



International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)



International
Labour
Office

IPEC Evaluation Executive Summary

Elimination the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Brazil – Support to the Time Bound Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

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An independent mid-term evaluation by a team of external consultants

November/December 2005

NOTE ON THE EVALUATION PROCESS AND REPORT

This independent evaluation was managed by ILO-IPEC's Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section (DED) following a consultative and participatory approach. DED has ensured that all major stakeholders were consulted and informed throughout the evaluation and that the evaluation was carried out to highest degree of credibility and independence and in line with established evaluation standards.

The evaluation was carried out a team of external consultants¹. The field mission took place in November/December 2005. The opinions and recommendations included in this report are those of the authors and as such serve as an important contribution to learning and planning without necessarily constituting the perspective of the ILO or any other organization involved in the project.

Funding for this project evaluation was provided by the United States Department of Labor. This report does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the United States Department of Labor nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the United States Government.

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Executive Summary

This report consolidates the findings from the evaluation of the programme “Eradicating the worst forms of Child Labour in Brasil – Time Bound Programme that contributes to the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour, implemented in 5 Brazilian States, in 19 districts², under the coordination of the International Labour Organization (IPEC/ILO). The aim of the evaluation is to show the advances and difficulties, producing lessons learnt that will allow to modify its objectives and improve its effectiveness.

In order to provide with this mid term evaluation, two consultants hired by the ILO in Lima, who after analysing all the documentation available, visited all the districts where the TBP was being implemented. The principal stakeholders were interviewed as well as promoters of National policies and programs that contribute to the eradication of child labour. The analysis and principal results presented and discussed by the teams and the organizations responsible for the execution of the TBP were the following,

- a) The strategy adopted for the implementation of the TBP, complement the action at a National level, generating experiences and knowledge that could be introduced to the Public policies for the childhood and adolescence in the country:
- b) For achieving its objectives, the executing strategy of the TBP was conceived around the following plans of action:
 - a. The clasification of the support given to the children retired of child labour should be based on the development of models that fortify the network; for the clasification of the materials and the training of the professionals that guarantee their rights.
 - b. The relationship with the education, taking the thematic of child labour to the schools.
 - c. The awareness raising and mobilization of the society towards the problematic through actions of communication, and
 - d. The sensibilization and involvement of the private sector and the district government in order to compromise them with the policies of eradication of child labour.
- c) In relation to the various public interests related to the process of implementation of the TBP, the adopted strategy enabled, up to the moment of the evaluation, the following results:

² In Maranh1

Public	Objective/Need	Preliminar Evaluation
Children withdrawn	Exit the working situation, have access to education and other quality services, and execute their rights.	The children withdrawn are in the schools and receive attention after school. The quality is still the challenge to be confronted, but there are few cases of children that return to work.
Prevented children	To have access to education and other quality services, execute their rights. Not being exposed to work nor risks.	The children withdrawn are assisting school and receive attention after school; the quality of it is still to be confronted.
Famílias	To have access to information and means that guarantee an honourable life without having to send their children to work.	The information and orientation action to families are giving certain results. The initiatives of income generation are still in their beginning and have been insufficient.
Teachers	To be prepared to confront the problematic of child labour in the schools. To adopt a new perspective in their teachings.	In general the training of the teachers has had a good repercution as regards the introduction of the thematic in the schools..
Local implementors	Sensibilizing, mobilizing and incrementing the local networks efficiency and guaranteeing the children and adolescents rights.	The project has shown little impact over the efficiency of the local actions, and the project interventions, in the meantime, are sensibilizing the importance of the subject.
Implementing Organizations	Empower them for the dialogue with the governmental agencies. To qualify their actions.	In general, the implemented actions have not generated a great impact in the institutional empowerment of the organizations involved, even if they are contributing for the improvement of their interventions and discussions
State and National implementors	To sensibelize and increase the involvement of the state implementors with the politics of child labour eradication, specially in the implementation of a National Plan.	The project has taken state and national implementors to compromise themselves with the objectives of the TBP in a National Plan to eradicate child labour.
Opinion raisers	To sensibelize the opinion leaders on the problematic of child labour and lead them to initiatives that fight and dissolve child labour practices.	In the last years the thematic of child labour has increased in the political agenda and the time Bound Programme has been working to sustain this “momentum”. However, no significant action impacts in the local scene have been made.

- d) In relation to the programmed objectives of the TBP, of a total of 19 programmed districts, the project presents activities developed in 18 of them, and a total of 4000 children that should be attended, 3988 are already involved in the project,
- e) As regards the lessons learnt till present, the following can be mentioned:
- a. As promoting the TBP as a complementary action to subvention the National Plan, IPEC was able to improve the “ownership” dilemma of the TBP from the Government.

- b. A Forum was conceived as an articulator from an implementing network to the project, supported by an implementing organization, it was difficult to compensate the “stakeholders”.
- c. The definition “ex-ante” of a number of children to be attended (withdrawn and prevented) tend to be biased by the mapping of children and adolescents in working situations,
- d. The lack of directives for the pedagogical approach of the units of attention socio-educational in the alternative shift of the school has a diversity of approaches, some of them contradictory with the beliefs of the implementing organizations and the directions of the ILO.
- e. The integration of the actions developed at school and in the units of attendance have been shown more effective when the units are in the same area and with the same universe of children attended
- f. The function of the organizations responsible of the communication is still facilitated and strengthened when the latter are associated with concrete actions, demanding a better “timing” with the supporting activities, education, articulation with the private sector and the government regarding the communication.