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Office

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Project Implementation Review

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This document has not been professionally edited.

NOTE ON THE REVIEW PROCESS AND REPORT

This Project Implementation Review was managed by ILO-IPEC's Evaluation and Impact Assessment section (EIA) following a consultative and participatory approach. EIA has ensured that all major stakeholders were involved throughout the review and that the review was carried out to highest degree of credibility, methodological soundness and independence and in line with established standards for such reviews.

The review was facilitated out by an international consultant¹. The review took place in July 2013. The opinions and recommendations included in this report are those of the facilitators based on the views and perspectives of the stakeholders who participated in the review and as such serve as an important contribution to learning and planning without necessarily constituting the official perspective of the ILO or any other organization involved in the project.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AP	Action Programme
CAP	Community Action Plan
CCP	Cocoa Communities Project
CCPC	Community Child Protection Committee
CGECI	Confédération Générale des Entreprises de Cote d'Ivoire
CIM	Comité Interministériel de Lutte contre la Traite, l'exploitation et le travail des enfants
CLMS	Child Labour Monitoring System
CLU	Child Labour Unit
CNS	Comité National de Surveillance du travail des enfants
COCOBOD	Ghana Cocoa Board
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
CTLTE	Comité tripartite de lutte contre le travail des enfants
DCPC	District Child Protection Committee
DLTE	Direction de la Lutte contre le Travail Enfant
DRFFE	Direction Régionale de la Famille, de la Femme et de l'Enfant
GAWU	General Agricultural Workers Union
GCLMS	Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System
GEA	Ghana Employers' Association
GES	Ghana Education Service
ICI	International Cocoa Initiative
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPEC	International Programme to Eliminate Child Labour
IPM	International Project Manager
MELR	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
MP	Mini Programme
NCA	National Confectioners' Association
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NPECLC	National Programme for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa
NSCCL	National Steering Committee on Child Labour
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SAAENF	Service Autonome de l'Alphabétisation et de l'Éducation Non Formelle
SCREAM	Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media
SOSTECI	Système d'Observation et Suivi du Travail des Enfants en Côte d'Ivoire
UGTCI	Union Générale des travailleurs de Cote d'Ivoire
USDOL	United States department of Labour

Executive summary

Context

Since the Harkin-Engel Protocol was signed in 2001, interventions to protect children from hazardous work on cocoa farms and support access to appropriate educational opportunities have made progress in eliminating child labour from the cocoa supply chain in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana. The PPP (Public Private Partnership) is part of IPEC's current programme on child labour in West Africa and works in alignment with three similar projects. While these three projects are funded by USDOL, the PPP is funded by the chocolate and cocoa industry through the National Confectioners Association (NCA). All four projects work with many of the same stakeholders and their alignment serves to encourage cross-fertilization and increased efficiency and effectiveness.

Project description

The PPP aims to accelerate progress in the elimination of child labour in cocoa growing communities through interventions at national, district and community levels which focus on strengthening national Child Labour Monitoring Systems (CLMS), capacity building and coordination of key actors. The emphasis on strengthening existing systems is the project's principal strategy for sustainability. The PPP plans to withdraw or prevent 3000 children from child labour and ensure that 200 households have increased knowledge of what constitutes hazardous work for children, while raising awareness and supporting community based activities for a further 1200 households. Implementing agencies include both government and civil society organisations working in six PPP specific communities and 13 common communities with the Cocoa Communities Project (CCP).

PIR methodology

Over a two day period in each country the PIR brought stakeholders together to discuss relevant issues and make recommendations to improve the delivery and sustainability of project outputs and objectives. Guided by an external facilitator, the process started with a review of project documents and some pre-field work interviews which were followed by a one and a half day stakeholder workshop in each country and meetings with the national project teams. A participatory process enabled stakeholders to identify and discuss issues of interest or concern and to reach a consensus on the way forward.

Key Findings

Project Design

Overall the PPP design is proving effective in complementing and extending the work of the IPEC's West Africa programme. Capacity building is underway at all levels and the Community Action Plan (CAP) approach has started to show results. National capacity to roll out CLMS may have been somewhat over estimated and the project's lack of any component linked to improving family economies may affect the sustainability of project results in PPP specific communities unless CAP related activities can be developed to fill this gap.

Project Implementation

- Strengthening and expanding national Child Labour Monitoring Systems (CLMS)

The roll out of National Child Labour Monitoring Systems in both countries is facing some political and technical challenges that are largely beyond the control of the project. The PPP team in Cote d'Ivoire is full of hope for the *Système d'Observation et Suivi du Travail des Enfants en Côte d'Ivoire*

(SOSTECI) and ready to do everything possible to fulfil its supporting role. In Ghana there is a sense of uncertainty about the future and feasibility of the GCLMS and associated partners were due to meet shortly after the PIR stakeholders' workshop to review the current situation.

CAPs in both countries are well underway. The principal challenges identified during the PIR were resource mobilisation in Ghana and coordination and collaboration in Cote d'Ivoire, both vital and related aspects of successful community action planning that are addressed in the recommendations resulting from the project review.

The project has suffered significant delays in delivering support to direct beneficiaries, largely due to issues related to the base line study carried out under the CCP. It has yet to start reporting on children withdrawn or prevented from child labour but this will begin during the next reporting period, thus ensuring a minimum of three months to monitor the children concerned before the end of the project.

- Building capacity to combat child labour, with a focus on supporting and participating in CLMS

Activities under this immediate objective are underway in both countries, largely in collaboration with the CCP. PIR discussions focussed on capacity building for workers and employers in Cote d'Ivoire and project sustainability and impact in both countries, which is dependent on effective capacity building.

- Improved coordination led by National Steering Committees

The PPP and its sister projects are contributing to overcoming the challenges to effective coordination that exist in both countries. The project is currently developing specific activities in Ghana and offering appropriate support to an IPEC proposal to streamline coordination in Cote d'Ivoire.

- Transversal issues

The PIR looked at a number of issues related to the project as a whole. Should the financial situation make it possible to request a short no-cost extension this was seen as an opportunity to consolidate activities through the identification and sharing of good practices and advocacy for inclusion of measures to combat child labour in Medium Term Development Plans in Ghana². It would also enable more time to catch up on the initial delays in working with direct beneficiaries and enable project participation in an evaluation of the SOSTECI that is programmed for July 2014.

The specificity of the PPP's funding by industry lead to discussions of how project results and good practices could be shared with industry partners to encourage similar initiatives in the future. The Mars agreement for an investment of 1 million US dollars to be managed by the PPP for new work in Soubré in Cote d'Ivoire was also mentioned, as were a number of special concerns raised in the terms of reference.

Conclusions

The PIR indicates that the PPP is working effectively and efficiently alongside the CCP, both projects providing added value to the other, and also to the ECOWAS I and II projects (the three other CL projects being implemented by ILO-IPEC). The project is on track to meet its objectives as far as this is within its control. The establishment of functioning national CLMS is a complex undertaking and the process is facing different challenges in each country; whatever the outcome, the IPEC projects have played a central role in reaching this stage and are contributing significant learning for the future. The PPP's focus on supporting existing agencies is helping to build sustainable capacity to combat child labour through CLMS and the on-going work with national steering committees will help to consolidate and support this work at national level.

² The Medium Term Development Plan in Ghana will start in 2015

It is unclear if the PPP will lead on to similar future funding collaboration between industry partners and some kind of feedback mechanism through which to discuss and share the relevant issues would no doubt be helpful, should the donor collective or individual companies be interested in this.

Recommendations

The recommendations from the PIR are presented by country under the various thematic headings and addressed to specific group of stakeholders. Nine recommendations are identified, with specific measures about how they might be implemented.

Ghana – GCLMS

Recommendation 1 addressed to NPECLC and the NSC (PPP and other IPEC initiatives are recommended to offer appropriate support): **Improve effectiveness and sustainability of the GCLMS through the following measures:**

- Investigate re-establishing annual budgetary support from the Ministry of finance.
- Investigate possibilities for public-private partnership funding.
- Consider the merits of raising public awareness of child labour issues to create pressure to provide funding.
- Develop advocacy within government to raise awareness of child labour monitoring issues so that all relevant ministries make child labour part of their sector plans (particularly the Ministry of Local Government).
- Circulate and follow up on the Memorandum Of Understanding signed with Ministries and Departments, to encourage its implementation.
- Carry out a current cost analysis to inform the streamlining of the GCLMS.
- Send correspondence between NPECLC and District Assemblies via the District Chief Executives and District Coordinating Directors and copied to the focal persons (Social Welfare Officer and NGOs).

Recommendation 2 addressed to district level stakeholders and the PPP project team: **Improve effectiveness and sustainability of the GCLMS through the following measures:**

- Support and encourage coordinated advocacy by CCPCs, DCPCs, NGOs, local authority staff and other actors to encourage the mainstreaming of GCLMS and related issues (CAPs) into departmental and District Medium Term Development plans, Annual Action Plans and the composite budget. Make decentralisation work!
- Support and promote capacity building for District Chief Executives and District Finance Officers, especially in new districts, to ensure that they are aware of child labour issues.
- Advocate for a revision of the Functional Organisation Assessment Tool (FOAT) used to assess DAs, in relation to child labour issues (Should the FOAT look at how CAPs and Area Council Plans feed into the development of Medium Term Development Plans? Should child labour have a higher profile in the evaluation tool?).
- Work to empower communities to demand child labour related services from their Das.
- Encourage alternative livelihoods programmes (skill development and microfinance) to enable families to supplement their income from cocoa.
- Investigate sustainable markets for food crops through Ministry of Agriculture and others and consider a local trade show to market produce.

Recommendation 3 addressed to implementing agencies, other district level stakeholders and the PPP project team: **Improve effectiveness and sustainability of CAPs implementation and results with the following measures:**

- Explore all possible sources of public and private funding at both local and national levels.
- Build the capacity of communities to explore funding sources, develop proposals and advocate for the right to quality education and decent work. Develop local understanding of a rights-based approach and how to access local government services.
- Consider showcasing the CAPs at district level to market them to potential local funders.
- Advocate appropriately for the extension of state social interventions to cover PPP communities.
- Explore options for livelihood support that the PPP can realistically offer in the remaining time.

Ghana - Direct Beneficiaries

Recommendation 4 addressed to implementing agencies and the PPP project team: **to ensure that direct beneficiary targets are met and successfully reported, implement the following measures:**

- Finish the needs assessment as soon as possible and decide what to do about any short fall.
- Start reporting on direct beneficiaries as soon as possible to iron out any problems using the DMBR and ensure a minimum of three months monitoring before the end of the project.

Cote d'Ivoire - SOSTECI

Recommendation 5 addressed to local level SOSTECI implementation partners and the PPP project team: **Improve effectiveness and sustainability of the SOSTECI through the following measures:**

- Strengthen the capacity of state agencies responsible for meeting the needs of children withdrawn or at risk of child labour by:
 - i. Advocacy towards decentralised authorities (Regional and town councils) for material and financial support and to devolved authorities (Prefectures, Sub-prefecture, ministerial bodies, ...) to request their support;
 - ii. Involving decentralised and devolved agencies in SOSTECI training ;
 - iii. Asking PPP implementing agencies to contribute to strengthening local platforms for coordinated action.
- Resolve the issue of coordination of child protection issues at local level by:
 - i. Establishing if the SOSTECI framework clarifies this;
 - ii. If necessary, mapping existing agencies in each area;
 - iii. Where necessary, advocating for locally appropriate solutions.
- Find effective and creative solutions to the issue of covering costs and recognising the efforts of different actors involved in rolling out the SOSTECI (*eg : by delivering certificates, bicycles, T-shirts etc.*).

- Investigate the feasibility of developing systems and support for using local foster families:
 - i. Identify and raise awareness of the need at community level;
 - ii. Identify voluntary foster families;
 - iii. Build the capacity of these families;
 - iv. Identify a strategy for reintegration of children cared for by such families;
 - v. Ensure regular monitoring of children placed in foster families.

Cote d'Ivoire - CAPS

Recommendation 6 addressed to implementing agencies, other local level stakeholders and the PPP project team: **Establish effective local platforms** to encourage collaboration between all the agencies concerned as a means of improving coordination, collaboration, training and resource mobilisation and supporting the effective roll out of the SOSTECI. (NB: this was also a recommendation emerging from the CCP PIR in February 2013).

Cote d'Ivoire - Direct Beneficiaries

Recommendation 7 addressed to implementing agencies and the PPP project team: **to ensure that direct beneficiary targets are met and successfully reported, implement the following measures:**

- Start reporting on direct beneficiaries as soon as possible to iron out any problems using the DMBR and ensure a minimum of three months monitoring before the end of the project.
- Follow up on the suggestions related to supporting schoolchildren to obtain birth certificates.

Cote d'Ivoire - Training for workers and employers:

Recommendation 8 addressed to the PPP project team and implementing agencies: **Ensure that relevant organisations** are invited to national and local training events and encourage them to get actively involved in replicating training themselves so that awareness to continue to grow concerning occupational health and safety and workers and employer' rights and responsibilities.

Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire – Promoting project sustainability and impact

Recommendation 9 addressed to the PPP project team and implementing agencies: **to promote the sustainability and impact of the project results, consider the following measures:**

- Review PPP capacity building activities at community levels to ensure that the project is doing everything possible with the resources available. Operational, organisational and economic aspects should be reviewed.
- Where possible, strengthen systems for circulating information between actors at community, local government and national levels.
- Project finances permitting, request a no-cost extension for several months to complete and consolidate activities.

Identify PPP good practices and try to develop a forum for sharing these and the overall PPP achievements with the donor consortium and the individual companies concerned.

PIR participants in Cote d'Ivoire



PIR Participants in Ghana



A. Context

1. Since the signing of the Harkin-Engel Protocol in 2001, governments (Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, the USA, Denmark among others, industry (the International Cocoa Initiative, the World Cocoa Foundation and individual companies) and other stakeholders (including national and international NGOs) have invested considerable resources in eliminating child labour from the cocoa supply chain in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana, where most of the world's cocoa originates. Efforts have focused on protecting children through prevention of, and withdrawal from hazardous work on cocoa farms and enrolment in appropriate educational opportunities, thus recognising both the universal right to education and the direct links between access to quality education and the elimination of child labour.
2. A number of projects contribute to IPEC's strategic programme on child labour in the West Africa/ECOWAS region. This report concerns the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiative which works in direct collaboration with the Cocoa Communities Project (CCP) and the two projects share a closely aligned management structure and similar objectives with the projects ECOWAS I and II. In contrast to the other three projects which are funded by USDOL, the PPP is funded by the chocolate and cocoa industry through the National Confectioners Association (NCA). All four projects work with a number of the same stakeholders and their alignment serves to encourage cross-fertilization and increased efficiency and effectiveness.

B. Project Description

3. The PPP builds on previous and current projects in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire. Interventions at national, district and community levels aim to ensure integrated progress towards achieving the project's three immediate objectives, which focus on strengthening national Child Labour Monitoring Systems (CLMS) and capacity building and coordination of key actors. The emphasis on strengthening existing systems and referral structures is the project's principal strategy for sustainability.
4. The project's objectives and key activities are summarised in the table below:

Table 1: PPP Development and Immediate Objectives and key activities

Development Objective: To accelerate progress in the elimination of child labour, with a focus on its worst forms, in cocoa growing communities in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana		
Objectives		Key Activities
IO.1	By the end of the project Child Labour Monitoring Systems (CLMS) are strengthened and expanded.	Refinement of CLMS models; review of pilots; reinforcement of CLMS at district level; roll-out & support to project communities; Development and implementation of Community Action Plans (CAP).
IO.2	By the end of the project the capacity of governments, social partners, cocoa farming families and other pertinent stakeholders to combat child labour, in particular through supporting and participating in CLMS in cocoa growing communities, is strengthened.	Meetings, training (e.g. Hazardous Child Labour), awareness raising.
IO.3	By the end of the project National Steering Committees (NSCs) lead improved coordination of efforts to combat child labour in cocoa growing communities.	Needs assessment, training and technical assistance.

B.1 Geographic Coverage

5. The PPP works in a total of 19 communities across Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire. Thirteen of these are shared with the CCP project and six are specific to the PPP. The two projects share some common intervention strategies (such as the development of Community Action Plans) but also have some differences in their approach (for example in reporting on direct beneficiaries³ and provision of support to their families), which may enable some comparison between the different approaches during the projects' final evaluations.

Table 2: Geographic coverage of the PPP project communities

Country	District/ Department	Communities, sub-communities and hamlets
Ghana	Hemang Denkyra Twifo AttiMokwa	Tweapease Ankaako plus 10 common communities with CCP
Côte d'Ivoire	M'Batto Bouafle	Tchekou Assoumoukro Iribafila Bantifila plus 3 common communities with CCP

³ The PPP is only using "Child profile at intake" section of the DBMR

B.2 Implementing Agencies and Action Programmes (APs) and Mini-programmes (MP)

6. The PPP works with four implementing agencies in Ghana and with five in Cote d'Ivoire. The project has several action programmes in common with the CCP, which include PPP communities.

Table 3: Implementing agencies and their activities in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire

Country	Implementing Agencies	APs and MPs
Ghana	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR) (NPECLC)	AP: Coordination of the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS) at national level and in 60 identified communities in 7 districts in Ghana through the CCP and ECOWAS II
	International Cocoa Initiative (ICI)	AP: Empowering Cocoa Communities through action planning towards the elimination of Child labour in 40 communities within 4 Cocoa Growing districts in Ghana
	General Agricultural Workers' Union (GAWU)	AP: Consolidating the Organisation of Cocoa Farmers Using Integrated Area Based Approach
	Oasis Foundation International	MP: Support for Sensitization and Elimination of Worst forms of Child labour in Cocoa Growing communities in Ghana AP: Combatting the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana through the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS)
Côte d'Ivoire	Ministry of Labour (DLTE)	AP : Implementation of the National Child Labour Monitoring System (Système d'Observation et de Suivi du Travail des Enfants -SOSTECI)
	ICI	AP: Design and implementation of Community Action Plans to eliminate child labour in 40 target communities
	Comité tripartite de lutte contre le travail des enfants (CTLTE) (trade union)	Service contract: Training and raising awareness concerning the effects of child labour and hazardous activities for households in project communities.
	Centre Social de M'Batto	MP : Awareness raising campaign to alert PPP project communities to the effects of child labour AP : Awareness raising and support for action to combat child labour in cocoa producing communities of Tchékou and Assoumoukro (department of M'BATTO)
	Direction Régionale de la Famille de la Femme et de l'Enfant de Bouafle (DRFFE)	MP : Awareness raising campaign to alert PPP project communities to the effects of child labour AP : Awareness raising and school equipment for the villages of IRIBAFILA and BANTIFLA in the Department of BOUAFLE

B.3 Key Targets

7. The PPP aims to withdraw or prevent 3000 children from child labour, particularly its worst forms. It also aims to ensure that 200 households have increased knowledge and awareness of what constitutes hazardous work for children.

Table 4: Project targets in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire

Country	Households with enhanced knowledge on hazardous work for children	Children withdrawn and prevented	Households benefiting from awareness raising campaigns, capacity building and other services as determined through CAPs and CLMS process
Ghana	100	1 500	600
Cote d'Ivoire	100	1 500	600

C. PIR Objectives and Methodology

8. The Project Implementation Review is part of standard ILO-IPEC monitoring and evaluation procedures and terms of reference are developed based on standard issues to be covered with consideration of stakeholder input. The facilitator for the PPP PIR recently carried out a similar exercise for the CCP, which complements the current review since the two projects are closely linked.
9. The PPP PIR aimed to enable project stakeholders in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana to make a thorough assessment of project implementation, focusing on progress to date using the monitoring information available. Aspects for discussion identified in the terms of reference included:
 - Analysis of implementation strategies,
 - Review of the institutional set-up,
 - Assessment of the implementation of the project so far,
 - Identification of positive and negative factors affecting project implementation,
 - Propose revisions to support the project achieving its objectives,
 - Reviewing strategies for sustainability, replication and scaling up.
10. Over a two day period in each country the PIR brought stakeholders together to review relevant aspects of project design, implementation, outputs and sustainability and resulted in recommendations to improve the delivery and sustainability of project outputs and objectives over the remaining project period, based on a common understanding of the way forward.
11. The process was guided by an external facilitator who aimed to create an environment and provide a structure to enable stakeholders to identify and discuss relevant aspects of the project and to reach a consensus on the way forward. PIR results are available for use by national stakeholders, IPEC, donor agencies and field staff to support any adjustments to project strategies and activities.
12. The PIR started with the facilitator reviewing project documents and some pre-field work interviews with key individuals. This PIR was relatively short, since meetings with specific groups of stakeholders were recently carried out as part of the CCP PIR. One and a half day stakeholder workshops in each country were followed by meetings with the national project teams.

