

International Labour Organization – IPEC

Technical Progress Report

[PALOP]

October 2012

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Project title: Supporting actions to meet the 2015 targets to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in Lusophone countries in Africa through knowledge, awareness raising and South-South cooperation					
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OBJECTIVES: (Objectives as stated in the approved project document ³) DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE <i>Contribute to speed up the pace of the child labour eradication in Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe.</i> IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES IO.1. By the end of the project, National Action Plans (NAP) will be developed, revised or strengthened in the five PALOP countries IO.2. By the end of the project National Tripartite Committees or other consultation mechanisms will be active in addressing Child Labour issue in policy and in national legislation					

¹ Start date as indicated in the donor approved project document. Format DD.MM.YYYY

² End date as indicated in the donor approved project document. If these dates have been formally revised, indicate revised dates with "Revised" in brackets after the date. Format DD.MM.YYYY

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

I. Country information and developments

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

Angola

In April 2012, Angola celebrated its first full decade of peace. The country is now firmly back on the map and is one of the continent's leading economies after South Africa, Egypt and Nigeria. However, the slower growth of 2011 underlines just how vulnerable Angola's economy is to oil shocks. Crude production should pick up again in 2012 thanks to new fields coming on stream and some positive exploration results. The country is also due to start exporting liquefied natural gas (LNG) from a new \$9bn plant in Soyo.

Outside the oil sector, construction and banking are still flourishing, despite the difficulties in doing business and concerns over corruption.

Significant investment is still going into manufacturing and agriculture, with supply-chain costs coming down to make locally-produced items more competitive with imports. But energy supplies remain a major challenge, with most households and businesses still mostly reliant on diesel generators, significantly pushing up operating costs.

Credit lines from China (around \$15bn to date but with possibly more on the way) and Brazil (\$3.2bn) have bankrolled construction projects, including the overhaul of the country's road networks and big improvements in infrastructure.

A new mining law should give more international companies, especially from South Africa, confidence to enter the market, and exploration has also begun for iron, gold, manganese and copper.

Cotton and textile industries are also being revived, and investments in agriculture are finally starting to pay off with more domestically-grown food items making it into the shops. Agri-businesses, such as fruit canning and breakfast-cereal production, are growing in number and profitability.

Angola's most recent and positive economic trends includes the country's moves towards economic diversification, its engagement with the IMF through a standby arrangement of \$1.4bn (mostly disbursed by 2011) resulting in more transparency within the government financial system, and its new laws to promote macroeconomic stability. Social indicators have not improved in the same pace. Angola was ranked 146 out of 169 countries on the 2010 UNDP Human Development Index. Access to public education may be expanding but its quality remains questionable and social mobility continues to be limited.

The Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology announced the increase in the number of students attending the Universities in 2012. This year 45 thousand new students registered in Angolan Universities. The Ministry believes that one of the motivations is the government investments in infrastructure and training (See Appendix_01).

Although poverty reduction has been placed at the forefront of the government's policies and 'zero tolerance' has been declared against corruption, discontent continues to grow with the government.⁴

According to the report [African Economic Outlook 2012](#)- co-produced by the African Development Bank, UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) - launched on 28th of May in Arusha, Tanzania, despite steady progress in improving social conditions since 2002, the country still faces massive challenges in reducing poverty, unemployment and increasing human development. The government continues to allocate more than 30% of its budget to social spending. The document affirms that this will increase by 1.6 to 33.3% in 2012, double what will be spent on defence, security and public order.

As part of the Municipal Integrated Programme to Combat Hunger and Reduction of Poverty (PICRFP), around 10,000 Angolan young people from various social walks will benefit in the next four years from training in entrepreneurship by the National Social Security Institute (INSS). According to national authorities, the training programme of young people is stipulated in Government's policy, which aims at constantly improving the social welfare of this group through the creation of micro, small and medium enterprises (See Appendix_01).

According to the current joint estimation of UN and World Bank released this year, the maternal mortality rate in Angola reduced from 610 to 450 for each 100.000 born-alive infant. Late May, under the celebrations of the International Day of Action for Women's Health, a seminar and a sensitization campaign was organized on the main causes of maternal mortality in Luanda. (See Appendix_01).

In June, together with others five African countries (Algeria, Congo, Ghana and Sierra Leone) Angola was elected to be part of the vice-presidency of the General Assembly of the United Nations, (See Appendix_01).

Regarding the preparation for the General Population Census and Housing (RGPH/2013) to be launched in 2013, the Angolan Planning Minister, visiting the National Institute for Statistics (INE), declared that the actions for the success of Angolan's population census estimated on 80 million USD require communication and training of the beneficiaries. The Government has thus engaged on the RGPH/2013 preparation under an operation that intends to find out the real structure of the country's population and workforce, its geographical distribution and priority investment areas. The research will allow the government to develop and improve public policies (See Appendix_01).

In the second half of this reporting period, the government, media, population in general have been focused on the election that took place on August 31st (Presidential and Legislative). Twenty-seven parties and coalitions have been registered to run in the election, but only nine have been entitled and eligible, which includes the present ruling party, MPLA. Since the opening of the official campaign – July 31st- the country faced political tensions and protests around the election.

A change in the Constitution in 2010 resulted that there would be no direct presidential vote, and the Head of State would be elected from the top of the winning party list. Having secured an 82 per cent majority in the 2008 poll, with opposition parties weak and divided, the MPLA was expected to win (See Appendix_01). The official results of this year's election confirm a similar scenario and MPLA received 71.82% of the total votes⁵. According to the Southern Africa Development Community Parliamentary Forum the general elections in Angola were considered transparent and democratic. It stated that elections happened in a atmosphere of peace and political stability and were conducted according to legal and

⁴ Data from <http://www.theafricareport.com/index.php/2012/02/15/1708634/south/country-profile-2012-angola-51708634.html>

⁵ See official election results in the National Electoral Commission site at <http://www.cne.ao/noticias.cfm?id=494>

constitutional framework of Angola. Similarly, in a Joint Declaration (See Appendix_01), the African Union (UA), The Southern Africa Development Community (SADAC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the Community of the Portuguese Countries (CPLP) have stressed the same positive evaluation and highlighted the need to improve election process in the following items: allow in a reasonable time the accreditation of international observers and parties delegates as well as facilitate the voting of the Angolan diaspora.

Cape Verde

Cape Verde is looking forward to be the first Lusophone African country to eradicate child labour. The level of engagement of the employers in the fight against child labour, not a foreseeable scenario in the short run, became a reality, through the [Praia Declaration](#), to eradicate child labour, signed in December/2011. From the government side, more specifically, led by the Cape Verdean Children's Institute (ICCA), a final draft of a [Term of Reference](#) to elaborate the list of hazardous occupations with technical assistance from Brazilian expertise was agreed by the Ministry of Youth, Labour and Development of Human Resources (MJEDRH), which also counted with the support of the social partners and had the especial participation of the Labour Inspection.

Additionally, the country is currently in the process of consolidating the consultation process of the Child and Adolescent Statute, which is perceived to be an important first step towards the elaboration of a National Action Plan against child labour. The draft of the Statute was already submitted to relevant Ministries for appraisal in order to then be sent to the Parliament. According to the ICCA, a Child Labour Committee, which would be responsible, *inter alia*, to address the development of NAP and WFCL list, - should be established before the end of this year⁶. During the celebration of the WDACL, the Ministry of Youth, Labour and Development of Human Resources (MJEDRH) indicated that a national survey on child labour, which will be lead by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) with the support of ICCA, will be done.

Again in the context of the WDACL, the ICCA organized a country wide awareness raising and communication campaign. The campaign was focused on the family and the education professionals in order to sensitise about the existing phenomenon of child labour in the country (See Appendix_02). The Cape Verdean Unit for Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour was established (See Appendix_02). The ICCA developed then an Action Programme, in which the Unit is set as one of the priorities, as well as the creation of a Steering Committee and a Tripartite Consultation Commission. Under the same Programme, the development of a national survey on child labour is planned (See Appendix_02).

June is the “month of the Child” in Africa. In this framework, in partnership with the Directorate General of Social Solidarity (DGSS), the ICCA held on June 16th (the African Child Day) a series of activities on the pedestrian street in the Plateau area of the city of Praia. With the slogan “the rights of children with disabilities: the duty to protect, respect, promote and conduct” the event aimed to educate, inform, raise awareness and mobilize the Cape Verdean society to the problematic of disabilities, especially between children and adolescents (See Appendix_02).

The CPLP Ministers of Environment gathered on the 4th of May, in Sal Island to develop a joint commitment under the CPLP framework for the Rio+20 Summit. As a result, a declaration –“the Sal Declaration”- was produced, which affirmed the CPLP countries commitment with the green growth and

⁶ See <http://www.expressodasilhas.sapo.cv/pt/noticias/go/cabo-verde-vai-realizar-inquerito-nacional-sobre-trabalho-infantil>

the environmental, social and economic sustainability. The meeting also raised the priority points which should be discussed at the UN Summit (See Appendix_02).

From the 9th to 11th of May, a Cape Verdean delegation participated in Luanda in the III International Seminar on Military Criminal Justice and in the meeting of the International Association of the Military Justice. Angolan authorities stressed that the event was an important opportunity to share experiences between the countries and that Angolans participated actively to give support on the theme of criminal justice. The meeting was promoted by the Angolan Supreme Military Court (STM) of the country's Army Forces. The delegations of Brazil, Peru and Nicaragua participated in the meeting as well. The Association was created in December 2003 in Brazil and aim to develop studies on Military Criminal Law and Humanitarian Law, to name but a few (See Appendix_02).

Following the strengthening of cooperation between the CPLP member's countries, in beginning of July, in the city of Praia, the Portuguese Secretary for Cooperation and Foreign Affairs (SENEC) and its Cape Verdean counterpart signed two cooperation agreements especially related to the financial and police sector (See Appendix_02).

According to the report [African Economic Outlook 2012](#)- co-produced by the African Development Bank, UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) - launched on 28th of May in Arusha, Tanzania, the country's economic growth is expected to stabilise around 5.1% in 2012 and 2013, after slowed from 5.4% in 2010 to 5.0% in 2011. The report affirms that "the country has performed in an exemplary manner in terms of public sector governance", and despite substantive reforms have reduced corruption and improved the quality of business transactions; the weaknesses in infrastructure impose increasing constraints on sustainable economic growth. The document finally adds that "Cape Verde is one of a handful of countries in Africa likely to attain all eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including that of reducing poverty by a half between 1995 and 2015. Its social protection system covers old age, disability and death. However, the country faces a relatively high unemployment rate, particularly among the young."

To improve and foster the agricultural sector, the government is investing on the construction of dams, as part of its 8th Legislative programme. Until 2016 the government foresees the construction of 17 dams and 3 of them have already started. Today, the country has only one main dam, and since Cape Verde is so dry, the construction of dams is necessary to bring vitality to the country's agriculture (See Appendix_02).

Since water is an important point for the country, the Minister of Finance and Planning made a 22 million euros agreement with the French Development Agency (AFD) to invest in projects to increase the water production and its distribution in the country, especially in the São Vicente and Sal islands (See Appendix_02).

The Minister of Youth, Labour and Development (MJEDRH) signed in May a cooperation protocol with the University of Santiago. The cooperation aims to create concrete conditions for social services to be capable of solving or reducing problems/issues concerning vulnerable groups such as children, adolescents, youth and their families (See Appendix_02).

Also in May- from the 29th to 30th- the MJEDRH Minister, Janira Hopffer, participated in Brasilia in the V Ministerial Forum for the Development, where economic and social issues of 30 countries from Africa and America were discussed. Cape Verde shared its good experiences/practices on social protection and presented the government role in the context of the National Programme to reduce Poverty (PNLP). The Forum is a joint initiative of the Brazilian Ministry for the Social Development (MDS) and the UNDP (See Appendix_02).

A Cape Verdean delegation, composed by the MJEDRH, the Direction General of Labour, the Labour Inspection, as well as the workers and employers organizations, participated in the International Labour Conference, in Geneva, from the 1st to 14th of June. At the Conference, the delegates debated the possibility to adopt a recommendation on the implementation of a social protection basis for all. According to the ILO, Cape Verde is a good example to be followed on the theme of social protection, especially related to the elderly people.

On June 8, the National Human Rights and Citizenship Commission (CNDHC) launched in Praia a citizenship handbook, called “the aware citizen”. According to the CNDHC President, the handbook is a very important tool, especially to be launched ahead of the municipal elections in July 1st. The President said the idea is to give more social participation, beyond the vote, and more conscience to the electorate by explaining the local power, its organs and institutions, among others (See Appendix_02).

The US State Department report published in the UNHCR site in June on Trafficking in Persons Report⁷ that indicated that Cape Verde is a source country for children subjected to forced labour and, at times, sex trafficking within the country and a source for persons trafficked to Brazil, Portugal, and other countries in Europe for forced transport of drugs. The report says that West African migrants may transit the archipelago en route to situations of exploitation in Europe. Past reports indicate that boys and girls – some of whom may be foreign – are exploited in prostitution in Santa Maria, Praia, and Mindelo.

Street children are vulnerable to street crime and, on rare occasions, prostitution. Cape Verdean adults and children are tricked or forced into transporting drugs to or within Brazil and Portugal. In December 2011, a Swiss court sentenced a Cape Verdean woman to 22 months' imprisonment for recruiting 143 Brazilian women for forced prostitution in Switzerland (See Appendix_02).

The Government of Cape Verde is making efforts to address the issue of trafficking in children. During the year, the government investigated 44 cases of child sexual abuse, some of which may have included trafficking offenses. The ICCA made concerted efforts to protect child victims of sexual abuse, including children in prostitution, and to prevent and raise awareness of the worst forms of child labor, including trafficking.

During the reporting period, the country faced local elections in all of its islands. The Movement for Democracy Party (MpD) won the elections on Sunday 1st of July, increasing for 14 the number of municipalities under its political influence. In the other hand, the PAICV (African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde) – the government party – has only 8 municipalities, 2 less than in 2008. In addition to winning the municipal council of the capital, Praia, the MpD won as well the São Vicente municipality - the second most important of the country (See Appendix_02).

Guinea-Bissau

During the reporting period, the country faced a moment of political instability and democratic weakness. On the 12th of April, soldiers in Guinea-Bissau seized power, leading the country to a new military coup. The move comes ahead of the presidential run-off election slated for the 29th of April between Carlos Gomes Jr- former prime minister- and Kumba Yalá – the country's former president. There have been fears of a coup ever since Guinea-Bissau's president died in January.

The international community, including the UN Secretariat and the Security Council, as well as the CPLP (Community of the Portuguese Speaking Countries), the EU, the African Union (AU) and the ECOWAS (The Economic Community of West African States)- to name a few- strongly condemned the coup and

⁷ <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,...CPV..4fe30cd94b.0.html>

adopted sanctions to the country. Guinea-Bissau is one of the six countries on the agenda of United Nations Peace building Commission, set up in 2005 to help countries emerging from conflict make an irreversible transition from war to sustainable peace (See Appendix_03).

According to a UN envoy, the current political crisis in Guinea-Bissau is worsening the living condition of its citizens. As a result of the political crisis, the payment of civil servants' salaries has been delayed and the cashew trading season, crucial for the economy and livelihood of the population, has been disrupted (See Appendix_03).

On the 16th of April the military forces- claiming measure of "national security"- closed the country's maritime and air space, preventing the participation of government and social partners in the Cape Verde sub-regional meeting (See Appendix_03). The meeting, composed by plenary and training sessions on key topics concerning child labour, was an important event to enhance the discussion, share knowledge and consolidate national strategies to combat child labour, based on Brazilian experience.

On May 16th, brokered by ECOWAS, the country's military command reportedly handed over power to a transitional civilian government, following the signing of an agreement and a transitional political pact. The pact officially nominated Manuel Serifo Nhamadjo as Interim President of Guinea-Bissau for one year. Nhamadjo –who ranked third in the first round of presidential elections- became head of the National Assembly when Interim President Raimundo Pereira was deposed by military junta leaders. However the majority PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde) did not sign the pact and did not recognize the new transitional government as constitutional (See Appendix_03). The CPLP does not recognize the new transitional leaders either (See Appendix_03).

The UN Security Council expressed concern on the increase of drug trafficking since the April 12 coup d'état, according recent UN reports. However, the Ministry of Justice, in the name of the transitional government, rejected the allegations and did not recognize the report statements (See Appendix_03).

The report "African Economic Outlook 2012" states that the country's economic growth in 2012 will be lower than initially expected by the IMF before the new political situation. The Guinea- Bissau should have an economic growth of 2, 8 per cent in this year (See Appendix_03).

According to the annual report of the NGO Save the Children, Guinea-Bissau is the 4th worst country to be a mother. The analysis is based on UN indicators/rates on schooling; education; economy; health; policy; child mortality, and life expectancy, to name but a few. In the case of Guinea Bissau, the report certifies especially the low schooling and life expectancy (See Appendix_03).

The lack of a democratic, legitimate and stable government prevented temporarily the country from following up to its commitments and progress made on the eradication of child labour. The National Action Plan process with the initial background study and consultations at national level had started before last April's political turmoil and is at stand by. As for the bill proposal to create a National Committee to Combat Child Labour, the proposal is waiting for the Labour Ministry to present it to the Government council for adoption. Moreover, the Decent Work Country Programme that has been finalized (and includes Child labour as a priority) and it is expected to be signed as soon as the political situation returns to normality.

Mozambique

During the reporting period Mozambique has been involved with discussions on mainstreaming child labour in national policies, especially at the framework of the II Plan of Action to Reduce Poverty (PARP

II) and the II National Action Plan for the Child (PNAC II)⁸. The country is thus showing signs of progress towards the coordination of national policies and around as for the WDACL celebrations, the Ministry of Women and Social Action (MMAS) undertook activities related to the month of the African child and involved the Ministry of Labour (MITRAB) (See Appendix_04).

For the WDACL the Ministry of Labour distributed the ILO publicity material in Portuguese to several schools in Maputo as the MMAS organized public debates on child labour on June 12, with the technical participation of MITRAB during that week.

A work plan that involved at least 10 Ministries, which includes MITRAB was developed towards the NAP for the Child, as a strategic multi sectoral plan where child labour figures as an important issue. The MMAS, with the collaboration of UNICEF, aims to submit the Plan to the Council of Ministry in the second semester (late August)⁹. A preparatory meeting on the Plan took place from the 28th to the 29th of June, in which the MITRAB was invited to discuss the strategies for the launch of the Plan.

The PNAC is an action plan aligned with the PARP II. Both plans highlight child labour as a crucial issue to be addressed in combating poverty and assuring children's rights.

Also in the context of the WDACL UNICEF urged the government to develop the list of hazardous occupations for the child, as a measure to prevent child labour in the country. UNICEF also highlighted the importance of enhancing the labour inspection structure to ensure the application of labour laws. (See Appendix_04).

On May, the 19 countries and institutions (donor community) that cover around half of the Mozambican budget under the international cooperation arrangement ensured to keep their support to government activities for 2013. The group has however highlighted that the government should work with more transparency and address corruption in the country. The group, known as G-19, also requires improvement on the educational quality, especially the basic education, and the need to speed up the process to implement the National Strategic Plan for Education (See Appendix_04).

Some countries/institutions stressed their financial support and technical cooperation to Mozambique. Brazil and Japan stated that they will strengthen the support to the development of Mozambican agriculture (See Appendix_04). The British Baobab Resources announced the investment on the energy sector (See Appendix_04). The European Union granted 36 million of Euros to the development of provinces, of the Parliament and the civil society (See Appendix_04). Poland will invest on country's sugar industry this year (See Appendix_04). The Arabian Bank for Africa Development is analyzing the possibility to fund social economic development projects, especially for the areas of education, rural electricity, health and infra-structure. According to the Bank, the country still has a huge list of projects that needs funds (See Appendix_04).

