



International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)



International  
Labour  
Office

# ***IPEC Evaluation***

## **Support to the Partnership Programme to Prevent and Eliminate Child Labour in the Americas**

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**An independent mid-term evaluation by a team of external  
consultants**

Master version in Spanish

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**This document has not been professionally edited.**

## NOTE ON THE EVALUATION PROCESS AND REPORT

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

The evaluation was carried out by a team of external consultants<sup>1</sup>. The field mission took place in September-November 2013. 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 Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC). This report does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the Brazil Government.*

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## Glossary

ABC	Brazilian Cooperation Agency
ABC Program	Program of Support to the Partnership Programme to Prevent and Eliminate Child Labour
AECDI	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
CL	Child Labour
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Language Countries
GRULAC	Latin America and Caribbean Group (UN Group of dialogue and cooperation)
HC	Horizontal Cooperation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
MDS	Ministry of Social Development
M&E	Monitoring (or Accompaniment) and Evaluation
MERCOSUR	South Common Market
NAP	National Action Plan
PALOP	Portuguese-Speaking African Countries
PETI	Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour
SSC	South-South Cooperation
TSSC	Triangular South-South Cooperation
TSSC+N	Triangular South-South Cooperation more one or several countries of the North
USDOL	US Department of Labor

## Executive summary

### Background

This mi-term evaluation was commissioned by the ILO and its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC.) The objective is to assess the Partnership Program “Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in the Americas”, which is an initiative of little more than 9 million dollars (\$9,157,508.00), funded by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC). This is a strategic global program focused on South-South Cooperation (SSC) and horizontal cooperation, for seventy-eight (78) months, from June 2009 to November 2015. Eight sub-regional and national projects have been implemented and carried out in eleven (11) countries and a sub-regional block. The program started being developed in Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay, was then expanded to the MERCOSUR block (Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay), to the Portuguese-Speaking African Countries (PALOP) - Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, San Tome and Principe - and then to Tanzania (Africa), East Timor (Asia) and Haiti (Caribbean.) Later on, a Ministry of Social Development (MDS) -supported project was approved. It was named “Strategies to Accelerate the Pace of Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labour” and supported the elaboration and implementation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Conference on Child Labour (3<sup>rd</sup> GCCL) and has been working to disseminate the Conference’s results. The ABC Program has been designed to work in synergy with USDOL projects in some countries such as PALOP and Tanzania in Africa and others in Latin America (Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay) and Haiti.

### Purpose

Review the program progress and performance, notably the program first immediate objective **“Establish a mechanism of tripartite consultation between Brazil and its partner countries, focused on the development and implementation of South-South cooperation projects to prevent and eliminate child labour”** based on criteria of design quality, relevance, effectiveness, capacity development, sustainability and other specific aspects.

### Methodology

The focus is mainly qualitative based on several sources of information, i.e., documents, interviews with key respondents, focus groups and data requested by e-mail. This effort culminated in the review of 65 specific documents, 122 interviews, 5 focal groups and electronic responses.

### Findings

**Logical design coherent, with some weaknesses related to monitoring and evaluation (M&E).** It highlights the simple design adopted by the ABC Program document and national and sub-regional projects. Formulation is coherent, pragmatic (in terms of time, resources and purposes), and innovative, while quality varies from country to country. Several respondents believe the simple design has provided flexibility for countries to negotiate changes with the ABC. The implicit theory of change is that tripartite consultation mechanisms lead to stronger commitment and sounder and more cohesive processes to develop programs and policies to prevent and eradicate child labour. The commitment should lead to changes in policies, enactment of new or amended laws, formalization of changes, i.e., development of capacities and sustainability, among others.

*SSC is clearly recognized in the design.* SSC and TSSC (triangular) are integral parts of each project. The main parties engaged – Brazil, ILO and the block or country – are clearly identified. The Latin American countries had previous experience with SSC, and some even with TSSC, but most of the African countries and East Timor were less familiar with or unaware of it.

**Sustainability is implicit in the design.** The ILO has the mandate of promoting sustainability of outcomes of CL-related initiatives, i.e., public policies and national action plans (NAP) resulting from the focus on national initiatives where national partners have participated under the leadership of the government. Sustainability is implicit in projects through the adoption of objectives and actions that coincide with the aforementioned, like the national commissions or similar institutions. Only the PALOP and Tanzania have explicitly considered sustainability.

**The program and national project designs include an M&E system, but still miss an integrated electronic system.** The ABC Program design shows the following Outcome 1.3: “[Program] M&E system to prevent and eradicate child labour (PETI) elaborated and implemented.” The program performed four activities to reach this outcome, but it failed in implementing an electronic monitoring system, due to lack of funds. Monitoring took place through annual progress reports requested of all national projects. The reports follow an exhaustive standardized format with some indicators. However, most of the progress was recorded based just on a report of actions with no reference to previously agreed indicators. After all, information is more qualitative than quantitative. Relying on an electronic system – even one based on such a simple format as Excel – facilitates monitoring and several kinds of evaluation, besides adding accuracy and reliability to those exercises.

**Relevant programs and projects.** The Program at global and country levels is virtually viewed unanimous as being highly relevant. Such view is based on the importance of focusing on children’s right to live a CL-free life.

**National projects had to cope with several financial and human resources limitations, as well as unawareness about CL.** These included limitations such as delayed disbursements (e.g., PALOP, East Timor, and Tanzania). Other obstacles were the late arrival of focal points (MERCOSUR), lack of coordination between ministerial entities of the several countries of the block (MERCOSUR and PALOP), and problems associated with political instability (Guinea Bissau, Paraguay and Ecuador), apart from cultural problems and the overall poverty that hindered the efforts to fight CL.

**The program was effective.** The program is about to fulfill the activities and outcomes corresponding to intermediary objective 1. Outcome 1.3 corresponds to that objective, and will be fully achieved when the final evaluation is concluded. Meanwhile, the monitoring process is being implemented facing the aforementioned limitations.

**Factors that contribute to and restrict the achievement of objectives.** Among the favorable factors, three are worth mentioning: i) factors resulting from the nature of the TSSC (coordination with other projects, unique methodology to exchange experience and similar methodologies); (ii) factors related to tripartite consultation procedures; and (iii) the technical-professional performance of ILO. Among the restricting factors at the global level are some problems related to the coordination between the USDOL and ABC programs (PALOP block), while, at the countries level, political-institutional and cultural factors have been identified.

**The program was cost-efficient, but with limited leverage.** The documentary evidence and the respondents’ perception show that cost, compared to the benefits ensuing from national projects, is acceptable for all cases. At the program level, financial resources leveraging was modest. The ABC extended the program with resources from the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Social Action, in some cases. At the countries level, the short duration of projects seems to have hindered resources leveraging. The leveraging produced through USDOL was the most commonly mentioned. Many links with other initiatives on child labour (CL) are reported, but with no resource leveraging. Links to other CL initiatives are common, and most of them are headed by governments.

**The program has developed capacities.** The challenge related to capacity-building varied from country to country. The program was responsive to each country’s needs, and resulted in creative and innovative initiatives. Generally speaking, the program has strengthened the technical skills of several governmental institutions dealing with CL. This initiative has

resulted, among others, in the promotion of youth employment and, thus, raised some governmental interest in education for 15 to 17 years old adolescents.

**Specific capacities promoted.** National programs have fostered tripartite dialogue mechanisms (committees, commissions, tables) to cope with CL-related issues. To get deeper knowledge about the CL status in the country, the project has supported the development of surveys and studies. When the purpose was to outline and implement national action plans (NAP), the project has provided support and assisted in mobilizing resources, promote policies, organize partners, and lead supporting activities.

**Good grounds for sustainability were created, varying from country to country** Countries face different sustainability-related challenges. The extreme cases are the MERCOSUR block and Guinea Bissau. The first one is one of the most promising cases, as illustrated by the fact that Argentina will host the next Global Conference on CL in 2017. Respondents informed that the sub-region has developed installed capacities enough to keep on advancing even when project funding is over. Guinea Bissau, in turn, was affected by political instability and precarious governmental institutions. Most of the national projects have achieved relevant empowerment on the CL issue, as disclosed by the changes in policies and legislation. However, these achievements are yet to be translated into implementation and continuing effort. Therefore, it is recommended to adopt additional steps to disseminate the content of such policies and laws, and to build skilled staff (judges, attorneys, police officers, labour inspectors, local authorities, NGO and others). Countries have proposed or implemented other steps to institutionalize what has been done up to now.

**The effect of the ABC and USDOL CL Projects in common countries funding phasing on the program outcomes.** The ABC and USDOL CL programs should be synchronized to achieve synergies that are favorable to their objectives, but the ABC's delay in releasing funds has hindered this purpose. Projects in the PALOP countries, Haiti and Tanzania have faced coordination-related difficulties. In the first two ones, USDOL support prevented the interruption of scheduled activities. For Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay the program supported the partnering of both programs, unveiling the benefits of the synergy between them, at least for the executing time when both coincided. The end of the USDOL funding could also affect the implementation of the ABC project in some countries (e.g., Ecuador) as the first comprises direct actions with populations, while the second one targets changes on policies, legislation and capacities. It is also worth noting that Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay requested additional funds to draft new projects, but this purpose was not achieved because of the reduced budget of the ABC funds.

**Stakeholders' capacity of mobilization around CL-related objectives.** Projects have succeeded in mobilizing different stakeholders. The achievement of each project's objectives is the best indicator of their sound capacity of mobilizing different stakeholders. The successful incidence on policies, laws and capacity-building depends on the mobilization of several groups like policy-makers, high-level governmental officers, employee and employer organizations, NGOs and other civil society organizations (CSOs.)

**The SSC contribution to the program outcomes.** The South-South cooperation and the value added by ILO (TSSC) were considered to be the highlights of the program and projects. Brazil stands out for its concrete experiences that show what can be done despite the limitations of a developing country. The ILO systematizes, enriches, provides pertinent competences (social dialogue tools, influence, and technical expertise, for example) that encourage countries to persevere, inspired by the contact with experiences similar to Brazil's. As a result, projects have achieved their objectives at reasonable cost.



This experience has limitations, but also entails a wide range of possibilities of improvement, and willingness to properly systematize and evaluate it.

**Effectiveness of the links between national projects and other CL-related initiatives.** The background sections of all PRODOCs make reference to other CL-related initiatives. On the other hand, as these are projects focused on influencing, laws and capacity-building, it could hardly leave aside other actors and initiatives related to the effectiveness of CL Projects, which is strongly linked to synergies with other initiatives. The partnerships and networks, which the project helped build or strengthen, have served as the main means of communication and coordination with actors engaged in these initiatives. Nonetheless, there is a common feeling that such links were not duly worked on; however, overcoming this situation depends more on the participating governmental entities - due to their core role in implementation - than on any other stakeholder.

## Conclusions

1. **Programs and project designs are valid regarding objectives and ABC-ILO agreements,** and they show logical and coherent links to different components, considering the existing initiatives on CL and integrate the SSC concepts and practice in an acceptable fashion. Sustainability, gender and ethnicity are implicit in the outcomes and activities provided for in the designs, but, above all, in implementation. The M&E system lacks organization in an integrated way to facilitate its management in a user-friendly electronic format to enable quicker and more accurate and reliable records and evaluations. Finally, several external factors like the political instability in some countries, and the delayed funding of ABC were not provided for in the projects.
2. **High perception on relevance.** The relevance of the program and projects was based on their capacity of responding to the needs identified in a participatory way. CL's visibility was short, mainly due to cultural factors, or because it affected more vulnerable and excluded populations.
3. **High level of effectiveness.** The program and project effectively achieved their objectives or are about to do so. Efficiency was added to effectiveness, despite the limited leveraging.
4. **Projects have improved several capacities.** Tripartite dialogue mechanisms, deeper knowledge and awareness about the problem, and advances in policies and laws have increased the countries' possibilities to formalize the changes promoted by the projects.
5. **The ABC and USDOL phasing of funding has affected the projects' performance.** The most remarkable issue was the failure in synchronizing both programs since their early stages.
6. **Projects have demonstrated a capacity to mobilize several stakeholders toward PETI-related objectives.** These objectives, mostly related to the incidence on policies and laws, could hardly be achieved if there were a lack of such mobilization capacity.
7. **The TSSC played a key role throughout the process.** The TSSC modality was crucial to this effort, as it enriched the traditional SSC focus through planning based on prior identification of needs, and continuity of planning through specialized technical support. The awareness about this new cooperation will facilitate new initiatives, and foster sustainability of successful interventions. Sharing the Brazilian experience has proved to be valuable, as it socializes and expands the experience through the methodology applied by the TSSC.
8. **Program and projects that considered other CL-related initiatives.** This was the starting point to position and strengthen the incidence processes.

## Recommendations

1. To ABC and ILO. The design of projects should be considered to be a priority activity in future ABC-ILO cooperation programs. To that, the program could keep on assigning to countries or sub-regions the task of identifying and prioritizing their PETI-related needs, but should demand a minimum level of compliance with a project design guide or handbook. This tool should ensure the project's compliance with minimum quality criteria agreed on by the cooperating community (e.g., relevance, concepts of gender and social inclusion, possibility of evaluation).
2. To ABC and ILO. Define if the program activity 1.3.3 should be concluded, in face of the short time available to conclude the program. That would imply organizing an electronic M&E system, which should start by identifying progress indicators requested in the standardized annual progress report template. Indicators would be used to draft reports on projects under implementation. The reports concluded should consider the possibility of a retrospective exercise, i.e., whenever possible, transform the narrative information available into the quantitative information required by indicators.
3. To ABC. It should keep the regional leadership developing the required national/regional capacities. In addition to that, it should provide continuity to CL-related programs, and go beyond with other overarching programs aimed at the integral development of childhood and youth.
4. To tripartite partners in the participating countries. Identify weaknesses that should be promptly approached to ensure the institutionalization of actions. This should result from the organization of evaluations of the progress achieved regarding the installed capacity among staff and institutions dealing with CL, under the leadership of PETI committees or the leading entity in this effort.
5. To ABC and ILO. Organize a new TSSC program focusing on countries facing more difficulties to develop their own capacity to provide continuity to PETI-related objectives. Whenever possible, invite other South countries with valuable and shareable experiences (e.g., Latin American countries with innovative and successful programs on labour inspection or improvement of employability and working conditions for adolescents), as well as other countries from the North, as donors.
6. To ABC and ILO. Foster the entry of other countries with institutions capable of sharing technical experience in the S-S modality. Countries like Ecuador, Bolivia, MERCOSUR and, beyond the group participating in the program, Chile, Colombia and Peru are advancing in this sense.

## Lessons learned

1. **The effort should forecast risk factors.** The institutional weakness of many developing countries demands forecasting risk factors, as well as the measures to be adopted to overcome these.
2. **Harmonize administrative-institutional tools before starting project implementation.** The unique institutional complexity of each country/region recommends the TSSC models and the ABC Program to consider a period to adjust several administrative procedures required for different countries and intervention spheres.
3. **The TSSC is effective and replicable.** The visits to exchange experiences, scheduled according to demand, and the provision of further previously identified technical support, were demonstrated to be effective tools to build synergies, and opened up space to replicate successful interventions.

## Potential Good practices

1. **The focus on the promotion of public policies and legislative reforms in the participating countries culminated in a NAP to the PETI.** Focus should be more on institutional strengthening and sustainability than on actions oriented to given sites and circumstances.
2. **The participatory modalities used to identify priority problems and to plan and carry out the main incidence-related activities.** The tripartite dialogue, typically enriched by the participation of other CSOs, proved to be effective and demonstrated potential to provide continuity to PETI-related actions, notably regarding government, employers and workers. The last ones are crucial to prevent children from prematurely joining productive activities, and to increase the society's awareness about the problem.
3. **Harmonize place and time of more than one CL-related project.** Experts believe this practice can build valuable synergies, and allow approaching CL through several supplementary actions.
4. **Promotion of several awareness-raising events carefully prepared,** with coordination, broad participation of stakeholders, and use of massive communication means.



## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Background**

1. This intermediary evaluation was commended by the International Labour Organization and its International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC)<sup>2</sup>. The objective is to evaluate the Partnership Programme on “Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in the Americas.” This initiative is valued at more than nine million dollars (\$9,157,508.00 million), funded by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC). This is a strategic global program focused on South-South cooperation (SSC) and horizontal cooperation, for seventy-eight (78) months, from June 2009 to November 2015. Eight sub-regional and national projects have been implemented and carried out in eleven (11) countries and a sub-regional block. The program started being developed in Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay, being then expanded to the MERCOSUR block (Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay), to the Portuguese-Speaking African Countries (PALOP) - Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, San Tome and Principe - and then to Tanzania (Africa), East Timor (Asia) and Haiti (Caribbean.) Later on, a MDS-supported project was approved. It was named “Strategies to Accelerate the Pace of Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labour” and supported the elaboration and implementation of the 3rd Global Conference on Child Labour (3rd GCCL) and has been working to disseminate the Conference’s results. The ABC Program has been designed to work in synergy with USDOL projects in some countries such as PALOP and Tanzania in Africa and others in Latin America (Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay) and Haiti.
2. The ABC Program is strictly aligned to the ILO Program on Decent Work (Latin America), and has interfaces with other initiatives and programs aimed to prevent and eliminate child labour.

### **1.2 Evaluation purposes**

3. This medium term evaluation was scheduled to: (i) review the program progress and performance to which extent the Immediate Objective and outputs have been achieved; (ii) identify unexpected outcomes; (iii) analyze the potential success of the program objectives (i.e., objective 1); (iv) analyze the nature and scope of factors that either contribute to or limit the program implementation; (v) evaluate if the program outcomes are sustainable at local, national, and sub-regional levels, and identify measures to improve sustainability; (vi) evaluate the strategies applied in comparison to classic cooperation project; (vii) identify good practices and lessons learned from this program and other South-South cooperation initiatives on horizontal cooperation.
4. The evaluation is focused on the program in the broader 3-level context: national, sub-regional and institutional. It aims at enabling the ABC and ILO to perform broad strategic work to influence global debates about the most effective strategies to fight child labour, and the SSC approach.

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<sup>2</sup> The ILO Country Office in Brasilia has hired *Capra International Inc.* (hereinafter Capra or Evaluator) to carry out this medium term evaluation. Kindly refer to the Terms of Reference in Annex 1.

## 2. Methodology

5. The evaluation was organized according to the following criteria: (i) design quality; (ii) relevance; (iii) effectiveness and efficiency; (iv) capacity development; (v) sustainability; and, (vi) other specific aspects.
6. To meet these criteria, the evaluation methodology adopted a mostly qualitative approach that required gathering and analyzing different lines of evidence or sources of information. In this sense, it used secondary data sources made up by files and documents made available by evaluators. It has also employed primary data collected through interviews with key respondents, focal groups and a request by e-mail.
7. Evaluators have analyzed 65 specific documents, carried out 122 interviews with key respondents and 5 focal groups. Interviews comprised staff members of the ILO (9), ABC (2) and USDOL (1), and several representatives of stakeholders in all countries. Focal groups met in Ecuador (1), Paraguay (1) and San Tomé (3.) Regarding the 31 e-mail requests, evaluators have received only four responses. The "NVivo" software was used as analysis tool to the information gathered. The annexes hereto provide details on the methodology adopted.
8. The investigation faced methodological limitations, notably the short time available to submit the first reports. Chart 1 shows a list of the main problems found and the corresponding solutions.

**Chart 1: Methodological limitations**

Problems and limitations	Solutions
1. Bold agenda and short time	Several stages of the process, like preparation of questionnaires customized to respondents, were shortened;
2. Item 1 influenced the selection of countries. For example, the field visit in Angola had to be postponed for a long time due to visa procedures.	Cape Verde replaced Angola as an option agreed on by the client, due to the impossibility of getting a visa to Angola in due time to meet the visit schedule.
3. Budget was insufficient to build broader sampling of individuals to be interviewed.	Priorities were set; interviews were carried out with some groups and focal groups, and through a short e-mail data collection process.
4. The short time limited the standardization, thus causing some problems related to some respondents' answers (notably those interviewed by phone, on-line or by mail). Questionnaires should be more customized to better serve the high diversity of respondents.	Most of the time, the team provided additional information on questionnaires, and respondents could leave aside the questions that were not pertinent or applicable.
5. The short time for the agenda hindered the timely localization of all persons invited to interviews.	Respondents could fill in the questionnaires and send them by email
6. No research assistant could be found in East Timor.	Respondents could fill in the questionnaires and send them by email

### 3. Findings

#### 3.1 Design quality

9. The design quality was evaluated according to the following criteria: coherence of the theory of change (based on the project logical frame); internal coherence between project components; consideration to ongoing initiatives; attention to mandatory and cross topics like gender, ethnicity and others; inclusion of hypotheses on external factors and their impacts; consideration to the South-South cooperation (SSC) and triangular South-South cooperation (TSSC); attention to sustainability, and identification of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) indicators. The most notable finding is that almost all designs were simple ones, both in the global PRODOC (ABC Program) and at sub-regional/national levels.

##### 3.1.1 Objectives and theory of change

10. The strategic objective of the Program Document (PRODOC) is as follows: Based on the Brazilian experience, contribute to the development of prevention and elimination of child labour, notably its worst forms, and of national and sub-regional policies and programs related to the goals of the Hemispherical Agenda on Decent Work (for Latin America).
11. The PRODOC comprises two immediate objectives. The first immediate objective is: *Establish tripartite consultation mechanism between Brazil and partner countries, focused on the development and implementation of South-South cooperation projects on prevention and elimination of child labour.* This objective has three expected outcomes: (1) *reinforced capacity of Brazil to promote South-South Cooperation on prevention and elimination of child labour;* (2) *Countries projects developed and negotiated with national counterparts in each country;* (3) *Monitoring and Evaluation System developed and implemented for the South-South Cooperation on prevention and elimination of child labour.*
12. The second immediate objective aims to contribute to the development and implementation of the Regional Strategy of South-South Cooperation on Elimination of Child Labour – the “Latin America free of Child Labour”. There are two expected outcomes: (1) inputs identified and systematized to develop strategies during the 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Conference on Child Labour; (2) The Strategy “Latin America free from Child Labour” elaborated and pilot project implemented. Regarding these outcomes, the PRODOC sets actions that started to be implemented in June 2013.
13. The second objective was excluded from this intermediate evaluation, except as regards the arrangements to the Global Conference.
14. The implicit theory of change is that through tripartite consultation the participating countries build stronger commitment with projects to meet their specific needs related to the prevention and elimination of child labour (PETI). To that, these should promote changes to policies, enactment of new or amended laws, formalization of changes including capacity-building, and the work toward sustainability after current funding ends. This last one should take place through the development of partnerships and dialogue platforms in the countries (including national governments, employers, workers) and at international levels (including countries, UN agencies and other stakeholders). Figure 1 shows that theory, where arrows point out the bottom (actions) to top (strategic objective) flow of the process. Actions are performed at two levels (global and sub-regional/national) and lead to global and sub-regional/country outcomes, respectively. The shaded area refers to the second immediate objective that has been partially excluded from this evaluation.

### **3.1.2 Internal coherence**

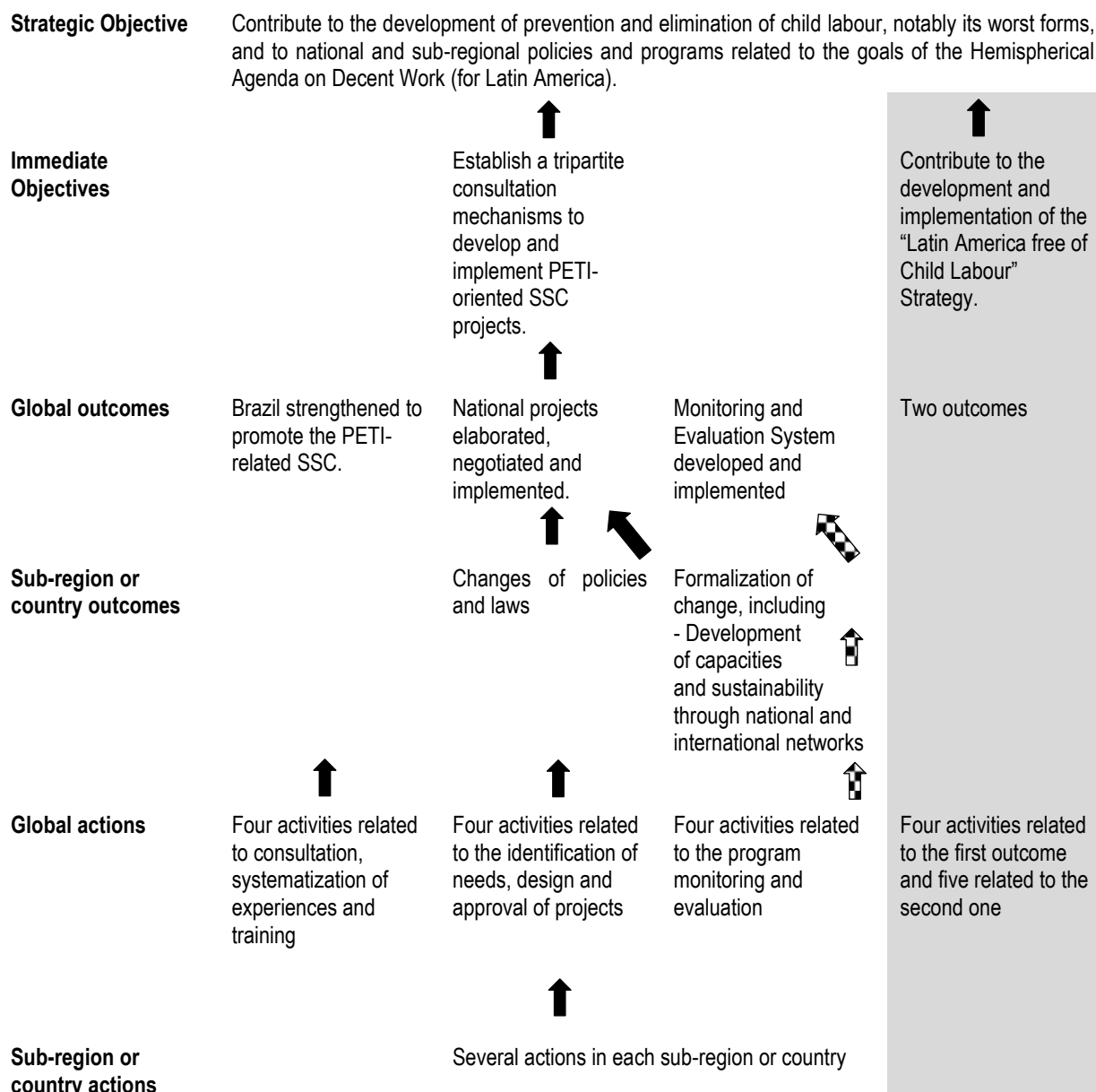
15. As it is an umbrella program, the internal coherence of the design should be observed at both global and specific level, i.e., at the level of sub-regional/national projects (hereinafter, national projects).

