

International Labour Office – IPEC

FINAL Technical Progress Report (TPR)

“Youth affected by war” project – Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi

1 October 2007 – 31 March 2009

Project donor: Government of Norway				
Project title: Prevention of Recruitment and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict (in particular children associated to armed forces and groups and children involved in the worst forms of child labour as a result of conflict) in Burundi and DRC				
Project number: RAF/O7/04/NOR		Reporting Dates		Preparation date
ILO TC Code: P.250.12.100.004		From	To	
Donor Identification Code: (if available):		01 October 2007	31 March 2009	February 2010
Project budget:		Evaluation dates		
<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>			
Norway	USD 1,275,000		Planned as per PRODOC / Evaluation schedule	Proposed new dates
Start date¹: 01 October 07				Actual dates carried out
End date²: 31 March 09 (revised)		Mid-term:	N/A	N/A
CTA/PC/PD start date: 01 October 07		Final:	September 2008	December 2008
Contact official in IPEC HQ: Sophie De Coninck, Technical specialist on child labour and armed conflict - (November 2008 to date)		Person responsible for completing the report: Sophie De Coninck, Chief Technical Advisor (October 2007 to October 2008)		
OBJECTIVES: (Objectives as stated in the approved project document ³ .)				
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE				
To contribute to the reduction of the incidence of children associated with armed forces and groups and other WFCL in (post) conflict situations by providing decent work				
IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES				
IO.1. By the end of the programme, there will be improved capacity to deal with the WFCL through setting up and strengthening coordination mechanisms, adapting the legal framework and developing NAP				
IO.2. By the end of the programme, children and young people affected by armed conflicts will have acquired decent work and achieved sustainable income.				

¹ Start date as indicated in the donor approved project document.

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

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

I. Country Information and Developments

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

Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have been implementing a national Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programme and have set up an institutional structure in charge of its implementation (Unité d'Exécution du Programme National DDR – UE/PNDDR - in DRC and Commission Nationale de désarmement, réinsertion et réintégration in Burundi - CNDRR). The present project came as a contribution to the implementation of the national DDR programmes, which included a component for children, under the coordination of the national DDR commissions.

Both countries have been affected by resumption, although localized, of armed conflict during the period of the project.

In **Burundi**, the implementation of the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement signed in 2006 between the Government and PALIPEHUTU-FNL (the last armed group in activity) was put on hold until May 2008. In April 2008, armed clashes between the FNL and the armed forces took place in the Provinces of Bujumbura Rural, Bubanza and Cibitoke (in which the project had activities) resulting in civilian and military losses and suspension of UN activities in these three provinces. In May 2008, under the pressure of the international community, the FNL leadership returned to Burundi and rejoined the Joint Verification Monitoring Mechanism of the Ceasefire Agreement. The security and human rights situation, characterized by killings, maiming, theft, extortion and looting, remained problematic during the entire period under review. From January 2008 to February 2009, 55 children from 11 to 17 years of age were reportedly recruited by the FNL. Most of the recruitments took place during the armed clashes of May 2008⁴. The thirty children associated with FNL, who had been identified and listed in August 2008, could not be released during the period under review (they were finally released on 02 April 2009). The FNL leadership would not consider this issue outside of the peace process. Another 220 children were separated from the FNL dissidents in April 2008.

Burundi has also gone through a period of political instability. Activities of the Parliament were suspended for several months, delaying the process of adoption of several laws including the draft Penal Code. The latter includes a chapter on child protection and considers the use of children in armed conflict as a crime punishable by life imprisonment. It was finally adopted in April 2009. The revision of the labour code has also been delayed, partly due to the change of Minister of Labour in December 2007.

In DRC, in January 2008, after a major defeat of the national armed forces against the armed group of dissident general Laurent Nkunda (Congrès National pour la Défense du Peuple - CNDP), the Government organized a peace conference which gathered all armed groups of North and South Kivu. During the peace conference, protection agencies requested the immediate and unconditional release of several thousand children still associated with armed forces and groups in Eastern parts of the country. A peace agreement was signed in which armed groups subscribed to an immediate cease-fire and to integration of their combatants into the national army or into civilian life. In exchange, the agreement grants amnesty for acts of war and insurrection excluding war crimes and crimes against humanity. In April 2008, the *Amani Programme* was launched. It aims at monitoring the

⁴ Report of the Secretary General to the Security Council on children and armed conflict in Burundi, 10 September 2009

implementation of the commitments to which armed groups subscribed and provides for the release of children. In August 2008, heavy fighting between the CNDP and the national armed forces occurred in North and South Kivu Provinces, resulting in child recruitment and use of children in combats. In these two provinces, there was a 38 per cent increase in child recruitment as compared to the preceding year⁵. In 2007-2008 however, child recruitment in DRC was generally on the decline. Between January and March of 2009, 1.302 children were released from armed groups, 90% of them in North Kivu⁶.

The Government is committed to the fight against impunity; in February 2008, Mathieu Ngudjolo was the third person surrendered by DRC authorities to the International Criminal Court, after Thomas Lubanga and Germain Katanga. The Lubanga case was the first ICC indictment for child recruitment by armed groups. His trial resumed in January 2009.

A law on the protection of children (Law n° 09/001) was promulgated on 10 January 2009. It contains major improvements, including the repression of recruitment and use of children by armed groups, armed forces and the police. In early 2009, a law reforming the organization of the police was also under discussion at the National Assembly, which may provide for special police units for the protection of children.

⁵ *Report of the Secretary General to the Security Council on children and armed conflict in DRC, 10 November 2008*

⁶ *DRC Task Force on Resolution 1612 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism*

II. Overall Progress within the Context of the Project

II.A Summary

Based on the detailed information on project performance in Section III, please provide your assessment of the overall achievement of the project at this stage and progress towards major defined impact. This section should not repeat information from sections IIIA - IIIC but in a few paragraphs, provide an analysis of the achievement of the project as a whole. Please assess issues such as; efficiency⁷, effectiveness⁸, relevance⁹, sustainability¹⁰ and inter-relationships between objectives, to the extent that there have been changes in these areas since the last TPR. You may also wish to consider any unanticipated effects of project activities. **(Maximum length 1 page. If regional project, maximum 2 pages considering the project as a whole rather than country by country.)**

This project was a continuation of a previous USDOL funded project aiming to prevent child recruitment and reintegrate children associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFG) through the provision of sustainable work opportunities for children over the age of 15¹¹. Through that project, beneficiaries were provided with skills training and material support to start an economic activity. The present project aimed at consolidating their businesses and, thereby, ensuring successful and sustainable reintegration of children. It was implemented in DRC (South Kivu Province) and in Burundi (provinces of Cibitoke, Bujumbura Rural and Makamba).

Efficiency

The fact that this project was a second phase to the USDOL project has been an advantage. The project staff was rapidly recruited and able to start working immediately. All offices were opened and operational after two months and the equipment of the previous project was used. All selected implementing agencies - but one - had already been working with IPEC and were able to design a sound project proposal in due time. They also had no difficulties complying with IPEC reporting requirements. Part of the staff recruited by implementing agencies had also been working under the previous project and was already familiar with the area, the approach, the beneficiaries etc. Some of the new staff was recruited based on specific needs for new competencies (such as in microfinance).

Efficiency of the project was challenged by external factors such as a series of earthquakes in Bukavu in February 2008 and the strong deterioration of the security situation in both countries (see section I and IV). Both events have had direct consequences on project activities. Some activities were slightly delayed and the monitoring of activities was disrupted due to the fact that some areas were no longer accessible. The implementing agencies were, however, able to work at all times (given the fact that they were not tied to the UN security rules). These two external factors added extra expenses to the initial budget.

Effectiveness

The project exceeded its total target (500 beneficiaries in Burundi and 500 in DRC as per the project document). At the end of the project, a total of 1,238 beneficiaries (721 in Burundi and 562 in DRC) had received support to achieve sustainable income. This results from the project strategy to support, not only individual businesses, but also cooperatives of beneficiaries (particularly in Burundi).

⁷ Does the expected project results continue to justify the costs incurred?

⁸ To what extent has the project achieved its objective(s) and reached its target group(s)?

⁹ Does the project's objectives and strategy continue to make sense?

¹⁰ What is the likelihood that the project benefits will be sustained after the withdrawal of external support?

¹¹ *Prevention and Reintegration of Children involved in Armed Conflict: an Inter-Regional Programme.*

Geographical coverage: Burundi, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Philippines, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, and Sri Lanka (*core countries*); Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Uganda (*non-core countries*), 2003-2007, US Department of Labour funding

Support to beneficiaries was provided through four action programmes implemented by local partners (two in DRC and two in Burundi). These action programmes were developed and approved in a timely manner. Their implementation was slightly delayed due to late reception of instalment (see section IV). The no-cost extension of the project made it possible to also extend the duration of all action programmes and to ensure that field activities could be completed as planned. A set of services was provided to beneficiaries, some of which were innovative, such as facilitating the access to micro health insurance schemes in DRC and providing entrepreneurship training and coaching. Although the microfinance component started immediately with financial literacy and opening of saving accounts with microfinance institutions, it is only at a later stage that access to micro credit was facilitated. The project team deliberately decided to not do it before businesses were running, generating income and providing evidence of good management. The number of beneficiaries who benefited from micro credit is therefore lower than the initial target.

The project achieved an excellent collaboration with the ILO GERME programme in Dakar (*Gérer Mieux Votre Entreprise*, the French equivalent for Start and Improve Your Business-SIYB) and organized training activities aiming at building the capacity of the implementing agencies’ staff in entrepreneurship development. The project also successfully collaborated with the ILO Social Finance Programme (SFP) to design and implement its microfinance component.

