



# Evaluation Summary



International  
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## *Promote the socio-economic integration of vulnerable children and youth through a multi-faceted approach and mutually reinforcing interventions as professional training, job placement, entrepreneurship and citizenship development – Final Evaluation*

### Quick Facts

**Countries:** *Haiti*

**Final Evaluation:** *September – October 2017*

**Evaluation Mode:** *Independent*

**Administrative Office:** *San José*

**Technical Office:** *IPEC*

**Evaluation Manager:** *Cybele Burga*

**Evaluation Consultant(s):** *Lesly Jules*

**Project Code:** *HAI/89/604/99*

**Donor(s) & Budget:** *Norwegian, (\$ US 1'555'460)*

**Keywords:** *Child labour, Youth employment*

### Background & Context

Haiti is the poorest country in America and one of the poorest in the World, with a GNI per capita of US \$ 760 in 2012 and with significant needs in basic services. The Gini coefficient of 0.65 reflects striking disparities in the country. The richest quintile benefits from 70% of the national income, while the poorest only account for 1.5%. Even before the devastating January 2010 earthquake,

over half of its population of 10 million live on less than US\$ 1 per day and 70% was living in poverty.

Despite the Government of Haiti's ratification of the ILO conventions related to child labour, namely ILO Convention 138 (Minimum Age of Work) and ILO Convention 182 (Worst Form of Child Labour), estimates indicate that more than 21% of children between the ages of 5 and 14 are caught in some form of child labour. Reports from 2011 estimate that 173,000 to 225,000 children are working as restaveks (domestic servants in Haitian Creole). The target areas Grand Bel Air, Cité Soleil and Canaan are known to be among the most vulnerable areas of the country

### Summary of the project purpose, logic and structure

The purpose of this evaluation is to assess the relevance of the intervention objectives and approach, in particular to establish how the intervention has contributed to the South-South and Triangular cooperation agreement agreed by IBSA and the ILO in 2010; achievement of the Project's objectives at outcome levels, and understanding how and why have/have not been achieved the extent to which its strategy has proven efficient and effective; and whether it is likely to have a sustainable impact. It is an

opportunity to take stock of achievements, performance, impacts, good practices and lessons learned from the implementation of the project towards elimination of domestic child labour in Haiti through a South-South and triangular cooperation strategy.

Knowledge and information obtained from the evaluation will be used to inform the design of future similar ILO activities in Haiti or countries in similar situations and should assess from a systemic approach the results achieved with this project and the one funded by Norway, which has been evaluated with an independent final evaluation recently<sup>1</sup>.

### **Present Situation of the Project**

The project's timeline was initially spread over 2 years (January 2015 – January 2017) and was extended twice at no cost. The evaluation will cover all activities implemented since the beginning of the project, August 2015, up to the field visits, September 2017. Specifically, activities implemented in Port-au-Prince. The expected end of project is September 30, 2017.

### **Purpose, scope and clients of the evaluation**

As per ILO evaluation approach, a participatory consultation process on the nature and specific purposes of this evaluation is carried to determine the final Terms of Reference.

Scope: The final evaluation has focused on the project's achievements and their contribution to national efforts, and at a local level, to achieve the eradication of child labour and promotion of youth decent employment. The evaluation intended to cover all activities implemented since the beginning of the project, August 2015, up to the field visits, September 2017. Specifically, activities implemented in Port-a-u Prince.

### **Methodology of evaluation**

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<sup>1</sup> Combat Child labour in Domestic Work and the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Addressing education and qualification gaps and facilitating socio-economic integration of vulnerable children and

In order to conduct this evaluation assignment and, as stated in the ToR, those methods have been used:

- Individual Interviews with local staff in Haiti including Viva Rio, INFP and ILO;
- In depth documents review of the PRODOC, Viva Rio work plan, progress reports, the final evaluation report and other related projects documents.

