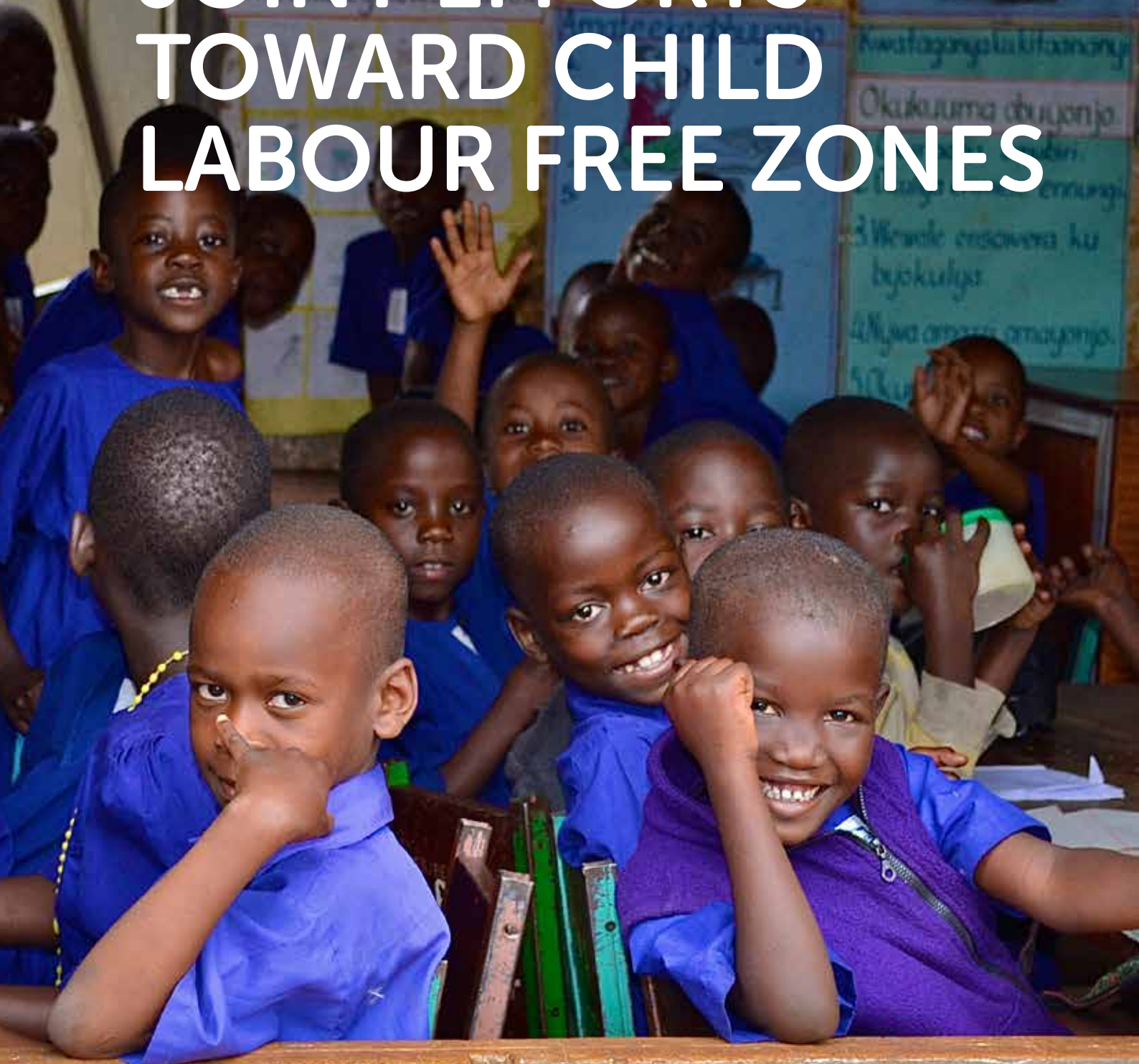


First annual report

OUT OF WORK AND INTO SCHOOL: JOINT EFFORTS TOWARD CHILD LABOUR FREE ZONES



STOP



CHILD LABOUR

School is the best place to work

Strengthening and expanding child labour free zones, **where possible and relevant with the active participation of CSR initiatives and companies**

With support of:



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Netherlands

Coordinated by:



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CLFZ	Child Labour Free Zones
ABA	Area-Based Approach
CLP	Child Labour Platform
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EI	Education International
FLA	Fair Labour Association
GCLC	Global Child Labour Conference
ICN	India Committee of the Netherlands
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme for the Eradication of Child Labour
KCL	Kyagalanyi Ltd. (Uganda Coffee Company)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
SCL	'Stop Child Labour – School is the best place to work' programme
SFNS	State Forum on Natural Stone (in Rajasthan, India)
TFT-RSP	TFT-Responsible Stone Program

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. Grant recipient

Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation (Hivos), coordinator of the Stop Child Labour Program

1.2. Stop Child Labour Coalition members

Hivos, Algemene Onderwijsbond (AOB), FNV Mondiaal, the India Committee of the Netherlands (ICN), Kerk in Actie & ICCO Cooperation, Stichting Kinderpostzegels Nederland

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Out of Work and into School: joint efforts towards child labour free zones

1.8. Name of the donor

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

1.9. Activity number

26417

1.10. Target countries

India, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Mali, Nicaragua, Turkey, the Netherlands, EU

CASE STUDY 1: MAPPING EXERCISE

A key element of the area-based approach that is used to establish child labour free zones is a Mapping exercise. The purpose of such a study is to provide a data 'base' against which to monitor the progress of the project. At the same time it is also an instrument to share our vision and to involve local communities in the process. In their efforts to map the area in which they work, our Indian partner organisation SAVE did a fantastic job in Tirupur.

Tirupur is known as India's garment valley and together with Stop Child Labour, Save is working to establish Child Labour Free Zones in Pandian Nagar ward 16 and Annanagar ward 17.

Before they started their survey, Mr. Aloysius, Managing Director of SAVE conducted a one day briefing for his staff. He explained the concept of CLFZ and the aims and objectives behind the project. Mr. Aloysius also told them about the scope of the survey, what formats had to be prepared and how to fill them and what to expect from the community when surveys of this nature are done.

The team leader and staff members then visited the wards and met the councilors and briefed them about SAVE. They were also informed about the concept of child labor free zone (CLFZ) and sought their support during the course of the survey. The team from SAVE was assured of the cooperation and support of the councilors and a formal permission to conduct the survey was obtained.

Six teams with 2 members in each were formed, targets were fixed and the teams set out to do the survey. 40 houses and about 50 to 60 families were covered each day by the entire team. Data's collected were computerized. Over the course of the survey house numbers were corrected and those not having a number were given a number. Stickers were fixed on all houses in Ward 16 of Pandian Nagar. All the collected information was then brought together and a map of the ward was drawn (anonymized) and put on display.



2. ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

2.1. Executive Summary and Key Results Achieved

Stop Child Labour (SCL) started the Out of Work project in May 2014, as part of our broader programme to eliminate and remediate all forms of child labour linked to the right to education for all children. The project began with a kick-off meeting in Ségou, Mali, in October 2014. All partners (SCL coalition members as well as the Southern partners) participated in orientation meetings, field visits and strategic sessions on implementation of the child labour free zone (CLFZ) concepts as well as engaging with companies and corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives. The kick-off meeting ensured that we all started from the same guiding principles, that we all share the same concept of CLFZ, and that we all work together towards the same overall objective of strengthening and expanding child labour free zones, with the active participation of companies and CSR initiatives where possible and relevant. The kick-off meeting inspired all partners and boosted both the overall project as well as the local initiatives in the different partner countries.

In the first year, new staff members were recruited and contracted in order to ensure strong capacity for realising the project's objectives. Strategic sessions were organised to develop concrete plans of action to mobilise companies, CSR initiatives, international organisations, governments and the public at large (consumers) in the Netherlands, and at EU and international level. At the same time Southern partners developed proposals for the activities towards realising CLFZ and – where possible and relevant – engaging

with companies and CSR initiatives in their countries. By the end of the first project year, these proposals were approved and implementation of projects (12 in total) started in the six participating countries.

In the partner countries, in all project areas, activities working towards mobilising the communities and engaging with companies, CSR initiatives, local governments, local employers, and other actors are being rolled out by our local partners. Results have already been achieved in taking children out of labour situations and (re-)integrating them into schools, particularly in Mali, India and Uganda.

During this first year, cooperation with companies has already been initiated. MoUs were finalised/ signed between SCL, Beltrami (Belgian Natural Stone Company) and Manjari for collaboration on the CLFZ project in Budhpura (India), and between SCL, sustainability programme UTZ Certified and Kyagalanyi Ltd. (Uganda Coffee Company) for the implementation of a joint project using the area-based approach towards CLFZ in the West Nile region of Uganda.

Research has been conducted or is about to start on the incidence of child labour in the Natural Stone sector, the footwear and garment industry, and the gold sector.