The project has not achieved all outputs encompassed by immediate objective 1 (improved capacity to deal with the worst forms of child labour through setting up and strengthening coordination mechanisms, adapting the legal framework and developing National Action Plans - NAP). In **DRC**, a National Committee to combat the WFCL was created in June 2006, but it was only in September 2008, largely thanks to the advocacy work of the project team, that the members of the Committee were finally nominated (Arrêté Interministériel 048/2008 of 02 September 2008). The project subsequently organized a workshop in Kinshasa aiming at building the capacity of the members and subsidiary members of the Committee (October 2008). The Committee met several times after that and produced a work plan. The latter includes the elaboration of a list of hazardous forms of child labour. This was an activity planned under the present project; however, the time and resources available were not sufficient to carry out this activity.

In Burundi, despite the efforts made by the project team (who kept regular contacts with key stakeholders in the Ministry of Labour), the *National Steering Committees (NSC) to Combat the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL)* has not been created during the period of the project. There was a lack of political will to do so, partly due to the change of Minister of Labour in December 2007. The project resources were allocated to the elaboration of a study on child labour and a validation workshop of this study (February 2009), which would serve as the background document for the elaboration of a national action plan to eliminate to WFCL in Burundi (activity supported by another ILO project).

Relevance

The project’s intervention is of key relevance considering that, in both countries, recruitment has been ongoing during the period of the project and that there is still a significant number of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups in need of reintegration (including those who haven’t been released yet). Providing young people affected by war with employment opportunities is relevant both to prevent them from joining armed groups and to reintegrate former child soldiers in a sustainable way in their communities and transform them into productive actors in the reconstruction process. Other projects aiming at the economic reintegration of working age children in the context of DDR programmes are unfortunately not reaching all the children in need of support. Besides, the intervention from partners is too often limited to providing skills training and an “installation kit,” which has proven to be largely insufficient, to ensure sustainable and successful reintegration. Through the current project, the ILO has provided employment opportunities to a significant number of beneficiaries but moreover, it has developed a sound approach to economic reintegration on the basis of which tools will be developed. The current project has been linked to a new EC-funded

project that is, among other activities, developing a how-to-guide on economic reintegration and a training programme to build the capacities of partner organizations operating in the field of DDR for children.

It should also be noted that the strategy for economic reintegration developed by the project is in line with the UN Integrated DDR Standards (IDDRS) launched in 2006 and even goes a step further, exploring different modalities of implementation of these standards. The project experience is also being taken into account in the ongoing revision of the IDDRS module on Youth.

In both countries the child labour problem is left widely unaddressed, and the project’s immediate objective to improve the national capacity to deal with the worst forms of child labour remains highly relevant. There’s a need to coordinate ongoing and dispersed efforts, to adapt the legislative framework and to adopt national action plans in order to scale up the fight against child labour.

Sustainability

The whole strategy of the project is oriented towards maximizing the sustainability of beneficiaries’ economic reintegration. The project was designed to provide additional employment support to beneficiaries of the previous USDOL-funded project who had been provided with skills training and some material support to start a business. The current project provided a series of additional and complementary services aimed at ensuring that the micro enterprises created are productive, autonomous and that they will survive without additional external support. Linking the micro enterprises with their social and economic environment – and in particular with service providers present in their communities – is an important part of the strategy. Successful and sustainable economic reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups will significantly contribute to their acceptance by their community and will prevent their (re-)recruitment.

Given the short duration of the project, the limited resources and the absence of a conducive political environment, the project has not been able to achieve all outputs under immediate objective 1. The project was able to produce a study on child labour in Burundi that would serve as the background document for the elaboration of a national action plan to combat child labour and to build the capacity of the National Committee to Combat the WFCL in DRC. The strategy of the project has been to implement these activities in coordination with other ILO projects to ensure continuity in the intervention and to ensure that outputs are eventually achieved. In Burundi, an ongoing RBSA-funded project¹² supports the Government in the process of elaboration of a national action plan (NAP) based on the background document produced under the current project. The NAP has been elaborated and validated at the time this report is being written. In DRC, an ongoing Italy-funded project¹³ will support the elaboration of a study on child labour and the elaboration process of the NAP. Furthermore, the strategy of the project has been to mobilize partner organizations that have the mandate and the interest to support the fight against child labour. In DRC UNICEF, Save the Children and the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (Solidarity Center) are willing to support the Government. In Burundi UNICEF and the Chair of UNESCO are also committed to do so.

¹² RBSA funded project “Development of National Action Plans for eliminating the worst forms of child labour”

¹³ “Support to the development of National Action Plans (NAP) in Sub-Saharan Africa through policy support, research, knowledge building and advocacy, in particular through Understanding Children’s Work (UCW)” funded by the Italian Government (RAF/08/06/ITA)

II.B. Progress towards IPEC's Operational Objectives & Outcomes for 2008-2009

This information is required to report to the ILO on the achievements related to Operational Objective 1a on fundamental principles and rights of work and Operational Outcome 1a.2 on targeted action against child labour which is included in the ILO's Programme and Budget for 2006-2007. Indicator (i) for 1a.2 is the relevant indicator. Some IPEC action will relate to Operational Outcome 1a.1. on improved implementation of fundamental principles and rights at work as demonstrated by indicator (i) for this outcome. IPEC staff will need to refer to IPEC's Global Monitoring Plan for 2008-09 (<http://www.ilo.org/intranet/english/standards/ipcc/operations/manual/documents/gmp0405.pdf>) for complete definitions (*to be available soon*). It is highly recommended that projects use the monitoring forms or keep appropriate records/information on these indicators.

OPERATIONAL OUTCOME 1a.1: Improved implementation of fundamental principles and rights at work
<p>Indicator (i): Constituents use tools and other practical measures (methodologies, approaches and information developed or produced either by the ILO or with ILO support) to implement fundamental principles and rights at work (such as concerning: global trends and measurement of child labour; research on the causes and consequences of child labour; or good practices and models of intervention to combat child labour; and guidelines and training packages.)</p> <p>Please provide information and proof of any use of methodologies, approaches and information in the country registered during the reporting period, including indication of the supporting role played by your project. Attach documents or references if possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRC: Save the Children UK is implementing an USDOL funded project to address child labour in three provinces of DRC and has requested IPEC's support to set up the <i>Child Labour Monitoring System (CLMS)</i>.
OPERATIONAL OUTCOME 1a.2: Targeted action against child labour
<p>Indicator (i): Member States make progress in applying conventions Nos. 138 and 182 through at least two interventions associated with the time-bound programme approach, including legal change, data collection, (setting) time-bound targets, child labour monitoring systems and mainstreaming of child labour in relevant development policies.</p> <p>Please provide information on achievements for the following sub-indicators during the reporting period, including comments on the role played by ILO-IPEC (and specifically by your project). Attach supporting documents whenever necessary (text and status of approved legislation, plans of action, programmes, etc.).</p>
<p>Sub-indicator 1a.2(i)A: Legal change: The adaptation of the legal framework to the international standards, including the definition of a list of hazardous occupations for children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burundi: The Penal Code has been revised by law n°1/05 of 22 April 2009. Among new articles, the new Penal Code considers the use of children in armed conflict as a crime punishable by life imprisonment. DRC: A law on the protection of children was promulgated on 10 January 2009 (Law No 09/001). It contains a section on child labour (Title II on social protection, Chapter 1, Section 2) and also major improvements such as the establishment of a minimum threshold for penal liability of children at 14; the creation of special police units for the protection of children, the repression of recruitment and use of children by armed groups, armed forces or the police; and the obligation to denounce violations of child's rights. The new law abrogates clauses of the Family Code such as the legal age to get married for girls (now 18 as for boys, instead of 15 previously). About 13 decrees need to be adopted in order for the new law to be fully applicable.
<p>Sub-indicator 1a.2(i)B: (Setting) time bound targets: The formulation of worst forms of child labour (WFCL) - specific policies and programmes, considering the special situation of the girl child and setting time-bound targets.</p>
<p>Sub-indicator 1a.2(i)C: Mainstreaming of child labour in relevant development policies: The inclusion of child labour concerns, considering the special situation of the girl child, in relevant development, social and anti-poverty policies and programmes.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">
<p>Sub-indicator 1a.2(i)D: Data collection: The collection and analysis of data on the child labour situation.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">

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

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

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

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

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Guidelines for IPEC's Indicators for 2006-07

Summary definition for Indicator (i) for Operational Outcome 1a.1:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Performance Information and Assessment