C.1 Preliminary interviews

13. Prior to visiting Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire, the facilitator made contact with a number of key project stakeholders, including those based outside the project countries. Telephone briefings took place with ILO-IPEC's evaluation section and also with the CCP backstopping officer in Geneva. The PPP project back stopper, the CTA and the project coordinator all attended one or both of the stakeholder meetings and project team meetings. The full list of those contacted can be found in Annex III. The donor representative did not respond to the message asking if he would like to discuss or contribute to the project review.

C.2 Stakeholder workshop participants

14. In Cote d'Ivoire the stakeholder workshop was attended by 20 participants and in Ghana by 19 people. The following table gives an overview of the organisations represented in each country and full participant lists can be found in Annex V.

Table 5: Groups represented at stakeholder workshops in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire

Cote d'Ivoire	Ghana
ILO –IPEC : PPP, CCP, Geneva	ILO-IPEC: PPP, CCP, Geneva
Implementing agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• International Cocoa Initiative - ICI• Direction Régionale de la Famille de la Femme et de l'Enfant de Bouaflé - DRFFE• Ministry of Labour - DLTE• Centre Social de M'Batto• Tripartite committee for combatting child labour – CTLTE	Implementing agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• International Cocoa Initiative - ICI• Oasis foundation International• NPECLC
Local authorities from Bouaflé and M'Batto	Local authority representatives: Social welfare officers from Hemang Lower Denkyira and Twifo Atti Mokwa
National Committee to combat child labour - CNS	Ministry of Employment and Labour relations)
General Workers' Union –UGTCI	Child Labour Unit
National statistics service – INS	Cocoa Life, Mondelez International Accra
Fédération des Syndicats Autonomes de CI (FESACI)	Ghana Employers Association (GEA)
Centrale Dignité (regroupement de syndicats de travailleurs)	Ghana Education Service (GES)

C.3 Limitations of the PIR

15. The principal limitations of the PIR were the lack of any input from the donor and minimal participation of national level cocoa industry representatives in stakeholder workshops. Thanks are due to the one representative at the Ghana workshop. The other important limitation was the absence of any opportunity for input from community level stakeholders.

C.4 Open Space Methodology

16. With a view to ensuring that the priorities of different stakeholder groups were discussed, a participatory approach known as Open Space Methodology/Technology was adopted. More about this approach can be found here: <http://www.openspaceworld.org/>. Stakeholders received an overview of the project, current challenges and achievements to date before arriving at the workshop (see Annex VII). A copy of the work plan giving the current state of implementation of all planned activities was also made available.
17. The workshop programmes were developed during the opening sessions based on the themes that the participants identified as relevant and important, and group discussions took place around these themes.
18. In Cote d'Ivoire the issues discussed were:
- The problems for children without birth certificates,
 - Community Action Plans (CAP),

- How to integrate the PPP model with child labour activities implemented by chocolate companies,
- Capacity building on child protection for workers and employers,
- Project impact and sustainability,
- Implementing the national child labour monitoring system (SOSTECI),
- Adjusting project objectives to meet new community needs,
- Creating platforms to enhance collaboration between implementing agencies and other partners,
- Replicating good practices in other cocoa producing communities,
- Work with direct beneficiaries.

19. In Ghana the issues discussed were:

- Coordination,
- Exploring possibilities of project extension,
- Increasing funds to support CAP implementation,
- GLMS implementation, sustainability and effectiveness,
- How can Poverty be reduced through the GCLMS?
- The role of the District Assemblies in GCLMS implementation,
- Direct support and services to Beneficiaries,
- Sharing the PPP learning and model with other key industry players for scale-up to address child labour in the cocoa sector.

NB: the theme of capacity building was also identified by a representative of the Ghana Child Labour Unit, but in the event this was not discussed since participants gave priority to the other issues.

20. The notes from the discussion were printed off and distributed so that all participants left the meetings with a record of the key points and recommendations made. Electronic copies were also sent out.

D. Results and Findings

D.1 Project design

21. The Implementation Review focussed mainly on how to make the most of the time remaining before the end of the project and did not include in depth discussion of project design. However, the close relationship between the CCP and the PPP was evident throughout the review and this design strategy has clearly resulted in effective common management and helpful synergies in project implementation at macro, meso and micro levels.

D1.1 Institutional arrangements

22. The institutional arrangements, roles and commitment of stakeholders appear to have been accurately assessed in the design of the project, largely based on the previous work initiated by the CCP, but the capacity to roll out national child labour monitoring systems was somewhat over estimated by both projects. Challenges linked to designing complementary initiatives across projects with different funders have been overcome through detailed and pragmatic budgeting to enable donors to see clearly how their funds are supporting the initiatives they signed up for.

D.1.2 External factors and assumptions

23. The improving security situation in Cote d'Ivoire has enabled the project to carry out its community and regional level activities without significant hindrance, but it is taking some time to establish clear lines of responsibility for eliminating child labour at national level in the new political environment. A virtual halt to government funding for the NPECLC team in Ghana is having a significant impact on the future of the GCLMS and hence the achievement of PPP objectives.

D.1.3 Direct beneficiary needs and access to project resources

24. Since direct beneficiaries and other community level actors do not participate in PIRs due to budgetary restrictions and the PPP has not yet started reporting on children withdrawn or prevented from child labour, it was not possible to fully assess to what degree beneficiaries' problems, needs, constraints and resources were identified during project design, or appropriate access to project services. What can be said is that direct beneficiary target numbers are not gender specific and the PPP design does not include any specific livelihoods component, although there is an expectation that CAPs might include activities linked to economic support.

D.1.4 Project objectives, time frame and sustainability

25. PPP project objectives are clearly formulated. How realistic they are within the given time frame is less certain, for reasons largely beyond the control of the project. National Child Labour Monitoring Systems in both Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire are faced with on-going challenges that may or may not be resolved in the short term. In Cote d'Ivoire enthusiasm and commitment are high and if lines of institutional responsibility can be agreed at national level, no efforts will be spared to get the system up and running. In Ghana NPECLC employees responsible for coordinating the GCLMS have not been paid for a number of months and difficulties at district level have become apparent, both of which are contributing to a sense of uncertainty about the future of the system.
26. There have been considerable delays in identifying direct beneficiaries and starting service delivery, but it currently looks as if targets will be met as planned. PPP strategies for

sustainability are well defined and rest largely on building the capacity of existing structures in line with national policy.

D.2 Implementation

27. Issues related to project implementation are discussed under the relevant immediate objective. A detailed account of project progress by outcome and activity can be seen in Annex V.

D.2.1 Immediate Objective 1: By the end of the project Child Labour Monitoring Systems (CLMS) are strengthened and expanded

Ghana and the GCLMS

28. Three groups discussed various aspects of the GCLMS during the PIR, looking at (i) implementation, sustainability and effectiveness; (ii) the role of the District Assemblies; and (iii) how the GCLMS can contribute to poverty reduction.
29. The Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS) is the result of harmonisation of previous child labour monitoring mechanisms within the framework of the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. The GCLMS is an active process for stopping child labour that involves regular direct observation to identify child labourers and children at risk of exposure to child labour. It enables children withdrawn from child labour to be tracked and to ensure that they have satisfactory and sustainable alternatives.

GCLMS objectives

1. To obtain comprehensive information on all children in or at risk of the WFCL.
 2. To institute timely, adequate, sustainable and appropriate response at all levels to eliminate the WFCL.
 3. To secure ownership and mainstream the elimination of the WFCL into national policies and structures; and
 4. To support national efforts to meet its obligations under ILO Convention No. 182.
30. The three phase implementation plan covers pre-testing, piloting and monitoring /evaluation. During the pre-testing phase data capture software and the associated training manual were developed, tools and questionnaires, including the community register, were designed and printed and field officers were recruited. In 2011 the GCLMS was pre-tested in four communities.
31. So far NPECLC has piloted the GCLMS in 30 out of the 60 communities that were initially planned (5 communities each in 6 Districts in 6 Regions). The pilot has been enabled:
- Data collection tools to be tested.
 - Children at risk to be identified.
 - Capacity building of data collectors.
 - Awareness to be created.
32. The PPP has supported the GCLMS through technical and financial support to NPECLC to revise the pilot phase and through the roll out of the GCLMS in PPP project communities, including support at district level.

Sustainability and effectiveness of the GCLMS

33. PIR discussion of the sustainability and effectiveness of the GCLMS highlighted a number of important points:

- There needs to be community ownership of the GCLMS.
- Capacity and systems need to be developed and strengthened at district level since NPECLC does not have the capacity to coordinate the system at district level in the long term.
- The GCLMS needs to be mainstreamed into the MDAs & MMDAs'⁴ Medium Term Development Plans and integrated into the national development policy framework.
- GCLMS requires sustainable funding. The GCLMS has been principally supported by funds from COCOBOD but these funds are not currently being transferred by the Ministry of Finance. It was suggested that NPECLC should work through the sector Minister to ensure this annual budgetary support. Another suggested source of funding was some kind of public-private partnership with the industry.

Principal Challenges

34. Three principal challenges to the ongoing development and ultimate survival of the GCLMS were identified during the PIR:

Funding

35. The GCLMS requires funding to operate at national, district and community levels. At community level data collectors need to be trained and need transport to move to more distant locations. While they are essentially volunteers, they do require some form of motivation, such as the bicycles and T-shirts currently on offer, since the work is time consuming and requires a significant level of ongoing commitment. At district level data entry is an additional task for the administrative personnel who are often not prepared to offer this service without additional remuneration. As previously discussed, the NPECLC team needs funding to support and monitor the system at national level.

The role of the District Assemblies (DA)

36. The effectiveness of the GCLMS depends on the will and ability of District Assemblies to lead its implementation, however DA commitment is not always forthcoming since their interest and attention is more focussed on infrastructure projects. The Ministry of Local Government is not currently a key player in GCLMS implementation and their inclusion in training, planning and information dissemination might help to raise the status of child labour prevention with the DAs.

Technical challenges

37. The GCLMS currently comprises three key tools. During the pilot a significant time lapse between the implementation of tool 1 (the community register) and tool 2 (identifying children at risk) has become apparent and as a result it has been agreed that these two tools will be merged, once the decision is validated, which should speed up the process. The computer literacy levels of those operating the data capture software have also been an issue but this will presumably be resolved with time and practice. The other issue is the work load and busy schedule of the Districts' technical personnel. During one PIR plenary discussion it was

⁴ Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs)

mentioned that some Community Child Protection Committees are experiencing challenges in implementing child labour related bylaws and there may be a need for ongoing training focusing on the appropriate approach of such committees and dealing with conflict.

Support for livelihoods

38. One PIR discussion group chose to look at the GCLMS as a mechanism for reducing poverty, since this is commonly acknowledged as one of the principal cause of child labour. In addition to the points raised in other groups they highlighted the need to facilitate skill development and sustainable markets to support and encourage improved livelihoods to reduce levels of poverty.

Cote d'Ivoire and the SOSTECI

39. The implementation of the SOSTECI constitutes an important objective of the PPP project to the extent that its degree of functionality is one way of evaluating the project itself. The SOSTECI represents the streamlining and on-going development of a range of activities carried out to combat child labour in Cote d'Ivoire over a number of years. Alongside the CCP and ECOWAS I, the PPP has been providing technical support with the review of the SOSTECI framework and tools. After a series of delays the official launch took place in June 2013 and the SOSTECI is now poised to be rolled out. PIR discussions focussed on some of the potential difficulties, but enthusiasm and commitment is high among the PPP team and other stakeholders.

40. The questions that were raised included:

- Will the Director of Employment, the Director of Social Affairs or the Director responsible for Children take the lead in coordinating the activities of SOSTECI committees at regional and departmental levels?
- Will key actors at all levels (village, sub-prefectural, departmental, regional and central) receive any remuneration or not?
- To what degree are communities aware of the SOSTECI framework and the issues of child labour?
- How will the needs of children at risk be met, since there are not enough drop-in and transit centres and financial resources are limited?
- Although preliminary monitoring information should be available from November 2013, will it be realistic to evaluate the SOSTECI before the end of the PPP's activities, which is planned for May 2014?

41. During the meeting with the project team it was suggested that some of these questions are covered in the SOSTECI documentation that has not yet been fully assimilated by all stakeholders. This may well be the case but the discussion serves to indicate current concerns and levels of information among a number of stakeholders. The group went on to make some detailed recommendations about how these issue might be approached, which are explained in the recommendations section. The team stressed the importance of avoiding the SOSTECI being isolated within the Ministry of Labour and of ensuring that responsibility and ownership was shared across all relevant ministries.

CAPs in Ghana

42. Facilitated by Oasis and ICI, the PPP's two target communities have developed their Community Action Plans and started implementation. In Tweapease the community has started building teachers' quarters with three rooms, but are having difficulty in finding resources for the metal roofing sheets. By-laws have been enacted to encourage women's involvement in decision making and limit the cost of funerals. The CAP has been submitted to the local

Member of Parliament and the lack of electrification has started to be addressed with the arrival of electricity posts for installation. Although formal training has yet to be provided to farmers and other community members, informal sensitization and capacity building efforts have been put in place to combat child labour.

43. The principal challenge to implementing CAPs is accessing the required resources. This is not only important to ensure that the plans are effectively implemented but also in terms of developing the self-confidence of communities to influence their local development and the decisions affecting their lives. The PPP includes resource mobilisation among its strategies and will shortly be embarking on a programme of training to build local fund raising capacity, working together with implementing agencies and district authorities to identifying different sources of support.
44. The PIR discussion looked at this issue and came up with a number of ideas:
 - As a last resort project funds might be made available on a case by case basis. There is a small reserve fund that can be used where direct beneficiaries will benefit (the case of the unfinished teachers' quarters was discussed and identified as a strong contender).
 - Other sources of funding might be the District Assembly through the Medium Term Development Plan, Members of Parliament, national programmes, external donors, local community resources, local businesses and cocoa industry agencies.
 - Building the capacity of communities to develop proposals to seek for funding.
 - Showcasing the CAPs at district level to market them to potential local funders.
 - Where feasible, advocacy for the extension of state social interventions to cover PPP communities, for example advocacy for extending the conditional cash transfer scheme LEAP to new districts is underway.
 - The need for additional livelihood support was raised once again in relation to encouraging the cultivation of seasonal crops and cereals.
45. The facilitator stressed the importance of including community leaders in advocacy and resource mobilisation so that they are the front line advocates, with implementing agencies playing a supporting role. This is not only more powerful for potential donors but also encourages the development of the skills and self-confidence that will enable communities to continue to implement their CAPs after the end of the project.
46. The facilitator also shared information about the highly successful alternative microfinance model called *Saving for Change* that has been pioneered by Oxfam America. This scheme self-replicates at a low cost and on a large scale and is enabling women across the Sahel to mobilise significant resources and improve their livelihoods and the quality of life for their children in addition to changing their status within the family and the wider community⁵.

CAPs in Cote d'Ivoire

47. The discussion started by outlining the thinking behind the CAP approach. The development of community action plans provides an opportunity for different sections of the community and community leaders to focus on child labour related issues and identify effective action to resolve the problem. The communities of TCHEKOU and ASSOUMOUKRO have started to implement parts of their CAPs, principally through starting construction of pre-school classrooms in existing schools.

⁵Links to further information on this scheme: <http://www.microfinancegateway.org/gm/document-1.9.34515/Saving%20for%20Change-A%20Low%20Cost,%20Mass-Scale,%20Self-Replicating%20and%20Profitable%20Microfinance%20for%20the%20Rural%20Poor.pdf>
<http://www.oxfamamerica.org/issues/community-finance/files/final-impact-evaluation-saving-for-change>

48. The strategy is based on empowering communities through a process of reflection and action involving representatives of the different sections of the community. The role of PPP implementing agencies is to train, accompany and advise, and create links with agencies which can support the implementation of CAPs, thus building community capacity to continue the process in the long term.
49. The members of the group identified and discussed a number of issues:
- The potential and actual links between CAPs and the strategic objectives of the National Action Plan to combat child labour and between CAPs and the SOSTECI.
 - Resolving difficulties and challenges and improving practice in implementing the CAPs.
 - (Mobilising resources, the relevance of the methods being used...).
 - Are the CAPs seen as a panacea for all difficulties in the implementation of PPP action programmes?
50. Effectively designed and implemented CAPs have the potential to put communities in charge of the wellbeing of their children and of on-going community development. They are in line with the principals of the National Action Plan and the SOSTECI. However the CAP approach is a process that unfolds over a number of years and the PPP offers time limited community intervention of less than 18 months, so there is inevitably a degree of pressure to achieve results quickly, which may be unrealistic.
51. Much of the discussion focussed on improving *coordination and collaboration* between the various agencies involved through regular reporting, planning and sharing of experiences and information. The importance of local platforms to facilitate this was stressed, and is discussed further in the following section.
52. *Training* at all levels was seen as essential if CAPs are to be effective and fulfil their potential. Implementing agencies need to be equipped to carry out high quality training in communities. Community child protection committees need to be able mobilise resources and advocate both within and outside their communities for the implementation of CAP activities, and this is also a skill set that requires training.
53. CAPs were understood to be in line with the national strategy to combat child labour and the suggestion was made that it would make sense for resource people trained during the project to also be involved in implementing the SOSTECI.

Creation of Platforms to facilitate collaboration between all agencies involved in CAPs

54. Such platforms were seen as an essential component of making CAPs operational in the long and short term. They were seen as complementary to more formal committees that either exist or will be put in place to coordinate the roll out of the SOSTECI. Members of community and district child protection committees, implementing agencies, appropriate local authority representatives and any other local agencies or even private enterprises might be members and the platforms would serve as forums to share experience and strengthen the capacity of members so that they are motivated and able to draw on all means at their disposal to combat child labour.
55. Platforms could be strengthened by training on resource mobilisation and management, monitoring of community projects, advocacy, governance, project development and reporting. Some people thought they should be formalised to some extent through a constitution to guide their operation. Others were happy with an informal but effective grouping that would shortcut more formal channels of communication and facilitates concrete action.

How to cope with new needs within the community

56. The extent to which the project can attempt to meet newly expressed needs in the communities where it works was also discussed, in the context of convincing local people to support project objectives in the face of new needs and different priorities. The overall conclusion was that while no project can hope to meet everyone's needs, a degree of flexibility would enable the consideration of newly emerging needs related to child labour and this may be achieved through revision of the CAPs. Another approach is to refer people to appropriate agencies that can respond to their needs.

Direct beneficiaries in Ghana

57. The PPP aims to offer direct support to 1500 children in Ghana largely in the form of school uniforms, sandals, school bags and bicycles. The project has been able to identify 715 children who fit the criteria for support in the PPP only communities. It is also planned to provide support to the 625 beneficiaries in the 10 CCP/PPP common communities. This leaves a shortfall of 160 children.
58. Oasis (the implementing agency) is in the process of finalising the needs assessment of children in the PPP only communities. Some of the children identified by the base line survey have moved away and others cannot be clearly identified due to discrepancies in the names they are recorded under. There are also some children now living in the communities who were not recorded during the base line survey. The assessment should be completed by the end of July 2013 so the exact shortfall will then be known.
59. The group discussed the options for making up the gap, which can be summarised as follows:
- Enter into new communities to reach the targets – this is not a very feasible option since the funds are not available to do the sensitization and training required to enter into new communities.
 - Extend intervention work to sub communities of the PPP only communities – similarly to the above option, it would require additional funding to extend the project intervention.
 - Support more children in CCP/PPP common communities – this is a possible option, but has the complication that there is a different implementation agency (Development Fortress) in the common communities and this agency is already working to full capacity. It is not really feasible for Oasis to also work in these communities since two different implementing agencies in the same community is likely to prove confusing for the population and complicated to manage. A further complication is that the PPP and CCP have slightly different reporting requirements for their direct beneficiaries.
 - Transfer the shortfall to Cote d'Ivoire where there are many more children requiring support than the project can accommodate - Ghanaian stakeholders were less than enthusiastic about this idea; Ivorian implementing agencies said they would be able to take on the extra numbers if requested since the number of children at risk identified in Ivorian communities significantly exceeds the support that the PPP can offer.
60. A further option would be to reduce the target number of children to be assisted. At the time of writing the project's preferred option is not clear, but once the exact number of the shortfall is known at the end of July, a decision can be made.
61. The group also discussed sustainability strategies to ensure that direct beneficiaries would continue to have some degree of support and follow up after the end of the project. The following existing and potential strategies were mentioned:
- Training and sensitisation of key District Assembly officials on child labour issues.

