



# Evaluation Summary



International  
Labour  
Office

Evaluation  
Office

## *National Programme for the Prevention and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Ukraine – Final Evaluation*

### Quick Facts

<b>Countries:</b>	<i>Ukraine</i>
<b>Final Evaluation:</b>	<i>4/2006</i>
<b>Evaluation Mode:</b>	<i>Independent</i>
<b>Administrative Office:</b>	<i>IPEC</i>
<b>Technical Office:</b>	<i>IPEC</i>
<b>Evaluation Consultant(s):</b>	<i>Natalia Astapova</i>
<b>Project Code:</b>	<i>UKR/01/50/USA</i>

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Evaluation of the National Programme for the Prevention and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour was carried out during March-April 2006. The purpose of the evaluation was to identify whether the objectives of the Programme were achieved and assess overall impact of the Programme or progress towards it at different levels, effectiveness of the overall Programme implementation as well as concrete strategies and models of intervention.

ILO-IPEC National Programme for Prevention and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Ukraine 2001-2006 made important contribution to the prevention and elimination

of child labour in Ukraine focusing on the worst forms of child labour.

This contribution included changing attitudes towards Child Labour and raising awareness of the WFCL among government officials, practitioners and children targeted by the Programme interventions; inclusion of activities needed to prevent and eliminate WFCL both in public policy agenda and direct work with children on local level (secondary and boarding schools, orphanages, youth centres and other institutions). The Programme contributed to strengthening of institutional framework for prevention and progressive elimination of the WFCL, namely development and implementation of the National Concept and respective Plan of Actions on Prevention and Elimination of the WFCL as well as changes to the Labour Code and Law of Ukraine on Childhood Protection. Capacity of government institutions and practitioners to prevent, identify and withdraw children from WFCL as well as provide quality services were also significantly strengthened within the Programme and will continue benefiting children beyond the Programme lifetime. One of the most important results of the Programme has been withdrawal of children from the WFCL and provision of quality rehabilitation and reintegration services (including return to formal schooling).

Although the Programme's achievements were impressive a number of other important steps need to be made to achieve long-term sustainable results. The Programme's geographic coverage needs to be broadened and some of the practices need to be scaled up to national level; more synergies with overall anti-poverty efforts need to be used; capacity of governmental and non-governmental partner institutions should be further strengthened to implement quality large-scale programming in the area. If the Programme is continued in any format, the possibility of launching Time-Bound Programme should be explored and necessary preparatory steps need to be made in this direction. At this stage Time-Bound Programme is not feasible. The majority of local government agencies were not covered by the Programme and they lack awareness, commitment and capacity to plan and implement respective interventions. This also applies to several central government agencies (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice) that would be crucial for TBP planning and implementation. Ukrainian society is also not ready to the programme of such a scale as TBP is: it has admitted existence of child labour and its worst forms and associated problems only recently and mostly in the regions covered by the Programme and on the level of socially responsible individuals. Broad support of society, strong, explicit and consistent political commitment as well as support of a wide range of government ministries and agencies still need to be ensured. As was mentioned above, institutional capacity also needs to be further strengthened. This applies first of all to building human resources capacity both in substantive (child labour related knowledge and methodology) and technical (programme management and resource mobilization) areas.