III.A Measurement against project objectives

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

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	To contribute to the reduction of the incidence of children associated with armed forces and groups and other WFCL in (post) conflict situations by providing decent work
<p>Immediate objective 1:</p> <p>As aforementioned, the political situation in both countries has not been conducive to conduct all upstream activities as planned. The strategy of the project has been to mobilize partner organizations that have the mandate and the interest to support the fight against child labour and also to ensure continuity between the activities conducted under the present project and future IPEC projects in the two countries. The ILO child labour specialist for Africa based in Addis Abeba has, therefore, been closely involved in all activities under this objective.</p> <p>In Burundi, the project produced a background document for the development of a National Action Plan (NAP) for Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour. The document was validated at a national workshop co-organized with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security on 27 February 2009 in Bujumbura. UNICEF was consulted throughout the process and intends to support the implementation of the sensitization component of the future NAP. A new IPEC project that started in 2009¹⁴ used this study on child labour as a basis for the consultation process leading to the elaboration and adoption of a NAP by the end of 2009. The National Steering Committee on Child Labour was created at the end of the project (March 09) and has been tasked to lead the elaboration of the NAP.</p> <p>In DRC, the project conducted a series of activities aiming at building the capacity of the new National Committee for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of child Labour. A three day workshop was organized in Kinshasa on 20-22 October 2008 to sensitize the newly appointed members of the Committee to the problem of child labour and to initiate the process of the elaboration of the Committee’s work plan. Two members of the Committee’s permanent secretariat participated in a training course on International Labour Standards, in particular Conventions 138 and 182, organized on 17-21 November 2008 in Turin by the ILO’s International Training Centre (ITC). Finally the project contributed to the creation of a documentation centre in the Ministry of Labour by transferring some of the equipment of the project and providing a variety of IPEC publications.</p> <p>The project has mobilized a consortium (composed of Save the Children and the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (Solidarity Center)) that is implementing a USDOL-funded project to combat child labour in the DRC, to also support (both financially and technically) the capacity building of the Committee and the process of the elaboration of the Committee’s Strategy and Work Plan. A new IPEC project that started in 2009¹⁵ will contribute to the implementation of the Committee’s work plan, and, more particularly, to the elaboration of a NAP and to the organization of a campaign on child labour.</p>	

Immediate objective 2:

The project assisted a **total of 1.238 working age beneficiaries, including 589 girls**, to acquire decent work and achieve sustainable income (721 in Burundi,

¹⁴ RBSA funded project “Development of National Action Plans for eliminating the worst forms of child labour”

¹⁵ “Support to the development of National Action Plans (NAP) in Sub-Saharan Africa through policy support, research, knowledge building and advocacy, in particular through Understanding Children’s Work (UCW)” funded by the Italian Government (RAF/08/06/ITA)

including 298 girls, and 562 in DRC, including 291 girls). Out of these 1.238 beneficiaries, 758 (including 261 girls) have been reintegrated after their release from armed forces and groups and withdrawal from WFCL and 525 (including 328 girls) have been prevented from entering the WFCL and from being recruited by armed forces and groups.

All the beneficiaries, whether under the reintegration or the prevention component, benefited from the same set of services aiming at their economic (re) integration. They were working individually (34 beneficiaries, all in DRC) or in group (133 cooperatives, of which 87 in DRC and 46 in Burundi).

It should be noted that the total targeted number of beneficiaries was 1.326, but in Burundi about 43 beneficiaries dropped out. While some are girls who married, others found a job opportunity elsewhere and a significant number (14) joined the last armed group in activity (the FNL-Palipehutu).

Out of the 1.238 beneficiaries, **772 were beneficiaries of the previous USDOL funded child soldiers’ project**¹⁶. They had been provided with catch-up education, life skills training, vocational and management training and had received material support to start an economic activity, the in majority in cooperatives. Following the recommendations of the capitalization workshop of the USDOL funded project organized in May 2007 in Turin, Italy, the present project was designed to consolidate the economic activities of these beneficiaries. About **511 new beneficiaries** have joined the existing cooperatives. The majority of them (over 300) are girls at risk of being recruited or of entering into the WFCL. Some had benefited from vocational training in the past (from the ILO or other organisations) but none had benefited from employment support services.

Direct support to beneficiaries was provided through **four action programmes** (AP) implemented by the following implementing agencies (IAs): Guichet d’Economie Locale du Sud Kivu (GEL) and Groupe d’Appui aux Personnes Vulnérables (GAV) in DRC and Conseil pour le Développement Intégré (CONSEDI) and Health Net TPO in Burundi. Three of these were IAs under the previous USDOL child soldiers’ project. The fourth one (GEL) was a sub-contractor of an IA under the previous project (Group One). APs effectively started in February/March 2008 and ended in October/November 2008 (see annex C for details).

All IAs pursued the same objective of supporting beneficiaries in acquiring decent work and adopted a similar approach to do so. However, the **services IAs provided** to their beneficiaries varied depending on their own expertise and experience but also on existing opportunities in the areas of intervention (such as the presence of service providers). The services provided are a combination of services to individuals and services to their cooperatives. Some are similar to those provided under the USDOL funded project and are provided either to new beneficiaries only or to old beneficiaries as well, but as a complement to what they received previously. But some of these services were provided for the first time through the present project and are considered to have significantly improved the methodology for economic reintegration. Services provided include :

- *catch-up education and vocational training* to new beneficiaries and old ones when necessary,
- *complementary material support* to all micro enterprises / cooperatives,
- *entrepreneurship training and assistance in formulating and implementing business plans* based on ILO’s tool GERME (Gérer Mieux votre Entreprise or Start and Improve your Business). The short duration of the project does not allow evaluating the impact of this training yet. However the project staff, the implementing agencies’ staff and the beneficiaries were all extremely positive about this tool.

¹⁶ *Prevention and Reintegration of Children involved in Armed Conflict: an Inter-Regional Programme*. Geographical coverage: Burundi, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Philippines, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, and Sri Lanka (*core countries*); Cote d’Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Uganda (*non-core countries*), 2003-2007

¹⁷ *Prevention and rehabilitation measures addressing children associated with armed forces and groups or involved in worst forms of child labour in conflict or post conflict situations*, a joint project of the ILO International Training Centre and IPEC

- *access to micro finance*. At the end of the project, most of the beneficiaries had received financial literacy. All cooperatives in Burundi and most of the cooperatives/micro enterprises in DRC had opened accounts in micro finance institutions (MFIs) and were regularly making savings. Six partnership agreements have been signed with MFIs through which cooperatives/micro enterprises can apply for a micro credit that is covered by a guarantee fund. At the end of the project 29 micro enterprises/cooperatives had applied for a micro credit, essentially to develop a secondary activity that would diversify their income.
- *subscription to micro health insurance* for all beneficiaries from DRC and their dependents (562 beneficiaries and 454 dependents). The project paid the subscription for one year and beneficiaries have been sensitized to keep subscribing in the coming years. The insurance covers 80% of all health related expenses, which preserves the capital of the micro enterprise/cooperative in case of illness. This was not possible in Burundi where no micro health insurance schemes exist.
- *psycho social support* to 287 beneficiaries of the AP implemented by Health Net TPO in Burundi. This is an NGO that has specific expertise in psycho social counseling and had ongoing programmes in the communities where the projects cooperatives were. The three other IAs did not have the possibility to refer their beneficiaries to organizations providing this type of services.

Additionally, as part of the prevention component of the project, all four IAs have organized sensitization activities targeting the beneficiaries and the communities as a whole on issues related to child labour and child recruitment by armed forces and groups (in particular on the two ILO child labour conventions and the UN Security Council Resolution 1612).

The methodology for economic reintegration has been extensively discussed during a **capitalization workshop** that took place in Bujumbura on 02-04 December 2008 in the presence of representatives of the Government (Ministry of labour and national DDR Commissions) and implementing agencies from both countries. It was an opportunity to discuss at length the lessons learned and identify good practices.

The project put in place a **Direct Beneficiaries Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR)** system that includes important data concerning the initial profile of beneficiaries and the services provided to them. The information was first collected on paper forms and then entered into a database at AP level. The databases of all four APs were then consolidated into a single database managed by a consultant.

The **capacity of implementing agencies (IA)** to address the economic aspects of reintegration has been considerably improved during the duration of the project. The staff of the four IAs has participated in a training activity on **entrepreneurship** based on ILO's tool GERME. A two week training of trainers took place in Bujumbura on 02-11 July 2008. It was provided by a Master Trainer from the ILO GERME programme for francophone West Africa. The newly trained IA staff was subsequently coached by the master trainer during training activities for beneficiaries (in DRC on 06-10 August and in Burundi on 12-23 August 2009).

The IAs have received assistance from the ILO specialist in **microfinance** for Africa (based in the Regional office in Addis Abeba) who provided some tools and technical assistance to design the micro finance component of their APs. In addition, three of the IAs have recruited experts in microfinance responsible for training the rest of the staff and for the overall implementation of the microfinance component (the fourth IA already had expertise in that field).

By the end of the project, these four IA had acquired significant new expertise in the field of entrepreneurship and microfinance but more generally in the design and implementation of an adapted methodology to reintegrate CAAFAG in a sustainable manner.

It should be noted that the experience of the project is being capitalized under a new EC-funded global project¹⁷ that aims at producing knowledge on economic reintegration and building the capacity of key stakeholders. Under this project, a ***How-to Guide on economic reintegration of children and youth formerly associated with armed forces and groups*** is being produced. It will be used as reference material and as a basis for training of organizations designing and implementing economic components of DDR programmes for children worldwide.

The project's approach and methodology is recognized and appreciated by the Government and key stakeholders of both countries. Three workshops have been

held (in Bujumbura on 11 December 2008, in South Kivu 12 December 2008 and in Kinshasa 10 February 2009) to **present the experience of the project** to the Government, social partners and key stakeholders. The project team received very good feedback from partners. It should be noted that the ILO has been approached by the National DDR Commission in DRC that was looking for a strategic partner to coordinate the DDR programme for children in DRC.

The **final evaluation** of the project was conducted in December 2008. Due to security reasons, the evaluator could not travel to Eastern DRC (South Kivu Province where the project was implemented). She did travel to Burundi and had the opportunity to visit project areas and meet with beneficiaries and key informants in the community. She also facilitated a one day workshop with representatives from the four implementing agencies and from the Government of DRC and Burundi (ministry of labour and national DDR commission). This workshop took place in Bujumbura on 01 December 2008.

