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OBJECTIVES: (Objectives as stated in the approved project document.)					
OVERALL OBJECTIVE					
To contribute towards poverty reduction in the least developed countries by providing equitable access to basic education and skills development to the most disadvantaged section of the society.					
RESULTS					
Result 1.Improved country level child labour and education legal framework exists in project countries through support to its preparation or strengthening it where it already exists.					
Result 2.Strengthened institutional capacity leading to improved ability to formulate and implement child labour strategies.					
Result 3.Targeted actions to combat child labour designed and implemented to develop effective demonstration models.					
Result 4.Enhanced knowledge base and networks on child labour and education through improved advocacy and dissemination of good practices.					

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I. Overall assessment of the project

Efficiency

The TACKLE project implementation was finalised on 31 August 2013 following its 18 months extension granted by the donor in May 2012. During the 65 months of its implementation (from March 2008 to August 2013) the project has made an impact in each of the 12 countries it covered, despite many challenges in almost all of the countries. The project endured political instability, security issues, disasters and emergencies and in some cases very limited local capacity needed for successful implementation of its activities. Managerially, the project proved to be challenging as well: countries located in three starkly different regions with their peculiar culture of work, politics and infrastructure as well as different time zones. While the TACKLE team can be considered relatively small in light of the scope and budget of the project¹, the project management showed its efficiency by ensuring a high financial delivery rate and the quality of technical services provided to the project's beneficiaries.

TACKLE management (CTA and Africa Regional Coordinator) through regular visits to specific countries has helped to maintain coherence and exchange within the programme. International training was provided in Turin and some regional training and workshops such as Sub-Regional Workshop on Child Labour and Education in Zambia in 2011 and the global TACKLE workshop held in ILO-HQ in 2011 brought together different countries to exchange experiences, challenges and good practices in implementation.

The project also achieved ownership and involvement of the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Education in all the countries by establishing a MoU and the set-up of a partnership with these ministries. This has enabled the project to kick-off and effectively move forward. In most countries the ILO TACKLE officers have built close relations with their national counterparts in the Ministries of Labour and Education. Thanks to these close relationships, ILO TACKLE officers in several countries were able to advise and coach their national counterparts, which was of great benefit for the TACKLE project implementation and even beyond on more general labour issues contributing to the sustainability of the project objectives.

The project also managed to have a wider consultation and planning mechanism by involving employers and workers' organizations and NGOs in project steering committees and in implementation of activities. This mechanism has enabled the involvement of multiple partners to implement a variety of actions on the ground and thus achieving outputs and results in a limited amount of time and with limited resources, by using locally available implementation capacities.

¹ The TACKLE project was a centrally managed project at the ILO HQ in Geneva, by a small team of 3 ILO-staff. A regional TACKLE coordinator for Africa was stationed in Nairobi to manage and coordinate more closely the activities in the African countries in the TACKLE project. At the national level the usual team composition was one TACKLE responsible officer assisted by an assistant, but in some cases there was only one local TACKLE officer (e.g. Angola and Sierra Leone). In the case of PNG and Sudan and South Sudan the TACKLE management was done by TACKLE officers from Fiji and Kenya respectively, because there were no local offices or ILO staff members in these countries.

The project management was also quite efficient in the use of the project's resources. Efforts were made to avoid budget revisions as much as possible and whatever small scale revision was necessary, it was to ensure that the project (therefore the ILO) remained loyal to the original budgetary allocations. The project also eliminated the need for transfer of funds from one country to another meaning that activities were carried out with the resources originally allocated to activities under each of the four results.

Effectiveness

- As it was confirmed by the final evaluation report, stakeholders' perception of the project results and effectiveness were largely positive. However, it should be noted that the country performance of the project was in some countries strengthened by the historic presence of the ILO. The nearby presence of the ILO was of clear influence on the effectiveness and performance of local partners to implement the project. The close and historic presence of ILO in Kenya, Fiji, Mali, Madagascar and Zambia contributed to good results, while the absence of ILO in PNG, South Sudan and Sudan limited such progress. Situations of (emerging from) conflict (e.g. Angola, Sierra Leone, Sudan and South Sudan) and political instability (e.g. Mali) had a negative impact on the TACKLE project progress and achievements. However, it is noteworthy that, in spite of those challenges, the project was capable to support the Sierra Leone Government in ratifying the ILO conventions 138 and 182 in 2011 and developing the National Action Plans for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in 2013 for example. Additionally, by involving NGOs, the project was able to implement actions programmes with considerable results in this country. In Mali, while the military conflict of 2012 almost completely stopped TACKLE activities in that year, the project was still able towards the end of 2012 and in 2013 to pick-up and speed-up the implementation of different activities (details of activities in Mali can be found in the Section II).
- Effectiveness of the project was also tied to the level of "sophistication and overall scope" of existing legislation in the project countries- the more mature and up to date the national legislation, the more effective the project was in integrating child labour related issues in national legislation, plans and programs. Despite the identified legislative gaps in the project countries, the project was effective in its efforts to support legislative reforms.
- By conducting the capacity development and dissemination of information activities, the project has achieved a clearly increased awareness of the magnitude and importance of the issue of child labour among the main stakeholder-organisations in the project. The project, through the multi-stakeholder approach and through its brokerage role, has also been effective in making concrete steps towards a tri-partite social dialogue on child labour.

Relevance

- While the stakeholders and communities in Africa considered the project relevant from the beginning, Pacific and Caribbean countries questioned the project relevance due partial statistic data and an overall lack of child labour related data, together with little understanding of the Child Labour definition. However, both Mid Term and Final Evaluation confirmed that, through the project's efforts in advocacy and designing customized interventions, the

relevance of the project was no longer questioned and the project was highly appreciated by the stakeholders of all TACKLE countries.

- Diversity of the project's result areas, the opportunity for stakeholders and implementing agencies (IA's) to develop Action Programmes, and the various stakeholder consultation and governance practices allowed the project to remain relevant to very differing country contexts and child labour protection needs. The project also responded well to countries such as Angola, South Sudan, Sudan and Sierra Leone where the conflict and post-conflict contexts posed a heavy burden on reconstruction work, in particular for building local capacity, creating working relationships, and assessing and identifying national social, economic and legal frameworks for tackling child labour issues.

Sustainability

Project efforts in strengthening the national legal framework related to child labour is one of major achievements which largely contributed to sustainability. Sierra Leone and South Sudan ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182 through the project support. The project carried out legal desk reviews in most of countries and provided technical inputs to the draft Employment Act of South Sudan and the Employment Act of Papua New Guinea. The project also supported several governments to develop or review the list of hazardous work for children in conformity with the Article 4 of ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Progress in achieving sustainability was also made in the actions of TACKLE to work on the policy frameworks of target countries and by integrating child labour in national policy development and action plans. The cooperation with the Ministries of Labour and Education also has contributed to this embedding and mainstreaming of child labour related policy issues. In terms of capacity development, the TACKLE project has achieved sustainable results in the form of increased capacities, mostly at the level of technical and policy staff of key stakeholders such as relevant ministries, law enforcement authorities, social partners, journalists and civil society. At the institutional level, Child Labour Units and National Steering Committees have been established or their capacities have been strengthened in all TACKLE countries through the project support. In a number of countries, the project organized workshop/training on sustainability and ownership and provided technical assistance to national partners to develop sustainability plans.

The project also carefully designed its strategies for direct actions to withdraw and prevent children from child labour by integrating livelihood support for parents or guardians of child beneficiaries to ensure sustainability of actions. Economic empowerment support was also provided to local communities or schools of certain countries to sustain local activities against child labour. Different educational approaches such as Formal Education and Non Formal Education were provided according to the needs of child beneficiaries. The project also supported children over the minimum age for employment through provision of opportunities for vocational skills training, informal apprenticeship and/or business training to ensure their successful school-to-work transition period.

From the outset, the project proactively supported IPEC's global advocacy and awareness-raising activities, especially the World Day Against Child Labour. Other advocacy works were implemented for awareness raising and knowledge generation. These activities were institutionalized in a number of countries with targeted political-level advocacy actions and gradually bringing to these events the role of education in combating child labour. TACKLE has also conducted a number of qualitative and

quantitative researches on child labour to strengthen the knowledge base which contributed to sustaining the momentum for tackling child labour at national level.

More detailed project's achievements through the years in the target countries are summarised in Section II. In addition, the project compiled a set of good practices and documented a number of important lessons drawn from its implementation in the project countries. The good practices which were published in a report outline several examples from each of the countries, giving examples of effective cooperation and collaboration among the countries at the regional level and highlighting the project's global impact on the issue of child labour. The good practices report also shows that tackling child labour through education is an effective strategy which requires full commitment of key partners, especially Ministries of Labour and Education. A copy of the good practices publication can be downloaded from the following link:

http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_22956/lang-en/index.htm

To review its progress, to develop plans for the sustainability of its activities in the future, to mark the end of the project and to explore avenues to develop and implement a second phase of the project, a workshop was also organised in July 2013 in Brussels in which high level delegates from each of the project countries, the EU, ACP Secretariat and the ILO participated. A copy of the summary notes on the workshop is attached as an annex (F).

II. Synthesis/Summary of the progress, major achievements/milestones of the project and overall assessment of the project support and its impact

RESULT 1:	Improved country level child labour and education legal framework exists in project countries through support to its preparation or strengthening it where it already exists
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Angola:

In Angola, the TACKLE project contributed greatly to widen the space for discussion and reflection on the issue of child labour, bringing awareness on an issue previously ignored or not considered as much. Efforts have been also made to mobilize parliamentarians to take interventions at policy level. This led to direct and indirect contributions to reforms in the legal systems by aligning Angolan legal instruments with ILO Conventions and by enacting the Joint Executive Decree n. ° 171/10 on the Activities Prohibited and Conditioned for the Minor; and the New Constitution of 2010; the Basic Law on Protection and Integral Development of the Child (Law n. ° 25/12).

In light of ILO Convention 182 and the General Labour Law, the Ministry of Public Work and Social Security has updated its list of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, thus resulting in the approval of the Joint Executive Decree N ° 171/10, which determines the activities prohibited or conditioned to minors.

Fiji:

Fiji finalized the National Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour. The recent US Department of State Trafficking In Persons Report 2013 recognized and commended the work of the Trafficking Units of the Police and Immigration, and the Child Labour Unit for their efforts on training stakeholders on trafficking and collaborating to bring traffickers to justice. Officers from all three units have benefitted from trafficking training through TACKLE.

Based on the support from TACKLE to review the legislative and policy framework, the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment (MOL), through the Employment Relations Advisory Board (ERAB) developed and regulated in May 2013 a hazardous work list for children in Fiji.

The legislative and policy framework review also made the Ministry of Education (MOE) work on reviewing the Education Act. A recommendation in the Legislative Review Report was to standardize the age for compulsory education in Fiji's education legislation. As a result the MOE released a 12-year Compulsory Education Policy which prescribes compulsory education for all children in Fiji from Class 1 to Form 6 (i.e. from the beginning of primary school to the end of secondary school education).

TACKLE also worked with the Ministry of Education (MOE) to train schools to understand and develop school-based child protection policies and child labour monitoring systems. The MOE requested TACKLE's technical support to train teachers on risks and vulnerabilities of children in schools which lead to abuse and child labour and the various strategies to put in place to counter these issues. Teacher training workshops were organised in the central, western and northern divisions in collaboration with Save the Children Fiji, MOE, and the ILO, including the Ministry of Labour (MOL) and the Department of Social Welfare. TACKLE developed the training programme and the outcomes were the appointment of Child Protection Focal Points by all schools involved. TACKLE also assisted in the drafting of Child Protection Policies by schools that included monitoring of children at risk of engaging in child labour. A session of the workshop was focused on 'drop-out early warning' indications that all teachers should be aware of. As a result of the workshops, schools took the initiative to appoint Child Protection Officers and to get started on their school-based CPPs.

Guyana:

Based on a legal desk review conducted by TACKLE project through national consultations, the Project provided its support to the Ministry of Labour to accelerate the process of compiling the list of hazardous work in relation to Child labour. A list has been compiled and presented to the National Tripartite Committee at the end of 2012 for validation.

Jamaica:

The project worked closely with the Ministry of Education to mainstream Child Labour into Education policy and programmes. Through the project efforts, the Ministry has committed to review the inclusion of the Occupational and Safety and Health Act into the national curriculum across all grade levels. Through a curriculum specifically developed by TACKLE and based on research undertaken with the Jamaican Constabulary Force in 2011, TACKLE supported and undertook capacity building on how to handle child labour cases with training officers from the Force. The TACKLE project also supported the development of advocacy material targeting the child labour enforcement machinery. This was done through the development of advocacy and reference material on Child Labour for Judges, Magistrates and court clerks in addition to developing material for inclusion in the mandatory continuing education curriculum for attorneys and other members of the legal community.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security has finalized the drafting of the National Child Labour Policy. TACKLE worked with the Ministry and partners for its implementation: the Project advocated for the mainstreaming/institutionalization of the response to child labour through its inclusion in existing mechanisms. This approach has been endorsed by the Project Advisory Board and has been adopted

by Poor Relief (one of two government agencies responsible for the disbursement of funds to the poor as part of the national safety net).

Kenya:

Implementation of the TACKLE Project in Kenya commenced in July 2008 upon signing of the Partnership Protocol. Among the very first activities undertaken was a study on Out of School Children. The study findings assisted in shaping TACKLE Project interventions in the country. The study findings were the basis for TACKLE investment in the process of finalizing the policy on alternative provision of basic education and training that came into focus in early 2011. TACKLE Project further provided support towards implementation of the policy by assisting in costing the policy and outlining a five year implementation plan. The policy framework is guiding government investment in alternative education services such as the non-formal Lchekuti (evening) classes, mobile schooling and support to non-formal, community run schools in urban informal settlements where the majority of the out of school children can be found.

A stakeholders' workshop on mainstreaming the elimination of child labour in the education sector plans was held in November 2009. The workshop was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Education, Labour, Youth Affairs and Sports, Children's Department, Kenya Institute of Education, the Kenya National Union of Teachers, Secondary School Heads Association and the Civil Society Organizations. The stakeholder highlighted key areas for mainstreaming in KESSP II, currently being developed by the Ministry of Education. The workshop was guided by mainstreaming guidelines being developed by IPEC HQ. The TACKLE project took the workshop recommendations forward through a proposed Technical Support to MOE Non-Formal Education Investment Programme. Through the technical assistance, TACKLE pushed for the mainstreaming of elimination of child labour through non-formal education and expanded education opportunities for children in marginalized groups and regional programmes.

The Non-Formal Education policy was passed in September 2009 by fully integrating child labour concerns in the document. The TACKLE Project contributed to the finalization of the policy by supporting one senior MOE officer to travel to Ethiopia in November 2008 as part of an official government delegation to learn how the Ethiopian government finances and manages non-formal education programmes. The Ministry of Education convened the technical committee in April 2009 to finalize the policy and submit to the management team at the Ministry of Education. The TACKLE Project actively participated at the technical committee level.

The TACKLE has further provided technical advice and inputs to the review of the education sector policies, the review of National Child Labour Policy and National Action Plan on Elimination of Child Labour, the review of the list of hazardous and definition of light work in the country as well as the development of the National Action Plan against Sexual Exploitation of Children.

In December 2012, the Kenyan Parliament enacted a new education law. The Basic Education Act 2012 outlines new legal provisions for the delivery of free and compulsory basic education as established in the Constitution. The Ministry of Education is yet to come up with regulations outlining how the new act will be implemented. While this process might go beyond the project life cycle, TACKLE worked closely with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and partners in the Education Development Partners Consultative Group (EDPCG) in coming up with a framework (regulations) that will ensure no children are excluded from education. This should further enhance the national efforts to tackle child labour through education.