#### *The ABC Program*

16. Most of the respondents on this topic feel the program is well designed, coherent regarding the link between development objective and the remainder components. The project bears logical links among inputs, activities and outputs.
17. However, it is worth mentioning the flow or logic of the theory of change where a tool or means appears as immediate objective (the only one in the original PRODOC.) The logic of change could have been clearer if the immediate objective were replaced by the first global outcome, and would be read as follows: “Strengthen Brazil to promote the PETI-related SSC”. Therefore, the tripartite consultation mechanism employed to identify, design and negotiate national projects would be one of the outcomes rather than the immediate objective. Similarly, the development of an M&E system would make more sense if it were linked to the objective of strengthening Brazilian capacities.
18. The Immediate Objective 1 refers to setting tripartite consultation mechanisms for Brazil and its partners to elaborate and implement CL-related SSC projects. The three outcomes stated are coherent with the objective. However, it misses an outcome related to strengthening the capacity of partner countries to organize and keep their own tripartite consultation mechanisms functional – a functionality in line with the SSC and TSSC purpose in CL. As regards actions, it could be related to the elaboration of some protocol, strategy or simple criteria to ensure that partners have worked in strict compliance with the concept and practice of tripartism. The importance of this issue relies on the expectation that national tripartite commissions on CL can play a core role regarding the sustainability of benefits generated by each national project.
19. In anyway, as will be further discussed, national experiences were characterized by the promotion of mechanisms for social dialogue and coordination (committees or commissions, roundtables, etc.) on CL. However, we should emphasize that such promotion should be explicit in the ABC Program design as the concept of tripartism - as understood by the ILO - can differ from that practised by the country (governments).



**Figure 1: The theory of change implied in the ABC Program**



20. Despite the aforementioned, the global design has several strengths, notably innovation and pragmatism. The program is innovative in several aspects. Cooperation is a kind of partnership involving countries from the South, a multilateral cooperation organization (ILO), and countries from the North interested in contributing with funding, without imposing solutions. Based on the notion of "solidarity-based diplomacy", Brazil is a country that could share its knowledge and experience with other South countries to build capacities. Brazil is considered to be a valid reference due to its widely known advances in PETI.

21. The program is pragmatic, although being also ambitious and bold. The program was designed with limited availability of resources and institutional conditions. The countries originally selected had already adhered to the International Conventions No 138 and No 182 and, thus, relied on an agenda of actions, sometimes with lists of work considered to be harmful. Design also assists the development of national policies related to decent work, and helps building capacities in partner countries through the National Action Plans (NAP) rather than attaching priority to direct benefits to infantile populations. Similarly, this objective has provided realistic responses to the budgetary framework. By the time of the program formulation, IPEC was facing resource constraints;

however, it knew that working with national partners and building capacities is not so costly. The TSSC aimed at building institutional capacities. It is widely known that specialized human resources and pertinent and timely communications are crucial to this kind of effort. As the availability of specialized human resources varies from country to country, it could be either an advantage or a disadvantage to fulfill the objectives<sup>3</sup>.

### *The national projects*

22. As specified in the ABC Program original design, the national projects formulation should start with a strategic workshop attended by tripartite representatives of the countries, ABC and IPEC. The Workshop organized in Brasilia in 2009 complied with that provision.
23. Designs were based on the needs of each sub-region or country, having the Brazilian experience as reference. Emphasis was attached to meet the particular needs, but the design quality varies from country to country (See Chart 2). In general, designs are simple ones<sup>4</sup>. Several respondents from different countries said this 'light' design was transformed into an advantage as, after all, it was understood as 'flexibility' rather than as deficiency: "the national project designs were flexibly, granting to ABC more freedom to negotiate in each country" (Key informer in Paraguay).
24. Apart from flexibility, the strength of the national project design depended on the relevance that stakeholders assigned to it. That was an important aspect as in most of the cases projects resulted from broad consultation. Similarly to the ABC Program, the project objectives had to do with the institutional strengthening and with the contribution to the process of policy formulation. For example, Ecuador reported relevant strengthening of supervision bodies to make them sensitive and efficient when dealing with CL cases. The same happened when a new specific objective related to strengthening the vocational training entities was introduced to train these to draft programs oriented to the vulnerable adolescent population in risk to work under indecent working conditions. On the other hand, the MERCOSUR Project reports as strength its focus on the frontier areas shared by the countries that are involved with Brazil<sup>5</sup>. In Tanzania the project was designed to expand the capacities of employers and workers to serve as leader actors in the PAN implementation. The PALOP project tried to develop similar capacities among stakeholders to build intolerance to child labour.

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<sup>3</sup> "The program could count on competent human resources (for example, the technical staff in the country and in Geneva .... In some cases, the ILO had no permanent staff in the country, as happened in Angola where the project had to rely on the staff of another project (TACKLE))" (Key respondent). Drawing on other projects' technical staff is a practice observed in several countries as, for example, Ecuador that used the staff of a USDOL-funded IPEC project. In other words, the disadvantage was translated into the search for synergy with other projects.

<sup>4</sup> For Ecuador, a stakeholder said that the design was more like a memorandum of understanding than a full project (for example, in comparison to the USDOL project designed that, in the informer's view, was much more detailed). In Paraguay, another informer said the logical framework was not sound since, for example, it mistook outcomes for activities, lacked integration between components and activities, and seems to be nothing but a list of activities to be developed.

<sup>5</sup> "Frontiers are vulnerable areas where it is difficult to implement CL control mechanisms. Therefore, problems demand bi-national approaches. The project allowed for emphasizing this aspect. Supervision and work with local networks were developed on both sides of the frontier. The networks headed the process (Key informer in Uruguay).

**Chart 2: Quality indicators to the design of national projects**

Design quality indicators	Bolivia	Ecuador	Paraguay	MERCOSUR	PALOP	Tanzania	East Timor	Haiti
- Logical and coherent design	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
- Usefulness of indicators to M&E				✓ Just in relation to outcomes	✓ Just in relation to objectives			✓
- Inclusion of risk factors					✓	✓		
- Consideration to CL initiatives underway						✓	✓	✓
- Integration of SSC and TSSC concepts	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ Explicit	✓	✓	✓
- Inclusion of gender, ethnicity categories								
- Sustainability strategy clearly defined					✓	✓		

### 3.1.3 Consideration to initiatives underway

25. All PRODOC effectively consider the PETI-related initiatives being developed in the country, as all projects promote the tripartite organization (understanding tripartite in different ways) or interchange events (seminars, workshops, etc.) that try to gather and build commitment among different actors in PETI-oriented initiatives. Only Tanzania, East Timor and Haiti make explicit reference to the ongoing initiatives in the introduction of their respective PRODOC.

### 3.1.4 Attention to gender, ethnicity and other topics

26. The Program design kept a general formulation that comprises categories of gender, ethnicity or attention to other kinds of vulnerability, additionally to that of children under CL situation.

27. The projects repeat this same characteristic. However, in practice the ABC Program and the national projects – according to most of the testimonials – tried to balance gender in terms of participation in several activities. Designs are not explicit regarding ethnicity, but in some countries (Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay) performed activities mainly focused on special populations like indigenous people. The following testimonial about Ecuador illustrates this:

*Gender perspective is not explicitly included in the project design. Neither the interchange of experiences nor the actions comprising this perspective (...). The design makes no clear reference to the issue of indigenous people. Nonetheless, based on the link between the project and the Bi-National Technical Committee on Indigenous Affairs (COMITEC) this perspective is effectively worked on. This is evidence that the Government does not emphasize the perspective of ethnicity nor promote intercultural dialogue... The project does not comprise other perspectives of social inclusion, but is not opposed to these either. There is still a lot to be done in this field. It lacks more information about adolescents and disability. On the other hand, the USDOL project addressed disability (Key informer).*

28. In Tanzania, one of the respondents said that the project included the perspective of gender as a cross-cutting topic, and adds: “gender appears more as a strategy to ensure the country has considered the children’s needs more than just as simple activities”. This statement bears an

interesting reflection: gender is not only a matter of ensuring an equal number of men and women in the different scheduled activities, going beyond the political plan to ensure consideration to the specific interests of girls. The same could be said about ethnics, notably in countries where these populations are relevant for their size or situation of social vulnerability. It is worth mentioning that ILO heads the cause for recognizing the rights of indigenous and tribal people, through Convention 169, among others.

### **3.1.5 Identification of expected external factors and their potential impact**

29. The ABC Program document also does not refer to expected external factors that could affect the project. Therefore, it has no section on risk management. It seems to consider implicitly the presence of external factors that could affect the countries, but not the ABC Program.
30. To which extent have external factors been identified in the design of country projects? According to the testimonials available, the exercise of identification is explicit for PALOP and Tanzania, but is absent in the remaining countries.
31. The PALOP identified political factors related to overcoming conflict in Angola and the situation in Guinea Bissau. The potential incidence of political factors was also identified for Tanzania. Besides identifying external factors, the design has also provided for actions to cope with these. In Guinea Bissau the expected external factors occurred, but their effects were worse than expected: “everything came to a standstill. There was no security, institutions did not work. The country was under a risk of unknown magnitude” (Key respondent).

### **3.1.6 Inclusion of South-South Cooperation and Triangular South-South Cooperation**

32. The cover of all PRODOC bears the title: “ILO/Brazil Partnership Program to promote South-South Cooperation” and the name selected by each country as subtitle. For example, “Support to the implementation of the National Action Plan on Elimination of Child Labour in Tanzania”, “Program on Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in East Timor” or “Protection and Social Promotion of Children, Adolescents and their Families in Situation of Child Labour in Paraguay”. The projects subtitles in Ecuador and the PALOP make reference to SSC<sup>6</sup>.
33. It clearly shows that SSC and TSSC are integral parts of each project. The main parties engaged – Brazil, ILO and the block or country – are clearly identified.
34. The Latin American countries had previous experience with SSC, and some even with TSSC, but most of the African countries and East Timor were less familiar with it or unaware of it:

*The commitment with Brazil allowed English-speaking Africa to get to know the SSC. Tanzania is a pilot country for Brazil as a donor (... the project) promotes the SS interchange, like the assembling of Work Groups in Brazil and Tanzania to exchange best practices. Some activities are specific to Tanzania but were aligned, to the maximum extent, to enable the SS cooperation (Key respondent).*

### **3.1.7 Attention to sustainability**

35. Testimonials by key respondents of the ILO in Geneva show that ILO, in compliance to its mandate, promotes sustainability to CL-related actions. Sustainability is achieved by focusing on national initiatives involving national partners, under the governmental guidance, which results in public policies and the PAN.

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<sup>6</sup> “Project to Reduce Child Labour through **South-South Cooperation**” and “Support to Actions to achieve the 2015 Goals to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Portuguese-Speaking African Countries (PALOP) through knowledge, awareness-building and **South-South Cooperation**”.

36. A good example is the Tanzania project document that explicitly refers to sustainability and establishes the purpose of achieving it by supporting the PAN and the implementation of actions focused on the building of national capacities, ‘ensuring that Tanzanian partners (workers, employers, government) are skilled to keep on working with or without the project’ (key respondent). An even better example is the case of the PALOP PRODOC that includes a ‘sustainable framework’ as success indicators:

*“The project will focus on promoting sustainability since the early stages of execution. It will enforce the commitment by the partner institutions and local representative to ensure that benefits ensue from the project performance in each country, including after the project expiration. In this sense, a permanent objective of the project is to disseminate the concept of national appropriation, i.e., the project belongs to the country and to the participating communities and, thus, to the project beneficiaries”<sup>7</sup>.*

37. The remaining project designs do not refer to sustainability. In any way, the topic is implicit because actions like reinforcement of consultation mechanisms (like national commissions or similar institutions), support to PAN, and capacity-building are at the heart of the project. Moreover, several respondents have linked these actions to sustainability. This raises the question whether this lack of reference, is a missed opportunity to link the project actions to sustainability, and whether this could render the purpose of appropriation and continuity of the project benefits increasingly impotent. One thing is to have sustainability arising out of a clear and explicit purpose, and another thing is to wait for it to come up just by presenting a satisfactory list of control. If national capacity-building is, after all, a pedagogical act, the design of each national project should make clear the purpose of sustainability.

### **3.1.8 Indicators for follow-up and evaluation**

38. The ABC Program design comprises M&E actions, but does not define outcomes and objectives success indicators. As part of the program monitoring, it requests each project to submit an annual progress report, in a standardized form to be filled in with information on:

countries context in relation to the project objectives;

progress related to immediate objectives and indicators to the 2010-2011 ILO Programme and Budget (CL eliminated, notably the worst forms);

progress regarding actions taken to change legislation and reinforce knowledge on CL;

progress related to immediate objectives and priorities of the Country’s Plans on Decent Work (CPWW);

progress versus objectives / direct effects of the project (effectiveness, efficiency, pertinence, sustainability);

balance between outcomes achieved versus planned outcomes;

facts/issues that affect the achievement of the project objectives;

identification of opportunities;

lessons learned and emerging practices.

39. The national project documents also have a section devoted to this topic. For the first three countries of the program (Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay), as well as for Tanzania and East Timor, the M&E system did not culminate in the formulation or identification of indicators for outcomes and objectives, because this task was postponed, and has never been concluded. The MERCOSUR project design shows outcome indicators only, while the PRODOC for the PALOP

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<sup>7</sup> <Internals\\Documents\\4 PALOP, Ecuador and Paraguay\\4B PALOP\_PRODOC\_04\_Dec\_2010>

brings only objective indicators. Haiti's project design formulates indicators for outcomes and objectives.

40. The PRODOC of the revised program informs that all M&E-related activities were performed, except for activity 1.3.3 "Establish a program monitoring process..." It was reported that a proposal to organize an electronic monitoring system was refused, but it was not explained why.
41. The fact that each country has proposed its own objectives and outcomes hindered obtaining standard indicators; today, however, the annual progress report requests each country to inform how they contributed to the progress related to immediate objectives and indicators to the 2010-2011 ILO programme and Budget (CL eliminated, notably the worst forms) and the aforementioned progresses. The projects usually respond by listing the several activities implemented. That transforms information in qualitative information, which is harder to handle, compare and evaluate. The program could formulate indicators to the different progresses achieved to allow measurement. These exercises could improve the M&E system.
42. The management of an electronic system would entail advantages to manage information and to equip further evaluations (notably the final one) of indicators required to increase accuracy and reliability. The electronic format could be a simple one, like Excel spreadsheets.

### **3.2 Program relevance**

43. There is a virtually unanimous view on the high relevance of the Program at global and country level. Such view is based on the importance of focusing on the children's right to be free from CL. Despite the relevance of national projects, some testimonials identify several limitations which the project tried to overcome, notably those related to human and financial resources, as well as institutional and cultural factors.

#### **3.2.1 Responsiveness to needs, limitations and resources of the countries**

44. Respondents from several countries perceived their national project as relevant. Members of a focal group in Mozambique considered the project to be relevant as it is aligned to the national legislation that considers CL as a violation to children's rights. In San Tomé, key respondents linked the relevance to the approach to topics of little visibility like those of girls in household works or boys in activities like sexual tourism, drug dealing, and transportation of hazardous products. In Latin America several respondents attributed to the projects relevance to several aspects like the emphasis to children's rights or to the presence of children and adolescents in precarious and hazardous works, or improve the capacities in labour inspection focused on CL (Ecuador) or to provide visibility to CL, and take and improve specific inspection at areas where the problem reaches alarming dimensions, like bi-national frontiers (MERCOSUR) or populations of indigenous prevalence (Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay).
45. Regarding the limitations which national projects overcame, respondents identified the most obvious one like financial and human resources, and awareness about CL. The low degree of awareness about CL found in most countries, in addition to the general lack of financial resources, led governments to attach low priority to CL and, therefore, the budgetary resources – either from national sources or from cooperation – were insufficient. The ABC project funding helped countries to surmount this obstacle; nonetheless, few countries succeeded in mobilizing additional financial resources. In some countries (like Ecuador) there are other CL-oriented initiatives funded by other international cooperation projects.

#### **3.2.2 Responsiveness to emerging tendencies**

46. For many countries, the topic of CL is a novelty and, therefore, is an emerging tendency that should be established in the collective consciousness.

47. On the other hand, the experience exchange modality has allowed the technical teams of the participating countries to take advantage from it both with respect to the specific subject of exchange (for example, CL in landfills, CL inspection) and other related topics. In Bolivia, for example, it was reported that exchange of experiences on income transfer programs allowed the experts to change their programs, while the Brazilian experts could observe the implementation of those programs in extreme situations, like that of Bolivia. Similarly, the models of Integral Vocational Education for Working Adolescents of 14 to 17 years old, implemented by the project in El Alto and Santa Cruz, taught important lessons about the strategy potential to fight the worst forms of child labour through juvenile work and the challenges posed by it. This experience was advantageous both to the technical counterparts of Brazil and, further, to Ecuador.
48. Several respondents linked to different projects (Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, MERCOSUR, PALOP, East Timor) have identified the simultaneous development of several supplementary projects to fight CL as an important advantage to increase the efficacy of actions performed in this area. Simultaneity allows for working on different approaches to the problem, and also shows the advantages of adopting one single perspective – the SSC – which, by bringing together countries in similar conditions, enables replicating good practices. This advantage could be expanded even beyond improving the coordination among those projects.

### **3.2.3 Other limitations and opportunities identified**

49. In some countries (PALOP, East Timor and Tanzania) delayed disbursements restricted the project implementation. Other obstacles were the delayed arrival of the focal points (MERCOSUR), lack of coordination between ministerial entities of the several countries part of the MERCOSUR and PALOP blocks, and the problems associated with political instability, as in Guinea Bissau, Paraguay and Ecuador.
50. The cultural dimension of CL stands for another limitation to the Program. Poverty is undoubtedly the main reason for families to allow children to work. However, work is also appraised as a virtue that should be taught to children since early childhood; this use is more frequent in indigenous populations (Africa, America). Additionally, there is the issue of lack of adequate and sufficient systems of technical and vocational education which leads parents to teach a profession to their child since they are very young, thus exposing them to early work.
51. The ILO is seasoned in developing awareness-raising campaigns that combine, on one hand, the recognition of the advantages of teaching children a positive view of work and, on the other hand, the respect to their rights to protection, education and leisure. The challenge is how to convey the message of these campaigns to the target populations, and transform these in coherent policies that could be implemented.
52. Interchanges have been useful to find limitations, gaps, variations, lessons learned, good practices, etc., for the programs under discussion, but are also useful to identify other opportunities to handle with the problems. For example, a sub-regional meeting held in Praia (Cape Verde) raised the interest for promoting exchange among child parliaments, as well as among judges and other justice agents that need proper training.

### **3.3 Effectiveness – Achievement of objectives**

*In those countries, performing any activity, always build expectations. It takes a long time to get commitment from national partners when it starts from scratch and when results are being achieved, but funds are exhausted and the project must be left. It is crucial to count on some way to continue, even with fewer funds. If one works bearing sustainability in mind since the beginning, it is hard to tell a country, four years later, that we have different priorities and must go on. Countries have taken important steps like ratification of covenants, the PAN, changes in laws, institutionalization of CL processes. These are all important steps, but the work is*

*just starting and cannot claim concrete outcomes. Hence, the next steps are crucial to keep on progressing.* (Key respondent, ILO, Africa).

53. One of the most important purposes of this medium-term evaluation is to review the actual progress and performance of the program, i.e., to which extent the outcomes corresponding to immediate objective 1 have been achieved. It is also about identifying factors that have contributed to the fulfillment of those outcomes, as well as the factors that hindered them. Besides approaching the aforementioned, this section also reviews aspects related to the program efficiency, resources leveraging, and link to other CL-related initiatives.

### **3.3.1 Achievement of the program immediate objective**

54. The information available, notably the revised PRODOC of the ABC Program that brings information as of middle 2012 – suggests that activities corresponding to each of the three outcomes scheduled were or are about to be performed. However, the low degree of achievement related to the activity “Establish a monitoring system to the PETI-oriented SSC Program” (Activity 1.3.3) is concerning. The revised PRODOC of the program remarks that “a proposal on an electronic monitoring system was cancelled”. Unfortunately the document does not explain the reason for that cancellation. If this situation continues it could damage the program legitimacy, as it needs an evaluation system that includes accurate indicators on achievements and impacts, notably on CL-related policies and capacity-building.

### **3.3.2 Achievement of the immediate objectives of national projects.**

55. In all countries, the information available shows that objectives have been achieved or are advancing in an acceptable pace. Chart 3 shows a summary on effectiveness (achievement of objectives) of each national project. As projects were focused on objectives related to policies, changes on laws and development of capacities, Chart 4 shows supplementary or detailed information about Chart 3.

**Chart 3: Effectiveness: details on most relevant achievements, by project**

<b>Sub-regions / Countries</b>	<b>Objectives /summary of achievements</b>
<b>1. Bolivia</b> Project duration: October 2009 to December 2012	<u>Objectives</u> Development Objective (DO): Contribute to the development of national policies and programs on prevention and elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Bolivia. Immediate Objective 1 (IO): Develop policies and actions of supervision and monitoring, conditional transfers and juvenile work in Bolivia, based on lessons learned from Brazil. IO 2: Exchange of experiences, knowledge and technology.
	<u>Achievements</u> Many respondents agree that objectives have been achieved and much more. The review of Progress Reports provides a documentary support to these views.
<b>2. Ecuador</b> Project duration: October 2009 to December 2013	<u>Objectives</u> DO: By the end of the program, it will have contributed to the achievement of the goals set forth in the Hemispherical Agenda on Decent Work regarding elimination of WFCL from 2015 to 2020. IO 1: By the end of the program the CL Supervision System will be strengthened in technical and operational terms, through the transfer and adjustment of good practices. IO 2: By the end of the program, it will have contributed to develop a training model for adolescent of 15 to 17 years old that are working or at risk of CL incorporated to the national public policy.
	<u>Achievements</u> The two immediate objectives have been virtually achieved. Moreover, Roundtables were organized at local government level, integrating ministries / agencies of the Central Government and NGO. The roundtables assisted public policy generation, CL recording, and ensured sustainability to actions. The Unified CL Registration will start operating in December 2013, together with the project conclusion.



