista é o TPR, com base nos relatórios oficiais do Estado da Bahia. Ou seja, o projeto referia-se a atividades realizadas na Bahia. Não obstante, a meta faz referência a atividades nacionais.	

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
			para crianças e adolescentes elaborado.		monitorar crianças e adolescentes envolvidos em trabalho infantil criado				
			<u>1</u> Política Nacional para Crianças e Adolescentes elaborada e aprovada		<u>1</u> treinamento organizado em parceria com o MPT (sobre políticas públicas para combate ao trabalho infantil, orçamento público)				
			<u>1</u> Sistema Nacional de Educação elaborado e aprovado						
			<u>1</u> Política Estadual para Crianças e Adolescentes elaborada e aprovada		<u>1</u> diálogo social internacional no âmbito da Cooperação Sul-Sul				
					<u>1</u> inclusão sobre Trabalho Infantil no Programmea Estadual				

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
					<u>1</u> Texto de Referência sobre Educação Integral				
					<u>18</u> Audiências Públicas realizadas para a assinatura de Termos de Compromisso				
					<u>1</u> evento para a inclusão do tema trabalho infantil nas políticas sociais.				
					<u>1</u> reunião de grupo de trabalho para discutir o trabalho infantil em áreas rurais				
					<u>4</u> eventos de Cooperação Sul-Sul				

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
					1 evento indígena sobre trabalho infantil				
Ação direta	O.E.5 Até o final do projeto, os modelos sensíveis a gênero e raça existentes para o resgate e a prevenção terão sido adaptados e incrementados, de modo a facilitar a prestação de serviços por parte da rede de segurança social às vítimas do trabalho infantil.	Número de meninas e meninos trabalhadores resgatados do trabalho e reabilitados pelo projeto através de atendimento educacional e social.	7.000 meninas e meninos trabalhadores resgatados do trabalho		13.404 meninas, meninos e adolescentes trabalhadores resgatados do trabalho (conforme consta no Sistema Mercury e na sistematização dos dados do CadÚnico feita pelo Projeto e apresentada à Equipe de Avaliação)			Sem comentários	
		Número de meninas, meninos e adolescentes beneficiários do projeto resgatados do trabalho ou	14.000 (7.000 resgatados e 7.000 prevenidos)		13.404 meninas, meninos e adolescentes trabalhadores resgatados do trabalho (conforme consta no Sistema			Sem comentários	

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
		prevenidos de trabalhar, que concluíram a série escolar.			Mercury e na sistematização dos dados do CadÚnico feita pelo Projeto e apresentada à Equipe de Avaliação)				
		Índice de Trabalho Infantil.	<u>1</u> Índice de Trabalho Infantil desenvolvido		<u>1</u> Índice de Trabalho Infantil em desenvolvimento			Sem comentários .	Este é um tema sobre o qual não existe consenso na OIT sobre a sua conveniência.
		Porcentagem de famílias em condições do trabalho decente.	<u>100%</u> das famílias beneficiárias em condições do trabalho decente.		--				
		Número de ações para proteger plenamente a criança e o adolescente.	<u>1</u> estratégia para incluir as famílias em programas de geração de renda existentes desenvolvida. <u>1</u> ação de		<u>3</u> ações nos 18 municípios			Sem comentários .	

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
			sensibilização sobre as causas e conseqüências do trabalho infantil para as famílias das crianças e adolescentes alvo						
			<u>1</u> estratégia para aumentar as oportunidades de trabalho decente para mulheres desenvolvida.						
			<u>1</u> estratégia para a promoção da paternidade responsável desenvolvida						
		Taxa de frequência escolar de meninas, meninos e adolescentes menores de 16 anos.	4-6 anos = 85% 7-14 anos = 99% 15-17 anos = 85%		<u>11.993</u> meninas, meninos e adolescentes freqüentando a escola			Sem comentários.	

Área de Trabalho	Objetivo	Indicador de evidência	Metas planejadas		Achievements as per I/A report or statements		Comments by project manager (if applicable)	Evaluation team	
			Quantitativas	Qualitativas	Quant.	Qual.		Comments.	Next steps (if applic.)
		Cobertura dos Programme as de Saúde da Família e Bolsa Família.	7.000 famílias cobertas pelo Bolsa Família e PETI.		7.902 famílias cobertas pelo Bolsa Família e PETI			Sem comentários.	

*A informação constante na coluna “Achievements as per I/A report or statements” tem como base os Relatórios Técnicos de Progresso do Projeto.