Madagascar:

A training workshop for labour inspectors in Madagascar was organized in February 2010. A total of 62 inspectors from different regions participated in the 2 days training. The objective of the workshop was to strengthen the capacity of labour inspectors for their inspection of child labour and make exchange of experience and reflection on the application and improvement of texts relating to child labour. After the workshop, the inspectors developed their respective plans of action in relation to their regions. A monitoring plan of these plans of action was developed as well.

The draft texts relating to Decree 2007-563 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour and the bill relating thereto were completed within the Commission for the Reform of Children's Rights (CRDE: Commission pour la Réforme des Droits des Enfant). However, the adoption process was blocked because of the national political situation. Key reforms include: the definition of light work, identifying working sites prohibited for children, the integration of domestic work and work in agriculture as hazardous work. TACKLE remains engaged in this process. Despite of this challenge, the Project supported the process of determining the list of hazardous work of children. In collaboration with the National Committee for the Fight against Child Labour (CNLTE), the Regional Committees for the Fight against Child Labour (regional consultations were held in 3 regions), representatives of employers' and workers' organizations, NGOs and other partners, the list of hazardous work was technically adopted at a national workshop held in April 2013.

In March 2010, 23 labour inspectors were trained for two days to strengthen their capacities in the Child Labour Inspection. The training focused on the role of inspectors in the implementation of Child Labour related ILO international standards. Work plans were developed at the end of the workshop for Child Labour Inspection in agriculture, fishing, domestic service, mining and quarrying, commercial sexual exploitation and formal sector with a monitoring plan to follow up with the Division for Prevention, Elimination and Control of Child Labor (PACTE: Prévention, Abolition et Contrôle du Travail des Enfants).

A national symposium to discuss the issue of Child Protection was organised by ILO-IPEC in September 2012 in collaboration with the National Steering Committee against Child Labour and UNICEF. In the symposium, the need for strengthening the legal enforcement mechanism for child protection, including for child labour was highlighted. TACKLE supported preparation of the symposium and made a presentation on ILO child labour activities and achievements, including good practices and lessons learned.

A workshop on the application of the law on child labor was held in April 2013 with the participation of labor inspectors (15) and judges (15) and concerned partners to identify the various problems and barriers faced by each entity in their enforcement work. At the end of the workshop recommendations were made in terms of legislation, procedures and resources mobilization. These recommendations are intended to be tested in two regions and thereafter will be monitored and evaluated.

Mali:

In 2009, a legal framework gap study was conducted to assess the needs for project support under Result 1 in Mali.

The project provided its technical and financial support to the government of Mali to updating the list of hazardous work in Mali by Ministerial Decree No. 09/0151/MTFPRE-SG on 4 February 2009.

The Project also supported the national partners to develop a National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour (PANETEM: Plan d'Action National pour l'Elimination du Travail des Enfants au Mali). PANETEM was technically validated in April 2010 by stakeholders in charge of the promotion and protection of children in Mali. PANETEM is of paramount importance in the fight against child labour aiming to eliminate all forms of child labour in Mali during the period 2011-2020. It aims to address child labour through strengthening the legal, regulatory and institutional framework, awareness raising, development of programme initiatives to tackle child labour and mobilisation of donor support.

In May 2013, the TACKLE project in partnership with the Ministry of Education organized a national workshop on integration of child labour in the educational sector plans and policies. Twenty National and Regional Directors of the Department of Education, the National Director of Labour and adviser to the Minister of Labour, social partners and some civil society organization also participated in the workshop. During the four days of work, the stakeholders have analyzed the relevance of the integration of child labour in the Sector Investment Program Education (PISE III) and amended and approved the draft of Revised PISE III by incorporating the Child Labour in the Basic Education, General Secondary Education, Technical and Vocational Education, and in the Skills training component.

TACKLE participated in the development and validation of the new Strategic Framework Paper for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (2012-2017) and child labour concerns were integrated in the paper. TACKLE also provided support to the review process of revision of the Labour Code with a view to harmonising the legal age for employment with ILO Convention No. 138. In 2012, the minimum age for employment was revised to 15 years in the Article L187 of the Labour Code to be in line with ILO Convention 138.

After the outbreak of conflict in the country, due to the political situation and security concerns, the Project was unable to develop the activities planned under Result 1. Nevertheless, the project team actively participated in working groups, including education and protection clusters that were activated at the beginning of the crisis in January 2012.

Through its participation, the Project team managed to integrate the issue of child labour into humanitarian action plans as children associated with armed forces and groups were considered to be engaged in a worst form of child labour. The various exchanges have enabled the Project team to plan activities to address child labour during the crisis. In particular, discussions with partners and stakeholders were held to tackle the worst forms of child labour in the crisis, and to address the violation of children's rights in traditional gold mining. The TACKLE project team also organized workshops to strengthen the capacity of ILO constituents for better enforcement of the legal texts and regulations related to child labor. These activities were important TACKLE contributions as the national enforcement mechanism and planning to address child labour had been disrupted due to the crisis.

Papua New Guinea:

The child labour legislative review was completed and the final draft received in February 2010. The review covered existing laws in PNG relevant and applicable to child rights and child labour. Through the review process, a workshop was conducted for government and civil society officers in August 2009. Based on the results of the child labour legislative review, the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations (DLIR) worked to revise the Employment Act. TACKLE supported a tri-partite consultative

workshop in 2012 on the reform of the Employment Act and procedural steps to determine a hazardous child labour list. The draft bill addresses the gaps in the Act and includes provisions in line with ILO Conventions 138 and 182. TACKLE also provided its technical assistance to the DLIR in the process of the National Action Plan development to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in Papua New.

Sierra Leone:

The ratification of ILO Conventions 138 (on Minimum Age for employment) and 182 (on Worst Forms of Child Labour) are the key accomplishments under this result. Since the last ratification of ILO convention by the Government of Sierra Leone was in 1985 (before the civil war), some delays in the process were observed due to misunderstanding from different stakeholders (Ministry of Employment, Parliamentary Oversight Committee on Labour etc.). The Ministry of Employment, Labour and Social Security also set the ratification of these Conventions against December 2010 as one of its goals. The process started off well and on June 16th 2010, cabinet approved the ratification of these Conventions which happens to be a key success as it demonstrates the government's willingness to protect children especially from the worst forms of child labour. On the 20th January 2011, the Parliament finally adopted the ratification of ILO conventions 138 and 182. The Instruments of Ratification were presented to the ILO Director General by the Sierra Leone tripartite delegation at the International Labour Conference in June 2011. A declaration of Minimum Age for Work was also attached to the Instruments of Ratification setting the Minimum Age for Employment at 15 Years.

Following the ratification of ILO Conventions 138 and 182 in 2011, the project supported consultations for the development of a list of hazardous work for children. The list has been developed and technically validated by the national stakeholders and waiting for enactment.

In August 2012, a workshop on 'Formulating NAP against WFCL including Trafficking' was organised for 35 participants drawn from tripartite constituents, Ministries of Education and Social Welfare, civil society and others. TACKLE co-facilitated the workshop, and a Draft NAP was in place as key result of the activity. In April 2013, a Consultant was hired to undertake a NAP background study aimed at identifying gaps and propose further strategies to be incorporated into the Draft NAP. The study, which was validated just before the end of the project, contains the analysis, conclusions and recommendations of the study, to inform the design of the National Action Plan as a comprehensive and multi-sectoral framework that is coherent, capitalizes ongoing and planned interventions in key relevant sectors such as education and vocational training, employment, poverty reduction, health and social protection, and can be implemented efficiently and effectively.

Before the end of project, the TACKLE team in Sierra Leone was able to secure some funds for the finalization of NAP and Hazardous Work List for Children. This means that activities initiated and supported by TACKLE (NAP Formulation and HWL development) will now be taken to its final stages as an output of the TACKLE project.

South Sudan:

South Sudan joined the ILO to become its 184th constituent on 29 April 2012 and ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182 on child labour. This result was partly due to advocacy under the TACKLE project.

The draft labour law in Sudan was developed with the support of ILO. The TACKLE project contributed to the development of this law by giving inputs on the section on prevention and elimination of child labour. This section mainstreams ILO convention 138 and 182. It sets the minimum age, defines WFCL, stipulates terms and conditions under which children can be employed among others

A draft list of hazardous work for children in South Sudan was generated following training and consultations held in Nov 2012 by a team of technical experts drawn from relevant government departments, trade union, employers and civil society organizations. In 2013, consultations with public and State officials were organized in Central Equatoria, Wau and Malakal States with participation of stakeholders from all States to collect their inputs. A draft list was validated in a national stakeholders workshop held during 2013 World Day Against Child Labour in June. The final draft will be presented to Cabinet for approval and decreeing.

Sudan:

The government of Sudan made significant progress in revising the list of hazardous work prohibited to children in line with the requirements of ILO Conventions and the national legislation. TACKLE supported this process including through the provision of advice by ILO/IPEC's legal specialist whose comments were forwarded to the government. In January 2012, the National Steering Committee endorsed the list of hazardous activities.

The Ministry of Education developed a five year education plan for the country. TACKLE worked with the Ministry of Education and partners to ensure that effective education strategies to combat child labour are integrated in the plan.

A comprehensive review of all legislations relevant to child labour was conducted between February and May 2013 with the project's support to the National Council for Child Welfare (NCCW). The report submitted by a consultant includes gaps and opportunities for making the NCCW more responsive to child labour interventions.

A consultant was recruited (contract period between Mar-May 2013) to draft a background document to guide the writing of a National Action Plan (NAP) on child labour with budget estimates for operationalizing the plan. The draft which was developed through literature review and interview with the government officers, NGOs, social partners and other development partners has been submitted to the National Steering Committee. The document will be an important basis for further discussions to develop a NAP in Sudan.

Zambia:

The desk review Zambia's legal framework that was conducted by ILO HQ in August 2008 was shared with the Child Labour Unit of the MLSS. The review was one of the resources to be used in the planning of activities under Result 1.

The project engaged in processes dealing with national policy and legislation. Much of this was in consultative forums as well as in ongoing exercises to develop instruments aimed at improving the child labour situation and that of children in general. With the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, it involved finalisation of the hazardous labour list and drafting of the NAP.

Implementation of the national Child Labour Policy, formalization of the list of hazardous work for children and strengthening the enforcement mechanism for curbing Child Labour were included as priority components in Zambia's Decent Work Country Programme 2012-2015. A number of advocacy activities were conducted through various forums for the adoption of the list of hazardous work for children. Inputs on child labour were made into an on-going labour law review being supported by the ILO Lusaka Office.

In 2011, Inputs were provided by the project into the development of the education and skills development and employment and labour chapters of the Sixth National Development Plan. These are contained in the equity considerations in access, quality and provision of education from early childhood to tertiary level. In view of the employment and labour chapter now having been subsumed into the macroeconomic section of the plan, focus in this chapter has been placed on employment indicators in the formal and informal sectors with key objectives for labour market reforms and a general statement on the elimination of worst forms of child labour.

The project supported an advocacy group pushing that was supportive of free and compulsory basic education in Zambia. The group made a submission to the Parliamentary Committee on Education, Science and Technology and met with the said committee in June 2009 to make their presentation. More details on this are provided under result 4.

In 2012, the project also contributed to the UN Development Assistance Mid-Term Report for the Education sub-outcome with regard to child labour concerns.

RESULT 2: Strengthened institutional capacity leading to improved ability to formulate and implement child labour strategies

Angola:

The project has sought to give particular support to capacity building efforts in Angola, a country on which there had been no activity to address child labour prior to the TACKLE project. Following an intensive programme of planning meetings and training supported by TACKLE, a National Subcommittee to Combat Child Labour was established in August 2011. The Project Advisory Board now regularly meets to provide policy guidance and support to the project activities. The National Subcommittee on Combating Child Labour was established through Decree 50/91 of 16 August 2011 as a mechanism of quadripartite dialogue.

ILO-IPEC has been seeking to support South-South and triangular cooperation on child labour for the Portuguese Speaking Countries in Africa (PALOP). A Workshop on Child Labour in the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) was held in Angola in May 2011. The workshop was organized by IPEC-TACKLE together with another IPEC project which focuses particularly on the Portuguese Speaking Countries in Africa. It was attended by a representative of the Executive Secretary of CPLP and by a total of 76 participants from different provinces of Angola. During the CPLP workshop, employers and workers signed a Protocol (Act of Commitment) committing themselves to combat child labour in their workplace.

The National Seminar on Child Labour was organized in April 2013 with participation from the concerned ministries, social partners, civil society and other development partners. During the conference, national policies, strategies, legal frameworks and enforcement mechanism have been

reviewed and discussed to come up with a national action plan for the elimination of child labour. UNTA-CS, together with employers' associations and CCIA, have jointly organized a training workshop in April 2013 to come up with work plans of workers and employers to tackle child labour.

A workshop on Child Labour and Education was organised bringing together directors and technicians of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour social partners and NGOs. Barriers that hindered access to education for children in Angola (such as poverty, disintegration of the nuclear family, lack of interest of parents in the education of children, the high rate of adult illiteracy, the lack of schools in rural areas, indirect costs of primary education in Angola (still quite high given the economic condition of families and extended household), lack of birth certificates etc.) were identified and discussed. Some recommendations and a work plan to overcome these barriers were proposed at the end of workshop.

Besides, the project organized a training session on SCREAM for 3 day in 2013 and 32 Teachers were trained.

Fiji:

The TACKLE project is the first comprehensive project for addressing child labour in the Pacific region. Consequently, the main strategy for the implementation of Fiji TACKLE was the strengthening of institutional capacity and mainstreaming systems and structures into the functions of relevant government agencies, employers and union bodies and civil society groups. Major milestones for Fiji TACKLE included establishing the Child Labour Unit in 2011 by the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment, through which, Fiji has:

- Strengthened child labour provisions in labour legislation, education and child welfare laws
- Regulated the Fiji List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited to Children
- Implemented a centralized database and a system of child labour referrals, inspection and processes which has been fully integrated into the Labour Standards and Compliance Services
- Improved Fiji's fair-trade status through establishing a child labour monitoring and reporting system with the Fiji Sugar Corporation, Fiji Sugarcane Growers Council and the Cane Producers Association and farmers
- Established district child labour monitoring systems and processes through Inter-Agency committees.
- Conducted a school-based survey with the Ministry of Education to establish data of working school children.

TACKLE has also worked with the Ministry of Education:

- to integrate the Know About Business (KAB) curriculum into formal education curriculum and train Ministry of Education Officers on child labour and child protection issues;
- trained representatives from the Ministry of Education's Policy, Research and Statistics Unit on child labour and on approaches to identify risks and vulnerabilities of children in schools;
- supported the implementation of the Ministry of Education Child Protection Policies with schools through training of MOE representatives and teachers on child labour standards and concepts, assessing risks and vulnerabilities and establishing school-based monitoring to prevent school drop-outs.

In addition, technical support is being provided to the Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics to process child labour data from the Labour Force Survey.

The TACKLE project also hugely invested in capacity building activities for the national partners such as Labour Inspectors & Social Welfare Officers, Education, Bureau of Statistics (FIBOS), Border Control Police, and Workers & Employers representatives. The training focused on understanding child labour; relevant legal frameworks; designing strategies for addressing child labour & establishing child labour monitoring (CLM) mechanisms.

Guyana:

The National Steering Committee for the Project was established in May 2009. The Committee consists of eight members three from the Government, two Workers Representatives and two Employee Representatives as well as one person from another GOG/ILO-USDOL HIV/AIDS Project being implemented in Guyana and the TACKLE NPO, served as secretary to the board. The committee met once monthly.

The project provided tremendous support to build and strengthen capacity of national partners such as the government, social partners and civil society. Various training workshops were held and supported by the project at international (e.g. at the International Turin Training Centre of the ILO), national and local level. The participants were exposed to information to enable them to better understand what child labour is, identify a child who is involved/at risk of being involved in labour, information on C138 & 182 as well as Guyana's laws regarding labour and education.