Sub-regions / Countries	Objectives /summary of achievements
<b>3. Paraguay</b> Project duration: October 2009 to December 2012	<p><u>Objectives</u></p> <p>DO: Transfer knowledge, methodologies and practices of public management of programs and actions on protection and social promotion to support the Paraguayan efforts focused on children, adolescents and their families in CL.</p> <p>IO 1: Get acquainted to the features and level of incidence of child labour families under extreme poverty supported by the Program of Cash Transfer with Co-Responsibility (CTCR) TEKOPORA, to define a baseline for political actions and further evaluations.</p> <p>IO 2: Strengthen the socio-education actions of the ABRAZO (Paraguayan national program) through the exchange of experiences acquired by the Program on Eradication of Child Labour (PETI), the Pro-Adolescent program, and other services of special protection to children and adolescents in situation of vulnerability in Brazil.</p> <p>IO 3: Support the strengthening of Paraguayan actions on social protection to children and adolescents victims of sexual exploitation and their families in the frontier areas of Foz do Iguaçu and Ciudad del Este, through the campaign "Communication about traffic in children and adolescent for commercial sexual exploitation and/or work in Portuguese, Spanish and Guaraní languages", pursuant to the Recommendation # 03/08 of the MERCOSUR CMC.</p> <p>IO 4: Foster the development of educational actions on food and nutritional security with the teams of the "Open Centers" (units of care for children and adolescents in situation of social vulnerability) supporting the publication of educational materials to beneficiaries and their families.</p> <p>IO 5: Support the development of a care protocol specific for children and adolescents who are economically active and suffer any accident or other event related to occupational health and security, so they can be cared under the framework of a Mandatory Notification System.</p> <p>IO 6: Strengthen the Paraguayan actions on social protection of children and adolescents who are victims of maltreatment, abuse and sexual exploitation, notably the Telephone Care Service FONAYUDA, by exchanging experiences and training professionals working in these areas.</p> <p><u>Achievements</u></p> <p>The information available shows that objectives have been achieved with visible outcomes. Respondents have mentioned activities they consider to be of impact. For example, the ABRAZO experience allowed for introducing the CL component. The testimonial by a key respondent illustrate the kind of actions: <i>Another achievement is the expansion of protection to new forms of child labour... Children have been effectively taken off streets, with 80% of children remaining in the program... Childhood-related problems were given visibility; citizens could identify how they could help. The campaign "Don't give coins, there are other ways to help" had strong impacts. The National Protection System was installed, and children are the entry door to the system.</i> Equally important was that there was no tension with the other organizations working in this field, and no prosecution to working children was reported.</p>
<p>Special note on the cases of Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay: These countries started the ABC Program and, thus, served as field of experimentation to the TSSC mechanisms and practices, and to develop the TSSC methodology composed of joint exchange visits in three stages: (i) preparation of the delegations that participated in the activities; (ii) exchange activities (on-site seminars with practical <i>in situ</i> visits); and, (iii) follow-up on the adjustment of the initiatives inspired by the exchange.</p> <p>The experience was recognized at international level during the 2010 EXPO S-S with an award for innovation. Another highlight of the program in those countries was the synergy established with the USDOL-support Program on Horizontal Cooperation in South America.</p>	
<b>4. MERCOSUR</b> (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay) Project duration: November 2010 to June 2013	<p><u>Objectives</u></p> <p>DO: Contribute to the development of the regional policy on prevention and eradication of CL in the MERCOSUR.</p> <p>IO 1: Start and implement the Regional Plan on Prevention and Eradication of CL in MERCOSUR.</p> <p><u>Achievements</u></p> <p>Objectives were achieved. Highlights were the 1st Regional Conference on PETI in MERCOSUL (Buenos Aires, June 2012) which culminated in the Presidential Declaration on PETI, signed by all presidents of the block (June 2012), and the "Second Regional Conference: MERCOSUR united against CL" (Porto Alegre, November 2012).</p>

Sub-regions / Countries	Objectives /summary of achievements
<b>5. Haiti</b> <b>Project duration:</b> January 2012 to 2014	<p><u>Objectives</u></p> <p>DO: By the end of the project it will have contributed to fulfill the objectives of the Hemispheric Agenda on Decent Work in relation to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour as of 2015 and child work as of 2020.</p> <p>Protection of children against CL during the initial stage of the Haiti recovery.</p> <p>IO 1: By the end of the project, the key actors had expanded their knowledge and awareness about CL, notably concerning specific activities of physical reconstruction.</p> <p>IO 2: By the end of the project, the institutional capacity of key actors will have been strengthened, and social dialogue will have been promoted as a tool to protect children against CL in Haiti notably in works specific to physical reconstruction.</p> <p>IO3: By the end of the project, worthy work opportunities will be created to youth in the process of reconstruction of the participating communities.</p> <p><u>Achievements</u></p> <p>This project is the newest one and will end later. Up to now, it reports few achievements, notably the project's contribution to a Quick Evaluation on CL in Port-au Prince; a campaign against domestic child labour; and, the elaboration of a PAN against CL which started a social dialogue to incorporate CL into the formulation of public policies and laws.</p>
<b>6. PALOP</b> (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Santo Tomé and Príncipe) Project duration: December 2011 to December 2013	<p><u>Objectives</u></p> <p>DO: Contribute to hasten the pace of CL eradication in Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and San Tomé and Príncipe.</p> <p>IO 1: By the end of the project, the government and society of the participating countries will have mobilized around the Pin Wheel March for an Africa Free of Child Labour.</p> <p><u>Achievements</u></p> <p>The PALOP countries lack the experience of the MERCOSUR countries in terms of SSC and TSSC, but the project reported acceptable progress regarding the fulfillment of its objectives. Among achievements, the consolidation of the Statute on Child and Adolescent which is considered to be an important step in the elaboration of the PAN against CL in Cape Verde; outlining of a PAN on Childhood (late in 2013) which after being validated should serve as a multi-sector strategy that will make CL relevant; the contribution to disseminate information on the enactment of the ILO Conventions # 138 and 182 on CI in Angola, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique.</p>
<b>7. Tanzania</b> Project duration: January 2011 to December 2013	<p><u>Objectives</u></p> <p>DO: Contribute to ensure the stakeholders' commitment to carry out the National Action Plan (PAN) on Eradication of the worst forms of child labour in Tanzania.</p> <p>IO 1: Foster the participation of constituents in the national and district plans through the development of capacities, to enforce the PAN and allot the required resources.</p> <p>IO 2: Improve the capacity of social partners to agree on institutional action plans to implement the PAN.</p> <p>IO 3: Contribute to the effective capacity of the NISCC and CLU to coordinate the whole PAN execution process at national level.</p> <p><u>Achievements</u></p> <p>Objectives achieved. In 2009 a PAN was agreed on and development; this initiative included an updated list of hazardous CL; the CL rate dropped from 31% to 28%, but remains high. The national project focused on increasing the stakeholders' capacities to strengthen its impacts on the goals towards reducing CL.</p>
<b>8. East Timor</b> <b>Project duration: May 2011 to June 2013</b>	<p><u>Objectives</u></p> <p>DO: Contribute to enforce the ILO Convention 182 in East Timor.</p> <p>IO 1: Create a Tripartite Commission on Child Labour capable of strengthening the mechanism of social dialogue and improve the consultation process for enforcement of policies on CL.</p> <p>IO 2: Draft a list of work that is potentially hazardous to the health, security or morality of children, to be adopted as a national list on hazardous work prohibited for children of less than 18 years old.</p> <p><u>Achievements</u></p> <p>Objectives were achieved. The project included a tripartite mission to Brazil to share experiences about CL eradication. Good practices were disseminated through local seminars focused on tripartite audiences. Seminars have included the identification of tools to adjust and replicate these in the country's context.</p>
Sources: ILO-ABC. 2013. The Brazilian Contribution to the ILO South-South Cooperation Strategy. 2012 – 2013 Panorama; Geneva; Progress Reports of national projects; interviews with key respondents.	

### 3.3.3 Outcomes of the project's incidence on policies, legislation and capacity-building

56. All national projects have underlined the incidence on policies, laws and capacity-building. These actions have prioritized the fight against worst forms of CL<sup>8</sup>, which implied the identification of those forms of labour, geographic areas, social groups or areas of activities where CL is more serious, in addition to several actions on strategic planning, awareness-raising, organization of dialogue and social coordination spheres, creation or adjustment of educational-cultural, legal and other preventive mechanisms. The project has also emphasized the implementation of national or sectoral plans related to decent work or PETI. Chart 4 details the achievements by sub-region/country.

**Chart 4: Details of the most important achievements resulting from incidence on policies, legislation and capacity-building, by project.**

Sub-regions / Countries	Outcomes of the project's incidence on policies, legislation and capacity-building
<b>1. Bolivia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ratified the 1990 Convention on Children Rights, the Convention on "Minimum Age for Admission to Employment" of 2000, and the Convention 182 on the "worst forms of child labour and immediate actions to eliminate these" of 2003.</li> <li>- The government has enacted national rules to govern child labour. The Children and Adolescents Codes sets the age of 14 as the minimum age for admission to employment, and defines the activities prohibited to children and adolescents. Moreover, it establishes the mechanisms and capacities to recover their rights. The Political Constitution of Bolivia, enacted in 2009, Art. 61, prohibits the exploitation of child labour, and establishes that activities performed by children and adolescents in the family and social contexts should be aimed at their comprehensive training, bearing educational function.</li> <li>- Law 263 of the Integral Law against Traffic in Persons (July 31, 2012).</li> <li>- Departmental Law (Santa Cruz) on Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Working Adolescent (June 2012).</li> <li>- Elaboration of a list on the worst forms of CL.</li> <li>- Intervention models and public policies proposals were generated. For example, the Bolivian Ministry of Labour implemented a new "System to Improve CL in Bolivia" which included a handbook on inspection procedures, tools to gather information on supervision activities, and software to manage information inspired by a Brazilian model.</li> <li>- The National Statistics Institute issued the First National Survey on CL.</li> <li>- Draft of a PAN on gradual eradication of CL, 2000 – 2010 and the creation of the Inter-institutional Commission on Gradual Eradication of CL (CIEPTI) headed by the Ministry of Labour, Job and Social Security.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Ecuador</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- After a process to eradicate CL at dumping sites, the government declared several sites of the country as zones free of CL. This activity was so successful that Ecuador became a "donor" country in this kind of experience.</li> <li>- Assembling (since 2010) of the Cross-Sector Political-Technical Roundtable on CL, to coordinate policies and actions at national level.</li> <li>- Studies commissioned by the project on the CL status at national and province levels.</li> <li>- The project resources enabled training CL fiscals and developed a strong online tool to provide continuity to training.</li> <li>- The Ecuadorian Professional Training Service (SECAP) implemented an experience to train adolescents and youth in situation of social vulnerability. This implies the adoption of a new approach to training (differentiated supply to make it pertinent to different groups of beneficiaries) and an innovative methodology that includes training in soft capacities (e.g., values, good working habits) and technical capacities. This increases the employability potential of beneficiaries.</li> <li>- The prompt implementation of the Unified Record on Child Labour could be a valuable tool to control the CL problem.</li> </ul>

<sup>8</sup> Indicators 16.1 and 16.2 of the program's immediate objectives and the ILO funding 2010-2011.

Sub-regions / Countries	Outcomes of the project's incidence on policies, legislation and capacity-building
<b>3. Paraguay</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The ABRAZO Program (an icon program on public social policies) proposed as a goal to 2013 the provision of care to six thousand street children, including the goal of a gradual reduction of CL. In 2012 the goal was expanded to rural CL in the sugar cane growing industry.</li> <li>- The Ministry of Education and Culture adopted a proposal to amend the curricula and incorporate the topic of CL, domestic work and commercial exploitation of children to the school's curricula.</li> <li>- The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare issued the Resolution 1027 (September 2011) which sets out the procedures to the strategy oriented to adolescents and youth. The strategy includes indicators of CL and hazardous work in the psychosocial evaluations for high-risk situations and definition of interventions. This initiative was a result of a technical visit paid to Brazil in May 2011.</li> <li>- The National Bureau of Public Procurement introduced as a condition for contracting by the State that corporations should be free of CL.</li> <li>- Enactment of several sectoral plans, including: (i) National Plan on PETI and Protection of Adolescents' Labour; (ii) National Plan on Prevention and Eradication of Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents.</li> </ul>
<b>4. MERCOSUR</b> (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project carried out a comparative analysis on the legislation to enable the legal harmonization among the countries part of the block.</li> <li>- The project supported the original wording, further updated, of the MERCOSUR Socio-Labour Declaration related to CL, pursuant to the children's rights. The declaration standardizes criteria on the minimum age and conditions for admission into employment, promises the adoption of policies that lead to gradual abolishment of CL, and provides for the State protection to adolescents' labour.</li> <li>- The MERCOSUR countries have adopted a shared protocol on inspection and training of inspectors on CL-related matters.</li> <li>- All the countries part of the block have drafted PAN related to PETI and/or decent work.</li> </ul>
<b>5. Haiti</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Within the context of the IPEC/USDOL (i) a national campaign against CL was developed (ended in July 2013) with the participation of several governmental and international cooperation agencies; (ii) established the National Committee against CL (2012) to start the consultation process to draft the PAN against CL, including the organization of a database on CL.</li> </ul>
<b>6. PALOP</b> (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Santo Tomé and Príncipe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elaboration of a plan to list the worst forms of CL in San Tomé and Mozambique.</li> <li>- National committees against CL in Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau (suspended) and San Tomé.</li> <li>- Arrangements to draft a PAN against CL in Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau (PAN on worthy work prioritizing the PETI), San Tomé and Mozambique.</li> <li>- The Ministries of Labour of the Portuguese-Speaking Countries Community (CPLP) have adopted the "Maputo Declaration", which reaffirms the importance of the TSSC and of the fight against CL (April 2013).</li> <li>- The CPLP Labour Ministers met in Geneva to discuss the launching of a benchmark study on the laws against CL (June 2013). As a result, Angola, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique have aligned their national laws with the Conventions 138 and 182.</li> </ul>
<b>7. Tanzania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ratification of the ILO Conventions 138 and 182.</li> <li>- The Government implemented the Action Plan to eliminate the worst forms of CL. The initial stage of that program (2001-2006) was supported by ILO-IPEC.</li> <li>- In 2009, it adopted and implemented a PAN to eradicate the worst forms of CL which included an updated list of hazardous CL activities. The project supports this initiative proposing the expansion of employers' and workers' capacities to play a core role in implementation. The fight to the worst forms of CL is expected to be part of the agenda of trade union organizations in the country.</li> </ul>
<b>8. East Timor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Tripartite Commission on CL (CNTI) was formally established, and is composed by representatives of the government, workers' and employers organizations, and civil society organizations.</li> <li>- The Ministry of Social Solidarity and ILO, among others, have implemented the 2008-2013 National Plan on Worthy Work which comprises measures favorable to female adolescents and youngsters subjected to adverse conditions in the labour market.</li> </ul>
Sources: ILO-ABC. 2013. The Brazilian Contribution to the ILO South-South Cooperation Strategy. 2012 – 2013 Panorama and Progress Reports of national projects.	

### 3.3.4 *Factors that contributed to achievements*

57. The designers of the ABC Program expected the national projects to ensue from tripartite agreements, with tripartite participation in execution. In that sense, both the program and the national projects have fostered social dialogue (committees, commissions or national tripartite roundtables on CL) which resulted in strength. Social dialogue became a means to install processes and systems “that helped the public sector to take on the project ownership” (Key respondents)<sup>9</sup>.
58. Some respondents have also identified the S-S interchange experience<sup>10</sup> as a factor that contributed to the national projects’ success. Countries found in the experience of Brazil or of other partner countries the answers to their problems, problems a sort of know-how or toolkit to be used to adjust and apply the experience to each country<sup>11</sup>.
59. Other contributing factors identified in the Progress Reports and interviews are as follows: the opportunity to coordinate with other CL-related projects and national initiatives; ILO’s capacity of support, with its several units, actions to adjust experiences in other countries; use of responsive mechanisms to implement the SS strategy; quality of the project design and management team; strategies adopted in each country pursuant to and considering their political and social context; collaboration and participation of the national counterparts.

### 3.3.5 *Factors that limited achievements*

60. At the ABC Program level, respondents made reference to the problems faced by Brazil in the beginning to comply with the disbursements agreed on as the main limiting factor. In principle, both the USDOL and the ABC Programs should work in a simultaneous and supplementary way. The delayed disbursement allowed the USDOL to advance the implementation, thus affecting the pioneer projects in Latin America (Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay)<sup>12</sup> and Tanzania, where the synchronization with the ABC project could have hastened the PAN approval and, thus, enabled the USDOL to approve the implementation of that plan. Moreover, some respondents in those countries (as well as MERCOSUR) point out that ABC faced some problems to quickly solve the administrative processes (approvals, disbursements and others). The ILO action as mediator to those procedures reduced the degree of disappointment typical to those drawbacks.
61. Other limiting factors were as follows:

The widely known slowness of governments, regardless their willingness toward the projects. Even worse, there were changes in ministries and the political instability. For example, in Paraguay the resignation of President Lugo also had impact on the availability of the project funding; the serious situation in Guinea Bissau has put almost all the governmental apparatus on hold for several weeks; the political-administrative reforms in Ecuador caused delays in the project implementation<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup> Some respondents (in Ecuador and Geneva) point out that it would be wise to consider the participation of more actors in future processes, as key entities dealing with the CL eradication were left aside, or because in some instances the government decided to replace the formal representation of employers or workers with a more convenient representation.

<sup>10</sup> The following testimonial, for example: “SS- cooperation provided for ownership of the project” (Key respondent in Cape Verde).

<sup>11</sup> “Brazil has different background. It employs the approach “tell me yourself” (explain). Other countries have different policies and laws. For example: in Brazil working is prohibited for individuals less than 13 years old for 14-15 years old the work is controlled; for 16 years old the work is allowed provided it does not entail risks. Housework is forbidden to people of less than 18 years old” (Key respondents, ABC, Brasilia).

<sup>12</sup> Fortunately, that negative effect had a happier end. The USDOL kept the CL-related actions alive and, in many occasions, provided financial support to the actions developed by the national project, ensuring soundness to the link between both initiatives.

<sup>13</sup> In Ecuador, the scope of the reforms carried out by R. Correa could hardly be forecasted. The governmental counterpart to the project was the Ministry of Labour, which was closed and later re-opened under the name of Ministry of Labour Affairs,

The national project execution time. Most actions were scheduled in a realistic way, but the long-term changes related to policies, laws and capacity-building demand longer time and reinforcement or follow-up actions to ensure the actual institutionalization of the processes. In most of the countries, projects were extended beyond the original date of expiration, due to problems of different nature, as those aforementioned. In Ecuador, extension was related to several issues such as change of governmental priorities, which led to the removal of one of the immediate objectives and the introduction of a new one.

The lack of direct interventions on child populations, and its extension to the regional level (rural area) or to the national level, as the case may be. In pragmatic terms, the program decided to emphasize the outcomes related to policies, laws and capacity-building. That favored concentrated actions, but may be little attractive to organizations used to observe direct outcomes on target-audiences (e.g., children working on dumping sites or other hazardous activities).

### **3.3.6 Follow-up system**

62. The ABC Program PRODOC provides for Outcome 1.3.3, i.e., use of “process” to monitor the program. According to the latest reports, a proposal was submitted to organize an e-system of M&E, which could not be carried out due to lack of funding. However, this seems to be the only outcome that has not been fulfilled.
63. There are sophisticated M&E systems, some with high maintenance costs, but when sophistication is very expensive or complicated, it can be a problem rather than a support. A good electronic system demands the identification of indicators; otherwise, several Excel spreadsheets could be enough. There would be costs related to the formulation of indicators (which should become a participatory process in each country) and those related to the system maintenance which could comprise at least one operator in charge of gather regular information, process it, integrate it to the electronic system, and generate the required reports.
64. According to some respondents, the ABC Program should not disclose indicators, as it would be more applicable at country level. Nonetheless, the 2010-2011 ILO Program and Budget financial program, whose indicators 16.1 and 16.2 serve as reference to objectives and actions to be performed by the national projects, shows that indicators at global levels are possible and crucial for a high-quality M&E system.
65. We have mentioned that the ABC Program is consistently following-up on national projects through the annual progress reports that follow a standard form, whereby exhaustive information is provided to give an accurate idea on the progress of each project. Nonetheless, for the purposes of impact evaluation and to facilitate monitoring tasks, it is recommended the use of responsive indicators.

### **3.3.7 Program efficiency**

66. “The project outcomes are cost-effective. Several national and international organizations, as well as UN agencies, are focused on children’s rights, but the ILO-IPEC is the only entity exclusively devoted to CL trying to foster public policies” (Haiti, Progress Report 2013:30). This information provided by one country could be expanded to the remaining projects, perhaps except for Guinea-Bissau where benefits are less visible.

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implying the change of minister and staff. On the other hand, the conflicts between government and the employers’ and workers’ organizations led to changes regarding the concept of tripartism. The National Tripartite Commission was organized, although in many sites of the countries, roundtables on CL eradication were established, composed of representatives of the government and of civil society organizations which, sometimes, included employers’ and workers’ organizations (Key respondent).

67. Both the program and the national projects have tried to increase efficiency by building and strengthening partnerships to reduce costs. Typically, one of the best outcomes of this sort of effort is the leveraging of financial resources which, however, has only been modestly successful.

### 3.3.8 *Leveraging of resources out of the ILO-IPEC*

68. The USDOL are perceived as virtually the main success in the ABC Program financial resources leveraging. That was so because the partnership ILO-ABC in a TSSC program raised interest among several donors, and the USDOL was the first one to enter into play. However, the delayed release of the ABC resources caused the USDOL to be also the first projects to be executed.
69. The following testimonials provide details on some actions implemented supported by the USDOL resources.

“The USDOL provided statistical data – the CL issue is hardly quantifiable in the PALOP block – which were gathered by the National Statistic Bureau of each country. The Brazilian resources took a long time to be released” (Key respondent from the PALOP block).

“USDOL projects favored the achievement of the program objectives. The ABC Project could not be concluded without such resources. The USDOL provided operational staff. The concurring activities allowed the projects to build a supplementary link. This is a logic and consistent link. Moreover, activities also coincided with some of those activities performed by the Spanish Agency of International Cooperation (ACID) (sub-regional project). IPEC served as axis or umbrella to facilitate coordination”. (Key respondent, Ecuador).

“USDOL 2001-2010 granted funds for a long time. The national project started when USDOL ended [its funding]. USDOL contributed to the design and approval of the PAN, but the adoption of PAN took a long time and, thus, USDOL could not support the application” (Key respondent, Tanzania).

“The USDOL project facilitated a study on the implementation of the ILO Conventions No 138 and No182” (Key respondent Guinea Bissau).

70. Likewise in the case of San Tomé and Príncipe the USDOL contribute to fund several activities of the national project.
71. On the other hand, ABC faced problems related to budget cuts. Thus, the project extension for an additional two years with resources from the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Social Development of Brazil was a great success. The program mobilized resources in Brazil and in other countries, as well (Key respondent, ABC, Brasilia). This testimonial is supplemented by another source in ABC that affirms: “As of 2009 the Brazilian institutions that hold technical knowledge came into play<sup>14</sup>. These were available to share their knowledge, and also expressed

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<sup>14</sup> The source did not mention the institutions, but according to an article about the Brazilian cooperation: “Besides working on several fronts, the Brazilian cooperation mobilizes several national and international partners. According to estimates, more than 120 national institutions, including ministries, secretariats, foundations, universities, research centers, corporations and NGO are currently involved in development-oriented initiatives. The main agents are the Brazilian Agricultural Survey Corporation (EMBRAPA), Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (FIOCRUZ) and the National Service for Industrial Apprenticeship (SENAI). Some isolated projects hold links with Brazilian public corporations as financial agents (Caixa Economica Federal) and technical cooperation providers (PETROBRAS). In the field of security, the Brazilian Federal Police and the National Public Security Bureau participate in programs on capacity-building to police officers in Suriname, Colombia, Paraguay or Uruguay”. Moreover, there are the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science and Technology, the National Confederation of Education Workers (CNTE), as aforementioned. The article also refers to several NGO, universities and research centers, additionally to decentralized bodies like the State of Bahia and the city halls of Curitiba and Diadema. See: B. Ayllon. 2010. “La Cooperación de Brasil: Un modelo en construcción para una potencia emergente”. Real Instituto Elcano. Accessed on DEC/20/2013.  
[http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/wcm/connect/8c0a61804436f2f095c3f77015846f3f/ARI143-2010\\_Ayllon\\_cooperacion\\_Brasil\\_modelo\\_potencia\\_emergente.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=8c0a61804436f2f095c3f77015846f3f](http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/wcm/connect/8c0a61804436f2f095c3f77015846f3f/ARI143-2010_Ayllon_cooperacion_Brasil_modelo_potencia_emergente.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=8c0a61804436f2f095c3f77015846f3f).

interest in funding actions. Today virtually all TSSC programs count on additional resources granted by the Brazilian cooperation institutions, thus expanding the demand for this kind of action. It is a moment of high availability of the Brazilian cooperation institutions to follow-up on those actions”.

### **3.3.9 Linkage to other initiatives on child labour**

72. In compliance to its mandate, the ILO-IPEC has actively tried to build links with several initiatives at different levels (global, regional, etc.), and the ABC follows this modality.
73. At the country level there are active links with other CL-related organizations. Most of the countries build links with ministerial entities (e.g., education, health), with UN Organizations (UNICEF, UN Women), with NGO and other civil society organizations (e.g., The International Congress and Convention Association in Tanzania, education workers trade unions in Guinea-Bissau). The links with governmental entities sometimes are inflexible, as suggested by the cases of Bolivia (according to a respondent, there they work mainly with several NGOs) and Guinea-Bissau. In the first country, that is so because the governmental entities do not believe in the transcendence of the CL. The second case is explained by the political instability that eroded the government legitimacy. Also worth mentioning is the fact that almost all the participating countries (except for Angola)<sup>15</sup> have organized national committees on CL eradication that bring together all organizations active in this field.

### **3.3.10 Added value of the technical support**

74. The ILO technical support is highly recognized by several stakeholders; the organization’s technical capacity is very valued, just like “its broad experience in solving problems” (Focal group in San Tomé), its international links and the key role it plays in inter-institutional relations: “The ILO opens many doors” (respondent in Bolivia) and to provide visibility to the CL issue.

## **3.4 Capacity-building**

75. The ABC Program found a diversified scenario regarding capacity-building. Each country was at a different level and, thus, demanded unique responses to apply the TSSC approach. The actions developed for each country were translated into creative and innovative initiatives. This section describes some capacities focused by the national projects, like the tripartite consultation modality, and the capacity of generating studies and reports on CL. Moreover, the networking and synergy-building, resources mobilization, political willingness, and the activities that facilitate the PAN are worth mentioning.

### **3.4.1 Existing, required and developed capacities**

76. By the beginning of the program, the MERCOSUR country members held different levels of capacity and institutional strength. The same happened in other regions and countries in the program. Lack of community organization, incipient technical capacity, or limited experience in working with children, and limited financial capacity to approach the topic of CL were commonly found in the projects. The MERCOSUR countries had to adopt a standard protocol on supervision in the field of CL. An important initiative was the comparative analysis among the different legislations of the four members of that block to update the MERCOSUR Declaration on CL.
77. In Ecuador, the project influenced change in the SECAP curriculum which, therefore, became responsive to the needs of youth and adolescents. In the past, the curriculum was focused exclusively on adults. Despite the limited budget, SECAP has undergone an improvement process that was translated into expanded capacity-building services. For example, in February 2013, it

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<sup>15</sup> No evidence was found that these countries have organized any committee of that kind.



held an event on good practices to fight CL with a SSC focus. Moreover, the technical capacity of the supervisors of the Ministry of Labour Affairs was reinforced to detect CL. For that, a system was designed to manage the information gathered by supervisors, and that serves as bases to identify the size and features of the CL, as well as to serve as input to the design of a care system to children in situation of CL, and the punishment to employers who breach the law.