The World Bank announced an investment of 90 millions USD in 6 years to support the country's agriculture. A fund management will be in charge of the Mozambique Sustainable Irrigation Development Project (PROIRRI) (See Appendix_04).

⁸<http://www.protectionblog.org/2012/03/06/2o-plano-nacional-de-accao-para-a-crianca-um-investimento-para-as-criancas-mocambicanas/>

⁹ Until the report preparation date, the PNAC had not been subject to discussion in the Council of Minister. From the official reports available, during the reporting period, the 32nd Ordinary Meeting that took place September 4th indicates the discussion of PNAC II by the Ministers. See file MZ - Council of Minister C32.pdf

The former US President, Bill Clinton, reiterated last July the US support to the Mozambican children affected by HIV/AIDS. Mr. Clinton signed a memorandum with Mozambican government to maintain the assistance to the maternal and child health area, especially to children with HIV/AIDS (See Appendix_04), even though the Mozambican Ministry of Health indicated a decrease on the HIV/AIDS external support to the country (See Appendix_04). According to the Doctors Without Borders, the government allocates only 7% to health and 96% of the budget for HIV/AIDS comes from external contribution (See Appendix_04).

Following the country's cooperation agenda, the French Agency for Development (AFD) signed a MoU with the Mozambican Public Company for Electricity (EDM) in Maputo in July, under which 1.8 billion USD will be allocated to projects for the development of energy in the country in order to foster the country's transport situation, (See Appendix_04).

In June, the government announced a plan to build a new cashew research institute centre in the northern province of Nampula to boost production across the country. According to the government's National Cashew Institute (INCAJU), the centre will focus its research on the entire production chain in coordination with Mozambican Agricultural Research Institute (IAM). The institute will also look at new exports markets to reduce the dependence on the dominant export destination. Cashew is one of the major sources of hard currency for the country (See Appendix_04).

A new water supply system has been inaugurated in Netia, in the district of Monapo, in Mozambique's northern province of Nampula. The rehabilitated small water supply system will provide clean drinking water for the 15,000 people living in the area. In addition, 40 water sources have been rehabilitated along with four school toilet blocks. As a result of the improvements, 17 communities have been assessed to be free from open air defecation zone (LIFECA) (See Appendix_04).

The recent discovery of gas and coal in the country increases the economic potential of Mozambique. The country is now pointed as the second pillar of GALP - the Portuguese Oil Company- after Brazil (See Appendix_04). In July, the Brazilian mining company Vale had announced that its open cast coal mine in the western Mozambican province of Tete achieved a daily production record of 25, 564 tonnes of coal processed and ready for shipment (See Appendix_04). The South Korean prime-minister visited Maputo in July, aiming agreements for the Asian market gas supply (See Appendix_04). The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) estimates that Mozambique will have the fourth largest natural gas reserves in the world (See Appendix_04), and until July the Tete province had already exported 163 million tonnes of coal (See Appendix_04).

The government of Mozambique requested a study for the construction of a plant on fuel production derived from lower quality coal, coming from Tete province. To start the negotiations on the production, the Ministry of Energy signed an agreement with the Clean Carbon Industries (CCI) (See Appendix_04).

According to the National Institute for Statistics (INE), preliminary outcomes on GDP real growth indicate an economic growth of 6.2% for the first quarter of this year in comparison to the same period in 2011. The number represents a slowdown on economic activity in the order of 2.7% in the period of analysis (See Appendix_04).

The report "[African Economic Outlook 2012](#)", launched on 28th of May in Arusha, Tanzania, attests that 2011 may be remembered as a turning point for Mozambique's economy with the first overseas export of coal marking the birth of Mozambique as a world exporter of minerals, and paving the way for the country to secure its future fiscal sustainability through yields from natural resources. The document affirms "The main short-term challenge for the government is the enlargement of its fiscal space while keeping its debt levels under control, in order to accommodate the ambitious infrastructure investment plan and the roll-out

of social safety nets within the inclusive growth agenda, while resisting political pressures on expenditure prioritisation”, and adds “The approval of the Action Plan for Reducing Poverty frames the government’s political development agenda for the next four years, around the promotion of inclusive growth in order to reduce the incidence of poverty which has been stagnant since 2003”.

A report from the Economist Intelligent Unit (EIU) discloses that Mozambique is ranked between the top 10 African markets with more potential. According to the report, the sub-Saharan Africa is growing faster than other groups in the world (See Appendix_04).

Despite the notable Mozambican economic growth, the IMF Director for Africa, Roger Nord, affirms that, in general, the poorest do not benefit from country’s economic progress, and the country still faces social challenges (See Appendix_04).

During this period, the MMAS approved the Regulation of Child Centres, which will coordinate the activities and the organization of the centres, ensuring a better assistance and quality basic education for the children. The MMA evaluates that the child centres in the country are inadequate (See Appendix_04).

Mozambican children will benefit from the new Compulsory Registration Project. The project funded by the UE and the UNICEF will substitute the current registration systems and will ensure easier and better access to health, school and voting mechanism. (See Appendix_04).

Through the MMAS, the government announced the extension of social assistance to 950 thousands recipients, especially to orphans and underprivileged children and people with illnesses. The MMAS has currently 3 programs of social care: the food subsidy; the direct social assistance, especially for children and adults with illnesses; and the productive action programme (See Appendix_04).

On the 20th of June, CPLP Head of State Summit took place in Maputo. At the event, the countries discussed especially the Guinea-Bissau political situation and the entry of Equatorial Guinea in the Community. The countries joined their voice on the condemnation of Guinean-Bissau military coup. In the other hand, the countries were divided on the Equatorial Guinea be a CPLP membership. Therefore, the discussions on this matter were postponed (See Appendix_04).

Also within the framework of the Portuguese Community and following the rotation mechanism, Mozambique is the head of the CPLP Executive Secretary. Murade Issac Miguigy Murargy, currently Ambassador in Brazil, replaces the Guinean Domingos Simões Pereira (See Appendix_04). The Mozambican President, Armando Guebuza, took office as the CPLP rotating president. (See Appendix_04).

In July, the city of Maputo hosted as well too more important events: the 31st Parliamentary Forum of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) – in which was discussed the role of the Parliaments of the region and its relations with the citizen’s rights (See Appendix_04) - and the VI Conference of the CPLP Trade Union (See Appendix_04).

The country is currently discussing the revision of the Penal Code, as for many jurists, including the President of the National Human Rights Commission, it still needs more technical work and should address/tackle more issues related to children, women and elderly rights violations, before its approval (See Appendix_04).

São Tomé and Príncipe

A study led by the UNICEF back in 2007 on child labour covering 4 out of 6 districts of São Tomé island and another one covering Príncipe in 2010 were officially presented in the country’s first national seminar

on child labour. It indicates that 65.3% of the São Tomean children work, while only 12% in Príncipe. (See Appendix_05).

According to the report “African Economic Outlook 2012”, the economic growth of São Tomé and Príncipe will remain moderate this year. For 2012, the document estimates a GDP growth of 4.4%, against 4.3% in 2011. The report attests that São Tomé is a country vulnerable to external shocks and highly reliant on agriculture (See Appendix_05).

The São Tomean Minister of Development declared on the 29th of May that the national strategy to reduce poverty for 2012/2016 did not succeed as planned and more than 81 thousand citizens cannot live with more than a euro per capita. After the diagnosis, the government decided to develop a new strategy for the period of 2012-2016, with funds from UNDP. The UN considers enhancing the partnerships with the private sector a crucial strategy for the success of the programme. The UNDP also noted that during the last 10 years the country had “a slight decrease on poverty incidence, in the order of 4.2%”, however, despite that small posit, two out of three São Tomean live under poverty line (See Appendix_05). A mission of the technical team of the IMF in the country last May agreed with São Tomean authorities on the country’s economic programme for 2012/2015 for which a 3,12 million euros fund has been approved (See Appendix_05).

São Tomé and Príncipe, as well as the other members of the PALOP, joined the CPLP voice, which stressed the position against the military coup in Guinea-Bissau. The group highlighted its condemnation at the last CPLP Summit in Maputo, on 20th of July. Also during the summit, São Tomé and Príncipe positioned itself in favour of the entry of Equatorial Guinea in the community.

In this reporting period, the country focused its external relations on strengthening bilateral relations, especially with Angola, Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea and Portugal. On 28 May, the São Tomean prime-minister Patrice Trovoada participated in a bilateral meeting in Lisbon to enhance the partnership between the two countries. At the Lusíada University, São Tomé prime-minister stressed that the country’s geographical position in the Gulf of Guinea is important for its development. According to Trovoada, the zone is surrounded by around 300 million consumers, in the richest region of sub-Saharan Africa. In the occasion of his mission to Portugal, it was also stressed that São Tomé and Príncipe has other source of wealth such as the production of oil, cocoa, gas, bauxite, to name a few (See Appendix_05).

This strategic geographical position of São Tomé and Príncipe was also raised during a meeting in São Tomé on 22 May, between the country’s President, Manuel Pinto da Costa, and the General Carter Ham, from the US command for Africa (AFRICON). According to Mr Ham, the geographical position of São Tomé and Príncipe has an important role in improving the safety for maritime commercial development, especially from piracy (See Appendix_05).

On June 8th, the President visited in Luanda the Angolan President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The official mission to the country aimed to re-launch the win-win cooperation strategy between both nations. According to the Angolan diplomacy, the Government in Luanda is creating a special budged to fund several development projects in the Islands. The cooperation will focus on the port, airport and agricultural sector (See Appendix_05).

The São Tomean President also visited for the fourth time his counterpart in Portugal in July. During the visit, both countries started negotiations on a new four-year cooperation agreement estimated in 45 million euros. In addition, in this reporting period, he also visited Equatorial Guinea and South Africa. (See Appendix_05).

San Tomean authorities in Praia announced the implementation of a multi-sectoral cooperation agreement with the government of Cape Verde. The cooperation covers several areas, especially education, by the hiring Cape Verdean teachers to teach in São Tomé. Other central pillars of the cooperation are agriculture and health (See Appendix_05).

São Tomé and Príncipe is expected to profit from a Public Private Partnership (PPP) agreement between Samsung and the government of Gabon that aims to construct the biggest oil refinery in the sub-region by 2015, which is expected to generate 300 direct and 3000 indirect jobs including in São Tomé (See Appendix_05).

Still in June, a three-day National Forum on Education took place in São Tomé. The event was opened by the President Pinto da Costa and sought to discuss a UNESCO report on the National situation of the education system, and then approve a new educational policy from 2012 to 2022 (See Appendix_08). From a global performance perspective, the report reveals real progress in São Tomé in the educational system, especially in the primary, youth and adults education. The President affirmed that the country is towards the achievement of universal primary education, with more than 95% of child completing the basic cycle. According to the report, the illiteracy rate decreased to less than 12%, and one third of São Tomean child attend the preschool education; 98% attend the primary school; 4/5 of São Tomean population has the primary education and 88% of the population is literate (See Appendix_05).

In addition to the education system, the President himself led an open discussion/hearing on the health system. As a consequence, it was found out that it is necessary to take urgent measures in order to install a new dynamics to the sector. The President did not seem satisfied with the Ministerial performance, which encompasses both health and labour issues. In the context of the celebrations of the country's 37th anniversary of independence (12 of July), the prime-minister led an evaluation of his two-year government, in a rather challenging political scenario. In the beginning of July, the main opposition Party, the São Tomean Liberation Movement (MLSTP), denounced a malaise relation between the President and the prime-minister. This was immediately denied by both authorities. Manuel da Costa Pinto is affiliated to the MLSTP, while Patrice Trovoada, the prime-minister, is a member of the Independent Democratic Action Party (ADI) (See Appendix_05). In addition to the rumor, the MLSTP submitted to the National Assembly a formal motion of censure against the government of Patrice Trovoada, which was rejected by the President of the Parliament that stressed that the request was not relevant. The motion, which had the support of other political parties with parliamentary representation, was motivated by the argument of governmental arbitrariness, arrogance, authoritarianism and corruption, according to the MLSTP. Despite this uncomfortable political situation, national constituents do not recognize that the country is facing a political crisis. (See Appendix_05).

II. Overall project progress

II.A Summary

Based on the detailed information on project performance in Section III, please provide your assessment of the overall achievement of the project at this stage and progress towards major defined impact. This section should not repeat information from sections III.A – III.B but in a few paragraphs, provide an analysis of the achievement of the project as a whole. Please assess issues such as; efficiency¹⁰, effectiveness¹¹, relevance¹², sustainability¹³ and inter-relationships between objectives, to the extent that there have been changes in these areas since the last TPR. You may also wish to consider any unanticipated effects of project activities. **(Length: Maximum length 1 page. If regional project, maximum 2 pages considering the project as a whole rather than country by country.)**

Taking into account the PALOP's historical weak institutional capacity, hesitation in acknowledging the existence of the of child labour; the feeble culture of dialogue and coordinated work, not to mention the slow progress towards child labour eradication, through the sharing of good practices from Brazil and amongst themselves the Project has been focusing its efforts in promoting intense capacity building to national constituents and enhance the dialogue between local partners. It aims to build up the culture of consultation and better prepare the ground for development of national policies. Capacity building is an important strategy for the development of National Action Plans, as well as for any successful initiative at local level. Is not just a matter of NAP development, but the development of efficient, relevant and sustainable national plans, which can fit the country's realities and can be effectively implemented by those who have developed it.

Since late 2011, the Project has been engaged in the negotiations the Sub-regional event on Child Labour in Cape Verde, which had been planned to be a major workshop for all PALOP key constituents and facilitated by key Brazilian institutions in the spirit of south-south cooperation. Once the Brazilians confirmed their willingness to share the country's good experiences in the meeting, it was possible then to negotiate the logistic details and programmes with the host country and the other Lusophone participants. A mission to São Tomé in March 2012 was crucial to guarantee effective tripartite participation and government commitment to the Project. During this reporting period, meetings with the PALOP Permanent Missions were held in Geneva, which was necessary to build an important political support. Intense daily negotiations with the ICCA and other Cape Verdean institutions took place prior to the sub-regional meeting that resulted in a successful five-day capacity building event, held in Praia, from the 16th to 20th of April.

The event addressed the main areas of the Project such as "the role of the consultation mechanisms"; "the role of the judiciary and other law enforcement actors"; "national action plans for the protection of children and the coordination with sectorial plans of child labour"; the "role of the Legislative beyond ratification of the ILO Conventions"; "strengthening partnerships and policy coordination"; "the establishment of the list of WFCL"; "the active identification and the inter-sectorial articulation to speed up the pace on the eradication of child labour" and the "Pinwheel March campaign in the context of the preparation for the III Global Conference in 2013". The participants presented selected preliminary findings of the comparative study developed in each PALOP during the [meeting](#).

In the workshop that discussed the coordination of the Pinwheel March, it was agreed that Angola would be the first PALOP to receive from Brazil the Pinwheel and kick off the African March that will be funded

¹⁰ Do the expected project results continue to justify the costs incurred?

¹¹ To what extent has the project achieved its objective(s) and reached its target group(s)?

¹² Does the project's objectives and strategy continue to make sense?

¹³ What is the likelihood that the project benefits will be sustained after the withdrawal of external support?

by the ABC part of the Lusophone project as complementary activity for the overall strategy to speed up the project's objectives.

In the light of the WDACL activities, the Angolan Child Labour Sub commission (under MAPESS) held intensive discussions and negotiations around the March activities in the country (See Appendix_06). A tripartite work plan was developed and Brazilian institutions were involved in order to link up with the activities with the National Forum for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour of Brazil (FNPETI), who, in the context of the National Plan of Action was organising the [March](#) in Brazil in the context of the IPEC Project in Bahia.

The initial idea was the development of a dense capacity building and awareness raising programmes that would take place in the context of the WDACL celebrations with focus on mainstreaming child labour into NAP through education. The Brazilian Government (through the Governor of the State of Bahia) invited an Angolan delegation to participate in the closing ceremony of the Brazilian northeast Pinwheel March, which would be followed by workshops with the FNPETI. This knowledge sharing activity would be the launching component of the Angolan one (See appendix_06). In the end, the Angolans were not expedite enough to form the tripartite delegation and at the last minute it was agreed that representatives from the FNPETI would then go to Angola, bring the Giant Pinwheel from Brazil and undertake the workshops on the NAP in the end of June in the context of the activities to celebrate the African children's month (June).

The Project management intervention in Geneva was extremely necessary and was constantly mediating this situation as it implied sensitive diplomatic and protocol issues that involved both Bahia State Governor's office and Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Brazil and three Ministries in Angola, not to mention the intervention of both permanent missions to the UN in Geneva.

Therefore, several phone conferences and meetings with IPEC Luanda, IPEC Brasilia, ILO Yaoundé Office and Missions in Geneva took place during May and June. The major issue in Angola was in fact "leadership" in the National process and actions towards child labour policies. The endless back and forth of letters and other communications made it evident the weakness of the protagonist and competent officials and triggered some crisis between Angolan institutions. The workshop was postponed at least three times in two weeks, even though some national activities under the WDACL were undertaken. The positive outcome of this process was that the Ministry of Labour (MAPESS) would then be officially the responsible governmental institution and MINARS and Ministry of Education would have a secondary role (See Appendix_06). With the national election in August, the workshops on Mainstreaming Child labour into National Actions Plans through Education, to be lead by the Ministry of Education were postponed for late 2012.

Both IPEC projects (Lusophone and TACKLE) have been joining efforts to organize the Workshop and a joint Term of Reference was prepared for the event (See Appendix_06). It was expected that in the end a protocol between the ILO and the Ministry of Education to implement the SCREAM methodology and activities in Angolan schools would be signed as part of the NAP development process.

In Mozambique, in the context of the preparation of the PARP II and PNAC II activities, the Project negotiated with the Mozambicans both through meetings with the delegates during the ILC in June and by articulating with the child labour focal point in MITRAB a work plan for July/August (See Appendix_06). In the framework of the WDACL a tripartite Committee led by the child labour focal point led the dialogue with social partners as well as collaborated with MMAS and UNICEF with a coordinated action for several events around child labour (See Appendix_04).

In general, as one outcome of the sub-regional meeting in Cape Verde, WDACL activities took place in all PALOP countries. The ILO office in Lisbon with the support of the CPLP Secretariat all countries received the WDACL materials in Portuguese to develop a local campaign of capacity building and awareness rising. The majority of them focused actions on streets and schools, always involving the local media.

As indicated in the first section of the TPR, Mozambique is recently in the elaboration phase of two important national plans that will impact child labour: the II Plan of Action to Reduce Poverty (PARP II) and the II National Action Plan for the Child (PNAC II). In both plans child labour figures as a crucial issue in combating poverty and ensuring children's rights. The discussions around the plans involve the articulation of key national constituents, including the Ministry of Labour (MITRAB), which until recently has been absent. The project thus is playing an essential role in facilitating and stimulating MITRAB's presence and engagement, especially the child labour focal point's active participation.

In Cape Verde, on the 12th of June, the ICCA established under its structure a Child Labour Unit (CLU). It is foreseen by the Ministry the creation of a Steering Committee and a Tripartite Consultation Commission that would encompass other stakeholders. Under ICCA's CLU, a national survey on child labour will be undertaken in 2012. The country is currently on its final phase in the elaboration process of the Statute for the Child and Adolescent. The draft of the Statute is under evaluation in several Ministries evaluation and should soon be submitted to the Parliament.