Awareness-raising, focusing on the required policy response and ability to influence dialogue formed a central part of the TACKLE interventions with Workers and employer organizations. Particular attention was paid by the project to mining communities to address issues of low school attendance and child labour activities. As part of the collaboration with the TACKLE Project, the Guyana Trades Union Congress embarked on a three day outreach to Mahdia Region 8 in June 2013. As part of WDACL Activities the Union arranged for key stakeholders to sign a Commitment on an agreed approach to address the issue of Child Labour in the gold mining Region. The Commitment was signed by a representative of the Business Community, the Union's General Secretary, Chairman of the Regional Democratic Council and the Regional Executive Officer.

Jamaica:

Jamaica gained a lot from the TACKLE project. The Tripartite partners continued interest in the project with the government, employers, workers and NGOs played an active role in the strategic management and implementation of project activities throughout the life of the project. The Ministry of Labour remained committed and remained extremely supportive through the continued provision of office space for the Project, acting as chair for the Project Advisory Board (PAB) and ensuring ease of access to key partners in both government and non-governmental sectors through their well-established Child Labour Unit and the office of the Permanent Secretary.

The PAB served as a precursor to the establishment of a National Child Labour Steering Committee and had approximately twenty members from all key sectors that intersect with child labour including; the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Education, the Office of the Children's Advocate (responsible for the

administration of the Child Care and Protection Act), the Jamaica Constabulary Force and the University of the West Indies to name a few. The forum provided by the Project Advisory Board proved to be invaluable in developing momentum and harmonization of the national child labour response particularly in the areas of legislation, advocacy and service provision. The membership demonstrated sustained commitment and enthusiasm choosing to meet once every other month in addition to special meetings and sub-committee meetings.

A National Child Protection Committee was established following work undertaken by TACKLE. This committee is chaired by the Child Development Agency and seeks to address child labour at the community level through the careful identification and follow up of children through community based mechanism and local government structures.

The Jamaican Employers Federation has undertaken an advocacy campaign targeting members of the business community with a focus on the identification and removal of child labour along the supply chain.

With the support of the project, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security launched an island wide sensitization programme in cooperation with the Child Development Agency in three parishes, including Kingston, Clarendon, and Saint-Katherine (consisting of 6 information meetings for members of community groups in order to enhance their capacity to response to child labour in their areas as well as media releases). The cost of these activities was borne by the Ministry.

Sensitization of Ministry of Labour staff was undertaken island wide. The TACKLE team collaborated with the Ministry of Labour training department to deliver 1-2 our child labour sensitization sessions targeting Ministry of labour staff across the island. The initiative raised awareness of the issue and also facilitated greater understanding of available referral mechanisms.

The project provided its financial and technical support to workers unions. Five mini-programmes were implemented with the Jamaica Confederation of Trade Unions, the United Allied and Workers Unions, Jamaica Household Workers Association, Jamaica Association of Local Government Officer and Bustamante Industrial Trade Unions to sensitize 150 union stewards and delegates island wide.

Kenya:

Capacity building was also a core component of the Project intervention whereby a total of seventeen government officials were assisted to attend specialized training at the International Training Center in Turin, Italy. The trained officials have in the entire project period played a lead role in mainstreaming child labour elimination in their work. Additional support also included some of the trained officials serving as resources persons in the region, including facilitating capacity building workshops in Zambia and South Africa.

Another aspect of capacity building in TACKLE Kenya included strengthening institutional capacity to implement and monitor child labour elimination. Consequently, TACKLE Project supported the design of the National Children Database that is in use by the National Council for Children Services. It is designed to promote information sharing regarding core children issues in the country, including child labour issues. Additionally, TACKLE worked with the Ministry of Labour to develop an online data collection and information sharing tool. The tool hosted at the Ministry's website will make it easy for different agencies working on child labour elimination in the country to share their work plans, number of children reached and good practices with the ministry that will in turn compile and share the same with

stakeholders. Information generated from the two systems will inform planning, monitoring and evaluation.

The project support for development of the step by step guide on mainstreaming child labour in the curriculum will enable curriculum developers at the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development remain abreast of child labour issues and have an easy to follow guide to infuse child labour messages in the appropriate carrier subjects.

In 2010, the Central Organization of Trade Unions (COTU) action programme was implemented. The study on assessing the capacity of the trade union to combat child labour using education strategies was carried out. COTU also sensitized the trade union leadership on prevention and elimination of child labour through education, thus contributing to both TACKLE result area two and four.

In 2010, through an action programme implemented by the Kenya Institute of Education (KIE), targeting capacity building for non-formal education teachers and managers of the non-formal schools, 100 teachers, non-formal schools managers, education officers and stakeholders were trained. The capacity building was based on the curriculum on NFE and life skills, both of which mainstream information on child labour.

The TACKLE Project team in Kenya played an important role in planning and supporting an Africa regional training programme on child labour data collection organised together with ILO-IPEC's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programmes (SIMPOC). The workshop held in Nairobi in November 2011 brought together participants from National Statistical Offices in Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, Zambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana and Uganda.

In July 2012, The TACKLE supported the Ministry of Education to develop a budgeted five-year implementation strategy for the finalised Alternative Provision of Basic Education and Training policy. The strategy follows the successful completion of the policy that targets children considered hard-to-reach and excluded from the education system. The priorities set in the strategy have been included in the draft National Education Sector Plan for the period 2013-2017.

An action programme supporting capacity building for the Ministry of Labour – Child Labour Division commenced in December 2012 through which the MOL developed a training guide on child labour for labour officers and other government officials.

Madagascar:

A workshop to exchange experiences between the National Committee to Fight against Child Labour (le Comité National de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants: CNLTE), the Regional Committees for the Fight against Child Labour (Comités régionaux de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants: CRLTE), Regional Observatories for the Fight against Child Labour (Observatoires Régionaux de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants: ORTE) and ILO/IPEC on "The analysis of institutional effectiveness in the fight against child labour" was held in October 2009. The overall objective of the workshop was to exchange ideas between different structures related to the current coordinating system for the fight against child labour in order to come up with recommendations for enhanced efficiency of the current coordination system. The workshop lasted 2 days and had about 40 participants. The workshop enabled the various participants to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the current system of coordination of the fight against child labour, and to exchange practical experiences of each structure.

In October 2009, a workshop with the Confederation of Workers in Madagascar (CTM: Confédération des Travailleurs de Madagascar) was organized for finalizing their draft action plan. The workshop was attended by about fifty partners from trade unions, workers and employers, the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Legislation (activities initiated with IPEC French funded project). After the

workshop, a technical meeting was held with the drafting committee designated during the workshop to come up with a work plan. The work plan was to aim at building capacity of trade unions and strengthening the visibility of trade unions in the fight against child labour and action in education. The first activity undertaken by the CTM was training of 40 trade unions representatives in the region Diana in October 2010. They were trained on the roles of trade union organization in the fight against child labour. The work plan in the Region of Diana was developed at the end of the workshop.

Members of the Regional Committee for the Fight against Child Labour (CRLTE: Comité Régional de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants) in the region of Analanjirofo were trained in April 2010 by the team of PACTE and the TACKLE National Project Coordinator on the institutional structure, mission of CRLTE, national legal texts, ILO conventions 138 and 182, the national and regional statistics on child labour. In this region, TACKLE also funded an NGO (Sunlight) to implement a direct action programme in order to prevent and withdraw children from child labour.

Two participants from the Ministry of Education and Trade Union attended the training on "Education For All and Child Labour" held at the ILO International Training Centre in Turin from 20 to 24 September 2010. One officer from the National Institute of Statistics was trained on Child Labour data collections and analysis organized at the ITC in June 2010. Two other statistic officers were also trained on the same subject through ILO training organized in Senegal in May 2010.

A training workshop was held in December 2012 in Nosy-Be (coast area) as part of the fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), to develop a code of conduct of hotel industries. The workshop was organized in collaboration with the Network of Child Protection in Nosy Be, the Regional Tourist Office in Nosy Be, ECPAT France (French International NGO) and the Ministry of Tourism. Participants included representatives from hotels and partners from NGOs, ministries, as well as training centres.

In March 2013, TACKLE organized a national workshop on mainstreaming child labour into national plans and national education programs. Participants in the workshop were from the education sector and partners working on child labour. All Regional Directorates of Education were represented. A work plan of the Ministry of Education to tackle child labour through education was developed at the end of the activity.

The Ministry of Tourism introduced the National Action Plan and a model code of conduct against CSEC during the workshop. Based on the national framework, the code of conduct was adopted by the hotel industries in Nosy-Be and methods of application of the code have been developed. After the workshop, a presentation of the draft code was made for the other tour operators that were not able to participate in the workshop. A local monitoring committee was set up to continue the process for extending the support from all tourism operators in Nosy-Be. The code of conduct was finalized with the Regional Tourism Office. The ceremony of signing the code of conduct by hotel operators Nosy-be was made in April 2013 with the presence of the ILO Director and Deputy Director. Forty-two (42) hotel operators have signed the code of conduct to show their commitment to the fight against child labour for commercial purposes.

In July 2013, a training workshop on CSEC was organized in Nosy Be in partnership with UNICEF. 60 participants (including among them those who had already signed the Code in March 2013) were trained.

Also in July 2013, thirty operators signed the code of conduct engaging in the fight against CSEC in Nosy Be. The presence of local and regional and national authorities, UN agencies (UNDP, ILO,

UNICEF, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights) and the Prime Minister demonstrated the importance of the fight against CSEC in Nosy-Be which is a serious social and economic issue as Nosy Be is one of the main tourist destinations in Madagascar. A work plan against CSEC was presented during the signing ceremony of the code of conduct, based on the recommendations of the participants in the training. The main contents of the work plan are: (i) Improving the legal and institutional framework to combat CSEC; (ii) Organization of awareness raising activities on the fight against CSEC and (iii) Implementation of direct actions for withdrawal and rehabilitation of child victims of CSEC.

The Special Rapporteur of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Najat Maalla M'Jid made an official visit to Madagascar in July 2013 and participated in the ceremony to appreciate the actions of the TACKLE project taken in collaboration with UNICEF.

Mali:

The project provided various training opportunities at local, national sub-regional and international level (e.g. ITC-ILO) to strengthen the capacity of representatives of the ministries of labour, education, justice, child development and civil society in the fight against the worst forms of child labour through education.

The National Unit for the Fight against Child Labour (la Cellule Nationale de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants: CNLTE) and the National Child Labour Steering Committee was created by a National Ministerial Decree. CNLTE and the National CL Committee have been established in 2005 but with no official legal status so far. There was therefore a real opportunity for the CNLTE to have greater management autonomy and thus greater visibility. The CNLTE was created by Presidential Ordinance No. 10-036/P-RM of 05 August 2010 during a parliamentary recess. Through this call, members of the National Assembly were aware of the importance of creating the CNLTE by law to ensure some management autonomy in terms of budget, logistics and human resources.

The capacity of the Ministry of Education, Literacy and National Languages has been strengthened as a result of work with its National Department of Pedagogy. The project supported the development of manuals and guides for model lessons on education and child labour for use within the education system. These have been endorsed by the Ministry of Education. The materials help teachers to inform, educate and make a positive impact on children in the fight against child labour. Each teacher's guide contains ten (10) model lessons on education and child labour. To supplement this activity, TACKLE in partnership with the Ministry of Education supported the training of a total of 102 teachers on child labour, its relationship to children's education and, teaching techniques for the model lessons. Translation of manuals and guides of models lessons was made in Bamanakan and Arabic to encourage wider use of the tools in the country.

A seminar on capacity building of rural stakeholders and civil society organizations on the WIND method (Work Improvement in Neighborhood Development: A methodology developed by ILO in collaboration with other development partners to support rural agricultural activities), child labour and education was organized in Feb 2010. The seminar trained 46 volunteers (men and women) on child labour and the WIND methodology so that they could run mini child labour and WIND workshops for local farmers.

Besides, different workshops were organized by the project such as child labour and agriculture training for the microfinance institution in the region of Nyèsigiso (held in December 2010) and an ILO-FAO joint workshop for strengthening capacity of national and international partners on agriculture and child labour (held in January 2011).

The project also provided its support to the Employers organization (CNPM) to development of Implementation Guide on corporate social responsibility in the fight against child labour.

Papua New Guinea:

In 2013, TACKLE PNG developed the National Policy and Action Plan to eliminate Child Labour in PNG, and a strategic plan to establish a Child Labour Unit within the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations which was convened and the following outcomes were: i) the development of a NAP and ii) a Strategic Plan to set up a Child Labour Unit within the DLIR. This was achieved through collaboration with DLIR, DOE, workers, employers and key stakeholders.

A number of training opportunities have been provided by the project to build and strengthen capacity of various stakeholders such as the Ministry of Labour (including labour inspectors), the Ministry of Education, Teachers Union, Civil Society institutions and the National Bureau of Statistics at national, sub-regional (mainly held in Fiji) and international levels (e.g. ILO-ITC training).

Sierra Leone:

Through TACKLE project support, Child Labour Unit was created within the Ministry of Labour in 2009. The CLU becomes a core body to coordinate all national efforts to tackle Child Labour in Sierra Leone. The CLU also works as national secretariat of National Steering Committee on Child Labour which was established in November 2009.

TACKLE project has provided a number of training opportunities for the government officials, social partners and civil society for their capacity building at local, national, sub-regional and international level (mainly at ITC-ILO).

For example, at the local level, the project organized a two-day child labour awareness raising workshop in November 2009 that benefited 30 participants from the media, government ministries, Freetown city council, Employers' Federation, Sierra Leone Labour Congress, NGOs and the Children's Forum Network. The workshop focused on defining child labour, encouraging discussions on the negative effects of child labour, identifying target groups for awareness raising and also developing strategies for raising awareness among the groups identified.

In February 2013, TACKLE organized a training for the Ministry of Education and other partners on mainstreaming child labour concerns into education sector plans. The workshop came at a time when the Education Sector Plan for 2013 – 2017 was being developed and key officials in the Education Sector Plan (ESP) development process attended the workshop. Key concerns identified were incorporated into Sierra Leone's 2013 – 2017 ESP.

In Mid April 2013, the project also supported a workshop on International Labour Standards Reporting (ILS). The ILO Child Labour Specialist in ILO/Dakar Office, together with the ILS specialist facilitated the workshop. This workshop, which addresses specifically ILO regular supervisory system, was organized because Sierra Leone has been having difficulties for years to fulfill its constitutional obligations with regards to ILS. The activity was aimed at addressing and improving participant's knowledge and

understanding on reporting obligations, with a focus on reporting on the eight ILO core Conventions (including the two CL conventions), all ratified by Sierra Leone. Reporting on child labour instruments were used as an example, using the ILO's practical guide to child labour reporting, which guided participants in reporting on other ILO instruments. Participants were drawn from the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Education, the Judiciary, Employers and Workers Organizations, Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture etc. At the end of the workshop, four draft reports for ILO Core Conventions including Child Labour Conventions 138 and 182 were developed.

The project also supported the training of labour inspectors and key stakeholders in Labour Inspection, including Child Labour Monitoring in April 2013. The key objectives were to create a critical mass of trainers among labour inspectors familiar with the ILO training manual for labour inspectors, in order to be able to engage in training across the country with a focus on child labour, empowering labour inspectors in Sierra Leone through a better understanding of their role, functions, procedures, planning and reporting mechanisms, and familiarize labour inspectors with the use of tools useful in undertaking labour inspections with reference to child labour. Participants were drawn from the Ministry of Labour and Factory Inspectors, the Sierra Leone Police, Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Employers Organizations, Workers' Unions, local government etc. At the end of this workshop, an action plan for immediate implementation and inclusion into the Draft NAP against WFCL was developed.