78. The Bolivian Ministry of Education established the Social Team on Gender and Generations, as part of a Department of Intercultural, Cross-cultural and Multilingual Policies to develop education policies focusing on the marginal population, and to eliminate CL. Bolivia reports high permissibility to CL due to cultural factors. An initiative to cope with this reality resulted from the visit of Argentinean and Paraguayan professionals to share successful experiences and lessons learned about the inclusion of the SCREAM program to the public education system. The SCREAM is a didactic application that intends to emphasize the CL problem, while equipping youth with social, artistic and communications skills.
79. In Paraguay, the facilitators of these learning and interchange processes have properly organized the event, and just showed what Brazil had done well rather than imposing that solution. The Brazilian facilitators, in turn, learned from the SCREAM Program (Advocacy for children's rights through arts and communications) as this program has been implemented for more than six years in seven departments in Paraguay.
80. Haiti has established strategic partnerships with the National Tripartite Committed against CL before defining the list of hazardous work.
81. According to key respondents in the PALOP, the following activities were prioritized: establishment of focal points on CL (except in Cape Verde); meetings among governments, trade unions and employers' associations; national studies on CL; strategic documents to influence on public policies; creation of specialized institutions on PETI; and, participation of partners in sub-regional events aimed at capacity-building.
82. According to the PALOP analysis of needs, the program success is strictly bound to the following indicators: PAN developed; installed capacity among government officials and civil servants; institutional agreements celebrated; elaboration of the list of worst forms of CL; studies performed.
83. Cape Verde missed coordination among CL-related activities and the competencies or technical knowledge on the topic. Although Cape Verde had already ratified both ILO Conventions (138 and 182), it still had to work on the awareness-building and mobilization around CL.
84. East Timor assembled a tripartite work team to promote dialogue and build consensus on the PETI-related initiatives.
85. Tanzania held a bipartite meeting with employees and employers to outline a joint program to implement the PAN, and exchanged with Brazil the strategies to fight CL.
86. Generally speaking, the ABC Program has strengthened the technical side of several governmental institutions that deal with CL. This initiative has resulted, among others, in the promotion of juvenile job and, thus, raised some governments' interest in the education of 15 to 17 years old adolescents.

### **3.4.2 *Networking***

87. Neither the original nor the revised versions of the program PRODOC comprise outcomes or activities specifically related to networking. The same is true for all national projects. In formal terms, two experiences on program-related networking should be highlighted: Ecuador and Argentina, which established networks against CL. Those networks are strategic partnerships between public organizations and employers' organizations that cooperate in the development of awareness-raising, corporate social responsibility, and technical assistance to PETI plans, programs and projects among the network members<sup>16</sup>. Bolivia has also reported to count on networks against CL (e.g., Network for the right of education of working children and adolescents in Bolivia, and Legislative Network for PETI), as well as San Tomé.

### **3.4.3 *National tripartite committees and other consultation mechanisms***

88. The national projects started from a tripartite diagnosis where workers, employers and governments have discussed and planned joint actions to debate the CL issue.

89. MERCOSUR counts on a social-labour body that housed the project, and provided a crucial benchmark. Therefore, the project came into life within a strong and experienced institutional framework.

90. In Ecuador there is no National Tripartite Committee in the sense similar to that of MERCOSUR, for example, the Social Economic Council or other modalities with the participation of the organizations that best represent employers (corporate chambers) and workers (confederations and/or federations). Here, the government heads the process and invites the business organizations (e.g., EXPOFLORES) or workers organizations and CSO it considers appropriate to make decisions on CL-related public policies. The existence of a private corporate network against CL is worth mentioning, and the Roundtables on Eradication of CL that work at province-local level. The roundtables gather ministry staff members, employers, workers and CSO.

91. East Timor drafted terms of reference to the National Tripartite Committee against CL which is composed by the government, workers and employers of several organizations and the civil society.

### **3.4.4 *Studies and reports***

92. The National Statistical Institute of Bolivia (INE) included a specific module on CL in the household survey. Later on, the INE held several workshops to disseminate the results of the First Survey on CL, published in 2010. A study similar to that of Bolivia was also carried out in Cape Verde, under the technical guidance of the INE in that country.

93. In Ecuador, the CL-related studies were very useful. For example, a study on indigenous people disclosed the indigenous worldview that is unknown to most people. It has also developed a study on education and CL that was considered to be weak, but which nevertheless gave rise to an important debate.

94. In many countries, the project has supported or committed to support studies to identify the hazardous CL-related activities, as happened in Bolivia, Haiti, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau (according to the 2012 PALOP Progress Report, the activity was suspended in Guinea Bissau) and

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<sup>16</sup> Externally to the program, the Latin-American Network against Children Labour, organized and directed by the Telefónica Foundation of Spain and ILO, is worth of mentioning. The network provides an Internet portal and, thus, is a global network. The website content goes beyond Latin America, as it provides information on CL in different corners of the world.

in the remaining PALOP countries (to take place from 2013 onwards, as recommended by the Sub-Regional Tripartite Meeting on CL, held in Praia, Cape Verde, in 2012).

### **3.4.5 Mobilization of resources, policies, programs, partners and activities to the PAN.**

95. The mobilization of resources, promotion of public policies and programs related to CL had already been produced as, for example, through the initiatives promoted by the USDOL. These initiatives have somehow contributed to the PAN development.
96. In Tanzania, the national project is focused on training employers and workers to make them the core actors in the implementation of the PAN on elimination of the worst forms of CL. Notably, it is expected to build capacities at regional level to qualify trade unions to incorporate CL into their work agenda.
97. East Timor is in the final stage of implementation of the 2008 – 2013 PAN on worthy work. For that, it is outlining the conditions to the next plan like, for example, organize workers, implement initiatives to qualify working age youth, organize a fund for vocational education as key requisite to provide sustainability to the ILO Conventions.
98. Chart 4 in section 3.3.3 provides additional references on this topic.

## **3.5 Sustainability**

99. Except for the PALOP, no program or national project design provides for a well-defined strategy on sustainability. In general, sustainability was expected to arise from the tripartite spheres of social dialogue and established participation. The national empowerment on behalf of PETI would be achieved in those spheres. Social empowerment is the most crucial condition for sustainability. Empowerment, in turn, is strengthened mainly by enhancing the achievements in policies and legislation, i.e., dissemination of contents and qualification of justice agents and other actors related to the implementation. According to some respondents, the project achievements would be sustained even after resources are exhausted; other respondents disagree, as they consider the need for an additional consolidation stage.

### **3.5.1 The sustainability strategy in the program design and the perception of sustainability after the Program conclusion**

100. As mentioned above, there is no well-designed strategy in the program design to ensure the sustainability of the benefits achieved in each partner country. The perception of virtually all respondents is that national projects, through the strengthening of capacities and establishment of consultation mechanisms, have contributed to the appropriation of the methodology applied, and built sound grounds to provide sustainability to the program. Likewise, some respondents believe the national project will hardly sustain the benefits beyond the execution time. They point out the need to strengthen and foster political willingness among decision-makers to keep the CL issues as part of the National Agenda.
101. The MERCOSUR seems to be one of the most promising cases when it comes to sustainability. Respondents stated that the sub-region has developed installed capacities enough to keep on advancing and, thus, funding will not be a problem. It is worth highlighting that MERCOSUR was already working on national and regional actions on CL by means of dialogues with Latin America and the Caribbean through the DRULAC, which is a permanent forum for dialogue with the ILO.
102. Moreover, South America shared the same message, and produced an important and high-level political mobilization. MERCOSUR issued a Presidential Declaration on CL, i.e., undertook several commitments, and each country has its own National Commission on CL.

### **3.5.2 Measures required for sustainability**

103. The changes on policies and related laws, additionally to its enforcement, serve as indicator to national empowerment on CL. Thus, most of the national projects have achieved interesting results. Therefore, it is recommended to adopt additional steps to disseminate the content of such policies and laws, and to build skilled staff (judges, attorneys, police officers, labour inspectors, local authorities, NGO and others) on this topic.
104. The Ministry of Labour Affairs in Ecuador believes that efforts to qualify supervisors could be strengthened by automating the collection of information through, e.g., the use of tablets. A new USDOL project to be started early in 2014 should invest funds to provide tablets to Labour supervisors.
105. CECAP and the EXPOFLORES corporate association argue that further vocational training should be customized according to the different geographic areas of residence (e.g., rural, urban), for example, and should incorporate the rural youth belonging to different productive activities.
106. Moreover, Ecuador is a potential donor of technical experiences. To that end, documents and experiences to be shared should be organized and have their quality homogenized. Likewise, it should sustain partnership between the countries part to the program and other organizations, to keep on building awareness in the target-populations.
107. Another highlight is the effort to organize a regional fund (South America) on financial technical recourses to provide sustainability to the progress achieved up to now. There is also a great interest and political commitment, so much so that Argentina will host the next Global Conference on Child Labour (2017).

### **3.6 Other specific aspects**

108. This section answers questions on several topics: the effect of ABC and USDOL funding frequency on the program outcomes; the projects' capacity to mobilize several stakeholders around CL-related objectives; the SSC contribution to the program outcomes; and, the effective linkage of the projects to other CL-focused initiatives.

#### **3.6.1 Effect of the ABC and USDOL funding phasing on the program outcomes**

109. The program's and national projects' experiences show the crucial role played by funding synchronization. The ABC and USDOL projects were hindered from operating simultaneously and create more effective synergies. Nonetheless there was broad collaboration between both projects, although some regions (i.e., PALOP) faced coordination-related issues. The latest progress report available for all projects calls attention to the importance of counting on several simultaneous initiatives related to CL and decent work, given the multi-dimensions of these topics.
110. The elimination of funding could lead to the closure or freeze-up of projects, or jeopardize other supplementary projects. In some countries the focal points have proposed activities on awareness-building and social dialogue to avoid expectations that funding problems could not meet.

#### **3.6.2 Stakeholders' mobilization on behalf of the PETI**

111. The focus on influencing the enactment of policies and laws, and on the development of capacities, brings about the need for the program and projects to mobilize several stakeholders. The project objectives could hardly be achieved without such mobilization. So, the effectiveness achieved points out a sound capacity of mobilization.

112. According to the progress reports, at least six countries (Bolivia, Ecuador, Haiti, San Tom  , Guinea Bissau and East Timor) have organized CL-related committees or commissions. This is yet another indicator of their capacity of mobilizing several entities interested on the topic.
113. In some countries (Haiti, MERCOSUR, Tanzania) the project organized local walks and other public demonstrations focusing on social awareness-raising; these actions have also demanded some convening power. Haiti, for example, carried out the National Campaign against CL (June 2013), which demanded strong partnership, both at ministerial level and with several international cooperating bodies. For the frontier populations selected by the MERCOSUR project, several awareness-raising events were held, demanding great mobilization of organizations and individuals. Tanzania reported several campaigns that mobilized labour unions and employers' associations to "campaign against CL" (2011 – 2012 Progress Report).
114. Likewise, regional conferences were held against CL (MERCOSUR held two conferences) or inter-ministerial events were promoted (in the PALOP), or networks were established like the corporate networks in Ecuador and Argentina, and the Network for the Right to Education of Working Children and Adolescents in Bolivia.

### 3.6.3 The SSC contributing to the program achievements

115. Brazil has already accrued interesting experiences on SSC and horizontal cooperation, notably in Latin America and with the PALOP<sup>17</sup>. In the last few years, Brazil is increasingly deciding for the TSSC. That is so because the country refuses the approach of imposing its experiences; it prefers to act as a partner country rather than as a traditional donor, and it made Brazil decide to resource to multilateral organizations that enable it to provide financial and technical resources. At the same time, Brazil has engaged several public and private entities, corporate organizations, university and investigation entities, NGO and others into this cooperation so they can add their financial and technical resources. The work methodology is the most distinct feature of the TSSC with ILO:

*"The exchange visits start with theoretical presentations where Brazilians show their good practices. During the following days, there are the field visits to observe how programs actually work, talk to people linked to the programs, listen to peoples' view on the good practices' problems, get acquainted to implementation-related difficulties. These visits increase empathy because it allows identifying the problems that other countries may also face. If visits were restricted to present good practices, it could lose the benefits of the system, and generate some distrust regarding what could be achieved out of Brazil. Then comes ILO's follow-up in the country to translate the lessons learned into political actions and concrete results. That would never have happened without the ILO" (Key respondent, Paraguay).*

116. National projects are based mainly on these exchange experiences that are their soul, their inspiration. Without the SSC – notably the TSSC – it would have entailed much weaker impacts. The issue of CL is particularly sensitive. It demanded this combination of a country with successful programs and an agency bearing the technical and specialized knowledge, capable of supporting the follow-up process that goes after the exchange and which reaffirms and puts into practice the lessons learned.

<sup>17</sup> "From 2003 to 2009, Brazil entered more than 400 agreements and protocols with developing countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and Oceania. In that period, the number of countries that benefited from the Brazilian cooperation increased by 150% (from 21 to 56 countries), with a project portfolio of nearly 90 million dollars; meanwhile, the actions started jumped from 23 in 2003 to 181 in 2007, reaching 413 in 2009. Brazil cooperates with 35 countries, only in Africa". Ayll  n, 2010, op.cit.

### **3.6.4 Effectiveness of the linkage to other initiatives on child labour**

117. The documents and testimonials point out that national projects have made efforts to consider the ongoing initiatives. The background sections of some PRODOC (Tanzania, East Timor and Haiti) refer to the respective initiatives of each country to consider these as basis to build dialogue platforms and other actions on incidence and capacity-building.
118. It is worth highlighting that these considerations to ongoing CL-related activities were part of the know-how transferred by the ILO to ABC and the participating countries. In some countries, probably due to the earlier influence of the ILO, the national projects interacted with CL-related initiatives through the social dialogue promoted<sup>18</sup>.
119. Nonetheless, there is a long distance to go from dialogue to effective linking. The information available shows this kind of link with the USDOL project mainly in Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay, but it is vague about links with other initiatives. The benefits ensuing from this practice have surely influenced the conclusion of all progress reports available for all projects that the presence of other CL-related projects increases the effective achievement of the outcomes, notably if it is reinforced by sound coordination. There are few examples to illustrate it, but the countries that count on CL-related tripartite commissions or roundtables are expected to have at least a minimal degree of coordination among the CL-focused initiatives.

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<sup>18</sup> In San Tomé, one respondent said that prior to the ABC Programs they had only a vague understanding about CL and, thus, there was no initiative of this kind.

## **4. Conclusions**

### **4.1 Program and project designs are valid regarding objectives and ABC-ILO agreements**

120. The many components are linked in a logical and coherent way. The most noticeable feature of both the ABC Program and the national projects is their simple formulation, and consequent lack of explicit reference to issues of gender, ethnicity, expected negative factors and mitigation solutions, and sustainability. The project is considered to be flexible, as it has facilitated the negotiation of changes with ABC, and bears several strengths like pragmatism, innovation and relevance.

### **4.2 The program and projects are considered to be relevant**

121. There is a consensual perception that the program and national projects are highly relevant due to their links to the advocacy for children's rights; the visibility these assigned to CL situations that were disregarded or hidden by economic or cultural factors; and due to the participatory process adopted to identify and implement the projects. The projects faced drawbacks related to human, financial (delayed disbursement), administrative, cultural and political resources. The project tried to overcome these obstacles to the maximum extent. For many countries, the topic of CL is a novelty and, therefore, is an emerging tendency that should be established in the collective consciousness. The simultaneity of several supplementary projects to fight CL was considered to be an important advantage to increase the efficacy of actions in this field. Simultaneity allows several options to deal with the problem, facilitating the replication of good practices. The perception of virtually all respondents is that national projects, through the strengthening of capacities and establishment of consultation mechanisms, have contributed to the appropriation of the methodology applied, and built sound grounds to provide sustainability to the program.

### **4.3 High level of effectiveness**

122. The outcomes corresponding to the program's intermediate objective were achieved, except for the one on the M&E system (Outcome 1.3). National programs have also achieved – or are about to achieve – their objectives.

### **4.4 Efficiency with limited leveraging**

123. There is a general feeling that both program and projects were cost-efficient. The successful partnering processes could explain the breadth of achievements against their costs. However, financial leveraging was limited both at the program and projects level.

### **4.5 Projects have improved several capacities**

124. In principle, countries have reported different training needs. Brazil disclosed good management skills to negotiate projects, and respected the decisions of each country regarding their objectives and actions. Countries were reinforced on CL issues, as they were endowed with new political approaches, important changes to legislation, organization, awareness-building, information and know-how. Some countries, such as part of MERCOSUR and Ecuador, proved to be sound enough to institutionalize their changes with no need for further support; others, however, face different degrees of risk.

### **4.6 Good grounds for sustainability were created, varying from country to country**

125. The program and the national project designs (except for Tanzania and the PALOP) missed a well-defined strategy of sustainability. In general, sustainability was expected to rise from the tripartite spheres of social dialogue and participation established. The national empowerment on

behalf of PETI would be achieved at those spheres. The empowerment achieved would be expressed through the changes on policies and laws and, above all, their enforcement. The leadership and political willingness of Brazil, which some countries seem to share, are key factors to ensure sustainability to the initiatives implemented by the Program.

#### **4.7 The TSSC played a key role all over the process**

126. The innovative SSC schedule developed by the program, comprising not only visits but also the planning upon the participation of stakeholders and further follow-up, allowed progressing to other regional horizontal collaboration levels, like the TSSC. The awareness about this new cooperation setting makes the building of new initiatives possible, and fosters the sustainability of successful interventions. Sharing the Brazilian experience has proved to be valuable, as it socializes and expands the experience through the methodology applied by the TSSC.



## 5. Recommendations

**1. To ABC-ILO. The design of projects should be considered to be a priority activity in future ABC-ILO cooperation programs**

To that, the program could keep on assigning to countries or sub-regions the task of identifying and prioritizing their PETI-related needs, but should demand minimum level of compliance with a project design guide or handbook. This tool should ensure the project's compliance with minimum quality criteria agreed on by the cooperating community (e.g., relevance, concepts of gender and social inclusion, possibility of evaluation).

**2. To ABC-ILO. Define if the program activity 1.3.3 should be concluded, in face of the short time available to conclude the program**

That would imply organizing an electronic M&E system, which should start by identifying progress indicators requested in the standardized annual progress report template. Indicators would be used to draft reports on projects under implementation. The concluded reports should consider the possibility of a retrospective exercise, i.e., whenever possible, transforming, to the maximum extent, the narrative information available into the quantitative information required by indicators.

**3. To ABC. It should keep the regional leadership developing the required national/regional capacities**

In addition to that, it should provide continuity to CL-related programs, also supporting side programs aimed at the integral development of childhood and youth.

**4. Tripartite partners in the participating countries. Identify weaknesses that should be promptly approached to ensure the institutionalization of actions**

This should result from the organization of evaluation of the progress achieved in relation to the installed capacities among the staff and institution dealing with CL, under the leadership of PETI committees or the leading entity in this effort.

**5. To ABC-ILO. Organize a new TSSC program focusing on countries facing more difficulties to develop their own capacity to provide continuity to the PETI-related objectives**

Whenever possible, invite other South countries with valuable and shareable experiences (e.g., Latin American countries with innovative and successful programs on labour inspection or improvement of employability and working conditions for adolescents), as well as other countries from the North, as donors.

**6. To ABC-ILO. Foster the entry of other countries with institutions capable of sharing technical experience in the S-S modality**

Countries like Ecuador, Bolivia, MERCOSUR and, beyond the group participating in the program, Chile, Colombia and Peru are advancing in this sense.

## **6. Lessons learned**

### **1. The effort should forecast risk factors**

The institutional weakness of many developing countries demands forecasting risk factors, as well as the measures to be adopted to overcome these.

### **2. Harmonize administrative-institutional tools before starting project implementing**

The unique institutional complexity of each country/region recommends the TSSC model and the ABC Program to consider a period to adjust several administrative procedures required for different countries and intervention spheres.

### **3. The TSSC is effective and replicable**

The visits to exchange experiences, scheduled according to demand and the provision of previously identified technical support, were demonstrated to be effective tools to build synergies, and opened up space to replicate successful interventions.

## **7. Potential Good practices**

**1. The focus on the promotion of public policies and legislative reforms in the participating countries culminated in a PAN to the PETI**

Focus should be more on institutional strengthening and sustainability than on actions oriented to given sites and circumstances.

**2. The participatory modalities used to identify priority problems and to plan and carry out the main incidence-related activities**

The tripartite dialogue, typically enriched by the participation of other CSOs, proved to be effective and demonstrated potential to provide continuity to PETI-related actions, notably regarding government, employers and workers. The last ones are crucial to prevent children from prematurely joining productive activities, and to increase the society's awareness about the problem.

**3. Harmonize place and time of more than one CL-related project**

Experts believe this practice can build valuable synergies, and allow approaching CL through several supplementary actions.

**4. Promotion of several awareness-raising events carefully prepared, with coordination, broad participation of stakeholders, and use of massive communication means**

## **Annexes**

<b>Annex 1</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>Annex 2</b>	Evaluation Design Matrix
<b>Annex 3</b>	Questionnaires
<b>Annex 4</b>	Contact List
<b>Annex 5</b>	List of the Program Documents

**Annex 1: Terms of reference**

**International Labour Organization – ILO  
International Programme for Elimination of Child Labour – IPEC**

**INDEPENDENT MID TERM EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMME**

**Support to the Partnership Programme to Prevent and Eliminate Child Labour**

**Terms of reference  
July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013**

**Background**

**1. Technical proposal**

1. The International Labour Organization -International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) invites proposals for an international evaluation team to conduct a mid-term independent evaluation of the ILO-IPEC programme, “Support to the Partnership Programme to Prevent and Eliminate Child Labour” a 4 million USD funded programme by the Brazilian Government (ABC). This is a 78 months global strategic programme focused on South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Horizontal Cooperation (HC).

**2. ILO-IPEC**

2. The aim of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child labour (IPEC) is the progressive elimination of child labour, especially its worst forms. The political will and commitment of individual governments to address child labour - in cooperation with employers’ and workers’ organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant parties in society- is the basis for IPEC action. IPEC support at the country level is based on a phased, multi-sector strategy. This strategy includes strengthening national capacities to deal with this issue, legislation harmonization, improvement of the knowledge base, raising awareness on the negative consequences of child labour, promoting social mobilization against it, and implementing demonstrative direct action programmes (AP) to prevent children from child labour and remove child workers from hazardous work and provide them and their families with appropriate alternatives.
3. The operational strategy of IPEC has over the years focused on providing support to national and local constituents and partners through their projects and activities. Such support has to the extent possible been provided in the context of national frameworks, institutions and processes that have facilitated the building of capacities and mobilisation for further action. It has emphasized various degrees of a comprehensive approach, providing linkages between action and partners in sectors and areas of work relevant for child labour. Whenever possible specific national framework or programmes have provided such focus.
4. IPEC has promoted the development and implementation of National Plans of Action (NPAs) or National Action Plans (NAPs) as such national frameworks. A NPA is a strategic framework of integrated and coordinated policies and initiatives at different levels to eliminate specified Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) in the country. It is a nationally owned initiative that emphasizes

the need to address the root causes of child labour, linking action against child labour to the national development effort, with particular emphasis on the economic and social policies to combat poverty and to promote universal basic education. The International Labour Organization (ILO), with the support of many development organizations has elaborated this concept based on previous national and international experience and also established innovative technical cooperation modalities to support countries that have ratified the ILO's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, No. 182 of 1999 (C182) to implement comprehensive measures against WFCL.

5. The most critical element of a NPA is that it is implemented and led by the country itself. The countries commit to the development of a plan to eradicate or significantly diminish the worst forms of child labour in a defined period. This implies a commitment to mobilize and allocate national human and financial resources to combat the problem. IPEC has over the years implemented a number of country-specific projects of support of multi-year duration focusing both on policy and institutional support through the enabling environment and of direct support to communities, families and children through targeted interventions.
6. The experience with NPAs has suggested a range of approaches to establish and implement national frameworks to provide the comprehensive approach, the linkages and the mechanisms for developing the knowledge, mobilising the actors, institutions and resources; and to plan effective coherent national action as part of the broader national development. The experience also showed that the degree of support needed to get this process going in different countries can vary and that specific strategic initiatives can be identified as often key to the process, focusing on influencing important policies and processes.
7. The Global Action Plan (GAP), proposed in the 2006 Global Report on Child Labour and endorsed by the Governing Body at its November 2006 sitting, called on all ILO member States to put appropriate time-bound measures using National Action Plans (NAP), in place by 2008 with a view to eliminating the WFCL by 2016. As a result IPEC started, based on the experience from projects of support to national frameworks such as the Time Bound Programme (TBP) and other experiences, to focus on modalities that would allow for key strategic support to be provided to countries in selected parts of the NAP process. GAP projects have been implemented with components on providing support to NAPs for policy analysis, key knowledge base elements, planning and mobilisation workshop, drafting of NAPs etc. Other global projects such as on research have included various country studies and initiatives to provide policy advice in the context of the NAP process.
8. The IPEC Africa Strategy follows from the GAP 2006 which stressed the need for "a special emphasis on Africa" by both the ILO and its international partners in the fight against child labour. In this regard, IPEC has formulated its "Focus on Africa" strategy. In this approach IPEC provides technical assistances for specific entry points such as research, developing policy processes, training and so on. This new institutional framework has expected to increase opportunities for a more responsive supply from IPEC, avoiding structured package of services to specific countries.