During the first project year our lobby has focused on Dutch policy-makers, as various opportunities arose for Stop Child Labour to promote our cause, especially regarding the global (CSR) sector risk analyses and the now to-be-negotiated Covenants, the fair (and child labour free) public procurement



and the mandatory legal initiative on 'child labour due diligence' by companies.

SCL is proactively involved in the processes around the developments of the ICSR and is an active member of the MVO Platform. Important issues/topics for which the MVO Platform is lobbying and that are relevant for SCL are: transparency, mandatory due diligence, UNGP National Action Plan, public procurement, the sector risk analysis (KPMG) and the sector Covenants.

SCL is actively participating in the ILO's Child Labour Platform and the Global Compact as the only (group of) NGOs. We were able to give substantial input to the discussions on, for example, a new child labour toolkit to be developed by Shift, and the discussion on Primark's new child labour policy. Discussing child labour policies and practices with a variety of companies and various members of the ILO tripartite structure was also an important learning experience.

With the start of the 'Out of Work' project, the Stop Child Labour programme has also further professionalised its Monitoring and Evaluation system. This professionalisation

will further strengthen the evidence-based nature of SCL's activities, strengthen accountability towards donors and beneficiaries, and boost opportunities for learning from each other and ourselves within the context of the programme.

In order to do this, SCL has developed a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework which provides a reference document for all the different SCL partners and M&E Reporting Tools. Based on the tools that many partners had already developed in different forms, with the main aim of tracking children who are in or out of school, a monitoring database was developed to capture all this data in one harmonised framework (see Annex 2).

In year one, important preparations were made for the start of our 'gold campaign' in November 2015. Several brainstorming sessions with coalition partners and experts were held, and we engaged with several other actors in this field to explore possibilities for cooperation. The basis of our campaign will be found in the research on electronics companies' gold supply chain and the prevalence of child labour in



this sector, which SOMO is currently working on. The final report will be published around the 20 November 2015 and will be supported by a public campaign to raise awareness among the general public and to urge them to call on companies to take appropriate measures to fight child labour.

In the first quarter of 2015, a new Stop Child Labour website was developed. Produced in two versions, Dutch and international, the site calls on consumers/citizens, companies, governments and local organisations to work together towards a child labour free world through conscious consumption, corporate responsibility, policies and regulations and the creation of child labour free zones. www.stopkinderarbeid.nl/ / www.stopchildlabour.org

In addition to the Out of Work project supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SCL is running the Omar's Dream project with funding from the Dutch Lottery

(*Nationale Postcode Loterij*). Omar's Dream is in the final year of implementation of activities to strengthen and expand CLFZ in nine African countries. Both projects – Out of Work and Omar's Dream – complement and strengthen each other, as we facilitate a lot of learning and sharing of experiences amongst all partners. In the context of Omar's Dream we conducted an external evaluation on the effectiveness and sustainability of CLFZ in Africa and India. We also developed a Handbook on CLFZ, '5 x 5 Stepping Stones for creating Child Labour Free Zones', with experiences in varied and diverse contexts as well as practical steps for organisations that want to follow the same example. Both documents were presented and discussed during the Omar's Dream end-term meeting in Uganda in May 2015. Out of Work partners were also there. The meeting provided a unique opportunity for all parties to share experiences and discuss lessons learned, with the objective of strengthening current and future action.

2.2 Preparatory phase

We began to recruit new staff for this project, as indicated in the approved proposal and budget. The M&E officer at Hivos started in mid-September 2014, the Strategic Communication officer at Hivos in January 2015, the CSR Officer at ICN in August 2014 and the Strategic Campaigner at FNV Mondiaal in May 2015. All other staff members were already on board. The new staff members were inducted and trained. The technical advisor on CLFZ has proven to be instrumental in assisting with the preparation of the project proposals and monitoring the projects, especially on the use of the area-based approach to the creation of CLFZ. The technical advisor is being paid from other sources and will be retained to continue this project after October 2015, and paid from the budget lines of staff who came on board later. Several field visits have taken place to guide the implementing partners and to support them during the development and start-up phase of their projects. In the Netherlands we held SCL Coalition meetings every 6 weeks, as well as several other strategic meetings for joint decision-making and planning with the communication and campaign teams. After careful consideration, the subject gold was chosen for the public campaign in 2015. At the same time research studies on gold, leather and shoes have been prepared and are now being conducted.

The kick-off meeting for the Out of Work project was organised and took place in Ségou, Mali, from 12 to 15 October 2014. The purpose of the kick-off meeting was to

ensure that SCL partners, coalition members and field staff involved in the project were well prepared and equipped to implement the foreseen activities and produce the expected results. The kick-off meeting included visits to CLFZ project sites to view and discuss the concept and modalities of CLFZ, and further consisted of tailor-made sessions to meet the specific learning and capacity-building needs of the SCL coalition and its individual partners. The kick-off meeting was essential to ensure a strong and stable coalition as well as capacitating partners to effectively work towards the creation of CLFZs, with the active participation of CSR initiatives and companies where possible and relevant.

The kick-off meeting enabled SCL partners, coalition members and field staff to:

- learn from each other, share experiences and become inspired by visits to CLFZ;
- gain a common understanding of the CLFZ concept and how it can be applied in different contexts and in different phases;
- reach agreement on definitions and terms to be used, how to monitor implementation and targeted children, and how to evaluate CLFZ;
- develop lobbying and communication strategies, learn how to communicate about the CLFZ, how to safeguard the concept, how to get more actors on board, and how to become stronger and more visible as an international coalition;
- become prepared and equipped to work with CSR initiatives and companies in selected sectors on the creation of CLFZ in the sourcing and production areas.

2.3 Progress on Outcome A: Establishing Child Labour Free Zones



Outcome A: SCL partner organisations – with the active engagement of CSR initiatives and Dutch, multinational and/or local front-runner companies, where possible and relevant – are actively preventing and remediating child labour and/or implementing an area-based approach to CLFZ.

Area-Based Approach towards Child Labour Free Zones

Child labour free zones are geographical areas – such as a village, plantation area, small island, urban neighbourhood, or cluster of communities – where all children are systematically being taken away from labour and (re)integrated into formal, full-time schools. No distinction is made between different forms of child labour, because every child has the right to education. The focus is therefore not only on children who work in a specific sector or on the worst forms of child labour, but on all children within that area who don't attend school. These include so-called 'invisible' children who work on their family's land or as domestic workers in the household. In the child labour free zone, people believe that poverty is not the main cause of child labour. Rather, child-unfriendly traditions and norms, the violation of workers' rights, and poor education systems explain why so many children don't attend school. The area-based approach towards child labour free zones involves all stakeholders, including teachers, parents, children, unions, community groups, local authorities, religious leaders and employers. The power comes from the people living in these communities who set the norm that 'no child should work; every child must be in school'.

During this first year, 12 proposals were finalised on working with an Area-Based Approach towards CLFZ, in the following countries:

1. Mali in Markala: September 2014 by Enda Mali, a partner of Kinderpostzegels Nederland.
2. Mali in the small scale traditional gold mines in Bougouni: September 2014 by Enda Mali, a partner of Kinderpostzegels Nederland.
3. Mali in the agricultural value chains: December 2014 by CAEB, partner of ICCO.
4. Mali in Niono Macina: November 2014 by Alphalog, partner of Kinderpostzegels Nederland.¹
5. India in Tiripur on migrant workers in the garment industry: December 2014 by SAVE, partner of FNV Mondiaal.
6. India, CLFZ in the garment industry in Tiripur: December 2014 by SAVE, partner of ICCO.
7. India, a platform for linking and learning: December 2014 by ICCO.
8. India in the natural stone quarry in Rajasthan: December 2014 by BWI (Trade Union), partner of FNV Mondiaal.
9. India in the sandstone industry in Budhpura: January 2015 by Manjari, partner of LIW/ICN.
10. Uganda in a coffee-growing area in West Nile: April 2015 by CEFORD, partner of Hivos.
11. Zimbabwe in the tea area in Chiredzi: March 2015 by ZNCWC, partner of ICCO.
12. Turkey, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, Uganda and Mali: July 2014 by Teachers Unions under the guidance of Education International, partner of Hivos.²

¹ This proposal is entirely funded by Kinderpostzegels Nederland

² This proposal has begun as a project for an orientation phase, under Hivos's guidance, as teachers' unions need time for orientation. Years 2 and 3 will be the implementation phase under the guidance of FNV Mondiaal.



All 12 projects have commenced activities. Some have already begun to work on getting children back to school and some have just started with capacity-building, mobilisation and awareness-raising activities (see table below).

Cooperation with CSR initiatives and companies has started in Uganda, with UTZ Certified and coffee company Kyagalanyi Ltd, as well as in India as part of Manjari's CLFZ project, which is supported by Beltrami which is also a member of the following CSR initiatives: TFT-RSP and ETI Sandstone Group. Manjari and Beltrami's suppliers participate in the multi-stakeholder forum on the natural stone sector in Rajasthan (by ETI and ARAVALI).