São Tomé and Príncipe faces a particular moment in the country's progress in combating child labour. Ever since the Project management undertook a mission to the country and the constituents participated in the sub-regional event in Cape Verde, the historical weak institutional capacity, lack of culture of dialogue and integrated and coordinated work between local partners have shifted drastically towards a positive momentum. The fact that they accepted to host the next sub-regional meeting boosted political commitment and internal dynamics that is strengthening institutional collaboration. The discussions on child labour before the Project were embryonic. Since The project investment in capacity building has already generated one of the quickest and concrete results in relation to the other targeted countries: child labour has been officially acknowledged to exist in the country and has been included in national discussions and in the governmental agenda; the country is building a culture of tripartism, and partners are sitting together to discuss follow up measures on a regular basis. In this context, in August was held in São Tomé a breakthrough three-day National Seminar on Child Labour, during which the role of government intuitions on the fight against child labour; the development of NAP; the establishment of Tripartite Committees and the elaboration of the WFCL list were discussed and nationally disseminated and broadcasted. The event was also marked by discussions on the preliminary findings of the first draft of the comparative study as well as the study led by the UNICEF in 2007, which was made public at first had in the event.

The discussions and work groups were intense and generated three main and important outputs: the kick off of the discussion towards a National Action Plan (NAP) to combat child labour; the establishment of the Tripartite Committee and the recognition to the need to start the elaboration process of the WFCL list. The Comparative Study discussed in the seminar indicated that there existed an official national legal instrument to shelter a Committee (Law 1/99) (See Appendix_06), which lays down the basis for the establishment of consultations mechanisms to support the government on programmes of social and economic development, as well as sectorial policies.

São Tomé has already started internal and institutional negotiations to hold the forthcoming Lusophone sub-region event on child labour, foreseen to take place in November as well as on the organization of the Pinwheel March for which SCREAM activities are envisaged.

During the International Labour Conference (ILC) in June, the Project management organised technical and political tripartite meetings with the Angolan, Cape Verdean and Mozambican delegations in order to discuss recent activities/developments and share with the delegates' important issues for the enhancement of national progress towards the eradication of child labour (See Appendix_06).

Despite the positive aspects reached so far, the capacity of the five countries to establish and formalise a tripartite consultation mechanism, review or develop list of hazardous occupation as well as deliver the NAPs was overestimated. However, the project management is confident to testify that crucial progress has been achieved in the ground, specially the movement towards the drafting of National Action Plans and the consolidation of local consultations mechanisms.

Efficiency

Building and enhancing partnerships is still the key strategy for the project's efficiency, even without having field staff under the Project. In the ground, for the daily follow up, cooperation has been built with the regional ILO Offices and officials in Dakar, Yaoundé and Lusaka. In each country, it has been possible to consolidate a spirit of collaboration and support within other IPEC's projects and ILO's overall strategies in the context of the Decent Work Country Programmes. Also at headquarter level; cooperation has been enhanced between IPEC projects. In the case on Angola, the Lusophone project has been sitting together with the TACKLE management to discuss common strategies and actions to avoid duplication of activities and address sensitive issues with the stakeholders more efficiently. The coordination meetings involving the Lusophone project, TACKLE management and IPEC Luanda have been crucial in dealing with the sensitive national leadership issue that evolved in June.

In Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau, the Lusophone project continues to articulate its activities with those planned by the Spanish cooperation (IPEC AECID).

Following the same coordination line, in Mozambique, where IPEC has no staff, the Project management has been strengthening the relation with the UNICEF in Maputo, given that they are supporting the Government in the drafting and consolidation of the PARP II and PNAC II. UNICEF's main interlocutor is MMAS, not MITRAB and in this context, networking with UNICEF and MITRAB has been very important in order to ensure that child labour is integrated into the national policies and that the CL focal point in the Ministry of Labour understands the need to both involve and be more involved in other governmental policies.

In São Tomé, the partnership with the local UNDP and also with UNICEF has widened the Project's outreach and facilitated the development of the activities in the country, which include also mainstreaming child labour into other national initiatives.

Coordination with the PALOP's diplomatic Permanent Missions stills plays a key strategy and political role. Considering that in most cases the child labour issues and focal points in the countries are not placed in the units that enjoy a high level mandate to make commitments, by bringing on board and keeping the missions in the loop on the activities and outcomes of the Project has proved to be very important.

On the ground, missions and meetings (capacity building) that have taken place to articulate social partners and government officials have constituted an additional building block in the consolidation, in some cases, building of social dialogue and cooperation between National stakeholders. This includes collaboration within the institutions and their counterparts in the other PALOPs and the Project's catalytic role.

The issue of building/enhancing partnerships is so relevant for the implementation of IPEC's project that during the IPEC Steering Committee on June 12, the IPEC Director highlighted the need to focus on this strategy to guarantee project's efficiency, especially in a moment of economic crisis and restricted funds.

Clear results can already be seen from this strategy as in the five African Portuguese-speaking countries (one can consider that Guinea Bissau was already very much committed to the NAP before the coup) the movement towards the drafting of national actions plans and list of hazardous occupation have already begun, as well as the establishment of consultations committees and the negotiations on mainstreaming of child labour into other national policies.

Effectiveness

The reporting period has proved to be effective by the achievement of important outputs through the target groups, especially by focusing on five basis: capacity building to strengthen institutional capacity; enhance local dialogue, partnership and cooperation; strengthen the political support through the coordination with the PALOP's Missions in Geneva; support the mainstreaming of child labour into existing national policies; and raise the integration with other ILO Offices/officials in the region, IPEC programmes and UN agencies in the field.

The official acknowledgment of the existence of child labour (specially São Tomé and Príncipe); the construction of the culture of dialogue and the incorporation of the principle of tripartism in the discussion of child labour issues; the improvement of institutional capacity; the integration of national policies related to the child labour issue and the building of the consultation process for the establishment and the development of NAP are the concrete signs that the target groups have been reached correctly.

The movement towards the drafting of National Plans have already begun, more so in Cape Verde, Angola and São Tome and Príncipe. In Guinea Bissau, the coup in April has totally interrupted the positive process that had been built in place with the constituents, and Mozambique, where the child labour unit focal point does not have the high profile that may be necessary to bring to the consultation mechanism other governmental institutions, the alternative to the NAP has been built in mainstreaming CL into existing policies. However, all PALOP had established tripartite consultation mechanism that has been leading the discussions on the child labour issue locally. Apart from Guinea Bissau and Angola that have already formal Tripartite Commissions, the other three countries are still waiting higher government approval to establish similar structures.

The [sub-regional meeting](#) on Child Labour in Cape Verde was an important catalyst for mobilising the target group towards a more concrete step in combating child labour. In order to be able to attend the meeting, the governments of the PALOP had nominate a tripartite delegation and the participation in seminar's round tables involved also the three constituents and required harmonised approach. In the occasion, Brazilians main institutions shared their good practices not only in the plenaries through a more structured presentation but also by facilitating the workshops on the NAP, the list of hazardous occupations and the establishment of tripartite committees. A work plan for the PALOP's Pinwheel March and their participation at the III Global Conference on Child Labour were also developed with and for the target group.

The fact that the sub-regional meeting took place in April and that the child labour governmental focal points were present, it was possible to organise an official CPLP meeting with them and together commit to organizing national activities to celebrate the WDACL. The ILO Lisbon office took the initiative in partnership with the CPLP Secretariat to translated into Portuguese, print and ship the PALOPs major IPEC WDACL materials developed ([poster](#) & [brochure](#)).

In Cape Verde, under the WDACL activities, the ICCA launched the Unit for prevention and elimination of child labour (See Appendix_02). The Unit is one of the priorities of the ICCA Action Programme, which also foresees the establishment of a tripartite Steering Committee and a survey on child labour by the end of 2012. Cape Verde is also facing an important moment on the final negotiations on the elaboration of the Statute for Children and Adolescent, which child labour issue figures in the centre of the discussions.

In Mozambique, the negotiations around the PARP II and PNAC II started to take shape, and according to the national authorities, both plans should be launched before the end of 2012. In both plans, child labour plays a crucial role in combating poverty and ensuring children rights. Around 10 Mozambican Ministries are engaged in the discussions, and now it includes the Ministry of Labour. The discussions are being coordinated by the UNICEF and have the IPECs support as they have facilitated the integration and cooperation of the MITRAB in the process.

After the meeting in Cape Verde, upon return, Angolan constituents showed strong motivation to start planning the reception from Brazil of Pinwheel and were ready to kick off the African Pinwheel March already in June. Brazilian Government and the IPEC Brasilia were involved in this process in close coordination with the Project management in Geneva (See Appendix_06). The discussions on the Comparative Study were being planned to take place in the framework of the WDACL activities, but leadership problems that involved MAPESS, MMAS (INAC) and Ministry of Education led the stakeholders to hold several meetings to overcome the crisis and come up with an agreed [work plan](#) and the acceptance that INAC would then be the leading coordinating governmental institution for the WDACL. The materials were produced accordingly and delivered to Luanda in time (See Appendix_06). Despite all articulation between Brasilia, Luanda and Geneva, a combination of both the pressure of the national elections and the lack of commitment the INAC did not perform as expected and the seminar did not take place. To avoid further political and protocol damages, the MAPESS officially self-declared as the competent body and decided to lead both the Pinwheel Mach and the Workshop on Mainstreaming child labour into National Actions Plans for Education the event in the end of the year (See Appendix_06). For the latter, a Term of Reference was prepared and the partners have already committed (See Appendix_06).

Despite the outcomes, it is worth to stress that that the situation faced by Angola indicated that constituents are consolidating their consultation mechanisms and therefore culture of dialogue, which is crucial for the development of national policies. The follow-up activities that evolved from the sub-regional meeting in Cape Verde placed child labour for two months in the centre of the agenda of the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Social Reintegration, Ministry of Education, the Angolan Institute for the Child (INAC) and the Angolan workers and employer's organizations.

In the same line, but in a much less turbulent atmosphere, tripartite meetings also took place in Mozambique, as they were the ones expected to receive from Angola the Pinwheel. The partners sat together and in a remarkable short time frame developed a work plan (See Appendix_06).

During the first São Tomean Seminar on Child Labour (See Appendix_09) held from 8th to 10th of August, the country achieved crucial steps on the progress in combating child labour. After a three-day seminar, during which a national study on child labour was presented and discussed (See Appendix_10), the development of the NAP, list of hazardous occupations, a tripartite committee was set up in order to move towards the creation of the list and of the NAP. In the context of the Seminar (See Appendix_11), through a wide national dissemination and broadcast (video available at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r6-kp4f9v5I>), São Tomean constituents announced the hosting of the next PALOP sub-regional event.

Relevance

The positive feedback and follow-up from the constituents in the five countries indicate that the project continues to be relevant. Even in Guinea Bissau with the entire unstable political situation, from the technical level, the CL Unit in the Minister of labour and in the trade union centre continue to respond willing to move on with activities during this sensitive transition period. Within CPLP, child labour remains to be an important issue in the governments' agendas.

The capacity building activities (sharing knowledge and exchanging of experiences) and enhancing partnerships strategies have built in the countries the basic institutional capacity to move a step further in national policies. The project has contributed thus to foster the culture of dialogue, consultation and coordinated work, and this has happened especially during this reporting period. For the first time national stakeholders have been regularly sitting together

Child labour has found its place in other national policies as the case of the PARP II and PNAC II in Mozambique and the Statute for Children and Adolescent in Cape Verde. In São Tomé, where discussions started more vigorously in August, it has reached a virtuous momentum as a work plan for eight seminars have been developed and planned to take place in October and November 2012 in the core of the tripartite committee that was set up in august.

Sustainability

The project strategy is based on enhancing capacity building and strengthening local partnership and cooperation, especially to give to national constituents a solid foundation and means to take the leadership in drafting, developing and implementing national plans and commitments related to eradication of child labour without having to rely in the long run on the external support.

Through this approach, knowledge and selected good practices on child labour have been shared with the PALOP constituents especially by Brazilian institutions. These training meetings have been capable of reasonably pointing out that back in their countries it is possible to address the problem of child labour in a more coordinated manner. The persons and institutions involved in these knowledge-sharing experiences have thus been capable of leading national awareness and sensitisation action in a more confident and collaborative way. Thus, the Project has been able to pave a trust environment around national institutions and. A strong social dialogue base continues to be necessary to ensure that policies are coherent, sustainable and adopted.

Concrete examples in Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe and Angola show the project's sustainability. Even in Guinea Bissau, the child labour focal points in the Ministry of labour and in the National Institute of Statistics as well as in the national trade union centre, despite the fact that they could not go to the meeting in Cape Verde due to the Coup just a few day before, they want to carry on with some activities despite the need to keep them in a low profile for the time being before a new Government is organised. In Mozambique, surprisingly, the effects of the activities seem also to have been positive and sustainable. Despite the low-key child labour focal point, the discussion of the preliminary findings of the Study as a preparation to the meeting in Cape Verde, the follow-up Pinwheel March and the next sub-regional meeting in São Tomé have made sense to the II PNAC and PARP II that is about to be finalised and submitted to the Council of Minister and to the Decent Work Country Programme (See Appendix_12) that has been approved and launched. Despite the lack of any ILO/IPEC official in the ground, through the Permanent Mission in Geneva and by means of several exchanges of telephone call and e-mail the Project has been able to make all the necessary links in order to sustain the results.

The CPLP remains an important political, social and cultural platform that brings all the Portuguese-speaking countries around common goals. During the reporting period, the cooperation with the CPLP Secretariat, especially by fostering the organisation of the CPLP Governmental focal point meeting in Praia was fundamental to add this complementary group commitment and as a follow-up, a formal communication was issued to all Governments in order to take stock of the progress prior to the next meeting in São Tomé later in the year.¹⁴ (See Appendix_13).

It is worth mentioning that the support of the Permanent Missions in Geneva has also proved to be an efficient way to be in tune with the Project's objectives and the governmental engagement in the fight against child labour

Country NAP sheet

Country	NAP
Angola	The strategy to develop a NAP continues to be subject of the tripartite meetings that have been held so far. During the sub-regional event in Cape Verde, the discussion around the Brazilian process of NAP added additional components, such as mainstreaming child labour into other national policies that will penetrate the follow-up discussion, much probably after the Presidential elections later in August. Is likely that the first mainstreaming will take place in the context of the Education Policy.
Cape Verde	Like in Angola, after the discussions held in the city of Praia last April on the Brazilian process of developing NAP, it became clear the need to a much better coordination of the existing policies, programmes and how the Statute for Children and Adolescent-to-be will galvanise around the issue of child labour. The NAP is not likely to be developed before the approval of the Statute by the Parliament.
Guinea Bissau	The National Action Plan process with the initial background study and consultations at regional level had started before the last April political turmoil and is at stand by.
Mozambique	The development of the NAP will not evolve before the Tripartite Committee is formally established, which so far has been informal and with weak coordination from the Ministry of labour. However, in the context of the implementation of Decent Work country Programme it is expected be move forward and the approval of the II PNAC may also galvanise the constituents around this goal in 2013.
São Tome and Principe	With the National Seminar in August 2012, discussions on the NAP have gone beyond the embryonic stage reported before. Government and social partners have jointly developed a work plan of eight seminars that will be led individually by them in October and November in order to sensitise their network and gather inputs to already draft a NAP in 2012.

Additional remarks:

Considering that, for the drafting and development of a National Action Plans, it is essential to first prepare the ground for the establishment of a sound National Tripartite Committee on Child Labour, the strengthening of local partnerships and dialogue amongst governments, workers and employers representatives is very important to build the trust and culture of consultation. Group and coordinated work is not a common token in these countries, despite the fact that in Angola, Cape Verde, and

¹⁴ For the celebrations of the WDACL in the five countries, the CPLP financial and political support, with the strong collaboration of the ILO Lisbon Office, it was possible to translated IPEC promotional materials into Portuguese and send them to all the country's focal point for their activities.

Mozambique, constituents are used to sit around the table to discuss and negotiate several ILO policies and conventions. However, on child labour, it has been rather difficult for two major reasons that are interconnected: officials designated to handle child labour related matters in the Ministries of Labour are, in most cases (Cape Verde, Mozambique, and São Tomé and Príncipe, as in Angola and Guinea Bissau the situation is different) have not the mandate to call other Ministries. Their lower rank makes it difficult to move up decisions and higher commitments. Secondly, the units, departments or institutions that these “focal points” are stationed do not have institutionally the hierarchy over the areas that are crucial for the NAP or any other policies, such as over the Labour Inspectorate. This is the case of Cape Verde, where the National Institute for Children (ICCA) is responsible for addressing the issue; Mozambique, where the International Cooperation Bureau has been conducting the discussions, and STP, where, similar to Cape Verde, the international unit has been liaising with the Minister Cabinet. Despite all this, we are confident to testify that the movement towards the drafting of National Action Plans has already begun.

II.B. Achievements against Programme-wide Indicators

Part 1: Indicators for ILO Outcome 16:

Refer to the [Global Monitoring Plan for Outcome 16 for 2010-15](#) for complete definitions.

For each indicator where results and advances have been achieved, proof of the advancement, the timing of the achievement and the role of the project or ILO, direct or indirect, in achieving it must be provided. Relevant documents and references must also be provided.

ILO Indicator 16.1 –

The number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take significant policy and programme actions to eliminate child labour in line with ILO Conventions and Recommendations;

16.1.1. Policies, programmes and/or action plans <u>are adopted or implemented by one or more of the ILO's constituents</u> , to bring them in line with international labour standards to prohibit and eliminate child labour ¹⁵
Description: ICCA Action Programme- Cape Verde Date of adoption or date of implementation: 12/06/2012 Role of Project/ILO: Under the WDACL framework, the Cape Verdean Unit of Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in the ICCA launched a Programme to collect data on child labour in 2012. Even though the IPEC project that will fund this data collection will be the one under the Spanish Cooperation, the Lusophone project contributed to the discussion on the importance of statistical data for the development of NAPs during the knowledge sharing sessions with the Brazilian during the sub-regional event in Praia.
16.1.2. Time-bound measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour ¹ as a matter of urgency are implemented by one or more of the ILO's constituents.
Description: Creation of a Unit for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in the ICCA Date of adoption or date of implementation: 12/06/2012 Role of Project/ILO: The discussion on the creation of a child labour unit and consultation mechanism have started and discussed by the Project both in Cape Verde and in Geneva with the Permanent Mission. The unit has been formalised in the context of the IPEC Spanish funded Action Programme with the ICCA
16.1.3. Child labour ¹ concerns, considering the special situation of the girl child, are included in relevant development, social and/or anti-poverty policies and programmes.
Description: Date of adoption or date of implementation: Role of Project/ILO:
16.1.4. Policies that address child labour ¹ are adopted and promoted through global, regional or sub-regional economic and social inter-governmental organizations or groupings.
Description: Date of adoption or date of implementation: Role of Project/ILO:

¹⁵ For projects that also address forced labour, please include items that address forced labour as well as child labour.