### **3. South-South Cooperation in ILO and IPEC**

9. SSC and Horizontal cooperation have in recent years developed as a way to support NAPs. In particular in South America, since 2006 the Brazilian government has been promoted a South-South horizontal cooperation approach in combating CL. It is targeted at sharing good practices and lessons learned, as well as transfer and adaptation of successful models from the Brazilian government and civil society.

10. Several initiatives involving other donors –amongst them, the United States Department of Labour (USDOL)- have incorporated this approach regarding CL. In addition, the UN system also promotes South-South cooperation. The project to be evaluated has been designed under this approach.
11. ILO, in particular with support of Brazil<sup>19</sup>, is promoting the concepts of South-South cooperation and Triangular cooperation within its development assistance framework.
12. South-South cooperation is a framework for cooperation between two or more developing countries. Based on principles of solidarity, equality, and non-conditionality, developing countries can provide sustainable solutions to their own problems at lower cost and with better results.
13. Triangular cooperation refers to the cooperation of ‘North’ countries and ‘South’ countries, where the contribution from the North could be in the form of financial or technical assistance to South-South Cooperation.
14. In March 2012 ILO has adopted a South-South and triangular cooperation Strategy (SSTC) reaffirming this strategy as a paramount to mainstreaming the Decent Work Agenda.<sup>20</sup>

#### 4. ILO and Child labour

15. From the perspective of the ILO, the elimination of child labour is part of its work on standards and fundamental principles and rights at work. The fulfilment of these standards should guarantee decent work for all adults. In this sense, the ILO provides technical assistance to its three constituents: government, workers and employers. This tripartite structure is the key characteristic of ILO cooperation and it is within this framework that the activities developed by the Programme should be analysed.
16. The “Decent work in the Americas: An agenda for the Hemisphere, 2006-2015” establishes also in its Policy 4.1.2. Effective application of fundamental principles and rights at work that an area to work is in the elimination of CL. For more details see especially pages 32-34:
17. [www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---webdev/documents/publication/wcms\\_071488.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---webdev/documents/publication/wcms_071488.pdf)
18. ILO have developed Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs) and these are being introduced to provide a mechanism to outline agreed upon priorities between the ILO and the national constituent partners within a broader UN and International development context.
19. 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 contributes to. DWCPs are being gradually introduced into various countries’ planning and implementing frameworks. More information at: <http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/decent-work-agenda/lang--en/index.htm>.
20. DWCPs by country are available at the Country Web pages within [www.ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org).

#### 5. The programme

<sup>19</sup> Please see at [www.ilo.org/pardev/south-south/WCMS\\_216790/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/pardev/south-south/WCMS_216790/lang--en/index.htm) Brazil’s Contribution to the ILO’s South-South and Triangular Cooperation Strategy, an Overview: 2011-2013. Geneva, 2013

<sup>20</sup> Please see at: [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed\\_norm/@relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_172577.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_172577.pdf)

21. The “South-South Partnership Programme for the Prevention and Elimination of CL” it is an umbrella programme under which 8 projects have been or are implementing in 3 continents (Africa, America, and Asia).
22. In addition, preparatory activities to support and implement the III Global Conference in CL (to be held in October 2013 in Brasilia) have been or are underway under same Programme (i.e. preparatory meeting and logistic and financial support for the Conference).
23. The programme worked initially in 4 countries in Latin America (Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Paraguay). It was then expanded to cover the Mercosur in South America, Portuguese-Speaking African Countries (PALOP) and Tanzania in Africa, East Timor in Asia and Haiti in the Caribbean.
24. The SSC Programme has selected the covered countries under different combined criteria from which should be highlighted cultural commonalities (ie. Lusophone and Spanish speaking countries), and opportunities to share experiences and resources with a North donor (i.e. Haiti) and opportunities and interests arisen (i.e. Tanzania)
25. The Mercosur, Mercado Común del Sur (Common Market of the South) is an economic and political agreement among Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela; with Bolivia becoming an accessing member on 7 December 2012 to be ratified by the Member State's legislatures.[ Mercosur's main objective is to increase the efficiency and competitiveness of the all member economies<sup>21</sup>
26. The project was planned initially for 24 months (June 2009 to May 2011) then extended to 55 months, to December 2013, under the same budget of USD 1,392,000. Then in June 2013 was decided to extend it until November 2015, to 78 months, and increase the budget in additional USD 3,032,264, incorporating a second Immediate Objective (see below project objectives).
27. The Programme projects status is as follows:

Country/organization	Start date	End date	Current status
<b>America</b>			
Bolivia	October 2009	December 2012	Completed
Ecuador	January 2009	December 2013	On-going
Paraguay	October 2009	December 2012	Completed
MERCOSUR	November 2010	June 2013	Completed
Haiti	January 2011?	June 2014	On-going
<b>Asia</b>			
East Timor	May 2011	June 2012	Completed
<b>Africa</b>			
African Portuguese-speaking countries <sup>22</sup>	December 2011	December 2013	On-going
Tanzania	January 2011	December 2013	On going

28. The objectives and results of the programme are the following:

**a. Development Objective**

To contribute, based on the Brazilian experience, for the development of Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour (especially in its worst forms), national and sub-regional policies and programs, in relationship to the goals set in the Decent Work Hemispheric Agenda (for Latin America).

<sup>21</sup> See at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mercosur> and <http://en.mercopress.com/about-mercotur>

<sup>22</sup> Angola, Cape Verde, GuineaBissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe



## **b. Immediate objectives**

### **Immediate Objective 1:**

Establish a tripartite consultation mechanism between Brazil and its partner countries, aimed at the development and implementation of projects of South-South cooperation for prevention and elimination of child labour

- Result 1.1. Brazilian capacity strengthened to promote South - South Cooperation for prevention and elimination of child labour.
- Result 1.2. Country-Projects developed and negotiated with the national counterparts in each country.
- Result 1.3. Monitoring and evaluation system of the South - South Cooperation for prevention and eradication of child labour developed and implemented.

### **Immediate Objective 2 (applicable to the project extension starting in June 2013):**

Contribute to the development and implementation of a South – South Cooperation Regional Strategy for the elimination of Child Labour "LATIN AMERICAN FREE OF CHILD LABOUR".

- Result 2.1. Subsidies for the development of strategies identified and systematized in the Third Global Conference on Child Labour
- Result 2.2. Strategy "LATIN AMERICA FREE OF CHILD LABOUR" designed and pilot project implemented.

29. The programme overall strategy is to disseminate and exchange, successful experiences, good practices and lessons learned to be adapted to local reality and needs, according to requests from the countries. These activities should be framed under the promotion of equity, mutual support and building of solidarity among countries.
30. The strategy follows three steps: 1) exploratory missions with involvement of IPEC local and regional staff and the Brazilian embassy; 2) formulation of country-projects in a strategic workshop with participation of tripartite representatives of countries, ABC and IPEC; and 3) development and implementation of the project.

## **6. The Programme regional approaches in America, Africa and Asia (East Timor)**

31. The programme has been incepted as strategically complemented with two IPEC USDOL-funded projects in Africa (finalized in December 2012) and Latin America (ending in September 2013) plus other IPEC and other organizations interventions.
32. Regrinding complementarities with USDOL Lusophone countries Project, while the ABC project, under the umbrella of the CL-SSC programme, is focusing on the enhancement of knowledge on child labour through social mobilisation and awareness raising; the USDOL-funded project focuses on national policies and strengthening national consultation mechanisms. The ABC component serves as the platform to level the ground for coordinated national/regional actions amongst national/regional stakeholders and social partners and engage, sensitize and mobilize them around actions to combat the worst forms of child labour in Lusophone countries in Africa.
33. The Lusophone USDOL-funded project and the ABC-funded project were intended to be implemented at the same time as one overall programme with two complementary components. The ABC component was delayed, starting end of 2012 and is currently on- going.
34. The Lusophone USDOL project has had its final evaluation in December 2012. The draft evaluation report will be made available for this mid-term evaluation.

35. In addition, in May 2006, in Brazil, the Ministers of Labour of the eight members of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CLCP) adopted a Declaration that pledged to join efforts in the prevention and eradication child labour, to promote the exchange of experiences, and to strengthen multilateral cooperation between member states. Additionally, a Common Action Plan (2006-2010) was developed. Since national resources to devote to the development of the national plans and to the provision of technical, financial, and other supports were lacking, progress has been uneven.
36. Since 2006 Brazil has provided support to CL project in Lusophone countries, in particular in Angola and Mozambique. Since 2010, with support of the Spanish Aid Agency, IPEC has been able to provide support for the development and implementation of National Action Plans against the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau as part of a sub-regional project through the provision of training programmes to strengthen institutional capacity. This work is complementary to the USDOL-funded project: “Supporting actions to meet the 2015 targets to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in Lusophone countries in Africa through knowledge, awareness raising and south-south cooperation”. Also some limited actions related to supporting education have been underway in Angola under the EU-funded project “Tackling child labour through education” (TACKLE) ended in August 2013?. The TACKLE project does not specifically focus on the development of a NAP, but on complementing activities.
37. IPEC has also provided s previously support to Tanzania through several projects at local and national levels in support of the Time Bound Programme framework.
38. Regarding Latin America and the Caribbean; in 1992 Brazil becomes one of the first countries in the world where the IPEC Program activities were launched. Since 1996 the rest of the countries in the region join the Program. Throughout these 20 years, IPEC has played a key role in the regional progress, mainly with the support of the USDOL and Spanish Agency of International Development Cooperation (AECID) and since 2009 the Government of Brazil.
39. With the adoption of the document “Decent Work in the Americas: a Hemispherical Agenda, 2000-2015” back in 2006, IPEC promotes the adoption of Decent Work National Agendas which include the combat of the worst forms of child labour up to 2015 and of all forms of child labour up to 2020.
40. In addition, throughout these years, several sub regional and country projects to eliminate child labour in its worst forms had been or are being implementing.
41. With a horizontal cooperation approach, aiming to complement the SSC Programme efforts, an IPEC USDOL-funded project, RAF/09/52/USA, ran from October 2009 and will be completed by September 2013 (currently under its final evaluation). The project covers Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, and Paraguay.
42. In relation to East Timor, ILO has support the building of this new country in various labour themes. In 2007 ILO-IPEC developed the Rapid Assessment on Child Labour in East Timor that provide strategic orientation for future interventions on child labour and has been an entry point for the current interventions under the SSC Programme.

## **7. Independent Mid-term Evaluation**

43. The ILO considers evaluation as an integral part of the implementation of technical cooperation activities. Provisions are made in all projects in accordance with ILO evaluation policy and based on the nature of the project and the specific requirements agreed upon at the time of the project design and during the project as per established procedures.

44. Evaluations of ILO-IPEC projects have a strong focus on utility for the purpose of organisational learning and planning for all stakeholders and partners in the project. As per the ILO-IPEC evaluation approach, a participatory consultation process on the nature and specific purposes of this evaluation is carried out to determine the final Terms of Reference.
45. The Evaluation and Impact Assessment section (EIA) of ILO-IPEC in Geneva is the responsible unit of managing this evaluation, as per usual procedure with all ILO-IPEC projects.
46. The approved project documents states that an independent mid-term evaluation will be conducted by the ILO.
47. The mid-term evaluation will be designed and implemented in close collaboration with the donor. An independent evaluation team will conduct the evaluation with the EIA section of ILO-IPEC coordinating and leading the preparation and implementation, in line with its functions as the independent evaluation function of ILO-IPEC.
48. The final evaluation process will start in September 2013 and be completed by December 2013. Findings and the overall outcome of the final evaluation is expected to provide an initial assessment of the achievements of the project and the progress towards broader impact, including the contribution to efforts by the project countries. Intervention models, good practices and lessons learned will be identified and assessed for the continuous work on child Labour and education in the countries for ILO-IPEC and other stakeholders.

## **Purpose and scope**

### **1. Purpose**

49. The main purposes of the mid-term evaluation are:
  - a. To review the on-going progress and performance of the programme (extent to which immediate objective 1 outcomes have been achieved and outputs delivered),
  - b. To identify unexpected achieved outcomes-
  - c. To examine the likelihood of the programme achieving its objectives (i.e. objective 1)
  - d. To examine the nature and extent of factors that contribute to the programme's achievements as well as the constraining ones, affect the programme implementation
  - e. Assess whether project results can be deemed sustainable at local, national and sub-regional levels and identify steps to enhance their sustainability
  - f. To assess the strategy modalities applied in vis-a-vis a classical cooperation project
  - g. To identify emerging potential good practices and lessons learned for this programme and other south-south and horizontal cooperation initiatives

### **2. Scope**

50. The scope of the independent final evaluation includes all programme activities from the start of the project in all of the project countries, with emphasis in objective 1. The objective 2, will be considered only regarding preparatory activities for the CL Conferences, but not about the Conference itself.
51. The evaluation should look at the project as a whole and address issues of validity of project design, relevance, strategy, implementation, lessons learned, replicability, sustainability and it should also provide recommendations.

41. The evaluation should also focus on the project within the broader context, both nationally, regionally and institutionally. This will provide some input to broader strategic work for the ABC and ILO as institutions to influence the global discussions on the most effective strategies to combating child labour.

### Proposed methodology and outputs for the evaluation

52. The evaluation methodology should adhere to the relevant parts of the ILO Evaluation Framework and Strategy, the ILO-IPEC Guidelines and Notes, the UN System Evaluation Norms & Standards, and the OECD/DAC Evaluation Quality Standard.
53. The evaluation should be led by international evaluators that will guide and implement the overall project evaluation. It is suggested that they will visit Geneva ILO-HQ, and Brasilia, the Programme HQ. Then the international team should visit at least 4-5 of the project countries, (2 Latin American countries and 2 African countries).
54. National evaluators will carry out in-country evaluation in all the targeted countries based on a common framework.
55. The evaluation methodology will consist of the following elements (outputs underlined) :
- A *desk review* of key documents such as Programme and projects document, work plans, project monitoring plans, progress reports, ad-hoc reports and other documents that were produced through the programme during its implementation.
  - An **initial briefing and round of consultations at ILO headquarters in Geneva and in Brasilia** that will include a meeting with key ILO-IPEC, ILO, ABC and Programme global team technical and programme staff .
  - Initial round of **background interviews** (face-to-face, via email, telephone, Skype etc.), with key stakeholders such as programme coordinator, donor, and other stakeholders not based in programme countries (such as USDOL);
  - Preparation of **inception report** for the whole evaluation and common evaluation instruments for in-country work (interview guide, relevant questionnaire, observation guide, etc.). The inception report will include a proposed overall analytical framework and tentative outline of the final report. The common evaluation tool will be the basis for in-country work by the international evaluation team and national consultants.
  - **In-country work in selected countries by the international evaluation team** (at minimum 2 countries in Africa and 2 in Latin America) and phone contact with MERCOSUR officers using the common evaluation tools, assisted by national consultants.
  - **In-country work by national consultants in 10 countries** using the common evaluation tool and preparing **country review reports** as input to a global report. The international evaluation team will provide technical support and guidance to the national evaluators.
  - Preparation of an **initial findings global report**, based on country reviews, and with country or regional specific sections as appropriate. The international evaluation team will synthesize the information from the individual country reviews into one single document, adding any overall project level analysis and findings.
  - Presentation of **key findings in an ad-hoc workshop in Brasilia for feedback** by programme global team, ILO and ABC.
  - Preparation of the **first draft in English, Portuguese and Spanish** based on inputs from the stakeholders' workshop. The report should have a maximum of 50 pages plus annexes

- **Review by all key stakeholders of the draft report** with comments and input to the final report.
  - Preparation of **final version of the report** by international evaluation team, including comments from stakeholders
56. Stakeholders and key informants to be contacted can include, at the global level and for each of the countries, the following list:
- Project management including the Programme coordinator and other team members
  - Representatives of partners
  - ILO Offices, ILO-IPEC desk officers and technical specialists that provided inputs to the project
  - Representatives of ABC as appropriate
  - National stakeholders such as representatives from worker and employer organizations, government officials as relevant, civil society representatives, and the National Steering Committees or similar national committees
  - Other actors as relevant like USDOL, CL projects in the countries targeted, etc.
57. A draft list of evaluation questions expected to be answered at global, regional and country level (as applies) is available in Annex II. The list can be adjusted through discussions with stakeholders as part of initial consultations and added by the evaluation team in accordance with the given purpose and in consultation with ILO-IPEC Evaluation and Impact Assessment Section (EIA).

## Resources and management for the evaluation

### Profile of the evaluation team

58. The evaluation will be composed by two international evaluators and country-based national evaluators for all targeted countries.
59. The team will be leaded by an international evaluation team consisting of a lead evaluator and a team member, both of which have not previously been involved in the project. These experts will be selected following the established EIA approach in ILO evaluations and ensuring that the requirements of all key stakeholders are met.
60. The national evaluation consultants will be identified and selected by the International Evaluation Team in collaboration with EIA as the overall evaluation manager, including based on suggestions from key stakeholders, particularly in the country. The selected national evaluation consultants will not have been previously involved in the Programme.
61. The profile of the international evaluation team should include (the team as a whole should cover the required background):
- Experience and knowledge of evaluation, programme and project management
  - Experience in the design, management and evaluation of complex development projects
  - Experience conducting evaluations and reviews in the UN system and other international organizations
  - Relevant social science education and training, including social research, action research and participatory methods

- Proven technical skills particularly in organization and review of institutional mechanisms and the use of participatory approaches
- Extensive experience from facilitation of stakeholder meetings and consensus building skills
- Experience with work at policy level and in multi-sectoral and multi-partner environment
- Experience in the area of children's and child labour issues and rights-based approaches in a normative framework and operational dimension are highly appreciated, preferably in the context of ILO-IPEC's work
- Able and willing to travel in the countries where this evaluation will be carried out
- Ability to write concisely in English, Portuguese and Spanish

62. In addition, the profile of the evaluation team leader should include:

- Strong previous evaluation experience, including as a team leader
- Experience as team leader conducting evaluation work for UN or other multi-bilateral organisations, South-South cooperation programmes experience is an asset
- Experience in the UN system or similar international development experience including preferably international and national development frameworks, such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and the United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDAF)

63. The profile of the national evaluation consultants should include:

- Relevant background in social and/or economic development in the country
- Extensive and solid knowledge of the country situation and the nature of operating in it
- Experience in the design, management and evaluation of development projects at the country level, in particular with policy level work, institutional building and local development projects
- Relevant country experience, preferably prior working experience on child labour issues
- Experience in the area of children's and child labour issues and rights-based approaches in a normative framework are highly appreciated
- Documented experience as national evaluator, in preparation of evaluations reports at the country level, preferable as part of broader evaluation
- Fluency in the local language in the specific country and as well as in English, Portuguese or Spanish
- Experience in the UN system or similar international development experience desirable, such as from evaluation of bilateral, multilateral or other externally funded projects

## 2. Tentative timetable for the evaluation

64. The following is the proposed timetable for the various phases of the evaluation, linking it to responsible person and tasks. The initial consultation and round of interviews as well as logistical considerations will finalise the schedule.

Phase		Responsible Person	Tasks	Work days estimated <sup>23</sup>	Proposed Dates
I	Desk Review	International	▪ Desk review of relevant project	16 days per	Sept 16 <sup>th</sup> -

<sup>23</sup> This number is for estimation of the assignment. The contract for all international and national team members will be output-based

Phase		Responsible Person	Tasks	Work days estimated <sup>23</sup>	Proposed Dates
	<b>and preparatory work (home based, Geneva and Brasilia)</b>	Evaluation team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>documents</li> <li>Meetings with relevant ILO and ILO-IPEC technical and project management staff in Geneva and Brasilia and via phone/skype the donor and other key stakeholders</li> <li>Preparation of inception report</li> <li>Build-up the national consultants team and common methodology and work plan agreed with national consultants</li> </ul>	<b>international consultant</b>	<b>Oct 4<sup>th</sup></b>
Ila	<b>In-country missions by ICs (4-5 countries) +phone contact for MERCOSUR</b>	- International evaluation team with local support by national consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation review</li> <li>Interviews and consultations with stakeholders</li> <li>Country review Reports (join with national consultants, see below)</li> </ul>	<b>6 days per consultant</b>	<b>Oct. 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup></b>
Ilb	<b>In-country work by national consultants in the other countries</b>	-National evaluation consultants technical support by international evaluation team and logistical support by project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation review</li> <li>Interviews and consultations with stakeholders</li> <li>Preparation of Country Review Reports</li> </ul>	<b>3-5 days per national consultant<sup>24</sup></b>	<b>Oct 14<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup></b>
III	<b>Validation of findings workshop and Debrief.</b>	International Evaluation Team and national consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submission of Initial findings report (English version)</li> <li>Global stakeholders workshop (1 day duration maximum) and debriefing in Brasilia (ie ABC and ILO) by international consultant</li> </ul>	<b>5 days for 0 draft and 2 days for workshop per international consultant</b>	<b>Oct. 21<sup>st</sup>-Nov. 1<sup>st</sup></b>
IV	<b>First draft of global report</b>	- International evaluation team with input from national consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation and submission of first full draft report (in English Portuguese and Spanish)</li> </ul>	<b>4 days per intern. Consultant and 0.5 day per national consultant</b>	<b>Nov. 4<sup>th</sup>- 8<sup>th</sup></b>
V	<b>Stakeholders' Review and Comments</b>	ILO-IPEC Evaluation functions with support from project coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft report circulated by ILO-IPEC evaluation function to all key stakeholders for their comments.</li> <li>Comments consolidated and send to team leader for finalizing the report</li> </ul>	<b>10-15 Days by IEIA evaluation manager</b>	<b>Nov. 11<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup></b>
VII	<b>Final report</b>	International Evaluation Team	International Evaluation Team finalizes the evaluation report taking into consideration the consolidated comments	<b>5 days per international consultant</b>	<b>Dec. 2<sup>nd</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup></b>

<sup>24</sup> Suggested number of days according to programme country activities: 3 (Guinea Bissau), 4 (Angola, Cape Vert, Mozambique, Saint Tome & Principe, Tanzania and East Timor) and 5 (Bolivia, Paraguay, Ecuador and Haiti)



## **TORs Annex I: Key Programme results up to May 2013<sup>25</sup>**

### ***a. In Latin America***

- SSTC mechanisms and practices were developed between the different actors involved, for example, joint exchange visits were held on issues of conditional cash transfers, labour inspection, health and child labour, and youth learning.
- A specific for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), entitled joint exchange visits was developed and implemented
- Other SSC initiatives - influenced by the aforementioned strategy- were developed by countries of the region including:
  - a) Exchange between Ecuador and Brazil in the area of eradication of child labour in garbage dumps.
  - b) Visit of Argentinian and Paraguayan professionals to Bolivia to share experiences on the inclusion of SCREAM in public education.
  - c) Regional exchange event organized by Ecuador in August 2012 on the theme of child labour in garbage dumps.
  - d) Event organized by Colombia in February 2013 on good practices in combating child labour with focus on south-south cooperation

### ***b. Bolivia***

- Exchange visits in Brasília and Salvador led to the development and implementation of an evaluation and improvement study on the Bono Juancito Pinto (“Guidelines and actions for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour in the context of the operation of the Bono Juancito Pinto Programme”).
- Exchanges visit to Brazil (i.e. Belo Horizonte) to share the Brazilian experience on the Labour Inspection Programme of the Ministry of Labour led to the Bolivian Ministry of Labour implemented a new Child Labour Monitoring System.
- Technical visit to exchange experiences on the role of the public health system in the fight against child labour, Brasília, May 2011.
- Under the new Education Act, the Ministry of Education established the “Gender, Generations and Social Team” as part of the Intracultural, Intercultural and Multilingual Policy Unit which is in charge of developing the components of educational policy for the socially excluded and disadvantaged population, as well as the elimination of child labour as a priority matter.
- Visit to exchange experiences to Salvador on policies and programmes for youth and adolescent workers -14- 17 years old- (Salvador, August 29-September 1, 2011) led to a pilot programme for teenagers implemented in El Alto y Santa Cruz.
- A study was conducted on the “Challenges for a successful school-to-work transition in the framework of the educational revolution in Bolivia”.
- The National Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, INE) included a specific module on child labour in their household survey in order to improve the available statistical data on child labour.
- The INE organized workshops to disseminate the results of the First National Survey on Child Labour published in 2010.