Uganda

Erussi sub-county, selected as intervention area, is part of Nebbi District and has 34,000 inhabitants. It has 5 parishes of which Padolo (in which the CLFZ³ village Nyekakura is located) is one. There are 15 public and 2 private elementary schools, and 1 public and 1 private secondary school. In Erussi sub-county, the majority of the subsistence farmers are involved in growing Arabica coffee as a major source of livelihood.

Implementing partner	CEFORD (Community Empowerment for Rural Development) and UNATU (the Ugandan National Teachers' Union), in collaboration with Kyagalanyi Ltd and UTZ Certified
Where	Erussi sub-county, Nebbi District, Uganda
Name of CLFZ area	Nyekakura (to be expanded to other villages later)
Population of CLFZ area	83 households (to be expanded)
Number of children (0-17) in the CLFZ area	tbc
Number of children (6-14) out of school in CLFZ area ⁴	tbc
Number of public schools in CLFZ area	8 public schools (5 primary; 3 secondary)

2.3.1 Summary of key results from project reports per country (Uganda, Zimbabwe, India, Turkey, Nicaragua)

Uganda

Context: In Uganda the coffee sector was selected as an entry point to create CLFZ in the coffee production area in West Nile, Northern Uganda. Coffee was chosen due to the interest shown by a coffee company (Kyagalanyi Ltd) in Uganda, which identified child labour in its production area, especially in West Nile. The coffee is certified by UTZ, which also approached SCL out of interest in the area-based approach. Different partners will work together in the same district (Nebbi). While Kyagalanyi Ltd. works in the whole district (as well as other parts of Uganda), UNATU's activities will take place specifically in Erussi sub-county. CEFORD's activities will focus on specific villages within Erussi sub-county

Results: Several meetings were held with UTZ and Kyagalanyi Ltd (KCL) that resulted in an MoU between Hivos/SCL, UTZ and KCL, which was signed in March 2015. The MoU forms the basis of cooperation between the 3 parties. In the meantime, Hivos identified a reliable partner agency (CEFORD, a

Ugandan NGO) with experience and presence in the West Nile area. In addition, the Uganda National Teachers' Union (UNATU) developed a proposal for Education International to complement the educational efforts in West Nile.

An orientation phase took place in Uganda (between August 2014 and May 2015) to introduce the new partners, including the local government in West Nile, to the area-based approach to the creation of CLFZ. Kids In Need (KIN), the SCL resource agency with well-established CLFZ in Entebbe, hosted and trained the new partners. KIN also paid a support visit to West Nile in April/May 2015 to give on-the-job support in the communities. A baseline survey was commissioned in West Nile and carried out by research agency Nascent RDO between November 2014 and January 2015. The baseline survey established the area in

³ From this point onwards we refer to an area that is working towards becoming child labour free as a 'child labour free zones area'. In these areas, activities will be implemented to work towards the creation of CLFZ.

⁴ We have included children in the age category 6-14 here, as these children are the focus of our programme because they are of school-going age. Some of our partners have also developed activities for younger and older children.

which child labour was most common and proposed the area for action with recommendations that assisted UNATU, CEFORD and KCL in developing their activities. UNATU organised a district orientation meeting on the Child Labour Free Zones intervention in Nebbi District, West Nile in March 2015. The district officials, other NGOs and service providers were introduced to the CLFZ concepts and the new programme. In addition UNATU developed publicity materials, posters and flyers, and translated these into the local language. The materials were disseminated to stakeholders in the target areas and Nebbi District. Radio spots were run on local FM stations in West Nile in English and the 4 local languages.

CEFORD's and UNATU's proposals have been developed in close collaboration with KCL and UTZ. KCL also developed an activity plan. The three activity plans are currently being merged so that we can develop a clear picture of the roles and responsibilities of all actors in this multi-actor initiative in a coffee production area in West Nile.

Challenges and how they have been overcome: The biggest challenge is to get the company, CSR initiative and civil society to think from a rights-based approach to education for all children. This is difficult for a company and CSR initiative which are more focused on seeing their own production area in the coffee free of child labour. This is a process, and it takes time for all participants to

understand that the approach should apply to all children and not merely to a select group as the children can easily shift from one production side to the other. The area-based approach to CLFZ produces evidence that all children are returning to school, and the community understands that children should not work but must be in school.

Delays: The proposal-development process took longer than expected as we started working with a new partner. The process was also delayed by the differences in views on child labour and the child rights approach held by the different actors in this project. As a common understanding on the CLFZ concept and the child rights approach is important to the success of this strategy, more effort was put into ensuring that all parties were on the same page. The delay will not hamper the project.

Networking: The solid basis in Uganda, the involvement of the Government on local, district and national levels, provides an easy entry point. SCL activities in Uganda began in 2010 and the International Conference on CLFZ was held in Uganda in 2013. The Dutch Embassy was involved and Minister Ploumen gave a keynote message in the opening session. The ILO, UNICEF and many other actors were involved. We had not previously worked with the involvement of a company and certification scheme in Uganda. This is a new area from which SCL can benefit and through which we can build a stronger coalition and network.

Zimbabwe

Tanganda Tea Estates are situated in the Chipinge District of Zimbabwe, in the east of the country bordering Mozambique. The area is sloppy with undulating slopes that are suitable for the growing of tea and macadamia nuts. The rainfall pattern is good and reliable, with above-average annual rainfall. The majority of the people in the area are poor and cannot afford to send their children to government and council schools because they cannot afford the school fees charged by these schools. Most adults in the area work as farm labourers on the estates, alongside their children who also work to receive some education from the seven schools the company has built for the children.

Implementing partner	CACLAZ, ZNCWC and teachers' unions PTUZ and ZIMTA
Where	Chipinge district, Zimbabwe
Name of CLFZ area	Ward 6, Ward 8 and Ward 19
Population of CLFZ area	tbc
Number of children (0-17) in the CLFZ area	tbc
Number of children (6-14) out of school in CLFZ area	tbc
Number of public schools in CLFZ area	20 schools (15 primary, 5 secondary) (tbc)

Zimbabwe

Context: In Zimbabwe, tea was selected as an entry point due to the controversial 'Earn & Learn' system in the Tanganda tea estates in Chipinge. This is a controversial and outdated system in which children were provided with education in exchange for their labour on the tea estates; in other words, it is a system promoting and condoning child labour. The Zimbabwean government recently prohibited the 'Earn & Learn' system, which provides momentum for SCL to discuss and solve child labour issues in the respective areas.

Results: The SCL partner agencies engaged with the tea estate owners and communities to explore the possibilities to improve the child labour situation in the areas where the tea estates are situated, and to work with the government schools, communities and tea estates to get children better access to education and to further promote the norm setting that children should not work but must be in school in the communities.

The team in Zimbabwe, consisting of NGOs and trade unions, Education International, ICCO and Hivos, are working on team- and

capacity-building. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been finalised between the implementing partners, an agreement on tasks and responsibilities as a first step into a new SCL partnership. Proposals are being developed and implementation will start soon. The ToR for the baseline survey has been approved and a consultant is being identified. ZNCWC has started influencing policy-makers, notably to push for the definition of a child 'as any person below the age of 18 years' in the Alignment of the Children's Act and Labour Act within the new constitution. These policy changes provide the legal basis on which project advocacy activities on eliminating child labour are based, as these will be legally binding. This will also bring uniformity on the definition of a child across all children's laws, and hence will make the project's advocacy activities easier.

Challenges and how they have been overcome: Zimbabwe is a country that has political and economic challenges that are very sensitive and should be approached very carefully. The partnership-building is going slowly and is complicated due to the involvement of two teachers' unions (PTUZ



and ZIMTA) which find it difficult to share tasks. However, we have contracted a consultant to work together with all partners on a MoU with concrete agreements on roles and responsibilities. The MoU was finalised in June 2015. At the same time, it is very difficult to get the Government on board and to embrace the concept. The Government was however involved in the activities for Human Rights Day on the theme of child labour and CLFZ in December 2014. Government officials and parliamentarians were invited to visit the CLFZ project site in Chiredzi. Unfortunately the visit had to be cancelled because of political sensitivities related to reshuffling of ministers. Due to these sensitivities, the process is slow but the prospects are promising.

Delays: The proposals made by CACLAZ and the two teachers unions (PTUZ and ZIMTA) are still in development and are expected to be ready by July 2015. ZNCWC has signed the contract and started its activities, mainly on a national level concerning child labour policies.

Networking: The ZNCWC is a child rights network that has different network partners and is widespread across the country. CACLAZ is a coalition of an NGO and two trade unions (teachers and agriculture) working against child labour. They have built up experience in applying the area-based approach towards CLFZ in Chiredzi and Epworth. In addition CACLAZ has a long history of supporting child rights in Zimbabwe and has built up a strong network in this area over time.