Indicator 16.2 –

Number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take action to adopt or modify their legislation or reinforce their knowledge base on child labour

16.2.1. Either Convention No. 138 or Convention No.182 is ratified during the reporting period.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Angola, the strategy to develop a NAP continues to be subject of the tripartite meetings that have been held so far. During the sub-regional event in Cape Verde, the discussion around the Brazilian process of NAP added additional components, such as mainstreaming child labour into other national policies such as Education that will orbit the follow-up discussion, much probably after the Presidential elections later in August. The process of reviewing its hazardous occupations list is also at stand by, waiting for Presidential elections. In Guinea Bissau, the Bill to establish a National Committee to Combat Child Labour, as well as the National Action Plan process with the initial background study and consultations at regional level had started before the last April political turmoil put it in standby. A Report on the application of the child labour convention should be submitted to the ILO supervisory System during this reporting period. In Cape Verde, after the discussions held in the city of Praia last April on the Brazilian process of developing NAP, it became clear the need to a much better coordination of the existing policies, programmes and how the Statute for Children and Adolescent-to-be will galvanise around the issue of child labour. The country is currently focused on the Statute discussions, and national authorities ensured the document will be launch soon. Also under the ICCA Action Programme funded by the Spanish Project, there has been discussions and next steps towards the establishment of the Steering Committee. In Mozambique, discussions and negotiations around the II National Action Plan for Child (PNAC II) and the II Plan of Action to Reduce Poverty (PARP II) are in their final stage. As a consequence of multi sectorial plans, negotiations take longer as it is necessary to constitute strong coordination amongst all related institutions and the leading Ministry. Child labour is a crucial point for both plans. Both the PNAC and the PARP are in their second edition, been revised and improved to better adjust to the country current reality and to ensure the achievement of the respective goals. In São Tomé and Príncipe, the Seminar organised in August was an important step towards the drafting of the National Action Plan on child labour.
16.2.2. The ILO supervisory bodies have noted with satisfaction or interest progress in the application of the relevant Conventions.
<i>Data from this is provided through central ILO reporting mechanisms.</i>
16.2.3. Mechanisms and systems are established or strengthened so that up-to-date sex-disaggregated data and statistics concerning the situation of child labourers ¹ are available.
Description: Date of adoption or date of implementation: Role of Project/ILO:
Description: Date of adoption or date of implementation: Role of Project/ILO:
16.2.4. Targeted data collection and analysis and research are undertaken by constituents and other national partners to expand the knowledge base on child labour ¹ and to document lessons learned.
Description: Angola - General Population Census and Housing (RGPH/2013). The pilot test will take place this year in 18 Angolan provinces. The National Institute for Statistics (INE) has already started the census preparation. The operation is intended to find out the real structure of the country's population and workforce, its geographical distribution and priority investment areas. The research will allow the government to develop and improve public policies and focus in strategic areas.

Date of adoption or date of implementation: On-going.

Role of Project/ILO: The Project funded the “International Workshop” in May 2011, in Angola, which had the participation of several specialists from the Ministry that were able to improve their knowledge and capacity to understand the nature and characteristics of child labour, and therefore analyse data.

Also under the Project fund, the sub-regional event in April 2012 organised a panel on data collection and active identification of beneficiaries. The workshop was facilitated by the Brazilian Ministry of Social Development.

Description:

Date of adoption or date of implementation:

Role of Project/ILO:

IPEC Additional Progress Indicators:

1. Data on beneficiaries directly benefiting from IPEC actions is collected now in **Annex I – Beneficiaries Reporting Tables (BRT)**
2. Information on children indirectly benefiting from initiatives executed by other development partners (member States, organizations and other agencies) as a result of ILO support and advocacy is gathered through a separate exercise once a biennium.

Part 2: USDOL-Specific Common Indicators on Capacity Building

Institutionalization of research (including evaluation and data collection) and/or training on child labour or forced labour issues within government agencies.

The project funded the sub-regional event in Cape Verde last April. The intensive capacity building workshop worked on crucial points concerning the eradication of child labour, including the importance of the active identification of beneficiaries for the inter-sectorial articulation to combat child labour based on the Brazilian experience. Brazilian specialists led the training sessions also on the development of the NAP and setting up of tripartite committees (consultation mechanism) (See Appendix_14). Originally, the project was also mediating with the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and with statistics Office in Angola, Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau the inclusion of a side training session on on data collection on child labour, based on SIMPOC's programme, to the PALOP tripartite constituents, especially for the national statistics institute's officials. This workshop was pointed as one of the main sessions on the sub-regional event agenda. However, due to internal issues under the Brazilian organ, the workshop was postponed. The Institute ensured provide the training since its internal issues will be solved.

The Cape Verdean Ministry of Youth, Labour and Development of Human Resources (MJEDRH) recently ordered a national survey on child labour, which should be lead by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) with the ICCA support. IPEC Lusophone and AECID projects and IPEC Brasilia are coordinating actions to assist the national survey, especially taking into account the Brazilian expertise and promoting a broader event, covering as well the others PALOPs. The contacts with Brasilia and the negotiations around the Brazilian institutions agenda for this had already started. In the other hand, the ICCA attests that a national survey on child labour will be developed soon, as part of the institution Action Programme.

Instructions

Progress on institutionalization of research may be demonstrated by any of the following:

- Government has designed a national or sector or area based child labor survey and has an implementation plan
- Government (at any level), social partners, or other key stakeholder conduct child labor or forced labor research or data collection on one or several specific forms of child labor or forced labor at the national, regional, or local level
- Government or social partners or other key stakeholders commission, design or implement a program or impact evaluation of a child labor program or other relevant development program that covers child labor
- Child Labor outcomes and indicators are an area of analysis in impact evaluations, institutional monitoring and evaluations systems, and evaluations/assessments of poverty reduction, development or educational strategies

Progress on institutionalization of training may be demonstrated by any of the following

- The adoption of curriculum by the Ministry of Education to train teachers on child labor prevention
- The creation of a training program and budget on the identification of and assistance to child laborers for government officials in social service agencies
- The development of an annual child labor training program and budget for labor inspectors
- The establishment of a training program and budget for judicial and law enforcement officials on the criminal worst forms of child labor and their identification
- Annual line item budgetary allocations to implement child labor or forced labor training programs for labor inspectors

III. Performance information and assessment

III.A Measurement against project objectives

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

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	Contribute to speed up the pace of the child labour eradication in Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe.
Narrative assessment of contribution of project/programme to development objective (describe the ways in which the project has specifically resulted in outcomes that have or will contribute to the achievement of the development objective) :	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is supporting the overcoming of former constraints to allow the speed up of the child labour eradication, as well as the construction of essential foundations to move forward to the development objective, through the improvement of capacity building, the local dialogue and coordinated actions in the field. The project is also giving fully technical and financial assistance needed to the establishment of Tripartite Committees and the development of NAP. 	

Immediate objective 1:		By the end of the project, National Action Plans (NAP) will be developed, revised or strengthened in the five PALOP countries.										
Indicators ¹⁶	Baseline or value of indicator at start of project		Period 1* 01.11 – 03.11	Period 2 04.11 – 09.11	Period 3 10.11 – 03.12	Period 4 04.12 – 09.12	Period 5 10.12 – 12.12	Period 6 mm.yy – mm.yy	Period 7 mm.yy – mm.yy	Period 8 mm.yy – mm.yy	Period 9 mm.yy – mm.yy	Total (Period 1 – Period 9)
1. 1. Studies, documents, research	Number of project's publications	Target	0	0	1	1						
		Actual	0	0	5	0						
1.2. Lists of WFCL	Number of lists of hazardous occupation prepared or updated	Target	0	0	1	2						
		Actual	0	0	1	0						
1.3. Number of documents related to national policies	Drafts/National Action Plans developed/revised or related policies	Target	0	0	2	1						
		Actual	0	160	1	0						

¹⁶ For multi-country, sub-regional or regional projects, please indicate, where appropriate, information (target and actual) at country level.

Immediate objective 1:		By the end of the project, National Action Plans (NAP) will be developed, revised or strengthened in the five PALOP countries.										
Indicators ¹⁶	Baseline or value of indicator at start of project		Period 1* 01.11 – 03.11	Period 2 04.11 – 09.11	Period 3 10.11 – 03.12	Period 4 04.12 – 09.12	Period 5 10.12 – 12.12	Period 6 mm.yy – mm.yy	Period 7 mm.yy – mm.yy	Period 8 mm.yy – mm.yy	Period 9 mm.yy – mm.yy	Total (Period – Period 9)
	with specific focus on child labour											
1.4. Number Tripartite meetings	Attendance sheets and minutes of meetings organized by official institutions	Target	0	0	6	6						
		Actual	0	4	5	21						
1.5. Number of institutional arrangements on child labour	Minutes of meeting or official indication of establishment of steering committees or consultations mechanisms	Target	0	0	5	0						
		Actual	0	5	7	8						
1.6. Number of Brazilian best practices disseminated	Meetings programmes and agenda	Target	0	0	2	1						
		Actual	0	0	0	12						
Note: * Data will be collected over time in this table. “Period” refers to the reporting period. Please insert dates below the period to be clear on the period of time covered Targets should be established at the beginning of the project implementation period and should not be changed unless agreed to by IPEC HQ or the donor as required.												
•												

Comment [g1]: 5 – sub-re
1- for the development of the National Seminar on STP;
1- Approval of the ToR in STP;
1- STP meeting to establish the new date;
1- Cape Verde Delegation with Director;
1- MZ Delegation;
1- Angolan Delegation;
1- Angola: development of the work plan;
1- Angola: 31st of May;
1- Angola: 15th of June;
1- Angola: 27th of June;
1- MZ Pinwheel March work;
2- Video Conference with the Committee;
3- National Seminar in STP.

Comment [g2]: 8- Sub-reg
1- Angolan Pinwheel March development of ToR;
1- MZ March;
1- ICCA WDACL and Unit co (small pinwheels utilized);
1- Documentary

Narrative assessment: Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.

Period 2 – 04.11 to 09.11

1.3

- In October, in the context of the activities related to the comparative study and mapping out of the relevant institutions in the five countries, 13 documents and reports (see Appendix_03), 29 Legal documents on Angola (see Appendix_03); 23 on Cape Verde (see Appendix_03), 16 on Guinea-Bissau (see

Narrative assessment: Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.

Appendix_03), 50 on Mozambique (see Appendix_03), and 29 on São Tomé and Príncipe (see Appendix_03) have been collected, organised and uploaded in a web-based community Portal (<http://www.ciaris.org/>). For the time being, just the Study research group and IPEC are using and accessing (see Appendix_03). The 12 to 12 Portal (www.12to12.org) is not yet ready and should be re-launched before the end of the year. The plan is to create a special area in the Portal that will shelter this Project and all the information contained in the CIARIS platform will then be transferred.

1.4

- In August, a workshop for the development of an Action Plan of Action was organised in Luanda.
- In March, the CPLP Ministerial meeting in Luanda stressed the need to consolidate the child labour focal points in all the Lusophone countries.
- In the framework of the informal steering group composed of diplomats from the five countries, two meetings were held during this reporting period; one prior to the workshop in Luanda (May 6th, see Appendix_04) and the other after (May 31st, see Appendix_04). In the first meeting with representatives of the Brazilian, North American, Angolan, Cape Verdean and Mozambican Permanent Mission in Geneva were briefed on the project and on the activities that were taking place in the context of the CPLP Ministerial work presented fully.
- In May, during the international workshop in Luanda (Appendix_05), Delegates from Angola, Cape Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe has stressed their wish to establish tripartite committees before the next sub-regional meeting that will take place in Cape Verde in 2012.

1.5

- In order to organise the International Workshop in Luanda, two meetings were held in April with constituents from Angola.
- June 13th, during the 100th ILC, the Mozambican Permanent Mission organised a tripartite side event (see photos in Appendix_01) chaired by the Minister of Labour to all CPLP countries to, inter alia, present the book "HIV and Traditional Habits" (SIDA e hábitos tradicionais, by Andre Matola). The presentation of the Project was part of the programme. The event was disseminated across Mozambique through official statement made by the Minister of Labour Ms. Taipo on the serious problem of child labour in Mozambique and in Africa.
- In August, a workshop for the development of an Action Plan of Action was organised in Luanda.

Period 3 – 10.11 to 03.12

1.2

- Although not yet finalized, the Cape Verdean government is in the process of drafting its list of hazardous occupation as well as the government of Angola is waiting for Presidential approval that needs to be appraised by the Council of Ministers. The PALOP countries are expected to participate in a training/workshop on the WFCL List elaboration/revision with the technical support of the Brazilian and Angolan key institutions.

1.4

- In November 2011 and February 2012, took place in Angola two tripartite meetings on preparation and establishment of a consultative group to combat child labour. In the second meeting was also presented the 2012 Angolan programme of priority activities to combat child labour. Likewise, in Mozambique, two tripartite meetings were held also on the preparation and establishment of a National Committee to fight against child labour. A mission to São Tomé and Príncipe was held in late March in order bring together the tripartite constituents to publicize the first draft of the country's comparative study and to establish a Tripartite Committee for the upcoming sub-regional event.

1.5

- After having advanced in the development of the (preliminary findings) of the comparative study in each PALOP country, it was necessary to push the Government of Cape Verde in shaping the planned sub-regional meeting. In the same line, it was necessary to establish agreement from the Brazilian counterparts in rendering their technical support and sharing their expertise and experience before the end of the year. Considering that the months of December/January/February are summer holidays in Brazil, normally linked to Carnival festivities, institutional commitments should be made before end of year break. Therefore, a mission to Brasília and Praia was carried out in December. It was possible then to meet with major institutions and authorities from

Narrative assessment: Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.

both countries and put together some ideas and approaches for a five day event. In Cape Verde, during the mission, one tripartite meeting took place as well as two workshops, one with employers and another with workers organisations and their members/affiliates. The grounds to the forthcoming sub-regional meeting was then prepared and agreed upon. In February, two meetings took place in Angola in order to discuss the national institutional arrangements for child Labour. One was led by the Ministry of Education (MED) and the other by the National Institute for Children (INAC). These meetings were held in the context of the TACKLE (IPEC European Union funded project) and the present project both meetings the agenda and was presented the proposed workshop on Child Labour and Education supposed to be held in March by the MED and Partners with the IPEC support, as well as the presentation oh the priority activities to be carried out until June, which include updating and dissemination of the List of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Angola. Also in these meetings, had been discussed the celebration of June 12 and the presentation of the comparative study. In this way, was held a videoconference on February 28th in ILO HQ, with the PALOP's Missions/Embassies in Geneva/Lisbon, the Brazilian Mission in Geneva, as well as with the CPLP Executive Secretariat and the ILO offices of Dakar, Brasilia and Lisbon. During this meeting, was presented the countries contexts on child labour issue, as well as had been discussed the arrangements for the upcoming Sub-regional event in Cape Verde and the strengthening of partnerships to fight against child labour in the PALOP's countries. Also during the reporting period, the government of Guinea-Bissau developed a proposal of a Bill to create a National Committee to Combat Child Labour, which has not been approved yet due to the country's political crisis. At this time, the Angolan Council of Ministers in reviewing its hazardous occupations list to as soon as possible be approved by the President.

1.6

- Originally planned to take place in the first quarter of 2012, the Government of Cape Verde decided in February to host the Sub-regional meeting in April. Based on Brazilian experience and with technical assistance from its counterparts, the meeting is supposed to share good practices and strengthen the capacity of the tripartite partners, relevant institutions and organizations on policy development as it relates to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. It has been agreed and committed with key Brazilian institutions, such as the Ministry of Labour, the Public Prosecutor's office, the Human Rights Secretariat and the Brazilian Forum for the Protection and Eradication of Child Labour (FNPETI) that they would participate in the event and share their good practices.

Period 4 – 04.12 to 09.12

1.1

- A meeting in IPEC/Geneva with the Consultant Rosa Cardoso was organised in order to discuss the pending issues of the Comparative Study on Angola. The meeting took place in the 23rd of May 2012 in the ILO and it was necessary to discuss with the consultant ways around the obstacles to complete the work. It was agreed that she would endeavour all efforts to conclude the work and that IPEC would provide her with an official letter indicating that she was a consultant hired by the ILO to pursue the study. Ms. Cardoso indicated that his letter was extremely important to get feedback from some national institutions that were refusing to give her information and therefore give her more credibility.
- Constant contact has also been established between the Project management and the consultant Fransual Dias, who is assisting with the comparative study on Guinea-Bissau. The coup in the country affected the day-to-day routine including the banking activities. I was necessary thus to coordinate with Dakar's office ways to overcome some payments problems as well as to coordinate the revision of the last part of the study.
- As for Angola and Cape Verde, the final versions prior to the submission for a last round of feedback from the constituents were delivered in September. In São Tomé, the discussion during the first National Seminar in August required revision of the Study and a new consultant will be responsible to lead a final "validation" seminar late in October.

1.2

- The elaboration of the list of hazardous occupations was one of the main topics discussed during [the sub-regional event](#) in Praia. Brazilian and Angolan Institutions facilitated a whole afternoon workshop, sharing the countries experiences and discussing the step-by-step of its development.
- The revision of the Angolan list of hazardous occupations would take place during the Pinwheel March activities and the Workshop on Integrating Child

Narrative assessment: Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.
<p>Labour into National Action Plan of Education, in June/July. However, due to the leadership issue and the several postponements of the activities the revision has been put at stand by, waiting the confirmation of new dates. The Presidential elections late August also contributed to push the activities over to October.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the context of the WDACL activities in Mozambique, UNICEF in Maputo, the main Governmental collaborator in the preparation of the PNAC II has publicly urged the government of Mozambique to develop its list of hazardous occupations as soon as possible. • Cape Verde still in its process of drafting the list of hazardous occupations. Under the celebrations of the WDACL, the ICCA launched the Unit of Prevention and Elimination of child labour and affirmed the country's list of hazardous occupations will be created in the next few months. A Term of Reference has been approved and expects to count on the Brazilian expertise and experience. <p>1.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Angola, the development of the NAP is still under discussion in the tripartite meetings. However, the Presidential elections in August adjourned the Cape Verde meeting's follow up actions related to the national policies. Since May, the national partners started to dialogue/negotiate, with the technical assistance of both the Lusophone and TACKLE management, on the organization of a workshop on integrating child labour into NAP of Education, which should be lead by the Ministry of Education, in Luanda. The workshop was planned to take place during the WDACL and Pinwheel March celebrations in that month, and a Protocol would be signed by the Ministries of Labour and Education as well as by the ILO should establishing targets to mainstream child labour in educational policies. The Term of reference for this activity is ready and has been approved by all stakeholders (See Appendix_06). • In Cape Verde, the Statute of the Child and Adolescent is in its final phase of consultation in the Government and the draft document is under appraisal by the Ministries involved and should soon submitted to the Parliament. • Mozambique is currently confronting intense negotiation for the development and consolidation of the second National Action Plan for the Child (PNAC II), a multisectoral plan that should be launched in September/October. • The II Plan of Action to Reduce Poverty (PARP II) has also been subject to discussions. The PARP II is an action plan associated with the PNAC that is also supposed to place reasonable weight to child. • In São Tomé and Príncipe the discussions on national policies on child labour have just started but in a rather intense and committed manner. In August, the first national seminar on child labour took place (See Appendix_07), which focused on the role of the government's institutions and social partners, the development of NAP, and the importance of integrating child labour plans with existing national policies. After three intense days of debates and work groups activities, the ad hoc tripartite committee was established together with a work plan to develop a NAP and the WFCL list. • In Guinea-Bissau the activities towards the development/revision of national policies are paralyzed since the military coup last April. <p>1.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the sub-regional meeting in Cape Verde in April, several tripartite meetings with the four participating PALOP countries took place during the five-day event, including the CPLP governmental child labour focal point official meeting. • The ToR submitted by constituents in São Tomé for National Tripartite Seminar to launch the National Committee was revised by IPEC HQ and sent to STP for final approval and budget discussion in June. Due to the strike of the Nigeria Airlines, it was not possible for the ILO to be there in time and it was then decided to postpone the event to August in order to guarantee IPEC's political and technical presence in this event.. • The ToR for the organisation of the WDACL tripartite activities in Angola for the inclusion of CL in national education policies was finalised and submitted to Luanda in May for approval by the constituents. <p>A Service Contract with the Trade Union Organization in Sao Tomé (ONTSTP) to organise the first National Seminar was approved and signed in June and the news dates were set for 8th to 10th of August</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the ILC context, a tripartite meeting between the Cape Verdean delegation and IPEC, took place on Thursday 7th of June at ILO HQ. During the meeting the following points below were raised: Cape Verde intends to be the first Lusophone country in Africa to be free of child labour; the Cape Verdean

Narrative assessment: Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.

government is in the process of drafting its list of hazardous occupation; the commitment, engagement and effort devoted by the government and all national social partners, especially the ICCA, to the successful sub-regional event in Praia, in April 2012; indicating that the ToR for the development of the list of HC had been finalised (See Appendix_02).