- Sensitisation, training and empowerment of Community-level stakeholders.
- Advocacy for DAs to channel a percentage of the common fund into a special account for child labour interventions.
- Effective design, development and implementation of CAPs.
- Extension services for farmer and family groups at the community levels.
- Linking families to existing social protection programmes (extension services, LEAP etc.).
- Strengthening the GCLMS process in the communities.

Direct beneficiaries in Cote d'Ivoire

62. In line with PPP action programmes and CAPs, direct services to children have so far included support to obtain 200 birth certificates for children at risk of dropping out of school, the provision of tables and benches and canteens for local schools. Other planned activities include the distribution of school kits. So far around 600 children have been assisted and the team is confident that it will reach the target of 1 500 children as well as any shortfall from Ghana if required.
63. One PIR group discussed the importance of assisting children without birth certificates to obtain them. Such a child is not eligible to sit exams and so has little incentive to stay in school. If children are not registered at birth the legal process to obtain a birth certificate requires significant expenditure which is often out of reach or not a priority for poor families.
64. The group made a number of suggestions, including making the officers responsible for overseeing the declaration of births members of local child protection committees with a view to making them aware of the issues and gaining their support and assistance. Concerning the legal process for children without birth certificates, a meeting with UNICEF was suggested alongside the possibility of negotiating with the relevant authorities to reduce the cost. The ILO was also encouraged to consider a national programme to identify and reduce the number of school children without birth certificates.

Summary

65. The roll out of National Child Labour Monitoring Systems in both countries is facing some political and technical challenges that are largely beyond the control of the project. The PPP team in Cote d'Ivoire is full of hope for the SOSTECI and ready to do everything possible to fulfil its supporting role. In Ghana there is a sense of uncertainty about the future and feasibility of the GCLMS and associated partners were due to meet shortly after the PIR stakeholders' workshop to review the current situation.
66. CAPs in both countries are well underway. The principal challenges identified during the PIR were resource mobilisation in Ghana and coordination and collaboration in Cote d'Ivoire, both vital and related aspects of successful community action planning.
67. The project has suffered significant delays in its support to direct beneficiaries, largely due to issues related to the base line study carried out under the CCP. It has yet to start reporting on children withdrawn or prevented from child labour but this should be put in place during the next reporting period, thus ensuring a minimum of three months of monitoring the children concerned before the end of the project.

D.2.2 Immediate Objective 2: *By the end of the project the capacity of governments, social partners, cocoa farming families and other pertinent stakeholders to combat child labour, in particular through supporting and participating in CLMS in cocoa growing communities, is strengthened.*

68. To a large extent the PPP is working together with the CCP to achieve this objective through support for training at national, district and community levels. At national level this is part of the work to develop the GCLMS and SOSTECI and is progressing as planned, bearing in mind the constraints already mentioned. An Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) training manual on Child labour and hazardous child labour is being finalised with GAWU and other partners in Ghana and will be adapted to the Ivorian context and translated into French for use in Cote d'Ivoire. A plan to develop transitional education curricula to include information on child labour is underway in Ghana and in discussion with teacher training authorities the project team will look at appropriate input in Cote d'Ivoire.
69. District level training to support national CLMS roll out is on-going and community level awareness-raising has already reached significant numbers of people in both countries, with further training planned, particularly to enhance knowledge on hazardous work for children for the 200 target households.
70. PIR discussions related to this objective focussed on (i) Capacity building for workers and employers in Cote d'Ivoire and (ii) Project sustainability and impact, which was seen as largely dependent on effective capacity building and thus included under immediate objective 2. Key points from these discussions are summarised below.

Building workers' and employers' capacity concerning child protection (Cote d'Ivoire)

71. This theme was seen as an important aspect of ensuring that project achievements were maintained and continued in the longer term. The group suggested training on child labour issues for workers and employers at local and national levels covering the rights and responsibilities of workers and employers and health and safety at work issues. At local level the focus should be on communication techniques for changing behaviour and occupational health and safety, largely replicating the national level trainings through training for trainers and a cascading programme. It was suggested that training modules used in Ghana could be appropriately adapted for use in Cote d'Ivoire and the importance of ensuring community ownership of the learning was stressed.
72. These ideas are in line with the work already underway and the project can ensure that workers and employers organisations are invited to take part in all planned training. Workers' and employers' organisations need to investigate to what extent they can replicate training at community level and the IPEC team could look at how this can be encouraged.

Project sustainability and impact

73. This discussion took place in Cote d'Ivoire but could equally well apply to Ghana. It was seen as relevant since experience shows that project activities have a tendency to stop when a project comes to an end. Stakeholders were keen to look at how to avoid this in the case of the PPP, particularly at how to ensure on-going funding for child protection related activities.
74. Project activities can only have real impact if there is sufficient sustainability. The CAP approach was seen as a good one, but concerns centred on community capacity to cover the costs of implementing CAPs, how to ensure regular monitoring, and the consequences of trained local authority staff being moved to other posts and other areas.

75. The PPP strategy of working with and through permanent state agencies was seen as essential, as was the integration of CAPs into national CLMS activities. The big question was how to get local and national authorities really committed to and involved in sustainable child protection. ICI was highlighted as a valuable training resource.

Summary

76. Activities under this immediate objective are underway in both countries, largely in collaboration with the CCP. They are crucially important to the sustainability of the project and might perhaps be reviewed with this in mind to ensure that everything possible is being done. It is important to include workers' and employers' organisations in this capacity building and to encourage them to replicate the training received as part of their role as social partners.

D.2.3 Immediate Objective 3 *By the end of the project National Steering Committees (NSCs) lead improved coordination of efforts to combat child labour in cocoa growing communities.*

Strengthening national coordination in Ghana

77. Some needs assessment has taken place with regard to the National Steering Committee on Child Labour and discussions are underway about the precise support that the PPP might offer. This may include assisting work plan development by the different agencies and ministries responsible for implementing the National Plan of Action on Child Labour.
78. The PIR discussed issues around improving coordination in some detail since this is an essential aspect of moving forward with GCLMS implementation, partner capacity building, National Steering Committee facilitation of interventions and ownership of child labour issues by the various ministries and agencies. One of the problems for the NSC is that while partners participate at meetings, most of them do not commit financial resources to intervention activities.
79. The discussion highlighted the need for the scope and focus of child labour intervention and awareness to be holistic and not limited to cocoa. This strong feeling that a broader child labour message is more relevant to Ghana is an important message to the ILO and to donors. The GCLMS needs to be broadened and it is important that industry actors understand the Area Based Approach, which, if properly applied, enables all forms of child labour in a given area to be addressed in a child centred manner.
80. Ministries need to appoint appropriate representatives to attend NSC meetings so that effective decisions can be taken to combat child labour including designing and budgeting for child labour action plans. Strategies are needed to encourage government to understand, accept, appreciate and commit to tackling child labour issues. These might include:
- Raising public awareness on the concepts of child labour through local and national media (phone-ins, campaigns, debates, developing and publicising themes around child labour hazards etc.)
 - Making child labour a cabinet issue
 - Getting high profile decision makers such as the President and Members of Parliament to raise national awareness on the concepts of child labour and demonstrate their commitment (through talk shows, a national walk against CL led by the President etc.)
81. Coordination at district and community levels was also highlighted. In the context of decentralisation it is important to establish who is responsible for what where combatting child labour is concerned (MMDAs, social partners, ministries, CSOs...). The link between districts and communities can be facilitated by District Chief Executives (DCEs) and Coordinating Directors, but they need to have the necessary information from national level (NPECLC or the

Local Government Ministry), with a requirement to act on it and follow up on initiatives. The Local Government Ministry platform meets with DCEs and would be a good way to deliver such information, but the Ministry needs to be informed and involved, which is not currently the case.

Strengthening national coordination in Cote d'Ivoire

82. National Coordination of child labour issues is currently not functioning effectively in Cote d'Ivoire, which has resulted in a number of delays. IPEC projects have submitted a proposal that suggests the creation of a National Steering Committee made up of representatives of government, social partners and other stakeholders. The NSC would be a technical body lead by the DLTE and its creation would serve to clarify the roles of the CIM and CNS. The proposal also suggests the signing of an MOU by all stakeholders concerning commitment to participate in the SOSTECI process.
83. District level coordination has already been discussed under capacity building and the establishment of local platforms of the agencies concerned has been identified as the way forward.

Summary

84. Given the challenges to effective coordination that exist in both countries the PPP is working alongside its sister projects to make a useful contribution and is looking to define specific activities in in Ghana and appropriately support the IPEC proposal in Cote d'Ivoire.

D.3 Transversal Themes

85. A number of crosscutting themes were also discussed during the PIR:

D.3.1 Potential for project extension

86. The PPP management team is reviewing the financial status of the project, which may enable a request for a short no cost extension of the project period to be made to the donor. PIR discussions in both countries looked at the relevance of this possibility, in the light of the project's current state of progress. The issues raised included:
 - The PPP's late start in working in communities and the subsequent delay in starting work with direct beneficiaries to the extent that some of the children in Ghana have not yet been identified.
 - The importance of effective capacity building so that CAPs and national CLMS can be sustainable.
 - The need to mainstream child labour issues into local and national planning and budgeting.
 - The PPP's lack of any livelihoods component - although it is probably not feasible to build in such a component at this stage, CAPs could be supported to implement related initiatives.
87. A project extension up to at December 2014 was suggested to enable the completion and consolidation of activities. Specific reasons why a few months extension would improve outcomes were that:
 - It would give national CLMS more time to become established. The SOSTECI is due to be evaluated in July 2014, so a project extension would enable the PPP team to contribute to that process.

- Ghana District Assemblies are developing new Medium Term Development Plans that will start to be implemented in 2015. Extending the project would enable district level actors to see this process through with support from the PPP in advocating for child labour issues and CAPs to be incorporated into the new plans. The District level plans will go to national level for input and approval around September 2014. Local authority staff underlined the importance of implementing agencies (local NGOs) actively advocating and participating in local authority partner forums.
- In Ghana it is taking time to establish newly created districts and extending the project by a few months would enable this to be better supported.
- In Cote d'Ivoire stakeholders thought that a few more months would enable the identification of good practices and the consolidation of the exit strategy.

D.3.2 Replication of good practices of the PPP in other communities

88. A group in Cote d'Ivoire discussed the replication of PPP good practices in other communities, having in mind that this is considered as a pilot project. The debate focussed on issues around funding. Since local agencies do not have access to significant resources they will only be able to replicate their work after the end of the PPP if they can attract new funding. The funding sources discussed included government funds such as the *Investment fund for rural development* (Fonds d'Investissement en Milieu Rural -FIMR); funding from the private sector, including from the cocoa industry and also the possibility of funding from farmers' cooperatives.

D.3.3 Sharing and integrating PPP learning and practice with cocoa industry initiatives

89. In Cote d'Ivoire this was seen within the framework of developing a common platform to promote partnership and collaboration among all organisations, companies and agencies active in combatting child labour. After discussion the following recommendations were made:
- The employers' association should be represented on the CNS
 - ILO should be part of the thematic group on child labour of the Coffee / cocoa sector Public Private Partnership Platform (PPPP)⁶
 - Partnerships to implement the SOSTECI need to be widened to avoid duplication of activities
 - Child labour interventions need to include other types of child labour (mining, domestic labour, talibé children etc.)
90. In Ghana it was seen as important to share project results with industry partners and that industry projects are aligned with government policy and planning in areas such as education, labour inspection and extensions services. Since industry is currently working on improved productivity, there is a need to promote the use of a rights based approach with clear linkages to child labour elimination to avoid increased productivity opening the door to increased child labour.
91. With these ideas in mind a number of suggestions were made:
- Improved coordination of key stakeholder efforts through regular updates at NSC and peer review meetings, since new donor proposals require NSC approval.
 - The format developed for reporting to the NSC should be shared with all partners including industry groups, along with a requirement to submit regular reports.

⁶ **The Coffee / cocoa sector Public Private Partnership Platform (PPPP)** first met in 2012 and brings together public and private sector operators around a common action plan aiming at rehabilitating and modernising the sector. PPPP aims to ensure a sustainable coffee and cocoa economy through programmes focussing on Quantity, Quality and Growth.

- Sharing of information to the key stakeholders at all levels through the various media.
 - Information on child labour initiatives should be shared with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.
 - Documentation of good practices could be collated through regular reports and information sharing meetings and video recordings of good practices for IPEC and industry initiatives. These could be packaged in different forms based on the target audience and shared with key partners.
 - Getting all the key industry players together to create a communication strategy through video documentation of the project.
 - Strengthening of Local Buying Companies and disseminating information on good practices through them to cooperatives and farmer groups and through them to cocoa households.
92. The apparent lack of interest from the donor collective of cocoa industry companies was a matter of some concern and disappointment among the project team, which sees the PPP as a good example of collaboration across companies that can be a model for future interventions. However, it is difficult to see how to promote this and share ideas and practice with cocoa industry partners if there is no forum for exchange and discussion. The team expressed some regret that no advisory committee had been put in place to guide the project, since this might have provided such a forum. They also decided to continue their efforts to establish more contact with the relevant companies at national level, while recognising that the cost of the project represents a relatively small outlay for the individual companies concerned, and that they are probably more interested in projects where they have more visibility as individual companies.

D.3.4 The Mars agreement

93. The TOR for the PPP asks whether the project has been able to leverage any additional funds. The PPP has leveraged one million US dollars to support the implementation of project strategies in Soubré, Côte d'Ivoire. An agreement with Mars was signed in November 2012 and the work is about to begin. This builds on the Mars Vision for Change initiative implemented in the same area. It was not discussed in any detail during the PIR but indicates willingness on the part of Mars to contribute to common industry initiatives.

D.3.5 Special concerns raised in the TOR

94. There were three issues raised under the heading "special concerns" in the PIR terms of reference and the facilitator discussed these with the project team. The first was the degree to which the project supports activities aimed at building up collaboration between Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire. The team felt that the regular collaboration between team members in the two countries and the close involvement of the project coordinator in activities in both countries serves share experiences and learning between the two countries. It is difficult to see what more could be done with the available resources.
95. The second question concerns the efficacy of the strategic linkage with CCP and ECOWAS I and II in programmatic terms, which has already been covered to some extent. The team felt that the linkages work well and provide added value to all projects, and all the evidence supports this view.
96. The third issue was whether the project has established links with other projects from the cocoa industry in the two countries. In Cote d'Ivoire the project has become linked to the Vision for Change project implemented by Mars, through the newly funded activities. The team explained that in spite of their efforts it has proved difficult to establish contact with other industry initiatives but a representative of Cocoa Life, Mondelez International did attend the Ghana stakeholders' meeting.

E. Conclusions

1. The PPP is working effectively alongside the CCP, both projects providing added value to the other, and also to some extent to projects ECOWAS I and II since all four projects are so closely aligned.
2. The project is on track to meet its objectives as far as this is within its control. The establishment of functioning national CLMS is a complex undertaking and the process is facing different challenges in both countries. However the rollout proceeds, the IPEC projects have played a central role in reaching this stage and have contributed significant learning for the future.
3. The PPP's focus on supporting existing agencies is helping to build sustainable capacity to implement national CLMS and the on-going work with national steering committees will ideally consolidate and support this at national level.
4. It is unclear if the PPP will lead to similar collaboration between industry partners to fund future initiatives and some kind of feedback mechanism through which to discuss and share the relevant issues would no doubt be helpful; however, this depends of the donor collective's willingness to participate.

F. Lessons learned

97. A number of general lessons can be learned from the PPP experience:

1. Government processes tend to be complex and thus to move relatively slowly. This needs to be factored into the planning and design of projects aiming to work closely with state agencies in order to mitigate significant delays in implementation.
2. Community members have enormous potential to spread messages and raise awareness when sufficiently well motivated. The most effective motivation is often ownership of and commitment to the message, but the resources needed to do the work need to be taken into account, particularly in poor communities. Moral issues around expecting work to be done by volunteers at community level when everyone else concerned with the project is being paid, also need to be considered.
3. To be effective the CAP approach requires access to resources to implement the plans so initiatives to link communities with such funding opportunities will leverage greater results and sustainability.

98. Lessons specifically linked to CLMS:

1. An operational and sustainable CLMS depends on concrete support and effort from the different stakeholders concerned.
2. The key role of local authorities (District Assemblies in Ghana and Regional, prefectural and sub-prefectural agencies in Cote d'Ivoire).
3. There is a need to simplify the GCLMS system and tools for scaling-up (and a similar need may become apparent in Cote d'Ivoire).
4. The issue of allowances for those carrying out work in relations to the GCLMS is an issue in Ghana (and may become an issue in Cote d'Ivoire). There needs to be one agreed national standard that is applied and respected.

G. Recommendations

99. The recommendations from the PIR are presented by country under the various thematic headings and addressed to specific group of stakeholders. Nine recommendations are identified, with specific measures about how they might be implemented.

G.1 Ghana – GCLMS

100. **Recommendation 1** addressed to NPECLC and the NSC (PPP and other IPEC initiatives are recommended to offer appropriate support): **Improve effectiveness and sustainability of the GCLMS through the following measures:**

- Investigate re-establishing annual budgetary support from the Ministry of finance.
- Investigate possibilities for public-private partnership funding.
- Consider the merits of raising public awareness of child labour issues to create pressure to provide funding.
- Develop advocacy within government to raise awareness of child labour monitoring issues so that all relevant ministries make child labour part of their sector plans (particularly the Ministry of Local Government).
- Circulate and follow up on the Memorandum Of Understanding signed with Ministries and Departments, to encourage its implementation.
- Carry out a current cost analysis to inform the streamlining of the GCLMS.
- Send correspondence between NPECLC and District Assemblies via the District Chief Executives and District Coordinating Directors and copied to the focal persons (Social Welfare Officer and NGOs).

101. **Recommendation 2** addressed to district level stakeholders and the PPP project team: **Improve effectiveness and sustainability of the GCLMS through the following measures:**

- Support and encourage coordinated advocacy by CCPCs, DCPCs, NGOs, local authority staff and other actors to encourage the mainstreaming of GCLMS and related issues (CAPs) into departmental and District Medium Term Development plans, Annual Action Plans and the composite budget. Make decentralisation work!
- Support and promote capacity building for District Chief Executives and District Finance Officers, especially in new districts, to ensure that they are aware of child labour issues.
- Advocate for a revision of the Functional Organisation Assessment Tool (FOAT) used to assess DAs, in relation to child labour issues (Should the FOAT look at how CAPs and Area Council Plans feed into the development of Medium Term Development Plans? Should child labour have a higher profile in the evaluation tool?).
- Work to empower communities to demand child labour related services from their Das.
- Encourage alternative livelihoods programmes (skill development and microfinance) to enable families to supplement their income from cocoa.
- Investigate sustainable markets for food crops through Ministry of Agriculture and others and consider a local trade show to market produce.

G.2 Ghana - C APS

102. **Recommendation 3** addressed to implementing agencies, other district level stakeholders and the PPP project team: **Improve effectiveness and sustainability of CAPs implementation and results with the following measures:**

- Explore all possible sources of public and private funding at both local and national levels.
- Build the capacity of communities to explore funding sources, develop proposals and advocate for the right to quality education and decent work. Develop local understanding of a rights-based approach and how to access local government services.
- Consider showcasing the CAPs at district level to market them to potential local funders.
- Advocate appropriately for the extension of state social interventions to cover PPP communities.
- Explore options for livelihood support that the PPP can realistically offer in the remaining time.

G.3 Ghana - Direct Beneficiaries

103. **Recommendation 4** addressed to implementing agencies and the PPP project team: **to ensure that direct beneficiary targets are met and successfully reported, implement the following measures:**

- Finish the needs assessment as soon as possible and decide what to do about any short fall.
- Start reporting on direct beneficiaries as soon as possible to iron out any problems using the DMBR and ensure a minimum of three months monitoring before the end of the project.

G.4 Cote d'Ivoire - SOSTECI

104. **Recommendation 5** addressed to local level SOSTECI implementation partners and the PPP project team: **Improve effectiveness and sustainability of the SOSTEC through the following measures:**

- Strengthen the capacity of state agencies responsible for meeting the needs of children withdrawn or at risk of child labour by:
 - i. Advocacy towards decentralised authorities (Regional and town councils) for material and financial support and to devolved authorities (Prefectures, Sub-prefecture and ministerial bodies.) to request their support.
 - ii. Involving decentralised and devolved agencies in SOSTECI training.
 - iii. Asking PPP implementing agencies to contribute to strengthening local platforms for coordinated action.
- Resolve the issue of coordination of child protection issues at local level by:
 - i. Establishing if the SOSTECI framework clarifies this.
 - ii. If necessary, mapping existing agencies in each area.
 - iii. Where necessary, advocating for locally appropriate solutions.
- Find effective and creative solutions to the issue of covering costs and recognising the efforts of different actors involved in rolling out the SOSTECI (*eg : by delivering certificates, bicycles, T-shirts etc.*).