The Dutch Embassy, in close collaboration with Hivos, organised the Human Rights Day on the theme child labour and CLFZ in December 2014. Different activities were arranged which gave more clarity and visibility on using the area-based approach towards the creation of CLFZ as an effective strategy to combat child labour and promote education for all children. The SCL coordinator participated in the symposium to promote the concept of CLFZ and share examples of successful action in getting children out of work and back to school in different countries around the world.



India

SCL partner **SAVE** works in the two wards in Tirupur in the garment sector. Tirupur is one of the largest garment export centres. More than 6,500 industrial units operate in Tirupur with 700,000 factory workers. Most of the garments are exported to Europe and North America. The two wards in which SAVE works have 18,507 inhabitants, of whom 5,014 are children under 18 years of age. A large percentage of these are migrant workers.

Our partner **Manjari** works in Budhpura which has a population of 6,972. It is a major source of cobblestones, which are mainly sold on the Belgian, northern French, British and Dutch markets. Product export is the central focus in the village of Budhpura. A large number of children aged between 6 and 14 are out of school in the quarrying area. Many of them are involved in cobblestone making, whether on a part-time or full-time basis.

SCL partner BWI is in the process of selecting its areas to concentrate the interventions to create CLFZ in Jodhpur and Jaisalmer districts. Jodhpur district has 432 mining leases and Jaisalmer has 684 quarry leases with each quarry employing 10 to 20 workers.

Implementing partner	SAVE	Manjari	BWI
Where	Tirupur, Tamil Nadu	Budhpura, Rajasthan	Jodhpur and Jaisalmer, Rajasthan
Name of CLFZ area	Ward 16 and Ward 17, Tiripur	9 villages around and including Budhpura	tbc
Population of CLFZ area	5,252 households	1,371 households	tbc
Number of children (0-17) in the CLFZ area	5,023	2,656	tbc
Number of children (6-14) out of school in CLFZ area ⁴	424	609	tbc
Number of public schools in CLFZ area	8 public schools (5 primary; 3 secondary)	8 public schools (7 primary; 1 secondary)	tbc

India

Context: In India, SCL partners already have experience in collaborating with companies and CSR initiatives. We are building on these experiences in order to strengthen and expand results. In Tirupur, the NGO SAVE is already working with garment companies and in the garment sector but has not yet used the area-based approach to creating CLFZ. The approach offers opportunities to reach out to all working children and make sure they are in school so they can prepare for a better future, while their parents are supported in bargaining for higher wages and better working conditions.

Results: SAVE selected two wards in Tirupur which have child labour cases and migrant families in which to set up CLFZs. A mapping exercise was conducted and showed very

impressive results. Since the start of the project, SAVE has been very active in motivating all parents and out of school children in the two wards in going to school, and aims to enrol all out of school children in the age category 6-14 (424 children in total) in the coming school year (starting in June 2015). SAVE also works in collaboration with FNV on workers' rights, which is an excellent complement to the concept of CLFZ.

In Rajasthan, Manjari, an NGO working in the sandstone industry and BWI, a trade union working in the natural stone quarry sector, are also strengthening and expanding their efforts to combat child labour and promote education. They have been trained on using the area-based approach to CLFZ. Manjari carried out a very interesting mapping exercise that has helped to map all the

out of school children and set up a tracking mechanism to follow the children. So far 173 children have been (re)-integrated into schools (121 in formal schools and 52 in bridge schools).

Manjari staff, along with community people/forums, regularly engages with different stakeholders e.g. Cobble Union (the union for cobblestone traders) and its members, who are associated with the supply chain of sandstone in the Budhpura area. Quarterly meetings with the stakeholders were organised in which 40 people participated. In addition the visit to Beltrami Company officials facilitated Manjari in leveraging the message of stopping child labour among the contractors and the exporters. Local companies like Bundi Silica and Arvicon International have also come forward and begun to promoting the 'children out of work and into school' message. The sandstone working group of the Ethical Trading Initiative and the Rajasthan State Forum on Natural Stone are also communicating with other companies/ groups to facilitate this process of change.

BWI is currently conducting the baseline survey in order to select the villages on which they will focus their activities. The union organised numerous village-level meetings to spread awareness on the issue of education and not using child labour. In these programmes, the union has highlighted the fact that the Indian Constitution guarantees education as a fundamental right of children up to 14 years of age through the Right of Children to (Free and Compulsory) Education Act 2009. The union is also campaigning for workers' coverage under ongoing government schemes and programmes. Thanks to the union's continued lobbying and pressure-building efforts, an Early Childhood Care Centre (Aanganwadi Centre – AWC) has been opened in the Ambedkar Basti, Jodhpur district. This nurtures a culture of education and prepares young children to go to school. At the same time it helps to release

older siblings from the task of caring for their younger brothers and sisters while their parents are working, which in turn makes it easier for them to go to school.

Both BWI and Manjari have also included activities to improve the working circumstances of adults working in the sandstone industry. Many of these adults suffer from severe health problems due to the hazardous working conditions, which in turn directly and indirectly influence the lives of children. If parents become ill and/or die the children become more vulnerable and are more likely to drop out of school to take care of their parents and/or start working to supplement the family income.

ICCO has established a network of children's rights organisations which have an interest in or have even started to use the area-based approach to CLFZ. The network also includes BWI, Manjari and Save, and uses MV Foundation as the resource agency. MVF is the first pioneer to work with the area-based approach to CLFZ. Over the past two decades MVF has managed to get more than 1,000,000 children out of work and reintegrated into school. The network had a first exchange visit with MVF in Hyderabad in February 2015, where they were further introduced to the area-based approach and developed work plans for own implementation. The network mainly focuses on capacity-building activities and lobbying and advocacy activities.

Challenges and how they have been overcome: As India is very big and diverse, it is a challenge to have the different partners working together. Engaging the companies and CSR initiatives is very challenging and there is no blueprint on how to do it. It very much depends on the company, their interest in ending child labour, and the pressure they feel from consumers, certification schemes and coalitions like Stop Child Labour. However, experiences to date show initial success in engaging companies in the different projects.



Delays: No delays have been encountered and the India programme is on track.

Networking: Networking and coalition-building are very important in India, although they are often very difficult and sensitive due to the diverse contexts and cultural and traditional differences. However, a strong SCL coalition is desired in order to get the CLFZ concept higher on the Indian political agenda, as it currently tends to be done on an individual basis at District and State level.

Mali

In Mali, SCL partner **Enda** works in 2 areas: 1) in Ségou, and; 2) in Bougouni in the small-scale gold mines. The programme in Segou is focused on 4 communes which have a total of 68 villages and a population of approximately 157,640 inhabitants. The main activities in this area are agriculture, cattle-breeding and fishing. The programme in Bougouni focuses on 3 communes: Kola, Ouroum and Syentoula. In total this encompasses 27 villages with a total population of 22,812. The area is known for its gold-mining industry, which is also linked to large patterns of migration in the region.

The NGO **CAEB** covers the Municipalities of Kemeni in the cercle⁵ of Bla, and Wacoro in the cercle of Dioila, located in Ségou and Koulikoro regions respectively. The focus is on the production areas of sesame and shea butter.

The project carried out by NGO **Alphalog** is taking place in 8 communes in the cercle of Niono, and 2 communes in the cercle of Macina. The activities related to the CLFZ will take place in 5 villages in the commune of Yèrèdon Saniona, in the cercle of Niono.

SNEC is the teachers' union.

Implementing partner	Enda Mali (Ségou)	Enda Mali (Bougouni)	CAEB	Alphalog
Where	4 communes in the Ségou district (Markala, Sansanding, Dougabougou and Sibila)	3 communes in the Bougouni district (Kola, Ouroum and Sventoula)	Districts of Ségou and Koulikoro	8 communes in Niono and Macina
Name of CLFZ area	Sibila		Kemeni and Wacoro	Yèrèdon Saniona (5 villages)
Population of CLFZ area	1,374 households	3,991 households	1,549 households	557 households
Number of children (0-17) in the CLFZ area	13,365	7,364	7,040	2,644
Number of children (6-14) out of school in CLFZ area	1,282	1,833	938	265
Number of public schools in CLFZ area	3	15	12	3

Mali

Context: The education of children, who mostly come from families living in disadvantaged areas, remains a problem for Ségou region. The gross enrolment rate in 2013/2014 was 55.6% (56.1% for boys, 55.1% for girls), well below the national rate. The completion rate is 39.7 % (44.1% for boys, 35.3% for girls) against a dropout rate of 60.3%. Despite the strong involvement of

NGO Enda Mali through projects / programmes for education for all, many children are still, unfortunately, out of school due to work. In partnership with local authorities of the municipalities of Sibila, Sansanding Dougabougou and Markala, this new three-

⁵ A cercle is the second level administrative unit in Mali. Mali is divided into eight régions and one capital district (Bamako); the régions are subdivided into 49 cercles. These subdivisions bear the name of their principal city

year project has set the goal of mass education for children.