South Sudan:

Given the extremely difficult situation in South Sudan the project has emphasised efforts to support capacity building work in the country. Through project support, a National Steering Committee on Child Labour was officially established in August 2011. The committee is composed of key stakeholders such as the Ministries of Labour, Education, Gender, Agriculture, Justice and Youth, as well as Workers, Employers, ILO and UNICEF.

In 2012, the Child Labour Unit was established within the Ministry of Labour as a secretariat and coordination body of National Steering Committee on Child Labour. TACKLE provided its technical assistance with organisational support under a mini-action program implemented between September-November 2012. The officer in charge of the child labour unit also benefited from mentorship in such skills as budgeting, strategy and work-plan development and procurement procedures through project support. Capacity building and skills transfer also benefited Ministry of Education and NGOs such as Confident Children in Conflict (CCC) and Care for Children and Old Age in South Sudan (CCOSS). These NGOs have benefited from mentorships in developing project proposals, monitoring and reporting, and child protection interventions.

The project offered different training opportunities for national partners. 3 partners from South Sudan were able to attend the specialized courses offered at the ILO Training Centre in Turin.

The Ministry of Labour Mini Programme (MP) funded by the project targeted government officials from different ministries in the Western Bahr El Ghazel State. The workshop was held in July 2010 and attended by thirty participants from the State Ministries of Labour, Education, Finance and Gender. Other participants included the chief, Principle of the Wau Vocational Training Center and Save the Children UK. Being the first workshop held at the State level, participants were sensitized on ILO conventions 138 and 182. Participants were able to relate definitions to the nature and type of work they

see children getting involved in around their locality. By the end of the workshop, a committee was nominated to spearhead planning for interventions.

Another mini-programme was funded by the project to support the Ministry of Education to organize training of education officers. The workshop targeted teachers from the State Ministry of Education of Central Equatoria State. The state is home to Juba, the capital of South Sudan. The workshop was held in the town of Juba and was attended by eighteen teachers from both government and private schools. The workshop main focus was on the role of teachers in the prevention and elimination of child labour through education. Participants were facilitated to identify school practices that are likely to push children out of school. Identified practices included corporal punishment, inadequate learning materials and facilities. By the end of the workshop, a work plan was developed that committed the participants to facilitate dissemination of child labour messages in their schools. Participants organized themselves in groups, depending on proximity of their schools.

As follow up support to the Ministry of Education, TACKLE organized a national Workshop on Mainstreaming Child Labour in Education in April 2013. There were 45 participants drawn from the Ministry of Education representatives from ten State governments; representatives from the Ministry of Youth and Sports and Ministry of Labour who have mandate on vocational skills training; trade union and employers' representatives and international and local NGO representatives. The workshop developed Action Plans for mainstreaming child labour in education for both Central and State government officials of Ministry of General Education and Instruction.

In 2011, given the important role of police and professionals dealing with children and youth, TACKLE supported a workshop with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare to build the capacity of police, prison and judicial officers in order to sensitize them on ILO Conventions 138 and 182 as well as the CRC and the African Union charter and to discuss how these instruments were mainstreamed in South Sudan legal framework.

The project also provided assistance for specialist technical support which enabled initial work on the development of a programme focussed on the needs of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups. Discussions have taken place with UNICEF in South Sudan on work in this area. Among UN agencies ILO had a particular role relating to the economic reintegration of older children formerly associated with armed groups. A training of trainers workshop on economic reintegration of children and youth formerly associated with armed forces and groups and war-affected children was held in Juba in September 2009 in collaboration with UNICEF and partners implementing DDR programmes for Children under UNICEF as well as relevant Government bodies. A total of 25 participants, mainly UNICEF Child Protection Officers and Project Officers from NGO's working with UNICEF on reintegration of demobilized and other vulnerable children attended.

Sudan:

A steering committee on the elimination of child labour was constituted in June 2010. The committee comprises of representatives from the line ministries, media, workers and employers representatives and civil society organizations. Capacity building for the steering committee members was held in September 2010. The workshop focused on sensitizing the members on strategies for the elimination of child labour, including familiarization with ILO conventions and other international instruments touching on protection of children from child labour. Additionally, the participants were also sensitized on mainstreaming of child labour in education and other national policy framework and development strategies. Action programme development was also covered during the workshop.

Following project support in July 2011 a Child Labour Unit was officially established in the Ministry of labour. The Committee is composed of key government stakeholders, social partners and civil society representatives and also functions as secretariat of National Steering Committee on Child Labour. For example, the CLU took a lead in the Hazardous Work List development process.

In 2010, four government and one union officials attended specialized training held at the ILO training centre in Turin. The officials were from the ministries of Labour (labour inspection and child labour reporting), Education (education for all and elimination of child labour), Agriculture (tackling the worst forms of child labour in agriculture) and Gender (Labour dimensions of trafficking in children). The trade union representative participated in the course on tackling worst forms of child in agriculture. A workshop on Economic Reintegration of Children Formerly Associated with Armed Forces and Groups was held in December 2009. The workshop organized in partnership with UNICEF and Sudan DDR Commission targeted organizations working with UNICEF and the DDR Commission in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of children formerly associated with armed conflict. The workshop was attended by 29 participants. By the end of the meeting, the DDR Commission resolved to review the DDR programme with a view to strengthening economic reintegration of children, allocating additional resources for child DDR.

In July 2011, with the financial and technical support of the project, the Ministry of General Education and the National Council for Child Welfare organized capacity building workshops to enhance partnerships to tackle child labour through education and to discuss the national policy on education planning and coordination to address the contributing factors to child labour such as access to education and early dropout. The workshop was also attended by representatives from UNICEF and UNESCO.

Five representatives of NSC took part in a study visit to Morocco in November 2012 aimed at building capacity. They visited Action Programmes sites to learn direct intervention models and had exchanges meetings with the national partners in Morocco to better understand national policy and strategies put in place in Morocco to eliminate Child Labour. Based on the knowledge gained from this trip, NSC and the child labour unit in Sudan remain functional and active.

In May 2013, TACKLE Project facilitated a Labour Inspectors training in Khartoum to sensitize them on child labour with participation of 40 labour inspectors from all states in Sudan. Labour inspectors and other partners working on child labour issues were trained to understand and discuss the general child labour situation in the country, the national legal framework related to child labour, challenges facing to implement child labour monitoring and inspection, strengthening Child Labour Unit, linkage and cooperation between labour inspection and activities of other partners and the role of labour inspectors to increase the school enrolment.

Zambia:

The project embarked on capacity building initiatives through the partnership of the ILO's ITC training centre in Turin and also at country level. These have been in the areas of child labour and education, trafficking, and monitoring. Capacity strengthening of district and community structures was mainly undertaken through the action programmes, and is reported on under result 3.

In 2009, Officials from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and the Community Integrated health Education Programme (COIHEP) were sponsored for courses on the labour dimension of trafficking in children. Since returning from these training workshops, the officials have been actively involved in programmes on child labour and trafficking. The MoHA official is a focal point in that Ministry for

trafficking issues and has therefore played a central role in the anti-human trafficking programme of the Ministry. The said official has followed up on the recommendations made in her training report, which mainly centered on strengthening dialogue, planning, the provision of services, training and awareness raising, and remains active in the programmes of the UN Joint Programme on Human Trafficking (UNJPT). The COIHEP official has held media interviews on trafficking and shares information through their networks on issues of child labour and child trafficking. The project also joined hands with the UNJPT to support community capacity strengthening through change agents under the 'Be the change' activity. Through this activity, resource materials were developed and training of change agents conducted (from all 9 provinces in the country) against human and child trafficking in the context of child labour. The training involved MLSS, Ministry of Home Affairs, MoE, Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development, Zambia National Union of Teachers, Basic Education Teachers' Union of Zambia, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, Zambia Federation of Employers, DCLCs, Copperbelt Provincial Cabinet Office, Zambia Open Community Schools and other civil society organizations. At least 50 people were trained and over 500 children were reached with information on child labour and trafficking during the practical exercises. The resource materials were tested by partners in the field, and the materials are now being prepared for publication.

An official from the Ministry of Education participated in training on education for all and child labour elimination and submitted a report on the workshop. An information meeting was also held in August 2009 under the initiative of the MoE, with the aim of receiving a brief on the TACKLE project, ongoing IPEC support and on issues of child labour and education. A number of recommendations were made at the meeting, most of which were being followed up on throughout the project. Among the recommendations were suggestions for the anchoring of the child labour programme into mainstream education programming.

In 2010, through the partnership of the ILO's ITC training centre in Turin, a total of 7 Government employees, 1 representative from the teachers' union and 1 from the employers' representative were trained in analysing child labour data; tackling worst forms of child labour in agriculture; EFA and child labour elimination; trafficking; and labour inspection and child labour. As a result of the training, the participants have reported a better understanding on child labour concepts and definitions and issues related to the different fields of work.

Through collaboration with the Zambia Federation of Employers, a targeted group of local councilors and school heads have been sensitized on child labour and engaged in dialogue on how they can participate in elimination efforts. This action also contributed to results 2 and 4.

In February 2011, a total of 12 participants from the Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Education were trained in child labour and youth employment data collection and analysis. This is part of the joint ILO, UNICEF and World Bank initiative on Understanding Children's Work.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Science and Vocational Training from 31 October to 3 November 2011 a sub-regional training workshop on mainstreaming child labour in education was held in Lusaka. The event brought together representatives from Ministries of Education and project staff from the eight project countries in Africa and looked in detail at opportunities for integrating attention to child labour in education sector plans and programmes. A local representative of the EC delegation participated in the workshop opening. Zambia followed up on the resolutions and agreements from the mainstreaming-training workshop held in Lusaka in 2011 by identifying specific activities for implementation from the country action plan that was developed. Since then, the level of participation of the Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education (MESVTEE) in the TACKLE project driven child labour activities have increased remarkably. MESVTEE has actively participated in

the working group for the UCW study (see more details in the Result 4), activities of 2012 World Day against Child Labour by mobilizing education officers and schools and data collection process for the Child Labour reporting. MESVTEE also aimed at filtering down information and tools to the provinces. To this effect, four provinces have been identified for 1-day workshops. Provincial workshops started in April 2013 with Copperbelt, followed by Central and Northern and Muchinga Provinces. The workshops ended with Eastern Province.

In 2011, a stakeholder consultative meeting on child labour and education legal frameworks was held with 28 participants from various partner organisations comprising Government, employers' and workers' organisations and civil society organisations. Technical inputs were made by officials from key line Ministries, namely the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Labour, Ministry of Education, Science, Vocational Training and Early Education (MoESVTEE) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), who joined the ILO to present and discuss child labour and education legal frameworks in Zambia. The presentations focused on hazardous labour, the Education Act and the Anti-Human Trafficking Act. The two main outcomes of the meeting were:

- Elaboration of a number of advocacy activities that could be undertaken by the partners;
- Proposed actions to strengthen capacity of communities and increase public information sharing on the prevailing legal provisions.

In addition, the capacity of a Consortium of about 20 organisations working on child labour programmes was supported with the following outcomes:

- Partnership working documents including action interventions were developed;
- Government line departments were involved in the consultative process thereby further strengthening the partnership in identifying strategies to address child labour;
- Capacity building activities of the Consortium was covered by the local media which also reported on child labour issues in their articles for greater understanding of child labour issues by the general public.

RESULT 3: Targeted actions to combat child labour designed and implemented to develop effective demonstration models

Angola:

In 2013, an Action Programme was implemented by the NGO Kandengues Unidos. This AP, called "Our Choice is Not Working, Studying Yes!" ran for two months and the major achievements of this AP were following:

- Removal of 20 children from child labour in the municipalities of Viana, Kilamba Kiaxi and Maianga district and schools have been included in the NGO Kandengues;
- Preventing 30 children from entering child labour by creating programs that keep them in school during the day.
- Supporting the creation of two cooperatives, and strengthened economic income of families who withdrew their children from child labour,
- Training of 20 mothers on Business Management. A total of 12 mothers established a cooperative to start a restaurant service creating a Community Kitchen.
- Training of 22 mothers and fathers on basic literacy.

Fiji:

The Fiji TACKLE project has successfully established an enabling environment for direct action programmes to be implemented with children, families, schools and communities. As result over 200 children have been withdrawn and 6000 children prevented from engaging in child labour and reintegrated back into school or skills training; families have been trained to establish income generating projects; and schools and communities have set up child labour monitoring teams. In addition research studies and awareness through the media and an innovative variety of knowledge sharing platforms has ensured that the child labour agenda is constantly discussed in the public domain. The knowledge, technical expertise and coordination provided by TACKLE contributed significantly to advancing national efforts to eliminate child labour in Fiji. The TACKLE project has not only played a key role in coordinating cross-cutting multi-sectoral strategic action and building knowledge on child labour and education, but has played a central role in promoting tri-partite dialogue, and the broadening of the tri-partite partnership beyond the traditional Labour, Workers, Union to include Education, Statistics, Welfare, Agriculture, National Planning, Justice, Police, Poverty Monitoring, civil society, media and academia.

More precisely, the implementation of the action programmes, resulted in the following achievements:

Building the Capacity of Communities to TACKLE Child Labour and Poverty in Squatter

Settlements: this action programme aimed to build the capacity of squatter (informal) communities to address child labour issues and remove 200 children from hazardous child labour. The implementing agency, People's Community Network has been successful in:

- Establishing a community-based child labour monitoring system. This involves the identification of children through community representatives or peer mentors trained as part of the programme, and referral of these children to the organisation. Monitoring officers from PCN are then sent out to investigate the cases and enter children's details in to the DBMR.
- Providing training on child labour and 'barefoot counselling skills' for Peer Mentors who provide the initial contact with children.
- Withdrawing targeted 200 children from hazardous work and providing counselling, education support and reintegration back into the formal education, special schools and vocational education courses.
- Piloting for the first time in Fiji an NFE bridging programme. A curriculum was developed and teachers recruited to coordinate the programme. The lessons learnt from the bridging programme were shared with education stakeholders at an NFE Forum in 2012 to generate discussions on the need for a national NFE strategy for out-of-school children.
- Organising skills and income-generating training courses for participants, especially mothers, from informal settlements.

Eliminating the worst forms of child labour: preventing and removing children from commercial sexual exploitation in Fiji: The AP aimed to prevent 100 children at-risk from engaging in child labour, target 6000 children through a preventative school-based approach and withdraw 50 children from commercial sexual exploitation. Even though faced with many challenges, the implementing agency was able to:

- Identify children for prevention and withdrawal from CSEC and develop child care plans which included providing these children with on-going counselling support, and participation in life-skills

training. In Suva, children targeted for prevention and withdrawal received literacy, numeracy and life- skills training as part of a 4-week bridging programme.

- Assist children targeted for withdrawal with visits to the STI clinic and coordinate counselling sessions with Peer Mentors. In most cases these children have called the project team for advice at all hours of the day and night, highlighting the challenging nature of the project and the need for more decentralized- counselling services.
- Train over 100 teachers and MOE staff on child protection and child labour issues and developing school-based child protection policies.
- Organise child labour awareness through SCREAM tools for over 1000 children in schools.

Empowering families and communities to prevent and remove children from child labour:

Mobilising schools and communities to prevent 300 at-risk children from engaging in child labour: This was designed to target 300 children for prevention from engaging in child labour and providing them with educational support through a school-based approach targeting 15 schools. It also aimed to mainstream child labour work into the sector unions by working with teacher unions to identify 300 children at-risk and prevent them from engaging in child labour and providing them with constant monitoring and remedial support; and training union members as Child Labour Focal Points.

The project continued to support implementing agencies- Ministry of Labour, Fiji Trades Union Congress, Save the Children and People's Community Network- in their monitoring and evaluation, technical reporting and financial management guidelines and related activities.