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<sup>25</sup> Base on “Brazil’s Contribution to the ILO South-South and Triangular Cooperation strategy” in [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---exrel/documents/event/wcms\\_216790.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---exrel/documents/event/wcms_216790.pdf) pages 5-10



### *c. Ecuador*

- Ministry of Labour Relations, other government agencies and employers' organizations of the sectors of agriculture, floriculture, animal husbandry and construction create a Technical Working Group to coordinate actions and promote joint programmes for the elimination of child labour in these sectors.
- Systematization of experiences and the development of a National Report on Elimination of Child Labour in Garbage Dumps and a Protocol for Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Garbage Dumps, launched for the use of local authorities.
- Baseline study for the programme on the elimination of child labour among the Afro-Ecuadorian population in the province of Esmeraldas and the indigenous population in the provinces of Chimborazo and Imbabura.
- Joint technical visit to Salvador to exchange experiences on policies and programmes for youth and adolescent workers between 14 and 17 years old
- Reorganization of the labour inspection system: three missions for the training of new inspectors, provision of new cars for inspections, and elaboration of an electronic system

### *d. Paraguay*

- The Paraguayan Industrial Union, in partnership with the DEQUENI Foundation, and with the support of the National Committee for the Eradication of Child Labour (CONAETI) launched a campaign called "United for Paraguay without Child Labour".
- Technical visit to exchange experiences on the role of the public health system in the fight against child labour in in Brasília
- In June 2011, CONAETI launched a campaign against four of the worst forms of child labour prioritized by the Government: namely, domestic child labour, street work, agriculture and garbage dumps work. These campaigns run throughout the year.
- Technical exchange visit to Belo Horizonte about "Labour Inspection Programme and experiences of the Labour Public Prosecutor's Office led to the Ministry of Labour training programme for labour inspectors on the inclusion and application of child labour monitoring within the institutional and inter-institutional labour guidelines.
- Joint technical visit to exchange experiences on policies and programmes for youth and adolescent workers between 14 and 17 years old, Salvador
- The Ministry of Education and Culture adopted a proposal to adjust the school education curriculum incorporating child labour, child domestic labour, and commercial sexual exploitation of children.
- Technical experiences exchange visit on best practices in the health system in Brazil led to the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare of Paraguay to establish procedures for the strategy aimed at youth (Integration Management of Adolescent and their Needs - IMAN), which now includes child labour and hazardous work indicators in psycho-social assessment to identify high risk cases and define interventions.
- Integration of the programmes Abrazo and Tekpara
- Translation of a Brazilian manual on health and security in the work for children and adolescents, training of related-professional, and inclusion of CL issue in the children social protection system
- Based on Brazilian "Dial 100" initiative the National Secretariat for Children and Adolescents created FONOAAYUDA, a phone call service to report violations of children and adolescents rights, as well as referral and monitoring, and to deal with emergencies through a hotline.

***e. Mercosur***

- Adoption of a common inspection protocol in the field of child labour for the four countries of the regional bloc.
- A comparative analysis of the different legislations was conducted to provide recommendations to harmonize the legislations among countries inside the bloc, and to update the MERCOSUR Declaration on Child Labour, in line with international standards, guaranteeing the rights of children.
- Awareness campaign “Mercosur United against Child Labour”. Focused on the theme of the worst forms of child labour, with emphasis on domestic child labour in agriculture and sexual exploitation by all MERCOSUR countries and aimed mostly at border areas.
- Rapid assessments focusing on child domestic labour and child labour in agriculture in four border areas
- Three MERCOSUR Conferences of CL Prevention and Elimination implemented with adoption of a Presidential Declaration on Child Labour, after the 1st Regional Conference in Argentina

***f. East Timor***

- Creation of a tripartite working group, leading to the dialogue and initiatives related to the prevention and eradication of child labour.
- Development of Terms of Reference of the National Tripartite Committee Against Child Labour (CNTI) that will be composed of representatives from the Government, Workers and Employers Organizations and Civil Society.
- The process for defining the list of dangerous activities was initiated using the IPEC methodology and a tripartite technical exchange visit to Brazil aiming to share experiences on eradication of child labour.

***g. Tanzania***

- Bipartite meeting for employers and workers to design a joint programme for the implementation of the National Action Plan.
- CL National Inter-sectorial Coordination Committee for South-South Cooperation exchanges with Brazil on strategies for combating child labour implemented. The committee has been given mandates to work as a Task Force Committee focusing on strengthening the capacities of the tripartite partners in Tanzania for the implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) through South-South exchanges, tripartite training, and high level technical missions.
- Review the Terms of reference of the District Child Labour Sub-Committee and District Child Labour Coordinators.
- Child Labour Unit supported in the dissemination of the NAP to all districts/ regions and in the creation of District Sub-Committees on Child Labour in the areas where those have not yet been established.

***h. Haiti***

- Strategic alliances with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST), the Institute of Social Welfare and Research (IBESR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) have been agreed
- The National Tripartite Committee against Child Labour was created, to begin the consultation process needed to define the list of hazardous work for children and for the formulation of a National Plan against Child Labour.

*i. PALOPs: Angola, Cape Vert, Sao Tomé & Príncipe, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique):*

- The Ministers of Labour of the eight members of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) agree on the “Luanda Declaration” reflected the commitment to join efforts for the prevention and elimination of child labour, to promote the exchange of experiences and to strengthen multilateral cooperation among member states.
- Revision and updating of the CPLP Operational Plan for the implementation of the “White Paper” which includes all the CPLP Ministerial commitments expressed in all official declarations generated in the framework of the CPLP.
- Tripartite sub-regional meeting on child labour focused in sharing the Brazilian experiences and good practices and developments in Angola.
- Tripartite Regional Conference on Child Labour: preparation for the Global Conference of 2013
- The Ministers of Labour of the CPLP adopted the Maputo Declaration, reaffirming the importance of South-South and Triangular Cooperation for CPLP members and in particular in the fight against child labour and the promotion of the III Global Child Labour Conference
- Launch of a comparative study of the legislation on the fight against child labour in the context of the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

## **TORs Annex II: Suggested Evaluation Questions**

### **Design**

- Determine the validity of the project design, in particular whether it assisted or hindered the achievement of the project goals as set out in the Programme and Projects Document.
- Assess whether the project design was logical and coherent:
  - Were the objectives of the project clear, realistic and likely to be achieved within the established time schedule and with the allocated resources (including human resources)?
  - Were the linkages between inputs, activities, outputs and objectives clear and logical?
  - Were the different components of the project clearly and realistically complementing each other?
  - How relevant are programme indicators and means of verification? Please assess the usefulness of the indicators for monitoring and evaluating outcomes.
  - Was the time frame for programme and projects implementation and the sequencing of projects activities logical and realistic?
  - Review the appropriateness of the management structure and staffing.
  - Were the expectations of the roles, capacity and commitment of stakeholders realistic and likely to be achieved?
- To what extent have key external factors been identified and assumptions formulated in the Project document? Have the identified assumptions on which the project has been based, proven to be true? Assess the impact of any external factors (expected and unexpected)
- How well did the programme design take into account national and sub-regional efforts already underway to address child labour?
- Assess how the concepts of South-South cooperation and Triangular cooperation have been integrated in the design of the project
- Have gender, ethnic and other categories been clearly taken into account in the project design, in its components and outcomes?
- Has the strategy for sustainability of project results been defined clearly at the design stage of the project?
- Does the project design fit within and complement existing or previous initiatives (by any organization) to combat child labour?

### **Achievements (Implementation and Effectiveness) of Objectives**

- Examine the preparatory outputs of the delivery process in terms of effectiveness of preparation for project implementation.
- How has the project responded to any delays and how well did these responses enable implementation to be caught up
- Examine delivery of programme outputs in terms of quality and quantity; have they been delivered in a timely manner? Assess reasons for any delays and identify lessons for future project implementation
- Assess whether the project is going to achieve its immediate objectives and identify contributing factors and constraints
- In what way were provisions for child labour prevention strengthened within existing or new national legislation of each country paying specific attention to the development, improvement or implementation of each country's National Action Plan

- Assess the impact of the south-south cooperation exchange and coordination to eliminate WFCL in the region and in each country, identifying capacity built within each country and concrete actions taken as a result of this exchange.
- Review the stakeholders identified in each country to participate in project efforts? Were the stakeholders in the most appropriate office/ministry and did they have the authority necessary to make meaningful changes?
- How has the project responded to positive and negative factors (both foreseen and unforeseen) that arose throughout the implementation process? Has the project team been able to adapt the implementation process in order to overcome these obstacles without hindering the effectiveness of the project?
- Assess the programme monitoring system including work plans, monitoring plans, processes or systems (i.e. data collecting and processing, analysis and reporting)
- Assess the effectiveness of the programme i.e. compare the allocated resources with results obtained. In general, did the results obtained justify the costs incurred?
- Assess the establishment and contribution of institutional partnerships to project achievements.
- How effectively has the programme leveraged resources (e.g., by collaborating with non-ILO/IPEC initiatives and other programmes launched in support of the NAP processes thus far)?
- Assess the project efforts to coordinate and collaborate with other child-focused interventions supported by other organizations in the countries with particular emphasis on those with work in child labour elimination.
- Review the linkages with other projects (specially with USDOL-funded projects) to determine how these effected the achievement of the project objectives.
- Review the value of project team technical support, including the effectiveness of communication, including ILO units (including ILO Geneva, Sub regional and Regional Offices).

### **Enabling Environment (Capacity Building)**

- Assess the increased capacity of selected government institutions and social partners to advocate for prevention of child labour at the national level in each country.
- Examine the role of the project in building any networks that have been developed between organizations and government agencies working to address child labour at the national and regional level.
- Assess the effectiveness and sustainability of the National Tripartite Committees and other consultation mechanisms, including the effect they have had and will have on child labour policy and national legislation in each country.
- How relevant and effective were the studies and reports commissioned by the programme in terms of affecting the national debates on child labour?
- Examine how the ILO/IPEC project interacted and possibly influenced national level policies, debates and institutions working on child labour.
- Assess the extent to which the ILO/IPEC project has been able to mobilize resources, policies, programmes, partners and activities to be part of the NAPs.

### **Relevance of the Project**

- Examine whether the programme responded to the real needs and constraints and access to resources of the participating countries?

- Identify and assess any emerging trends that the project responded to (or should have responded to) in order to increase the relevance and impact.
- Has the project identified any other constraints or opportunities that need to be accommodated in the design in order to increase the impact and relevance of the project?

### **Sustainability**

- Assess the design of the sustainability strategy, its progress and its potential for achievement.
- Determine the potential to sustain the gains of the project beyond its life and what measures are needed to ensure this.
- Assess the likelihood that collaboration and information sharing between Brazil and other countries (i.e. those which the Programme projects have been completed)
- Assess programme success in leveraging resources for on-going and continuing efforts to prevent and eliminate child labour in the context of the NAPs.
- Identify potential good practices and strategies of intervention that could inform this Programme and future SSC child labour elimination projects, especially those that the national partners could incorporate into national policy and implementation.

### **Specific Aspects to be addressed:**

- Assess how the different phasing of the ABC and USDOL-funded elements of the overall combined programme and projects has affected the outcomes.
- Assess how far the project has been able to mobilize the tripartite constituents (government, workers and employers) and other actors (civil society, UN, other development agencies) in the countries in action against child labour and in contributing towards achieving the project's goals and objectives.
- How effectively has the project promoted South-South collaboration and the transmission of good practices and experiences in combatting child labour between the 10 countries and Brazil? Identify any specific actions taken by any of them as a result.
- Identify areas where the south-south modality has specifically contributed to outcomes of the project.
- How effectively has the project linked to other initiatives on child labour?

## Annex 2: Evaluation design matrix

### Note

- In developing the Evaluation Design Matrix, its overall format is taken from: Morra Imas, Linda G. and Ray C. Rist. *The Road to Results: Designing and Conducting Effective Development Evaluations*. The World Bank, 2009, page 243.
- The evaluation criteria in column “A” follow the OECD-DAC *Quality Standards for Development Evaluations*, section 2.8, with the exception that the sequence of criteria has been changed. *Relevance* takes precedence over *effectiveness* on the grounds that if something is not relevant it matters little if something irrelevant is effective. Similarly, *effectiveness* takes precedence over *efficiency*, since it matters little whether something ineffective is efficient. Nevertheless, the original sequence of the criteria blocks is referenced in footnotes.
- The questions corresponding to each evaluation criterion follow the Terms of Reference (Annex 1).
- For data sources referenced in column F see: Documents in Annex 4 and Key Informant Interviews in Annex 3B.

### Data Sources

<b>D</b>	Documents
<b>FG</b>	Focus Groups
<b>FG1</b>	Regional, national or local government officials
<b>FG2</b>	Employer organizations or employers
<b>FG3</b>	Worker organizations
<b>FG4</b>	Civil society representatives
<b>KII</b>	Key Informant Interviews
<b>KII1</b>	Key Informant Interviews with Program Management Officials
<b>KII2</b>	Key Informant Interviews with Donor Representatives
<b>KII3</b>	Key Informant Interviews with regional, national or local government officials
<b>KII4</b>	Key Informant Interviews with employer organizations or employers
<b>KII5</b>	Key Informant Interviews with worker organizations
<b>KII6</b>	Key Informant Interviews with other civil society representatives
<b>KII7</b>	Key Informant Interviews with consultants who supported IPEC
<b>S</b>	Survey (with branching to the same groups as identified under KII), or with small population, email option

### NVivo Coding by Scope

#### S SCOPE

##### S1 Global Programme

##### S2 Country/National Projects

- S2.01 Angola
- S2.02 Bolivia
- S2.03 Cape Vert
- S2.04 East Timor
- S2.05 Ecuador
- S2.06 Guinea Bissau
- S2.07 Haiti
- S2.08 Mozambique
- S2.09 Paraguay
- S2.10 São Tomé
- S2.11 Tanzania

##### S3 Regional

- S3.1 Africa
- S3.2 America
- S3.3 Asia East Timor

##### S4 Sub-Regional

General Data (GD)	Response
GD1 Were you involved in the global programme <i>Partnership Programme to Prevent and Eliminate Child Labour</i> , or a country project? If the latter, in which <u>country</u> were you involved in the	Global ( ) [Note to Interviewer: Code to NVivo S1].
	Country ( ). Please specify which country: [Note to Interviewer: Code to NVivo S2 sub-node].
	If a country project, is it continuing ( ), or completed ( )?
	If you worked at the country level, to what extent were you also aware of the global programme? [Please specify]
GD2 Through which <u>organization</u> were you involved in the Programme/Project?	
GD3 What was your role within the Programme/Project?	
GD4 When did you execute that role?	



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L								
Evaluation Criteria and Questions	Sub-question	Type of Sub-question <sup>26, 27</sup>	Measure or Indicator <sup>28</sup>	Target or standard (normative)	Data Source <sup>29</sup>	Design <sup>30</sup>	Sample or Census	Data Collection Instrument <sup>31</sup>	Data Analysis <sup>32</sup>	Comments <sup>33</sup>								
A. DESIGN					D			DCS	NVivo T									
1. Determine the validity of the project design, in particular whether it assisted or hindered the achievement of the project goals as set out in the Programme and Projects Document.	A0.1 What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Project Design in your country?				FG1 FG2 FG3 FG4		Sample	FGG	NVivo T									
	<table><tr><td>A0.1a Strengths</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>A0.1b Weaknesses</td><td></td></tr></table>	A0.1a Strengths		A0.1b Weaknesses														
	A0.1a Strengths																	
	A0.1b Weaknesses																	
A1.1 Do you consider the Global programme/national project to have been well designed? If so, why or why not?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T										
<table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							Responding to			yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			SQ
Responding to							yes			no								
Global Programme																		
National Project																		
A1.2 In what way did the design help to achieve the Global programme/national project goals? [Note to Inter viewer: Have the project goals at hand and read them out, if necessary]	Cause and Effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T										
<table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							Responding to			yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			SQ
Responding to							yes			no								
Global Programme																		
National Project																		
A1.3 In what way did the design hinder the achievement of the project goals? [Note to Interviewer: Have the project	Cause and Effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T										

<sup>26</sup> There are three types (descriptive, normative, cause-effect).

<sup>27</sup> Cause and effect questions often require an experimental or quasi-experimental design to ensure rigour. That is not possible in this evaluation due to budgetary limitations. Hence attempts will be made to use responses to make *counterfactual estimates*: e.g. *What would the situation have been if the intervention had not taken place?*

<sup>28</sup> If the quantitative measures are expressed as percentages for measurement, they will at the reporting stage also indicate the number of cases ("n" value) on which the percentage is based.

<sup>29</sup> D=Document; DB=Database; KII=Key Informant Interviews; FG=Focus Group; SV=Site Visit; S=Survey

<sup>30</sup> There are three main kinds of design: Experimental; quasi-experimental and non-experimental.

<sup>31</sup> For documents, a Document Coding Structure (DCS); for KII, KII Guides (KIIG); for focus groups, Focus Group Guides (FGG); for survey, survey questionnaires (SQ). The specific data collection instruments corresponding to the KII and FG referenced will be designed after this matrix has been approved.

<sup>32</sup> Examples: NVivo software ([http://www.qsrinternational.com/products\\_nvivo.aspx](http://www.qsrinternational.com/products_nvivo.aspx)). Line-of-evidence report (LER). Triangulation (T).

<sup>33</sup> Typical comments are: Check the quality of a data set; indicate limitations of design; develop graphic from the data.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L									
Evaluation Criteria and Questions	Sub-question	Type of Sub-question <sup>26, 27</sup>	Measure or Indicator <sup>28</sup>	Target or standard (normative)	Data Source <sup>29</sup>	Design <sup>30</sup>	Sample or Census	Data Collection Instrument <sup>31</sup>	Data Analysis <sup>32</sup>	Comments <sup>33</sup>									
	<i>goals at hand and read them out, if necessary]</i> <table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project						KII7 S					
Responding to	yes	no																	
Global Programme																			
National Project																			
2. Assess whether the project design was logical and coherent:									NVivo T										
a. Were the objectives of the project clear, realistic and likely to be achieved within the established time schedule and with the allocated resources (including human resources)?	A2a.1 To what extent were the objectives of the Global programme/national project clear, realistic and likely to be achieved within the established time schedule? <table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG  SQ	NVivo T	
Responding to	yes	no																	
Global Programme																			
National Project																			
	A2a.2 To what extent were the objectives of the Global programme/national project likely to be achieved within the allocated resources (including human resources)? <table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			Cause and Effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (\$)		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG  SQ	NVivo T	
Responding to	yes	no																	
Global Programme																			
National Project																			
b. Were the linkages between inputs, activities, outputs and objectives clear and logical?	A2b To what extent were the linkages between inputs, activities, outputs and objectives clear and logical? <table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG  SQ	NVivo T	
Responding to	yes	no																	
Global Programme																			
National Project																			
c. Were the different components of the project clearly and realistically complementing each other?	A2c To what extent were the different components of the project clearly and realistically complementing each other? <table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG  SQ	NVivo T	
Responding to	yes	no																	
Global Programme																			
National Project																			
d. How relevant are programme indicators and means of	A2d.1 To what extent were the programme indicators and means of verification relevant?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T										

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L									
Evaluation Criteria and Questions	Sub-question	Type of Sub-question <sup>26, 27</sup>	Measure or Indicator <sup>28</sup>	Target or standard (normative)	Data Source <sup>29</sup>	Design <sup>30</sup>	Sample or Census	Data Collection Instrument <sup>31</sup>	Data Analysis <sup>32</sup>	Comments <sup>33</sup>									
verification? Please assess the usefulness of the indicators for monitoring and evaluating outcomes.	<table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project											
	Responding to	yes	no																
	Global Programme																		
	National Project																		
	A2d.2 How useful were the indicators for monitoring? Can you offer us a concrete example?	Cause and effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T										
	<table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							Responding to			yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			SQ
	Responding to							yes			no								
	Global Programme																		
	National Project																		
	A2d.3 How useful were the indicators for evaluation? Can you offer us a concrete example?	Cause and effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T										
<table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Responding to							yes			no	Global Programme			National Project			SQ	
Responding to	yes							no											
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Responding to	yes	no																	
Global Programme																			
National Project																			
e. Was the timeframe for programme and project implementation and the sequencing of projects activities logical and realistic?	A2e To what extent do you consider the timeframe for programme and project implementation and the sequencing of projects activities logical and realistic?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T										
	<table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							Responding to			yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			SQ
	Responding to							yes			no								
	Global Programme																		
National Project																			
f. Review the appropriateness of the management structure and staffing.	A2f.1 How helpful was the management structure for the execution of the Global programme/national project?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T										
	<table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							Responding to			yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			SQ
	Responding to							yes			no								
	Global Programme																		
National Project																			
A2f.2 How effective was the staff of the Global programme/national project?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T											
<table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							Responding to			yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			SQ	
Responding to							yes			no									
Global Programme																			
National Project																			
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Responding to	yes	no																	
Global Programme																			
National Project																			
g. Were the expectations of the roles, capacity and commitment of stakeholders realistic and likely to be	A2g.1 In terms of likely achievement, how realistic were the expectations of stakeholder <i>roles</i> ?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T										
	<table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							Responding to			yes	no	Global Programme			SQ			
	Responding to							yes			no								
	Global Programme																		

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
Evaluation Criteria and Questions	Sub-question	Type of Sub-question <sup>26, 27</sup>	Measure or Indicator <sup>28</sup>	Target or standard (normative)	Data Source <sup>29</sup>	Design <sup>30</sup>	Sample or Census	Data Collection Instrument <sup>31</sup>	Data Analysis <sup>32</sup>	Comments <sup>33</sup>
achieved?	National Project									
	A2g.2 In terms of likely achievement, how realistic were the expectations of stakeholder <i>capacity</i> ?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	A2g.3 In terms of likely achievement, how realistic were the expectations of stakeholder <i>commitment</i> ?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
3. To what extent have key external factors been identified and assumptions formulated in the Project document? Have the identified assumptions on which the project has been based, proven to be true? Assess the impact of any external factors (expected and unexpected)	A3.1 To what extent have key external factors been identified and assumptions formulated in the Project document?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	A3.2 To what extent have the identified assumptions, on which the project has been based, proven to be true?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	A3.3 What was the impact of expected external factors?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	A3.4 What was the impact of unexpected external factors?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
4. How well did the programme design take into account national and sub-	A4.1 How well did the programme design take into account national and sub-regional efforts already underway to address child labour?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ SQ	NVivo T	

A	B				C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
Evaluation Criteria and Questions	Sub-question				Type of Sub-question <sup>26, 27</sup>	Measure or Indicator <sup>28</sup>	Target or standard (normative)	Data Source <sup>29</sup>	Design <sup>30</sup>	Sample or Census	Data Collection Instrument <sup>31</sup>	Data Analysis <sup>32</sup>	Comments <sup>33</sup>
regional efforts already underway to address child labour?	Responding to	yes	no				S						
	Global Programme												
	National Project												
5. Assess how the concepts of South-South cooperation and Triangular cooperation have been integrated in the design of the project	A5.1 How have the concepts of South-South cooperation been integrated in the design of the project? <i>[Note to the Interviewer: Explain South-South (i.e. "South" helping "South") if necessary]</i>				Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T	
											SQ		
	Responding to	yes	no										
	Global Programme												
	National Project												
	A5.2 How have the concepts of triangular cooperation been integrated in the design of the project? <i>[Note to the Interviewer: Explain Triangular (i.e. Government, employers, workers), if necessary]</i>				Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T	
											SQ		
	Responding to	yes	no										
	Global Programme												
	National Project												
6. Have gender, ethnic and other categories been clearly taken into account in the project design, in its components and outcomes?	A6.1 To what extent, and how, have gender categories been clearly taken into account in the project design, in its components and outcomes?				Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T	
											SQ		
	Responding to	yes	no										
	Global Programme												
	National Project												
	A6.2 To what extent, and how, have ethnic categories been clearly taken into account in the project design, in its components and outcomes?				Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T	
											SQ		
	Responding to	yes	no										
	Global Programme												
	National Project												
A6.3 To what extent, and how, have other categories been clearly taken into account in the project design. in its				Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T		
										SQ			

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L								
Evaluation Criteria and Questions	Sub-question	Type of Sub-question <sup>26, 27</sup>	Measure or Indicator <sup>28</sup>	Target or standard (normative)	Data Source <sup>29</sup>	Design <sup>30</sup>	Sample or Census	Data Collection Instrument <sup>31</sup>	Data Analysis <sup>32</sup>	Comments <sup>33</sup>								
	components and outcomes? Please specify <i>which</i> . <table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project					KII7 S					
Responding to	yes	no																
Global Programme																		
National Project																		
7. Has the strategy for sustainability of project results been defined clearly at the design stage of the project?	A7 To what extent has the strategy for sustainability of project results been defined clearly at the design stage of the project? <table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception	KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
Responding to	yes	no																
Global Programme																		
National Project																		
8. Does the project design fit within and complement existing or previous initiatives (by any organization) to combat child labour?	A8.1 To what extent does the Global Programme/national project design fit within, and complement, existing or previous initiatives (by any organization) to combat child labour? Can you identify such organizations? And would you be able to cite an example? Do you know the monetary value? <table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (\$)	KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
Responding to	yes	no																
Global Programme																		
National Project																		
	A8.2 In particular, how, and to what extent, does the Global programme/national project design fit within, and complement, the <i>Decent Work Programme</i> <sup>34</sup> ? <table><tr><td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr><tr><td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (\$)	KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
Responding to	yes	no																
Global Programme																		
National Project																		

<sup>34</sup> <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/program/dwcp/countries/index.htm>

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
Evaluation Criteria and Questions	Sub-question	Type of Sub-question <sup>26, 27</sup>	Measure or Indicator <sup>28</sup>	Target or standard (normative)	Data Source <sup>29</sup>	Design <sup>30</sup>	Sample or Census	Data Collection Instrument <sup>31</sup>	Data Analysis <sup>32</sup>	Comments <sup>33</sup>
<b>B. Relevance<sup>35</sup> of the Project</b>					D			DCS	NVivo T	
	B0.1 To what extent is Project relevant to the citizens of your country?				FG1 FG2 FG3 FG4		Sample	FGG	NVivo T	
1. Examine whether the programme responded to the real needs and constraints and access to resources of the participating countries?	B1.1 To what extent did the programme respond to the real needs of your country?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII3 KII4 KII5 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	B1.2 What steps did the Program Management take to ensure that these were "real" needs?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	B1.3 To what extent did the Programme respond to any constraints of your country?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII3 KII4 KII5 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	B1.4 To what extent did the Programme access resources of your country? <i>[Note to the Interviewer: Check the coherence of this answer with the responses given in the table in C6.1]</i>	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (\$)		KII3 KII4 KII5 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
2. Identify and assess any emerging trends that the project responded to (or should have responded to) in order to increase the relevance and impact	B2 To what extent did the project respond to any emerging trends <sup>36</sup> (or should have responded to) in order to increase the relevance and impact?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
3. Has the project identified any other	B3 Has the project identified any other constraints or opportunities that need to	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	