In Bougouni, gold washing or panning is a traditional activity practiced by many. Over the past few years gold washing has experienced a resurgence of interest among populations. Operators at the gold washing sites are essentially rural farmers. Their interest in gold washing is the consequence of the impoverishment of populations due to climate hazards, the cotton crisis, and the multiplication and diversification of social demands in terms of consumption goods and services. The gold washing sector has exploded in a context of liberalisation and globalisation. The villages are located in the immediate vicinity of the area and provide a large number of child workers to the sites. Families from other countries and places in the sub-region also work in the gold mines.

In Kemeni and Wacoro the forms of exploitation and harmful practices differ according to sex. This is why boys usually work outside of parental control, or do tasks similar to those of men. Conversely, the girls work in the domestic sphere which is perceived as being a protected environment. They are used to working at home as housekeepers and in family agriculture. Both sexes are exploited for low or zero earnings. The focus of the CAEB project is on the production areas of sesame and shea butter, which are products cultivated in the areas identified for action. CAEB will focus both on children of school-going age (6-14) and older children in the 15-17 age category.

In Niono and Macina, Alphalog focuses on ensuring that children in the 6-8 age category are enrolled in schooling in the intervention areas, as well as on reducing school dropout rates. As the quality of schooling contributes to the success of both these objectives, the project will also focus on improving the quality of education in the area through the provision of material support to schools, children and teachers.

SNEC is the teachers' union in Mali and complements the efforts of the 3 NGOs that directly implement the CLFZ projects.

Results: In Enda's project area in Ségou, the project team supported eight community schools to transform them into public schools. The project team intends to target a total of 13 community schools to be turned into public schools. As for the remaining 5 schools, the project and its partners organised an advocacy day, targeting the regional authorities to promote for the transformation of these schools into public schools. As a result, the regional authorities have taken action to transform these schools. 12 schools were rehabilitated and 12 new school blocks/classrooms were constructed to provide room for all the new children in school. Teachers were trained and new teachers were hired with support from the project. Agreements were made for the Government to take over the teachers and schools/classrooms after the project comes to an end. Since the start of the project, 200 children have been placed in bridge schools and are expected to be enrolled in school in the coming school year, which starts in October 2015. Furthermore, 362 children in the 6-14 age category have been placed back in school since the start of the project

Moreover, the training and sensitisation of parents on children's rights, particularly their right to full-time, quality formal education and protection from all forms of labour and harmful practices, has increased many children's chances of being integrated into the formal education system and remaining there until the age of 15.

CLFZ project implementation is supported and sustained by local authorities, traditional authorities and representatives of the State through the sub-prefects. Given the impact generated by CLFZ project activities, the Municipalities have easily acceded via decisions made by municipal council members. Thus the institutional basis of the project is supported by the Municipalities, that ensure



the project owner because they are responsible for all education issues. The representatives of the State, sub-prefects, assist the project in all its activities.

In Enda's project area in Bougouni, in small-scale gold mining, the focus has been on raising awareness in all actors and people living in this area. These activities have enabled the communities to reach a better understanding of the need to abandon child labour, especially in traditional gold mines, and to provide full-time quality education for all children and protect them from all harmful practices such as female genital mutilation, early marriage and migration. The project has identified a total number of 476 children in the 3-18 age category in the gold mining areas. However, many of these children do not come from the CLFZ areas. 133 children have been provided with school kits to stimulate retention. For children in the 14-18 age category working in the gold mines, courses on soap-making were organised as well as apprenticeships in the gear repair and welding field. Collaboration will be sought with the NGO Swisscontact, which organises vocational trainings and business support for children over 15.

In the project area of Kemeni and Wacoro, the first activities conducted by CAEB have been focussed on awareness-raising and mobilising the different actors, including school inspectors, counsellors, principals, traditional leaders, and sesame and shea butter producers. A baseline survey has been conducted that identified the children at risk as well as the factors that contribute to child labour and child abuse.

Alphalog has successfully enrolled 344 children in the 6-8 age category in formal schooling. 41 children under 15 have been enrolled in bridge schooling which aims to support them in reaching the level of schooling appropriate to their age. Many families in the area have a lack of resources, which may contribute to children dropping out of school. The project has supported 100

mothers in capacity-building activities (financial and administrative management and rice cultivation). Alphalog also works towards improving the Koranic schools in the area, both in terms of promoting the national school curriculum in these schools, promoting more child-friendly teaching methods, and improving the school infrastructure. In their lobby with local authorities, Alphalog has been able to increase the municipal budget for education by 3% (Yèrèdon Saniona) and 2.6% (Toridagako) for 2015.

SNEC organised two training sessions in Niono and in Ségou on social protection, child labour, CLFZ, and the role of teachers unions in the eradication of child labour, for several actors in those areas. They also broadcast parts of the training over a wider area as an awareness-raising strategy.

Challenges and how these have been overcome: It is difficult to get all children enrolled in schools as some children are from Nomadic families. The project will look into solutions involving setting up or accessing mobile schools for those children. The issues also concern children from families that move from area to area in search of gold mining opportunities. Food insecurity negatively impacts the project actions, including the enrolment and retention of children in school. The projects look into the linking of families to income-generating activities and saving schemes.

Another challenge is the construction of school infrastructure and the recruitment of teachers for the enrolment of all children. The project works on a small-scale level to obtain at least some extra classrooms and teachers. At the same time, an intensified advocacy programme towards the State is ongoing.

In Bougouni a lot remains to be done to assist children's development, given the magnitude of needs and the rush of all communities to gold. Schools are generally without latrines and water points, as well as lacking



games and leisure facilities to attract children. In addition, many villages have no school infrastructure. The great difficulty is the non-state regulation in the sector of traditional gold mining. All activities are conducted without any state regulations; each party acts according to its own discretion and without any respect for the minimum safety and health requirements. In order to achieve greater involvement of policy-makers in the fight against child labour in traditional gold mines, an advocacy day was organised on the theme "Access and retention in school of children working in traditional gold mines, roles and responsibilities of actors". The advocacy day took place in March in the conference room of the Educational Center of Bougouni (CAP). It was chaired by the Deputy Prefect of Bougouni district and attended by the education authorities at the district level (Academy or Education authority and CAP), elected officials, traditional and religious authorities, and other influential actors of the district and project intervention communities.

Formalising a strong coalition of all SCL partners is a challenge due to the high expectations of the different organisations. Following

a number of consultations, they are clearer on how they can work together and formalise a coalition that can share responsibilities in lobby and advocacy activities.

Delays: The Government authorities' decision to close all traditional gold-washing sites in Sikasso region for security reasons during the rainy season made it difficult for the project team to get a good picture of the situation in the area. In addition children and their parents have been displaced to agricultural camps either internally (rural settlement) within the community or to other communities. These factors have affected the smooth start of activities and the implementation schedule.

Networking: Enda Mali is involved in different networks at both national and district level. The SCL partners (Enda, CAEB, Alphalog and SNEC) have formed an SCL coalition to jointly organise advocacy and lobby activities.

SNEC is a member of different networks at national level and local level that lobby for quality education and the abolition of child labour.

Nicaragua

ANDEN is a teachers' union that will work in 3 rural education communities in La Dalia in the district of Matagalpa, and will target 56 teachers.

Implementing partner	ANDEN
Where	La Dalia, District Matagalpa
Name of intervention area(s)	Rural Education Communities: La Mora, San Francisco de Peñas Blancas and El Carmen
Population of intervention area(s)	tbc
Number of children (6-14) in the intervention area	1,563
Number of public schools in the intervention area	tbc

Nicaragua

Context: In previous project periods SCL began to explore opportunities to work on the creation of CLFZ in Latin America. We organised an SCL tour in Central America where a delegation of child rights activists from Asia, led by MV Foundation, visited local organisations in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to share information on the issue of child labour and the concept of CLFZ. SCL also facilitated an exchange visit for Latin American NGOs to witness and discuss the CLFZ established by MVF in India. In 2013, SCL organised a regional workshop together with Landelijk Beraad Stedenbanden Nederland-Nicaragua (LBSNN) in Nicaragua for NGOs, trade unions, governments and international organisations to discuss the Kampala Declaration, which was adopted earlier that year at an International Conference organised by SCL together with local partner organisation Kids in Need (KIN) in Uganda. The outcome of the workshop was the Managua Declaration which was based on the Kampala Declaration but adapted to the Central American context. The Managua Declaration includes the same guiding principles and reflects the same commitment to working together on eradicating child labour linked to the provision of education for all, by using an area-based approach and creating CLFZ. The Managua Declaration provides a solid ground for building partnerships and setting up CLFZ.

Results: The teachers' union ANDEN, via Education International, explored the possibility of starting up a project in Nicaragua using the area-based approach towards the creation of CLFZ. The outcome is that ANDEN will start their baseline survey and awareness-raising and teacher-training activities in the selected area of La Dalia in the District Matagalpa. One ANDEN member participated in a field and exchange visit to the teachers' union in Morocco that is one of SCL's partners and has experience in using the area-based approach to creating a CLFZ. That was a good introduction to the concept and a practical experience. ANDEN was able to develop a proposal for Years 2 and 3 that is in the process of being approved so that they can begin the implementation in June 2015.