Data have been collected from individuals interviews, review of related projects documents, phone calls and meeting with key stakeholders. Two evaluations have been recently performed in Haiti between June and September 2017, one is related to domestic child labor funded by Norwegian government and a regional thematic evaluation about ILO's technical assistance implementation models.

### **Limits of the study**

The evaluation team has received the documentation that was available and met with key stakeholders of the Project. Nevertheless, it is worth mentioning some limitations regarding the results of this study:

Only, twelve (12) persons have been interviewed (see annex 3 List of Interviewees) due to the fact that some other stakeholders were not available. Other actors have received email and phone calls but did not respond;

Due to the lack of time to survey the beneficiaries, per category, the evaluation had limited data on the qualitative and interpretative measure of possible outcomes of the trainings/events delivered.

### **Main Findings**

1. Most of the stakeholders did not participate in the project design. The project design has been performed by Viva Rio and reviewed by ILO. The

youth through promotion of decent jobs in Port of Prince and South and Grande Anse Departments

other stakeholders have been introduced to the project during the implementing phase.

2. The needs identified are relevant and were effectively link to the P&P outcomes and DWCP priorities.
3. Some reports submitted by the Viva Rio did not meet ILO standards.
4. It was very difficult to mobilize the beneficiaries du to violence that affected the project activities in the targeted areas.
5. The project steering committee members has met only once in June 2017 to renegotiate a non-cost project extension.
6. The members of the Tri-partite Committee on Child Labor Prevention did not meet during the project timeline.
7. The project has enabled INFP with new curriculae, especially in Cultural goods and services production along with the validation of the methodology “GERME” developed by ILO.

### **Conclusion, recommendations, lessons learned and good practice**

In conclusion, this project made remarkable efforts in addressing national needs regarding child labour issues. Project design was coherent and built on the knowledge of the beneficiaries and community leaders. However, It did not include the participation of all stakeholders. The results are achieved in terms of vocational training, but the ILO conventions # 138 and 182 have not been taken into account in the project implementation activities.

Overall, budget resource was consistent to the level of activities, except for delay in the cash disbursement for some activities. The project did not have an M&E officer assigned to it, in

particular. Therefore, costs have been split with other projects so that more activities could be implemented. There was some communication gaps between Viva Rio and INFP especially in the training schedule in implementation. Delay has been proven to be too long for some training session (more than 6 months) before the evaluation. The project has contributed to capacity building of some partners, especially INFP.

### **Recommendations**

The recommendations below, provide insights for better project design, implementation and evaluation in the future.

1. Involve, as much as possible, the stakeholders in the project design. This process will facilitate a better collaboration between all parties (internal and external) and facilitate better efficiency and efficacy.
2. Encourage members of the project steering committee to meet on a regular basis in order to provide insights and recommendations regarding project strategies and activities.
3. Organize workshop sessions for the implementing agency on ILO standards reporting formats.
4. Schedule workshop sessions on the 138 and 182 ILO on child labor conventions for all project stakeholders.

### **Lessons learned**

- i. There was a lack of dialogue at the beginning of the project. This communication gap affects the projects results, especially in terms of training evaluation (INFP), youth placements (trade unions and employers).
- ii. The Viva Rio Haiti staff is not familiar with ILO standards reports formats.

- iii. When the stakeholders are not familiar with the ILO conventions it is reflected in the profile of selected beneficiaries and can affect the completion of project activities.
- iv. The success of the project into local community depends largely on the involvement of the community leaders.

### **Good Practice**

The project targeted capacity at the policy level and improvement of the coordination of work between national institutions and social partners in and out the targeted areas. Initially, the project intended to work with the National Tripartite Committee for the Elimination of Child Labour (NTCECL) to facilitate practical coordination between the Government, employers' associations and labour unions.

However, the National Committee experienced internal issues which prevented it from functioning and severely limited its utility for the project. The NTCECL members have been able to meet together only once. The focal points networks do exist, but still need to be functional.