**Para atender aos prazos previstos para essa avaliação, as observações feitas pela Equipe de Avaliação estão fundamentadas nos Relatórios Técnicos de Progresso elaborados pelo Projeto, na documentação disponibilizada pelo Projeto no espaço virtual “Dropbox”, assim como nas entrevistas feitas com as principais instituições parceiras do Projeto.

Annex J: Definite Bahia Agenda

Agenda de Entrevistas - Salvador							
	26 - Sábado	27 - Domingo	28 - Segunda	29 - Terça	30 - Quarta	31 - Quinta	1 - Sexta
9h00 - 10h30	Sindicalistas Nair (Força Sindical), Marli (FETAG) * Local: Força Sindical		SETRE Patrícia Lima Av. Luis Viana Filho, 2ª avenida, nº 200, 3o. Andar CAB Tel. 71 3115-9903	MPT 10h - Sandra Faustino MPT - Av. Sete de Setembro, nº. 308 - Corredor da Vitória Tel 71 3324-3444	SRTE Teresa Calabrich Av. 7 de setembro N 698 - Mercedes Tel 713329-8400	Avante Ana Luiza Rua Baependi, nº 177, Ondina Tel. 71 3332-3344	UFBA Lúcia Pedreira Inaiá Carvalho Campus Federação Est. de São Lázaro, 197 Centro de Recursos Humanos - Faculdade de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas Pavilhão Tales de Azevedo - Térreo Tel 71 3283-5864 71 9127-3410 (Lúcia) A Sra. Inaiá não tem celular
11h00 - 12h30			SEDES Ana Goretti 2ª Avenida nº 200, 1 anda sala 121 CAB (em frente a assembleia) Tel 71 3115-1568			Cipó Daniela Rocha Av. Oceânica, Morro da Paciência, nº3784 Rio Vermelho Tel. 71 3503-4477	FENATRAD Creuza Oliveira Ladeira de Santana, 91 Ed Marques de Montalvão 1º Andar Sl. 102 (em frente ao estacionamento do Shopping do Sapateiro Bairro Nazare Tel. 71 3322-3871 71 8101-7034
Almoço			Almoço com Paula Fonseca IPEC Bahia Tel. 71 9136-5444				
14h00 - 16h00			SEC Ana Gomes 6a. Avenida No. 600 CAB Tel. 71 3115-9002 ou 3115-1412		Reunião do Forum Estadual para a Prevenção e Eliminação do Trabalho Infantil da Bahia - Av. Sete de Setembro, nº. 308 - Corredor da Vitória Tel 71- 3324-3444	Aliança Ilma Oliveira Rua Frederico Simões nº 153, Edif. Orlando Gomes, sala 1009 Tel.: 71 2107-7400	15h - Reunião com ANAMATRA Dra Rosimeire Fernandes Rua Miguel Calmon, 285 - Comércio Salvador - BA, 40015-901 71 3326-4878
16h30 - 18h00			Governadoria Yara Faria Casa Civil - Av 3, nº 390 CAB Tel 71 5115-6008 ou 31159-581	UNICEF Ruy Pavan e Cláudia Fernandes Alameda Benevento, 103 - Salvador - BA, 71 3183-5700			

Annex K: Evaluation methodology complementary information

PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1.3 A. Purpose of the evaluation⁸⁹

1. According to ILO policies and procedures and the donor agreement, ILO/IPEC projects are subject to a mid-term evaluation and to an evaluation at the end of their duration.
2. This evaluation is intended to serve as an instrument of learning for the Project's directive team, IPEC, national partners and the donor. The aim of this assessment is to provide feedback to stakeholders and suggestion recommendations for the following period, as well as for other similar initiatives that might take place in other states or countries.
3. The main purpose of this evaluation, as established by its Terms of Reference, was directed at analyzing:
 - Project activities and results to date of field visit, taking into account Project's efficiency, efficacy, relevance and sustainability.
 - Advances in Project implementation at federal, state and local levels.
 - Project's strong points and good practices, and how the Project has been overcoming facing challenges.
 - The impact of training and awareness-raising activities organized by the Project in the state of Bahia.
 - Future recommendations

1.1.4 B. Methodology

4. The evaluation approach was designed to identify and analyze the results based on the following analysis categories:
 - **Relevance of the project:** The extent to which the project meets the needs of the country.
 - **Design and planning:** Analysis of the adequacy of the project objectives with regard to actual problems, needs and priorities of the target groups/beneficiaries and the quality of the design through which those objectives are to be achieved.
 - **Efficiency:** The extent to which inputs and activities become results/outputs.
 - **Effectiveness:** The contribution of the project results to the achievement of the five specific objectives of the project.
 - **Impact:** The contribution of the project to the attainment of the development objective.
 - **Sustainability:** The likelihood of continuity of the benefits generated by the project once the project has concluded. Degree of appropriation by the country and installed capacity.