<sup>35</sup> Originally "D"

<sup>36</sup> Emerging trends refer to trends in areas related to project subject areas. They could be specific by country or global ones that have appeared during the life of the project. Trends that have not been identified, or more precisely, that were not present during the project design (also take on consideration that initially the project was designed only for South America). Emerging trends could be translate as emerging significant issues happening regarding child labour, education, social programs that have mutual influence with child labour. For this identification interviews with key stakeholders will be key.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L					
Evaluation Criteria and Questions	Sub-question	Type of Sub-question <sup>26, 27</sup>	Measure or Indicator <sup>28</sup>	Target or standard (normative)	Data Source <sup>29</sup>	Design <sup>30</sup>	Sample or Census	Data Collection Instrument <sup>31</sup>	Data Analysis <sup>32</sup>	Comments <sup>33</sup>					
constraints or opportunities that need to be accommodated in the design in order to increase the impact and relevance of the project?	be accommodated in the design in order to increase the impact and relevance of the project? <table><tr><td>B3.1</td><td>Constraints</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>B3.2</td><td>Opportunities</td><td></td></tr></table>	B3.1	Constraints		B3.2	Opportunities			perception						
B3.1	Constraints														
B3.2	Opportunities														
C. Achievement <sup>37</sup> (Implementation and Effectiveness) of Objectives					D			DCS	NVivo T						
	C0.1 What were the main achievements of the Project so far in terms of its objectives? [Note to Facilitator: Provide a brief overview of the objectives] <table><tr><td>C0.1.1</td><td>Country's objectives</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>C0.1.2</td><td>Projects' achievements</td><td></td></tr></table>	C0.1.1	Country's objectives		C0.1.2	Projects' achievements						Sample	FGG	NVivo T	
C0.1.1	Country's objectives														
C0.1.2	Projects' achievements														
1. Examine the preparatory outputs of the delivery process in terms of effectiveness of preparation for project implementation.	C1 How effective were the preparatory outputs of the delivery process for project implementation?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T						
2. How has the project responded to any delays and how well did these responses enable implementation to be caught up?	C2 In the case of delays, how has the project responded, and how well did these responses enable implementation to be caught up?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	 SQ	NVivo T						
3. Examine delivery of programme outputs in terms of quality and quantity: have they	C3.1 How good (in terms of quality) were the programme outputs?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T						

<sup>37</sup> Originally "B"



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
Evaluation Criteria and Questions	Sub-question	Type of Sub-question <sup>26, 27</sup>	Measure or Indicator <sup>28</sup>	Target or standard (normative)	Data Source <sup>29</sup>	Design <sup>30</sup>	Sample or Census	Data Collection Instrument <sup>31</sup>	Data Analysis <sup>32</sup>	Comments <sup>33</sup>
been delivered in a timely manner? Assess reasons for any delays and identify lessons for future project implementation	C3.2 To what extent was the number of programme outputs required to achieve the project objectives?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		S KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	C3.3 How timely was the delivery of the programme outputs?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	C3.4 If there were delays, why did these happen?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	C3.5 Which lessons should we learn from this experience for future project implementation?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
4. Assess whether the project is going to achieve its immediate objectives and identify contributing factors and constraints	C4.0 Which were the immediate objectives?				D					
	C4.1 To what extent has, or will, the project achieve its immediate objectives? <i>[Note to the Interviewer: Have a list of the immediate objectives at hand, and read them out to the interviewee, if necessary]</i>	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (\$)?		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	C4.2 Which factors helped to achieve the project's immediate objectives, or move towards them, and how?	Cause and Effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	C4.3 Which constraints prevented the project from achieving its immediate objectives, and why?	Cause and Effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	

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5. In what way were provisions for child labour prevention strengthened within existing or new national legislation of each country paying specific attention to the development, improvement or implementation of each country's National Action Plan?	C5.1 In what way were provisions for child labour prevention strengthened within existing or new national legislation, as a result of the project?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	C5.2.1 Does the [your] country have a National Action Plan (NAP)?				D					
	C5.2.2 In the national context, has the prevention of child labour been considered in the development, improvement or implementation of the National Action Plan? If so, how?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
6. Assess the impact of the south-south cooperation exchange and coordination to eliminate WFCL in the region and in each country, identifying capacity built within each country and concrete actions taken as a result of this exchange.	C6.1 What were the major or significant changes of the south-south cooperation exchange and coordination to eliminate the <i>Worst Forms of Child Labour</i> (WFCL) (country and region)? Country Region	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	C6.2 With respect to WFCL, what capacity has been built, and to what extent (i.e. the number of people involved)?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (#)		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	C6.3 With respect to WFCL, which concrete actions were taken as a result of this exchange.	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	C7.1 Which, and how many, stakeholders participated in project efforts?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (#)		KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
7. Review the stakeholders identified in each country to participate in project efforts? Were the stakeholders in the most appropriate office/ministry and did they have the authority	C7.2 What were the main contributions of the stakeholders, and how effective were these to make a difference? C7.2.1 What were they? C7.2.2 How effective?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
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necessary to make meaningful changes?	C7.3 In which institutions were the stakeholders located?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	C7.4 Have any important institutions been overlooked? If so, which were they, and why were they important? Why may they have been overlooked?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	C7.5 To what extent did the involved stakeholders have the necessary authority to make meaningful changes?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
8. How has the project responded to positive and negative factors (both foreseen and unforeseen) that arose throughout the implementation process? Has the project team been able to adapt the implementation process in order to overcome these obstacles without hindering the effectiveness of the project?	C8.1 How has the project responded to <i>positive</i> factors (both foreseen and unforeseen) that arose throughout the implementation process? C8.1.1 Foreseen C8.1.2 Unforeseen	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	C8.2 How has the project responded to <i>negative</i> factors (both foreseen and unforeseen) that arose throughout the implementation process?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	C8.3 To what extent has the project team been able to foresee negative factors?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	C8.4 Has the project management team been able to formulate a risk management plan to face these obstacles and to adapt the implementation process in order to overcome these obstacles without hindering the effectiveness of the project? If so, how?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	

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9. Assess the programme monitoring system including work plans, monitoring plans, processes or systems (i.e. data collecting and processing, analysis and reporting)	C9.1 How effective and efficient were the data planning, collection, analysis and reporting processes?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (\$)		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7  S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T	
								SQ		
	Processes									
	Effective C9.1.1									
	Efficient C9.1.2									
10. Assess the <del>effectiveness</del> <sup>38</sup> efficiency of the programme i.e. compare the allocated resources with results obtained. In general, did the results obtained justify the costs incurred?	C10.1 Which budget had been allocated to the project(s)?	Descriptive	Quantitative (\$)		KII1 KII2 KII3 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T	
								SQ		
	C10.2 Which, and how many, <i>human resources</i> had been allocated to the project(s)?	Descriptive	Quantitative (#)		KII1 KII3 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T	
								SQ		
								SQ		
	C10.3 In your opinion, to what extent did the achieved results justify the investment of the specified financial and human resources (\$ and number)?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (\$, #)		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T	
								SQ		
11. Assess the establishment and contribution of institutional partnerships to project achievements.	C11.1 Which institutional partnerships had been established to achieve the project results?	Cause and effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T	
								SQ		
	C11.2 To what extent, and in which ways, has each institutional partnership contributed to project achievements (\$ and number of projects)?	Cause and effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (\$, #)		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T	
								SQ		
12. How effectively has the programme leveraged	C11.2.1 \$ value									
	C11.2.2 # projects									
12. How effectively has the programme leveraged	C12 How effectively has the programme leveraged resources (e.g., by	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T	
								SQ		

<sup>38</sup> This is an “efficiency” question, not “effectiveness”.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L						
Evaluation Criteria and Questions	Sub-question	Type of Sub-question <sup>26, 27</sup>	Measure or Indicator <sup>28</sup>	Target or standard (normative)	Data Source <sup>29</sup>	Design <sup>30</sup>	Sample or Census	Data Collection Instrument <sup>31</sup>	Data Analysis <sup>32</sup>	Comments <sup>33</sup>						
resources (e.g., by collaborating with non-ILO/IPEC initiatives and other programmes launched in support of the NAP processes thus far)?	collaborating with non-ILO/IPEC initiatives and other programmes launched in support of the NAP processes thus far)?		perception Quantitative (\$, #)		KII5 KII6 KII7  S											
13. Assess the project efforts to coordinate and collaborate with other child-focused interventions supported by other organizations in the countries with particular emphasis on those with work in child labour elimination.	C13.1 To what extent has the project made efforts to coordinate and collaborate with other child-focused interventions supported by other organizations (\$ and number)? Can you give us some examples? <table><tr><td>C13.1.1</td><td>\$ value</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>C13.1.2</td><td># projects</td><td></td></tr></table>	C13.1.1	\$ value		C13.1.2	# projects		Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (\$, #)		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T	
		C13.1.1	\$ value													
		C13.1.2	# projects													
	SQ															
C13.2 To what extent did the other organizations work in child labour elimination?		Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T							
								SQ								
14. Review the linkages with other projects (especially with USDOL-funded projects) to determine how these affected the achievement of the project objectives.	C14.1 How, and to what extent, did linkages with other organizations affect the achievement of the project objectives?	Cause and effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T							
								SQ								
	C14.2 In particular, how, and to what extent did the projects funded by the US Department of Labor (USDOL) affect the achievement of the project objectives, both positively and negatively?	Cause and effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T							
								SQ								
	C14.3 In the context of South-South Cooperation (SSC), and with special reference to the horizontal cooperation with USDOL in South America, Haiti and Africa, are you aware of any differences and/or commonalities, and any conflicts due to different approaches in the field, at any level?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T							
								SQ								
15. Review the value of	C15.1 In general terms, how would you	Descriptive	Qualitative:		KII1 KII2	Non-	Sample	SQ	NVivo							

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L										
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project team technical support, including the effectiveness of communication, including ILO units (including ILO Geneva, Sub regional and Regional Offices).	value the technical support of the project team? Can you identify some team members, and which support they provided (at HQ, regional, sub-regional and country levels)?		Respondent's perception		KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	experimental		SQ	T											
	<table><tr><th>Level</th><th>Check one</th></tr><tr><td>S1 Headquarters</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>S2 Regional</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>S3 Sub-regional</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>S4 Country</td><td></td></tr></table>										Level	Check one	S1 Headquarters		S2 Regional		S3 Sub-regional		S4 Country	
	Level										Check one									
	S1 Headquarters																			
	S2 Regional																			
	S3 Sub-regional																			
	S4 Country																			
	C15.2 In particular, how would you value the support of the project team in supporting you with communication related matters, including between ILO Geneva, Regional and Sub-regional Offices?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception	KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T												
							SQ													
							SQ													
SQ																				
<table><tr><th>Level</th><th>Check one</th></tr><tr><td>S1 Geneva</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>S2 Regional</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>S3 Sub-regional</td><td></td></tr></table>	Level	Check one	S1 Geneva		S2 Regional		S3 Sub-regional													
Level	Check one																			
S1 Geneva																				
S2 Regional																				
S3 Sub-regional																				
D. Enabling Environment (Capacity Building) <sup>39</sup>					D			DCS	NVivo T											
	D0.1 Which capacities were required to implement the Project?				FG1 FG2 FG3 FG4		Sample	FGG	NVivo T											
	D0.2 Which of these capacities existed in sufficient measure before the Project was launched?				FG1 FG2 FG3 FG4		Sample	FGG	NVivo T											
	D0.3 For which of the required capacities did the Project provide opportunities for capacity development? How helpful was the capacity development, and was it sufficient? If not, what should be improved?				FG1 FG2 FG3 FG4		Sample	FGG	NVivo T											
	<table><tr><td>D0.3.1</td><td>Which?</td><td></td></tr></table>										D0.3.1	Which?								
D0.3.1	Which?																			

<sup>39</sup> Originally "C"

A	B			C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
Evaluation Criteria and Questions	Sub-question			Type of Sub-question <sup>26, 27</sup>	Measure or Indicator <sup>28</sup>	Target or standard (normative)	Data Source <sup>29</sup>	Design <sup>30</sup>	Sample or Census	Data Collection Instrument <sup>31</sup>	Data Analysis <sup>32</sup>	Comments <sup>33</sup>
	D0.3.2	Helpful?										
	D0.3.3	Sufficient?										
1. Assess the increased capacity of selected government institutions and social partners to advocate for prevention of child labour at the national level in each country.	D1.1 In retrospect, <i>which capacities</i> had to be increased at government institutions and social partners who advocate for prevention and elimination of child labour at the national level?			Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	D1.2 To what extent, and how, has the required capacity been increased and what is the perceived impact of the greater capacity?			Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	D1.2.1	Extent?										
	D1.2.2	Impact?										
2. Examine the role of the project in building any networks that have been developed between organizations and government agencies working to address child labour at the national and regional level.	D2.1 Which role did the project play in building networks between organizations and government agencies working to address child labour at the <i>country</i> level?			Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	D2.2 Which role did the project play in building networks between organizations and government agencies working to address child labour at the <i>regional</i> level?			Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
3. Assess the effectiveness and sustainability of the National Tripartite Committees and other consultation mechanisms, including the effect they have had and will have on child labour policy and national legislation in each country.	D3.1 How <i>effective</i> were the <i>National Tripartite Committees</i> , or other mechanisms, including the effect they have had and will have on child labour policy? Why? Examples?			Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	D3.1.1	NTC										
	D3.1.2	Other										
	D3.2 Have they had any influence on national legislation? How? Examples?			Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ SQ	NVivo T	
	D3.2.1	NTC										
	D3.2.2	Other										
	D3.3 How <i>sustainable</i> are the National Tripartite Committees and other consultation mechanisms? Why? At what cost?			Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (\$)		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	

A	B			C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L										
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	D3.3.1	NTC					S															
	D3.3.2	Other																				
4. How relevant and effective were the studies and reports commissioned by the programme in terms of affecting the national debates on child labour?	D4.1 How relevant were the studies and reports commissioned by the programme in terms of affecting the national debates on child labour? Why?			Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T											
	D4.2 How effective were the studies and reports commissioned by the programme in terms of affecting the national debates on child labour? Why?			Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T											
5. Examine how the ILO/IPEC project interacted and possibly influenced national level policies, debates and institutions working on child labour.	D5.1 How did the ILO/IPEC project interact and influence national level policies, debates and institutions working on child labour? <i>[Note for the Interviewer: Emphasize the influence on national level policies].</i>			Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T											
	D5.2 What changes have occurred in policy and/or institutions? <table><tr><td>D5.2.1</td><td>Policy?</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>D5.2.2</td><td>Institutions?</td><td></td></tr></table>			D5.2.1	Policy?		D5.2.2	Institutions?		Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T					
D5.2.1	Policy?																					
D5.2.2	Institutions?																					
6. Assess the extent to which the ILO/IPEC project has been able to mobilize resources, policies, programmes, partners and activities to be part of the NAPs.	D6.1 To what extent has the ILO/IPEC project been able to mobilize resources, policies, programmes, partners and activities to be part of the National Action Plan (NAP)? Did these come from: <table><tr><td>Source</td><td>Explain</td></tr><tr><td>1.The national government?</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2.Employers?</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3.Workers?</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>4.A foreign entity?</td><td></td></tr></table>			Source	Explain	1.The national government?		2.Employers?		3.Workers?		4.A foreign entity?		Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (\$)		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7  S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T	
	Source	Explain																				
1.The national government?																						
2.Employers?																						
3.Workers?																						
4.A foreign entity?																						
SQ																						
E. Sustainability							D			DCS	NVivo T											
	E0.1 At this stage, at mid-term, how sustainable to you consider the Project						FG1 FG2		Sample	FGG	NVivo T											



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
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	to be after the current Project funding ends? Why?				FG3 FG4					
	E0.2 In your opinion which sources should be explored for obtaining future human, material and financial resources, including in-kind services from national sources?				FG1 FG2 FG3 FG4		Sample	FGG	NVivo T	
1. Assess the design of the sustainability strategy, its progress and its potential for achievement.	E1.1 Which strategy was designed to make the project sustainable and to enhance its potential for achievement?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	E1.2 What were the primary considerations and implications of the strategy, including financial aspects?	Descriptive	Quantitative (\$)		KII1 KII2 KII3 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
2. Determine the potential to sustain the gains of the project beyond its life and what measures are needed to ensure this.	E2.1 How sustainable are the gains of the project after it ends?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (\$)		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
	E2.2 Which measures must still be taken to ensure sustainability of the project gains?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
3. Assess the likelihood that collaboration and information sharing between Brazil and other countries (i.e. those which the Programme projects have been completed)	E3 How likely is it that collaboration and information sharing between Brazil and your country will continue beyond the project?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	
4. Assess programme success in leveraging resources for on-going and continuing efforts to prevent and eliminate child labour	E4 How successful has the programme been in leveraging resources for on-going and continuing efforts to prevent and eliminate child labour in the context of the National Action Plan (NAP)?	Cause and effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (\$)		KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG SQ	NVivo T	

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in the context of the NAPs.													
5. Identify potential good practices and strategies of intervention that could inform this Programme and future South-South Collaboration (SSC) with respect to child labour elimination projects, especially those that the national partners could incorporate into national policy and implementation.	E5 Which potential good practices and strategies of intervention could inform this Programme and future South-South Collaboration (SSC) with respect to child labour elimination projects, especially those that the national partners could incorporate into national policy and implementation?	Descriptive	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7  S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T				
								SQ					
F. Specific Aspects to be addressed:					D			DCS	NVivo T				
1. Assess how the different phasing of the ABC and USDOL-funded elements of the overall combined programme and projects has affected the outcomes.	F1.1 How has the phasing of funding by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) affected the outcomes of the combined programme and projects?	Cause and effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (\$)		KII1 KII2 KII3 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T				
								SQ					
	F1.2 How has the phasing of funding by the US Department of Labor (USDOL) affected the outcomes of the combined programme and projects?	Cause and effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (\$)		KII1 KII2 KII3 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T				
								SQ					
2. Assess how far the project has been able to mobilize the tripartite constituents (government, workers and employers) and other actors (civil society, UN, other development agencies) in the countries in action against child labour and in contributing	F2A To what extent has the project been able to mobilize the other entities in your country's action against child labour and in contributing towards achieving the project's goals and objectives?	Cause and effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception Quantitative (\$)		KII3 KII4 KII5 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T				
								SQ					
								SQ					
								SQ					
											F2A.1	National Government	
											F2A.2	Employers	
											F2A.3	Workers	
											F2A.3.1	Unionized?	
											F2A.3.2	Not unionized?	
											F2A.3.3	Mixture or both	
F2A.4	Civil society												

A	B				C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
Evaluation Criteria and Questions	Sub-question				Type of Sub-question <sup>26, 27</sup>	Measure or Indicator <sup>28</sup>	Target or standard (normative)	Data Source <sup>29</sup>	Design <sup>30</sup>	Sample or Census	Data Collection Instrument <sup>31</sup>	Data Analysis <sup>32</sup>	Comments <sup>33</sup>
towards achieving the project's goals and objectives.	F2A.5	United Nations											
	F2A.6	Other countries											
	F2B If the Government has not yet ratified Conventions 138 and 182, has it announced plans to ratify the ILO convention against child Labour as a result of the launch of the Project? Which?				Normative	Qualitative: Respondent's perception	ILO Conventions (#138 and #182)	KII3 KII4 KII5 KII7  S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T	
											SQ		
	Convention	yes	no										
	Convention #138												
Convention #182													
3. How effectively has the project promoted South-South collaboration and the transmission of good practices and experiences in combatting child labour between the 10 countries and Brazil? Identify any specific actions taken by any of them as a result.	F3 How effectively has the project promoted South-South collaboration and the transmission of good practices and experiences in combatting child labour between your country and Brazil? Please identify any specific actions taken by any of them as a result.				Cause and effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7   S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T	
4. Identify areas where the south-south modality has specifically contributed to outcomes of the project.	F4 Where has the south-south modality specifically contributed to outcomes of the project?				Cause and effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	Non-experimental	Sample	KIIG	NVivo T	
5. How effectively has the project linked to other initiatives on child labour?	F5 How effectively has the project linked to other initiatives on child labour?				Cause and effect	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		FG1 FG2 FG3 FG4 KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7	Non-experimental	Sample	FGG	NVivo T	
											KIIG		

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
Evaluation Criteria and Questions	Sub-question	Type of Sub-question <sup>26, 27</sup>	Measure or Indicator <sup>28</sup>	Target or standard (normative)	Data Source <sup>29</sup>	Design <sup>30</sup>	Sample or Census	Data Collection Instrument <sup>31</sup>	Data Analysis <sup>32</sup>	Comments <sup>33</sup>
					S					
G Other									NVivo T	
	G1 Do you wish to make any other comment regarding the implementation and/or outcomes of the programme/project in your country?	undefined	Qualitative: Respondent's perception		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S			KIIG SQ	NVivo T	

### Annex 3: Questionnaire

**Note:** This is the comprehensive questionnaire. The actual questions in any given case were drawn from this form, in accordance with the expected ability of interviewees to respond.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO INTERVIEWERS

1. Before each interview, determine the Interviewee category from the list below, and ask only the questions identified for that category.

##### Key Informant Interview Category

- KII1 Key Informant Interviews with Program Management Officials
- KII2 Key Informant Interviews with Donor Representatives
- KII3 Key Informant Interviews with regional, national or local government officials
- KII4 Key Informant Interviews with employer organizations or employers
- KII5 Key Informant Interviews with worker organizations
- KII6 Key Informant Interviews with other civil society representatives
- KII7 Key Informant Interviews with consultants who supported IPEC

2. After each interview, write up a clean response record in the right hand column.
3. Code the responses to NVivo, using (1) the *Scope* nodes and (2) the node references at the beginning of each question. Example for (2): *A1.1*.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO SURVEY MANAGER

Branch the survey questions in the same way as identified under KII. With small population, an email option is an alternative.

**Name of the Interviewee:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Place of the Interview:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date and Time of the Interview:** Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

General Data (GD)	Response
GD1 Were you involved in the global programme <i>Partnership Programme to Prevent and Eliminate Child Labour</i> , or a country project? If the latter, in which <u>country</u> were you involved in it?	Global ( ) [Note to Interviewer: Code to NVivo S1]. Country ( ). Please specify which country: [Note to Interviewer: Code to NVivo S2 sub-node]. If a country project, is it continuing ( ), or completed ( )? If you worked at the country level, to what extent were you also aware of the global programme? [Please specify]
GD2 Through which <u>organization</u> were you involved in the Programme/Project?	
GD3 What was your role within the Programme/Project?	
GD4 When did you execute that role?	

QUESTION			Category	RESPONSE
A1.1 Do you consider the Global programme/national project to have been well designed? If so, why or why not?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
Responding to	yes	no		
Global Programme				
National Project				
A1.2 In what way did the design help to achieve the Global programme/national project goals? <i>[Note to Interviewer: Have the project goals at hand and read them out, if necessary]</i>			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
Responding to	yes	no		
Global Programme				
National Project				
A1.3 In what way did the design hinder the achievement of the project goals? <i>[Note to Interviewer: Have the project goals at hand and read them out, if necessary]</i>			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
Responding to	yes	no		
Global Programme				
National Project				
A2a.1 To what extent were the objectives of the Global programme/national project clear, realistic and likely to be achieved within the established time schedule?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
Responding to	yes	no		
Global Programme				
National Project				
A2a.2 To what extent were the objectives of the Global programme/national project likely to be achieved within the allocated resources (including human resources)?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
Responding to	yes	no		
Global Programme				
National Project				

QUESTION	Category	RESPONSE									
<p>A2b To what extent were the linkages between inputs, activities, outputs and objectives clear and logical?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			KII1 KII2 KII3 S	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A2c To what extent were the different components of the project clearly and realistically complementing each other?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A2d.1 To what extent were the programme indicators and means of verification relevant?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			KII1 KII2 KII3 S	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A2d.2 How useful were the indicators for monitoring? Can you offer us a concrete example?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			KII1 KII2 KII3 S	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A2d.3 How useful were the indicators for evaluation? Can you offer us a concrete example?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			KII1 KII2 KII3 S	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A2e To what extent do you consider the timeframe for programme and project implementation and the sequencing of projects activities logical and realistic?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											

QUESTION	Category	RESPONSE									
<p>A2f.1 How helpful was the management structure for the execution of the Global programme/national project?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			KII1 KII2 KII3 S	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A2f.2 How effective was the staff of the Global programme/national project?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			KII1 KII2 KII3 S	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A2g.1 In terms of likely achievement, how realistic were the expectations of stakeholder <i>roles</i>?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A2g.2 In terms of likely achievement, how realistic were the expectations of stakeholder <i>capacity</i>?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A2g.3 In terms of likely achievement, how realistic were the expectations of stakeholder <i>commitment</i>?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A3.1 To what extent have key external factors been identified and assumptions formulated in the Project document?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											



QUESTION	Category	RESPONSE									
<p>A3.2 To what extent have the identified assumptions, on which the project has been based, proven to be true?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A3.3 What was the impact of expected external factors?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 S</p>	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A3.4 What was the impact of unexpected external factors?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 S</p>	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A4.1 How well did the programme design take into account national and sub-regional efforts already underway to address child labour?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A5.1 How have the concepts of South-South cooperation been integrated in the design of the project? <i>[Note to the Interviewer: Explain South-South (i.e. "South" helping "South") if necessary]</i></p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A5.2 How have the concepts of triangular cooperation been integrated in the design of the project? <i>[Note to the Interviewer: Explain Triangular (i.e. Government, employers, workers), if necessary]</i></p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											

QUESTION	Category	RESPONSE									
<p>A6.1 To what extent, and how, have <i>gender</i> categories been clearly taken into account in the project design, in its components and outcomes?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A6.2 To what extent, and how, have <i>ethnic</i> categories been clearly taken into account in the project design, in its components and outcomes?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A6.3 To what extent, and how, have <i>other</i> categories been clearly taken into account in the project design, in its components and outcomes? Please specify <i>which</i>.</p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A7 To what extent has the strategy for sustainability of project results been defined clearly at the design stage of the project?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
<p>A8.1 To what extent does the Global Programme/national project design fit within, and complement, existing or previous initiatives (by any organization) to combat child labour? Can you identify such organizations? And would you be able to cite an example? Do you know the monetary value?</p> <table> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											

QUESTION	Category	RESPONSE									
<p>A8.2 In particular, how, and to what extent, does the Global programme/ national project design fit within, and complement, the <i>Decent Work Programme</i><sup>40</sup>?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Responding to</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Global Programme</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>National Project</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Responding to	yes	no	Global Programme			National Project			<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>	
Responding to	yes	no									
Global Programme											
National Project											
B1.1 To what extent did the programme respond to the real needs of your country?	<p>KII3 KII4 KII5 S</p>										
B1.2 What steps did the Program Management take to ensure that these were “real” needs?	<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>										
B1.3 To what extent did the Programme respond to any constraints of your country?	<p>KII3 KII4 KII5 S</p>										
B1.4 To what extent did the Programme access resources of your country? <i>[Note to the Interviewer: Check the coherence of this answer with the responses given in the table in C6.1]</i>	<p>KII3 KII4 KII5 S</p>										
B2 To what extent did the project respond to any emerging trends <sup>41</sup> (or should have responded to) in order to increase the relevance and impact?	<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>										
<p>B3 Has the project identified any other constraints or opportunities that need to be accommodated in the design in order to increase the impact and relevance of the project?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>B3.1</td><td>Constraints</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>B3.2</td><td>Opportunities</td><td></td></tr> </table>	B3.1	Constraints		B3.2	Opportunities		<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>				
B3.1	Constraints										
B3.2	Opportunities										
C1 How effective were the preparatory outputs of the delivery process for project implementation?	<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>										

<sup>40</sup> <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/program/dwcp/countries/index.htm>

<sup>41</sup> Emerging trends refer to trends in areas related to project subject areas. They could be specific by country or global ones that have appeared during the life of the project. Trends that have not been identified, or more precisely, that were not present during the project design (also take on consideration that initially the project was designed only for South America). Emerging trends could be translate as emerging significant issues happening regarding child labour, education, social programs that have mutual influence with child labour. For this identification interviews with key stakeholders will be key.