We were supposed to start another CLFZ project in the gold mining area of El Rama, via Hivos partner LBSNN, at the same time. However, this was not realised in the reference period.

Challenges and how these have been overcome: In the original proposal we had foreseen working together on setting up a CLFZ in the gold sector in Nicaragua with LBSNN. While working on the preparations we discovered that there was not a solid ground for cooperation, as there were different views and uncertainty regarding the LBSNN's capacities (discussions on LBSNN's future are ongoing and it is not yet certain



that they will be able to continue to exist after 2016). We therefore decided to contract a consultant to explore opportunities for working together with other actors, including ANDEN in the ANDEN project area. This would enable us to complement and strengthen the activities being carried out by ANDEN, via EI, towards the same objective of creating CLFZ. The results of the assessment were positive in the sense that there do indeed appear to be good opportunities to create CLFZ in the area and work together with local organisations to get communities involved in the eradication of child labour and getting all children in school. We are currently in discussions with EI and ANDEN on how to broaden partnership for this purpose.

Delays: As we did not start working with LBSNN according to the plan, and started to explore new opportunities for realising CLFZ in Nicaragua, there has been a delay in the

implementation. In the coming two months we expect to get a final reaction and will make a decision on whether (and how) to expand in Nicaragua. ANDEN's capacity is limited and we therefore cannot effectively spend the allocated €150,000 in Nicaragua. We still have a portion reserved for possible expansion and want to allocate the remaining amount to projects that have the capacity to expand, extra studies and networking groups. See chapter 3.3 for an explanation and revised budget.

Networking: In the case of ANDEN it is important to note that being a member of Education International offers a lot of opportunities for the sharing of experiences and capacity-building. ANDEN exchanges information and learns from other teachers' unions in international workshops, and explores opportunities for expanding and working together with more stakeholders in their project areas and beyond.

Turkey

Eğitim Sen is a teachers' union that will start pilot projects in 3 schools in Istanbul, focusing on the following activities: research, teacher training, raising awareness, and networking

Implementing partner	Eğitim Sen
Where	Gaziosmanpaşa and Sultangazi districts of Istanbul
Name of intervention area(s)	Gazi neighbourhood and Karadeniz neighbourhood
Population of intervention area(s)	32,845 (Gazi); 72,182 (Karadeniz)
Number of children (6-14) in the intervention area	tbc
Number of public schools in the intervention area	3

Turkey

Context: In Turkey, child labour is most rampant in the agricultural sector where a lot of children migrate with their families during the harvesting season to work on farms. In previous project periods SCL has paid a lot of attention to the issue of child labour in the Turkish hazelnut sector. We conducted research and used the findings to mobilise companies, governments and consumers to take action. Documentaries and media attention on the issue created more awareness and a greater sense of urgency amongst companies to ban child labour in their production chain. The issue is now getting more attention from the Turkish government, ILO and companies, thanks to the pressure from NGOs, lobby groups and governments. However, taking concrete action on the ground to tackle child labour in the hazelnut sector and/or other seasonal agricultural sectors is complicated by the fact that the families (and thus the children) migrate from crop to crop; they are always on the move. Things are now even more complicated by the fact that an increasing number of Syrian refugees and their children are getting involved in the seasonal work. At this moment Eğitim Sen is not equipped to effectively tackle the issue of seasonal migration and child labour. It has been agreed that first focus will be on more general awareness-raising and working with teachers in schools to prevent school dropout and child labour. These activities will be

centred in Istanbul. In the meantime more experience will be gained and capacities built to better answer the specific problems in the hazelnut sector and/or other seasonal agricultural sectors.

Results: In Turkey, at the end of December 2014, the national coordinator of Eğitim Sen took part in a meeting organised by the humanitarian agency Support to Life about child labour and seasonal farm work. The meeting also gathered participants from the Ministry of Labour, the Turkish Statistical Association, the private company Ferrero, local NGOs, representatives of universities, and a lawyer. Research results have been presented, and initial discussions on lobbying and advocacy were held. In February, the coordinator participated in a field and exchange visit to the teachers' union in Morocco that is a partner of SCL and has experience in using the area-based approach towards the creation of a CLFZ. In March, Eğitim Sen began to translate three EI resource guides into Turkish. The guides cover child labour, Education for All, and the role of teachers and education unions in the fight against child labour. These documents will be used to help train the teachers involved in the pilot project and to increase the general awareness of Eğitim Sen members on the consequences of child labour and school dropout. They will also be published on the children's rights section of the Eğitim Sen website (currently under

construction). Eđitim Sen has initiated research into the three schools in the Gaziosmanpařa district of Istanbul selected for the implementation of the project. The research includes statistical information on the number, age and gender of pupils and teachers, the dropout rates, and a general overview of the region. During the whole preparatory phase of the proposal of actions for Years 2 and 3, the Eđitim Sen national coordinator has met with experts on child labour (lawyer, teachers, NGOs, Eđitim Sen Board members) who advised on the best actions to take.

Challenges and how these have been overcome:

As there is not yet in-depth knowledge and experience in using the area-based approach to CLFZ, and since the problem of seasonal migration and child labour is very complex – especially since the problem is changing from involving Turkish migrants to Syrian refugees – it has been decided to focus on awareness-raising and capacity-building first. The teachers' union needs to build up experience in using the area-based approach to the creation of CLFZ. It was therefore decided to start a pilot project in Istanbul where they have good contact and relationships. The experience gained can help Eđitim Sen to become stronger on the CLFZ approach and to broaden its network. In the meantime it is trying to be more engaged in the hazelnut

and other seasonal crops where child labour is being practiced. SCL can learn from experiences in Mali and India, where local partners under the Out of Work project work on seasonal migration and child labour and take up activities in both the production areas and the areas from which the migrants originate. SCL will facilitate the sharing of experiences and best practices to be used in other contexts. Another challenge for Eđitim Sen is their precarious position with regard to the Turkish government. The government tends to leave little room for critical thinking and has put restrictions on organizations that raise sensitive issues and/or question government's performance. Up to now this has not yet affected the project in Turkey. In order to ensure smooth running of the project in the coming years Eđitim Sen continues to seek constructive dialogue and cooperation with the government.

Delays: There is no delay as Eđitim Sen have done the groundwork and prepared a proposal to be implemented in Years 2 and 3 under the guidance of EI.

Networking: Eđitim Sen is a very important player in the debates on child labour and access to education for all children of school age. Most of its networking contacts are with the civil society groups and it also slowly tries to be more engaged with government agencies.



2.4 Progress on Outcome B: Corporate Social Responsibility



Outcome B: *CSR initiatives and companies in selected sectors have achieved substantial results in preventing and remediating issues of child labour (and other workers' rights violations) in their full supply chains, with specific attention to the lower tiers and an area-based approach.*

Context: Over the last year, SCL has been working with CSR initiatives and companies in several sectors to combat child labour in their full supply chains, with specific attention to the lower tiers and an area-based approach towards creating Child Labour Free Zones. We have prepared a ToR for the development of a guiding document on how to cooperate with companies in CLFZ in India. This document will be finalised in the second project year, to further guide and inspire NGOs and trade unions (and other actors) on dealing with companies in the endeavour of getting children out of work and into school.

2.4.1 Summary of key activities done in Year 1 (per sector)

Natural stone:

SCL conducted research into child labour and other labour right violations in the South Indian granite quarries. This resulted in the publication of the report [Rock Bottom: Modern Slavery and Child Labour in South Indian Granite Quarries \(May 2015\)](#). The field research was conducted with remaining EU funding. The desk research into the wholesale and retail of granite by European Natural Stone companies and review process was conducted under the 'Out of work and into school' program.

Based on this desk research, 26 European natural stone companies (14 Dutch, 4 Belgian, 4 German and 4 British companies) and 3 trade associations for natural stone

(including VNNI and ABN in the Netherlands and Febenat in Belgium) were requested to review a draft version of the Rock Bottom report. 12 companies and all 3 trade associations responded to the request for review. (See chapter IV of *Rock Bottom*)

A ToR has been developed for follow-up research into the granite and sandstone supply chains. In a selection of Indian granite and sandstone quarries the prevalence of child labour and other labour right violations will be studied as well. In addition to the supply chain and field research, market research into European import, wholesale and retail of Indian granite and sandstone will be conducted. Focus on Western Europe: the Netherlands, Belgium, the UK, Germany and France. The ToR for the market research needs to be developed.

A dialogue with Ethical Trade Initiative (ETI) sandstone group (programme officer in London and local ETI officer in Rajasthan) has resulted in the promise that SCL will have the opportunity to present the CLFZ concept to ETI sandstone group member companies.