- During the ILC, a tripartite meeting between the Mozambican delegation and IPEC took place on Friday 8th of June, at 10 am. During the meeting, the following points were raised: the 3rd Children Parliament session that took place early August/2011 in Maputo; the country's international cooperation commitments; the recent Mozambican Human Rights Commission; child labour phenomenon in Tete Province; the recent discovery of gas and coal; the cooperation with the Mozambique Permanent Mission in Geneva; national meetings to discuss, analyse and validate the comparative study and the preparation/negotiation of the WDACL, the Pinwheel March in the country and the II Plan of Action to Reduce Poverty (PARP II) (See Appendix_07).
- The tripartite steering group in Angola has defined a joint work plan for the WDACL activities (See Appendix_07).
- During the ILC, a meeting with the Angolan delegation and IPEC took place to discuss the need and urgency of a National Action Plan against child labour; the status of the review of the list of hazardous child labour; the relations with partners and the implementation of IPEC activities in Angola- upcoming activities of both Lusophone and TACKLE projects (WDACL, Pinwheel March, Workshop on integrating Child Labour concerns in Education policies); the realization of a National Study on Child Labour (See Appendix_07).
- 31st of May, the Angolan tripartite sub-commission on child labour started a series of meetings to organise forthcoming activities around the Weakling collaboration with Brazilian institutions (See Appendix_07).
- 15th of June, in Luanda, a tripartite meeting, established new date for the WDACL activities involving Brazilian institutions. A work plan was then developed (See Appendix_07). The Angolan Trade Union (UNTA-CS) informed that some schools had already started activities with students.
- 13 June, at 17h Geneva time, a video conference was organised between the colleagues of IPEC Angola, Brasilia in order to coordinate the activities in Africa that would require the participation of Brazilian institutions. Due to the language issue, a separate phone conference was held on the following day with ILO office in Lusaka and Mauto.
- 13 June Angola constituents inform IPEC HQ and Brasilia that the WDACL activities involving Brazilian institutions would not take place on the 16th but on the 30th of June. Another tripartite meeting was planned to take place in the following days to review the strategy.
- 15 June, in Luanda, the tripartite sub-commission on child labour met and wrote a joint apology letter to address to CONAETI in Brazil for the delays and change of dates.
- A series of other tripartite meetings were held in Angola until July in order to assure the south-south activities with the Brazilian constituents.
- In June, a videoconference involving IPEC Brasilia, Luanda, Angola and the Mission in Geneva was organised to establish strategies and synergies necessary to coordinate the action involving Brazilian institutions.
- 27 June, an urgent tripartite meeting was called by IPEC in Luanda so that the INAC would clarify and explain the reasons why they would not be able to undertake the WDACL activities with the Brazilian institutions as planned. In the occasion MAPESS took the lead and committed to do the activities after the national elections (See Appendix_07).
- In May and June, Mozambican institution started to coordinate the country's agenda for the WDACL. Tripartite meetings were held locally; and telephone conversations with IPEC HQ and exchange of emails were exchanged constantly between Mozambican constituents and IPEC HQ.
- In July a work plan (See Appendix_06) for the WDACL follow up activities involving Brazilian institutions was developed.
- Two video conferences (28 and 29 June) between IPEC HQ, Yaounde ILO official and São Tomean governments, workers and employers representatives (based in UNDP STP) took place in order to select.
- 3rd of July, the Angolan Sub-commission on child labour met to discuss all IPEC and the results of the 101 ILC (See Appendix_06).
- 8, 9 and 10 August - Tripartite meetings took place during the three-day São Tomean National Seminar on child labour on the follow up actions towards the

Narrative assessment: Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.

development of the NAP.

1.5

- The MAPESS invited social partners to a meeting on 10 July to discuss the inclusion of the topics of gender equality, HIV and AIDS and child labour in the professional training programme for youth for the MAPESS training centres. Others meetings will take place to consolidate that integration. Concerning child labour, the content will cover basic notions on child labour; the general national law on labour and the ILO Conventions 182 and 139, all of them based on ILO/IPEC SCREAM methodology (See Appendix_07).
- 12 June the Cape Verdean Institute for the Child (ICCA) established a Unit for Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour (See Appendix_02).
- Cape Verde is also facing an important moment of discussions/negotiations on the elaboration of the country's Statute of the Child.
- In August, São Tomé and Príncipe announced the constitution of the Tripartite Committee and beginning of a process to develop a NAP.

1.6

- In April, the [Sub-regional tripartite meeting](#) on child labour took place in Praia, Cape Verde. Its proposal was share good practices and strengthen the capacity of the tripartite partners, relevant institutions and organizations on policy development as it relates to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, based on Brazilian experience and with technical assistance from its counterparts, through trainings and seminars. During the event, key Brazilian institutions, such as the Ministry of Labour, the Public Prosecutor's office, the Human Rights Secretariat and the Brazilian Forum on Protection and Eradication of Child Labour (FNPETI), shared their good practices, promoting technical support in various topics concerning child labour. - Agenda, photos, sheets, power point presentation of Brazilian Institutions.
- The ToR for the activities under the WDAFL, based on the Brazilian experience was developed, through national discussions and negotiations.
- Negotiations with Mozambican constituents (emails, teleconference - 20th June, meetings between Mozambican delegation and the IPEC staff in HQ during the ILC in Geneva) took place for the preparation of activities in Mozambique based on the Brazilian initiative.
- Teleconference between IPEC HQ, Brasilia and Angola in the context of the organization of the national activities took place at 13th of June.
- In June, during the celebrations of the month of the African children, Cape Verde organised awareness raising and sensitization activities, engaging social partners and facilitating concertation between them.
- Based on the Brazilian experience with the SCREAM - Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media - ToT distance learning methodology, a short documentary video on Child Labour in the Lusophone countries in Africa has started to be produced. In July, a [ToR](#) for the video was developed; an external consultant to support the video production was hired, and the first draft of the video script was created. The draft is now under IPEC revision. The documentary is aimed to disseminate in the five countries the finding of the comparative study and the need to develop a NAP and list of hazardous occupation. With the collaboration of CPLP, the production of the video also intends to prepare the countries to the III Global Conference on Child Labour in 2013, in Brazil and be launched in the context of the next sub-regional south-south meeting in São Tomé

Immediate objective 2:		By the end of the project National Tripartite Committees or other consultation mechanisms will be active in addressing Child Labour issue in policy and in national legislation										
Indicators⁸	Baseline or value of indicator at start of project		Period 1* 01.11 – 03.11	Period 2 04.11 – 09.11	Period 3 10.11 – 03.12	Period 4 04.12 – 09.12	Period 5 10.12 – 12.12	Period 6 mmm.yy – mmm.yy	Period 7 mmm.yy – mmm.yy	Period 8 mmm.yy – mmm.yy	Period 9 mmm.yy – mmm.yy	Total (Period 1 – Period 9)
2.1. Participation of social partners and governmental officials in capacity building/training sessions	Attendance sheets, programmes/a genda of sessions	Target	0	1	5	5						
		Actual	0	0	4	11						
2.2. Participation of Brazilian constituents and stakeholders in activities	Attendance sheets, programmes/a genda of activities	Target	0	1	1	1						
		Actual	0	0	0	8						
2.3. Establishment of national child labour focal point	Official communication with nomination	Target	0	0	5	0						
		Actual	0	5	0	0						
2.4. Number of studies disseminated on national legislation	Meetings minutes, list of participants agenda and documents produced and distributed	Target	0	0	5	0						
		Actual	0	0	5	0						
2.5. A web group/forum/page for PALOP in the 12to12 Community Portal established and used by the 5+1 countries	A page for the PALOP running in 12to12 Portal and information uploaded by users	Target	0	0	1	0						
		Actual	0	0	1	0						

Comment [g3]: 8-Cape V regional event;
3- National Seminar STP.

Immediate objective 2:		By the end of the project National Tripartite Committees or other consultation mechanisms will be active in addressing Child Labour issue in policy and in national legislation										
Indicators ⁸	Baseline or value of indicator at start of project		Period 1* 01.11 – 03.11	Period 2 04.11 – 09.11	Period 3 10.11 – 03.12	Period 4 04.12 – 09.12	Period 5 10.12 – 12.12	Period 6 mmm.yy – mmm.yy	Period 7 mmm.yy – mmm.yy	Period 8 mmm.yy – mmm.yy	Period 9 mmm.yy – mmm.yy	Total (Period 1 – Period 9)
	Note: * Data will be collected over time in this table. “Period” refers to the reporting period. Please insert dates below the period to be clear on the period of time covered. Targets should be established at the beginning of the project implementation period and should not be changed unless agreed to by IPEC HQ or the donor as required.											
<ul style="list-style-type: none">••												

Narrative assessment: Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.
<p><u>Period 2 – 04.11 to 09.11</u></p> <p>2.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The base line are the two training/planning sessions that prepared the grounds for this Project in 2010: One in Brasilia (May) and one in Maputo (October) • From 25 - 29 May, 2010, in Luanda, an international workshop was organised on child labour for 80 participants (authorities from 6 Provinces in Luanda, tripartite delegates from STP and Cape Verde and official from other Angolan ministries, NGO's, private companies, employer's and worker's organisations). Due to delays in getting Angolans visas, delegates from Brazil, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique could not departure. Funds and the organisation for this workshop were cost-shared with the European Commission funded project for Angola. • In August, a workshop development of National Plan of Action <p>2.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CPLP Lisbon Declaration re-established the governmental focal point on child labour <p>2.5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since beginning of October, a platform to exchange of information has been operational for the Project Implementation at http://www.ciaris.org/ (see Appendix_03) <p><u>Period 3 – 10.11 to 03.12</u></p> <p>2.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 February, a Video conference with Brazilian Permanent Mission at UN, as well as with the Missions/Embassies of the PALOP's countries in Geneva/Lisbon, the CPLP Executive Secretariat and the ILO Offices of Dakar, Brasilia and Lisbon took place in order to prepare and coordinate all diplomatic issues related to the sub-regional event to be held in Cape Verde (16-20 April) in Praia. During the video conference it was agreed on a pre-structure for the meeting composed of :- Panel on consultation mechanisms – led by representative of the Brazilian Human Rights Secretary (SEDH).-

Narrative assessment: Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.

Workshop on Strengthening partnerships and coordination -representative of the Brazilian Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE).- Panel on the role of the judiciary and others law enforcement institutions-, representative of the Brazilian Public Labour Prosecutor Office(MPT).- Workshop on the development of the lists on the WFCL - representative of the Brazilian Ministry of Labour and Employment (MTE).- Panel on National Plans of Integral Child Protection and the coordination with sectorial, representative of the National Forum for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour/Brazil (FNPETI) - Workshop on Active Identification of beneficiaries and intersectional articulation to accelerate the pace of reduction in child labour - representative of the Brazilian Ministry of Social Development (MDE).- Panel on the role of the Parliament: beyond the ratification of ILO conventions - representative of the Brazilian Senate House.- Campaign: A March towards the Third Global Conference in 2013 - representatives of the FNPETI and MDS, respectively.

2.4

- Late March, a first draft of the comparative study was completed.
- In June, the Mozambican delegations met with IPEC team in Geneva to discuss the country's recent activities and the on-going ones, aiming to coordinate actions related especially to the WDACL activities, the Pinwheel March the PNAC II and the PARP II (See Appendix_04, pages 17-20).

Period 4 - 04.12 to 09.12

2.1

- The five-day agenda of the sub-regional event in Cape Verde comprises eight capacity building/training sessions, divided into plenary sessions and workshops groups to discuss a number of different themes related to child labour issue, including consultation mechanisms and social dialogue; strengthening partnerships and policy coordination; the role of the judiciary and others law enforcement actors; the establishment of the list of WFCL; national action plans for the protection of children; the coordination with sectoral plans of child labour and a special panel on the role of the Legislative beyond the ratification of the ILO Conventions.
- ToR and Agenda of the Angolan workshop on integrating child labour on NAP of Education to be held in Luanda in September. The workshop should have been held on June, under the WDACL celebrations, however was postponed due to political and governmental leadership in Angola.
- In August, a three-day National Seminar on child labour took place in São Tomé and Príncipe with the participation of key governmental institutions and social partners, in order to building capacity on main topics related to child labour such as the development of NAP.

2.2

- As a follow up activity to the Cape Verde regional meeting, notably in the context of enhancing the role of tripartite constituents in accelerating the pace of the 2015 targets toward the WFCL in Africa, the Angolan tripartite child labour sub-commission agreed that the Ministry of Social Reinsertion (MINARS), on behalf of the Council of Minister, together with a young Angolan, would go to Salvador (Bahia-Brazil) to receive the Pinwheel from the hands of the Brazilian Forum for the Eradication of Child labour and participate in a training on how to develop a awareness raising activity that could then be taken to the other PALOP countries..
- In May, a ToR and programme for the High level mission from Angola to Salvador (Bahia/Brazil) was developed and sent over to Angola and Brasilia for final approval of the tripartite constituents.
- Beginning of June, delays within Angolan authorities in overcoming internal bureaucracies to get all the paper work necessary for the visa and diplomatic

Narrative assessment: Explain any issues relating to the above data, including trends over time and depth and context to understand the performance as evidenced by the above data.

protocol forced to change the strategy and quickly network and convince the Brazilian institutions that the activities with the Angolans would then take place in Luanda. Brazilian agreed.

- June 22nd a video conference with IPEC Brasilia was held to better coordinate the participation of Brazilians constituents and stakeholders in activities in the PALOP's countries especially with the FNPETI members and match activities in both Angola and Mozambique.
- As a consequence of the Angolan governmental leadership and coordination issue, several meetings took place, including conferences with Brasilia and a new agreement was made in terms of changing the strategy, the dates and the competent Institution to lead the event. It has been decided that the Ministry of Labour (MAPESS) will be the leading institution.
- In Mozambique, the constituents had already started to dialogue and organize the follow up activities. A draft of a programme/agenda was elaborated and dialogue and contacts with Brasilia had already started.

2.4

- Following the momentum generated in the previous reporting period, during the sub-regional event in Cape Verde, from the 16 to 20 of April, at Plenary Sessions, the government representatives of Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe (participants from Guinea-Bissau could not make it due to the closing of the air transport in the country a few days before as a consequence of the coup) presented selected findings of the first draft of the Comparative Study.
- In July, based on the Brazilian experience the project started to structure and prepare a script of a short documentary video on child labour in the Lusophone countries in Africa based on the findings of the comparative study. The video aims to enhance the dissemination of the situation on child labour in the five countries highlighting the legal gaps and the need to develop a NAP, list of hazardous occupation.
- 8-10 of August, São Tomé and Príncipe ad hoc Tripartite Committee, with IPEC project support, organized a National Seminar on Child Labour in the country.

2.5

- The www.12to12.org community Portal was reorganised and a lusophone community was created with all the relevant information including those generated in the sub-regional meeting in Cape Verde. In June, the major documents collected throughout the development of the Comparative Study was migrated from the www.ciaris.org to the Lusophone community.

III.B. Direct beneficiaries

Information on direct beneficiaries (children and adults) must be provided in **Annex I** using the established template.

All IPEC projects that provide services to children or families must complete the W&P table in the [“Beneficiary Reporting Table”](#) EXCEL spreadsheet (Annex I). All projects must apply the definitions and guidelines contained in the [Revised DBMR Guidelines](#) (2 September 2011) when completing the Tables.

All USDOL projects funded before FY2010 must also complete the following 2 tables:

- Trafficking W&P and
- CSEC W&P.

Specific guidance on how to complete these two tables is included overleaf.

All USDOL projects funded in FY2010 and beyond, must complete the following 5 tables.

- E1
- E1.1 on Trafficking and CSEC
- E2, E3 and E4
- L1 and
- L2, L3, L4 and L5L

Instructions along with relevant definitions for the tables E1, E1.1, E2, E3, E4, L1 and L2-5 can be found in [Companion to the USDOL Common Indicators Spreadsheet](#).

Instructions and Definitions
Trafficking W&P and CSEC W&P Tables
 (Applicable only to USDOL projects funded in 2007, 2008 and 2009)

These two tables represent a **subset** of the data reported in Table W&P. Projects **are required to** fill out the tables below if their project has direct beneficiaries that are victims of trafficking and/or commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) or direct beneficiaries that are at risk of being trafficked or entering CSEC. After calculating the overall numbers for all direct beneficiaries (including trafficking and CSE) and reporting them above, projects should then disaggregate the trafficking and CSE beneficiaries and report them below. The data collected will represent withdrawn/prevented in the current reporting period. **Note that the same beneficiary should not be reported as both trafficked and in CSE—they but should only be counted in one table or the other.**

To report a child as having been withdrawn from Trafficking or CSEC in the tables below, please consider the following:

- If a child has been trafficked into CSEC, then that child should only be counted as trafficked, **NOT** CSEC.
- If the child is in CSEC, but has not been trafficked into that situation, then they should only be counted in the CSEC table.
- If a child is in CSEC, but it is unclear whether or not trafficking was involved, only count that child in CSEC.
- If a child is trafficked into any other form of labour exploitation (i.e. non-CSEC), they should be counted as trafficked.
- If a child is intercepted from being trafficked when in transit to exploitative work, this child can only be reported as withdrawn from trafficking if one can prove the 3rd party's intent to exploit (i.e. the party that transfers the child). Where such proof is absent the intercepted child should be counted as prevented from trafficking

To report a child as having been prevented from Trafficking or CSEC, projects should as a minimum standard have in place specific educational and/or non-educational services with content matter focusing on CSEC and Trafficking prevention (awareness raising, counselling, health education etc...). It is recognized that many of the children receiving services through its projects may be considered extremely vulnerable and at high risk for being trafficked or entering CSEC. However, for the purposes of reporting **prevention** data through the Technical Progress Reports, projects should report only on **those direct beneficiaries who were specifically targeted (as designed in the project document or through approved project revisions) for prevention from CSEC or trafficking.** For example, these could be children targeted for trafficking prevention because they live in a community well known as a “sending area” for trafficking victims. Or, they could be siblings of children who have already been trafficked. Alternatively or in addition, the children could be receiving services with specific content matter on CSEC or trafficking prevention. Such children can be receiving a direct education service that might not be CSEC or trafficking specific, but in addition are receiving a non-education service that is specifically related to CSEC or trafficking. The project should be able to support its data used to report beneficiaries as specifically prevented from CSEC or trafficking. It is important the prevention figures in these tables do not report prevention from overall or generalized child labour.