⁸⁹ Annex B: Evaluation Instrument

1.1.4.1 1. Evaluation Team

5. The evaluation team consisted of two people: one with experience in conducting project evaluations in the context of ILO Conventions 138 and 182 in the South America region; one with knowledge of the national efforts to eradicate child labour and IPEC's contribution towards this goal.
6. The evaluation team conducted field work between March 19th and April 7th, 2011, using a variety of tools and qualitative methods to collect and analyze data obtained from the technical staff of ILO/IPEC and key institutional actors in the government, employers' organizations, workers' organizations, executing agencies, teachers, parents, children beneficiaries of the Programmes of Action (PA), among others. The stakeholders' workshop was held on April 7, 2011.

1.1.4.2 2. Data collection tools

7. The Terms of Reference⁹⁰ (ToR) supplied a list of key evaluation questions that the evaluation team used as a framework of reference for developing guidelines for the interviews, which are included in the Assessment Instrument⁹¹.

1.1.4.3 3. Collection methods

Documentary review

8. Prior to fieldwork, the evaluators conducted a review of the literature provided by both ILO/DED/IPEC and the Project coordination. The documents analyzed in this first stage were:
 - PRODOC
 - Technical Progress Reports:
 - from September 30, 2008, to February 28, 2009;
 - from March 1, 2009, to August 31, 2009;
 - from September 1, 2009, to February 28, 2010;
 - from March 1, 2010, to August 31, 2010.
 - USDOL – Project Revision Form
 - USDOL – Grant Modification n. 1 (junho de 2010)
 - List of interviewed persons and draft agenda in Brasília and Bahia
 - Draft of the invitation letter to the evaluation workshop in Salvador
 - Final evaluation of the ILO/IPEC Project “Eliminating the worst forms of child labour in Brazil” (elaborated in 2008);
 - Mission agenda of the Bahia Decent Work Agenda evaluators.
9. Other documents classified as i) methodological IPEC – General; ii) IPEC Design, Monitoring and Evaluation; iii) ILO – General; iv) ILO – Evaluation; and v) United Nations – Evaluation;
10. Based on them, a fieldwork plan and an interview agenda were prepared.

⁹⁰ ANNEX A: Terms of Reference of the Evaluation

⁹¹ ANNEX B: Evaluation Instrument

Telephone interviews

11. During the documentary review stage, telephone interviews were conducted with USDOL, ILO/IPEC-DED and ILO-HQ, to clarify the scope of the assessment and perspectives related to the evaluation scope.

Interviews with key stakeholders

12. The evaluation team carried out individual interviews with the programme's technical team, representatives of other ILO/IPEC projects financed by USDOL and of the other ILO/Brazil project coordinators, government officials at national and local levels, representatives of employers' organizations and workers' organizations, executing agencies, quadripartite instances of dialogue, civil society, besides children and adolescents beneficiaries of the Programme Actions and parents of the beneficiary population.
13. As stated in tables 2 and 3, a total of 178 interviews were conducted with key actors.

Table 2. Key actors interviewed by sex and age group

Population interviewed	F	M
Adults	114	37
Adolescents	7	6
Children	9	5
TOTAL	130	48

Table 3. Characteristics and Number of People Interviewed

People interviewed	Interview Methodology	Number of persons interviewed	Characteristics of respondents
ILO/IPEC Project "Support to national efforts towards Child labour-free State, Bahia, Brazil"	Group interview Individual interview	6	ILO/IPEC team in Brasília e ILO/IPEC member in Bahia
ILO/staff	Group interviews	8	Director of ILO/Brazil, Finance and Human Resources Official, Programme Official and representatives of the other ILO projects.
Other ILO/IPEC Projects: Horizontal Cooperation Regional Project Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay; South-South Cooperation; Food Safety and Indigene Children	Group interview	3	Representatives of other ILO/IPEC Projects in Brasília
U.S. Embassy	Individual interview	2	<i>Labour attaché and Political Section Advisor</i>
Government institutions	Individual interviews Group interviews	46	Federal: 11 (MTE, MDS, ME, SEDH, Parliamentary Front)
			State: 8 (SETRE, SEDES, SEC, SRTE)
			Ribeira do Pombal Municipality: 15 (City Hall, Social Action, Education, Health)