Immediate Objective 1:		By the end of the programme, there will be improved capacity to deal with the WFCL through setting up and strengthening coordination mechanisms, adapting the legal framework and developing NAP									
Indicators ¹⁸	Baseline or value of indicator at start of project (01.10.07)		Period 1*	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4					Total (Period 1 – Period 4)
			Oct 07 – Febr 08	March 08 – August 08	Sept. 08 – Febr. 09	March 09					
1. List of hazardous child labour revised/elaborated following the procedure established in C. 182	No list in DRC nor Burundi	Target		Burundi	DRC						List revised in DRC and elaborated in Burundi
		Actual									The lists have not been elaborated during the duration of the project
2. NSC created and meeting monthly in Burundi	No NSC	Target		Burundi							NSC created in Burundi
		Actual									The NSC in Burundi has not been created during the period of the project.
3. NSC functioning in the DRC	NSC created in June 06 but not functioning	Target	DRC								NSC functioning in DRC
		Actual			First meeting on October 2008						
4. NAP in elaboration in Burundi	No NAP	Target		Burundi							NAP elaborated in Burundi
		Actual			Workshop to validate a study on CL and plan the						

¹⁸ For multi-country, sub-regional or regional projects, please indicate where appropriate information (target and actual) at country level.

Immediate Objective 1:		By the end of the programme, there will be improved capacity to deal with the WFCL through setting up and strengthening coordination mechanisms, adapting the legal framework and developing NAP									
Indicators ¹⁸	Baseline or value of indicator at start of project (01.10.07)		Period 1* Oct 07 – Febr 08	Period 2 March 08 – August 08	Period 3 Sept. 08 – Febr. 09	Period 4 March 09					Total (Period 1 – Period 4)
					elaboration process of the NAP						
5. Number of people/institutions trained by IPEC and IAs staff	No people trained	Target	Bur : 3 DRC : 3	Bur : 22 DRC : 22							25 people trained in burundi and 25 people trained in DRC (IPEC, IA and AP staff)
		Actual	Bur : 3 DRC : 3	Bur: 10 DRC : 7	DRC : 79						Bur: 13 DRC: 89
6. Number of policies/programmes where CAAC issues are well integrated	CAAC integrated in no policies and programmes in DRC nor Burundi	Target		Bur : 2 DRC : 2							Both in DRC and in Burundi, CAAC issues are integrated in two documents.
		Actual									CAAC issues have not been integrated in policies and programmes
Note: * Data will be collected over time in this table. “Period” refers to the reporting period. Please insert dates below the period to be clear on the period of time covered. Targets should be established at the beginning of the project implementation period and should not be changed unless agreed to by IPEC HQ or the donor as required.											
Narrative assessment: Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.											
1. In both countries, the Government has set different priorities. In Burundi, the Government has initiated the elaboration process of the NAP. In DRC, the Government has nominated members of the Committee to combat the WFCL and requested a training activity aiming at building the capacity of their members. In both countries, the elaboration of a list of hazardous work appears is programmed (see NAP for Burundi and work plan of the Committee in DRC).											
2. The National Committee to combat the WFCL in DRC was created in June 2006, but the members of the Committee were only nominated in August 2008. The project supported the first meeting of the Committee. That was a three day meeting to build the technical capacity of its members (October 2008). The project has also mobilized partner organizations that have interest in the issue of child labour to support the Committee. It has finally ensured coordination of activities with other											

Immediate Objective 1:		By the end of the programme, there will be improved capacity to deal with the WFCL through setting up and strengthening coordination mechanisms, adapting the legal framework and developing NAP									
Indicators ¹⁸	Baseline or value of indicator at start of project (01.10.07)		Period 1* – Oct 07 – Febr 08	Period 2 – March 08 – August 08	Period 3 – Sept. 08 – Febr. 09	Period 4 – March 09					Total (Period 1 – Period 4)
<p>IPEC projects.</p> <p>3. The project funded a study on child labour that is the background document of the NAP. The results of the study were discussed and validated during a workshop on 27 February in Bujumbura. At that workshop, the elaboration process of the NAP was discussed. Note that it is being supported through another ILO project.</p> <p>4. In November 2007, the CTA trained the two IPEC CPCs and representatives from the four selected implementing agencies (2 in DRC and 2 in Burundi) on administrative and financial procedures and reporting. In July and August 2009, 10 persons from Burundi and 7 persons from DRC (project and IA staff) were trained on the ILO tool GERME (entrepreneurship). In October 2008, 77 members of the national committee to combat the WFCL for DRC participated in a three day training on child labour (35 permanent members, 35 substitutes and 7 members of the permanent secretariat). In November 2008, 2 persons from DRC (permanent secretariat of the national committee to combat the WFCL) participated in a training in Turin (on ILO child labour Conventions).</p> <p>5. In both countries, the political situation has not been conducive for the mainstreaming of child labour issues in policies and programmes.</p>											

Immediate Objective 2:		By the end of the programme, children and young people affected by armed conflicts will have acquired decent work and achieved sustainable income.									
Indicators⁸	Baseline or value of indicator at start of project (01.10.07)		Period 1* Oct 07 – Febr 08	Period 2 March 08 – August 08	Period 3 Sept. 08 – Febr. 09	Period 4 March 09					Total (Period 1 – Period 4)
1. Number of children and young people affected by war who are capable of performing the crafts they were trained for	BUR: 0 DRC : 0	Target		BUR: 500 DRC : 500							BUR: 500 DRC : 500
		Actual		BUR: 764 DRC : 562							Number of beneficiaries trained exceeds target
2. Number of children and young people affected by war who earn a decent living through self employment further to the project's intervention measured at different moments of project's intervention	BUR: 0 DRC : 0	Target		BUR: 500 DRC : 500							BUR: 500 DRC : 500
		Actual			BUR: 721 DRC : 562						Number of beneficiaries trained exceeds target (NB: 43 dropped out in Burundi after training)
3. Number of children and young people affected by war who effectively use micro credit facilities measured at different moments of project's intervention	BUR: 0 DRC : 0	Target		BUR: 250 DRC : 250							BUR: 250 DRC : 250
		Actual			BUR: 16 cooperatives DRC : 13 cooperatives						29 cooperatives
4. Number of children and young people affected by war who effectively use services provided by partner organizations (micro health insurance, BDS etc.) at different moments of project's intervention	BUR: 0 DRC : 0	Target		BUR: 500 DRC : 500							BUR: 500 DRC : 500
		Actual			DRC: 562 beneficiaries access micro insurance						DRC: 562 No service providers (micro insurance and BDS) in Burundi

Immediate Objective 2:		By the end of the programme, children and young people affected by armed conflicts will have acquired decent work and achieved sustainable income.									
Indicators⁸	Baseline or value of indicator at start of project (01.10.07)		Period 1* Oct 07 – Febr 08	Period 2 March 08 – August 08	Period 3 Sept. 08 – Febr. 09	Period 4 March 09					Total (Period 1 – Period 4)
5. Number of children and young people affected by war who are placed in employment measured at different moments of project's intervention	BUR: 0 DRC : 0	Target		BUR: 0 DRC : 0							BUR: 0 DRC : 0
		Actual			BUR: 0 DRC : 0						BUR: 0 DRC : 0
6. Number of tools provided by the ILO technical departments or other partners successfully tested and adapted through project implementation	No tools	Target		2 tools							2 tools
		Actual	1 tool (microfinance)	1 tool (GERME)							Microfinance and GERME
Note: * Data will be collected over time in this table. “Period” refers to the reporting period. Please insert dates below the period to be clear on the period of time covered. Targets should be established at the beginning of the project implementation period and should not be changed unless agreed to by IPEC HQ or the donor as required.											
Narrative assessment: Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.											
3. In general, the project has been very cautious in supporting beneficiaries to access credit and has supported only cooperatives that were generating income, had a sound business plan, good management and regular savings. Access to micro credit is not individual. 16 cooperatives (out of 46) in Burundi and 45 micro enterprises (out of 121) in DRC have had access to micro credit during the duration of the project. However more cooperatives were in the process of requesting credit at the end of the project.											
4. Access to micro health insurance was possible only in DRC (no such scheme exists in Burundi). Note that 562 beneficiaries subscribed but also their dependants (454). BDS services were provided by the project. Beneficiaries from DRC may still access BDS services after the project ends. There were no BDS service providers in Burundi at the time the project was implemented.											
5. All beneficiaries supported by the project are in self-employment.											
6. The tools on micro finance of the ILO Social Finance Programme (SFP) were used for the elaboration of action programmes and in particular for the design and implementation of the microfinance component. The ILO tool GERME (in English Start and Improve your Own Business) was used for the training of trainers (staff of the implanting agencies) and the training of beneficiaries on entrepreneurship.											

III.B Provision of direct services to children and families

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

This section is not filled in given the fact that services provided to beneficiaries differ from those listed in Section III.B.1 and III.B.2. The types of services provided have been described in Section III.A page 15 above.

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

	Types and quantity of direct services provided to children (direct beneficiaries)											Total
	Direct services						Direct services providing incentives					
	Non-formal education	Formal schooling	Vocational or skills training	Legal assistance	Counselling services	Health services	Nutrition	Uniforms	Books and school supplies	Stipend	Other incentives	
Girls												
Boys												
Total												

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

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

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

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

III.C Direct Beneficiaries

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

Reporting period: 01/10/2007 to 31/03/2009

Children (Directs Beneficiaries)	PART A: Children withdrawn (2) or prevented (3) from child labour(1) through the provision of "educational services or training opportunities" (4)						PART B: Children withdrawn (2) or prevented (3) from child labour (1) through the provision of "other non-education related services" (5)					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration	Reporting period	Project duration
Withdrawn		497		261		758						
Prevented		197		328		525						
Total		694		589		1283						

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

Note:

It should be noted that 772 beneficiaries out of 1283 were beneficiaries of the previous USDOL-funded child soldiers' project (INT/03/52/USA which ended in 2007) and the beneficiaries continued to receive services provided by the RAF/07/04/NOR project during 2008. As mentioned earlier, the USDOL funded project aimed to prevent child recruitment and reintegrate children associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFG) through the provision of sustainable work opportunities for children over the age of 15. Through the USDOL-funded project, beneficiaries were provided with skills training and material support to start an economic activity. Then, the RAF/07/04/NOR project aimed at consolidating their businesses and, thereby, ensuring successful and sustainable reintegration of children.