QUESTION	Category	RESPONSE
C2 In the case of delays, how has the project responded, and how well did these responses enable implementation to be caught up?	KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C3.1 How good (in terms of quality) were the programme outputs?	KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C3.2 To what extent was the number of programme outputs required to achieve the project objectives?	KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C3.3 How timely was the delivery of the programme outputs?	KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C3.4 If there were delays, why did these happen?	KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C3.5 Which lessons should we learn from this experience for future project implementation?	KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C4.1 To what extent has, or will, the project achieve its immediate objectives? <i>[Note to the Interviewer: Have a list of the immediate objectives at hand, and read them out to the interviewee, if necessary]</i>	KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C4.2 Which factors helped to achieve the project's immediate objectives, or move towards them, and how?	KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C4.3 Which constraints prevented the project from achieving its immediate objectives, and why?	KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	

QUESTION		Category	RESPONSE						
C5.1 In what way were provisions for child labour prevention strengthened within existing or new national legislation, as a result of the project?		KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 S							
C5.2.2 In the national context, has the prevention of child labour been considered in the development, improvement or implementation of the National Action Plan? If so, how?		KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S							
C6.1 What were the major or significant changes of the south-south cooperation exchange and coordination to eliminate the <i>Worst Forms of Child Labour</i> (WFCL) (country and region)? <table><tr><td>Country</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Region</td><td></td></tr></table>		Country		Region		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S			
Country									
Region									
C6.2 With respect to WFCL, what capacity has been built, and to what extent (i.e. the number of people involved)?		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S							
C6.3 With respect to WFCL, which concrete actions were taken as a result of this exchange.		KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S							
C7.1 Which, and how many, stakeholders participated in project efforts?		KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S							
C7.2 What were the main contributions of the stakeholders, and how effective were these to make a difference? <table><tr><td>C7.2.1</td><td>What were they?</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>C7.2.2</td><td>How effective?</td><td></td></tr></table>		C7.2.1	What were they?		C7.2.2	How effective?		KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C7.2.1	What were they?								
C7.2.2	How effective?								
C7.3 In which institutions were the stakeholders located?		KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S							

QUESTION			Category	RESPONSE
C7.4 Have any important institutions been overlooked? If so, which were they, and why were they important? Why may they have been overlooked?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C7.5 To what extent did the involved stakeholders have the necessary authority to make meaningful changes?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C8.1 How has the project responded to <i>positive</i> factors (both foreseen and unforeseen) that arose throughout the implementation process?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C8.1.1	Foreseen			
C8.1.2	Unforeseen			
C8.2 How has the project responded to <i>negative</i> factors (both foreseen and unforeseen) that arose throughout the implementation process?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C8.3 To what extent has the project team been able to foresee negative factors?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C8.4 Has the project management team been able to formulate a risk management plan to face these obstacles and to adapt the implementation process in order to overcome these obstacles without hindering the effectiveness of the project? If so, how?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C9.1 How effective and efficient were the data planning, collection, analysis and reporting processes?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7  S	
Processes	Effective C9.1.1	Efficient C9.1.2		
a.Planning process				
b.Data collection				
c.Data analysis				
d.Data reporting				

QUESTION			Category	RESPONSE
C10.1 Which budget had been allocated to the project(s)?			KII1 KII2 KII3 S	
C10.2 Which, and how many, <i>human resources</i> had been allocated to the project(s)?			KII1 KII3 S	
C10.3 In your opinion, to what extent did the achieved results justify the investment of the specified financial and human resources (\$ and number)?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C11.1 Which institutional partnerships had been established to achieve the project results?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C11.2 To what extent, and in which ways, has each institutional partnership contributed to project achievements (\$ and number of projects)?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C11.2.1	\$ value			
C11.2.2	# projects			
C12 How effectively has the programme leveraged resources (e.g., by collaborating with non-ILO/IPEC initiatives and other programmes launched in support of the NAP processes thus far)?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C13.1 To what extent has the project made efforts to coordinate and collaborate with other child-focused interventions supported by other organizations (\$ and number)? Can you give us some examples?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C13.1.1	\$ value			
C13.1.2	# projects			
C13.2 To what extent did the other organizations work in child labour elimination?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
C14.1 How, and to what extent, did linkages with other organizations affect the achievement of the project objectives?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	

QUESTION		Category	RESPONSE										
C14.2 In particular, how, and to what extent did the projects funded by the US Department of Labor (USDOL) affect the achievement of the project objectives, both positively and negatively?		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S											
C14.3 In the context of South-South Cooperation (SSC), and with special reference to the horizontal cooperation with USDOL in South America, Haiti and Africa, are you aware of any differences and/or commonalities, and any conflicts due to different approaches in the field, at any level?		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S											
C15.1 In general terms, how would you value the technical support of the project team? Can you identify some team members, and which support they provided (at HQ, regional, sub-regional and country levels)?		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S											
<table><tr><th>Level</th><th>Check one</th></tr><tr><td>S1 Headquarters</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>S2 Regional</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>S3 Sub-regional</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>S4 Country</td><td></td></tr></table>	Level			Check one	S1 Headquarters		S2 Regional		S3 Sub-regional		S4 Country		
Level	Check one												
S1 Headquarters													
S2 Regional													
S3 Sub-regional													
S4 Country													
C15.2 In particular, how would you value the support of the project team in supporting you with communication related matters, including between ILO Geneva, Regional and Sub-regional Offices?		KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S											
<table><tr><th>Level</th><th>Check one</th></tr><tr><td>S1 Geneva</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>S2 Regional</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>S3 Sub-regional</td><td></td></tr></table>	Level			Check one	S1 Geneva		S2 Regional		S3 Sub-regional				
Level	Check one												
S1 Geneva													
S2 Regional													
S3 Sub-regional													
D1.1 In retrospect, <i>which capacities</i> had to be increased at government institutions and social partners who advocate for prevention and elimination of child labour at the national level?		KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S											



QUESTION			Category	RESPONSE
D1.2 To what extent, and how, has the required capacity been increased and what is the perceived impact of the greater capacity?			KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
D1.2.1	Extent?			
D1.2.2	Impact?			
D2.1 Which role did the project play in building networks between organizations and government agencies working to address child labour at the <i>country</i> level?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
D2.2 Which role did the project play in building networks between organizations and government agencies working to address child labour at the <i>regional</i> level?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
D3.1 How <i>effective</i> were the <i>National Tripartite Committees</i> , or other mechanisms, including the effect they have had and will have on child labour policy? Why? Examples?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
D3.1.1	NTC			
D3.1.2	Other			
D3.2 Have they had any influence on national legislation? How? Examples?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
D3.2.1	NTC			
D3.2.2	Other			
D3.3 How <i>sustainable</i> are the National Tripartite Committees and other consultation mechanisms? Why? At what cost?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
D3.3.1	NTC			
D3.3.2	Other			
D4.1 How relevant were the studies and reports commissioned by the programme in terms of affecting the national debates on child labour? Why?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
D4.2 How effective were the studies and reports commissioned by the programme in terms of affecting the national debates on child labour? Why?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	

QUESTION			Category	RESPONSE
D5.1 How did the ILO/IPEC project interact and influence national level policies, debates and institutions working on child labour? <i>[Note for the Interviewer: Emphasize the influence on national level policies].</i>			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
D5.2 What changes have occurred in policy and/or institutions?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
D5.2.1	Policy?			
D5.2.2	Institutions?			
D6.1 To what extent has the ILO/IPEC project been able to mobilize resources, policies, programmes, partners and activities to be part of the National Action Plan (NAP)? Did these come from:			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
Source		Explain		
1.The national government?				
2.Employers?				
3.Workers?				
4.A foreign entity?				
E1.1 Which strategy was designed to make the project sustainable and to enhance its potential for achievement?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
E1.2 What were the primary considerations and implications of the strategy, including financial aspects?			KII1 KII2 KII3 S	
E2.1 How sustainable are the gains of the project after it ends?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
E2.2 Which measures must still be taken to ensure sustainability of the project gains?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	

QUESTION			Category	RESPONSE
E3 How likely is it that collaboration and information sharing between Brazil and your country will continue beyond the project?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
E4 How successful has the programme been in leveraging resources for on-going and continuing efforts to prevent and eliminate child labour in the context of the National Action Plan (NAP)?			KII1 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
E5 Which potential good practices and strategies of intervention could inform this Programme and future South-South Collaboration (SSC) with respect to child labour elimination projects, especially those that the national partners could incorporate into national policy and implementation?			KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S	
F1.1 How has the phasing of funding by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) affected the outcomes of the combined programme and projects?			KII1 KII2 KII3 S	
F1.2 How has the phasing of funding by the US Department of Labor (USDOL) affected the outcomes of the combined programme and projects?			KII1 KII2 KII3 S	
F2A To what extent has the project been able to mobilize the other entities in your country's action against child labour and in contributing towards achieving the project's goals and objectives?			KII3 KII4 KII5 S	
F2A.1	National Government			
F2A.2	Employers			
F2A.3	Workers			
F2A.3.1	Unionized?			
F2A.3.2	Not unionized?			
F2A.3.3	Mixture or both			
F2A.4	Civil society			
F2A.5	United Nations			
F2A.6	Other countries			

QUESTION	Category	RESPONSE									
<p>F2B If the Government has not yet ratified Conventions 138 and 182, has it announced plans to ratify the ILO convention against child Labour as a result of the launch of the Project? Which?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Convention</td><td>yes</td><td>no</td></tr> <tr> <td>Convention #138</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Convention #182</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	Convention	yes	no	Convention #138			Convention #182			<p>KII3 KII4 KII5 KII7</p> <p>S</p>	
Convention	yes	no									
Convention #138											
Convention #182											
F3 How effectively has the project promoted South-South collaboration and the transmission of good practices and experiences in combatting child labour between your country and Brazil? Please identify any specific actions taken by any of them as a result.	<p>KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>										
F4 Where has the south-south modality specifically contributed to outcomes of the project?	<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>										
F5 How effectively has the project linked to other initiatives on child labour?	<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>										
G1 Do you wish to make any other comment regarding the implementation and/or outcomes of the programme/project in your country?	<p>KII1 KII2 KII3 KII4 KII5 KII6 KII7 S</p>										

*Thank You!*

## Annex 4: List of contacted people

### List of Key Informant Interviews

Note: An asterisk (\*) indicates a group interview.

	Organization/Country	Interviewees
1.	<b>AGÊNCIA BRASILEIRA DE COOPERAÇÃO -ABC</b>	Márcio Lopes Corrêa
2.		Valeria Rigueira
	<b>ANGOLA</b>	No response
	<b>BOLIVIA</b>	
3.	ILO Focal Point	Francisco Chávez
4.		María Elena Reyes
5.		Roussena Suazo
6.	Centro de Promoción de la Mujer Gregoria Apaza (CPMGA)	Esta Ibáñez
7.		Carlos Ormachea
8.		Ulises Carvajal
9.		Delia Balboa
10.	Confederación de Empresarios Privados de Bolivia	Guido Landa
11.	Ministerio de Educación	Fernando Fernández
12.	Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Previsión Social	Lidia Veramendi
13.		Mabel Durán
14.	UNICEF	Paola Vargas
15.		Sandra Arellano
	<b>BRASIL</b>	
16.	Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social	Paula Montagner
17.	Ministério da Saude	Carmem Oliveira
18.	Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego	Luiz Henrique Ramos Lopes
19.		Leonardo Soares
	<b>CABO VERDE</b>	
20.	ILO Focal Point	Pedro Américo Oliveira
21.	ILO, Copordinator do AECID	Paulino Ramírez
22.	Aldeias Infantis S.O.S, Director Nacional	Dionísio S. Pereira
23.	Confederação Caboverdiana de Sindicatos Livres (CCLS) (Presidente)	José Manuel Vaz
24.		Ricardina Monteiro
25.	Inspecção Geral do Trabalho/Direção Geral e ICCA (Instituto Cabo-verdiano das Crianças e Adolescentes)	Monica Ramos
26.		Marilena Baessa
27.		João de Carvalho
28.		Jairson Gomes
29.	Sotavento Commercial Association	Dinatela Curado
30.	União Nacional dos Trabalhadores de Cabo Verde (UNTC)	Margarida Monteiro
	<b>ECUADOR</b>	
31.	ILO Focal Point	Bladimir Chizaisa
32.	Ministerio de Relaciones Laborales	Daniel Cárdenas
33.		María Velasco
34.		Paulina Paz
35.		Xavier Estupiñan
36.		Diego Herdoísa
37.	Expoflores	José Luís Goyes
	<b>GUINÉ-BISSAU</b>	
38.	Associação dos Amigos da Criança (AMIC)	Laudolina Medina
39.	Câmara de Comércio, Indústria, Agricultura (CCIAS)	Aureliano Marcelino Gomes
40.	Confederação Geral dos Sindicatos Independentes da Guiné-Bissau	Mariama Camara
41.	Ministério da Mulher, Família e Solidaridade Social	Feliciano Mendes
42.	Ministério de Administração Pública e Trabalho	Carlos Pinto Pereira
43.	OIT	Jamel Handem
44.	OIT IPEC	José Antonio da Silva Gonçalves

	Organization/Country	Interviewees
45.	Rede de Jovens Educadores (REJE)	António Infanda
46.	União de Trabalhadores	Maria de Fátima A. Vieira
	<b>HAITI</b>	
47.	Focal Point	Selim Benaissa
48.	Représentante des syndicats au comité national tripartite contre le travail des enfants	George Gina
49.	Représentante du secteur privé au comité national tripartite contre le travail des enfants	Hermatin Nathalie
50.	Représentant de l'inf au comité national tripartite contre le travail des enfants	Gabaud Marcel
51.	Responsable de formation professionnel à Viva Rio	Potiguara Francisco
	<b>INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION</b>	
52.	America, Desk Officer for Latin America and the Caribbean	Lars Johansen
53.	Focal Point for Child Labour	Sofia Amaral de Oliveira
54.	Africa, Desk Officer: Mozambique, Tanzania	Nadine Osseiran
55.	Africa, Desk Officer : Cabo Verde, Mozambique, Guiné-Bissau, São Tome, Angola	Alex Soho
56.	Africa Regional	Laurence Dubois
57.		Vera Perdigão
58.	Brazil	Fernanda Barreto
59.		Maria Claudia Falção
60.		César Mosquera
	<b>MERCOSUR</b>	
61.	Argentina	Maria Del Pilar Rey Mendez Rodriguez*
62.		Tereza Stonski*
63.		Maria Fernanda Canay*
64.	Uruguay	Juan Pablo Martínez
	<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>	
65.	Confederação das Associações Económicas (CTA)	Celso Nhantumbo
66.	Confederação Nacional dos Sindicatos Independentes e Livres de Moçambique (CONSILMO)	Albino Ruben
67.		Euclides Jeremias Timana
68.	Ministério do Trabalho	Nordestina Felicidade Sithole
	<b>PARAGUAY</b>	
69.	International Labour Organization (ILO)	Bernardo Puente
70.	Consultant Fono Ayuda	Euclisia (Isa) Ferreira
71.	Central Unitaria de Trabajadores	Graciela Congo
72.	Fundación DEQUENI	Andreza Ortigoza
73.		Monica Romero
74.		Aurora Figueredo
75.	Ministerio de Hacienda de la Unidad de Economía Social (antes)	Victor Imas
76.	Viceministerio del Trabajo	Veronica Lopez
77.	Secretaría de Acción Social	Gloria Nancy Dominguez
78.	Ministerio de la Infancia (antes)	Liz Torres
79.		Norma Duarte
	<b>SÃO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE</b>	
80.	ILO Focal Point	Lurdes Viegas Pires dos Rodrigues
81.	Câmara de Comercio	Lurdes Dias
82.		Maria Tomé Reis
83.		Ricardina Rodríguez
84.		Maria de Sousa Antonio
85.		Valter Carvalho
86.	Consultant	Eugenio Moniz
87.		Geisel Menezes
88.	Ministério da Saude e dos Assuntos Sociais	Adalgiza Cravid
89.		Didier Castelo David

	Organization/Country	Interviewees
90.		Genny Amorim
91.	Ministerio Público	Edna Rita
92.		Vera Cravic
93.	ONG AISEC	Maykel Viegas
94.	ONG ARCAR	Balbina Trindade
95.	ONG Novo Futuro	Jurtalene de Sousa
96.	Organização Nacional dos Trabalhadores de São Tomé e Príncipe	Albertino Castro
97.		Joao Tavares
98.		Osvaldo Monteverde
99.		Verissimo Lavres
100.		Osvaldo Lomba
101.		Emilia Rodrigues
102.	União Geral de Trabalhadores	Manuel Costa
103.		Wilder Dias
104.		Maria Tomé da Costa
105.	UNICEF	Angela Barros
106.	United Nations	Joao Salema
	<b>TANZANIA</b>	
107.	ILO FP	Anthony Rutabanzibwa
108.	Employers' Union	Oscar Mkude
109.	Workers' Union	Katusime Kafanabo
	<b>TIMOR-LESTE</b>	
110.	Focal Point	Melisa Caldas*
111.	Legal Consultant	Eliana Silva Pereira*
112.	ILO Official	Roberto Pes*
113.	KSTL - Konfederação Sindicato de Timor Leste	José da Conceição da Costa
	<b>USDOL</b>	
114.		Tanya Rasa

### Focus Groups

<b>Ecuador</b>	Private Sector (Flower Exporter)
<b>Paraguay</b>	Red de Protección de Nueva Italia
<b>São Tomé e Príncipe</b>	Chamber of Commerce and Labour Unions
	Civil Society
	Government Ministries

## Annex 5: List of programme documents

	<b>1 Child Policy and Guidance</b>
	<b>1A IPEC EIA List Briefing Materials March 2011 CURRENT.doc</b>
	<b>1B ILO Eval</b>
1B1	ILO_Guidelines_for_independent_evaluations.doc
1B1	ILO_Guidance_Note4_Gender_M&E.pdf
1B3	ILO_Policy_Guidelines_to_Results_Based_Eval_201201.pdf
1B4	SUMMARY_NOTES.doc
	<b>1C PM&amp;E UN &amp; others</b>
1C1	1C1 2010_UNEG_Quality_Checklist_Eval_ToR.pdf
1C2	1C2 2010_UNEG_Quality_Checklist_Reports.pdf
1C3	1C3 200504_UN_Norms_for_Eval_in_UN_System.pdf
1C4	1C4 200504_UN_Std_for_Eval_in_UN_System.pdf
1C5	1C5 200603_DAC_OECD_Eval_Quality_Std.pdf
1C6	1C6 HRGE_Handbook.pdf
1C7	1C7 OECD-Glossary_key_terms_in_eval_&_RBM_02.pdf
	<b>1D IPEC PME</b>
1D1	200105_Briefing_material_monitoring_&_eval_v1.doc
1D2	200203_Note_3_Types_&_Levels_of_Eval_v1.doc
1D3	200203_Note_4_Project_cycle_v2.doc
1D4	200208_Note_6_Impact_Assessment_v1.doc
1D5	200210_Note_5_Process_of_managing_eval_v2.doc
1D6	200306_Guidelines_6_Self-eval_v1.doc
1D7	200309_Note_2_PMP_V2.doc
1D8	200507_Note_1_ToR_for_eval_v1.02.doc
1D9	201107_Guidelines_Impact_Assessment_Enabling_Environment_DRAFT.pdf
1D10	Guidebook_V_Overview_TBP_Manual.pdf
1D11	Paper_III_2_Ethical_cons_on_research_on_children.pdf
1D12	Paper_IV14_GPs_TBP_Manual.pdf
1D13	Paper_V1-Strategic_Planning_TBP_Manual.pdf
1D14	Paper_V2_Developng_&_Using_Strat_Progr_Impact_Framework_TBP_Manual.pdf
1D15	Paper_V3_SPIF_Guidelines_TBP_Manual.pdf
1D16	Paper_V4_Guidelines_TBP_Manual.pdf
1D17	Paper_V5_Identfng_&_Using_Indic_of_Achvmnt_in_Proj_TBP_Manual.pdf
	<b>1E IPEC general</b>
1E1	Gender analysis in child labour.pdf
1E2	IPEC global report 2002.pdf
1E3	IPEC implem 2002.pdf
1E4	IPEC implem 2004.pdf
1E5	IPEC implem 2006.pdf
1E7	IPU handbook.pdf
	<b>2 South-South Coop</b>
2A	BRAZIL Contribution to SSC PORT.PDF
2B	BRAZIL Contribution to SSC.PDF
2C	South South Cooperation and Decent Work (English version).pdf
2D	Partnership Programme Document.pdf
2E	Project extension.pdf
2F	Reuniao da Comite de Coordenacao Conjunta do Programa de Cooperacao Sul-Sul .ppt
2G	South-South Cooperation Project Docment (Portuguese).pdf
2H	Documento Revisao IPEC assinado.pdf
	<b>2I South-South Coop - Tech Progress and related</b>
2I1	Final Evaluation Draft Report RLA0952USA English.doc
2I2	Mid- Term Evaluation Report RLA0952USA En.pdf
2I3	Mid- Term Evaluation Report RLA0952USA Es.pdf
2I4	Mid-Term Evaluation Report RAF0810SPA_Fr.pdf
2I5	Mid-Term Evaluation Report RAF0810SPA_Pt.pdf
2I6	2I6 Mid-Term Evaluation Report RAF0810SPA Es.pdf



2I7	2I7 RAF1055USA Final Evaluation Report.doc
2J	<b>2J Consultancy work lusofonos.pdf</b>
	<b>3 Bolivia MERCOSUR and East Timor</b>
3A	BOL0952PBRA-TPR 2010.doc
3B	FINAL TPR_BOL0952PBRA_2012.docx
3C	PRODOC BOLIVIA SPANISH.pdf
3D	PRODOC Timor Leste 02-10-2009.doc
3E	Project Document SP signed-MERCOSUR.pdf
3F	Projeto Mercosul.pdf
3G	TIM0950BRA -RTP_2012_draft1.docx
3H	TPR_MERCOSURRLA1150PBRA_2012_FINAL.doc
3I	TPR_TIM0950PBRA_2012_final.doc
	<b>4 PALOP, Ecuador and Paraguay</b>
4A	Final TPR_PALOP_2012.docx
4B	PALOP_PRODOC_04_Dec_2010.doc
4C	PRODOC Ecuador.pdf
4D	PRODOC Paraguay.pdf
4E	TPR_2011Ecuador.doc
4F	TPR 2010 Ecuador.pdf
4G	TPR_Paraguay_2012_.docx
	<b>5 Haiti and Tanzania</b>
5A	Final TPR Tanzania.doc
5B	5B PRODOC Haiti_French.doc
5C	5C PRODOC HAITI French version signed.pdf
5D	PRODOC HAITI_29.08.07.pdf
5E	PRODOC TANZANIA- English Final Version.pdf
5F	TPR HAITI 05.05.11.doc
5G	TPR_HAITI_2012_FINAL.doc
	<b>6 ILO-IPEC Website</b>