With the ILO Social Partners- the Fiji Commerce and Employers Federation (FCEF) and Fiji Trades Union Congress and Teachers Union, efforts have focused on mainstreaming child labour concerns into the work of the Federation and the Unions through the appointment of Child Labour Focal Points, strengthening of workplace-based policies, and training of more than 500 workers and employer representatives. The Federation promoted CSR programmes to support children's education, reviewed and locally adapted Child Labour Employers Guide Books, and incorporated child labour as an area of concern to be tackled by the Federation. The Fiji Trades Union Congress and Fiji Teachers Union implemented a direct action programme preventing 450 children at-risk from engaging in child labour, providing them with education and counselling support; established 30 school-based child labour monitoring systems; and conducted community outreach campaigns. In addition, the Fiji Teachers Union has collaborated with the Fijian Teachers Association to launch a joint action plan to eliminate child labour.

As a result of the inspection systems and processes established by the Child Labour Unit, the Ministry has been able to:

- Withdraw forty (40) children from child labour and facilitate their reintegration into schools
- Prevent one hundred and seven (107) children from dropping out of school and engaging in child labour through counselling and monitoring
- Charge three (3) employers for employing children in the hazardous work. These cases are before the Employment Relations Tribunal for adjudication.

The Fiji Ministry of Education has focused on improving the quality of formal education curriculum through introducing two new enterprise education courses into the TVET Basic Skills Employment Training programme for all secondary school students in Fiji. These are the ILO Know About Business

training modules and Start Your Own Business training modules. With technical support from TACKLE and in collaboration with civil society organizations, the MOE has:

- Assisted schools develop school-based child protection policies to reduce risks and vulnerabilities that lead to drop-out and exploitation of children
- Supported the piloting of a non-formal education (NFE) bridging programme for out of school children in child labour and at risk. Currently, the Fiji Strategy for Alternative Education for Out-of-School Children in Child Labour or At-Risk has been drafted to be presented for endorsement.

Guyana:

Through TACKLE financial and technical support, the Ministry of Labour, Human Services and Social Security implemented the School Retention and Child Labour Prevention Programme. The programme was designed to prevent children from becoming involved in child labour by addressing the high absenteeism and truancy rate. The program also aimed to encourage parents, through the Parenting Education component to be more involved in the education of their children while equipping them with skills to be more effective in the parenting of children.

As part of the School Retention and Child Labour Prevention Program, transportation was provided for the children who experienced difficulties in attending school in the absence of a government run transportation programme. The programme also had a nutrition enhancement component, providing a hot meal three days per week, an after-care program two days per week, which provides children with assistance with homework tutoring.

The results of the Program so far include:

- An increase in daily attendance from 64% to 94%;
- A decrease in the attrition rate of teachers;
- Improvement in the teachers' and children's punctuality;
- The early start of school (because of punctual attendance) has resulted in longer daily instruction sessions;
- The schools performance has improved at the level of the Caribbean Secondary Examination Council;
- The Parenting Education Sessions conducted at the school have led to the establishment of a cadre of persons/ support group, which advocate anti-child labour messages. They served as a networking group to ensure that cases of labour, drop outs or irregular attendance, receive attention;
- Teachers have benefitted from training in the use of SCREAM Methodologies (December 2012) and, as a result, the Primary School participated and won a National Poetry Competition, February, 2013;

The School Retention Program is being sustained by the Government to provide Transportation Services, after care and meals for the Students of Dora Secondary School and the Pupils of Kuru Kuru Primary & Nursery School beyond the project life cycle. In addition, an Educational Tour was organized for the Pupils of Kuru Kuru Primary School. A SCREAM program, where the students were exposed to training and the creation of collages, based on their understanding of child labour was also undertaken.

The implementation of the Education Ministry Mentoring Program targeting 3,500 children in five schools of Guyana, (designed to enrich the lives of secondary school students by enabling them to

remain in school until completion) continues to foster meaningful relationships through mentoring. The mentoring program engaged volunteer mentors, carefully selected from the community, and aimed to adopt a preventative approach to truancy, school drop outs, violence and child labour by providing an enabling environment for them to complete secondary school. The Ministry has reported behavioural change and positive attitude of the children to learning.

Jamaica:

Caribbean Sports Reach (NGO) implemented an Action Programme aiming at establishing sports mentorship programmes focused on awareness raising and behaviour change related to Child labour in three inner city communities (Kingston, Spanish Town, Montego Bay) enrolling 300 children aged 10-16 as well as the families and guardians of the targeted children. Sports coaches, school guidance counsellor and teachers from selected institutions have been trained in mentorship and child labour prevention/ withdrawal strategies. They also in turn addressed the issue of child labour with their local sports teams utilising the SCREAM tool.

Children First (NGO) implemented an AP which targeted 130 participants through provision of non-formal education. More than half of them were reintegrated into the formal school system. The rest of children received vocational educational and psychosocial interventions such as barbering, cosmetology, information technology, photography and videography. Children over minimum age for employment (16) were selected to participate in apprenticeship programmes with organizations in the surrounding communities and placed in jobs or in an institution for further vocational skill development. The AP also prevented 670 children from child labour. Among those beneficiaries, the high risk group in the formal school system was targeted with peer counselling, transportation, uniforms and other facilities to support their sustained retention and improved performance in school.

The Action Programme with RISE life Management (NGO) targeted 275 children for withdrawal and 600 for prevention in inner-city communities in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA), Jamaica. While the majority of beneficiary children were between the ages of 9 and 14 years, there were 75 children between 15 and 17 years. The action programme provided after school literacy programs, skills training, life and social skills training and awareness and sensitization about child labour. The AP targeted 470 boys and 405 girls. These children were found in the service industry as well as agriculture, construction, manufacturing, and transport.

TACKLE has supported the Ministry of Education to target 100 and reaching 94 rural schools to build capacity of guidance counsellors and sports coaches to identify, respond to or refer cases of child labour. Through this initiative over 20,000 children will be more closely monitored for school absenteeism, drop out and risk for child labour

Kenya:

In Kenya, significant milestone was attained in direct action activities that combined direct support to withdrawn and prevented children as well as community economic empowerment. This approach entrenched sustainability in the project interventions. A total of 1,250 children have been withdrawn and 1,750 children prevented from Child Labour through TACKLE direct Action Programmes (APs) in Kenya. Under the Undugu AP, a total of 100 children have been withdrawn from child labour and placed in skills training through apprenticeship so far. The beneficiaries were taken through course selection exercise and subsequent placement in training. The table below shows the breakdown of courses being undertaken by the beneficiaries

Target beneficiaries under Undugu AP

	Trade	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Motor Vehicle mechanic	26	0	26
2	Dress Making	1	20	21
3	Electrical installation	1	17	18
4	Motor vehicle electrical	7	1	8
5	Carpentry and joinery	1	0	1
6	Welding	7	0	7
7	Hair dressing	2	17	19
	Total	45	55	100

The additional activities in the Undugu AP were implemented to impact entrepreneurial skills on the 100 withdrawn youth. This was done using ILO's Start, Improve Your Business (SIYB) training kit which was facilitated by ILO certified trainers. A total of the 40 trainees emerging with the best rated business plans were facilitated to initiate their proposed business. Some of beneficiary children received business start-up kits after skills and business training. After the AP closure, a tracer study of child beneficiaries was conducted using ILO's regular budget to understand the impact of activities. The study found that for those who had received skills training and business training showed substantial improvement in their livelihood compared to those who had received only Skills training. It was also found that those who had received support for business start-up kits in addition to skills training and business training showed improved income level than those who had not receive the kits.

Under HOPE WWK, a total of 534 children have been withdrawn from child labour and enrolled back in school and another 840 children have been prevented from entering in child labour. A bigger component of HOPE AP is community empowerment for sustainable school feeding programme. The community has formed a cooperative society (Kabura Uhuyi Cooperative Society) with an aim of harnessing community initiatives into sustaining the economic projects initiated. Additionally, teachers were sensitized on child centred pedagogy as a means of enhancing pupil retention. The training was offered in the context of child friendly schools, a concept that has been promoted by UNICEF and embraced by the Ministry of Education.

The FKE action programmes focus was on corporate social responsibility as a means of fighting child labour. The AP also included activities on promoting schools feeding and community economic empowerment. Through the action programme a total of 450 children have been prevented from dropping out of school and from entering into child labour. These children have been provided with school uniforms. FKE has also withdrawn 16 children from child labour though they did not have withdrawal targets. In addition, some of the target schools started income generating activities as a means of facilitating school feeding programmes. The projects included dairy farming as well as farm activities.

The Adopt a School initiative launched by the Kenya Federation of Employers, supported by TACKLE, kicked off with one company, Chartis Insurance, releasing funds for the construction and equipping of two secondary school classrooms. The company released Kes. 1.5M (approximately USD 17,800) to the Miwani Secondary School. The classes are benefitting nearly 100 children from poor families living in a semi-arid region of the country. The improved learning environment boosted school retention and minimize school development costs burden shouldered by the parents.

The action programme with Nainyoiye Community Development Project (NCDO) worked to prevent and eliminate child labour among the pastoral communities on Samburu. Being the only action programme under TACKLE targeting pastoral communities in arid parts of Kenya, the lessons learned through the

action programme was crucial to achieving TACKLE overall objective. Through the action programme, two Lchekuti (shepherd) schools were started in June 2010. A total of 600 children have been withdrawn and enrolled in the schools. These are children who look after family livestock during the day but are now having the opportunity to attend classes in the evening. This strategy therefore provided a middle ground between family demands and learning requirements. TACKLE also succeeded in discussions with the Ministry of Education to ensure the Lchekuti schools receive government support under the free primary education programme beyond the AP cycle. The Ministry of Education is now committed to supporting non formal education programmes of schools being supported by the project direct action programmes by providing additional teachers and school materials. NCDO has also prevented 300 children and facilitated their enrolment in schools. TACKLE also supported the training of twenty members of school management committees, from five non-formal schools, on management of government grants sent to schools. The workshop was prioritized so as to facilitate the Ministry of Education to start funding the non-formal schools that bring pastoralist children to class in the evenings. The government provided funds for learning materials, teachers' salaries and school feeding. This initiative has attracted back to school hundreds of pastoralist children who often miss education opportunities because of herding the family livestock. The model of NCDO AP has been presented in the 3rd Child Labour Global Conference held in Brasilia as one of good practices to tackle child labour. Based on the model, in collaboration with UNICEF, a joint UN project has been developed and funded by UN Trust Funds for Human Security to address child labour in pastoral communities in Turkana.

A total of 160 children were prevented from entering WFCL in the salt mining and tourism sector in Coast Province between December 2012 and February 2013. This has been achieved through collaboration with CISP, a TACKLE Project implementing partner in the Coast Province. Families of prevented children received training on alternative livelihoods as a means of tackling poverty, the primary cause of child labour in the region. Additionally, teachers from eight primary schools where the targeted children had been enrolled were sensitized on child labour as well as reporting on child labour.

Madagascar:

Through 5 Action Programmes (implemented by APB, Sarobidy, Sun Light, Stop Sida and Aide et Action), the project was able to prevent 1,847 children and withdraw 1,985 children from child labour in Madagascar. APs have also provided support for 870 family members through Income Generating Activities. In each implementation site of APs, a Child Labour Committee and a parents association were established.

In the context of prevention services offered by the project under these APs were enrolment in schools, provision of school supplies, acquisition of birth certificates, school tutoring, literacy intensive support, nutrition, vocational training, counseling, consultations and medical care, purchase and distribution of mosquito nets, canteens, sports events etc. For children withdrawn, the support was focusing on: enrolment in schools, provision of school supplies, acquisition of birth certificates, school tutoring, literacy intensive nutritional support, vocational skills training, training on editing and simplified business management skills, provision of supplies, equipment and material for business start-up, counseling, consultations and medical care, purchase and distribution of mosquito nets, canteens, guidance for small scale project development, distribution of materials, equipment and supplies, sport activities, preventing children about sexually transmitted infections by group activities etc. The APs provided supports for the parents' literacy, family planning and adult education. The APs assisted also target communities to create farmer organizations through training in cooperative

management, technical agriculture and livestock. The APs supported adult beneficiaries to initiate income generating activities with procurement of equipment for small business activities and assist them to get the access to micro finance after training on management, savings and credit.

Partnership with the private sector was initiated by establishing agreement between a company (Guanomad) which produces organic fertilizer and 3 TACKLE AP implementing agencies (APB, Sunlight and SAROBIDY). The company graciously provided 500 kg of fertilizer to each implementing agency. This action was to support parents of child beneficiaries to improve their productivity in agriculture. Training on the use of fertilizers was also given to adult beneficiaries. The parents were able to benefit from promotional price of fertilizers for their future needs.

Mali:

Through Direct Action Programmes implemented under Result 3 in Mali, a number of remarkable activities were realized in the area of Child Labour in Mining, HIV-AIDs, Early Migration, Agriculture, Fishing and Informal Economy. Through APs, construction and equipping of social and educational infrastructure were made: Three (3) schools (each consisting of three classrooms, a direction, a latrine), eight (8) Centre for Early Childhood Development, twelve (12) classrooms rehabilitated, one (1) Learning Center Female (COFFEE) in Kayes, Segou and Mopti. APs also supported family members of direct beneficiary children and schools by providing assistance in Income Generating Activities (IGA) to support schools in the villages of Meru Ouolon, Koira Beri, Nemguéné, Koubwel Koudia and Kikara (Segou and Mopti) and the San (Segou region). As a result of APs, 3,336 vulnerable children (3 to 12 years) were prevented and 1,680 children (13 to 17 years) were withdrawn from the worst forms of child labour.

In 2009, a mini action programme for a month-long was implemented focusing on the organization of remedial courses during school holidays for the benefit of 247 children girls at risk of child labour and attending an educational institution (formal or informal) so as to improve the level of awareness of vulnerable children who were at risk of dropping out. Another mini action programme was implemented in 2009 focusing on the organization of socio-cultural and sports activities during school holidays to prevent children from school drop-out through cultural and sporting activities and sensitize them about the consequences associated with hazardous child labour and the comparative advantages related to the education of children. This Mini Programme recorded 200 direct beneficiaries. The third mini action programme was implemented in the same year (2009) to support 240 vulnerable students at four schools in disadvantaged area in Bamako sensitizing and mobilizing public opinion on the importance of a healthy and safe educational environment for children of school age.

Moreover, given the humanitarian emergency situation, through the participation of the TACKLE team in the education and child protection clusters, two project proposals were developed within the 2013 Comprehensive Appeal Process in collaboration with OCHA and Cluster Coordinators.

In addition, a Mini Action Programme "Information, Advocacy and Social Mobilization against the exploitation of child labour in crisis and its impact on education" was implemented in collaboration with a local NGO to respond to the crisis. Another Mini Action Programme "Awareness creation and Training against the recruitment of children in the armed forces and groups" in Mopti was also implemented in collaboration with the NGO AV.ES.

Papua New Guinea:

The action programme developed by the Young Women Christian Association (YWCA) was launched in May 2012. Its main strategies consist of Child labour awareness and advocacy and withdrawal of children from child labour and the provision of alternate life-skills training and/or preparing them to re-enter the formal education system. The action programme targeted children from vulnerable families, those who were victim of sexual exploitation and street children.

AP's activities included supporting training and advocacy workshops in the two settlements. 60 child labourers were identified and enrolled in Basic Literacy & Numeracy, Skills Training such as sewing, cooking and craft making, as well as Vocational Schools.

Through the project support, Child Labour/ Child Rights Clubs were established in 2 targeted communities by applying the SCREAM (Supporting Children's Rights through Education, Arts and the Media) approach. The Clubs have become a very important platform for children and youth from the two communities to exchange their views and learn their rights.