Definitions
<p>1. Child labour refers to work that is unacceptable for children because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the child is either too young to enter work or employment, or because the work prevents a child from attending school regularly or impedes a child’s ability to learn (see Convention No. 138); or the hazardous conditions under which the child works and the safety, health, and environmental hazards to which the child is exposed as well as the duration of work (Arts. 3 of Convention No. 138 and 3(d) of Convention No. 182). The work concerned falls under the “unconditional” worst forms of child labour specified in Art. 3 (a) – (c) of Convention No. 182 (see below under 2). <p>Projects are encouraged to consult Recommendation 190 accompanying Convention No. 182, as well as national legislation, for additional guidance on identifying hazardous work.</p> <p>2. Children <u>withdrawn</u>: This refers to those children who were found to be working in child labour (i.e., work that should not be allowed for children – see definition above) and no longer work in such unacceptable work as a result of <i>educational services and/or training opportunities or other non-education related services provided by a project</i>. This category includes children completely withdrawn from child labour, as identified under ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. It also includes those children that were engaged in hazardous work (see definition 1 above) or work that impedes their education and as a result of a project intervention their work is no longer considered hazardous (e.g., shorter hours, safer conditions) and it does not interfere with schooling. For children <u>not</u> involved in an “unconditional worst form of child labour,” hazardous work conditions may be improved so as to make the work conditions acceptable for children who have reached the legal minimum working age. However, conditions can only be improved for children who are of legal working age according to the specific laws of the implementing country (ies). This may include, for example, reducing hours of work or changing the type of work children perform (disallowing children in agriculture from working with heavy machinery or pesticide applications).</p> <p>Children involved in the unconditional worst forms of child labour as defined in ILO Convention 182, Article 3, (a) – (c), must no longer be working to be considered as withdrawn from exploitative work. That is, no improvements in the working conditions of children involved in slavery or slavery like practices, prostitution or pornography, or illicit activities will create an acceptable environment for children to work, even for one hour. Children intercepted or rescued from being trafficked may also be considered as withdrawn from an exploitative situation since the moment they become victims of trafficking (even though still in transit to the “place of work”) they have already entered an unacceptable situation bound to lead to child labour. To count a child who is intercepted or rescued from being trafficked as withdrawn, a project must also confirm that the child is not engaged in any other form of child labour.</p> <p>NOTE: Enrolment in school is not the sole consideration that defines a child as withdrawn from child labour. For example, a child who attends a non-formal education program in the morning and works under hazardous conditions in mining during the afternoon and evening should not be counted as withdrawn. That is, if before program intervention, a child is not going to school and is working in a worst form of child labour and after program intervention the child is now enrolled in school but continues to work in a worst form of child labour that child is not, by definition, withdrawn from child labour and should not be counted in the withdrawn indicator. The process of withdrawing a child from the worst forms of child labour may take some time. Children should only be counted as withdrawn at the point at which the child is no longer working in child labour (this includes no longer working at all or working under improved working conditions such as shorter hours and/or safer conditions) and is benefiting from the education program(s) provided by the project.</p> <p>3. Children prevented from entering work: This refers to children that are either a) siblings of children engaged or previously engaged in child labour that are not yet working or b) those children not yet working but considered to be at high-risk¹⁹ of engaging child labour. In order to be considered as “prevented”, these children must have benefited directly from a project intervention.</p> <p>4. Definition of “educational services and/or training opportunities” as applicable to Part A: The definition of “educational services and/or training opportunities” includes at least one of the following services provided by the project:</p>

¹⁹ A “high risk” situation refers to a set of conditions or circumstances (family environment or situation, vicinity of economic activities known to employ children, etc.) under which the child lives or to which it is exposed. Children at high risk of engaging in exploitative/hazardous work could also include children who are not yet in school as well as those currently in school but at high risk of dropping out. Usually a clear definition for “high-risk” is provided in the project document. If not, the Project Manager should define “high risk” in the context of the project.

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

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

5. Definition of “other non-education related services” as applicable to Part B: “Other non-education related services” that are instrumental in withdrawing and preventing children from exploitative/hazardous work could include face-to-face counselling, income generation and/or skills training for parents of working children or children at risk, and other types of interventions that allow the child to be withdrawn or prevented. This part of the table is intended to capture those children considered to be withdrawn or prevented from exploitative work as a result of a project intervention that is not linked to the provision of educational services or training opportunities and for whom it is not necessary to provide educational services as part of the efforts to withdraw or prevent them from work. For example, a child previously forced into prostitution, should be considered withdrawn from exploitative work after the project has provided her/him with medical services, counselling and ensured her/his reintegration back into the family. Do not include children for which the package of services to be provided by the project includes educational or training opportunities as these children will be included under Part A at the time of enrolment.

IV Problems/issues materially impairing the achievement of project objectives, proposed solutions and actions taken or to be taken

Major problems/issues referenced here have already been encountered, are currently emerging, or are foreseen over the next 3-6 months. Problem/issues that have been resolved and reported on in previous TPRs, should be removed from this section.

A. Implementation (include technical as well as management issues; including administrative, financial and budgetary issues)	
Problem/Issues	Proposed solutions and action(s) taken or to be taken (If action necessary, identify person responsible)
Recruitment of project staff All members of the project staff, with the exception of the administrative assistant based in Kinshasa, worked for the former child soldiers' project and were therefore recruited directly. The administrative assistant started working a month and a half after the beginning of the project due to the long recruitment procedure. This has provoked some delays in the installation of offices in Bukavu, Bujumbura and Kinshasa	Full administrative support to the project teams was in place two months after the beginning of the project
Short duration of the project and late start of APs The elaboration and approval of the four Action Programme Summary Outlines (APSOs) was reasonably fast (most were signed in January 2008). However, the implementing agencies started field activities with up to six weeks delay due to the long disbursement procedures by UNDP (APs in Burundi) and ILO Kinshasa (APs in DRC). The same occurred with the payment of the following instalments but without significant consequences on activities	When possible, implementing agencies have pre-financed activities to avoid delays
Tasks of the CPC for Burundi not related to his terms of reference The project CPC was the only ILO staff in Burundi during the whole duration of the project. As a result, he was involved in many ILO official missions and requested to arrange meetings, provide transportation etc. This has been time consuming and has diverted him from project activities.	
Compliance with the minimum operating security standards (MOSS) In DRC, the UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Required that the project purchase new telecommunications equipment for staff members and a vehicle, both in Kinshasa and in Bukavu (HF radio CODAN for vehicles and VHF radio for staff) in addition to purchasing food, satellite phone, PEP kit, helmets and bullet proof jackets... - Allowed missions outside of Bukavu (South Kivu province) only in convoy of two cars and with two persons in each car. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project purchased the new communication equipment for the staff and negotiated not to equip the project car in Kinshasa with a CODAN since it was not used to travel outside the city. The project also borrowed helmets and bullet proof jackets as necessary. • The project staff organized convoys with IA cars.

<p>In Burundi, UNDSS allows missions in the field only if accompanied by a military escort. The procedures to obtain the security clearance and the escort were long and complex. This considerably complicated monitoring in the field.</p> <p>UN security rules in both DRC and Burundi made it very complicated to travel by road from Bujumbura to Bukavu, and vice versa, in order to organise meetings between the two project teams and common activities as planned.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project had to comply to the MOSS and requested an escort
B. Stakeholders, partners & implementing agencies	
Problem/Issues	Proposed solutions and action(s) taken or to be taken (If action necessary, identify person responsible)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEL was the only IA that had not been working directly with IPEC in the previous USDOL funded project. The elaboration of the APSO, of the reports etc. has taken slightly more time and this AP has required more regular monitoring and support. Finalizing the conventions between IAs and micro finance institutions has been a long process and has delayed the allocation of micro credits to beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPC for DRC based in Bukavu provided extensive assistance to GEL
C. External factors (include particularly those external factors identified as being critical assumptions in the project document and/or emerging critical external factors)	
Problem/Issues	Proposed solutions and action(s) taken or to be taken (If action necessary, identify person responsible)
<p>Persistent and increasing insecurity in both countries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Burundi, the security situation has worsened in part of the Provinces of Bubanza and Cibitoke where Health Net TPO was operating. As a result, the IA was not able to work in five communities out of sixteen and to support the micro enterprises created through the former child soldiers' project. In both countries, the presence of armed groups in the areas where APs were implemented put beneficiaries at risk of recruitment. In Burundi, 14 beneficiaries dropped out of the project to join the FNL Resumption of the conflict in Eastern DRC in August 2008 As a result, missions to Bukavu were forbidden, the capitalization workshop planned to take place in Bukavu in September 2008 was cancelled and the evaluator of the project could not travel to the DRC project area <p>Earthquake in DRC :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquakes in Bukavu in February 2009. As a result, missions from the CTA were impossible, a staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities were relocated to other communities of the same provinces in which Health Net TPO was already working and new beneficiaries were identified in those areas. The project reinforced sensitization and information activities targeting the beneficiaries The capitalization workshop was rescheduled and took place in Bujumbura in December 2008. A one day evaluation workshop took place in Bujumbura in December 2008 through which the evaluator had the possibility to meet with IAs from DRC. Staff meeting postponed and took place in Bujumbura instead of Bukavu