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

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

A. Implementation: (include technical as well as management issues; including administrative, financial and budgetary issues)	
Problem/Issues	Proposed solutions and action(s) taken or to be taken (if action necessary, identify person responsible)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Even though from Geneva it has been possible to build solid commitments with stakeholders, the fact that the Project has no staff in the field, it has difficult to follow and round up actions on a more day-to-day manner. Considering that in some countries where the child labour focal point is rather low key, a constant communication channel is necessary to speed up the back and forth of ToRs, logistics discussions, paper work etc. Communication is not always that fluid as land lines often do not work and internet connections are not constant in some governmental. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project invested quite some time in establishing partnership with ILO offices in the field in a way to gain support from other ILO and IPEC staff in the field. In parallel, the channel of communication with the diplomatic mission in Geneva proved to be an efficient manner to compromise politically.
B. Stakeholders, partners and implementing agencies	
Problem/Issues	Proposed solutions and action(s) taken or to be taken (if action necessary, identify person responsible)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governmental leadership in Angola related to the activities involving the collaboration of the Brazilian institutions around the WDACL activities generated several diplomatic and protocol problems that also affected Mozambique. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPEC fostered and mediated several tripartite meetings in Angola and in Geneva with both the ILC delegates and the diplomats from the Permanent Mission. This action was positive in the sense that MAPESS understood that their coordination is important and will be done from now on.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officials nominated to be the child labour focal points, in the most of cases (Cape Verde, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe) are not high level enough and do not have the power to call other Ministries for meeting and commitments. The units, departments or institutions that these “focal points” report to do not have institutionally the hierarchy over the areas such as the Labour Inspectorate that are crucial for the development of the NAP or any other actions like the List of Hazardous occupation... This is the case of Cape Verde, where the National Institute for Children (ICCA) is restricted to the provision of services and do not have a tripartite nature; Mozambique, where the International Cooperation Bureau has been leading the discussions on child labour, and STP, where, the international unit al well has been liaising with the Minister Cabinet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is constant enhancing the engagement and the dialogue in the ground by convincing the focal points about the need to bring on board the labour inspectorate. Also, during mission, discussions with high level authorities, namely the ministers themselves, this message is passed on and stressed during meeting in Geneva, which includes the diplomats from the Permanent Mission. In a more technical way, during the trainings and /capacity building sessions, the issue of labour inspection and administration is also raised in the context of the different roles.

C. External factors: (include particularly those external factors identified as being critical assumptions in the project document and/or emerging critical external factors)	
Problem/Issues	Proposed solutions and action(s) taken or to be taken (if action necessary, identify person responsible)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The military coup in Guinea-Bissau, which took place in the 12th of April, the country's delegation could not participate in the sub-regional meeting in Praia, in 16/20th of April. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though, the Project management and the ILO office in Dakar, which participated in the event, had committed to share with the country the experiences and lessons learned during the event.
D. Other major issues/problems	
Problem/Issues	Proposed solutions and action(s) taken or to be taken (if action necessary, identify person responsible)
•	•
•	•
•	•

V. Opportunities

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

- During the sub-regional event in Praia, the panel discussion on the role of the Parliament and of the Prosecutors Office generated powerful synergies between the Brazilian MPT and the Cape Verdean institution. The interest and a possibility to promote exchange of experience involving children's parliament as well as training of judges and other law enforcement bodies involving Brazilian institutions were requested.

During the ILC in July, the Project management had a meeting with the high level delegates from MPT President of the Brazilian Magistrate Association to discuss possibilities of cooperation to develop an activity for the lusophone countries in the context of the III Global conference. Both institutions showed concrete interest in following up on this issue, which includes the development of a training manual for judges etc. on child labour that could be developed taking into consideration Brazilian cases taken into court and piloted during a side event during the conference in 2013.

VI. Lessons learned and emerging good practices

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

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

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

- Since the project implementation, Brazilian institutions involved with the child labour issue have been sharing their experience and best experience on the child labour. Seminars and workshops have been held. Two international capacity building events have taken place first in Luanda, in May 2011 and then in Cape Verde last April. In Cape Verde, the Brazilian Ministry of Social Development led a whole afternoon workshop on the active identification of beneficiaries and intersectorial articulation. The workshop was based on statistic data. At the first time a pedagogical intervention took place and then the groups elaborated a proposal per country on active identification and intersectorial articulation. The methodology/approach applied in these capacity building sessions were developed with the Brazilian institutions, which generated more ownership and buy-in.
- The use of videoconference with the field has been proving to be an interesting tool to integrate stakeholders and key staff in the field and HQ.

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

-

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

-

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

-

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

-

List of Annexes to attach, as appropriate

Annex A: Status of project work plan

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

Annex B: Response to donor comments from last report

Attach separate page showing the donor’s original comments along with the response. Use Annex B format below.

Annex C: List of on-going & pipeline action programmes

To be submitted with each TPR. Use Annex C format below.

Annex D: Emerging good practices

To be completed as appropriate. Use Annex D format below.

Annex E: Project monitoring plan

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

Annex F: Follow-up to recommendations from project reviews & evaluations

To be submitted with each TPR after the initial evaluation or review to track follow up actions. Use Annex F format below.

Annex G: Monitoring of sustainability strategies in IPEC projects

To be completed for all projects funded from FY 2007 and beyond. Use Annex G format below.

Annex H: Inventory report

To be completed for the October TPR only. Use Annex H format. In case of vehicles, attach their registration papers.

Annex I: Spreadsheet for reporting on Direct Beneficiaries

Tool for tracking the project’s direct beneficiaries (children and adults) as well as [USDOL Common Indicators](#). Use the “[Beneficiary Reporting Tables](#)” template.

Annex J: Status of VAT exemption

To be completed for those project countries where VAT exemption has not been granted by the host Government or where the VAT reimbursement has not been received. If VAT exemption has been granted and is received then there is no need to complete this Annex.

Annex K: DBMR (Internal)

Use Annex K format and Annex K-1 below. (For projects that have never submitted the update. This is for IPEC internal review and not to be submitted to the donor)

Annex L: Capacity building activities (Internal)

Use Annex L format below. This Annex will provide information about the various capacity building activities that took place during the reporting period, the number of participants and their gender, whether the participants were representing governments, employers or workers or others (such as NGOs) and finally the costs associated with the activities.

List of additional appendixes

Please list all appendixes in addition to the official TPR Annexes. Please clearly indicate the Appendixes numbers and titles of the documents: Appendix_01, Appendix_02, etc.)

Appendix_01	Angola - Media clippings/Photos
Appendix_02	Cape Verde - Media clippings/Photos
Appendix_03	Guinea Bissau - Media clippings/Photos
Appendix_04	Mozambique - Media clippings/Photos
Appendix_05	São Tomé e Príncipe - Media clippings/Photos
Appendix_06	Summary section - Media clippings/Photos
Appendix_07	Measurements against project objectives section - - Media clippings/Photos
Appendix_08	Educação Para Todos (EPT) - Plano Nacional de Acção 2002 – 2015
Appendix_09	1.º Seminário Nacional sobre o Trabalho Infantil em S. Tomé e Príncipe
Appendix_10	Relatorio: Estudo sobre o trabalho infantil no sector informal em São Tome e Principe
Appendix_11	Photos - “1.º Seminário Nacional sobre o Trabalho Infantil em S. Tomé e Príncipe”
Appendix_12	Mozambique Decent Work Country Programme 2011-2015
Appendix_13	CPLP follow-up to Praia
Appendix_14	Presentations of Brazilian experience

List of other reference documents

1. Video - 1.º Seminário Nacional sobre o Trabalho Infantil em S. Tomé e Príncipe (available at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r6-kp4f9v5I>)

Annex A: Project/programme work plan¹⁷ (objectives, outputs, and activities)

Project title:	Supporting actions to meet the 2015 targets to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in Lusophone countries in Africa through knowledge, awareness raising and South-South cooperation	
ILO TC Code:	RAF/10/55/USA	
Programme number:	P.340.10.100.252	
Work plan: (For the whole duration as approved by project document or as revised)	Starting date:	31 Dec. 2010
	End date (original):	31 Dec. 2012
	End date (revised):	dd.mm.yyyy
Project development objective		
Development objective: Contribute to speed up the pace of the child labour eradication in Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe.		
Immediate objectives:		
Objective 1: By the end of the project, National Action Plans (NAP) will be developed, revised or strengthened in the five PALOP countries		
Objective 2: By the end of the project National Tripartite Committees or other consultation mechanisms will be active in addressing Child Labour issue in policy and in national legislation		
Objective 3: -		
Planned evaluation dates	Mid-term:	dd.mm.yyyy
	Final:	03.12.2012
Actual evaluation dates	Mid-term:	dd.mm.yyyy
	Final:	dd.mm.yyyy

¹⁷ Project/Program Managers should note that this is the minimum level of information required for the Donor. A more detailed Work Plan with a month-by-month timeline and projected and actual cost of activities should be developed for managing project implementation at the field level.

Immediate objective No. 1	By the end of the project, National Action Plans (NAP) will be developed, revised or strengthened in the five PALOP countries						
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: Improved capacity of constituents and key stakeholders of the 5 PALOP countries to understand their role in National efforts to combat child labour.							
Activity 1.1.1: Map out existing tripartite consultation mechanism in each country.	01/06/2011	05/09/2011	31/12/2011		On-going	National consultants	Initially, it was envisaged that the child labour focal points in the Ministries of labour would be able to coordinate with a national consultants this activity. As discussion evolved in development of the ToR in the countries, it was decided to include this activity in the overall approach of the Comparative Study (Activity 1.1.3). Even though priority was given to the consultants with a more legal background, they consultants hired in the five countries were done in consultation with the field and in close collaboration of the Permanent Missions in Geneva. The 10 products of the comparative study in the five countries were delivered by the national consultants to the study coordinators for the final revision.
Activity 1.1.2: Identify key governmental institutions dealing or should be dealing with child labour; and map mandates, structure, budget and role in	01/06/2011	05/09/2011	31/12/2011		On-going	National consultants	National consultants hired in the five countries. The ToR drafting process was done in close consultations with the field on the profiles of the consultants.

Immediate objective No. 1		By the end of the project, National Action Plans (NAP) will be developed, revised or strengthened in the five PALOP countries					
Objectives/outputs/activities (As listed in project document or summary outline)	Start dates		Finish dates		Status	Resp. person	Remarks
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
existing national/regional development policies/plans in each country.							The first draft of the comparative study was finalized in the five countries and then has been discussed and validated locally between national and governmental partners, as well as during the sub-regional meeting in April. The study is now in its final revision by the study's coordinators.
<u>Activity 1.1.3:</u> Conduct studies or desk reviews on efforts to mainstream child labour into relevant policies in each country based on similar ones done in Brazil and a comparative one on the application of the Conventions, Recommendations and national legislation of the five countries to identify and work to address any legal gaps related to child labour	01/07/2011	05/09/2011	31/12/2011		On-going	National consultants	<p>Study team of 7 consultants has been hired. 2 International and 5 National consultants with legal background.</p> <p>The drafting process of the ToR was done in consultations with the fields on the profiles of the consultants.</p> <p>During the reporting period, the first draft of the comparative study was finalized in all of the 5 PALOP countries and all of them- with the exception of Guinea-Bissau- were presented by government representatives in the sub-regional event in Cape Verde, last April. The draft is now in its final revision.</p>
<u>Activity 1.1.4:</u> Organise national events to disseminate desk reviews/studies and evaluate	01/01/2012	22/11/2011	30/06/2012		On-going	Seminars	In the context of the development of the Comparative Study (Activity 1.1.3), discussions and

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ways to go forward in linking with existing development policies or NAP.							<p>meetings have already taken place in the five countries involving ILO officials and key national partners and stakeholders. Due to different political scenarios, meetings have had several shapes and moments. In all of the five countries constituents sat together in November and December to assist the consultants in their search for information and other ones happened much after the end of year holidays and took place in February and March also envisaging and preparing their participation in the meeting in Cape Verde later in April. In all the five countries it has been requested to hold national seminar or event in order to widen the discussion and validation process.</p> <p>A National Seminar on Child Labour was organized to take place from the 8th to the 10th of August in São Tomé and Príncipe, lead by the country's trade union ONTSTP-CS. According to the event's work plan, the three-day workshop aims to discuss, complement and validate the draft of the Comparative Study related to the</p>

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							<p>situation of child labour in São Tomé and Príncipe; launch and spread the constitution of the new National Committee to combat child labour; propose a Strategic Plan to combat Child Labour (National Action Plan), and prepare the country's participation in the forthcoming World Conference on Child Labour, which will be held in 2013 in Brazil. In fact the Plan and the Tripartite Committee were kicked off.</p> <p>A ToR was created and an anchor/producer was hired to assist the set up of a short documentary on Child Labour in the 5 countries, with an African accent and message, focussing on country's realities, challenges and policies. The documentary is based on the Brazilian experience with the SCREAM ToT distance learning methodology. The documentary content is based on the first draft of the comparative study developed in the 5 countries, as well as the discussions held during the last sub-regional meeting on Cape Verde and the National Seminar in São Tomé, all of them were recorded and now being used as</p>

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							one of the sources to the creation process of the video. The production of this documentary aims to enhance the dissemination and sensitization on the topic, as well as disclose the study developed, engaging the society and linking national policies to combat child labour.
Activity 1.1.5: Organise a five country tripartite meeting with Brazilian counterparts to discuss constituent's roles in each country in achieving the 2015 goal to end child labour in its worst forms.	01/05/2012	10/09/2011	30/06/2012		On-going	Inter-regional meeting	In the context of the development of the Comparative Study (Activity 1.1.3), discussions and meetings have already taken place in the five countries involving ILO officials and key national partners and stakeholders. Due to different political scenarios, meetings have had several shapes and moments. In all of the five countries constituents sat together in November and December to assist the consultants in their search for information and other ones happened much after the end of year holidays and took place in February and March also envisaging and preparing their participation in the meeting in Cape Verde later in April. In Angola, With the new governments, In all the five countries it has been requested to hold national seminar or event in order to widen the discussion and

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							<p>validation process.</p> <p>Since November, during the ILO Governing Body meetings (followed in March) arrangements between the Brazilian counterparts have started in view of sharing their experiences and good practices with stakeholders from the five countries. It was later refined in December, during the IPEC official backstopping the Project preparatory mission to Brasilia and Praia. The mission allowed sealing commitments with relevant key Brazilian institutions for their active participating in sharing experiences. This prior commitment was fundamental to pre-set an agenda for the regional meeting in Praia with the authorities and stakeholders in Cape Verde. Soon after the Government decided late February on the dates for the regional tripartite meeting (first fortnight of April), political, technical and organisational discussions were quickly followed from Geneva. A video conference was held on February 28th with the ILO offices in Brasilia, Dakar, Lisbon, and a</p>

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							<p>phone conference with the ILO Office in Lusaka and Pretoria (for Mozambique) and it involved diplomats from the five countries plus Brazil and CPLP officials.</p> <p>A joint organisational work plan was agreed upon for the meeting</p> <p>From the 16th to 20th of April, the city of Praia in Cape Verde hosted the sub-regional event on child labour, with the tripartite participation of workers, employers and government representatives of the four PALOP countries, as well as representatives of key Brazilian institutions and the CPLP secretariat. Constituents from Guinea-Bissau, due to the military coup on March, couldn't attend the event.</p> <p>The five day agenda of the meeting included plenary sessions for each of the countries to present their national situation and positive achievements, based on the findings of the Comparative study developed in each country. Following the plenary sessions, and based on Brazilian experience and with technical assistance from its counterparts, a series of working</p>

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							<p>groups were held to discuss a number of different themes related to the child labour issue, including consultation mechanisms and social dialogue; strengthening partnerships and policy coordination; the role of the judiciary and other law enforcement actors; the establishment of the list of WFCL; national action plans for the protection of children and the coordination with sectoral plans of child labour. Considering the role of the parliament in approving budgets and bills, a special panel on the role of the Legislative beyond the ratification of the ILO Conventions was also organized</p> <p>As a follow up of the last meeting in Cape Verde- in which the countries agreed and elected São Tomé and Príncipe to be the next PALOP country to held the next sub-regional event on child labour, in November- the country's constituents had started the preparation for the meeting: tripartite discussions are taking place; the country decided to organize a national seminar on child labour in August to launch the National Tripartite</p>

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							<p>Committee and kick off the Strategic Plan, and to prepare the ground for the sub-regional event, as well as to the III Global Conference; and an IPEC National Coordinator was hired to assist in the project implementation and its future activities. A mission of an IPEC HQ official also took place in the first fortnight of August, during the Seminar, to enhance national articulation and to give technical support for both forthcoming events.</p> <p>In July, the representative of the trade union of São Tomé (ONTSTP-CS) had several meetings in Maputo, Luanda and Brasilia with its counterparts to strengthen the cooperation and articulation for the next sub-regional event in the country.</p>
Output 1.2: National Action Plans (including, where appropriate, robust child labour sections of higher level planning instruments) developed, revised or strengthened in the five PALOP countries							
Activity 1.2.1: Review and revise the roles and responsibilities of national stakeholders for the effective implementation of the National Action Plan and/or PRSPs.	01/05/2011	15/08/2011	29/02/2012		On-going	National Consultants	Same as remarks under Activity 1.1.3 and 1.1.4. In addition, in Angola and in Guinea Bissau, and in coordination with the other IPEC ongoing Project, workshops on the NAP and roles of stakeholders were organised with the technical and political

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							<p>assistance of this Project's backstopping. National consultants were hired to systematise the meetings.</p> <p>During the sub-regional event in Cape Verde, workshop groups took place to discuss and work on different themes concerning child labour. Facilitated by Brazilian and Angolan key institutions/stakeholders those workshops covered the thematic of the role of the judiciary and other law enforcement actors; and the role of the parliament, specially beyond the ratification of the ILO Conventions; as well as themes as consultation mechanisms and social dialogue; strengthening partnerships and policy coordination; the establishment of the list of WFCL; national action plans for the protection of children and the coordination with sectorial plans of child labour.</p> <p>São Tomé and Príncipe ad hoc Tripartite Committee, with IPEC Lusophone project support, organized a first National Seminar on Child Labour which took place in early August in the country. According to the work</p>

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							plan developed, the event focused on the government perceptions and roles on the topic of child labour, as well as the Legislative view and engagement on the phenomenon, to name a few. The Seminar also kicked off the Tripartite Committee on Child Labour; presented the comparative study developed in São Tomé and Príncipe and discussed the National Legislation and Public Policies concerning Child Protection. The country Strategic Plan was also kicked off.
<u>Activity 1.2.2:</u> Hold regular meetings with constituents to follow up outcomes and commitments established in the national and sub-regional meetings.	01/07/2011	01/03/2011	31/12/2012		On-going	Meetings (1/2 meetings)	<p>Under this Project, meetings with constituents have been taking place since the first Semester.</p> <p>Given that the Project backstopping was aware that the Angolan Government was going to host a CPLP Ministerial meeting in March that would bring together high level governmental officials from the 8 Portuguese speaking countries, already in February informal arrangements were made to profit from this event of great visibility to reinforce and mainstream child labour concerns in the agenda. It was agreed with the CTA of the European Commission funded</p>

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							<p>Project in Geneva, IPEC staff in Luanda, ILO official in Lisbon and Dakar, as well as with the hosts that IPEC would organise a preparatory tripartite meeting that would precede the Ministerial meeting in order consolidate a position paper for the Minister to endorse. However, with the minimum three months timeframe to have the ILO Governing body to approve the event, san alternative way was found. With the support of Lisbon office, IPEC staff in Angola and CPLP Secretariat, it was possible to meet constituents and include in the official Declaration key statements on child labour that are fundamental to the Project. Additionally, it was agreed with the Government of Angola that, in follow up to the Ministerial event, the Project would cost-share their international workshop in May. Moreover, two other meetings were held with the "informal steering group" composed of the diplomats from the Permanent Mission based in Geneva. The idea is to expand to the Embassies in Lisbon.</p> <p>Supported by the ILO offices of</p>