Sierra Leone:

One TACKLE Action Programme (AP) implemented by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) was started in August 2010 with 17 months duration. The AP was titled Community Responses to Child Labour and it was targeting 1500 children withdrawn and prevented from child labour with direct provision of educational material support. 600 families of these children were trained on increasing their livelihoods through business skills training and linkages to various financial support institutions. At a community level, thirty (30) Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) were strengthened and supported for effective and sustainable child labour monitoring. These CWCs were drawn from the IRC's operational areas of Western Area, Kono and Kenema Districts. This AP was developed based on lessons learnt from the IRC's previous child labour project supported by the US Department of Labour. In addition, 600 families of beneficiaries received agricultural and business skills training. Families were also linked to financial institutions. The ILO's financial Commitment to this AP was about USD 200,000.

A second action programme was implemented in Bo, Southern Sierra Leone by a Local NGO called Community Action for Rural Empowerment (CAREM). it worked with and supported School Authorities (SMCs/CTAs) and established school-based monitoring task force (SBMTF) to effectively monitor progress of learning and performance by the targeted 200 children, as an effort to drastically reduce their high level of vulnerability to exploitative child labour. It also successfully established and supported the effective functioning of the Anti-Child Labour Monitoring Committee (ACLMC) to provide overall monitoring support on child labour issues in Bo City.

South Sudan:

In 2012, a mini-action programme was implemented by Confident Children out of Conflict (NGO) providing direct support to 20 children (10 boys and 10 girls) withdrawn from commercial sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA) and street work and placed them into school. The children received scholastic materials, payment of tuition fee for the year and psychosocial support. Eight of the targeted 20 family heads (whose children had been supported) benefited from training on entrepreneurship aimed at enabling them initiate alternative income sources. CCC also implemented awareness raising activities on child labour among 700 school children from five schools and 30 community council members through holding training seminars for the leaders of Payam (administrative units).

In 2013, an action programme was implemented by a local NGO, Care for Children and Old Aged in South Sudan in Jonglei State. Through this AP, 60 children were withdrawn from child labour by enrolling them in school and vocational skills training opportunities. The AP also supported 60 parents of child beneficiaries through provision of training in entrepreneurial skills and specific business enterprise skills. They were also assisted to initiate alternative income generating activities such as poultry rearing.

Sudan:

In 2012, a mini-action programme was implemented in Mayo, Khartoum by SABAH Association. Key outputs included raising awareness on the role of local authorities responsible for child labour and education; withdrawing 20 children from child labour and placing them in school; supporting the 20 families of the withdrawn children to acquire alternative sources of income through linkage with Zakat Chamber and the government's cash transfer program.

In 2012, TACKLE Project also funded a Mini Programme for one civil society organization (Child Development Foundation - CDF) to investigate the child labour situation in Jabal Awlia, one of the urban suburbs of Khartoum city. Once information had been gathered, CDF used the findings to facilitate participatory consultative meetings with stakeholders. The forums were used to advocate for the elimination of child labour. The target audience in the advocacy forums were local authorities, community based organizations and community leaders.

In 2013, based on the information obtained from their Mini Programme, CDF implemented an Action Programme (AP) by withdrawing 30 children from child labour in the fishing industry in the nearby Jabal Awlia water-dam, those working in the market as hawkers, donkey carriage riders, and those employed as domestic workers. The AP aimed to reduce the hazards and provide opportunities for the children aged above minimum age for employment (15 years) to attend skills training program. Skills training targeted innovative projects such as training in making and marketing of ice-creams, confectionery, electronic repairs (mobile phone handsets). This was to assure the children who graduated of immediate jobs. Thirty most vulnerable families of beneficiary children were also supported to initiate alternative sources of income. Options included choosing between donkey carriage transport business, skills training and support to start a tailoring business.

Zambia:

4 Direct Action Programmes were implemented by NGO partners in Zambia.

The Community Integrated Health Education Programme sought to withdraw children from HIV induced child labour and prevented children entering child labour. It also delivered training for caregivers for income generating activities and established a recreation centre for the primary and secondary students in the district as well as providing a range of skills training support for older children and parents. A programme with the Livingstone Anglican Children project concluded in June 2011. The AP had 4 objectives aimed at 1) strengthening capacity of partners at community and district level for awareness raising on child labour; 2) Preventing 600 and withdrawing 400 children from child labour; 3) empowering 200 caregivers of the affected children with entrepreneurship skills and start up tools; and 4) strengthening organisational capacity, networking and collaboration mechanisms with district and community structures. The AP was very successful in its withdrawal and prevention activities that resulted in the targeted children being placed in schools, while some others receiving skills training.

The Mpika District Children at Risk action programme provided recreational support and health services for children in targeted schools, as well as training of school Head Teachers and Guidance and Counselling staff on child labour and educational needs of children withdrawn from child labour. The project also successfully managed to enhance the capacity of local partners to integrate child labour concerns in district plans.

The action programme developed and implemented by the Africa Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect withdrew and prevented children from child labour through provision of recreational opportunities by rehabilitating reading and recreational centres, and training in entrepreneurship management. It also provided support to caregivers/parents for on-going support to beneficiary children's education: Caregivers/parents were also trained in entrepreneurship and provided with IGA start up kits.

Major achievements of TACKLE APs in Zambia were summarized as follows:

- Withdrew and prevented a total of 2, 623 children from child labour out of a targeted 2, 510
- Around 800 households were supported with economic empowerment initiatives to further support prevention and withdrawal efforts;
- 16 Community Child Labour Committees supported (with a total of 146 members);
- Collaboration with 97 schools;
- 141 teachers trained over the project period;
- 3 reading and recreation centres established;
- District and community networks strengthened;
- Partner capacity strengthened at district and community levels;
- Implementing Partners (IPs) have continued to play an active role in mobilising partners and addressing emerging child labour concerns within their capacity in their areas of operation;
- IPs are actively involved in district level planning processes and continue to make contributions on child labour concerns;
- IPs have strengthened their networks locally and at national level where they are now called upon for such consultations as the development of the M & E and resource mobilisation plan for the NAP implementation.

Based on the success of APs, follow-up Mini Programmes were implemented (Feb-Apr 2013) with two direct IPs (MDCR and ANNPCAN) to strengthen sustainability strategies. Through MDCR MP, capacity of Mpika of Head Teachers, local, traditional and political leaders (councilors and Members of Parliament), local Government, the Police Service and the media on roles and continued action on child labour elimination, was further strengthened. ANPPCAN's MP strengthened the role of the community to participate in coaching children how to read and write. The community members whose children are taking part in the reading and writing classes will continue to support the programme so that their children and those in the community succeed.

RESULT 4:	Enhanced knowledge base and networks on child labour and education through improved advocacy and dissemination of good practices
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Angola:

Activities for World Day Against Child Labour (WDACL) were organized in Angola through the project support by bringing the media, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Administration, Employment and Social Security, the Angolan National Children Institute and NGOs.

The Government of Angola conducted its first study through the National Institute of Statistics, which produced the Integrated Survey on the Well-being of the Population that focused on the issues of child labor and education. In this report, which was published in 2011, the issues related to child labour were analyzed based on Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 and their respective Recommendations no. 146 and no. 190. TACKLE contributed to the study by providing technical inputs.

Fiji:

Through TACKLE project support, WDACL activities were organized in collaboration with multiple partners such as media, social partners and civil society to raise awareness on Child Labour issues. The project supported the organization of a National Child Labour Forum as a platform for national dialogue among the stakeholders. For example, the Forum held a workshop in 2013 aimed at evaluating the progress of efforts to TACKLE child labour through education in Fiji. It looked particularly at the impact of actions supported by the project to review the draft National Action Plan to eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) that was formulated in 2012, and the development of an exit strategy for TACKLE. 10 good practice stories have been documented and shared with stakeholders at the forum and resolutions on way forward (exit strategy) were agreed to, which included: the signing of MOUs between departments to strengthen child labour inspection systems and referral procedures; support the consultancy to formulate education strategies to improve access to education for out-of-school children in child labour or at risk; organize a forum to develop a child labour module to be integrated into the formal education curriculum; finalise the documentation of good practices and publish these; work with implementing agencies, including the police anti-trafficking unit and immigration to prepare concept notes for further child labour actions and identify possible development partners/ donors; strengthen the role of the Child Labour Committee and expand the concept of developing Media CL Champions to other media through a training of media child labour focal points. A child labour DVD was also launched in the Forum to share knowledge on the issue.

Community presentations to parents, teachers and stakeholders were conducted by 40 secondary school students and 50 primary school students in Sigatoka in May 2010. The community outreach programme was organised as part of the SCREAM (Supporting Children's Rights to Education, Arts and the Media) programme. Children used lessons learned on the Children's Rights and Child Labour, as well as the skills learned in drama, artwork, poetry, painting, media skills, dance and song, to produce murals, action songs and drama which were presented to the community. In 2011, Phase II of SCREAM activities were launched for children working in hazardous work or school drop-outs at risk of engaging in child labour. An output of a "SCREAM Camp" for children were the child labour profiles which were developed and presented by the children as part of a learning exercise on using the media and communication tools to advocate for children's rights and an end to child labour. The children worked in teams to identify child labourers in communities, conduct interviews and present their stories from their own perspective using images and music. Following the SCREAM Camp, a network of young advocates was established and which meets regularly. Finally, a number of children from the SCREAM Camp were also assisted to return to schools.

In 2013, Pilot demonstration were implemented on running a SCREAM Camp with children in the worst forms of Child Labour (CSEC) as a crucial initial withdrawal strategy. A SCREAM Camp with the theme "An Empowering Life skills Experience" was run for over twenty five children and young people in commercial sexual exploitation. The SCREAM Camp was organized and facilitated by Fiji TACKLE in collaboration with Save the Children and other organizations. The SCREAM Camp provided children and young people in commercial sexual exploitation with an opportunity to remove themselves from their exploitative environment for one week and participate in fun learning. The sessions included child rights and children in conflict with the law, protective behavior and self- defense, HIV and personal hygiene, budgeting, jewelry making, sexual and reproductive health, first aid, and life skills such as active listening, communicating and decision making. In addition field trips were organized for participants and evening practical sessions allowing participants to apply knowledge and skills learnt during the day.

A follow up SCREAM Camp mission was carried out with SCREAM participants in Sigatoka and Nadi to make and market jewelry, resulting in the launch of a small jewelry making business in Sigatoka. Follow up support will be provided to children in Suva, the west and northern divisions to assist SCREAM participants start up alternative income generating initiatives.

In 2011, the project supported design of a Child Labour and Development Course for Post-Graduate University Students in the University of the South Pacific. Ten post-graduate students completed the course and presented 30 child labour profiles at a panel discussion. A literature review on child labour in the Pacific and major group assignments on child labour issues and strategies in Solomon Islands, PNG and Fiji were presented at a public forum, attended by USP students, representatives from government and NGOs, and the general public. The course generated a lot of interest resulting in a one week Child Labour Seminar for USP students conducted during the semester break.

Another major milestone of Fiji TACKLE's work has been the integration of a Child Labour Module into Fiji's Labour Force Survey (2010) led by the Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics and incorporating child labour indicators in the Agricultural Census (2009).

Guyana:

Various awareness and sensitization activities were organized under the TACKLE project in Guyana in conjunction with World Day against Child Labour (WDACL). The Program included:

- Printing and Distribution of materials on child labour.
- Holding of Community Festivals.
- Use of Art forms (theatre) to promote education as opposed to child labour
- Mini Exhibitions and sensitization programmes were held in rural Guyana, where material on child labour was distributed to members of the public who were engaged in discussions on the issue.
- A number of Inter School Quiz Activities were held on issues of Truancy and Child Labour.
- Large group discussions were held as part of the awareness program with parents and children including some former child laborers in rural communities.
- Parents were exposed to information regarding the law & the value of education was emphasized to all. The level of interest exhibited and queries raised by the audience, suggested that the information was well reviewed.

- Community festivals which attracted hundreds of residents in a rural low income housing community- the aim was to raise the level of awareness on child labour and related issues and begin dialogue for possible TACKLE intervention in target action to combat child labour.
- Schools rallies were held in rural Guyana to coincide with WDACL. Large group discussions, targeting parents and children took place.
- Jingle & Art Competition on Child Labour (among Primary and Secondary School children) supported by the Ministry of Education.
- A Stakeholder Child Labour forum was held by bringing key partners involved in the implementation of the TACKLE Project as well as civil society members, representatives of the religious community and several Commissions including Rights of the Child and Women and Gender Equality.
- A rapid assessment was undertaken during April 2011 in four of Guyana's administrative regions. The objective was to provide current information on the status of child labour in Guyana. A stakeholder workshop was held in August, to allow inputs for the finalization of the report. The report was published to coincide with the launch of WDACL on June 12 2012.

In 2010, a seminar was held with University of Guyana Applied Social Psychology Class, on Child labour. The topic is now an integral part of the course. The TACKLE office was used as a resource base for information gathering by University and Secondary school students.

Jamaica:

TACKLE project supported activities of WDACL from 2009 to 2013. Various activities were implemented to raise awareness, build capacity and move the child labour policy agenda forward.

A Knowledge Attitude Practice and Behaviour survey was undertaken in collaboration with the Ministry of Education in 30 schools island wide. The research sought to establish the nature and scope of child labour being undertaken by children under the age of 16 enrolled in the formal education system. The purpose of the study was to provide empirical data which could then be used to develop age specific, targeted interventions by the Ministry of Educations. The study also filled a gap in knowledge on child labour that exists in Jamaica and the region as the last national study had been undertaken in 2001. The project supported the development of a national Child Labour Handbook for Care Professionals. The Purpose of the handbook is to provide a standard of care for care givers when dealing with children who are involved in child labour or at risk of child labour.

Kenya:

TACKLE enabled ILO to entrench working relationship with Ministry of Education as well as improving the understanding of the working mandate of the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Education, a three way collaborative working relationship that was non-existent because the Ministry of Education did not see relevance of Labour issues in basic education matters while Ministry of Labour did not have a well-grounded starting point in developing working relationship with Education. Capacity building, joint planning and monitoring missions have enabled the two ministries to complement each other in addressing child labour concerns through education

The project provided technical support to the Ministry of Labour to carry out a review of progress in implementation of the National Action Plan on elimination of child labour. The primary objective of the review was to establish progress made in implementing activities and challenges faced. Among the recommendations made was for better coordination of the campaign against child labour. Subsequently, with the support of ILO/IPEC, the Ministry of Labour has initiated a round table coordination forum for different partners working on child labour issues in Kenya. The partners involved are already playing a crucial role in providing information for better planning and coordination of activities at the national level and in the field.

TACKLE supported the marking of the World Day Against Child Labour (WDACL) in Kenya throughout the project cycle. In 2012, the WDACL events were undertaken without financial support from TACKLE. The Ministry of Labour was able to mobilize resources and partners through the round table coordination forum that was established in late 2011 following a review of the handicaps affecting implementation of the national action plan on elimination of child labour. The round table coordination forum has become an effective platform for better coordination on activities targeting the prevention and elimination of child labour. The members have also worked together in the finalization of the child labour policy and list of hazardous work.

The TACKLE Project supported the 2011 Malindi Music Festival for Children. This was a children's event organized by an NGO, CISP to promote thematic messages on children issues in Kenya. The day's event brought together children from schools and children institutions in Coast Province. Thereafter there was a music festival attended by stakeholders from the public and private sector. TACKLE supported the festival through support to the production of a documentary capturing different issues on children rights and child protection in Coast Province. The documentary was screened during the festival. Through this activity, TACKLE Project was able to create awareness on child labour, especially the worst forms, witnessed in Coast Province.