<p>meeting (DRC and Burundi) was cancelled, activities of IAs were disrupted for several weeks</p> <p>Difficult access to intervention areas :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty to travel from Kinshasa to Eastern DRC (where APs were implemented) due first to the suspension of direct commercial flights to Bukavu and then to UN ban to travel with non MONUC flights (as a result of several crashes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • combination of missions to Burundi and Eastern DRC (commercial flights to Bujumbura via Nairobi and then travel by road from Bujumbura to Bukavu taking into account heavy security constraints) or travel on MONUC flights (but non MONUC passengers are frequently disembarked)
D. Other major issues/problems	
Problem/Issues	Proposed solutions and action(s) taken or to be taken (If action necessary, identify person responsible)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

V. Opportunities

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

DRC

- The National Committee on the Elimination of the WFCL is now functioning and regularly meeting. It has adopted a work plan. A new IPEC project²⁰ contributes to the implementation of the work plan in particular by supporting a study on child labour in DRC that will be used as background document for the elaboration of the National Action Plan and some sensitization activities. The consortium composed of Save the Children and the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (Solidarity Center), that is implementing a USDOL-funded project to combat child labour in the DRC, supports the National Committee (funding meetings and some activities) and encourages the creation of Provincial Committees to combat the WFCL in three Provinces (Kasai, Province Orientale and Katanga). There is an opportunity to further support the Government of DRC in the finalization of the NAP and in the implementation of other activities in the work plan of the National Committee.
- The French Cooperation (head of cooperation and special attaché on children and armed conflict) has expressed interest in collaborating with the ILO on future activities targeting child soldiers.
- The DDR process, in particular for children, is ongoing in DRC. By early 2009, several thousands of children had been demobilized in the North Kivu Province. Many thousands of children that had been demobilized previously are still waiting to receive reintegration services. Several projects are ongoing aiming at reintegrating children formerly associated with armed forces and groups. However, the economic component of these programmes is generally weak, and there are opportunities to develop projects aiming specifically at economic reintegration of working age children.
- The second phase of the ILO ARED project aiming at the economic reintegration of adult ex-combatants started in 2009. It targets 10.000 ex-combatants across several provinces of DRC. There is an opportunity to advocate for this project to target young ex-combatants who were recruited and demobilized when they were children but who are now adults and who have never benefited from reintegration services. As adults, they are not eligible anymore to services provided by UNICEF and their partners under the DDR programme for children.

Burundi

- Under the present project, a background document for the elaboration of a National Action Plan (NAP) for Burundi has been created. The elaboration of the NAP will be supported through another IPEC project²¹. There will then be new opportunities to support the Government of Burundi in the implementation of the NAP. There are also opportunities to collaborate with other organizations that have indicated their interest in the issue of child labour (in particular UNICEF).

²⁰ “Support to the development of National Action Plans (NAP) in Sub-Saharan Africa through policy support, research, knowledge building and advocacy, in particular through Understanding Children’s Work (UCW)” funded by the Italian Government (RAF/08/06/ITA)

²¹ RBSA funded project “Development of National Action Plans for eliminating the worst forms of child labour”

VI. Lessons Learned and emerging Good Practices

Please describe the lessons, positive and negative, that have been learned during the course of project implementation. Organize these lessons using the headings provided below. If you think that some of the positive lessons learned can be potential good practices worth sharing with other IPEC projects, please complete the format provided in Annex D (*Emerging Good Practices*). (Attach at least two good practice case studies using form 2) (To be completed – please include any new or previously reported good practices)

A. Improving the knowledge basis (through SIMPOC and other data collection efforts) Describe lessons learned in the field of data collection, usefulness in terms of policy and programme development, etc.

- There is an opportunity to conduct a tracer study on the beneficiaries of the project to assess the impact of economic reintegration activities in the medium term and how the different services provided to beneficiaries have contributed to the success of their reintegration. The national DDR Commissions and the Ministries of Labour in both countries have expressed interest in the results of such a study.

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

- Targeting war affected children, without making the distinction (except for internal monitoring purposes) among those formerly associated with armed forces and groups, those withdrawn from other WFCL and those at risk of recruitment and involvement in the WFCL, and providing the same services to all, has proved to be an effective strategy for reaching the girls.
- The beneficiaries are facing labour market disadvantages (illiteracy, lack of experience etc.). It is not enough to help them start an economic activity. The project needs to provide coaching that is sufficiently long (more than a year), regular (beneficiaries should have access to IA staff when necessary and as often as possible) and professional (the IA staff should have some experience in business creation). It was a good practice of the project to train the IA staff in the field of entrepreneurship and microfinance.
- Encouraging beneficiaries to work in cooperatives instead of individually has many advantages: it contributes to reconciliation by having former child soldiers (sometimes from different armed groups) and other children work together, it fosters self help and solidarity, it allows putting together individual installation grants, to access credit and to rent a bigger workshop. It provides protection against harassment by administrative services. It is also a school for democracy and social dialogue. It allows for more experienced and knowledgeable beneficiaries to compensate for the weaknesses of others. It is important, however, to let beneficiaries come together on the basis of free mutual choice and trust. Networking among the different cooperatives of the project has also proved to be a good practice. It encourages solidarity, help and sharing of experiences among these emerging businesses. The project has encouraged cooperatives to diversify the activities of cooperatives and to develop side activities to diversify the risks and also ensure more regular income throughout the year.
- Facilitating access to micro health insurance for beneficiaries is cheap, brings a dimension of social protection to the project intervention and helps ensure that the economic activities created by the beneficiaries will not end as soon as the beneficiary or one of his dependant gets ill. It is not the responsibility of the project to set up a micro health insurance scheme, but, where it exists, the project

should inform the beneficiaries and help them subscribe (by paying the premium for the first year for instance but sensitizing them to stay members in the following years).

- Some IAs have developed a system of premium allocated to the best cooperatives based on criteria of good management. The system aims at stimulating the beneficiaries by putting their cooperatives in competition. The winners received additional material support.

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

- Implementing partners of DDR programmes for children are generally child protection agencies that have little expertise and experience in employment creation. Building their capacities in various technical fields related to economic reintegration has proved to be necessary. It can be done either through training (as the project did in the field entrepreneurship) or by encouraging them to hire specific expertise in their team (as the IAs of the project did in the field of micro finance).
- The project started using existing ILO tools from other ILO technical departments (GERME and tools from the Social Finance Programme). This should be done in a more systematic way.

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

- The project has disseminated its strategy, results and lessons learned through three workshops (Bujumbura, Bukavu, Kinshasa). This has raised interest from key stakeholders, in particular national partners (National DDR Commissions and Ministry of Labour) and donors (France) who have expressed interest to collaborate in the future.
- The ILO is fine tuning the approach of projects aiming at the economic reintegration of adult ex-combatants based in the strategy developed by the present project (as an example, training of trainers on GERME/SYIB were included in the project document of the second ARED project in DRC).

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

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VII. List of annexes

Annex A: Final project work plan

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

- Attached

Annex B: List of Quantitative and Qualitative Studies

Use Annex B format

- Rapid evaluation reports on supply of financial and non financial services (available upon request)
- Rapid evaluation reports on socio-economic environments (available upon request)

Annex C: List of all Action Programmes

Use Annex C format

- Attached

Annex D: Good Practices Format

Use Annex D format.

- N/A. See part VI for information on good practices identified. It should also be noted that a manual has been prepared under an ILO EC-funded project based on the good practices identified under the present project and other IPEC projects: *How-to-guide on economic reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups* (available upon request)

Annex E: Final Project Monitoring Plan

Use the Project Monitoring Plan Format

- N/A. No project monitoring plan has been prepared for this project.

Annex F: Follow-Up to Recommendation from project reviews and evaluations

Use Annex F format.

- N/A. There has been no review or mid term evaluation. The final evaluation report is under final review by DED.

Annex G: Sustainability Matrix for Project

Use Annex G format

- N/A. No Sustainability Matrix has been prepared for this project. Sustainability is analyzed in part IIA.

Annex H: Estimate of expenditure by country (for regional projects only)

Use Annex I format

- The estimated final expenditure for direct action is USD 281,616 for Burundi and USD 295,032 for DRC.

Annex A: Final Project/program work plan²² (Objectives, Outputs, and Activities)

Project Title:	Prevention of Recruitment and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict (in particular children associated to armed forces and groups and children involved in the worst forms of child labour as a result of conflict)	
ILO TC Code:	RAF/O7/04/NOR	
Programme number:	P.250.12.100.004	
Work Plan Preparation/Revision Date: (According to project document or as revised)	Starting Date:	01/10/07
	End Date:	3103/09
Project Development Objective		
Development Objective: To contribute to the reduction of the incidence of children associated with armed forces and groups and other WFCL in (post) conflict situations by providing decent work		
Immediate Objectives:		
Objective 1: By the end of the programme, there will be improved capacity to deal with the WFCL through setting up and strengthening coordination mechanisms, adapting the legal framework and developing NAP		

²² Project/Program Managers should note that this is the minimum level of information required for the Donor. A more detailed Work Plan with a month-by-month timeline and projected and actual cost of activities should be developed for managing project implementation at the field level.

Objective 2:

By the end of the programme, children and young people affected by armed conflicts will have acquired decent work and achieved sustainable income.