- Investigate the feasibility of developing systems and support for using local foster families:
 - i. Identify and raise awareness of the need at community level.
 - ii. Identify voluntary foster families.
 - iii. Build the capacity of these families.
 - iv. Identify a strategy for reintegration of children cared for by such families.
 - v. Ensure regular monitoring of children placed in foster families.

G.5 Cote d'Ivoire - CAPS

105. **Recommendation 6** addressed to implementing agencies, other local level stakeholders and the PPP project team: **Establish effective local platforms to encourage collaboration between all the agencies concerned as a means of improving coordination, collaboration, training and resource mobilisation and supporting the effective roll out of the SOSTECL.** (NB: this was also a recommendation emerging from the CCP PIR in February 2013).

G.6 Cote d'Ivoire - Direct Beneficiaries

106. **Recommendation 7** addressed to implementing agencies and the PPP project team: **to ensure that direct beneficiary targets are met and successfully reported implement the following measures:**
- Start reporting on direct beneficiaries as soon as possible to iron out any problems using the DMBR and ensure a minimum of three months monitoring before the end of the project.
 - Follow up on the suggestions related to supporting schoolchildren to obtain birth certificates.

G.7 Cote d'Ivoire - Training for workers and employers:

107. **Recommendation 8** addressed to the PPP project team and implementing agencies: **Ensure that relevant organisations are invited to national and local training events and encourage them to get actively involved in replicating training themselves so that awareness to continues to grow concerning occupational health and safety and workers and employer' rights and responsibilities.**

G.8 Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire – Promoting project sustainability and impact

108. **Recommendation 9** addressed to the PPP project team and implementing agencies: **to promote the sustainability and impact of the project results, consider the following measures:**
- Review PPP capacity building activities at community levels to ensure that the project is doing everything possible with the resources available. Operational, organisational and economic aspects should be reviewed.
 - Where possible, strengthen systems for circulating information between actors at community, local government and national levels.
 - Project finances permitting, request a no-cost extension for several months to complete and consolidate activities.
 - Identify PPP good practices and try to develop a forum for sharing these and the overall PPP achievements with the donor consortium and the individual companies concerned

Annex 1. Terms of Reference



Final

July 2013

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour ILO/IPEC

Terms of Reference For the Project Implementation Review of “Public Private Partnership between the Chocolate and Cocoa Industry and the ILO to Combat Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte D’Ivoire” (PPP Project)

ILO Project Code	RAF/11/01/GIG & RAF/11/04/GIG
Countries	Cote D’Ivoire and Ghana
Duration	36 months
Starting Date	01-August-2011
Ending Date	30-August-2014
Project Language	English/French
Executing Agency	ILO-IPEC
Financing Agency	Global Issues Group in the Chocolate and Cocoa Industry (GIG)
Donor contribution	USD\$ 2,060,000

List of Abbreviations

AP	Action Programme
CCP	Towards child labour free cocoa growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an integrated area based approach Project CL Child Labour
CL	Child Labour
CLMS	Child Labour Monitoring System
CMA	Chocolate Manufacturers' Association
CMES	Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy
DBMR	Direct Beneficiaries Monitoring and Reporting
DWCP	Decent Work Country Programmes
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa States
EIA	ILO/IPEC Evaluation and Impact Assessment section (former DED)
GIG	Global Issues Group in the Chocolate and Cocoa Industry
HQ	Headquarters
ILO	International Labour Organization
IO	Immediate Objective
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
IUF	International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NSC	National Steering Committee
PIR	Project Implementation review
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPP (project)	Public Private Partnership between the Chocolate and Cocoa Industry and the ILO to Combat Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire
TBP	Time Bound Programme
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
USDOL	United States Department of Labour
WACAP	International Confectionery Association to the West Africa Cocoa and Commercial Agriculture Project
WFC	World Cocoa Foundation
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

I. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

1. The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) is a technical cooperation programme of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The aim of IPEC is the progressive elimination of child labour, especially its worst forms. The political will and commitment of individual governments to address child labour - in cooperation with employers' and workers' organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant parties in society - is the basis for IPEC action. IPEC support at the country level is based on a phased, multi-sector strategy. This strategy includes strengthening national capacities to deal with this issue, legislation harmonization, improvement of the knowledge base, raising awareness on the negative consequences of child labour, promoting social mobilization against it, and implementing demonstrative direct action programmes (AP) to prevent children from child labour, to remove child workers from hazardous work, and to provide them and their families with appropriate alternatives.
2. The operational strategy of IPEC has over the years focused on providing support to national and local constituents and partners through their projects and activities. Such support has to the extent possible been provided in the context of national frameworks, institutions and processes that have facilitated the building of capacities and mobilisation for further action. It has emphasized various degrees of a comprehensive approach, providing linkages between action and partners in sectors and areas of work relevant for child labour. Whenever possible specific national frameworks or programmes, such as national plans, strategic frameworks, have provided such focus.
3. Starting in 2001, IPEC has promoted the implementation of such national frameworks through the national Time Bound Programme (TBP) approach which has evolved into the current NAPs, a national responsibility, requiring national leadership and ownership, as well as national resource mobilization. The NAP is the framework to operationalize the national CL labour policy as a statement of a country's course or approach to dealing with the problem of CL. It is intended to be a set of coherent and complementary policies, strategies and interventions with the long-term purpose of reducing and eventually eliminating CL.
4. The Global Action Plan (GAP), proposed in the 2006 Global Report on Child Labour and endorsed by the Governing Body at its November 2006 sitting, reinforced this emphasis by calling on all ILO member States to put appropriate time-bound measures using National Action Plans (NAP), in place by 2008 with a view to eliminating the WFCL by 2016.
5. From the perspective of the ILO, the elimination of child labour is part of its work on standards and fundamental principles and rights at work. The fulfilment of these standards should guarantee decent work for all adults. In this sense the ILO provides technical assistance to its three constituents: government, workers and employers. This tripartite structure is the key characteristic of ILO cooperation and it is within this framework that the activities developed by the project should be analysed.
6. ILO Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs) are being introduced in ILO to provide a mechanism through which to outline agreed upon priorities between the ILO and the national constituents, as well as partners within a broader UN and International development context. For further information please see <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/decent.htm>
7. The DWCP defines a corporate focus on priorities, operational strategies as well as a resource and an implementation plan that complements and supports partner plans for national decent work priorities. As such DWCP are broader frameworks to which the individual ILO project is linked and contributes to. DWCP are beginning to gradually be introduced in various countries. The DWCP document for both country can be found at:

Cote D'Ivoire:

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

Ghana:

<https://www.ilo.org/intranet/english/bureau/program/dwcp/country/africa/ghana.htm>

8. IPEC has worked in West Africa in projects since 2002. It implemented 8 projects in Cote d'Ivoire and 11 in Ghana, with financial support from the cocoa industry, Canada, France, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and the US Department of Labour (USDOL). Currently is implementing other 3 projects in the sub region (please see below at Project background section)
9. Since 2001, efforts to combat the worst forms of child labour in cocoa production have also been supported by the international cocoa industry. In September 2001, the Chocolate Manufacturers' Association (CMA), the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) and other bodies, including the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF), signed the Protocol for the Growing and Processing of Cocoa Beans and their Derivative Products in a Manner that Complies with ILO Convention 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, which is known as the Harkin-Engel Protocol.
10. In the past few years, the collaboration between the chocolate and cocoa industry and the ILO-IPEC, through funding by the International Confectionery Association to the West Africa Cocoa and Commercial Agriculture Project (WACAP), has contributed significantly to improving conditions of thousands of children and their families in Ghana and in Côte d'Ivoire
11. In September 2010, the governments of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, the U.S. Department of Labour (USDOL) and the International Cocoa Industry signed a Declaration of Joint Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol, which provides for a Framework of Action to coordinate measures to help achieve the goals of the Harkin-Engel Protocol and to accelerate the reduction of the worst forms of child labour in the production of cocoa. Specifically, the signatories of the Framework committed themselves to have reduced WFCL as defined by ILO Convention No. 182 by 70 per cent in aggregate by 2020. The interventions identified by this project will support this effort; the project itself is a significant part of the industry's commitment to the Framework.

Project background

12. The PPP Project has been designed taking in consideration previous and current IPEC projects (i.e. USDOL funded ones) in both countries and the West Africa region and the experience of the GIG members.
13. The project is included under the IPEC Strategic Programme on Child Labour in West Africa/ECOWAS region. It is particularly aligned to the projects "ECOWAS I and II"⁷ and the project "Towards child labour free cocoa growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an integrated area based approach" (CCP). The three of them funded by USDOL. All four projects are under a strategic common management structure (with clear responsibilities specified by project), aiming at the same development objective and working in some cases with the same stakeholders. The common structure and alignment allow for cross-fertilization among projects and increase efficiency and effectiveness.

⁷ Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation ECOWAS I (RAF/09/51/USA) and ECOWAS II (RAF/10/53/USA)

ECOWAS I and II projects have gone through an integrated Midterm Evaluation in 2012 and CCP has gone through a Project Implementation Review (PIR) in February-March 2013. Relevant conclusions and recommendations from these evaluative exercises include:

- a) From ECOWAS I and II mid-term joint evaluation: in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire on the field work is very active and policy maker are also engaged; experience of these project should be shared with other projects in the area, it is important to expand awareness raising techniques and audiences in CL, changes in knowledge, attitudes and practice could be effective by concentrated in child accidents and deaths regarding CL and the projects should advocate for birth registration campaign
 - b) From CCP Project Implementation Review: in Ghana there has been significant progress in capacity building in all key stakeholders demonstrating ownership and commitment to an integrated area based approach, in Cote d'Ivoire the project serves to remind to stakeholders of the need for a functioning institutional framework to tackle CL. Regarding recommendations it is important to identify areas related to livelihoods and education that require specialized support; and that social partner stakeholders communicate regularly with project team, without waiting that the last ones come to the first one.
14. The Development Objective of the project is "To accelerate progress in the elimination of child labour, with a focus on its worst forms, in cocoa growing communities in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana".
15. The project has the following three immediate objectives:
- IO.1.** By the end of the project, Child Labour Monitoring Systems are strengthened and expanded.
 - IO.2.** By the end of the project, the capacity of governments, social partners, cocoa farming families and other pertinent stakeholders to combat child labour, in particular through supporting and participating in CLMS in cocoa growing communities, is strengthened.
 - IO.3.** By the end of the project, National Steering Committees (NSCs) lead improved coordination of efforts to combat child labour in cocoa growing communities.
16. The project include interventions at national, district and community level, integrating the three project immediate objectives – CLMS, capacity building, and coordination – to be interconnected and mutually reinforcing. Thus, Immediate Objective 2 on capacity building supports Immediate Objective 1 on CLMS. The accomplishments of Immediate Objectives 1 and 2 can be further increased through Immediate Objective 3.
17. As of December 2012 the project has reported the following results:
1. In both countries communities have been sensitized on the negative impact of child labour, relevant child development concepts and the basics of each country's Child Labour Monitoring Systems.
 2. In both countries refinement of tools and deployment of the CLMS pilots.
 3. Development and validation of a National Plan of Action on child labour and revised Hazardous Activities list in Cote d'Ivoire.
 4. Through project facilitation, 1,600 children have obtained birth certificate in Cote d'Ivoire
 5. Contributed to the development of a training manual on 'Hazardous Child Labour and OSH risks: a manual for agents of change in cocoa communities in Ghana'

Background to the Project Implementation Review

18. ILO considers evaluation as an integral part of the implementation of technical cooperation activities. Provisions are made in all projects in accordance with ILO evaluation policy and based on the nature of the project and the specific requirements agreed upon at the time of the project design and during the project as per established procedures. The Evaluation and Impact Assessment (EIA) section of ILO/IPEC provides an independent evaluation function for all ILO/IPEC projects.
19. The project document states that there will be a mid-term implementation review and an independent final evaluation of the project. Following ILO/IPEC evaluation procedures a consultation process on the timing, scope and aspects to be addressed in the project implementation review (PIR) was started in May 2013 by IPEC-EIA. Responses to the consultation process by key stakeholders justified holding a project implementation review with key stakeholders in July 2013.
20. The present Terms of Reference are based on inputs from key stakeholders received by IPEC-EIA in the consultation process and on standard issues to be covered by a project review facilitated by an external facilitator.

II. SCOPE AND PURPOSE

21. The scope of the review will be the ILO/IPEC PPP Project in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana as a whole. The Implementation Review (PIR) will consist of a thorough assessment by the stakeholders, facilitated by the external facilitator, focusing on progress to date in the implementation of project activities. The review will use monitoring information already available.
22. The PIR will focus on answering the question ***“Is the PPP on track to meet its objectives and how can project stakeholders ensure that it does so?”*** and ***the points develop below.***

Aspects of the discussion will include:

- Analysis of implementation strategies for their appropriateness and potential effectiveness in achieving the project objectives;
 - Review of the institutional set-up, capacity for project implementation, coordination mechanisms and the use and usefulness of management tools including the project monitoring tools and work plans
 - Assessment of the implementation of the project so far including the delivery rate of funds and project outputs to date. Identify factors affecting project implementation (positively and negatively) and discuss how project results and impact can be maximised
 - Examination of the likelihood of the project achieving its objectives and if necessary propose revisions to the expected level of achievement of the objectives;
 - Reviewing strategies for sustainability and replication and scaling up
23. The PIR analysis will be produced based on a review of relevant aspects of project design, implementation, outputs and sustainability resulting in stakeholder recommendations to improve delivery of outputs and sustainability of outcomes for the remaining period of the project.
 24. The PIR brings the main stakeholders together to examine and assess the areas identified above. If it is agreed that changes are required to the strategy or to the implementation process and

timetable based on the review of experience to date, these revised strategies and schedules should be based on a common understanding among the stakeholders of the way forwards.

25. The role of the external facilitator is, based on the desk review of existing documents and preparatory consultations, to create an environment and facilitate a process that will enable stakeholders to identify and discuss relevant aspects of the project and to reach a consensus on the way forwards. The external facilitator will also provide complementary input and further analysis based on their perspective and their overall findings.
26. The results will be used by national stakeholders, IPEC HQ, USDOL and field staff to adjust strategies of the project.

III. SUGGESTED ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED

27. Through the consultation process with key stakeholders and based on prior analysis by the Evaluation and Impact Assessment (EIA) section, suggested aspects for the review to consider have been identified. These are presented in Annex 1. Other aspects can be added as identified by the review consultant in accordance with given purpose and in consultation with EIA.
28. One of the tasks for the PIR facilitator, as presented in more detail in the methodology section, is to ensure that key aspects of the project are addressed, based on the information available and the current status of the project, in order to achieve the purpose of the review. Appropriate questions will be formulated to facilitate discussion in order to clarify current status, discuss critical issues and reach consensus on the way forwards.

IV. EXPECTED OUTPUTS OF REVIEW

29. The facilitator will produce a background report based on initial desk review to serve as the basis for the discussions in the project review meeting.
30. At the end of the workshops Project review report will be prepared by the facilitator based on the outcome of the stakeholder discussions and agreement.
31. The draft report produced in English, and translated in French by the facilitator, should be presented to IPEC EIA two weeks after the project review meetings. After a methodological review by EIA, the report will be circulated to all relevant stakeholders for their comments. The comments will be consolidated by EIA and forwarded to the consultant. The review consultant should consider the comments in the final version of the report.
32. The review report should not exceed 25 pages in length (excluding annexes). The structure of the report could follow the following outline:
 - Executive Summary with key findings, conclusions and recommendations
 - Background (including description of the project and review methodology)
 - Results from discussions on key issues associated with key questions
 - Conclusions/key lessons learned
 - Recommendations
 - Lessons learned
 - Appropriate annexes including TOR, schedule of interviews and workshops and list of people interviewed

33. The report should also, as appropriate, include specific and detailed recommendations by the external facilitator based on the analysis of project review responses. All recommendations should be addressed specifically to the organization/institution responsible for implementing it.
34. The report should also include a specific section on lessons learned from this project, either potential practices that could be replicated or those that should be avoided.
35. Ownership of data from the review rests jointly with ILO-IPEC and the consultants. The copyright of the review report will rest exclusively with the ILO. Use of the data for publication and other presentations can only be made with the written agreement of ILO-IPEC. Key stakeholders can make appropriate use of the review report in line with the original purpose and with appropriate acknowledgement.

V. PROPOSED REVIEW METHODOLOGY

36. The following is the suggested methodology for the project review. The methodology can be adjusted by the facilitator team if considered necessary for the review process and in accordance with the scope and purpose of the review. This should be done in consultation with the EIA section of ILO/IPEC.
37. The review should be carried out in adherence with the relevant parts of the ILO Evaluation Framework and Strategy; the ILO Policy Guidelines for Results-Based Evaluations 2012 http://www.ilo.org/eval/Evaluationguidance/WCMS_168289/lang--en/index.htm the specific ILO-IPEC Guidelines and Notes; the UN Evaluation Group Norms and Standards, Ethical Guidelines, Code of Conduct; and the OECD/DAC Evaluation Quality Standard.
38. Gender concerns should be addressed in accordance with ILO Guidance note 4: “Considering gender in the monitoring and evaluation of projects”⁸. All data should be sex-disaggregated and different needs of women and men and of marginalized groups targeted by the programme should be considered throughout the review process.
39. The work will be done in two phases: one in Cote d’Ivoire and a second one in Ghana. In methodological terms the project will be considered as one. When appropriate separate sub-sections per country will be developed.

The following elements are the proposed methodology:

I. Document Review and internal scoping

40. The facilitator will review the project document, work plans, project monitoring plans, progress reports, and other documents that were produced through the project. In addition, the facilitator will conduct electronic or telephone interviews with selected stakeholders. He/She will receive a briefing by the project.
41. Based on the areas listed under the purpose, the list of suggested aspects above, the document review, the briefings and interviews, the facilitator will identify key issues for discussion during the project review.

II. Background Report and Project Review Meeting Programme

42. A background report will be prepared by the review consultant. The content of the Background Report will include:

⁸ http://www.ilo.org/eval/Evaluationguidance/WCMS_165986/lang--en/index.htm

- Summary of the key findings based on the purpose of the review, the suggested aspects to address and the initial scoping by the external facilitator
- Questions and issues identified for discussion at the review meeting
- Proposed agenda for the stakeholders workshop

43. The background report will be delivered to EIA and to project manager for rapid feedback, before the start of the workshop in Accra.

III. Stakeholder Project Review Meetings

44. The project review will be conducted with internal and external participation. Potential participants include the project management including the CTA, implementing partners, IPEC desk officers and technical specialists, donor representatives, representatives from worker and employer organizations, government officials, representatives from implementing agencies/partners. The facilitator will work together with project management and EIA to ensure that the participants who can provide information to answer the review questions are invited to the project review meeting.

45. The project review will consist of two 1.5 day meetings (Accra and Abidjan) of the key stakeholders including Programme management team, Senior Child Labour Specialist Country Office-Abuja, ILO-IPEC HQ, the donor and the government, as well as from employers' and workers' organizations, and other stakeholders including executive and staff members of the implementing agencies. The project will identify the stakeholders and provide a list of participants for this meeting.

46. The workshops should arrive to realistic agreements and proposals (i.e. under project constraints) from participants about the best ways to move forward in all issues discussed during the meeting.

IV. Follow-up Meeting with Internal Key Stakeholders

47. Half day follow-up meeting with internal key stakeholders regarding budgets, work plan and changes that has been suggested by the review meeting. This will focus on the implication of the proposed adjustment in strategy and establish the possible changes in project components, work plans, project monitoring plans, and other documents as appropriate. The participants of this meeting will be:

- ILO/IPEC Headquarters
- Senior Child Labour Specialist
- Project staff
- Others as appropriate

V. Review Report

48. Based on the background report and the inputs from the key stakeholders' discussions during the review and follow-up meetings, the facilitator will draft the review report. The draft report will be sent to IPEC-EIA directly by the consultant. IPEC-EIA will forward the review report to stakeholders for their inputs/comments to the report. IPEC-EIA will consolidate the comments including methodological comments from IPEC-EIA and forward them to the consultant for consideration in finalizing the draft report.

49. The consultant will finalize the report, taking into consideration the stakeholder comments.

Profile of the PIR facilitator

50. The project review will be carried out by the consultant that in February 2013 has carried the CCP Mid-term PIR. This experience will add value for this PIR, due to the complementarities of both projects. The facilitator, Sue Upton has extensive experience in the evaluation of development or social interventions, including practical experience in assessing comprehensive policy/program frameworks or national plans in West Africa (i.e. Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana), as well as experience on issues related to child labour, education and children's welfare will be essential. She has full command of English and French as working languages..