In February 2012, the TACKLE Project supported a study on the extent and magnitude of child labour in the salt mining areas of the Coast Province. The study found that whilst child labourers were not directly working in the salt mines other economic opportunities established around the salt mines such as fishing, public transport and domestic work did attract children to work. The rapid assessment findings have been used to design interventions against child labour in the area and these will be implemented by the local authorities.

Additionally, documentation of good practices realized under the TACKLE project were documented and a study on migration and trafficking undertaken.

Madagascar:

The events of World Day against Child labour were served to organize awareness campaigns. In collaboration with renowned artists who sang the song clip "Red Card", the largest campaign was organized in 2009 in the Region Boeny with participation of 30,000 people. An international football match between the national teams of Madagascar and Mayotte was also organized in collaboration with Malagasy Football Federation with participation of 10,000 people. 7,300 children participated in different contests and competitions such as drawing, basketball and soccer, drama, poem, dance during celebrations of WDACL in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. In 2012, 7,500 children participated in the carnival organized in Vakinankaratra.

Collaboration with the media was established. Meetings with the media were periodically held to present the results of the project since its implementation and strengthen the knowledge of journalists on the fight against child labour.

A study on child labour in the vanilla industry in the SAVA region was finalized in September 2011. The results of the study showed that child labour exists in the sector, affecting about one third of children. A local monitoring committee was established to monitor the progress of a work plan to tackle child labour developed through the validation workshop of the vanilla study held in September 2011. The study was published and an official dissemination workshop was held in December 2012 with a participation of more than a dozen journalists. A number of newspapers featured articles on the study. While the study identified casual work of children during the school break in the family farms the most worrying findings related to the working condition of children over the minimum age such as night work, exposition to higher temperature, carrying heavy loads and working for long hours. These findings were considered in the discussions for updating the list of hazardous work of children.

In 2013, a workshop was organised to identify best practices for addressing child labour issues. A total of 30 partners participated: CNLTE, CRLTE, implementing agencies, the media, trade unions, employers, labour inspectors, magistrates etc. Different practices were assessed as good practices identified, including: (i) institutional support and strengthening national capacities, (ii) Partnership with institutions and structures such as Child Labour projects, employers, workers, NGOs, private sector, media, (iii) Prevention and support to beneficiaries parents of removed children, (iv) awareness raising and mobilization, (v) Communication for visibility.

TACKLE project has supported the National Statistics Institute to conduct a Labour Force Survey which integrated the Child Labour Module. Through this exercise, it was confirmed that the number of children economically active had been increased from 1,873,000 (2007) to 2,030,000 (2013). Statistics on child labour have been updated in July 2013.

Mali:

Various activities were organized by the TACKLE project to observe the World Day Against Child Labour in Mali. Multiple sensitization activities for the government, social partners, civil society, children, parents, teachers and media were undertaken. Sports events for children and adults, press conference and forums were organized. In collaboration with Orange Mali, SMS messages on WDACL were sent to three million subscribers of Orange to raise the public awareness.

In 2009, a cross-border study on migration and child labour in traditional gold mining in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger was undertaken. The study was used as a basis for wider national dialogue on child labour in the artisanal mining and implication of cross boarder trafficking and migration.

A joint monitoring visit in Kéniéba was organized by the project with the 12 mayors of 12 municipalities of Kéniéba in May 2010. Through the visit, Communities were informed, sensitized and mobilized on the issue of child labour especially in the traditional gold mining sites. The Communities were also sensitized on comparative advantages of education, the need for reporting births and existence of alternative education schemes in the region. Following this visit, some of mayors integrated the fight against child labor in their programs for social, economic and cultural development.

In 2013, the project conducted a rapid assessment on the socio-economic impact of the political crisis on the worst forms of child labour in Mali. The rapid assessment was done in the regions of Sikasso, Segou, Mopti and Bamako District from April to June 2013 aiming to highlight the impact of the political crisis through analysis on the situation of education and child labour in the targeted areas. It also aimed

at showing the hard living conditions of population been affected by the crisis and formulating recommendations for emergency responses including educational intervention.

In collaboration with Spanish funded IPEC project, 500 copies of National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour (PANETEM) were printed for wide dissemination. In addition, a documentary film on child labour and its worst forms and its impact on education was produced in August 2013 for further awareness raising activities.

Papua New Guinea:

In the project implementation period, World Day against Child Labour events were organized in collaboration with children, teachers, youths and community groups. In addition the project organized marches of Children, poetry competitions and radio discussions as a means of awareness raising.

Child labour research was conducted in Port Moresby from December 2010-January 2011 and initial findings presented to ILO constituents including the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations, the PNG Trades Union Congress and the Employers Federation of PNG. Findings were also shared with EC Ambassador and Head of Delegation in PNG.

In 2010, as part of the child labour research, child labour sensitizations and skill building, workshops were conducted with students and officers from the University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG), the National Research Institute, the Department of Labour and Industrial Relations, and settlement communities. Students from UPNG were engaged as interns with PNG TACKLE and were involved in developing and trialing the street children in child labour research tools. Counsellors, teachers and youth from the settlements involved in administering the research were also trained to understand child labour concepts, including the child labour Conventions, and administering the research tools for children in commercial sexual exploitation and child labour.

In 2011, a National Child Labour Forum was held with over 50 representatives to endorse child labour research findings and draft a national action plan. Participants included representatives from various sections within the DLIR, DOE, UNICEF, UNESCO, Juvenile Bureau, Department of Justice, PNG Teachers Association, Department of Agriculture, Salvation Army and schools.

In 2012, a Rapid Assessment on Child Domestic Work, other forms of child labour and Trafficking of Children for labour or sexual exploitation begun and research presentation made to stakeholders.

Also in 2012, TACKLE established a partnership with Live and Learn, an NGO based and working in the Pacific (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Australia), providing inputs to their Media Advocacy Program and supporting their efforts to establish a child rights desk as part of provincial government structures. This initiative was based on the findings of a rapid assessment the NGO carried out called "Combating Commercial Exploitation of Children and Violence against Women in Remote Regions of the Western Pacific Impacted by large scale logging". The study was funded by the European Union. TACKLE's collaboration with the NGO is in line with the MTR recommendation that the project cooperates closely with other projects funded by the European Union.

Sierra Leone:

As a post crisis country in which work to tackle child labour is relatively new, the project has sought to give particular support to efforts to build national capacity to assess the scale and nature of child labour. In this connection the project has provided support to capacity building work prior to a national Child Labour Survey undertaken mid last year. In May 2011 TACKLE supported a programme to train Survey Enumerators, Supervisors and Coordinators on data collection. With technical and financial support from the project and statistical unit of ILO-IPEC, a National Child Labour Survey was started from 2011. In 2013, during the Advocacy Forum held in Freetown, Statistics Sierra Leone made a presentation on key indicators of the National Survey.

The World Day Against Child Labour (WDACL) was observed never like before in the country in 2010. For the very first time, and through TACKLE support, this day was observed and commemorated in the four regional headquarter cities of the country – Freetown, Bo, Kenema and Makeni. With strong collaboration and support from the National Steering Committee on Child Labour, activities such as radio discussions, TV discussion programmes, a press conference, school quiz and debating competitions and football match climaxed the WDACL activities in the country. Over 1,200 children participated in the activity nationwide. and the European Union was also part of the celebrations and made a statement in Freetown. Large scale WADCL activities were supported by the project in 2012 and 2013 to raise public awareness on Child Labour.

In 2011, a local NGO, Future for Children – Sierra Leone (FFC-SL) undertook awareness raising activities on Child Labour in the Sella Limba Chiefdom targeting 300 direct participants through workshops. A field visit was also conducted in order to have a clear first hand picture of the activities in which children are engaged in that Chiefdom. Following those workshops, a Child Labour Monitoring Committee was formed, and a similar workshop was carried out in other villages of that Chiefdom. In 2013, FFC-SL undertook further awareness raising activities on Child Labour in the Sella Limba Chiefdom targeting another 300 direct participants through workshops.

South Sudan:

Awareness was raised mainly through World Day Against Child Labour (WDACL). The media was well involved in the planning and facilitation of the WDACL proceedings. Both electronic and print coverage of the events was wide. Television stations in South Sudan and radios made live coverage of the events. This was repeatedly aired several days after the actual events, further spreading the message on child labour.

A report on labour markets in South Sudan jointly authored by Understanding Children's Work (UCW) and the National Bureau of Statistics launched in June 2012 was a key reference for program and policy discussions. A study on child labour and education among pastoralist's communities in South Sudan which began in January 2013 was partly informed by the report that 60% of the children work in agriculture and pastoralist sectors. The study, which is supported by multiple agencies including ILO, FAO, UNICEF and the Government of South Sudan, informed appropriate child labour and education interventions among the pastoralist communities. This is in recognition of the findings in the UCW report on labour markets which indicate that more than 60% of the children work in agriculture and pastoralist sectors, yet the pastoralists perception on child labour and education are least understood. The study was completed in June 2013 and primary findings were disseminated on the occasion of WDACL 2013.

Sudan:

As a high priority country which previously had little attention to child labour, advocacy and awareness raising has an important role to play in generating support for action against child labour. The first ever WDACL event in North Sudan took place in June 2010. The TACKLE supported activities were greatly appreciated by stakeholders. Among the activities held was a media forum where ILO together with the ministries of Education, Labour and Gender jointly with workers and employers representatives addressed the media. This was followed with a rally held in Khartoum town and attended by children, government, civil society and UN representatives. There was extensive media coverage, with over seven newspapers carrying articles on the WDACL events. WDACL activities were organized in 2011, 2012 and 2013 as well by mobilizing local resources. This helped in amplifying the messages on child labour.

In 2011, the TACKLE Project in partnership with ILO Cairo launched a study on apprenticeship and skills training. The component relevant to child labour focused on identifying appropriate types of training programmes, duration and the general training environment in micro and small enterprises in the urban informal sector. The study also sought to ascertain the extent to which the informal economy employs children and the conditions in which children work.

Zambia:

As part of the IPEC programme in Zambia, TACKLE was working with the following already existing networks in education and child labour:

- National Steering Committee on Child Labour
- Education Sector Advisory Group sub-committee on early childhood, basic, high school and tertiary education
- District Child Labour Committees and Community Child Labour Committees
- Education Projects Coordinating Committee
- Cooperating Partners' Coordinating Committee
- UNDAF Basic Social Services Group
- Knowledge sharing was targeted at the above-mentioned networks and Government institutions, workers' representatives, employers' representatives and implementing partner organizations.

The project supported collaboration with the Understanding Children's Work Project, a programme of ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank. In November 2012, UCW has published a study 'Towards ending child labour in Zambia: An assessment of resource requirements'. Among the key highlighted discussion points was the need to strengthen on-going social protection programmes such as the cash transfer scheme to further the gains in reducing child labour in the country. The Ministry of Community Development, Mother and Child Health confirmed an earlier national commitment to roll out the cash transfer programme and expand other social protection schemes.

The Project continued support to the Central Statistical Office (CSO) for the child labour module in the 2012 Labour Force Survey. Between May and August 2013, CSO produced an interim report on the progress of data collection, editing, data cleaning and processing. Raw data on the LFS has also been submitted to ILO/IPEC following which draft analytical tables and a draft report on specific chapters will be developed. Through TACKLE collaboration with ILO/IPEC/SIMPOC, technical advice was provided to CSO in the identification of variables for analysis of child labour variables and also in the follow-up process of output and report generation.

Awareness was continuously raised especially through WDACL activities. The government partners, social partners, civil society, schools, teachers, parents, children and media participated by organizing

school debates, quizzes, drama and music performances, media interviews, sensitisation march and awards presentations to winning schools, sport events and round table discussions.

A mini programme was implemented with the Zambia Federation of Employers through which local councillors and school heads were sensitised on child labour and how they can participate in elimination efforts. The exercise was conducted in Livingstone, Lusaka and Luanshya and brought in 10 councillors and 10 school heads of basic schools in each district. This has also been highlighted under result 2 as it contributes to both results 2 and 4.

In 2013, Information, resource materials and publicity materials were produced and disseminated to TACKLE partners. Child labour messages have continued to be aired to date through radio spots supported by a local radio station, Radio Christian Voice. A media meeting was held in June 2013 to share information about child labour and learn from the different media houses how they could contribute towards the fight against child labour. A total of 28 journalists, producers, reporters and directors participated in the meeting. A key resolution from the meeting was that the participants decided to form a media monitoring team comprising six members. The Journalist believed that the fight Against Child labour can only be sustained if they keep a watchful eye on the happenings in the country by reporting regularly about the matter. They formed a team to monitor reports by various media houses in the country and assess which media house is keeping up with the fight against child labour.

The project also supported the advocacy group on free and compulsory basic education in Zambia (as described under result 1). In addition to the presentation made to Parliament, the group has outlined a number of other activities through which they can enhance advocacy on child labour. Resources would need to be mobilized for these activities. The project collaborated with World Vision International in exploring ways of strengthening capacity for education and child labour advocacy for the organizations concerned.

III. Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

III.1 Monitoring

Monitoring of activities has been a regular feature of the project right from the beginning. Monitoring was based on an annual plan developed by the project staff. Monitoring was also regularly done by way of missions/country visits.

Monitoring by the CTA and the Africa Regional Coordinator: these were done on a needs basis- primarily to address issues at the country level, to launch new activities, to contribute to planning process at the country level and to keep EU delegations informed and engaged. Visits by the Project senior management were also fielded to liaise with senior representatives of key ministries and national partners. The missions were also designed to evaluate the progress of the project and report on the progress, issues and challenges through the TPRs and ad hoc reports. The senior management also focused on sub regional issues with a view to ensure regional cooperation and sharing of collective experience.

Monitoring by national project managers (NPMs) was carried out almost on a monthly basis, mainly to ensure that there were no issues that would have a negative bearing on the project activities as well as to provide the necessary technical guidance and support to national partners. The NPMs also represented the project at important activities and events that national partners such as the Ministries, implementing partners and at activities of other development partners. Through these monitoring and evaluation activities, national project manager also ensured the visibility of both the project and the

donor. One task NPMs carried out on a regular basis was the provision of guidance and at times, supervision of awareness raising activities organized by national partners: observing the World Day against Child Labour annually in each country, child labour road show in Papua New Guinea, regular briefing to the national media in Fiji, Guyana, in Kenya, Zambia, Mali and Madagascar are such examples of these activities.

TACKLE project also organized staff meetings at the global and sub-regional level both for monitoring and coordination of project activities and to assess/review the progress of the project. These meetings (three in total) were also valuable opportunities to share ideas and to find solutions to problems in issues such as partnerships, capacity, reporting and other implementation related matters.

III.2 Evaluation

Mid-term Review:

The project mid-term review was conducted in early 2011 by an independent consultancy firm. The purpose of the mid-term review was to:

- review the implementation of the project since it was launched and consider any changes in strategy on the basis of emerging experiences,
- examine proposed activities and make an assessment of their potential contribution to the implementation of the strategy,
- review the existing institutional set up and implementation capacity, and
- propose adjustments in the project strategy where necessary.

The review was completed and two drafts of the MTR report shared with key partners, including the European Commission. Comprehensive feedback was provided by all recipients to the country specific reports on which the global report was based, as well as feedback and comments on the global report itself.

ILO/IPEC provided extensive comments on both drafts of the MTR report and highlighted the gaps in reporting on the activities in the project countries. Determinants of delays and constraints were adequately reflected in the MTR report, and the overall assessment on the progress made in implementation of project activities was very positive.

The revised second draft of the MTR report highlighted a number of pertinent issues, namely:

- *relevance*: the review concluded that the project is highly relevant to the national context across the project countries;
- *quality of the project design*: the review observed that design of the project remains relevant to varying and very different country needs and child labour protection initiatives, both actual and planned.
- *capacity constraints*: the MTR revealed that in some of the project countries, especially in those where ILO/IPEC was not present before, development and implementation of action programmes were delayed primarily because of lack of local capacity. Project management had to spend considerable time and effort to have these action programmes finalised and operationalized. Notwithstanding the above, the MTR assessed TACKLE's interventions as innovative and positive.