People interviewed	Interview Methodology	Number of persons interviewed	Characteristics of respondents
			Euclides da Cunha Municipality: 11 (Social Action, Education, Health and Agriculture Secretariats) + 1 repr. Conselho Tutelar
Workers' organizations	Individual interviews Group interview	5	Representatives of Força Sindical, CONTAG, FETAG e FENATRAD
Employers' organizations	Individual interview	1	CNI representative
National Committees	Group interview	3	Representatives of CONAETI, FNPETI and National Committee Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents
State Committees	Individual interview 2 observations of Committee meetings	46	Representatives of Pacto, ABTD Committee and FEPETI/BA
Action Programme Executing Institutions	Individual interviews	6	Avante, Cipó e Instituto Aliança Representatives
Parent beneficiaries	Group interviews	21	Parents of children beneficiaries of the Action Programmes
Children beneficiaries	Group interviews	27	Students of both sexes between 7 and 15 years of age benefiting from Action Programmes
Other institutions	Individual interview	4	UFBA, AMATRA V, MPT
Total de Committee meetings observed		4 groups (44 individuals)	
Total of interviews		22 (38 individuals)	
Total de entrevistas em grupo		12 grupos (96 indivíduos)	

Group interviews

14. Four group interviews were carried out, two of them with parents (or whose children) who were direct beneficiaries of the Action Programmes, and other two with children beneficiaries of the Action Programmes. A total of 21 parents and 27 children and adolescents were interviewed.
15. The selection of interviewees, a task entrusted to the technical teams of the Action Programmes, was based on availability of participants. It is not, therefore, a representative sample of the universe of beneficiaries of the project, although it may well be considered significantly representative.

Direct Observation

16. During fieldwork, the evaluation team had the opportunity of not only carrying out the expected interviews, but to also observe some of the work dynamics, the facilities and resources at the disposal of some key actors, and the existence of available and accessible information on the subject.
17. In this case, direct participative observation made the collection of data possible as well as the elaboration/validation of hypothesis and provided the evaluation with an extra source of knowledge which could be interwoven with information obtained through other fonts.

1.1.4.4 4. Stakeholders' Workshop

18. The workshop was held in Salvador on April 7, 2011, and was attended by 44 national and local actors involved in project execution⁹². The workshop's main objectives were to i) present and validate the preliminary findings of the evaluation; ii) discuss the sustainability of actions and next steps from the stakeholders' perspective; iii) jointly make an inventory of the achievements until that moment and think about future actions.

1.1.4.5 5. Data Analysis

19. Based on the documentation and field interviews, the evaluation team had a period of 7 days to review existing information, select, categorise, synthesise and draft the present extended evaluation report.

1.1.4.6 6. Constraints encountered

20. The present Mid-Term Evaluation met some limitation that should be mentioned.
21. The first and most evident is the challenge of conducting an evaluation of such a complex project in such a short period. It is worth remembering that, in order to perform the field work, the team counted with only 14 business days, of which one was aimed to carry out the workshop with the main partner institutions, and seven was used to write the present document.
22. The stay time in Bahia allowed the visit of the urban area of two out of eighteen municipalities only, where the project develops the Action Programmes, which, doubtless, made impossible to have a more complete view of the beneficiated population that lives mainly, in the rural area (according to the Mercury System's data, estimated in 70%). At this point the distance limitation among the municipalities and road condition arouse⁹³.
23. An important number of actors, such as investigation centers and labour unions has its headquarters in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, non-visited cities. In addition to that, it was not possible to check the project's national dimension related to the activities conducted in other States.
24. The non-conduction of a partners' workshop in Brasília⁹⁴ as originally foreseen, presumed the loss of an important source, considering that some actors to be interviewed were replaced in the last minute by others from the same institution, probably with less or partial knowledge on the theme, due to vacation, sick leave and others.
25. The weakness of some verification sources proposed by the project⁹⁵ and the flexibility applied for the interpretation of some indicators when elaborating the project Progress Technical Reports (PTR) raised questions regarding the appropriateness of the information gathered to verify the real outreach of the project. This aspect demanded from the evaluation team an investigation effort, as much as possible, of other verification or valuation sources, in some cases, of the pertinence of the available information.

⁹² See ANNEX E

⁹³ According to the information forwarded by the project team.

⁹⁴ The workshop was suspended, since its execution was in the same day as the feedback workshop of ILO's project evaluation team supporting the Decent Work Agenda in Bahia. According to the information provided by the project team, the main partners in Brasília would participate in this meeting in Salvador, which did not happen.

⁹⁵ See note at IV.A.1. Section: Design and Strategy Valuation.