51. The profile and responsibilities for the review consultant are found in the table below.

Project Review Facilitator	
Responsibility	Profile
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the project documents Conduct interviews Prepare a background report for discussion at the stakeholder meeting Facilitate project review meetings Draft the review report Finalize the review report taking into consideration the comments of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive experience of facilitating stakeholder meetings Good workshop process and consensus building skills Development experience Ability to write concisely in English and French Experience and knowledge of evaluation, programme and project management Experience with work at policy level and in multi-sectoral and multi-partner environment, including networking

52. The selected facilitator will be supported by a national rapporteur in Cote d'Ivoire, considering the language issue. While the facilitator is bilingual, her mother tongue is English.

53. The following is the timetable for the review exercise:

Activity	Dates	Duration	Responsible
Briefing, desk review, internal briefings, development of draft background paper and agenda for the meeting	15 th -16 th July	2 work days (home)	Consultant with project & EIA support
Facilitate stakeholder review meeting, debriefing.	18 th -19 th July (Abidjan) and July 22 nd -23 rd July (Accra)	4 days (Accra and Abidjan)	Consultant
Prepare draft review report	July 29 th - Aug. 7 th	10 days (home)	Consultant
Circulate draft report to stakeholders & consolidate comments	Aug. 7 th -23 th	10 days	IPEC-EIA
Finalize review report taking into views the consolidated comments	Aug 26 th	1 day	Consultant

Sources of Information and Consultations/Meetings:

54. Sources of Information

Available at HQ and to be supplied by EIA	Project document EIA, ILO and UNEG guidelines
Available in project office and to be supplied by project management	Technical progress reports/status reports Baseline reports and studies Project monitoring plan Technical and financial reports of partner agencies Other studies and research undertaken Action Programme Summary Outlines Project files National Action Plans

55. Consultations/meetings will be held with:

- Project management and staff
- ILO/HQ and regional backstopping officials
- Implementing partner agencies
- Government stakeholders at local and national levels (e.g. representatives from Department of Labour, Social Development etc.)
- Social partners Employers' and Workers' groups
- NGO representatives
- Donor

56. Final Report Submission Procedure

- The review consultant will submit a draft review report to IPEC EIA in Geneva
- IPEC EIA will forward a copy to key stakeholders for comments on factual issues and for clarifications
- IPEC EIA will consolidate the comments and send these to the review consultant by date agreed between EIA and the review
- The final report is submitted to IPEC EIA who will then officially forward it to stakeholders, including the donor.

VI. RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT

Resources

57. The following resources are required:

- Consultant fees for 17 work days
- Travel to Abidjan and Accra and DSA as per ILO rules and regulations if applicable
- Costs associated with the project review meetings
- Local rapporteur for 3 days of work in Abidjan

58. A detailed budget is available separately.

Management

59. The review consultant will report to IPEC EIA in headquarters and should discuss any technical and methodological matters with EIA should issues arise. IPEC project officials and the ILO regional office in Bangkok will provide administrative and logistical support during the review process.

Annex 1: Suggested aspects to consider for the review

Design (based on review of documents and workshop findings)

- Assess if the project has taken into account the institutional arrangements, roles, capacity and commitment of stakeholders.
- To what extent external factors and assumptions identified at the time of design, have been proven to be true?
- Assess whether the problems and needs constraints, resources and access to project services of the different beneficiaries were clearly identified, taking gender issues into concern.
- Were the objectives of the project formulated in a clear and realistic manner and are likely to be achieved within the established time schedule and with the allocated resources (including human resources)?
- Are the time frame for project implementation and the sequencing of project activities formulated logical and realistic?
- Is the strategy for sustainability of project results defined clearly at the design stage of the project?

Implementation and Achievements

Common

- What are the results achieved to date within each immediate objective?
- What are the possible changes in project strategy or implementation that are needed, if any, in order to achieve the project objectives?
- What groundwork has been laid to prepare communities for service provision and other project activities? How have communities responded? Have there been any unforeseen results that may require adjustments to project strategies?
- Are project partners (government, industry, service providers (NGOs)) able to fulfil the roles expected in the project strategy? Are there any capacity challenges?
- Is the appropriate training and guidance provided to implementing organizations by IPEC? Other areas that needs to be covered?
- How did positive and negative factors outside of the control of the project affect project implementation and project objectives and how did the project deal with these external factors?
- What is the possible effect of any significant delays in implementation and to the sequencing of events? How could any such delays be avoided in the future?
- Have measures been adopted by the Project Management to overcome any constraints to implementation?
- Is there a need to reallocate resources or adjust activities in order to achieve its immediate objectives? Are resources sufficient for the remaining project period?
- What are the current challenges that the Project is facing in the implementation of the project and what efforts are made to overcome these challenges?
- How effective is the coordination between the CCP and ECOWAS I and II projects under the common management structure, and in the alignment with the PPP, is there any overlapping between the projects?
- Which linkages have been made with the other ILO projects and with other projects linked to the thematic in both countries?

Enabling environment (Capacity Building)

- How effective has the project been at stimulating interest and participation in the project at the local, meso and national level?
- How effectively has the project leveraged resources (e.g., by collaborating with non-IPEC initiatives and other projects)?
- Examine how the ILO/IPEC project interacted and possibly influenced national level policies, debates and institutions working on child labour.

Direct Targeted Action

- Has the capacity of community level agencies and organizations been strengthened to plan, initiate, implement and evaluate actions to prevent and eliminate child labour?
- What kinds of benefits have the target beneficiaries gained as a result of the project work so far?
- Assess the criteria for selecting beneficiaries and implementing agencies for the project applied.

Relevance

- Is the strategy and approach of the project still relevant? How is the strategy being implemented and coordinated? Have there been any changes in strategies?
- Are the project's original assumptions related to each of its Immediate Objectives (IO) still valid?
- Are the project's Indicators and Means of Verification still appropriate?
- If the project is applying a "theory of change", does it still hold? What is the level of understanding of different stakeholders of it?

Sustainability

- How can the outputs and outcomes of the project be sustained and further used? What is the current effort towards that? What are the measures and processes adopted?
- Is local ownership been promoted? Are the linkages to broader sectoral and national action been made?
- Is the phase-out strategy for the project in place and under implementation? Is sufficiently clearly articulated and progress made towards this goal?

Special concerns

- Is the project supporting activities aimed at building up collaboration between Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire? Is potential to do more under available resources?
- Is the strategic linkage with CCP and ECOWAS I and II working in programmatic terms (for instance holistic and complementary dimensions)
- Has the project established links with other projects from the cocoa industry in the two countries? Is there potential for more?

Annex 2: Project Objectives and outputs

Development objective: To accelerate progress in the elimination of child labour, with a focus on its worst forms, in cocoa growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana
Immediate Objective 1: By the end of the project, Child Labour Monitoring Systems (CLMSs) are strengthened and expanded.
Output 1.1: Support to CLMS operations at national and district levels
Output 1.2: Strengthened pilot CLMS implementation at the community level
Output 1.3: Support for the development and implementation of Community Action Plans (CAPs) in cocoa-growing with a specific view to contributing to and mobilizing support for CLMS
Immediate objective 2: By the end of the project, the capacity of governments, social partners, cocoa farming families and other pertinent stakeholders to combat child labour, in particular through supporting and participating in CLMS in cocoa growing communities, is strengthened
Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of Governments of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire and social partners to contribute to effective CLMS
Output 2.2: Strengthened capacity of district level authorities and social partners in target communities to enforce child labour-related policies and regulations, including CLMS
Output 2.3 Strengthened capacity in cocoa growing communities to eliminate child labour, including through participating in CLMS
Immediate objective 3: By the end of the project, National Steering Committees (NSCs) lead improved coordination of efforts to combat child labour in cocoa growing communities
Output 3.1: Strengthened operational capacity of each country's NSC
Output 3.2: Support capacity building of NSCs to plan, coordinate and deliver according to their mandates

Annex 2. List of people contacted prior to field work

Name of person contacted	Position
Mary Read	Head of Planning and Reporting ILO-IPEC HQ
Simon Steyne	Head of Social Dialogue and Partnership ILO-IPEC HQ
Alexandre Soho	CCP Project back stop ILO-IPEC HQ
Vera Perdigao- Paquete	Regional Child Labour Specialist ILO-IPEC Dakar
Ben Smith	Corporate Social responsibility Senior officer and PPP project backstop ILO-IPEC HQ
Larry Graham,	President National Confectioners Association (donor)
Stephen Mc Lelland	Project CTA ILO-IPEC Accra
Maria Joao Vasquez	Project coordinator ILO-IPEC Accra
Ricardo Furman	Evaluation section ILO-IPEC HQ

Annex 3. List of documents reviewed

- Project document: GIG IPEC cocoa PPP final 6-30-11 (French and English)
- PPP and CCP power point updates June 2013
- PPP Final Budget 6-30-11
- PPP Project Monitoring & Reporting Strategy
- TPR Annex A work plan updated June 2013
- TPR Annex C Approved APs updated June 2013
- Technical Progress Reports for 2011, 2012 and 2013
- Implementing Agency Action programme and Mini programme summary outlines and addendums (where appropriate) for Ghana and RCI
- Most recent Implementing agency reports for Ghana and RCI
- Workshop reports for RCI

Annex 4. Stakeholder workshop participant lists

Cote d'Ivoire stakeholders' workshop:

Nom et prénoms	Structure
N'goran Alexis	DR SFFE BOUAFLE/COORDONNATEUR
Digbeuti Jean-Gabin	ASSISTANT TECHNIQUE PPP
Gaha Cyriaque	CISL-DIGNITE/POINT FOCAL LTE
Broni Reine Laure	DLTE
Enoh Moise Georges	INS/CHEF DIVISION DES STATISTIQUES SOCIALES
Awokou A. Donatien	ICI/RESPONSABLE PROJET
Kongo Djosonne	IEP M'BATTO
Kwamin Yah Flora	CENTRE SOCIAL A.E M'BATTO/DIRECTRICE
N'zo Brou Hyacinthe	A.E M'BATTO/ASSISTANT TECHNIQUE
Rabet Jean Claude	COMITE TRIPARTITE L.T.E
Edouard Ladoutou Sibahi	COMITE TRIPARTITE L.T.E
Laurent Guittey	BIT-IPEC-CCP
Mcc LellandSstephen	BIT
Smith Benjamin	BIT
Vasquez Maria	BIT
Ouattara Pegabila G.	BIT-IPEC-PPP
Kombo N'zore Marie-Jeanne	UGTCI
Zorro Bi Dja	CONSEIL REGIONAL
Amany Konan	CNS
Boua Bi Semien	BIT
Kone Koko Siaka	CPNETP
Coulibaly Peble Brahima	PENIWELE INFORMATIQUE
Sue Upton	FACILITATRICE

Ghana stakeholders' workshop:

Name	Organization
Okine Mustapha Ayi	Social Welfare Officer, Twifo Atti Mokwa
Daniel S. Adjei	OASIS Foundation International
Emmanuel Opare	GES, Basic Education
Sylvester Ntiamoah	Social Welfare Officer, Hemang Lower Denkyira
Matilda Broni	Cocoa Life, Mondelez International Accra
Ben Smith	ILO/HQ
Ebenezer Osei	ICI
Frank Osei Kofi	ICI
Albert Atabila	ILO/CCP
Stella Dzator	ILO/CCP
Isadore Nii Armah	ICI
Joseph K. Amuah	GEA
Cyprian Laryea	Child Labor Unit
Mamudu Kenneth	NPECLC
Elizabeth Akanbomire	Child Labor Unit
Morrison Opam Adjei	MELR
Evelyn Owusu Ansah	NPECLC
Maria Vasquez	ILO/PPP
Daniel Chachu	ILO/CCP

Annex 5. Implementation status by project objective

Source: produced by the PIR facilitator through project report

Immediate objective No. 1		By the end of the project, Child Labour Monitoring Systems are strengthened and expanded						
Objectives/outputs/activities (As listed in project document or summary outline)		Start dates		Finish dates		Status	Resp. person	Remarks
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
Output 1.1: Output 1.1: Support to national and district level CLMS operations in both countries								
Activity 1.1.1: <i>Refine model CLMS in consultations with key stakeholders including ILO constituents and civil society and in coordination with the ECOWAS I and II and CCP projects across the two countries</i>	Ghana	January 2012	January 2012	February 2014		On-going	IPO	<p>The PPP Project provides continuous technical support to the GCLMS process and related tools such as the training manual for data collectors, different NSC meetings on the topic, launch of GCLMS in 2012, etc</p> <p>Currently the project is focussed in providing technical advice in respect to the revision of the GCLMS pilot. This includes technical inputs provided to the draft GCLMS pilot report presented to the NSCCL in June 2013 and also technical and financial support to the partners' forum on the GCLMS pilot. The partners' forum will take place in 25-26 July 2013 and will look at strategies towards the rolling-out of GCLMS based on the challenges and lessons learned from the GCLMS pilot and partners' experiences.</p>
	Cote d'Ivoire	February 2012	February 2012	February 2014		On-going	NO, IPO	<p>Technical support has already been provided and is on-going.</p> <p>The PPP project took an active part in the workshop organized on February 19th, 2013 by the DLTE for the update and the appropriation of the SOSTECI tools. During this workshop, the main national actors on the fight against the child labour provided inputs to the review of the SOSTECI framework and its various tools.</p> <p>The PPP project as well as the others IPEC projects in RIC provided technical support during the preparatory meetings and the launch of the SOSTECI in June 25th, 2013, acrimony that counted with the presence of the first lady Mrs Dominique OUATTARA.</p>

<i>Activity 1.1.2: Identify opportunities to strengthen CLMS operations at Ministerial level through capacity assessments and skills training</i>	Ghana	January 2012	January 2012	February 2013	June 2013	Completed	IPO	PPP project benefited and provided technical inputs to the CCP project "coordination and capacity needs assessment" of ILO constituents, implementing agencies and other key partners. An assessment of capacity of the relevant Ministries to operate CLMS was done and validated/complemented in February 2012. Subsequently PPP project contributed technically and financially to the CCP training on GCLMS and labour inspectors. The current work and support being done at the level of the review of the pilot and on coordination also flows out of the initial needs assessment.
	Cote d'Ivoire	February 2012	February 2012	March 2013	February 2013	Completed	NO, IPO	Capacity assessments had already been done by ECOWAS I during a workshop in 2011. A workshop to strengthen the capacities of the Inter-ministerial committee members (CIM) and the National Supervisory Committee (CNS) on the System of Observation and Monitoring System of Child labour in COTE D'IVOIRE (SOSTECI) was organised by PPP project from 28 to 30 November 2012 in GRAND-BASSAM. Also, the February 2013 workshop on the SOSTECI's update and tools appropriation provided a further opportunity for the PPP project as well as the other IPEC projects to strengthen the capacities of actors at Ministerial level.
<i>Activity 1.1.3: Strengthen CLMS components at district level through ongoing training</i>	Ghana	August 2012	January 2013	July 2013		On-going	IPO	Training has been provided in January 2013 by NPECLC (though the support of an AP) to district officers on Child Labour and GCLMS concepts, framework and operations. The training reached representatives of the Twifo Attimokoa district but not of the new district Hemang Denkyra as staff members/representatives were not in place at the time of the training. The project is working with NPECLC in trying to overcome this.
	Cote d'Ivoire	January 2013		February 2014		To be initiated	NO, IPO	With the launch of SOSTECI taking place in June 2013, the PPP project together with other IPEC projects expects to see the AP with DLTE fully operational very soon so that district level training and remaining activities can start without further delay.
<i>Activity 1.1.4: Development and sharing of knowledge and good practices on CLMS capacity building</i>	Ghana	October 2013	October 2012	May 2014		On-going	IPO	This has been built into the wider agreements with OFI and ICI. Some good practices have already been identified. See Annex D.
	Cote d'Ivoire	October 2013	October 2012	May 2014		On-going	NO, IPO	This will also be built into the direct implementing agencies and SOSTECI APs.

Output 1.2: Strengthened pilot CLMS implementation								
<i>Activity 1.2.1: Provide technical assistance to support implementation of strategic plans to roll out CLMS in target communities</i>	Ghana	April 2012	May 2012	February 2014		On-going	IPO	The AP with NPECLC covers and supports the rolling-out of GCLMS in target communities. Under this AP and partnership with NPECLC, district and community based training on GCLMS has taken place, some logistics were presented to some of the districts covered by IPEC projects including Twifo Attimokua, the GCLMS software was provided to district focal points so that GCLMS data could be entered and the GCLMS baseline (tool 1, community register) was established in PPP target communities. Also, has a preliminary step a new DCPC has been nominated for the new district of Hemang Denkyra. This DCPC is still to be inaugurated. This will happen when the recently appointed district chief executive and presiding officers take office.
	Cote d'Ivoire	September 2012	June 2012	February 2014		On-going	NO, IPO	The PPP project, as well as other IPEC projects in RCI, was actively involved in the preparatory meetings for the signature of the agreement of SOSTECI. We continue to support the DLTE for SOSTECI's implementation in the field.
<i>Activity 1.2.2: Support target communities to implement or strengthen CLMS</i>	Ghana	May 2012	June 2012	April 2014		On-going	IPO	Community level work (community entry and sensitisation and introduction of GCLMS) started in June 2012 through a mini-programme entered into with OFI. In the meantime, OFI and NPECLC have laid down the structures for GCLMS at community level (i.e. creation of CCPCs, sensitization and training) and applied tool nr. 1 (community register).
	Cote d'Ivoire	January 2013	June 2012	May 2014		On-going	NO, IPO	With the support of ICI, the Social Center of M' BATTO and the DRSFFE of BOUAFLE, have facilitated the process for the development by the target communities of four CAPs centred on question of child labor. This process was lead by local committees of vigilance who are now prepared for the effective implementation of SOSTECI. Local committees will be the 'guardians' of SOSTECI in the communities.
Output 1.3: Support for the development and implementation of Community Action Plans (CAPs) in cocoa-growing with a specific view to mobilizing support for CLMS								
<i>Activity 1.3.1: Support local communities and partners in developing CAPs that focus on the elimination of child labour in cocoa growing communities</i>	Ghana	May 2012	June 2012	February 2014	May 2013	Completed	IPO	As planned the two target communities have developed their own CAPs and have already started implementing some of the action proposed. OFI with some support by ICI have facilitated this process.
	Cote d'Ivoire	July 2012	June 2012	February 2014	May 2013	Completed	NO, IPO	With the support of ICI, the Social Center of M'BATTO and the DRSFFE of BOUAFLE, 4 CAPs centred on the question of child labor were developed by the 4 target villages of the project. Of paramount

								importance was the training on CAP development / process (and its importance) provided by ICI to the local authorities and community leaders.
<i>Activity 1.3.2: Support target communities to implement and monitor CAPs in conjunction with CLMS work through ongoing training, including on the identification of hazardous child labour</i>	Ghana	August 2012	June 2012	February 2014		On-going	IPO	The 2 CAPs have already started to be implemented even before financial support by PPP has been made effective. In Tweapease, for instance, the community has already started building new teachers' quarters, by-laws have been enacted concerning women's involvement in decision making, cost of funerals, etc. Also, the Tweapease CAP has been submitted to the area MP (member of parliament) and one of the main concerns expressed – lack of electrified power – has seen some advancement with electricity posts having been set to the community for installation. Although formal training has not yet been provided to farmers and community members, a lot of informal sensitization and capacity building efforts have already been out in place on hazardous child labour.
	Cote d'Ivoire	December 2012	June 2012	May 2014		On-going	NO, IPO	2 of the 4 existing CAPs are already being implemented with the starting up of the construction of a nursery school by the population themselves to avoid that the parents take their younger children to the fields. These initiatives received at first the technical support v=by the PPP direct IAs and as implementation progresses further financial or/and material support will follow. Other CAPs will receive the support by the PPP project though work on elimination of illiteracy, the delivery of school kits , etc. Although formal training has not yet been provided to farmers and community members, a lot of informal sensitization and capacity building efforts have already been out in place on hazardous child labour.
<i>Activity 1.3.3: Support communities in their resource mobilization for the implementation of their CAPs</i>	Ghana	September 2012	March 2013	February 2014		On-going	IPO	Resource mobilization has been one of the strategies introduced by the CAP process. From July 2013 onwards intensified efforts on building the communities' capacity to fund raise will be put in place with the support of ICI. PPP will also work together with the direct IA, district authorities and ICI in identifying different sources of support.
	Cote d'Ivoire	September 2012	March 2013	February 2014		On-going	NO, IPO	ICI has organized a workshop on operational planning of CAPs in the different communities. This type of planning allows communities to identify resources for CAPs. The IAs supported by IPEC and ICI are ready to strengthen the local committees on resource mobilization and also will work alongside IPEC to identify potential donors for external funds.