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							<p>Dakar, Brasilia, Lisbon and IPEC/HQ, was held a videoconference at HQ with the Permanent Missions of Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique and Brazil in Geneva, with the Embassies of Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tomé and Prince in Lisbon, as well as with the CPLP Executive Secretariat participation, especially to discuss and follow up outcomes and commitments established in the former subregional meetings in Luanda in May. In March, a mission was held to São Tome to set the basis for action, and compromise with the national authorities' ways to follow up on the commitments agreed upon in previous regional meetings and a strategy to a next one.</p> <p>In the frame of the World Day against Child Labour and the African Pinwheel March, Angola is facing a particular and important process of rethinking its Institutions roles and responsibilities/competences on the fight against child labour, the need to establish a formal Tripartite Committee for the issue; and of enhancing social and government's partner's</p>

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							<p>dialogue.</p> <p>In April 2012, in the occasion of the sub-regional meeting on child labour in Cape Verde for the lusophone countries, organized by the government, with IPEC Project's technical and financial assistance, it was agreed to launch a joint Campaign, entitled "A PALOP Pinwheel March towards 2013 Child labour Global Conference", engaging all the PALOP's countries. A work plan was developed and the launching of the Pinwheel March was agreed to take place in Angola with the full support of the Brazilian National Forum for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour- FNPETI. From Angola the Pinwheel will travel to Mozambique and would go around the five countries, and from Cape Verde it will go back to Brazil and be taken to the Global Conference in October 2013.</p> <p>In 2004, FNPETI successfully organized a national March, using a giant five-stroke pinwheel (world symbol against child labour) as an "Olympic Torch", spinning as a signal of</p>

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							<p>the worldwide movement against child labour. The Pinwheel was taken by children and passed on from one State to another and mobilised the general public, schools, media and local authorities and collecting official support and commitments of all major authorities, notably the governors. Since 2010, another edition of the March was started and organized by the FNPETI, but this time it involved the municipalities and was focused in the Northeast of Brazil, which ended its activities on June 4th in the city of Salvador, Bahia.</p> <p>Since the Brazilian invitation to Angola kicked off the campaign in June, the country started to face a protagonism crisis and several tripartite meetings with country's social partners, government representatives and stakeholders took place. The discussions were around the institution competent to lead the March. Finally, there was much more to it: they realized the need to establish a formal tripartite committee for child labour and enhanced the dialogue between them. These meetings were facilitated and had the assistance</p>

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							<p>of the IPEC staff in the ground. On 15th of June, the National Subcommittee on child labour gathered to discuss the March organization and the results of the WDACL. On 27th of June, the Sub commission met again and the National Institute on Child (INAC) recommended the MAPESS to lead the campaign. Once more, on 31st of June, the social and governmental partners gathered to discuss the INAC's decision and to approve the MAPESS nomination. After many postponements and discussions, the MAPESS (Ministry of Labour) by an official communicate accepted to lead the March. The Institution recommended the end of the year for the activities in the country. All of the discussions and meetings have been strongly supported by the IPEC staff in the ground, which is facilitating the articulation between the partners.</p> <p>During the 101 International Labour Conference in June 2012, the IPEC Director, Ms Constance Thomas, had met with Angolan, Cape-Verdean and Mozambican delegations in Geneva.</p>

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							<p>Concerning Angola, the meeting had focused in some issues to be addressed such as the lack of a National Action Plan against child labour; the status of the review of the list of hazardous forms of child labour; the relations with partners and the implementation of IPEC activities in the country; the realization of a national study on child labour; and the upcoming activities regarding the WDAC, the Pinwheel March and the workshop on integrating Child Labour in Education policies. Regarding Mozambique, the meeting also focused on the WDAC and the Pinwheel March activities in the country, whereas in Cape Verde the focus was the last sub-regional event and the process of drafting its list of hazardous occupations.</p> <p>Due to the fact that it is impossible for the IPEC projects to transfer funds to government institutions of the target countries, as stressed by the IPEC Director during the IPEC International Committee- 12th of June- it was agreed at the Mozambican delegation meeting that the Workers Organization of</p>

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							<p>Mozambique (OTM) will receive and carry out the budget for the Mozambican Pinwheel March. Since that, the government and social partners in Maputo, led by the child labour focal point of the Ministry of Labour (MITRAB) started to gather in order to discuss and draw a work plan for the event. The ToR and the first draft of the work plan are already done by the ad hoc tripartite committee. From HQ, IPEC is still giving full support through teleconferences and emails with the constituents in the ground.</p> <p>On the 15th of June as well, at IPEC HQ, took place a meeting with the Mozambican Workers Organization (OTM) representative to establish some points on the March and to discuss on the SCREAM methodology and the training of São Tomean multipliers/teachers by Mozambican teachers. As a follow up of the training from Angolan teachers to Mozambican ones, under the SCREAM methodology, the OTM and the Trade Union of São Tomé and Príncipe (ONTSTP-CS) are starting to dialogue on the implementation of the</p>

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							<p>programme in São Tomé, with the Mozambican cooperation.</p> <p>Constituents in Mozambique are also having several meetings around the National Action Plan for the Child (PNAC II), which is a multi sectorial plan - engaging around 10 interested Ministries, such as the Ministry of Labour - in its phase of elaboration. It is a strategic plan, with interventions in all areas regarding child protection. The plan should be launched in September.</p> <p>Meetings with constituents are also taking place in São Tomé and Príncipe in the frame of the forthcoming activities in the country.</p>
<p><u>Activity 1.2.3:</u> Elaborate and draft National Action Plans to combat the worst forms of child labour and develop frameworks for their implementation or provide technical assistance to national constituents to update the National Action Plan with the collaboration of Brazilian key institutions.</p>	01/01/2012	16/04/2012	31/12/2012		On-going	National consultants	<p>Arrangements will be done with Brazilian constituents on how they can concretely contribute to this activity based on the present Project Document</p> <p>Based on the Brazilian Decennial Plan and in the light of the recent process in Angola, a pedagogic intervention was performed on the participatory construction of the public policy in Brazil and Angola.</p> <p>In the frame of the sub-regional</p>

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							<p>event in Cape Verde last April, Brazilian institutions agreed to share their good practices and develop a pedagogical approach that could assist counterparts in the five countries in finding ways to better coordinate to develop National Actions Plans, specially by enhancing the consultation mechanism; management and result indicators; and by coordinating better with existing policies and programmes. Thus, based on the Brazilian Decennial Plan and in light of the recent process in Angola, was organized a specific workshop on "national action plans for the protection of children and the coordination with sectorial plans of child labour", focused on the participatory construction of public policy in Brazil and Angola. The workshop was facilitated by the FNPETI representative from Brazil; the INAC (National Institute for Child) and the Ministry of Education representatives from Angola.</p> <p>In Angola, the follow up of the Cape-Verdean meeting will probably start after the next Presidential elections later in</p>

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							<p>August.</p> <p>In São Tomé, the discussions around the NAP are still embryonic. However, during the country's first National Seminar on Child Labour in early August the topic was strongly debated and the Strategic Plan on child labour eradication was kicked off. The work of the Tripartite Committee has started as well. At the same time, an experienced IPEC national coordinator is been hired to facilitate articulations in the ground and to speed the progress on child protection in the country.</p>
Activity 1.2.4: Provide guidance for mainstreaming child labour into relevant national policies.	01/01/2012	16/02/2012	31/12/2012		On-going	HQ Backstopping	<p>This activity is planned to be covered in seminars, meetings and trainings that the Project will foster.</p> <p>Under the project approach and the Brazilian institutions experience and guidance, were held in April seminars and trainings on several topics concerning child labour as the role of consultation mechanisms; the role of the legislative, the judiciary and other law enforcement officers; the development of WFCL Lists and National Action Plans; the active</p>

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							<p>identification, as well as the importance of strengthening partnerships and policy coordination.</p> <p>São Tomé and Príncipe has been organizing a National Seminar on Child Labour to be held in August, which includes discussions on national policies on child protection and a workshop of a proposal of a strategic plan to combat child labour. Also during the Seminar, it is foreseen the launch of the Tripartite Committee on Child Labour. At the same time, an experienced IPEC national coordinator is been hired to facilitate articulations in the ground and give fully support to speed the progress on child protection in the country. An IPEC HQ official mission will also take place in early August in São Tomé, to give the necessary support and technical assistance to the Seminar; to articulate with partners in the ground and to give training to the new national coordinator. São Tomean government and social partners had start to dialogue, through IPEC HQ assistance, to host/organize the next sub-</p>

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							<p>regional event in the country. The Seminar finally succeed in its outputs: the National Strategic Plan to combat child labour and the National Tripartite Committee were kicked off, as well as the commitment to the WFCL list elaboration.</p> <p>Based on Lusophone countries realities, policies and challenges, the Project is supporting the production of a documentary on child labour in these countries. Taking the Brazilian experience at the SCREAM ToT distance learning methodology and with an Africa accent and message, a short documentary video started to be produced, aiming to enhance the dissemination and sensitization on child labour at the Lusophone Community. With the content based on the comparative study on national policies developed in all PALOP countries, as well as the interventions and discussions on the sub-regional event, the video aims to show the existing policies in the countries and provide guidance for mainstreaming child labour into them.</p> <p>In Angola, social and</p>

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							governments partners started the dialogue and the negotiations for the Workshop on Integrating Child Labour in NAP of Education, to be held in Luanda in September. The ToR of the event was already done and the Ministry of Education had ensured its commitment to lead the workshop. IPEC Lusophone and TACKLE (Tackle child labour through education) projects had started the articulation to fully support the event.
Activity 1.2.5 Facilitate inter-institutional coordination in the implementation of the National Action Plan and/or PRSPs and improve the role of Minister of Labour within the National context.	01/07/2011	01/03/2011	31/12/2012		On-going	National Consultants	<p>IPEC staff in the region as well as Child labour specialists have already facilitated several institutional meetings and in the context of activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 2.2.2, other ones will be held until the end of this year to discuss the preliminary finds of the study and prepare for the next sub-regional meeting in Cape Verde in the first quarter of 2012.</p> <p>By the argument to analyse and discuss the comparative study results, as well as to coordinate and arrange the Cape Verde meeting, the IPEC staff in the region and Child labour specialists continues facilitating</p>

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							<p>inter-institutional coordination. The IPEC HQ and in the ground have been facilitating and supporting inter-institution coordination in the PALOPs, especially in the context of the WDACL and the Lusophone Pinwheel March activities, as the case of Angola and Mozambique. Especially in the case of Angola, which is facing a protagonism and competence crisis of government institutions, IPEC HQ and IPEC Luanda gave full support to enhance partner's dialogue and overcome the crisis. In Mozambique, IPEC team is also supporting and enhancing the coordination between Ministries in order to develop and launch the second National Action Plan for the Child (PNAC II), which is a multisectoral plan, involving at least 10 Ministries related with child issue.</p> <p>Governments and social institutions are also being coordinated at the frame of the organization of the National Seminar on Child Labour in São Tomé. An IPEC official mission will also take place in beginning of August to facilitate the dialogue between partners to</p>

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							<p>better coordinate the seminar in August as well as the sub-regional event in November. An IPEC national coordinator was also hired to facilitate the articulations of constituents in the country.</p> <p>The project also kicked off the dialogue between the workers organizations of São Tomé (ONTSTP-CS) and Mozambique (OTM) to strengthen the coordination between them and to implement the training of multipliers from Mozambican teachers to São Tomean ones, based on the SCREAM methodology. The counterparts also committed to talk on it during the IX CPLP Summit in Maputo, in July.</p> <p>During the ILC in June, delegations of Cape Verde, Angola and Mozambique met the IPEC Director to discuss and close some points under the project approach. Other informal meetings took place as well during the Labour Conference.</p> <p>In Angola, especially the Ministry of Education (MED), the Ministry of Public</p>

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Objectives/outputs/activities (As listed in project document or summary outline)	Start dates		Finish dates		Status	Resp. person	Remarks
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
							<p>Administration, Employment and Social Security (MAPESS) and the National Institute for the Child (INAC) are strengthening their coordination and articulation in the context of the organization of the Workshop on Integrating Child Labour in NAP of Education, to be held in September, through a coordinated action between Lusophone and TACKLE IPEC projects.</p> <p>In São Tomé and Príncipe, the project supported technically and financially the realization of the country's first Seminar on Child Labour. Including a mission of an IPEC official was provided. During the event, the ad hoc tripartite committee kicked off the National Strategic Plan to combat child labour, as well as the National Tripartite Committee.</p>
<u>Activity 1.2.6:</u> Develop institutional arrangements (such as the National Steering Committee and/or Child Labour Unit) as appropriate with the advisory of the Brazilian FNPETI and/or CONAETI.	01/01/2012	17/05/2011	31/12/2012		On-going	National consultants	One concrete outcome that was generated in the International workshop in Luanda was related to the constitution of tripartite consultation mechanisms, and in order to be able to participate in the sub-regional event in Cape Verde in 2012, it was agreed in Angola that the countries present

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	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
							<p>would set up committees. Considering that this agreement was done prior to election in the three countries, in the meeting under activity 1.2.5, this issue will be raised and retaken.</p> <p>During this reporting period, some formal and informal tripartite meetings were held to highlight the need to establish a National Steering Committee, especially in the context of the sub-regional event in Cape Verde.</p> <p>In this way, the government of Guinea-Bissau established a Bill to create a National Commission to Combat Child Labour, as well as was established in Angola the National Subcommittee on the topic.</p> <p>Angola had stated the government commitment to include child labour issue in National Actions Plans for Education. A Protocol should have been signed between MED, ICCA and ILO during the celebrations of 12th of June. As the Angola Pinwheel March was postponed, the signature of the Protocol was postponed as well,</p>

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Objectives/outputs/activities (As listed in project document or summary outline)	Start dates		Finish dates		Status	Resp. person	Remarks
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
							<p>to meet the forthcoming March activities. The SCREAM methodology and activities to be applied in schools in Angola, as part of the March celebrations, was postponed as well.</p> <p>The Mozambican government and stakeholders are currently participating in the multisectoral process of negotiation and elaboration of the second National Action Plan for the Child (PNAC II) and the PARP II. Both plans should be launched in September.</p> <p>The MAPESS invited the partners to a meeting on 10th of July to discuss the inclusion of the topics of gender equality, HIV and AIDS and child labour at the CV's of professional training for youth, on the MAPESS training centres. Other meetings will take place to consolidate that integration. Concerning child labour, the content will cover basic notions on child labour; the general national law on labour and the ILO Conventions 182 and 139, all of them based on the SCREAM content.</p>

Immediate objective No. 1	By the end of the project, National Action Plans (NAP) will be developed, revised or strengthened in the five PALOP countries						
Objectives/outputs/activities (As listed in project document or summary outline)	Start dates		Finish dates		Status	Resp. person	Remarks
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
							<p>Under the WDAFL celebrations, the ICCA - Cape Verdean Institute for the Child- launched the Unit of Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour, in Praia, on 12th of June. The Unit is included in the ICCA Programme for the 12th of June and has been a priority activity for the Institution. The ICCA is also negotiating the creation of a Directive National Committee and a Tripartite Committee, involving other institutions in the country, aiming to develop the NAP. Under the program of action, the ICCA affirms that will be launched in next months a national survey on child labour, and in parallel, will be created the country's list of hazardous occupations.</p> <p>In late August, São Tomé and Príncipe organized the country first National Seminar, which generated 3 important outputs: the kick off of the Strategic Plan on child labour eradication (NAP) and the Tripartite Committee, as well as the commitment to the elaboration of a list of hazardous occupations.</p>

Immediate objective No. 2	By the end of the project National Tripartite Committees or other consultation mechanisms will be active in addressing Child Labour issue in policy and in national legislation.						
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: Increased capacity of selected government institutions and social partners to advocate for prevention of child labour at the national level							
Activity 2.1.1: Provide training to representatives of government, and workers’ and employers’ organisations and key stakeholders in each of the PALOP country on the application of laws, taking into consideration Brazilian experiences (labour inspection, relevant monitoring institutions as resource in the trainings).	01/11/2011	16/04/2012	31/12/2012		On-going	Training seminars	<p>Even though it was not planned for this reporting period, for the International Workshop in Luanda it was foreseen to have key Brazilian specialists involved in the drafting of the National Plan of Action and development of list of hazardous occupation to participate, however, with the visa problems, they could not attend. It planned to retake this activity in the framework of the next sub-regional meeting in Cape Verde in 2012. Dates are to be discussed with Cape Verdean authorities before the end of this year.</p> <p>In April, during the sub-regional event in Cape Verde, key Brazilian specialists contributed to the training of the PALOP's government workers and employers representatives, on the themes of "the role of the consultation mechanisms"; "the importance of strengthening partnerships and the policy coordination"; "the establishment of the WFCL Lists and National Action Plans" and "Active identification". Among the</p>

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	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
							<p>Brazilian institutions presented were the Ministry of Work and Employment; the Legislative and the Public Prosecutor's office, to name a few. Angolan specialists led the training as well, especially on the workshop of the development of NAP.</p> <p>Two training workshops have started to be organized to take place in the reporting period. The first one is a National Seminar held in São Tomé and Príncipe in early August. The focus of the Seminar was the presentation of the comparative study; the discussion on the importance of the consultation mechanisms; the government and social partner roles on the fight against child labour; and the development of NAP. In fact, all the work done during the seminar resulted on improve local institutional capacity and the kick off of the tripartite committee and the Strategic Plan, as well as the country's commitment to the creation of the list of hazardous occupations. An IPEC official went to the Seminar on mission to support the training sessions. The second is a workshop on</p>

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	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
							<p>integrating child labour on National Actions Plans of Education, to be lead by the Angolan Ministry of Education (MED) in September in Luanda. The MED workshop was planned to take place in June/July in the context of the WDACL and the Pinwheel March, however, due to the protagonism crisis in Angola and the consequent postponement of the March, as well as the presidential elections in August, the event is foreseen to take place in September.</p> <p>At the same time, the project is supporting the production of a short video documentary on child labour in the Lusophone countries in Africa, to be fully disseminated in those countries and to be used later on the SCREAM methodology to the training of multipliers in the PALOP. Concerning the training of multipliers, the project is facilitating the dialogue between the workers organizations of Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe, aiming to launch the São Tomean teachers training by the Mozambican ones, already trained by Angolan teachers</p>

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	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
							through the SCREAM approach. The discussions started at IPEC HQ during the ILC and then, the counterparts are enhancing the dialogue, as in the CPLP Summit in Maputo, in July.
Activity 2.1.2: Engage national workers' and employers' organisations in dialogue and advocacy on child labour in the country and within the PALOP by bringing on board Brazilian active social partners	01/11/2011	07/05/2011	31/12/2012		On-going	Training Seminars	<p>During the workshop in Luanda it was agreed to translate all IPEC child labour material for the WDACL in Portuguese in time for 2011 National advocacy initiatives and with the assistance of the ILO Brasilia and Lisbon office, and with the leadership of the CPLP Secretariat, all the documents were translated and shared with constituents and social partner in all the countries. It is expected that during the next event in Cape Verde another joint strategy be developed.</p> <p>All the formal and informal tripartite meetings that were taking place in the PALOP's, whether to establish the Steering Committee and/or Child Labour Unit, or to analyse and discuss the comparative study, have the aim to strengthen and improve the participation of the national social actors, given them voice and leadership.</p>