Due to poor transparency about the results of the TFT-Responsible Stone Programme and downgrading of the mandate (including decision-making power) of the TFT-RSP steering committee, the India Committee of the Netherlands (ICN) together with Building and Wood Workers International (BWI) withdrew from the TFT-RSP steering committee. The dialogue with TFT-RSP is still ongoing and at the ICN and BWI affiliate, FNV Sector Bouw (construction) is looking at possibilities to contribute to the TFT-RSP at the level of the Benelux chapter (under the precondition that Benelux chapter member companies share sufficient information with ICN and FNV sector Bouw).

A Memorandum of Understanding between ICN/SCL, Beltrami and Manjari for collaboration on the CLFZ project in Budhpura has been finalised. The MoU describes the measures taken by Beltrami to prevent and

remediate issues of child labour and other labour rights violations.

Initial talks with London Stone have taken place on possible involvement in CLFZ project in Budhpura.

Footwear:

In Year 1, research in India into child labour in the footwear sector in Agra has begun. The research is coordinated by the Fair Labor Association and implemented by a local research organisation (iMentor) and SCL partner MV Foundation. MVF has conducted baseline research on child labour in neighbourhoods with a lot of footwear production. The first results of the research have been shared with 8 footwear companies and Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI) at a meeting held in Amsterdam to discuss possible cooperation. Companies promised to discuss the research and follow-up plans with their suppliers to obtain their commitment to getting involved.

The research will not only focus on getting insight into the issues of child labour and the (possible) links with international companies, but will also investigate the possibilities for starting a CLFZ project in the area of Agra and, when feasible, with the involvement of local and international footwear companies. We have decided to combine these steps rather than to first publish a report (in Year 1) and subsequently aim to obtain companies' commitment. In Year 2 we expect to publish a report as well as an action plan for a group of involved companies, suppliers and stakeholders.

A meeting with 8 footwear companies, the Fair Labor Association (FLA) and BSCI has been held to discuss possible cooperation in Agra (India) to address child labour in the footwear sector.

Gold:

A ToR for research on child labour in gold mining has been developed and approved. SOMO had made preparations for the

research and will coordinate and implement this in Year 2. The research outcomes will be used to feed our gold campaign in the second and third project years, in which we will call on companies, government, and the public at large (consumers) to be part of the solution.

Textile/garment:

A ToR for the garment research has been developed for India, based on the first experiences in the CLFZ. The research plans are currently being expanded to Bangladesh and we have asked SOMO to cooperate.

SCL is an active member of the Plan of Action of the Dutch trade associations on garments and textiles stakeholder group. We were asked to take the lead in the working group on child labour and indeed played a very active role, in cooperation with the Fair Labor Association, in the development of a research & action plan on the Turkish cotton supply chain. This has been discussed with around ten Dutch garment companies with the intention of getting a number of companies actively involved and giving financial support to the project. The project is expected to commence in September 2015.

SCL has been part of the initial negotiations on a Covenant between the Dutch garment sector, the government, trade unions and NGOs, and aims to integrate child labour in this covenant. SCL also took the initiative to integrate child labour in Covenants for other sectors. A group of NGOs, unions and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has now been formed on this issue.

SCL is in dialogue with the Fair Wear Foundation on strengthening their child labour and homeworkers policy. Initial talks between SCL, Primark, C&A, H&M and various Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives (MSI) on bonded labour and child labour in the South Indian textile industry have been held and SCL has commented on the new Primark child labour policy.



Coffee Sector:

A MoU has been signed by Hivos/SCL, UTZ Certified and Kyagalanyi (Ugandan Coffee Company) for the implementation of a joint project using the area-based approach towards CLFZ. This is the result of intensive dialogue on the issues of child labour, the CLFZ concept, certification, and the roles and responsibilities of SCL/Hivos, UTZ and Kyagalanyi.

UTZ has developed a new policy on child labour and this CLFZ project will help UTZ in the development of implementation guidelines.

2.4.2 Challenges and how they were overcome

Due to the Keuringsdienst van Waarde tv programmes on child labour and tombstones (broadcast in May 2015), the publication of the report Rock Bottom and development of the ToR for the follow-up research into natural stone supply chains were deliberately postponed to get maximum joint impact. The research into natural stone will be conducted in the second year of the 'Out of work and into school' project.

Research into the garment industry in India has been postponed, due to its sensitivity and the fact that our local partners have a preference for a report that also covers one or more other countries. It has been decided that the additional country will be Bangladesh. Setting up such research takes more time. The research is expected to be conducted in Year 2.

During the development of the proposal for the current programme, SCL had not foreseen playing an active role in the Action Plan for the garment sector. In 2014 the Working Group on Child Labour was formed, with 5 companies amongst the members. The Plan's coordinators requested that Stop Child Labour take a leading role in the working group, which the group's members supported. Because of this opportunity and the importance of having committed companies around the table with other stakeholders, SCL has spent a lot of time and capacity on the development of a research and action project with focus on the Turkish garment and cotton sector. SCL has decided to incorporate the Working Group on Child Labour's projects into the SCL programme. SCL will also provide financial support to the

action-based research project in Turkey in the coming year.

Less attention than foreseen was given to the hazelnuts in Turkey. This is mainly the result of the decision to focus more on other sectors, as well as the unforeseen active involvement of SCL in the Working Group on Child Labour and the garment sector Action Plan which will also focus on Turkey. Attention to the hazelnut sector will be taken up again in Year 2 as there is new capacity within Mondiaal FNV since the strategic campaigner has now been contracted and began work in May 2015. Where possible, synergies with the garment project in Turkey will be sought.

2.4.3 Unforeseen/Unexpected Results

A journalist from the national Belgian newspaper De Standaard visited the CLFZ project in Budhpura, together with Beltrami, in April 2015. After the field visit the journalist – to whom we also supplied information – verified findings with ICN and included our views in his articles. A lot of media exposure on child labour in the natural stone sector was given in De Standaard in May 2015, regarding the large-scale prevalence of child labour in the production of sandstone cobbles in Rajasthan and the use of these stones in public paving in Belgium. Many other Belgian media outlets also covered the issue while several Belgian cities now want ‘child labour free cobbles’.

A draft version of the Rock Bottom report was shared with the German Südwind Institute. The report has been quoted in an internal report for the German government regarding child labour, other labour right violations and certification of tombstones.

Thanks to successful political lobbying with Parliament and strong engagement in the process of developing Covenants on at least 10 sectors, there are now opportunities to integrate the prevention and remediation of child labour in all the Covenants. Child labour is already one of the top priorities in

the Covenant with the Dutch trade associations on garments and textiles.

2.4.4 Networking/Linkages with similar initiatives

The State Forum on Natural Stone in Rajasthan (initiated by ETI and ARAVALI) organised meetings with all relevant stakeholders in the sandstone industry, including NGOs, trade unions, companies, government officials and CSR initiatives (ETI and TFT-RSP). Manjari participates in the forum. SCL keeps on top of events and also received meeting reports.

Dialogue and cooperation with the FLA has increased. FLA staff members have been introduced to the area-based approach towards CLFZ and visited CLFZ projects in Mali and India.

SCL is proactively involved in the processes around the development of the Covenants. As part of this, links have been forged and renewed with UNICEF Netherlands, Save the Children, and the Clean Clothes Campaign. In addition, SCL is in regular contact with the ‘Covenants team’ of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the SER.

SCL is also an active member of the MVO Platform. Important issues for which the MVO Platform is lobbying and which are relevant for SCL include transparency, mandatory due diligence, the UNGP National Action Plan, public procurement, and the sector Covenants.

SCL is an active participant – twice this year – in the ILO’s Child Labour Platform and in the Global Compact as the only NGO. We have been able to give substantial input to the discussions on e.g. a new child labour toolkit to be developed by Shift, and the discussion on Primark’s new child labour policy. Discussing child labour policies and practices with a variety of companies and various members of the ILO tripartite structure was also an important learning experience.



2.5 Progress on Outcome C: Lobby and Advocacy



Outcome C: Targeted policy-makers, consumers and companies in the Netherlands (and abroad) have been involved and acted in support of the elimination of child labour and/or the creation of CLFZs.

Context: There has been a strong focus this year on Dutch policy-makers and the various opportunities presented by policy-makers, in particular:

- The global (CSR) sector risk analyses and the now to-be-negotiated Covenants
- Fair (and child labour free) public procurement
- Mandatory legal initiatives on 'child labour due diligence' by companies

In addition – and partly in relation to the above – national and international companies in the fields of textiles/garments, natural stone and shoes have been targeted to get involved in CLFZ and other measures to tackle child labour.

Companies that have shown such improvements in the first year include Primark (textile/garments) and Beltrami (stone company). Around 10 textile companies are likely to support and engage in research and action, including a public report, in the Turkish textile chain.

Shoe companies have been willing to engage in dialogue on research and action in India.

SCL has finalised the preparation phase for a campaign on gold by preliminary lobbying, meetings with experts, development of the ToR for research, identification of research organisation (SOMO) and brainstorming sessions for follow-up and campaign activities.

Summary of key activities done in Year 1

SCL has been proactively involved in the processes around the development of the Covenants, and the most important result so far is the fact that combatting child labour will be integrated in all International CSR Covenants between government, industry and NGOs.