<i>Activity 1.3.4: Support for child labour remediation efforts, targeted as needed in project communities</i>	Ghana	October 2012	June 2013	May 2014		On-going	IPO	Remediation “services” have been provided to children, in the form of school uniforms, sandals, school bags and bicycles. This followed a certain method and occurred only after the baseline list has been validated and needs assessment (by children and their families) has been concluded in the target communities.
	Cote d'Ivoire	October 2012	November 2012	May 2014		On-going	NO, IPO	In agreement with the APs and CAPs developed, some actions have been identified and implement for purposes of remediation such as the 200 birth certificates provided to children who were at risk of dropping out from school or entering in child labor. Tables and benches for the local schools and canteen were also provided. Complementary actions will be implemented such as literacy courses, distribution of school kits in order for the expected target to be reached. This could only have been done after the baseline of children in or at risk of child labour has been established.

Immediate objective No. 2		By the end of the project, the capacity of governments, social partners, cocoa farming families and other pertinent stakeholders to combat child labour, in particular through supporting and participating in CLMS in cocoa growing communities, is strengthened.						
Objectives/outputs/activities (As listed in project document or summary outline)		Start dates		Finish dates		Status	Resp. person	Remarks
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of Governments of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire and social partners to contribute to effective CLMS								
Activity 2.1.1: Conduct technical meetings and trainings with key national agencies and institutions to promote more effective contribution to CLMS	Ghana	January 2012	January 2012	February 2014		On-going	IPO	A lot of this is being done under existing APs with the NSC and CLU by ECOWAS I. Also, an AP has been signed between the CCP project and NPECLC to cover most of these activities. PPP project co-finances parts of this AP and provide technical advice. In addition, PPP is working closely with NPECLC on the review of the GCLMS pilot and the system rolling-out.
	Cote d'Ivoire	January 2012	January 2012	March 2014		On-going	NO, IPO	Please see the remarks above concerning activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.
Activity 2.1.2: Create or adapt training materials on child labour, in particular on the identification of hazardous child labour	Ghana	July 2012	May 2012	December 2012		On-going	IPO	The development of training materials on hazardous child labour is currently in its final stage of review. A training of trainers and testing of the materials has already taken place and the training package is currently being used by those agencies in the field.
	Cote d'Ivoire	July 2012		December 2012		On-going	NO, IPO	OSH training materials are being finalized by the PPP and CCP projects together with GAWU and other partners in Ghana. The finalized document will be adapted to the RCI context and translated into French and be used as training manual for Child labour and hazardous child labour. In the meantime the PPP project implementing agency will use existing IPEC training manuals and their own materials on the topic and will work with the support of CTLTE.
Activity 2.1.3: Design and carry out joint trainings, including for the social partners, on the identification of hazardous child labour and anti-trafficking measures.	Ghana	January 2013	May 2012	February 2014	January 2013	Completed	IPO	The PPP project has supported financially and technically a number of meetings and work on hazardous child labour together with social partners in Ghana. For training on trafficking see above.
	Cote d'Ivoire	January 2013		February 2014		On-going	NO, IPO	A service contract has been developed CTLTE (trade union). This contract covers the sensitization and training of partners on hazardous work and anti-trafficking in the 4 communities.

Immediate objective No. 2		By the end of the project, the capacity of governments, social partners, cocoa farming families and other pertinent stakeholders to combat child labour, in particular through supporting and participating in CLMS in cocoa growing communities, is strengthened.						
Objectives/outputs/activities (As listed in project document or summary outline)		Start dates		Finish dates		Status	Resp. person	Remarks
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
<i>Activity 2.1.4: Create and adapt training materials on child labour in cocoa growing communities for teachers on the basis of a gap analysis.</i>	Ghana	September 2012	September 2012	March 2013		On-going	IPO	After a reflection of the opportunities at this level the PPP project has decided to support on-going efforts by the CCP project on developing/ adapting education curricula on transitional education. A service contract is to be signed with the relevant government agency pending the CCP project finalization of their project budget.
	Cote d'Ivoire	September 2012	December	March 2013		On-going	NO, IPO	The timing of this activity will to some extent be dependent on opportunities identified in forthcoming discussions with teacher training authorities. Initial discussions were engaged at the workshop with the DREN and IEP on WFCL from in December 2012 and need to be furthered up.
<i>Activity 2.1.5: Using these materials, integrate of child labour training into pre-service and in-service teacher training programmes</i>	Ghana	November 2012	November 2012	June 2013		On-going	IPO	See comment re 2.1.4 above
	Cote d'Ivoire	November 2012	December 2012	June 2013		On-going	NO, IPO	See comment re 2.1.4 above.
Output 2.2: Strengthened capacity of district level authorities and social partners in target communities to enforce child labour-related policies and regulations, including CLMS								
<i>Activity 2.2.1: Organize workshops to assess and support the budgeting and planning capacity needs of the stakeholders in the intervention areas, including strategies to mobilize resources to fund CLMS</i>	Ghana	July 2012	June 2013	February 2013		On-going	IPO	ICI is to start implement training on this at the end of July 2013. Intensified efforts will be put in place also by the direct IA on this. This is the more relevant as the district are currently (June 2013 starting their medium terms plan development process. PPP project together with other IPEC projects is, together with ICI advocating hard with the MLGNR and the NDPC so that child labour is included in the national guidelines and objectives for national and district plans.
	Cote d'Ivoire	July 2012	June 2013	February 2013		On-going	NO, IPO	The launching of SOSTECI took place in late June. At that time, PPP project with other IPEC projects in RCI are planning the first actions concerning SOSTECI process on the field: local committee set up or harmonization with existing CAP committees, start up of trainings and workshops, etc.

Immediate objective No. 2		By the end of the project, the capacity of governments, social partners, cocoa farming families and other pertinent stakeholders to combat child labour, in particular through supporting and participating in CLMS in cocoa growing communities, is strengthened.						
Objectives/outputs/activities (As listed in project document or summary outline)		Start dates		Finish dates		Status	Resp. person	Remarks
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
<i>Activity 2.2.2: Provide ongoing training and technical assistance with a focus on CLMS to district level authorities and social partners</i>	Ghana	July 2012	January 2013	December 2013		On-going	IPO	Please see remarks under activity 1.2.1 above.
	Cote d'Ivoire	July 2012	January 2013	December 2013		On-going	NO, IPO	One of the first activities of the SOSTECI PA will be to enhance, through training, District committees, authorities and social partners capacities as soon as the pilot phase commences in the field. In the meantime, PPP has already trained some social partners, direct IAs and local representatives in charge of child protection on SOSTECI.
Output 2.3: Strengthened capacity in cocoa growing communities to eliminate child labour, including through participating in CLMS								
<i>Activity 2.3.1: In cooperation with ILO constituents and other relevant stakeholders, design and implement awareness raising campaigns in target communities, including on the identification of hazardous child labour in target communities</i>	Ghana	May 2012	June 2012	February 2014		On-going	IPO	A number of campaigns and events have been put in place and thousands of people have been reached by these (see above).
	Cote d'Ivoire	May 2012	March 2012	February 2014		On-going	NO, IPO	The Social Center of M'BATTO and the DRSFFE Direction in charge of Family, Women and Child of BOUAFLE carry out some raising awareness campaigns and community training on child labour. At the level of wide range sensitization, there has been diffusion of radio spots and emissions on local radio (La voix de la MARAHOUE et radio M'BATTO). About 2,500 persons and 400 households were reached by this sensitization in the last six months. 80 members of local committee and local leaders were trained in child labour issues and the WDACL celebration provided a vehicle and opportunity for further sensitization. The contract that was signed with the CTLTE will target 100 households to be trained on hazardous work.

Immediate objective No. 3	By the end of the project, National Steering Committees (NSCs) lead improved coordination of efforts to combat child labour in cocoa growing communities.								
Objectives/outputs/activities (As listed in project document or summary outline)		Start dates		Finish dates		Status	Resp. person	Remarks	
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual				
Output 3.1: Strengthened operational capacity of each country's NSC									
<u>Activity 3.1.1: Identify opportunities to strengthen the NSCs, including by promoting greater coordination between other national level organisations charged with the elimination of child labour in cocoa growing communities</u>	Ghana	January 2012	January 2012	January 2013		On-going	IPO	Discussions are still underway with the Child Labour Unit and the National Steering committee on Child Labour to decide how to further intensify the PPP support to on-going capacity building efforts. Following a number of discussions, a proposal is to be submitted by the MELR (through CLU) for support to be provided by the PPP project in the area of "work plan development]" by the different agencies and ministries charged with the implementation of the National Plan of Action on Child Labour.	
	Cote d'Ivoire	February 2012	February 2012	June 2012		On-going	NO, IPO	A proposal for a better coordination of actions against child labour has been made by IPEC projects in RCI that can be summed up in: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The creation of a National Steering Committee which will gather representatives of different tripartite plus stakeholders. The NSC will be a technical body lead by the DLTE- The signature of an MOU by all the stakeholders to secure and attest their commitment to participate in the SOSTECI process. This proposal will lead to the clarification of the roles of the CIM and CNS to avoid the current "bicephalism" in the coordination of actions against child labor	
Output 3.2: Support capacity building of NSCs to plan, coordinate and deliver according to their mandates									
<u>Activity 3.2.1: Review capacity needs among NSC members</u>	Ghana	February 2012	February 2012	February 2013		On-going	IPO	Done through the consultant's work and coordination workshop conclusions and report. Further discussions are on-going on the topic as needs evolve.	
	Cote d'Ivoire	February 2012	February 2012	February 2013		On-going	NO, IPO	The question of coordination remains a great challenge and has the attention of all IPEC projects. Some recommendations were made at the workshop organized on SOSTECI for the CIM and the CNS that have been acted upon (see remarks under 3.1.1).	

Immediate objective No. 3		By the end of the project, National Steering Committees (NSCs) lead improved coordination of efforts to combat child labour in cocoa growing communities.						
Objectives/outputs/activities (As listed in project document or summary outline)		Start dates		Finish dates		Status	Resp. person	Remarks
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
<i>Activity 3.2.2: Provide training and other technical assistance to NSCs, including on resource mobilization strategies and coordination of CLMS</i>	Ghana	July 2012	April 2012	May 2013		On-going	IPO	Please see remarks under activity 3.1.1 above. Training and technical assistance on resource mobilization and CLMS is already been extensively provided for by the current APs that the ECOWAS I and II projects have with the CLU and NSC.
	Cote d'Ivoire	July 2012	September 2012	May 2013		On-going	NO, IPO	Once the situation of the coordination will be clear, this assistance may be provided through a joined activity with other IPEC projects. In the meantime the PPP project has supported the training of the two committees on SOSTECI.

Annex 6. Notes from PIR stakeholder discussions

(English for Ghana and French for Cote d'Ivoire)

1. PPP PIR Report form Accra I

Theme	GCLMS implementation, sustainability and effectiveness.
Group members	Matilda, Evelyn, Maria, Cyprian, Albert.
Relevance of this theme	The theme is very relevant because the GCLMS has been adopted by all stakeholders as the surest scientific means of identifying children for support. It is anticipated that all organisations in the fight against child labour would also adopt it for any intervention in the field of child labour.

Origin of the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS)

The GCLMS originated from the harmonization of previous Child Labour Monitoring Mechanisms namely:-

- The Tracking Database of Ex – working Children (2001 – 2003).
- A Mono – Sector Decentralized CLMS (2003 – 2006).
- Integrated Child Labour Monitoring System (2006 – 2009).
- Community – Based Child Labour Monitoring System (2008).

This issue of harmonization was necessitated when partners were confronted with the question ‘How scientifically will child selection be done?’ It was agreed that partners come out with one acceptable document hence, the GCLMS.

The National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) provided the framework the harmonization.

What is the GCLMS?

The GCLMS is an active process for stopping Child Labour. It involves direct observations, repeated regularly to identify child labourers/at risk and to determine risk to which they are exposed. Furthermore, the GCLMS enables removed children to be tracked and to ensure that they have satisfactory and sustainable alternatives.

Objectives of the GCLMS

- To obtain comprehensive information on all children in or at risk of the WFCL.
- To institute timely, adequate, sustainable and appropriate response at all levels to eliminate the WFCL.
- To secure ownership and mainstream the elimination of the WFCL into national policies and structures; and
- To support national efforts to meet its obligations under ILO Convention No. 182.

GCLMS Implementation Plan

The Implementation plan has three Phases. These include:-

- Pre – Testing.
- Piloting.
- Monitoring and Evaluation.

During the Pre – testing phase, data capturing software was developed; training manual was developed; Format and Print Indicator Tools and Questionnaires were designed; Community Register was designed and printed; and Field Officers were recruited. It is important to note that in 2011, the GCLMS was pre – tested in 4 Communities.

So far, NPECLC had piloted the GCLMS in 30 Communities (that is, 5 Communities each in 6 Districts in 6 Regions) instead if the initial planned figure of 60 Communities.

The Piloting of the GCLMS had been relatively effective because of the following reasons:-

- Tools for data collection had been developed.
- Children at risk have been identified.
- Capacity of data collectors has been built.
- Awareness has been created.

The GCLMS Project is donor driven wit COCOBOD being the lead sponsor.

Extent to which PPP Project has supported the GCLMS

- Rolled out the GCLMS in the PPP Project.
- PPP Project has supported NPECLC to revise its Piloted Phase.
- PPP has provided both technical and financial support to NPECLC.

Sustainability and Effectiveness of the GCLMS

- There should be Community ownership of the GCLMS.
- Mainstream the GCLMS into the MDAs & MMDAs' Medium Term Development Plan.
- Integrate the GCLMS into National Development Policy Framework.
- Public - Private Partnership.
- NPECLC should work through the Sector Minister to get annual budgetary support from MoFEP.
- Structures should be built at the Districts to reduce the pressure from NPECLC.
- NPECLC to circulate the MOU signed between itself and some lead institutions.

Challenges

- Funding /form of motivation / logistics.
- Lack of cooperation at the district assemblies.

- Technical challenges: - Time lapse between tools 1 and 2; computer literacy levels of focal person to operate data capture software; busy schedule of CDCs.

2. PPP PIR Report form Accra II

Theme The role of the DA in GCLMS implementation.

Name for the group leader Albert Atabila.

Names of group members Emmanuel Opare, Matilda Broni, Elisabeth Akanbombire, Evelyn Owusu Ansah, Okine Mustapha Aryee and Ebenezer Osei.

Relevance of this theme The effectiveness of the GCLMS depends on the ability of the DA to lead the implementation of the GCLMS.

Discussion and recommendations

- Commitment of DA's to support CL implementation is not forth coming. Their interest and attention are on physical projects.
- National awareness and involvement of government (parliamentary select committee/cabinet etc) to raise awareness on CL and CL monitoring spearheaded by relevant people in government (President, Ministers, etc).
- Follow up by NPECLC on MOU's signed by ministries and departments to ensure its implementation.
- Empowering communities through CAPs to demand CL related services from the DA.
- Mainstreaming of GCLMS and other CL related issues into the DMTDP/F, Annual Action Plans and composite budget.
- Capacity building for DCE's, DFO's.
- All Correspondence with the DA and the NPECLC should be done through the DCE's and the DCD's copied the focal person (Social Welfare and NGO's).

3. PPP PIR Report form Accra III

Theme How can Poverty be reduced through GCLMS?

Name for the group leader Frank Osei Kofi.

Names of group members Adjei Sarpong, Isadore Nii Armah, Frank Osei Kofi.

Relevance of this theme Poverty is one of the main causes of Child labour.

Discussion and recommendations

If GCLMS can ensure the following:

- Capacity building programme for skills development and trade show for beneficiaries to market their produce.
- There should be alternative livelihood programme to complement what the farmers get from their cocoa farms e.g. Animal rearing, how to make organic fertilizers etc.
- The CCPC and the DCPC should ensure that CAPs, especially issues on livelihood are factored into the DMTDP and it should be implemented.

- Finding sustainable market avenue for food crops grown by the farmers e.g. MOFA and other Organizations.
- GCLMS should ensure the functioning of the de-centralised system through the support of other partners, to incorporate child labour mitigating activities into Departmental and DMTDP.
- The Child labour elimination score on the FOAT (Functional Organisation Assessment Tool) needs to be increased.
- FOAT evaluators should go beyond the DMTDP but should also look at CAPs and Area Council Plans and how these fed into the development of DMTDP.
- Child labour issues should be extended to other ministries (All ministries should get on board).
- Other ministries should make Child labour issues part of their sector plans.

Comments from wider group on all three GCLMS related groups:

- GCLMS Data capture software – data entry training of 2-3 days but many need more practice.
- GCLMS Pre-test identified 130 children who received basic school needs or skills training – so not strictly true to say no children have yet been supported.
- Min of local government are left out of programme (no training).
- There are now 3 key tools and tools 1 and 2 will be merged (has been agreed but not validated).
- GCLMS is being streamlined in 2013- a current cost analysis would be useful.
- Costs include: district based training for community data collectors; Printing of tool 1.
- Are there conflictual issues: CCPCs are facing challenges in implementing bylaws (would be useful to know more about bylaws and how they are implemented.).

4. PPP PIR Report form Accra IV

Theme Direct Support/Services to Beneficiaries.

Name for the group leader Daniel Chachu.

Names of group members Stella, Mustapha, Ben, Albert, Sylvester, Cyprian, Evelyn and Matilda.

Relevance of this theme Social support will serve as a platform for other intervention to build on. It would help project to meet project target beneficiaries while ensuring that those who qualify to meet the set criteria are supported.

Discussion and recommendations

CCP is being implemented in 10 communities in 2 districts namely Twifo Atti Morkwa and Hemang Lower Denkyira Districts while PPP is being implemented at Hemang Lower Denkyira with plans to extend to Twifo Atti Morkwa in order to meet target beneficiaries.

The PPP Project is being implemented in with a target of 1500 children. PPP project has been able to identify 715 in the stand alone communities. It plans to provide support to the CCP beneficiaries (625) with support however there is still a shortfall.

Options discussed are as follows:

- Look into the Common Communities of CCP and PPP and provide support to children who are not covered by both projects.
- Look at sub communities of PPP.
- Enter into new communities to reach the targets.

How to bridge the gap/shortfall

To move to the common (Arma/Kwamoano) community to identify more children to make up for the shortfall in the PPP communities

How to PPP can complement CCP project

- Strengthening collaboration between CCP and PPP Communities.
- Training.
- Logistics and Resource mobilization.
- Monitoring.

Sustainability strategies for families beyond the life of the project

- Training of District Assembly key officers, especially DCD/DCE/DFO, etc.
- Training/Empowerment of Community-level stakeholders.
- Strong Policy Advocacy strategies for D/A channeling a percentage of the DACF into a special account for child labour interventions.
- Development and Designing of CAP and Implementation of CAPs effectively.
- Extension Services for farmer groups at the community levels and family groups.
- Sensitization Programmes at District and Community levels.
- Linking families to existing social protection programmes (extension services, LEAP etc.).
- Strengthening the GCLMS process in the communities.

Additional comments from the larger group

- PPP currently works in 10 common communities with CCP.
- Oasis is finalizing the needs assessment process for children identified using the base line study – having some difficulties locating all the children, since the study was done some time ago. Not all children were captured by the base line.
- Regarding the shortfall in meeting the 1500 target: Maria asked if PP went into other CCP communities, would it work better to do the work through Oasis (the PPP IA) or through Development Fortress which is already working in the communities concerned. The reply was that it would be better to stick with DF in communities where they are working since it would be confusing to have different IAs working in the same community. However DF are working to full capacity, so some concerns about overloading them.
- Will PPP in Ghana be able to meet the 1500 target? Not yet entirely clear – may be an idea to reduce the target – Maria to continue assessing and looking at the various options.

5. PPP PIR Report form Accra V

Theme Coordination.

Name for the group leader Maria Vasquez.

Names of group members Maria Vasquez, Joseph K. Amoah, Emmanuel Opare and Ebenezer Osei.

Relevance of this theme The project hopes to make considerable progress in the implementation of the following areas and coordination is indispensable to achieving them:

- GCLMS implementation.
- Reinforcement of the capacity of partners.
- Supporting and Strengthening the National Steering Committee on Child Labour to facilitate the sustainability of on-going interventions and ownership by the various ministries and institutions.

Partners participate at meetings but most of them do not commit resources (e.g. financial) to intervention activities.