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Objectives/outputs/activities (As listed in project document or summary outline)	Start dates		Finish dates		Status	Resp. person	Remarks
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
							<p>In this sense, the sub-regional event in Cape Verde was planned to be a participative meeting, engaging all actors presented and given them protagonism and a proactive participation, not only in the workshops, but also in the plenary sessions. During the event had been stressed the importance of the social dialogue and the consultation mechanisms, as well as the importance of strengthen partnerships.</p> <p>The sub-regional event in Cape Verde was a successful participative meeting, engaging all actors presented and given them a protagonism and a proactive participation, not only in the workshops, but also in the plenary sessions. The social dialogue and the consultation mechanisms, as well as the importance of strengthen partnerships, were relevant topics highlighted on the event. During the reporting period, several important events were and still having been organizing engaging social and government’s partners, under the tripartite principle. The WDACL in all PALOP country - with</p>

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	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
							<p>exception of Guinea-Bissau where the activities still paralyzed under the transitional government- was a relevant mark which gathered all partners in developing work plans and activities to celebrate the date. The Lisbon office translated and printed all the 12th of June material, enhancing advocacy activities in the Lusophone countries.</p> <p>As a follow up of the sub-regional event in Cape Verde, especially Angola and Mozambique started the dialogue on the organization of the African Pinwheel March, to be started by Angola. Several tripartite meetings took place in these countries; work plans were developed; negotiations with Brazilian key institutions took place.</p> <p>Still in Angola, partnerships and dialogues were enhanced in the context of the forthcoming Workshop to Integrating Child Labour in NAP of Education. São Tomé and Príncipe is facing an important moment in consolidating the tripartism,</p>

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	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
							<p>social dialogue and the consultation mechanisms. Under the organization of the National Seminar, the ad hoc tripartite group gathered several times to discuss the event's date; work plan and logistic issues. The event as a whole was a successful coordinated action, following the Brazilian examples given at the sub-regional event. The group gathered as well to integrate - with IPEC HQ and Yaoundé - the Selective Committee on the selection process of the IPEC national coordinator for the country.</p> <p>The workers organizations of São Tomé and Príncipe and Mozambique are strengthening the dialogue for the SCREAM activities to be implemented in São Tomé through Mozambican cooperation. The SCREAM activities are a good example of Brazilian best practices disseminated.</p>
<u>Activity 2.1.3</u> : Establish a special web-based dissemination mechanism for institutions of the five countries share their practices within the 12to12 Community Portal.	01/01/2012	10/10/2011	31/08/2012		On-going	HQ Backstopping	Even though he the new 12to12 Community Portal has not been made public yet (due to December 2011), CIARIS platform was used as a starting point to share information first

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	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
							<p>with the ones involved in the comparative study, but will soon involve the informal steering group and other relevant institutions.</p> <p>In the Cape Verde meeting, the portal 12to12, now in its final stages, was introduced to the tripartite participants to be soon made public.</p> <p>To enhance the Lusophone community in the 12to12 portal, a consultant was hired in June to give fully support on it.</p>
Output 2.2: Strengthened provisions for child labour prevention within existing national legislation.							
Activity 2.2.1: Provide technical support to the development or revision of the list of hazardous occupations for children based on the Brazilian experience and in collaboration with their key institutions.	01/01/2012	10/09/2011	31/12/2012		On-going	National Consultants	In collaboration with Dakar and Brasilia Office, this project has given support in the development of a ToR for the elaboration of the list of hazardous occupation for Cape Verde that will require technical assistance from the Brazilian constituents. It is expected that this matter will be subject to a special activity during next-year sub-regional event in Praia and for that, previous arrangements with Brazilian institutions and Cape Verdean will take place already this year.

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	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
							<p>A training session on the establishment of a WFCL List took place in April, during the Cape Verdean event. Key Brazilian and Angolan institutions provided technical support by a pedagogic intervention on the step-by-step to produce a list of hazardous occupations for children.</p> <p>The issue becomes even more important since countries such as Cape Verde is in the process of preparing such lists and Angola in the process of reviewing them. The list of hazardous occupations was also one of the main topics during the National Seminar in São Tomé and Príncipe held in August The IPEC official, facilitating the meeting, reiterate the WFCL need. Indeed, the country's constituents have pledged to the hazardous occupations list elaboration soon. In the context of the 12th of June, the UNICEF Maputo urges the government of Mozambique to develop its list of hazardous occupations as soon as possible, as an important measure to combat child labour in the</p>

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Objectives/outputs/activities (As listed in project document or summary outline)	Start dates		Finish dates		Status	Resp. person	Remarks
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
							country.
<u>Activity 2.2.2:</u> Same as 1.1.3.	01/07/2011	05/09/2011	30/06/2012		On-going	International experts	<p>See Remark under 1.1.3</p> <p>The drafting process of the ToR started with consultations in the fields on the profiles of the consultants.</p> <p>The five hired national consultants conducted the comparative study in each the five PALOP countries. During this period, the consultants organized meetings with the government and the social actors to present, analyse and discuss the studies. With national validation, the studies are now in its final version and the governments had shown it in the Praia event.</p> <p>The first draft of the comparative study in all PALOP countries was finalized and presented by government institutions during the Cape Verde meeting. The National Seminar in São Tomé and Príncipe also had as a main theme the presentation, discussion and validation of the study. The draft has also been used as a base content to the Lusophone short video</p>

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	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
							documentary production. The study is now in its process of last revision and finalization.
Activity 2.2.3: Foster discussion and dissemination of the comparative desk review with the participation of key national institutions such as the Parliament	01/07/2012	07/11/2011	31/08/2012		On-going	Seminars	<p>Initial discussion will take place with key national institutions on the preliminary findings before the end of the year to prepare the grounds for a wider and sounder buy-in.</p> <p>National tripartite meetings were held to analyse and discuss the findings in national legislation concerning child labour policies and the application of the ILO Conventions on child labour. These discussions involved all the important actors on the topic, as government and its key institutions, employers, workers, NGO's and civil society organizations. The proposal was develop foster discussion to validate the study at the national level and present it at the Cape Verdean event.</p> <p>National validation process still taking place at local level. During the Cape Verdean sub-regional event, the first draft of the study was presented for the key PALOP constituents and stakeholder, including the Cape</p>

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	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
							<p>Verdean and the Brazilian Parliament. Both Cape Verdean and Brazilian Parliament representatives had an important participation during the seminar, debating on the organ role in the process of eradicating child labour.</p> <p>At the São Tomé Seminar, the study was also presented and discussed to main government and social partners engaged with the issue. During the Seminar, the São Tomean Parliament had an important participation as well, as the role of the Institution was also discussed.</p>
Activity 2.2.4: Support constituent's capacity to elaborate reports on ILO Conventions No. 138 and 182	01/01/2012		31/08/2012		Not started	Seminars	This activity will be arranged with ILO Offices in Lisbon, Dakar, Yaoundé, Lusaka and Maputo.

Annex B: Response to donor comments from last report

Report number/period:	
Project:	
ILO TC code:	

Please use the official response submitted by IPEC-HQ to donor, as well as make sure to attach all documents requested by donor or indicate when these documents will be available. In case the project has had conference calls with the donor during the reporting period, please indicate the dates of the call, and summarize the main points of the call and follow up actions.

U.S. Department of Labor
Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking
IPEC Projects Progress Reports
OCFT Response
May 2012

IPEC 2-weeks response is in blue (1st June 2012)

Report number/period: October 2011 through March 2012

Project: Supporting actions to meet the 2015 targets to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in Lusophone countries in Africa through knowledge, awareness raising and south-south cooperation.

ILO TC Code: RAF/10/55/USA

Thank you for the April 2012 Lusophone Technical Progress and Federal Financial Reports. USDOL is impressed with the amount of work that has been achieved during the reporting period. USDOL appreciates that this project period's progress report was concise, well written and informative. Below are a few follow-up comments and questions. Please review the comments and questions and provide a response within a two-week turn around.

Technical Progress Report Questions and Comments

1. The Government of Brazil was meant to provide funding for this project. Has the Government of Brazil provide funding yet?

Yes. Under the ABC South-South Cooperation preparatory project (RLA/09/53/BRA) additional funds (USD213,636.56) have been provided for the implementation of the activities foreseen in the ABC project document, by July this year all the funds should be deposited in the ILO account.

2. **Page, Relevance:** USDOL is happy to hear that all involved countries are committed to preparing a position paper by the end of 2012, in preparation for the global conference in Brazil. All countries appear to be motivated and willing to collaborate. Congratulations.

In preparation to the III Child Labour Global Conference in Brazil in 2013, for which a position paper will be important, it was agreed during the last sub-regional meeting in Cape Verde in April that the next meeting will take place in São Tomé and Príncipe in November 2012.

3. **Page 15, objective 1.3:** On page 42 of the TPR, in IPEC's comments to last reports questions IPEC indicates that 160 is the correct number for this indicator stating that 160 is the number of documents collected for the comparative study. However, this indicator measures policies and plans that *have been developed or revised*, therefore the collection of studies conducted by the project does not seem applicable to this indicator.

The USDOL clarification is well noted. Indeed, not all documents collected are policies or plans. Some of them are reports that in some way or another have helped the consultants track back information that would not have been possible otherwise. More specifically, in Angola, where official information is still kept under strict control of civil servants, perhaps due to the culture of their civil war. Other studies or reports have helped us trace the relevant existing policies. For the next TPR, we will organize and categorize the documents collected and explain in the narrative section of the relevant indicator.

4. **Pages 15-16:** USDOL notes that I.O. 1.2, 1.3, and 1.5 are marginally behind schedule. Please explain what the project is doing to ensure these objectives are met by the end of project.

In relation to I.O. 1.2, in the sub-regional meeting in Cape Verde in April 2012, 13 Brazilian good practices were formally shared during round-table discussion and workshops presentations. Additionally, in each of the working groups Brazilian representatives were present to facilitate the work.

As for I.O. 1.3, IPEC is following closely the unfolding of the results generated in Cape Verde. For instance, IPEC can advance that in the context of the WDACL. The Government of Angola will disclose the new programme of the "School Friend of a Child".

Last but not least, with regards to I.O. 1.5, already for the up-coming WDACL activities, the constituents have held several meetings, notable in Angola, Cape Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe. And for the International Labour Conference, the project will be organizing tripartite meetings with the IPEC Director.

5. **Page 19:** Please further explain the meaning of the 'actuals' indicator listed in I.O. 2.1 ("1-targeted – the 12 to 12 portal"). Additionally, 'actuals' for I.O. 2.2 and 2.3 portray targets, not actuals. Please clarify whether the numbers in these columns were actually completed.

We apologize for have not taken out the default words (actual indicators) generated by the Mercury Project Management System automatically, when transferring the date. The numbers in these columns were actually completed.

6. **Page 24, problem 1:** USDOL notes that the Praia training on data collection was postponed. Does the project have an estimate for when the training will be rescheduled?

The new date for the training has not yet been decided. This will depend on the IBGE – Brazil availability and the National Statistics Institutes.

7. **Pages 31 and 32:** Please clarify whether or not activities 1.1.2 and 1.1.3 have actually begun. Please also clarify if the regional tri-partite meeting took place in April as planned.

The two activities have started and the mapping of national institutions and desk review on the relevant national policies are in their final phase.

As for the regional meeting, it took place from 16th to 20th of April in Praia, Cape Verde. Apart from the depth discussion on how to improve consultation mechanisms, development of national plans of actions and list of hazardous occupation, an awareness raising strategy involving all the Lusophone countries were established envisaging the III Child Labour Global Conference in Brazil in 2012. It was decided that the next regional meeting will take place in São Tomé and Príncipe.

8. **Page 35 and 46, activity 1.2.3:** Thank you for the chart showing progress in each country's national action plan. Although movement towards this activity has begun, it appears that actual work on the elaboration and drafting of National Action Plans has not begun. USDOL is concerned that action to draft or revise National Action Plans has not begun given that the project is scheduled to end at the end of the year. Please provide insight as to whether / how the project will achieve this objective within the project timeframe.

Indeed, it was quite ambitious to promote the revision or drafting of National Action Plans in these countries without an IPEC staff. Moreover, the slow rhythm and bureaucracy in which all the five countries are operating was underestimated. For instance, it took more than a month for a simple nomination of an Angolan authority to go to Brazil to kick off PALOP Pinwheel March as part of WDACL activities in Bahia organized by the National Forum for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour (FNPETI). The project was forced to change the strategy and send a Brazilian authority over Angola. Additionally, it is worth mentioning that from the five countries, Guinea-Bissau has always been the most unstable politically; the coup has interrupted the establishment of the National Committee to combat child labour, which was necessary as a first step towards the drafting of a National Action Plan.

9. **Page 36, activity 1.2.5:** USDOL is happy to see other IPEC staff contributing to Lusophone project activities. Please clarify how the Lusophone project itself is contributing to this activity, and how these actions are related to improving the role of the Ministry of Labor.

The Lusophone Project itself gives all the guidance instructions and technical backup to the IPEC/ILO staff in the field and follow up with the officials of the Ministry of Labour during the meetings and when then are in Geneva for the Governing Body and/or ILC. Moreover, the Lusophone Project is in constant contact with the countries permanent missions in Geneva and selected governmental officials in the field.

Financial Report Comments

10. **Section 8:** The project period in section 8 is listed as 2010-2015. The project period for this project is 2010-2012. Please correct the project end date.

USDOL may kindly note that the information in Section 8 is filled by USDOL, not the ILO. This is therefore beyond our control.

OCFT Contact Person:

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Annex C: List of ongoing¹⁸ and pipeline¹⁹ action programmes

1. *If the AP value is of US\$100,000 or more, please attach copy of APSO to this TPR so that it can be transmitted to the donor*
2. *Please indicate whether or not these APSOs have been uploaded on IPEC database.*

Approved action programmes								
Serial No.	Action Programme number (P340.92.235.051 or P340.02.900.050 BL21 Pos 003)	Title of AP and name of Implementing Agency	Amount in US \$	Number of monitoring visits undertaken this year	Start date	Expected completion date	Copy sent to donor (Yes/No)	Copy available in IPEC database (Yes/no)
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								

¹⁸ All on-going Action Programmes approved by PROCUREMENT should be listed here.

¹⁹ Pipeline Action Programmes are those that have not yet been officially approved by PROCUREMENT and/or those contracts that have not yet been signed by the Implementing Agency.

Pipeline action programmes					
No.	Proposed title or purpose	Area of intervention	Proposed Implementing agency	Date submitted	Proposed Budget
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					

Annex D: Emerging good practices

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

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

Annex E: Project monitoring plan

TO BE RESUBMITTED IF THERE HAS BEEN ANY CHANGE IN PROJECT INDICATORS AND TARGETS IN RELATION TO THE PROJECT WORK PLAN.

Project targets and indicators

Immediate objective 1									
Indicator	Targets								
	Baseline	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Period 6	Period 7	End of Project
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									

Immediate objective 2									
Indicator	Targets								
	Baseline	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Period 6	Period 7	End of Project
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									

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Immediate objective 3									
Indicator	Targets								
	Baseline	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Period 6	Period 7	End of Project
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									

Project means of verification

Immediate objective 1				
Indicator	Means of verification	Frequency	Data storage and format	Responsibility
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

Immediate objective 2				
Indicator	Means of verification	Frequency	Data storage and format	Responsibility
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

Immediate objective 3				
Indicator	Means of verification	Frequency	Data storage and format	Responsibility
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

Annex F: Follow-up to recommendation from project reviews and evaluations

This table provides suggestions for follow-up and status of recommendations made in project reviews and mid-term/final evaluations.

While the matrix should list all recommendations in reviews and evaluations of this project, this matrix is for follow-up to recommendations relevant to this project addressed to the project, the relevant ILO office or IPEC management. It does not contain follow-up to recommendations addressed to other stakeholders or recommendations relevant to other levels than the project. These are addressed separately.

Please include those recommendations from draft reports circulated for review and comments. Please indicate these as draft recommendations and ensure that these are updated when final version of the report is circulated.

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

Please indicate who the recommendation is addressed to by using the given categories and please summarise the status of follow-up action by choosing one of the given categories. These categories will initially be in the updated Annex F that the IPEC evaluation function will provide at the completion of each evaluation. This is part of ILO and IPEC reporting on follow-up. Please see separate guidelines for further details.

Recommendations addressed to; a) Country/ Project Office; b) Sub-regional/Project Office; c) Primary/Sole with the region; d) Other within the ILO (e.g. ILO-HQ); e) Shared (e.g. Region and ILO HQ); f) other within the ILO (e.g. ILO-HQ); g) Beyond ILO control/ responsibility

Status of Follow-up: a) Completed; b) Partially completed (follow-up ongoing); c) Outstanding (action planned but not yet initiated); d) No action planned

No	Review/ Evaluation (including date)	Recommendation (as given in the report of the review or evaluation)	Recommendation addressed to		Follow-up Action(s) taken or to be taken by project based on Recommendations (Status of follow-up actions already taken; including by whom, when and how; follow-up actions that project plans to undertake, including by whom, when and how; if no follow-up is proposed or has been taken, project should provide a clear explanation of why this is, with a focus on demonstrating that the recommendations has been considered)	
			As in report	Category		Category
1.	Mid-term	Xxxx	Xxx	a	xxxxxxx	b

Annex G: Sustainability matrix for project

Date initially prepared:			Date of this version:	
Project Component	Conditions for Sustainability	Further action by institutions and partners involved	Process for monitoring progress on the sustainability elements	Status on the sustainability elements
(Components of the project or immediate objectives)	(Conditions in which there is the required degree of sustainability)	(Further action by partners /next level outcome if the conditions in which there is the required degree of sustainability are present)	(How does the project monitor that conditions in which there is the required degree of sustainability)	(Narrative to describe the progress achieved towards the expected degree of sustainability)
Example 1 Capacity building for community based Child Labour Monitoring Through developing and pilot testing a model	Child labour monitoring processes is an integral part of local government processes and village level committees through issuing of decree and policy at the appropriate level	District development committees operate a child labour monitoring system by allocating resources and assigning responsibility	Monitoring through district level focal point of the status of the discussions and actions taken on setting up the district based child labour monitoring systems, measured against a model process	Status of the process in the districts in which process is assessed to be at the point that could be reasonably expected
Example 2 National Programme of Action (NPA) drafted and support provided to consultation process	NPA approved and internalised within the government and partners	National Programme of Action used as the basis for planning and implementing policies and action on child labour; including for mobilisation of resources and government funding through normal government operations	Monitoring of process of developing NPA; assessment of likelihood of the planning and legislative process will lead to adoption of the NPA	Status of the process

Annex H: Inventory Report

This table is to be filled with the OCTOBER TPR only unless the project has acquired new inventory during the reporting period (for items which cost 5,000 USD or more, procured with project funds or transferred from another USDOL-funded project. The list must be certified and signed by the ILO office responsible.)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

PROPERTY LISTING

September TPR Only

1 Name and Address:

International Labour Organisation
4, route des Morillons
CH-1211 Geneva 22
Switzerland

2 Grant Number _____

3 TC Symbol _____

4 Date _____

Item No.	Identification Number	Description	Location	Date of Acquisition	Unit	Quantity	Acquisition Cost
		None to report					

Prepared by:

Certified by:

(Project – CTA or Admin person)

(ILO Area Office – Admin Person)

Annex I: Spreadsheet for Reporting on Direct Beneficiaries

Please use the “[Beneficiary Reporting Tables](#)” template which must be named as follows: **BRT_****TCSymbol****_TPR_1204** (i.e. BRT_RAF0852USA_TPR_1204).

Annex J: Status of VAT exemption

Project Pursued VAT Exemption	Project Obtained VAT Exemption
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Please provide a status update of actions being taken by the project to receive VAT exemption during the reporting period.	