Planned Evaluation Dates	Mid-term:	NA
	Final:	September 08
Actual Evaluation Dates	Mid-term:	NA
	Final	December 08

Project Work Plan - Burundi

Objectives / Output / Activities	Start Date		Finish Date		Status	Responsible person	Remarks
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
I/O 1 By the end of the programme, there will be improved capacity to deal with the WFCL through setting up and strengthening coordination mechanisms, adapting the legal framework and developing NAP							
1.1. Process of mainstreaming CL and in particular children affected by armed conflict into national and sectoral policies and programmes initiated							
1.1.1. Map out the sectoral programmes and projects in design or implementation in both countries	01/11/07		30/09/08			CTA CPC	Activity cancelled
1.1.2. Play an active role in the working groups in charge of elaborating documents and take a leading role in the writing of the chapter on children affected by armed conflicts.	01/11/07		30/09/08			CTA CPC	Activity cancelled
1.2. National Steering Committee to combat WFCL set up/strengthened and trained							
1.2.1. Negotiate with the National authorities to expand the scope of the Technical Follow-up Committee to become a National Steering Committee in Burundi	01/11/07	01/11/07	30/09/08			CTA CPC	Activity cancelled
1.2.2. Train the NSCs on child labour related-issues and provide technical material on child labour	15/06/08		22/06/08			CTA CPC IPEC and/or ILC	See work plan for DRC
1.2.3. Support the NSCs in the organization of periodical meetings (agenda, minute of the meetings)	01/07/08		30/09/08			CTA, CPC	Activity cancelled
1.3. National Plan for the Eradication of Child Labour developed in Burundi and list of hazardous							

Objectives / Output / Activities	Start Date		Finish Date		Status	Responsible person	Remarks
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
forms of child labour developed in both countries							
1.3.1 Provide technical assistance in the mapping and gathering of information necessary to identify the worst forms of child labour in DRC							See work plan for DRC
1.3.2 Carry out national tripartite consultations to define the worst forms of child labour	01/07/08		30/09/08			CTA CPC National committee to combat the WFCL	See work plan for DRC
1.3.3 Support to the National Steering Committee in strategic planning of the process of developing the National Plan in Burundi	01/07/08	01/10/08	30/09/08	15/03/09	Completed	CTA CPC National committee to combat the WFCL	Activity replaced by the elaboration of a study on child labour as a background document to the elaboration of the NAP
1.3.4 National consultation to discuss objectives, goals and strategies for the National Plan in Burundi	01/09/08	27/02/09	30/09/08	27/02/09	Completed	CTA CPC National committee to combat the WFCL	Activity replaced by the organization of a national workshop to validate the results of the study on child labour and discuss the elaboration of the NAP
1.4. Project staff and Implementing Partners' knowledge increased							
1.4.1. Train the implementing agencies on IPEC's administrative and financial procedures, with a special emphasis on reporting (CTA through missions)	02/11/07	02/11/07	30/09/08	31/03/09	Completed	CTA	Continuous

Objectives / Output / Activities	Start Date		Finish Date		Status	Responsible person	Remarks
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
1.4.2. Train IPEC staff (CPCs) on child labour and provide them with IPEC material on relevant topics	02/11/07	02/11/07	30/09/08	31/03/09	Completed	CTA	Continuous
1.4.3. Train of IAs by ILO experts on issues related to the provision of employment support services and ILO existing tools which will be used (cf activity 2.3.1)	01/04/08	02/11/09	30/09/08	31/11/08	Completed	CTA, CPC, Other ILO Experts	Continuous until end of APs
1.4.4. Organise an experience sharing workshop for IPEC staff and IAs of both countries	15/08/08	02/07/08	22/08/08	11/07/08	Completed	CTA CPC	
I/O 2							
By the end of the programme, children and young people affected by armed conflicts will have acquired decent work and achieved sustainable income.							
2.1. 1,000 children and young people affected by armed conflicts are provided with short term vocational training/recycling and management training							
2.1.1 Undertake a rapid assessment on labour market opportunities and training facilities in the project intervention area	03/03/08	19/02/08	31/03/08	14/03/08	Completed	IA	
2.1.2 Assist the new beneficiaries in the choice of a vocational project that matches their aspirations, their abilities and labour market opportunities and identify their educational and training needs. (<i>new beneficiaries</i>)	10/03/08	17/03/08	31/03/08	30/04/08	Completed	IA	
2.1.3 Provide catch up education, life skills training and short term vocational training to the new beneficiaries (<i>new beneficiaries</i>)	17/03/08	26/03/08	15/05/08	30/09/08	Completed	IA	
2.1.4 Assess current abilities of children and youth who have already been provided with vocational training, identify needs for complementary vocational training or recycling and provide the training accordingly (<i>beneficiaries from the 2003-2007 phase</i>)	17/03/08	26/03/08	15/05/08	30/09/08	Completed	IA	
2.1.5 Provide basic management training and/or advanced modules (human resources, taxes, marketing, commercialization etc.) to all beneficiaries (<i>new</i>)	17/03/08	24/03/08	30/09/08	07/08/08	Completed	IA	

Objectives / Output / Activities	Start Date		Finish Date		Status	Responsible person	Remarks
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
<i>beneficiaries and beneficiaries from the 2003-2007 phase)</i>							
2.2. 1,000 children and young people affected by armed conflicts are provided with employment support services							
2.2.1 Assess the existing economic activities of the beneficiaries of the 2003-2007 phase and identify the needs for necessary additional employment support services. <i>(beneficiaries from the 2003-2007 phase)</i>	03/03/08	19/02/08	31/03/08	04/03/08	Completed	IA	
2.2.2 Provide an installation kit to the new beneficiaries and complement the installation kit of beneficiaries of the 2003-2007 phase when necessary <i>(new beneficiaries and beneficiaries from the 2003-2007 phase)</i>	17/03/08	27/03/08	15/05/08	12/06/08	Completed	IA	
2.2.3 Assist new beneficiaries in the creation of an economic activity and all beneficiaries in the development of their business. This entails support to the elaboration of business plan and/or update of existing business plan and permanent monitoring by trained IA staff to ensure optimal implementation of the business plan <i>(new beneficiaries and beneficiaries from the 2003-2007 phase)</i>	17/03/08	17/03/08	31/03/08	30/04/08	Completed	IA	
2.2.4 Undertake a rapid assessment of existing MFI, micro health insurance schemes, BDS providers, development projects (HIMO) and other possible partners with which linkages are possible and facilitate access of the beneficiaries to the services provided by these partner institutions <i>(new beneficiaries and beneficiaries from the 2003-2007 phase)</i>	03/03/08	19/02/08	30/09/08	14/03/08	Completed	IA	
2.2.5 Experiment strategies to facilitate access to credit by beneficiaries by setting up a development fund in a	01/04/08	15/09/08	30/09/08	21/11/09	Completed	IA	

Objectives / Output / Activities	Start Date		Finish Date		Status	Responsible person	Remarks
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
selected intervention area and signing a partnership with a local IMF (<i>new beneficiaries and beneficiaries from the 2003-2007 phase</i>)							
2.2.6 Provide assistance to beneficiaries who chose job placement through the provision of subsidies to the employer, the assistance to elaborate a curriculum vitae, a letter of motivation, to pass an job interview etc. (<i>new beneficiaries and beneficiaries from the 2003-2007 phase</i>)	28/04/08		31/05/08			IA	All beneficiaries chose self employment
2.3. Needs for the production of adapted tools on the provision of employment support services are explored and limited number of these tools are tested through action programmes							
2.3.1 Test existing tools produced by other ILO technical departments in the fields of microfinance, micro health insurance, HIMO and entrepreneurship development as well as various tools developed by local IA and partners using local competencies	03/03/08	03/03/08	30/09/08	31/11/08	Completed	IA CPC CTA ILO technical departments	
2.3.2 Evaluate the tools, assess their impact and propose some adaptations. This will be done by IPEC staff and through a subregional meeting of all IPEC staff, IA and key partners	02/05/08	02/12/08	30/09/08	04/12/08	Completed	IA CPC CTA	
2.3.3 Coordinate with the ILO Umbrella Project on Prevention and Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups or Involved in other WFCL as a Result of Conflict or in Post Conflicts Situations (implemented by ITC-Turin) for the development of tested and adapted tools, their publication and dissemination as well as the training of key actors	01/02/08	01/03/08	30/09/08	31/03/09	Completed	CTA CPC VGU/IPEC ILC	EC funded project started on 01/03/08

PROJECT WORK PLAN - RDC

Objectives / Output / Activities	Start Date		Finish Date		Status	Responsible person	Remarks
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
I/O 1 By the end of the programme, there will be improved capacity to deal with the WFCL through setting up and strengthening coordination mechanisms, adapting the legal framework and developing NAP							
1.1. Process of mainstreaming CL and in particular children affected by armed conflict into national and sectoral policies and programmes initiated							
1.1.1. Map out the sectoral programmes and projects in design or implementation in both countries	01/11/07		30/09/08			CTA CPC	Activity cancelled
1.1.2. Play an active role in the working groups in charge of elaborating documents and take a leading role in the writing of the chapter on children affected by armed conflicts.	01/11/07		30/09/08			CTA CPC	Activity cancelled
1.2. National Steering Committee to combat WFCL set up/strengthened and trained							
1.2.1. Negotiate with the National authorities to expand the scope of the Technical Follow-up Committee to become a National Steering Committee in Burundi							See work plan for Burundi
1.2.2. Train the NSCs on child labour related-issues and provide technical material on child labour	15/05/08	20/10/08	22/05/08	22/10/08	Completed	CTA CPC IPEC and/or ILC	
1.2.3. Support the NSCs in the organization of periodical meetings (agenda, minute of the meetings)	01/06/08	23/10/08	30/09/08	31/03/09	Completed	CTA, CPC	
1.3. National Plan for the Eradication of Child Labour developed in Burundi and list of hazardous forms of child labour developed in both countries							
1.3.1 Provide technical assistance in the mapping and gathering of information necessary to identify the worst	01/07/08		30/09/08			CTA CPC	Activity cancelled