Discussion and recommendations

- Ministries must appoint the right persons to represent them for meetings to facilitate the effectiveness of decision taken to combat child labour.
- Ministries must design child labour action plans, and commit budgets to executing such plans.
- Strategies must be put in place to get the government committed to (Understanding, accepting and appreciating CL issues) child labour issues:
 - Through the engagement of the media (raising awareness on the concepts of child labour).
 - Making child labour a cabinet issue.
 - Getting important people such as the President/MPs of Ghana to raise national awareness on the concepts of child labour and their commitment (through talk shows, national walk against CL led by the President etc).
- Media Awareness must be focused on raising awareness on the concepts of child labour, ie education programs where people get to phone in and ask questions for clarification and make contributions, and not limited to announcing/covering meetings and other programmes on child labour.
- The scope/focus of the child labour intervention/awareness must be broadened (holistic) and not just limited to cocoa.
- Themes must be developed around the hazards and publicised to increase national awareness on CL.

Additional comments from the wider group

National Steering Committee:

- The level from which the participants are drawn is important – they need to be able to make commitments on behalf of their organisations if the NSC is to have bite and influence.
- NSC has an important advocacy role to raise public profile of child labour issues.

- Has an AP with Ecowas I which covers some of the issues.

District and Community levels are key:

- In the light of decentralisation it is important to establish who is responsible for what (MMDAs social partners, ministries, CSOs...).
- The link between district and communities can be facilitated by District Chief Executives (DCE) and coordinating directors, but they need to have the necessary information from national level (NPECLC), with a requirement to act on it and follow up on initiatives. The Local Government Ministry platform meets with DCEs and would be a good way to deliver such information, but the Ministry needs to be informed and involved, which is not currently the case.

There is a strong feeling that a broader child labour message is more relevant to Ghana rather than a focus on cocoa. This is an important message to ILO and donors:

- GLCMS must be broadened.
- Important that industry understands the Area Based Approach. Which if properly applied will cover all forms of child labour in the given area in a child centred way.

Outreach to local and national media is important in terms of raising the profile of child labour and providing information and rising awareness. This needs to go beyond reporting on workshops.

6. PPP PIR Report form Accra VI

Theme Exploring possibilities of extension of the PPP project.

Name for the group leader Ebenezer Osei.

Names of group members Emmanuel Opare, Adjei Sarpong, Frank Osei Kofi, Morrison Opam Adjei, Sylvester, Isadore Nii Armah.

Relevance of this theme

- Delays in the project's implementation due to delays in baseline survey exercise.
- Achievement of the project's objectives is not feasible within the communities selected (targeting 1500 children in child labour for support).
- Activities and outputs targeted to achieve objectives of the project cannot be completed due to delays (training of households in the concepts of child labour).
- Structures targeted to ensure sustainability are not positioned well enough to ensure sustainability of the project (some of the departments, institutions, etc. Still do not have the CL issues mainstreamed into their plans).
- It is a pilot and may be prudent to extend to communities to reach more children and communities and increase the level of success.

Discussion and recommendations

- The project should factor livelihood component into the implementation. This makes intervention comprehensive to increase the effectiveness of the intervention (helps reduce poverty-purported root cause of CL).
- The project must be scaled up to other communities to reach the project's target of 1500 children.

- A project extension up to at least DEC. 2014 will be essential to enable completion of activities and also fully consolidate implementation efforts.
- Institutions have to be supported to mainstream CL issues into their plans and commit financial resources to its implementation.

Additional comments from larger group

Specific reasons why a few months extension would improve outcomes: Sustainability

- More chance to help GCLMS become established
- Committees and District Assemblies are developing the new MTDP that will start implementation in 2015. Extending the project would enable district level actors to see this process through supported by PPP and advocate for CL issues and CAPs to be incorporated into the new district development plans. The District level plans will go to national level for approval and input around September 2014.
- Local authority staff underlined the importance of IAs (local NGOs) actively advocating and participating in local authority partner forums
- It takes time to set up and establish the new districts and extending the project by a few months would enable this to be done better

7. PPP PIR Report form Accra VII

Theme The approach for sharing the PPP learnings and model with other key industry players for scale-up to address child labour in the cocoa sector.

Name for the group leader Ben Smith.

Names of group members Stella Dzator, Mustapher Hamid and Elizabeth Akanbombire.

Relevance of this theme

- Promoting sharing of CCP and other key partners in the industry
- Aligning industry projects with government key plays in the areas of education, labour inspections, extensions services, etc
- Lots is being done on productivity by other industry players and the need to use the right based approach with a clear linkage to child labour elimination.

Discussion and recommendations

- Better coordination by the NSCCL of key stakeholder efforts through updates at NSCCL and peer review meetings since company proposals are approved by the NSCCL
- Sharing of information through the various media to the key stakeholders at all levels, including sub-national structures
- The reporting format developed for reporting to the NSCCL should be shared with all the key partners including the industry groups to submit regular reports. The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development could also used
- Documentation of good practices could be collated through regular reports and information sharing meetings, simple format, and video recordings of some of the good practices for IPEC and other industry players. These could be packaged in different forms based on the target audience and shared with key partners.

- Getting all the key industry players together to create a communication strategy through video documentation of the project period.
- Strengthening of Local Buying Companies and getting information on good practices through them, cooperatives and farmer groups to cocoa households /families.

8. PPP PIR Formulaire de Rapport Abidjan I

<i>Thème</i>	Mise en œuvre du SOSTECI.
<i>Nom, prénom du leader du groupe</i>	BRONI Nimoh Marie-Laure.
<i>Noms et prénoms des membres du groupe</i>	BRONI Nimoh Marie-Laure, Maria VASQUEZ, N'GORAN K. Alexis, KWANIN Flora, KOMBO N'ZORE Marie-Jeanne et ENOH Moïse Gorges.
<i>Intérêt du thème</i>	Le SOSTECI constitue un objectif important du projet PPP en ce sens qu'il nous permet d'évaluer le projet. Il constitue en outre un moyen de capitaliser toutes les actions menées sur le terrain dans le cadre de la lutte sur le travail des enfants.

Débats et recommandations

Points soulevés

- Problème de coordination des activités des comités SOSTECI au niveau régional ou départemental : Directeur régional de l'Emploi, Directeur affaires sociales et Directeur en charge de l'enfant ?
- Eviter les erreurs commises avec le SSTE.
- La question de paiement des primes aux acteurs à tous les niveaux (village, sous-préfectoral, départemental, régional et central) demeure. Quelle décision prendre ? Payer ou ne pas payer ?
- Degré de Sensibilisation des communautés.
- Vers la fin du projet (mai 2014) il y a de chances que les activités se poursuivent.
- Les premières informations sur terrain devraient être disponibles dès novembre 2013.
- La prise en charge effective des enfants sur le terrain car insuffisance des centres d'accueil et de transit. Aussi, l'indigence ne facilite pas les choses.

Recommandations

- Renforcer les capacités des structures étatiques chargées de la prise en charge des enfants bénéficiaires.
- Pallier le problème de coordination entre les comités de protection de l'enfant au niveau local.
- Traiter de façon efficace le problème d'intéressement (prise en charge et / ou reconnaissance).
- Prévoir un appui aux familles d'accueil

9. PPP PIR Formulaire de Rapport Abidjan II

Theme Mise en œuvre du SOSTECI (jour 2)

Leader du groupe BRONI Nimoh Marie-Laure

Noms et prénoms des membres du groupe AMANY Konan Michel (CNS), ENOH Moïse Georges (INS), N'ZO Brou Hyacinthe, Laurent GUITTEY (IPEC), Stephen Mc CLELLAND (CTA), RABET Jean-Claude, SIGUI Mokié, BOUA Bi et ZORRO Bi DJA

Mise en œuvre des recommandations:

- 1) Renforcer les capacités des structures étatiques chargées de la prise en charge des enfants bénéficiaires.
 - i. *Faire un plaidoyer auprès des entités décentralisées (Conseils régionaux et Mairies) pour un appui financier et matériel. Auprès entités déconcentrées (Préfecture, Sous-préfecture, structures ministérielles, ...) pour solliciter leur appui.*
 - ii. *Impliquer les entités déconcentrées et décentralisées aux formations.*
 - iii. *Demander aux AE de participer au renforcement de la plate-forme d'actions.*
- 2) Pallier le problème de coordination entre les comités de protection de l'enfant au niveau local :
 - i. *Faire un mapping des structures existantes.*
 - ii. *Faire un plaidoyer pour une harmonisation.*
- 3) Traiter de façon efficace le problème d'intéressement (prise en charge et / ou reconnaissance) :
 - i. *Prévoir des mesures de valorisations des acteurs-terrain (par exemple : leur délivrer des diplômes, ...).*
- 4) Prévoir un appui aux familles d'accueil :
 - i. *Sensibiliser les communautés.*
 - ii. *Identifier les familles d'accueil volontaires.*
 - iii. *Renforcer les capacités des familles volontaires.*
 - iv. *Identifier une stratégie de sortie des enfants de la prise en charge.*
 - v. *Assurer un suivi des enfants placés en famille d'accueil.*

Avantage ou inconvénients de la prolongation du projet pendant 2 ou 3 mois

Le groupe ne voit des avantages : *Mieux apprécier les acquis du projet.*

10. PPP PIR Report form Abidjan III

Theme Increase funds to support CAP implementation.

Name for the group leader Sylvester Ntiamoah Gyampoh.

Names of group members Adjei Sarpong, Isadore Nii Arma, Frank Osei Kofi et Marie Vasquez, Morrison.

Relevance of this theme Communities have started implementing activities in their CAPs toward children's education. They have been able to put up a 3 room teachers quarters to the lentil level and need support to continue with the construction.

Discussion and recommendations

- The project should consider using part of the reserves for direct support.

- Other sources of funding including the DA (DMTDP), TOP, inviting donors, communities supporting with local resources, MPs also supporting, cocoa buying companies etc.
- Raise proposals for submission to donor organisations to seek support.
- Showcasing of the CAPs at the district level to market CAPs.
- Extension of other social interventions to cover some of these communities.
- Additional livelihood support (cultivation of seasonal crops; cereals).
- Saving schemes for women.
- Build capacity of communities to be able to develop proposal to seek for funding.
- Share sources of donor funding information with community members.

Comments from wider group

CAP implementation and resources:

- PPP reserve fund for direct beneficiaries was explained.
- Advocacy for extending state social intervention programmes to PPP communities (LEAP to new districts); this advocacy is underway.

11. PPP PIR Formulaire de Rapport Abidjan IV

Thème Les PAC.

Nom et prénom du leader du groupe AWOKOU Donatien.

Noms et prénoms des membres du groupe AWOKOU Donatien, KWAMIN Flora, NZO Brou Hyacinthe, N'GORAN Alexis, KONGO Djonsonne, OUATTARA Gervais, AMANY Konan Michel, BRONI Reine-Laure et DIGBEUTI Jean-gabin.

Débats et recommandations

Présentation et attentes de chaque membre du groupe.

Les attentes :

- Le lien entre le PAC et les axes stratégiques du PAN
- Les défis dans la réalisation des PAC
- Le lien entre le PAC et le SOSTECI
- Partage des difficultés liées à la mise en œuvre des PAC dans les communautés
- Comment améliorer les pratiques sur le terrain dans la mise en œuvre des PAC
- Mobilisation des ressources dans la mise en œuvre des PAC
- La pertinence des méthodes dans la mise en œuvre des PAC
- Les PAC constituent t-ils une panacée dans le cadre la mise en œuvre des PA ? Et comment améliorer l'approche PAC

La stratégie des PAC

- **Définition** : emmener les communautés à réfléchir Sur un problème spécifique afin d'identifier des actions efficaces pour la résolution de ce problème.
- **Stratégie** : responsabiliser les communautés dans un processus de réflexion action, faire participer tous les membres des communautés.
- **L'AE** encadre, accompagne et conseille les communautés.
- Créer le lien entre les structures susceptibles d'apporter des appuis.
- Renforcement des capacités des communautés.

Propositions

- Fixer une périodicité des rapports entre les structures de coordination national et les structures partenaires.
- Faire signer un mémorandum pour tous les acteurs pour les engager à remonter les informations au niveau central dans la mise en œuvre du SOSTECI dans toutes les zones d'exécution.
- Les personnes ressources formées dans le cadre du PAC peuvent être utilisé pour la mise en œuvre du SOSTECI.

Difficultés

- Besoin de formation pour la mise en œuvre des PAC.
- Créer une plate-forme de collaboration avec les autorités et d'autres acteurs.
- Partage d'expérience entre les AE.
- Il faut faire une bonne planification des besoins de la communauté en fonction de ses ressources.
- Problème de renforcement des capacités périodique des AE.
- Les CLV doivent être formés à la mobilisation des ressources pour le financement des PAC.

12. PPP PIR Formulaire de Rapport Abidjan V

Thème	Plateforme et PAC : « contribution de la plateforme pour la mise en œuvre des PAC et la durabilité des actions du projet ».
Nom, prénom du leader du groupe	Donatien AWOKOU.
Noms et prénoms des membres du groupe	DIGBEUTI Jean Gabin, KONGO Djonsonne et GAHA Cyriaque.

Débats et recommandations

- Il faut opérationnaliser les actions identifiées dans les PAC en des projets communautaires.
- Il faut former les membres des comités sur des aspects techniques tels que : la mobilisation et la gestion des ressources, le monitoring des projets communautaires, la gestion associative, le plaidoyer, la bonne gouvernance, la rédaction de rapport d'activités, le montage de projet communautaire, pour les rendre opérationnel.

- Il faut formaliser les plateformes de collaboration en les dotant de statut et règlement intérieur.
- Renforcer des capacités des membres de la plateforme.
- Intégrer les représentants des comités dans les plateformes.
- Rechercher des sources de financement pour le fonctionnement et les activités de la plateforme.

13. PPP PIR Formulaire de Rapport Abidjan VI

Thème	Création des plates-formes de collaboration AE et partenaires associés.
Nom et prénom du leader du groupe	M. GUITTEY.
Noms et prénoms des membres du groupe	M. GUITTEY, M. BOUA BI, M. N'GORAN Alexis, M.DIGBEUTI Jean- Gabin et M AMANI Michel.
Intérêt du thème	Rendre les AE efficaces sur le terrain et leur permettre d'atteindre les objectifs à eux fixés.

Débats et recommandations

Nécessité de la mise en place des plates-formes de collaboration entre les agences d'exécutions et les partenaires associés :

- Cadre d'échanges, de partage d'expériences, de renforcement de capacité des membres de la plate-forme sur la problématique du travail des enfants.
- Faire intervenir à tour de rôle, les différentes entités de la plate-forme sur leur mode d'intervention dans la prise en charge.
- Partager et intégrer les moyens
- Faire toujours des rapports après chaque activité pour que la plate-forme ait une mémoire

Nécessité de la mise en place des plates-formes de collaboration entre les AE des projets IPEC et les autres acteurs intervenant sur la problématique du travail des enfants :

- Faire en sorte que dans toutes les zones, les acteurs des projets soient systématiquement membre de la plate-forme
- Initier des visites sur les zones d'intervention des autres acteurs

14. PPP PIR Formulaire de Rapport Abidjan VII

Thème	Comment ajuster les objectifs d'un projet d'avec les besoins nouveaux des communautés.
Nom et prénom du leader du groupe	LADOUYOU Édouard.
Noms et prénoms des membres du groupe	GAHA Cyriaque (Rapporteur), N'ZO Hyacinthe, OUATTARA PEGABILA Gervais, KWAMIN Flora, BRONI Reine-Laure et RABET Jean-Claude.
Intérêt du thème	Amener les communautés à adhérer au projet malgré leurs besoins nouveaux.

Débats et recommandations

- Faire des dons si possible.
- Référencer des structures existantes.
- Réviser le budget à l'intérieur du plan d'action en vue de réaffecter des ressources aux nouveaux besoins des populations en accord avec le coordonnateur national du projet.
- S'assurer que le besoin est réel et a un lien avec la question du travail des enfants.
- Adapter la sensibilisation au besoin de la population.
- Insister sur les particularités du projet qui ont une valeur ajoutée sur les conditions des populations.
- Réviser le PAC.
- Eviter de tomber dans le travers des populations mais il ne faut pas être indifférents non plus.

15. PPP PIR Formulaire de Rapport Abidjan VIII

<i>Thème</i>	Séance de travail technique avec les AE de PPP.
<i>Nom et prénom des membres du groupe</i>	KWAMIN Flora, VASQUEZ Maria, KOMBO Jeanne, SMITH Benjamin et OUATTARA PEGABILA Gervais.

Débats et recommandations

- Le nombre d'enfants à atteindre (825) par les appuis directs peut être réalisé d'ici la fin.
- Pour les appuis directs, des actions de préparation ont été menées : vérification des listes de l'INS, analyse des besoins avec les communautés pour retenir le type d'appui directs adaptés (alphabétisation, kits scolaires, jugements supplétifs).
- Il est également possible d'augmenter le nombre d'enfants à atteindre en CI de 160.
- Une extension de 2 à 3 mois de la durée du projet permettrait aux agences de s'assurer de l'atteinte des objectifs surtout lorsqu'on tient compte des retards accusés à différents niveaux.

16. PPP PIR Formulaire de Rapport Abidjan IX

<i>Thème</i>	La problématique des enfants sans papier.
<i>Nom et prénom du leader du groupe</i>	ZORO BI Dja.
<i>Noms et prénoms des membres du groupe</i>	RABET Jean Claude, Mc CLELLAND Stephen, VASQUEZ Maria et DIGBEUTI Jean Gabin.

<i>Intérêt du thème</i>	Faire un appui direct aux enfants sans extraits.
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Débats et recommandations

- Sur la déclaration des naissances, il a été proposé d'intégrer des agents de centres secondaires de l'Etat civil dans les CLV en vue d'avoir un regard sur le travail qu'ils font.
- Sur le jugement supplétif, il a été demandé :
 - Rencontrer l'UNICEF pour avoir le point en la matière.

- Négocier avec les autorités compétentes pour réduire au maximum le coût du jugement supplétif.
- Mettre en place un programme national par le BIT en vue d'identifier et réduire le nombre des élèves sans papier.

17. PPP PIR Formulaire de Rapport Abidjan X

Thème	Renforcement des capacités des Travailleurs dans la protection des enfants.
Nom et prénom du leader du groupe	Mme KOMBO N. Marie-Jeanne (Point focal de la lutte contre le travail des enfants à l'UGTCI, Coordinatrice du PA6-ECOWAS II).
Noms et prénoms des membres du groupe	GAHA Cyriaque; Benjamin SMITH; Edouard LADOUYOU; ENOH Moïse Georges.
Intérêt du thème	La pérennisation des acquis du projet auprès des mandants (Employeurs et Travailleurs) en créant des réflexes.

Débats et recommandations

Reformuler le thème en ajoutant « Employeurs ».

Recommandations

Assurer la pérennisation des acquis du projet

- Faire la formation sur la problématique du travail des enfants :
 - Au niveau national droits et devoir du travailleur ; santé et sécurité au travail etc...
 - Au niveau local, sur la technique de communication pour le changement de comportement (CCC), santé et sécurité au travail. De façon générale, reprendre les formations faites au niveau national au niveau local (par la formation des formateurs).
- Mettre un accent particulier sur la prise en compte de la santé et sécurité au travail des mandants (Employeurs et Travailleurs) en s'inspirant des modules de formation du Ghana (images, gravures, ...).
- Assurer une appropriation des outils par les communautés.

18. PPP PIR Formulaire de Rapport Abidjan XI

Thème	Durabilité et Impact du projet.
Nom et prénom du leader du groupe	ENOH Moïse Georges.
Noms et prénoms des membres du groupe	AWOKOU Donatien, KONGO Djosonne, VASQUEZ Maria, SMITH Benjamin et ZORO BI Dja.
Intérêt du thème	La plupart sinon la quasi-totalité de projets sont financés par des bailleurs. On constate souvent des problèmes de pérennisation après le retrait du bailleur si bien que les actions s'arrêtent.

Concernant le projet PPP, Comment assurer la durabilité des projets au terme des financements?

Débats et recommandations:

Idées proposées et préoccupations

- Travailler avec des structures publics (permanentes).
- Capacité des communautés à prendre en charge.
- Problème de suivi.
- La durabilité et l'impact constituent le fondement de la réalisation de tout projet.
- Approches basées sur le SOSTECI et le PAC pour la pérennisation.
- En cas de remaniement ministériel les activités sont remises en cause.
- La DLT des projets n'est pas en adéquation avec l'approche PAC.
- Que faire pour amener les autorités s'impliquer véritablement dans la pérennisation des projets?
- Exemple d'ICI qui a formé les acteurs pour accompagner le projet.
- En termes d'impact, la stratégie des PAC est bonne.

Recommandations

- Faire le renforcement de capacités (fonctionnelles, organisationnelles, économiques, ...) des structures communautaires
- Renforcer le système de circulation des informations entre les différents acteurs (CNS, Agence d'exécution et Communautés).