26. Therefore, although it was not possible to obtain all the desired information ⁹⁶, the willingness of the project team allowed the identification of the nature and dimension of the problem ⁹⁷.
27. This tendency to underestimate the importance of project contribution, rather than its ascription or specific responsibilities, made it difficult to obtain indicators and further analysis of the capacity and importance of project contribution beyond what was originally programmed, in regards to national processes and progress.
28. To what extent the results claimed by the project in Technical Progress Reports (RTP) can be attributed to national efforts, IPEC's historical targeted work in Brazil, the PDD implemented from 2003-2008, or to the present project is hard to decipher given the information available. This was a main challenge in analyzing information throughout the evaluation process.
29. We understand that there was a tendency to assign achievements to the project which were primarily a result of assisting national processes, or a direct result of former PDD or IPEC's 20 year presence in Brazil.

⁹⁶ Aiming to facilitate the systematization work of information that allowed checking the advancements indicated in the PTRs, to be developed by the project team, the evaluation team created a virtual directory (the platform used was the DROPBOX) divided in 5 folders (one for each objective), and each one of them with a subfolder for each indicator. An extra folder was added to each objective, where the documents that allowed checking the execution of those outputs, indicated in the PTR and that went beyond the project's plans, should be made available. The information to be collected had as first obstacle the fact that, in some cases, the information source was the PTR itself (see previous footnote). It was not always possible to count with the foreseen information obtained from the verification source (see PRODOC, page 102, Data Storage and format). In the case of the unforeseen outputs, it was especially difficult. It is important to understand that this systematized information is a basic tool to carry out an evaluation process. The information generated in the Dropox can be found as attached electronic support.

⁹⁷ For elucidative purposes, we will present some examples:

i) The project expects, at the end of 48 months, to count with “840 **civil servants, employers’, workers’ and communitarian leaders’ organizations** trained to deal with child labor issues”. In these 30 first months, the project reports “18.275 **civil servants, employers’, workers’ organizations, from MPT, educators, young people, communitarian leaders**, trained to deal with child labor issues”. The report incorporates other actors. That is, what was reported as checked by the project is different from what was foreseen to be checked, according to the indicator. On the other hand, such a big difference leads to the belief that the interpretation on the concept of “**trained to deal with child labor issues**” has also been made flexible, incorporating assistances and other sensitization activities and capacity building that, for being an achievement of the project, should be accounted in a differentiated way, aiming to make it visible.

ii) The project expects, at the end of 48 months, to count with “23 private companies and contacted and instructed research units”. In these 30 first months, the project reports, “25 private companies and contacted and instructed research units”. The only verification source of obtention of this output, foreseen by the project, is what was mentioned in the PTRs. However, it is our understanding that some of the listed institutions should not be considered as “**private companies and research units**”, as the case of the labor unions. Besides, there is no evidence that a process of “**instruction**” has been conducted.

iii) The project foresees, at the end of 48 months, a goal that “the media mentions the studies carried out by IPEC 80 times”. In these 30 first months, the project reports “**the actions** and studies carried out by IPEC were mentioned in the media 186 times”. Similar to the first example, there is an alteration in the indicator text that allows the incorporation of other type of news in the media. In fact, when reviewing the news, it was possible to note that great part of news was about actions and not studies. Another observation: it was not possible to see much news, since the information in the links mentioned by the project were no longer accessible/available.