Objectives / Output / Activities	Start Date		Finish Date		Status	Responsible person	Remarks
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
forms of child labour in DRC							
1.3.2 Carry out national tripartite consultations to define the worst forms of child labour in Burundi	01/07/08		30/09/08			CTA CPC National committee to combat the WFCL	Activity cancelled
1.3.3 Support to the National Steering Committee in strategic planning of the process of developing the National Plan in Burundi							See work plan for Burundi
1.3.4 National consultation to discuss objectives, goals and strategies for the National Plan in Burundi							See work plan for Burundi
1.4. Project staff and Implementing Partners' knowledge increased							
1.4.1. Train the implementing agencies on IPEC's administrative and financial procedures, with a special emphasis on reporting (CTA through missions)	02/11/07	02/11/07	30/09/08	31/03/09	Completed	CTA	Continuous
1.4.2. Train IPEC staff (CPCs) on child labour and provide them with IPEC material on relevant topics	02/11/07	02/11/07	30/09/08	31/03/09	Completed	CTA	Continuous
1.4.3. Train of IAs by ILO experts on issues related to the provision of employment support services and ILO existing tools which will be used (cf activity 2.3.1)	01/04/08	02/11/07	30/09/08	31/11/08	Completed	CTA, CPC, Other ILO Experts	Continuous until end of APs
1.4.4. Organise an experience sharing workshop for IPEC staff and IAs of both countries	15/08/08	02/07/08	22/08/08	11/07/08	Completed	CTA CPC	
I/O 2							
By the end of the programme, children and young people affected by armed conflicts will have acquired decent work and achieved sustainable income.							
2.1. 1,000 children and young people affected by armed conflicts are provided with short term vocational training/recycling and management training							
2.1.1 Undertake a rapid assessment on labour market opportunities and training facilities in the project	03/03/08	03/03/08	31/03/08	30/06/08	Completed	IA	

Objectives / Output / Activities	Start Date		Finish Date		Status	Responsible person	Remarks
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
intervention area							
2.1.2 Assist the new beneficiaries in the choice of a vocational project that matches their aspirations, their abilities and labour market opportunities and identify their educational and training needs. (<i>new beneficiaries</i>)	25/02/08	01/06/08	15/04/08	31/07/08	Completed	IA	
2.1.3 Provide catch up education, life skills training and short term vocational training to the new beneficiaries (<i>new beneficiaries</i>)	15/04/08	10/06/08	15/07/08	30/09/08	Completed	IA	
2.1.4 Assess current abilities of children and youth who have already been provided with vocational training, identify needs for complementary vocational training or recycling and provide the training accordingly (<i>beneficiaries from the 2003-2007 phase</i>)	03/03/08	10/06/08	15/07/08	30/09/08	Completed	IA	
2.1.5 Provide basic management training and/or advanced modules (human resources, taxes, marketing, commercialization etc.) to all beneficiaries (<i>new beneficiaries and beneficiaries from the 2003-2007 phase</i>)	15/04/07	25/05/08	30/05/08	08/11/08	Completed	IA	
2.2. 1,000 children and young people affected by armed conflicts are provided with employment support services							
2.2.1 Assess the existing economic activities of the beneficiaries of the 2003-2007 phase and identify the needs for necessary additional employment support services. (<i>beneficiaries from the 2003-2007 phase</i>)	03/03/08	17/06/08	18/04/08	08/08/08	Completed	IA	
2.2.2 Provide an installation kit to the new beneficiaries and complement the installation kit of beneficiaries of the 2003-2007 phase when necessary (<i>new beneficiaries and beneficiaries from the 2003-2007 phase</i>)	18/04/08	25/05/08	17/05/08	30/09/08	Completed	IA	

Objectives / Output / Activities	Start Date		Finish Date		Status	Responsible person	Remarks
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
2.2.3 Assist new beneficiaries in the creation of an economic activity and all beneficiaries in the development of their business. This entails support to the elaboration of business plan and/or update of existing business plan and permanent monitoring by trained IA staff to ensure optimal implementation of the business plan <i>(new beneficiaries and beneficiaries from the 2003-2007 phase)</i>	01/04/08	17/06/08	18/04/08	08/08/08	Completed	IA	
2.2.4 Undertake a rapid assessment of existing MFI, micro health insurance schemes, BDS providers, development projects (HIMO) and other possible partners with which linkages are possible and facilitate access of the beneficiaries to the services provided by these partner institutions <i>(new beneficiaries and beneficiaries from the 2003-2007 phase)</i>	03/03/08	19/03/08	30/09/08	26/06/08	Completed	IA	
2.2.5 Experiment strategies to facilitate access to credit by beneficiaries by setting up a development fund in a selected intervention area and signing a partnership with a local IMF <i>(new beneficiaries and beneficiaries from the 2003-2007 phase)</i>	28/04/08	21/04/08	30/09/08	30/10/08	Completed	IA	
2.2.6 Provide assistance to beneficiaries who chose job placement through the provision of subsidies to the employer, the assistance to elaborate a curriculum vitae, a letter of motivation, to pass an job interview etc. <i>(new beneficiaries and beneficiaries from the 2003-2007 phase)</i>	28/04/08		31/05/08			IA	All beneficiaries chose self employment
2.3. Needs for the production of adapted tools on the provision of employment support services are explored and limited number of these tools are tested through action programmes							
2.3.1 Test existing tools produced by other ILO technical departments in the fields of microfinance,	03/03/08	03/03/08	30/09/08	31/11/08	Completed	IA	

Objectives / Output / Activities	Start Date		Finish Date		Status	Responsible person	Remarks
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
micro health insurance, HIMO and entrepreneurship development as well as various tools developed by local IA and partners using local competencies						CPC CTA ILO technical departments	
2.3.2 Evaluate the tools, assess their impact and propose some adaptations. This will be done by IPEC staff and through a subregional meeting of all IPEC staff, IA and key partners	02/05/08	02/12/08	30/09/08	04/12/08	Completed	IA CPC CTA	
2.3.3 Coordinate with the ILO Umbrella Project on Prevention and Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups or Involved in other WFCL as a Result of Conflict or in Post Conflicts Situations (implemented by ITC-Turin) for the development of tested and adapted tools, their publication and dissemination as well as the training of key actors	01/02/08	01/03/08	30/09/08	31/03/09	Completed	CTA CPC VGU/IPEC ILC	EC funded project started on 01/03/08

Annex C: List of all action programmes

A final and complete list of action programs, including the name of the implementing agency, action program duration, the approved budget, actual expenditures, delivery rate, and any additional remarks.

No.	Implementing Agency	Number and Title of Action Programme	Start	Completion	Total approved Budget	Final expenditure	Delivery*	Remarks
			Dates (Month, YR)		(in US\$)			
1	P.250.12.100.004 - 001	« Renforcement des mécanismes d'appui à l'emploi de 434 jeunes affectés par la guerre dans les provinces de Muramvya et de Bujumbura rural, au Burundi » - CONSEDI	18/01/08	30/10/08	USD 126,253	USD 125,227	99.1%	
2.	P.250.12.100.004 - 002	« Prévention du recrutement et réintégration économique de 330 jeunes affectés par la guerre dans les provinces de Bubanza, de Cibitoke et de Makamba, au Burundi » - TPO	18/01/08	02/02/09	USD 126,603	USD 125,891	99.4%	
3.	P.250.12.100.004 - 003	" Réintégration socio-économique de 400 enfants sortis des forces et groupes armés dans les territoires de Kabare, Idjwi et Uvira dans la Province du Sud Kivu en République Démocratique du Congo " - GAV	18/01/08	30/10/08	USD 152,118	USD 152,012	99.9%	
4.	P.250.12.100.004 - 004	" Appui à la création et au développement de micro entreprises de jeunes affectés par la guerre dans la ville de Bukavu, province du Sud Kivu, RDC " - GEL	28/02/08	15/11/08	USD 94,442	USD 94,308	99.8%	

* Total Expenditure divided by Approved budget multiplied by 100.

Approved Action Programmes						
Serial No.	Action Programme number (P340.92.235.051 or P340.02.900.050 BL21 Pos 003)	Title of AP and name of Implementing Agency	Amount in US \$	Number of monitoring visits undertaken this year	Start date*	Expected completion date
1.	P.250.12.100.004 - 001	« Renforcement des mécanismes d'appui à l'emploi de 434 jeunes affectés par la guerre dans les provinces de Muramvya et de Bujumbura rural, au Burundi » - CONSEDI	USD 126,253	5	18/01/08	30/10/08
2.	P.250.12.100.004 - 002	« Prévention du recrutement et réintégration économique de 330 jeunes affectés par la guerre dans les provinces de Bubanza, de Cibitoke et de Makamba, au Burundi » - TPO	USD 126,603	5	18/01/08	02/02/09
3.	P.250.12.100.004 - 003	" Réintégration socio-économique de 400 enfants sortis des forces et groupes armés dans les territoires de Kabare, Idjwi et Uvira dans la Province du Sud Kivu en République Démocratique du Congo " - GAV	USD 152,118	6	18/01/08	30/10/08
4.	P.250.12.100.004 - 004	" Appui à la création et au développement de micro entreprises de jeunes affectés par la guerre dans la ville de Bukavu, province du Sud Kivu, RDC " - GEL	USD 94,442	10	28/02/08	15/11/08

* dates of signature of the agreement