Some important recommendations in the second MTR report to be noted are:

- the project should be extended to allow for all planned activities to be carried out;
- staffing issues should be addressed (the MTR review found that the project was understaffed in some countries and at HQ);
- project resources should be increased to focus on key areas of the project including more efforts to enhance collaboration and partnership with Ministries of Education; and
- visibility of the project and its donor should be increased.

The MTR report, its findings and the recommendations were considered at the MTR Workshop of 19-20 April 2011 in. Representatives from all 11 ACP countries participated.

Final Evaluation:

The project final evaluation was conducted from May to August 2013 by an independent consultancy firm. The purpose of this evaluation was to review the progress and performance of the project, assess the extent to which the project had achieved its objectives, review the nature and magnitude of constraints and challenges faced during implementation, as well as identify and analyse the factors that affected its implementation and how these factors have contributed to the project's success. This evaluation also assessed how the project had responded to changes that have taken place during the project implementation period. Finally, it identified lessons learned to contribute to the already identified set of good practices and review the sustainability plans and mechanisms that the project had strived to put in place in some of the project countries.

The overall recommendations of the final evaluation are summarized below:

On forwarding the tackling child labour agenda in policies and legal frameworks of ACP countries:

I. Implementing partners, ILO and ACP/EC are recommended to look into possibilities for continued efforts in tackling child labour in ACP countries;

II. ILO/IPEC is recommended to develop a more comprehensive strategy to complement legislative reforms on child labour with effective implementation, monitoring and enforcement. This strategy could include phasing of interventions, by moving from support to development of legal frameworks in a first phase to support for implementation and enforcement in a next phase;

III. ACP/EC could make an inventory of its Child Labour, Social Protection and Education experiences in ACP countries and investigate where more direct relations and cooperation with the TACKLE project and other ILO/IPEC projects on child labour is desirable.

On linking tackling child labour strategies and actions of Ministries of Labour and Education and possible other ministries in ACP countries:

IV. ILO/IPEC at the start of child labour and education interventions should make a stakeholder map to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are on board of child labour projects. This may require expanding the number of ministries as in some countries other relevant ministries can contribute to child labour projects, such as Ministries of Youth and Social Welfare;

V. Implementing partners and ILO/IPEC are recommended to document and use the participatory multi-stakeholder approach in the design and inception stage of the TACKLE project for other projects that require multi-stakeholder approaches. The instrument of MoUs with different Ministries deserves replication in similar child labour related projects, but MoUs should be more precise in delineating tasks and responsibilities between the different ministries;

VI. ILO/IPEC needs to develop a more coherent approach and strategy to deal with issues related with education. Some bottlenecks in the education system, such as securing EFA and providing alternative forms of education, non-formal education (including for nomadic target-groups) and TVET are part of the mandate of other UN organisations, particularly UNESCO and UNICEF. More coordination between national Ministries and ILO/IPEC and other UN organisations and EU delegations in TACKLE countries is needed to take away some of the bottlenecks that hinder the full achievement of EFA goals. It is further recommended that ILO/IPEC involves relevant other technical assistance providers in the education sector to further develop a comprehensive multi-actor strategy in which ILO can define and develop its specific role and function;

VII. EC/ACP is recommended to look into the ILO/IPEC experience of establishing MoUs with more than one ministry to enable the start-up and implementation of cross-cutting and multi-dimensional programmes such as tackling child labour. The mechanism of involving several ministries to take ownership and responsibility over such cross-cutting policy issues, presents new challenges compared with traditional sector-wide approaches.

On integrating tackling child labour in agendas for tripartite social dialogue and in multi-stakeholder cooperation of social partners in ACP countries:

VIII. EC/ACP is recommended to screen its projects and initiatives where human rights and social protection paragraphs in EPAs or other preferential trade-agreements with ACP countries are important components. Such projects provide great opportunities for tackling child labour interventions, because international certification requirements provide an additional tool for monitoring and enforcing social protection and human rights clauses. Furthermore, ILO/IPEC and EC/ACP could look into possibilities in economic sectors, such as mining, tourism, fisheries, where tackling child labour initiatives could be linked to international preferential trade agreements and certification;

IX. Implementing partners should try to apply the tri-partite approach also in the conception, planning and implementation of interventions on child labour at de-centralised or local level. Such interventions (particularly Action Programmes) could build in more sustainability from the start by securing that different stakeholders contribute with human, material, technical and financial support, also after a period of external funding;

X. Implementing partners and ILO/IPEC should always guarantee sufficient involvement and participation of different stakeholders at the start and inception of child labour projects, or contain a strategy to achieve commitment of these stakeholders and secure their increased participation over time. Any decreasing commitment and participation over time should be looked at with urgency and additional actions are required to ensure that the project can remain on track;

XI. The participatory multi-stakeholder approach of ILO/IPEC should be further expanded and refined to include better the participation of trade unions, NGOs and CBOs and particularly employers' organizations, the latter stakeholder group showing somewhat less interest in child labour than the other stakeholder groups. The participation of the full tri-partite constituency (plus NGOs) in similar projects should be guaranteed in the MoUs with the relevant national ministries;

XII. ILO/IPEC is recommended to continue with the management modality of the national Project Steering Committee of child labour projects. It is recommended to always include all relevant partners in the tri-partite constituency (plus NGOs) in the Steering Committee, even if they would participate as guests and not implementing partners. Regular meetings with sufficient quorum should be actively promoted and supported by ILO/IPEC, in its function as the secretary of these Steering Committees. Partners that are showing decreased interest in participation should be actively followed-up by ILO/IPEC staff.

On addressing challenges in strengthening sustainability of TACKLE initiatives and exit strategies:

XXII. ILO/IPEC is recommended to build in sustainability approaches and actions right from the start of child labour projects and not merely in the final phase as was done in the TACKLE project. The sustainability approach should contain a variety of strategies for the different result areas of the project (for which a start was made in the sustainability matrix of the TACKLE project, established in 2012 and subsequently updated);

On elevating national tackling child labour initiatives in ACP countries to the regional and international level:

XXIII. EC/ACP and ILO/IPEC are recommended to analyse in more depth the possibilities for more synergies and international coherence of the TACKLE project and other child labour projects. The best possibilities for doing so do not seem to be at the global level of all ACP countries, because regional and national situations are too diverse. Instead the regional and sub-continental level provides more possibilities for cooperation and exchange. Specific regions that can be identified are: Pacific Islands, Caribbean Islands and Caribbean Coast of South and Central America, and the East, Southern and Western African economic communities: EAC, SADC and ECOWAS;

XXIV. ILO/IPEC is recommended to make use of the experiences of leading TACKLE countries (Fiji, Kenya and Zambia) in other child labour related initiatives. These experiences could also be tapped into to support other countries where ownership and political will exist, but capacity constraints limit progress in implementation. In the selection of possible countries for tackling child labour interventions, the following criteria could be used for clustering countries:

- a) Physical presence of ILO in the country and previous work on child labour related issues;
- b) Proximity of past or present conflict and political instability;
- c) Existing levels of capacity of local partners;
- d) Existing experience in tri-partite social dialogue and multi-stakeholder cooperation;

XXV. ILO/IPEC is recommended to continue to invest in disseminating experiences and lessons learned from the TACKLE in its other projects and programmes. The TACKLE project was innovative in terms of its multi-stakeholder nature and the joint participation of Ministries of Labour and Education, which could benefit future child labour projects that build upon the experiences obtained in the TACKLE project;

XXVI. EC/ACP and ILO/IPEC are recommended to jointly explore more possibilities in child labour related projects to develop regional and global dimensions and linkages between actions in different countries. Such regional approach can strengthen relations of cooperation and support between specific countries and the creation of regional hubs for support of individual countries and also to coordinate the implementation of regional programmes. Furthermore, by strengthening the international dimension of child labour projects, cross-border issues can be dealt with, such as the child trafficking that has been identified as a priority challenge by several ILO country and regional offices.

IV. Good Practices and Lessons Learned

IV.1: Good Practices

Through some guidelines it drew up for the project staff in the field and the local partners in each of the 12 countries, the project initiated the process of identifying and recording, based on a set of criteria, a list of good (or best) practices. The criteria for selecting these good practices consisted of the following:

The activities/approaches have to be:

- innovative or creative
- effective and with impact
- easily replicated and in a cost effective way in terms of human, financial and material resources
- ethical

Based on this set of criteria, the TACKLE project produced a list of good practices. The good practices publication provides examples from each of the project countries and in some cases, more than one example under each of the four project results. The publication also provides the project's approach to addressing child labour through education in an effective way, at both regional and global level. A copy of this publication is attached to the TPR as an annex.

IV.1: Lessons Learned

Both the mid-term review and the final evaluation reports have documented the lessons learned from the project in a comprehensive way. These reports have variously highlighted issues such as the challenges in starting the project due to lack of national capacity to develop and implement activities designed to address child labour, lack of awareness about child labour, the intricate link between child labour and education and so on. These details are made available to the donor, the ACP and national partners. In a succinct summary, the main lessons drawn from the project by the project management are the following:

- without sustained political commitment, adequate awareness on child labour and its ill effects on children and the community as a whole, the basic skills and technical capacity to address the issue and without a good understanding of the link between child labour and education, as well as the needed collaboration among all the

concerned partners, no project is expected to have a long lasting impact on child labour.

- the demonstrative or pilot nature of projects such as TACKLE means that it can “show how it is done” and provide the necessary skills needed for addressing child labour through education. However, projects cannot ensure sustainability, rather, it can facilitate national partners to take the necessary steps to ensure sustainability and ownership. The lesson learned in this regard is that necessary arrangements for sustainability need to be made from the beginning of the project.
- Another lesson is that paying close attention to current legislation, national plans, programs and policies concerning child labour, education, child welfare and protection and other related spheres is both necessary and wise when project activities are being formulated.
- Reliable and accurate data from such sources as labour force surveys, household surveys, from national census on children provides a solid base for project development. Where such data is not available from these sources, it is essential that projects carry out surveys, situation analysis, rapid assessments and baseline surveys on a timely basis.
- Cost effective, results oriented training of partners is a good investment and pays good dividends in the end.
- Regional approach to addressing child labour is a good strategy as this method enables countries to learn from each other. For this to be effective, language issue needs to be considered, that is, language should not be a communication barrier (Angola’s gain through collaboration with English and French speaking countries in Africa was somewhat limited as Angola is the only country that has Portuguese as the national language).
- The TACKLE project has proven that addressing child labour through education is a very effective method. Child labour projects to be developed in the future should adopt this as a method.
- More emphasis need to be put on the role of teacher unions in project countries to make sure that they are engaged and much more active in collective efforts to address child labour through education.
- The project did not focus adequately on such issues as social protection, youth un/employment, and vocational skills. Future projects should ensure that national partners join hands to address such issues as part of their efforts to address child labour.

- A much closer working relationship needs to be fostered with national media institutions. Projects in the future are advised to formulate strategies to work with all forms of national media. A comprehensive global communication strategy would serve any project well but any locally based project like action programmes should have a communication, sustainability and exit strategy built in the project document.

V. Partnership, Cooperation and Coordination

Effective cooperation among national partners is sometimes difficult but not impossible. Due to their mandates and areas of responsibility, ministries of labour and education do not normally collaborate on issues of national significance such as child labour. However, concern over child labour as a political, economic, education and social issue brought these two key ministries together in all of the 12 countries. The lesson is that it is possible to build very strong partnerships at national level through the provision of reliable data/information, effective lobbying, persuasion, enhancing their institutional capacities and ensuring that they hear the voices of affected children and families by keeping the issue of CL on the agenda of governments, engaging the media, significant persons, political figures.

Addressing child labour requires special skills, a thorough understanding of the issue and its impact on the country and capacity to develop, implement, manage and report on project activities. It is essential therefore that national partners have a proven track record on such areas of work. TACKLE's national partners were generally equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to carry out activities with support from the project. The number of credible and experienced partners such as NGOs was limited in some project countries: Angola, Papua New Guinea, Sudan, South Sudan and to a lesser extent Sierra Leone had very limited number of NGOs as potential partners.

The TACKLE project also facilitated sub regional collaboration through meetings and workshops in a cost effective way. Kenya, sharing its experience in addressing child labour through education with all the project countries in Africa; Fiji sharing its knowledge on child labour and education with Papua New Guinea and with some other Pacific Island States; Guyana and Jamaica sharing their perceptions and knowledge on CL in the Caribbean are good examples.

VI. Visibility Efforts

The project, its staff and its partners have always paid particular attention the visibility requirements. Collective efforts on this front have been reported on in detail in the TPRs. The visibility activities of the project can be summarized as follows:

- At the global level: brochures, pamphlets, posters a webpage and various other materials have been developed and the generous contribution of the European Union and the support of the ACP secretariat acknowledged as well as the efforts and inputs of national partners for the success of the project. The logos of the EC and the ACP as well as the ILO and when the event was at the national level, the logos/signs of local partners were displayed. The project also developed a webpage that provided descriptions of activities its achievements as well as links to the materials it supported the development of. The

webpage was linked to the ILO-IPEC's global webpage:
<http://www.ilo.org/ipec/projects/global/tackle/lang--en/index.htm>

- At the country level: the project ensured that appropriate visibility initiatives are taken and suitable materials produced. Events were mainly in the form of meetings, workshops, seminars at which posters displaying the logos of the EU and the ACP were used. National media institutions were always invited to these events. The project also made sure representatives of the EU delegations in project countries were invited to meetings and seminars. Delegations usually responded positively to the invitations. Activities such as rallies, street marches, song and dance, sporting events, music and similar activities for observing the World Day against Child Labour on 12 June each year and the material such as pamphlets, posters, banners, were treated as excellent opportunities to ensure the project's visibility.

VII. Materials Produced during the Life of the Project

Through the TACKLE project, a very large volume of materials have been produced in each of the 12 countries over the years. It is not possible to provide a full list of these materials because the management at the ILO HQ did not have the capacity (collection and preparation of an inventory of these materials required an administrative person which the project did not have) nor the space to collect samples of these materials to produce a detailed inventory or a list. However, the materials produced as part of the activities the project supported can be classified as follows:

- **Technical documents:** these consisted of survey reports, rapid assessment reports, situation analyses, background documents, strategies, full-fledged training program documents, learning and teaching materials as well as legislative reviews and proposals such as the establishment of hubs, work plans for each of the project countries, reports on workshops, meetings and field missions. The project also financed the publication of reports on labour force surveys, child labour surveys, statistical reports. The project also prepared a large volume of terms of reference for studies, action programs and consultancies, guidelines for developing action programs, reporting on activities, project management, monitoring and evaluation.
- **Information materials:** these included IEC materials, brochures, pamphlets posters on child labour, child labour and education, newspaper articles, radio interviews, videos and live TV appearances. Each of the project countries have also produced booklets/pamphlets on the activities of the project partners.

The project management kept an active interest in the opinions, suggestions and recommendation of partners on ways of more effective implementation, effective utilization of resources, materials and above all, knowledge and experience gained from developing and implementing action programs, information materials developed and used and training courses partners participated in. Several such examples of this initiative of the project is the evaluation and feedback that project management sought from the participants of project supported training programs both in the International Training Centre in Turin Italy (ITCILO), at the sub regional level (information sharing and exchange among the project countries in Africa on child labour and education, capacity building and information sharing among 10

countries in the Caribbean held in Grenada and the feedback received from the participants of training workshops on the formulation of National Action Plans on child labour in Fiji (with the participation of Papua New Guinea) and the workshop with a similar program and objectives in Sierra Leone.