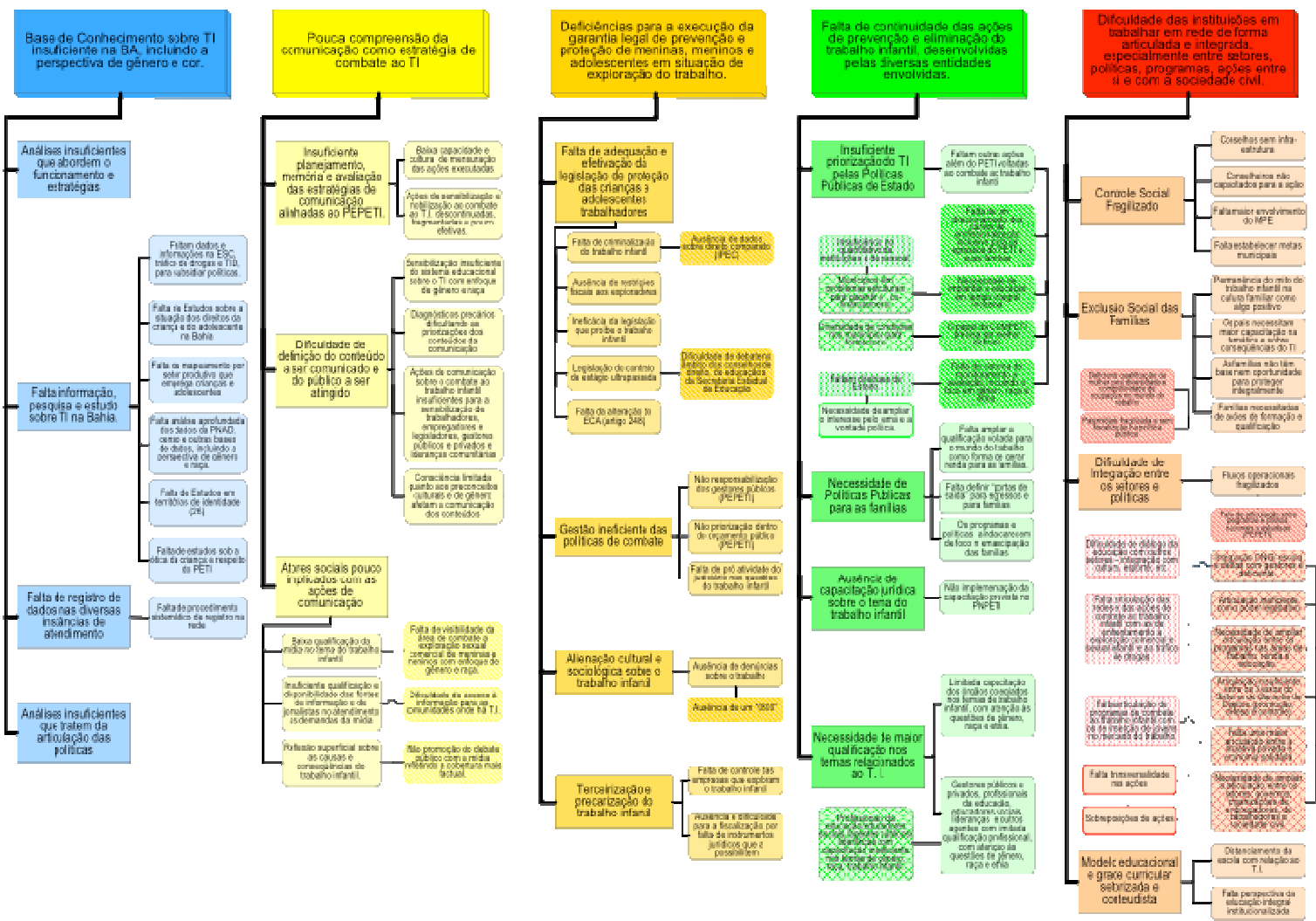
iv) The project expects, at the end of 48 month, to count with 18 municipal budgets with provision for the actions to combat child labor”. In these 30 first months, the project reports “5.564 requests for budgetary outlook in the municipal budgets for actions to combat child labor”. These are some examples that elucidate the concerns of the evaluation team regarding this theme. Analyzing to what extent this problem affects other indicators and whether this is something that scape the present evaluation and that would demand other type of approach (on this matter, see United Nations Evaluation Group – UNEG. **Norms for Evaluation in the UN System**, April 29th, 2005, in particular item 1.4).

30. Obviously after 20 years in the country, IPEC has a very active role in the promotion of the eradication of child labour and it is easy to see how it directly or indirectly contributes to many initiatives. This contribution can be considered more important than or as important as one particular output resulting from project action. Nevertheless, it is necessary to differentiate IPEC's direct contribution at every moment so that successful intervention practices and lessons learned can be analyzed and identified.
31. It would be important therefore for the project to reflect this concern, understanding that project achievements are not only concrete project ascriptions⁹⁸, but also those for which their direct or indirect contribution⁹⁹ has enabled other progress.
32. As already mentioned, the result of an unplanned project support to any process contributing to the eradication of child labour may be more important than a specific project output. Therefore, it is essential for the project to document and register these contributions and record the necessary information to be able to analyze the extent to which these contributions were the cause of observable changes.
33. It should be noted that despite these limitations, project team showed willingness and disposition towards the evaluators to overcome these challenges.

⁹⁸ By "ascription", we mean project actions that have a direct cause and effect over observable changes.

⁹⁹ By "contribution", we mean when a project action is one of the causes of observable changes.