19. PPP PIR Formulaire de Rapport Abidjan XII

<i>Thème</i>	Réplication des bonnes pratiques du projet ppp dans d'autres communautés productrice de cacao.
<i>Nom et prénom du leader du groupe</i>	KONGO Djosonne.
<i>Noms et prénoms des membres du groupe</i>	GAHA CYRIAQUE (Rapporteur) et AWOKOU Donatien.
<i>Intérêt du thème</i>	Nécessité d'étendre les acquis aux autres régions productrices de cacao.

Débats et recommandations

- Les difficultés sont l'absence de bailleurs surtout que les agences d'exécution ne sont économiquement pas outillées pour le faire
- Les sources de financement peuvent être publiques avec le Fonds d'Investissement en Milieu Rural (FIMR)
- Les Financements privés ; Solliciter l'appui des chocolatiers
- Le financement des Coopératives

20. PPP PIR Formulaire de Rapport Abidjan XIII

<i>Thème</i>	Comment intégrer le « modèle PPP » avec les activités sur le travail des enfants faits par les sociétés chocolatières ?
<i>Nom et prénom du leader du groupe</i>	AMANY Konan.
<i>Noms et prénoms des membres du groupe</i>	SMITH Benjamin et ZORRO BI Dja.
<i>Intérêt du thème</i>	Promouvoir une plate-forme intégrée de partenariat et de collaboration en matière de lutte contre le travail des enfants entre tous les acteurs.

Débats et recommandations:

Après plusieurs échanges et informations les recommandations suivantes ont été retenues :

- Avoir un représentant de l'organisation des employeurs au sein du CNS
- Intégrer le BIT dans le groupe thématique relatif au TE dans le cadre de la plate-forme PPP du Conseil Café-Cacao
- Elargir le cadre du partenariat dans la mise en œuvre du SOSTECI
- Mettre en œuvre le SOSTECI pour éviter la duplication dans la mise en œuvre des projets
- Elargir le champ d'intervention du BIT dans d'autres domaines d'activités où sont employés des enfants (Mines, Domestiques, Enfants Talibets, etc.)

Annex 7. Stakeholder briefings in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire

Stakeholder briefing

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) between the chocolate and cocoa industry and the ILO to combat child labour in cocoa growing communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire

Date: 22nd -23rd July 2013

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Implementation period: 1 August 2011 to 31st August 2014 (37 months)

Funding: ADM Cocoa, Barry Callebaut, Cargill, Ferrero, The Hershey Company, Kraft Foods, Mars Incorporated and Nestlé, (formerly represented by the Global Issues Group or “GIG” and currently by National Confectioners Association or “NCA”)

Budget: USD 2,060,000 +Mars 2012 Addendum: USD 1,000,000; building on Mars V4C Programme and supporting IPEC existing strategies in Soubre (Côte d'Ivoire)

Goals, objectives and activities:

Development Objective: To accelerate progress in the elimination of child labour, with a focus on its worst forms, in cocoa growing communities in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana		
Objectives		Key Activities
IO1	Child Labour Monitoring Systems (CLMS) are strengthened and expanded.	Refinement of CLMS models; review of pilots; reinforcement of CLMS at district level; roll-out & support to project communities; Development and implementation of Community Action Plans (CAP)
IO.2	The capacity of governments, social partners, cocoa farming families and other pertinent stakeholders to combat child labour, in particular through supporting and participating in CLMS in cocoa growing communities, is strengthened.	Meetings, training (e.g. Hazardous Child Labour), awareness raising
IO.3	National Steering Committees (NSCs) lead improved coordination of efforts to combat child labour in cocoa growing communities.	Needs assessment, training and technical assistance

Description: The PPP Project builds on previous and current projects in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire and is implemented under the IPEC Strategic Programme on Child Labour in West Africa/ECOWAS region, being particularly aligned with ECOWAS I and II projects and the Cocoa Communities Project (CCP).

The project intervenes at national, district and community levels, integrating the three immediate objectives – CLMS, capacity building, and coordination – to be interconnected and mutually reinforcing. To encourage sustainability the projects focusses on strengthening existing national CLMS systems and referral structures.

Geographic Coverage and implementing partners:

District/ Department	Communities, sub-communities and hamlets
Hemang Denkyra Twifo AttiMokwa	Tweapease Ankaako plus common communities with CCP (10)

Implementing Agencies and Action Programmes (APs) and Mini-programmes (MP)

Implementing Agencies	APs and MPs
MELR (NPECLC),	AP: Coordination of the GCLMS at national level and in 60 identified communities in 7 districts in Ghana through the CCP and Ecowas II
International Cocoa Initiative (ICI)	AP: Empowering Cocoa Communities through action planning towards the elimination of Child labour in 40 communities within 4 Cocoa Growing districts in Ghana
GAWU of TUC (trade union),	AP: Consolidating the Organisation of Cocoa Farmers Using Integrated Area Based Approach
Oasis Foundation International	MP: Support for Sensitization and Elimination of Worst forms of Child labour in Cocoa Growing communities in Ghana AP: Combatting the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana through the Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS)

Key Targets:

Households with enhanced knowledge on hazardous work for children	Children withdrawn and prevented:	Households benefiting from awareness raising campaigns, capacity building and other services as determined through CAPs and CLMS process
100	1 500	600

Principal results June 2013:*National/ project level*

- Support to development and validation of Ghana's Child Development and Protection Matrix).
- Support to refinement of CLMS tools and processes including the ongoing GCLMS pilot review.
- Baseline survey completed.
- Development of a joint training package on hazardous child labour and Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) with GAWU in Ghana is at the final review stage.
- Capacity building and support to coordination efforts by NSCs is on-going.
- Collaboration with Ministry of Education and other relevant agencies concerning the introduction and mainstreaming of child labour in Ghana's national education curricula (e.g. on transitional education).

District/ community level

- CLMS: implementation in project communities on-going.
- Awareness raising: reaching thousands at community level; SCREAM clubs operational; house to house campaign by CCPCs; enactment of by-laws to protect children in the community, etc.

- CAPs: developed and being implemented and has been submitted to member of parliament ; teachers' quarters under construction; involvement of women leaders in decision making; funeral laws review, etc.
- Direct support to children: covering more than 800 children in both countries. Examples: children enrolled (or re-enrolled) in school; more than 100 children benefitting from school uniforms, bags and bicycles in Ghana.

Most activities are being implemented as planned and services to children are underway. Reporting is to be done in accordance with the direct beneficiaries monitoring and reporting system (DBMR).

Opportunities and challenges:

General:

- The need to factor in delays related to government processes, data collection, partner projects processes, etc.
- Community members have huge potential in terms of spreading messages and raising awareness, when sufficiently motivated.
- Increased funding to support communities in CAP implementation would leverage greater results.
- Shortfall of number of children in or at risk of entering into child labour in the two target communities in Ghana: Consideration to be made into the possibility (and implications) of decreasing the target for children in Ghana and increasing the target for Cote d'Ivoire therefore maintaining the project target.
- Delays in reporting of children prevented and withdrawn from child labour: in accordance to the project's monitoring plan, the reporting of children is delayed by approximately 6 months (service delivery to children is delayed by approximately 9 months).

CLMS related:

- CLMS sustainability and effectiveness depends on actual support and efforts by different stakeholders.
- Key role of district assemblies.
- The need to simplify the system & tools for scaling-up.
- The issue of allowances & the need for the existence of one national standard.
- Project strategy: the project relies heavily in having scalable, well-functioning CLMS in both countries. Both countries have suffered delays and are overcoming challenges concerning CLMS that will most probably not be surpassed by the end of the project.

BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW

The PIR is part of standard ILO-IPEC monitoring and evaluation procedures and terms of reference have been developed based on stakeholder input and on standard issues to be covered.

Scope and purpose

The PIR enables PPP project stakeholders in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana to make a thorough assessment of project implementation, focusing on progress to date using the information available.

The PIR will review relevant aspects of project design, implementation, outputs and sustainability resulting in recommendations to improve delivery and sustainability of outputs and objectives for the remaining project period.

Potential aspects for discussion during the stakeholder workshop:

- Analysis of implementation strategies.
- Review of the institutional set-up.
- Assessment of the implementation of the project so far.
- Identification of positive and negative factors affecting project implementation.
- Propose revisions to support the project achieving its objectives.
- Reviewing strategies for sustainability, replication and scaling up.

The PIR brings stakeholder representatives together to examine and assess the areas identified above. If it is agreed that changes are required, revised strategies and schedules should be based on a common understanding among the stakeholders of the way forward.

The external facilitator aims to create an environment and facilitate a process that will enable stakeholders to identify and discuss relevant aspects of the project and to reach a consensus on the way forward. And PIR results will be used by national stakeholders, IPEC, USDOL and field staff to adjust project strategies.

PIR METHODOLOGY: OPEN SPACE METHODOLOGY

Is the PPP on track and how can project stakeholders ensure that it meets its objectives? We have limited time to answer this question and cover the other aspects of the PIR mentioned above. Since project stakeholders are best placed to identify priorities and aspects of the project that most need to be discussed, reviewed and highlighted, we will be using a highly participatory process which has been successfully employed in multiple situations all over the world.

To save time and ensure that everyone has an overview of the project as a whole, it would be useful if participants would find time to read this briefing before arriving at the workshop. We will be developing the agenda together at the start of the meeting and the second day will be principally used for identifying recommendations and picking up any important aspects that have not already been raised.

By the end of the workshop:

- Every issue of concern to anybody will have been raised, if they took responsibility for doing that.
- All issues will have received full discussion to the extent desired.
- Priorities will be set and recommendations made.

Information pour les participants

à la revue de la mise en œuvre du projet (PIR)

Partenariat Public-Privé (PPP) entre l'industrie du chocolat et du cacao et l'OIT pour combattre le travail des enfants dans les communautés de cacao au Ghana et en Côte d'Ivoire

Date: 18 -19 Juillet 2013

Lieu: Siège de l'AIBEF à Treichville

Heure: 9H

VUE D'ENSEMBLE DU PROJET

Période de mise en œuvre: 1^{er} Août 2011 au 31 Août 2014 (37 mois)

Financement: ADM Cocoa, Barry Callebaut, Cargill, Ferrero, The Hershey Company, Kraft Foods, Mars Incorporated et Nestlé, (autre fois représenté par le Groupe sur les Grand problèmes ou "GIG" devenu l'Association des Confectionneurs Nationaux ou "NCA")

Budget: USD 2 060 000 +Mars 2012 Addendum: USD 1 000 000; un appui au Programme Mars V4C et les stratégies de l'IPEC à Soubré (Côte d'Ivoire)

But, objectifs et activités:

Objectif de Développement : Accélérer le progrès vers l'élimination du travail des enfants avec un accent sur ses pires formes dans les communautés productrices de cacao en Côte d'Ivoire et au Ghana.		
Objectifs		Activités clés
IO1	Les Systèmes de Suivi du Travail des Enfants seront renforcés et élargis.	Raffinement des modèles SSTE, l'examen des pilotes, le renforcement du SSTE au niveau du district; déploiement de moyens et appui aux communautés, élaboration et mise en œuvre de plans d'action communautaires (PAC)
IO.2	La capacité des gouvernements, partenaires sociaux, familles productrices de cacao et autres intervenants pertinents pour la lutte contre le travail des enfants, en particulier par l'assistance et la participation aux SSTE dans les populations productrices de cacao, sera renforcée.	Réunions, formations (par exemple travaux dangereux pour les enfants), sensibilisation
IO.3	les Comités Nationaux de Pilotage (CNP) coordonneront leurs efforts pour combattre le travail des enfants dans les communautés productrices de cacao.	Analyse de besoins, formation et assistance technique

Description: Le projet PPP se fonde sur des projets antérieurs et en cours au Ghana et en Côte d'Ivoire et est mis en œuvre dans le cadre du Programme stratégique IPEC sur le travail des enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest / CEDEAO ; il est en parfaite adéquation avec les projets CEDEAO I et II, ainsi que le Projet des Communautés de Cacao (PCC).

Le projet intervient aux niveaux national, local et communautaire, en intégrant les trois objectifs immédiats - SSTE, renforcement des capacités et coordination – en vue de leur interconnexion et de leur renforcement mutuellement. Il encourage la durabilité des projets, en insistant sur le renforcement des SSTE nationaux existants et des structures de référence.

Zones géographiques:

District / Département	Communautés, sous-communautés et hameaux
M'Batto Bouaflé	Tchekou Assoumoukro Iribafla Bantifla plus des communautés en commun avec le PCC (3)

Agences d'exécution, Programmes d'Action (PA) et Mini-programmes (MP)

Agences d'exécution	PA, MP et CS
Ministère de Travail (DLTE),	PA : Mise en œuvre du Système d'Observation et de Suivi du Travail des Enfants (SOSTECI) (avec le CCP)
ICI	PA : La conception et la mise en œuvre des Plans d'action communautaires en vue d'éliminer le travail des enfants dans les 40 communautés cibles (avec le CCP).
CTLTE (syndicat),	Contrat de Service : Sensibilisation et Formation des ménages des communautés cibles du projet sur le travail des enfants et plus particulièrement sur le travail dangereux.
Centre Social de M'Batto	MP : Campagne de sensibilisation contre le travail des enfants dans les communautés productrices de cacao du projet PPP PA : Sensibilisation et appui aux actions de lutte contre le travail des enfants dans les communautés productrices de cacao des villages de Tchékou et Assoumoukro (Département de M'BATTO)
Direction Régionale de la Famille de la Femme et de l'Enfant de Bouaflé (DRFFE)	MP : Campagne de sensibilisation contre le travail des enfants dans les communautés productrices de cacao du projet PPP PA : Sensibilisation et équipement des écoles des villages d'IRIBAFLA et de BANTIFLA dans le département de BOUAFLE

Cibles clés:

Les ménages ayant une connaissance accrue sur les travaux dangereux pour les enfants	Enfants retirés ou prévenus	Les ménages bénéficiant de campagnes de sensibilisation, le renforcement des capacités et d'autres services tel que déterminé par les PAC et le processus de SSTE
100	1 500	600

Principaux résultats en Juin 2013:

National / au niveau du projet

- Soutien au développement et à la validation du Plan d'action national sur le travail des enfants en Côte d'Ivoire.
- Appui à l'amélioration des outils, du processus et au déploiement du SOSTECI.
- Enquête de base achevée.
- Développement d'un module de formation conjointe sur le travail dangereux des enfants et de la sécurité et santé au travail (SST) au Ghana est au stade de l'examen final.
- Partenariat établi avec les syndicats pour la prestation de la formation et l'assistance technique concernant le travail dangereux des enfants.

District / au niveau communautaire

- SSTE:
 - Démarrage de la mise en œuvre dans les communautés du projet pour bientôt (mois d'août).

- Sensibilisation:
 - Plusieurs milliers de personnes au niveau communautaire touchées par la sensibilisation de masse.
 - clubs SCREAM opérationnels.
 - les autorités locales informées et sensibilisées.
 - Près de 400 ménages touchés par les sensibilisations de proximité.
- Formation:
 - Formation de 96 personnes (membres des comités de vigilance et leaders communautaires à leur rôle et à la problématique du travail des enfants).
- Actions directes:
 - 250 tables-bancs, 10 bureaux d'instituteurs livrés aux 7 écoles des villages couverts, 2 cantines scolaires équipées avec 12 tables et 24 bancs.
 - 200 jugements supplétifs fournis aux enfants scolarisés sans extraits de naissance.
- CLV:
 - Mise en place de 4 CLV comprenant environ 12 membres chacun.
 - participation des leaders de femmes dans la prise de décision des CLV etc.
- PAC:
 - 4 PACs élaborés, avec un début de mise en œuvre; par exemple des écoles maternelles et des cantines sont en cours de construction.

Presque toutes les activités sont en train d'être mises en œuvre telles que prévues et les services aux enfants sont en cours. On observe toutefois un certain retard dans la délivrance des services directs offerts aux enfants à cause de la vérification des listes de l'enquête de base et de la tenue des PACs. Les rapports seront faits en conformité avec la surveillance des bénéficiaires directs et du système de contrôle (DBMR).

Opportunités et défis:

Général:

- La nécessité de prendre en compte les retards liés aux processus gouvernementaux, la collecte de données, le traitement des projets partenaires, etc.
- Les membres de la communauté ont un énorme potentiel en termes de diffusion de messages et de sensibilisation, lorsqu'ils sont suffisamment motivés
- L'augmentation du financement pour soutenir les communautés dans la mise en œuvre des PACs pourrait conduire à de meilleurs résultats
- L'insuffisance d'enfants dans ou à risque du travail des enfants dans les deux communautés du projet au Ghana ; examen de la possibilité (et conséquences) de diminuer le nombre d'enfants ciblé au Ghana en augmentant le nombre d'enfants ciblés en Côte d'Ivoire mais de maintenir le nombre total d'enfants ciblés par le projet.
- Par rapport au plan de suivi du projet, le rapportage sur les enfants empêchés ou retiré du travail est en retard d'environ 6 mois (la prestation de services aux enfants est retardée d'environ 9 mois)

En rapport avec le SSTE :

- la durabilité et l'efficacité du SOSTECI dépendent du soutien et des efforts réels des différentes parties prenantes
- Le rôle clé des autorités locales
- La question du financement et la nécessité de l'existence d'une norme nationale
- La stratégie du projet est fortement basée sur l'expansion et le bon fonctionnement du SOSTECI. Il y a eu du retard aussi bien au GHANA qu'en COTE D'IVOIRE et il est probable que tous les défis ne soient pas surmontés avant la fin du projet.

CONTEXTE DE L'EXAMEN DE LA MISE EN OEUVRE DU PROJET

Le PIR fait partie des outils du système de suivi et d'évaluation de l'OIT-IPEC et les termes de référence ont été élaborés en fonction des commentaires des parties prenantes et sur les questions pertinentes que le système doit couvrir.

Objectif

Le PIR permet aux parties prenantes au projet PPP en Côte d'Ivoire et au Ghana de faire une évaluation approfondie de la mise en œuvre du projet, en mettant l'accent sur les progrès réalisés à ce jour et en utilisant les données disponibles.

Le PIR examinera les aspects pertinents de la conception du projet, sa mise en œuvre, les résultats et la durabilité afin de faire des recommandations visant à améliorer les prestations et assurer la durabilité des résultats et des objectifs pour la période restante du projet.

Aspects possibles de discussion lors de l'atelier des parties prenantes:

- Analyse des stratégies de mise en œuvre
- Examen de la mise en place institutionnelle
- L'évaluation de la mise en œuvre du projet à ce jour.
- Identification des facteurs positifs et négatifs affectant la mise en œuvre du projet
- Proposition des révisions pour soutenir le projet et lui permettre d'atteindre ses objectifs
- Révision des stratégies pour la durabilité, la réplication et l'élargissement

Le PIR regroupe les parties prenantes pour examiner et évaluer les points identifiés ci-dessus. S'il est convenu que des changements sont nécessaires, les stratégies et les calendriers révisés devront être fondés sur une compréhension commune de tous les acteurs quant à la voie à suivre.

Le facilitateur externe a pour mission de créer un environnement qui facilite un processus susceptible de permettre aux parties prenantes d'identifier et de discuter des aspects pertinents du projet et de parvenir à un consensus sur la voie à suivre. Les résultats du PIR seront utilisés par les acteurs nationaux, l'IPEC, le NCA et le personnel sur le terrain pour adapter les stratégies du projet.

METHODOLOGIE DU PIR: TECHNOLOGIE DE L'ESPACE OUVERT

Comment les acteurs du projet peuvent-ils s'assurer que le PPP atteindra ses objectifs ?

Nous avons un temps limité pour répondre à cette question et couvrir les autres aspects du PIR ci-dessus mentionnés. Comme les parties prenantes au projet sont les mieux placées pour identifier les priorités et les aspects du projet qui ont le plus besoin d'être discutés, examinés et mis en évidence,

nous allons utiliser un processus hautement participatif qui a déjà été utilisée avec succès dans plusieurs pays à travers le monde entier.

Pour gagner du temps et faire en sorte que tout le monde ait un aperçu du projet dans son ensemble, il serait utile que les participants prennent le temps de lire ce briefing avant d'arriver à l'atelier. Nous allons développer ensemble l'ordre du jour au début de la réunion et la deuxième journée sera principalement utilisée pour identifier les recommandations nécessaires et recenser tous les aspects importants qui n'ont pas déjà été soulevées.

À la fin de l'atelier :

- Toutes les préoccupations des uns et des autres auront été soulevées, pourvu que les concernés prennent la responsabilité de les poser.
- Toutes les questions auront été pleinement discutées.
- Les priorités seront fixées et des recommandations formulées.