Annex L: SPIF



Annex M: Public Policy Tools on eradication of child labour

Public Policy Tools	Institution	Scope (national, state, municipal)	Approach (focal; thematic or specific module; information to target audience; thematic information; cross-cutting theme)
Federal Constitution (i.e. art. 7º, XXXIII, art. 203, art. 208, art. 227)	National Congress	National level	Information to target audience; thematic, cross-cutting
Law 8.069, of 1990 – Statute of the Child and the Adolescent (i.e., art. 4º, art. 5º, art. 7º, art. 53, art. 69, art. 86, art. 87, art. 88)	National Congress	National level	Information to target audience; thematic, cross-cutting
Decree-law nr. 5.452, of 1943 – Consolidation of Labor Laws (i.e., art. 402 - art. 410)	Ministry of the Civil Cabinet	National level	Thematic/specific module
Decree-law nr. 2.848, of 1940 - Penal Code (i.e., art. 218-B, including Law nr. 12.015, of 2009)	Ministry of the Civil Cabinet	National level	Thematic/specific module (sexual exploitation of the most vulnerable)
Decree nr. 6.481, of 2008 (regulates article 3, line ‘d’ and article 4 of the ILO Convention 182, on prohibition of the worst forms of child labour)	Ministry of the Civil Cabinet	National level	Focal
Law 11.542, of 2007 (establishing June 12 as the National Day Against Child Labour)	National Congress	National level	Focal
Decree nr. 99.710, of 1990 (enacting the Convention on the Rights of a Child)	Ministry of the Civil Cabinet	National level	Thematic/specific module
Decree nr. 678, of 1992 (enacting the American Convention on Human Rights Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica)	Ministry of the Civil Cabinet	National level	Information to target audience
Law 9.394, of 1996 (establishing the guidelines and rules of the national education)	National Congress	National level	Information to target audience; cross-cutting
Law 11.494, of 2007 (regulates the Maintenance and Development of Basic Education and Enhancement of Education Professionals Fund– FUNDEB)	National Congress	National level	Information to target audience; cross-cutting
Law 8.742, of 1993 (regulates the Welfare Organization)	National Congress	National level	Information to target audience; cross-cutting
Law 10.097, of 2000 (Law of Education)	National Congress	National level	Cross-cutting
Law 11.788, of 2008 (regulates student internships)	National Congress	Federal level	Cross-cutting
Law 9.615, of 1998 (known as the Pele Law, establishes general rules regarding sports)	National Congress	National level	Information to target audience; cross-cutting
Normative Instruction 77, of 2009	Ministry of Labour	National level	Focal

Public Policy Tools	Institution	Scope (national, state, municipal)	Approach (focal; thematic or specific module; information to target audience; thematic information; cross-cutting theme)
(regulates the role of labour inspection on the combat of child labour and the protection of the working adolescent	and Employment (MTE)		
Law 11.479, of 2009 (establishes restrictions to concessions and up keeping of financial support and state fiscal incentives to employers failing to adopt decent employment policies and ignoring the law in regards to quotas for people with disabilities and young students.	Legislative Assembly of the Sate of Bahia	State Level	Thematic/specific module
National Forum on Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (FNPETI)	“non-governmental strategy to articulate, mobilize and raise awareness in the society”	National level	Focal
National Commission on Eradication of Child Labour (CONAETI)	“Coordinated by the MTE, with a quadripartite participation”	National level	Focal
National Council of Child and Adolescent Rights (CONANDA)	Special Office for Human Rights (SEDH)	National level	Thematic/specific module
Intersectoral Commission to Combat Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents	Special Office for Human Rights (SEDH)	National level	Cross-cutting
National Coordination for Combating Child Labour Exploitation and Protection of Adolescent Workers (Coordinfância)	Ministry of Labour	National level	Focal
Parliamentary Front in Defence of Child and Adolescent rights	House of Deputies	National level	Thematic/specific module
National Committee to Combat the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents	“National regulatory body representing civil society, public authorities and international cooperation agencies	National level	Focal
'State Forum for the Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescents in Bahia (FETIPA)	“Non-governmental strategy to articulate, mobilize and raise awareness in the society” of the State of Bahia	State Level	Focal
State Commission on Eradication of Child Labour (COMPETI/BA)	SEDES	State Level	Focal

Public Policy Tools	Institution	Scope (national, state, municipal)	Approach (focal; thematic or specific module; information to target audience; thematic information; cross-cutting theme)
National Board of Education	Independent Body	National level	Cross-cutting
National Agenda for Decent Work (ANTD)	Federal Government	National level	Thematic/specific module
Bahia Agenda for Decent Work	State Government	State Level	Thematic/specific module
Mato Grosso Agenda for Decent Work	State Government	State Level	Thematic/specific module
Municipality of Curitiba Agenda for Decent Work	City Hall	Municipal scope	Thematic/specific module
National Plan for Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescent Workers	Results of the work of CONAETI	National level	Focal
National Plan to Combat Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents		National level	Focal
Bahia State Plan for Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescent Workers	Results of the work of FEPETI/BA	State Level	Focal
Education Development Plan	Ministry of Education (ME)	National level	Information to target audience; cross-cutting
State Plan for Human Rights Education in Basic Education (BA)	Department of Education of Bahia	State Level	Specific module; cross-cutting
Bolsa Família Program (Family Fund)	Ministry of Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS)	National level	Thematic/specific module
Program to Eradicate Child Labour (PETI)	MDS	National level	Focal
More Education	Ministry of Education (ME)	National level	Information to target audience; cross-cutting
Program 'Dinheiro Direto na Escola (PDDE)' (Money Directly to Schools Program)	ME	National level	Information to target audience; cross-cutting
Projovem	National Youth Secretariat, Ministry of Social Development (MDS) and Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE)	National level	Information to target audience; cross-cutting
National Integrated Actions and	SEDH	National level	Information to target

Public Policy Tools	Institution	Scope (national, state, municipal)	Approach (focal; thematic or specific module; information to target audience; thematic information; cross-cutting theme)
Benchmarks Program (PAIR) for addressing violence against children and adolescents in the Brazilian territory			audience; cross-cutting
Second Half Program	Ministry of Sports	National level	Information to target audience; cross-cutting
Unified Registry System for Social Programs	MDS	National level	Specific module
Control and Monitoring of proposed actions by the Socio-Educational Services Program for the Eradication of Child Labour (SISPETI)	MDS	National level	Focal
Information System of Child Labour Hotspots in Brazil (SITI)	MTE	National level	Focal
Unified Social Services (SUAS)	MDS	National level	Cross-cutting
Citizens Benefits System (Sibec) – allows administration of Bolsa Família Program (Family Fund) benefits	CAIXA	National level	Thematic/specific module
National Household Sample Survey (PNAD)	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)	National level	Thematic/specific module
Demographic survey	IBGE	National level	Thematic/specific module
School Survey	ME	National level	Cross-cutting
Movement All for the Schools (BA)	Department of Education of Bahia (SEC/BA)	State Level	Cross-cutting
Rural Education	SEC/BA	State Level	Cross-cutting
Active Education	SEC/BA	State Level	Cross-cutting
Knowhow of the Land??	SEC/BA	State Level	Cross-cutting
High School in Rural Areas with Technology Intermediation	SEC/BA	State Level	Cross-cutting
Topa – All for Literacy	SEC/BA	State Level	Cross-cutting
Integration Project AABB (Athletic Association of Bank of Brazil)/Communities (?)	Fenabb and Banco do Brasil	Municipal Scope	Information to target audience; cross-cutting

*This is not a complete list of Public Policy instruments on eradication of child labour, but mainly examples mentioned by respondents.

EXAMPLE:

Public Policy Tools	Institution	Approach
• National plan for the eradication of PFTI	TECHNICAL COMMITTEE	Focal
• School Survey	MINED	Specific module
• Multiple purpose household survey	DIGESTYC, MINEC	Specific/thematic module
• Education Support Strategy for working students	MINED	Focal/specific
• Education Support Policy for Diversity	MINED	Information to target audience
• National Policy of Inclusive Education ¹⁰⁰	MINED	Focal/cross-cutting
• Risk prevention plan (includes prevention measures against child sexual exploitation and child trafficking)	MINED	Thematic module
• National Plan against child sexual exploitation and child trafficking	DGM, PNC, FGR, CNJ, MRE	Focal/specific
• Comprehensive Care Model for Working Children	ISNA	Focal/specific
• Operational Plan of the Division of Child Labour	MINTRAB	Focal/cross-cutting
• Monitoring community health care	MSPAS	Cross-cutting
• Institutional Strategic Plan	CONAMYPE	Thematic module
• Institutional Strategic Plan	MAG	Thematic module
• Institutional Strategic Plan	CBN, MIGOB	Thematic module
• Statute of the Child and Adolescent	ISNA	Focal/cross-cutting
• National Plan on Eradication of worst forms of child labour	National Committee against child sexual exploitation and human trafficking	Focal
• Rural and urban solidary communities (former Solidary Network)	STP, FIS-DL	Thematic module
• Municipal Commissions on Child Care	Municipalities ¹⁰¹	Thematic module

¹⁰⁰ In development process. Awaiting approval from ministry authorities by end of November.

¹⁰¹ Currently there are 5 municipalities that have policies regarding eradication of child labour. There is also an inter-agency partnership (Ministry of Labour, International Plan, ILO-IPEC, Maquilishuat Foundation, and the Child Development Center “Monsignor Romero”), which is working on the incorporation of the eradication of child labour into public policies of six municipalities of the Department of Libertad.