The advocacy to have child labour mainstreamed in all the upcoming Covenants started with a thorough check of the KPMG's ICSR Risk Analyses. We noted that child labour was mentioned as a high risk in 10 out of 13 sectors (and was also prevalent in other sectors). We then lobbied with Dutch MPs for 'mainstreaming' of child labour in all Covenants in view of a parliamentary debate. This was indeed taken up, together with 3 other cross-cutting issues, and accepted by the Minister. We met with the Ministry to discuss the issue and offered to compose a short note including starting points. In the stakeholder meetings with the Ministry on the subject of the Covenants, we argued for the implementation of a process to monitor the Covenants on the four issues. The best way to do this will be discussed in an upcoming meeting between the Ministry and stakeholders.

MP Roelof van Laar's initiative on mandatory 'products without child labour' sold by companies was discussed by the Committee for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation. SCL has provided various inputs and advice on this initiative. SCL also delivered effective input into evaluation and policy on fair (and CLF) procurement.

Reports from the SCL coalition led to several parliamentary questions posed to the Minister of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation by MPs:

1. Questions posed by MPs Voordewind, Gesthuizen and Van Laar regarding human rights violations in hazelnut production in Turkey. 16 June 2014;
2. Questions posed by MP Voordewind regarding modern slavery and child



- labour in India. 31 October 2014;
3. Questions posed by MPs Voordewind, Van der Staaij and Van Laar regarding modern slavery and child labour in India. 20 April 2015;
 4. The Minister's answers to questions posed by MPs Gesthuizen, Van Laar, Thieme and Voordewind regarding human rights violations in the Indian carpet industry were published on 4 May 2014.

Internationally, entry points to the discussion of CLFZs – including in cooperation with Foreign Affairs – have been created with the EU's European External Action Service department.

Regular dialogue (2x in Year 1) with ILO-IPEC – including its director – is helping to communicate the progress of CLFZ projects and to update ILO-IPEC on our work. No direct results have been achieved but we are aiming for active recognition and possible uptake of CLFZ.

2.5.1 Challenges and how they were overcome

Effective political advocacy and lobby is also dependent on many other actors and fac-

tors. We try to overcome this by forming in-time tactical and strategic coalitions with other organisations such as UNICEF Nederland, Save the Children and the Dutch CSR Platform, and direct proactive constructive engagement with policy-makers.

2.5.2 Unforeseen/Unexpected Results

The ability to include an operational plan against child labour in *all* the coming Covenants was not foreseen but is certainly an important result.

2.5.3 Networking/Linkages with similar initiative

We are increasingly starting to network on joint issues with groups including UNICEF Netherlands, Save the Children and other child rights organisations. On an international level, too, the interest in our area-based approach towards Child Labour Free Zones is getting more and more attention. We are exploring the possibilities for expanding our vision and for working more closely with other international stakeholders on this approach.

2.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

With the start of the 'Out of Work' programme, the Stop Child Labour programme has also further professionalised its Monitoring and Evaluation system. This professionalisation will further strengthen the evidence-based nature of SCL's activities, strengthen accountability towards donors and beneficiaries, and boost the opportunities for learning from each other and ourselves within the context of the programme. In addition, the existence of a sound database of results achieved can prove crucial for partners in their lobbying activities in local, national and international contexts, by demonstrating the effectiveness of the approach. To support the SCL team in this area, an M&E officer was recruited in September 2014.

To work towards our goal of further professionalising and harmonising the different Monitoring and Evaluation systems that exist within the different partner organisations in the Stop Child Labour Coalition, the following efforts have been undertaken:

1. **The establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.** This **Monitoring and Evaluation Framework** provides a reference document for all SCL partners. It provides guidance on definitions, tools, reporting requirements, gender sensitivity, and sustainability, and also established a common theory of change with related indicators and result levels. The key objectives for establishing a SCL M&E framework were: a) to ensure that all partners applied the same definitions of key concepts; b) to improve the quality of reporting, to ensure comparability and – for certain indicators – the aggregation of results, and; c) to establish common standards for reporting.
2. **M&E Reporting Tools.** Based on the tools that many partners had already developed in different forms, with the main aim of tracking children in or out of school, a monitoring database was developed to

capture all this data into a single harmonised framework (see annex 2). The monitoring format also includes information on other key quantitative and qualitative data. In addition to the monitoring format, a narrative format was developed to enable all partners to provide more narrative elaborations on and explanations of the key results achieved.

3. **M&E Trainings.** As the level of familiarity with key concepts on M&E differs greatly between the different countries, trainings were developed that were tailor-made to their specific context. In Mali, the training focused on stimulating learning and exchange between partners that already have several years of experience with M&E and partners that were relatively new to the programme. In Uganda⁶, the focus was on how to integrate the activities, data collection and reporting with all the different partners and how to create a communal approach. In India – due to long distances between the locations of the different partners – M&E training was done at the level of the individual organisations, which enabled further adaptation to the level of experience with M&E within the organisation. An M&E training in Zimbabwe is foreseen in September/October 2015.
4. **General M&E support.** M&E support to partner organisations mainly concerned support in terms of developing indicators and result levels for their country-specific log frames. Furthermore, as the first year of the programme was mostly involved with start-up activities and carrying out a baseline study, M&E support was mainly focused on ensuring that the baseline study collected information that was useful at this point in time in selecting an area for the establishment of a Child Labour Free Zone, while also being useful as a

⁶ The training in Uganda took place in May 2015, and strictly speaking does not fall within the reporting period of this report. However, for the sake of coherence it is included here.



reference point to show progress made in comparison to the situation at the start of the project. It is not only the questions asked and answered that are important in this context, but also very much the way in which this data is collected.

Based on the first experience with the reporting tools that have now been developed, an assessment will be carried out to determine whether these tools need further adjustments or whether new tools should be developed. The aim is that all these efforts combined will provide insights in the effectiveness and impact of the SCL programme, both during its implementation and at its end, and that all partners are able to learn (and improve!) from both successes and failures along the way.



2.7 Communication

Public campaign

In Year 1, important preparations were made for the start of our 'gold campaign' in November 2015. Several brainstorming sessions with coalition partners and experts (8 July, 30 September, 25 November) were held, and we engaged with several other actors in this field to explore possibilities for cooperation. (Rank a Brand, Solidaridad, Fairphone, Milieudefensie, Closing the Loop.)

The basis (and justification) of our campaign will be found in the research on the gold supply chain of electronics companies, and the prevalence of child labour in this sector, that is currently being carried out by SOMO. The final report will be published around 20 November 2015, and will be supported by a public campaign to raise awareness among the general public and to urge them to call on companies to take appropriate measures to fight child labour.

Media exposure

- On 5 November 2014, our Letter to the Editor '[Armoede niet de belangrijkste](#)

[oorzaak van kinderarbeid](#)' was published in de *Volkskrant* (730,000 readers + 150,000 visitors/day).

- In January 2015, the article '[Where are the children?](#)' on the start of 'Out of work and into school' was published on ViceVersa Online (10,000 visitors/month) and another piece '[Kinderarbeidsvrije zone: kraakhelder concept in weerbarstige praktijk](#)' on Joop.nl (350,000 visitors/month)
- On 25 February our op-ed '[Geen zicht op kinderarbeid](#)' was published in the *Nederlands Dagblad* (reach 118,000)
- On 6 March our press release '[Overheid moet wettelijke maatregelen nemen tegen kinderarbeid](#)' was published by the website [duurzaam-ondernemen.nl](#)

Newsletters

On 12 June 2014, 20 November 2014 and 5 March 2015, SCL newsletters were sent to 1,000 Dutch and 500 international subscribers and shared within the networks of our consortium members and local partners. The newsletters will be sent at least four times a year to strengthen and expand the SCL movement by reaching more and more stakeholders worldwide through our

partners' networks. The Dutch-language newsletter of the ICN is sent to 2,000 subscribers every three weeks. The English-language version is sent to 4,000 subscribers on a monthly basis. These newsletters have a strong focus on child labour and at least three articles per issue refer to the Stop Child Labour coalition.

Social Media

Stop Child Labour: 1,990 likes on [Facebook \(Dutch\)](#), 401 likes on [Facebook \(English\)](#), 354 followers on [Twitter](#). The messages were shared on the social media channels of SCL coalition partners:

- Hivos: 8,841 likes on Facebook, 9,963 followers on Twitter
- Stichting Kinderpostzegels: 9,500 likes on Facebook, 1,965 followers on Twitter;
- FNV Mondiaal: 299 likes on Facebook, 1,441 followers on Twitter

New website

A new Stop Child Labour website was developed in the first quarter of 2015. The websites (both Dutch and international versions) call on consumers/citizens, companies, governments and local organisations to work together towards a child labour free world through conscious consumption, corporate responsibility, policies and regu-

lations, and the creation of child labour free zones. www.stopkinderarbeid.nl/ www.stopchildlabour.org

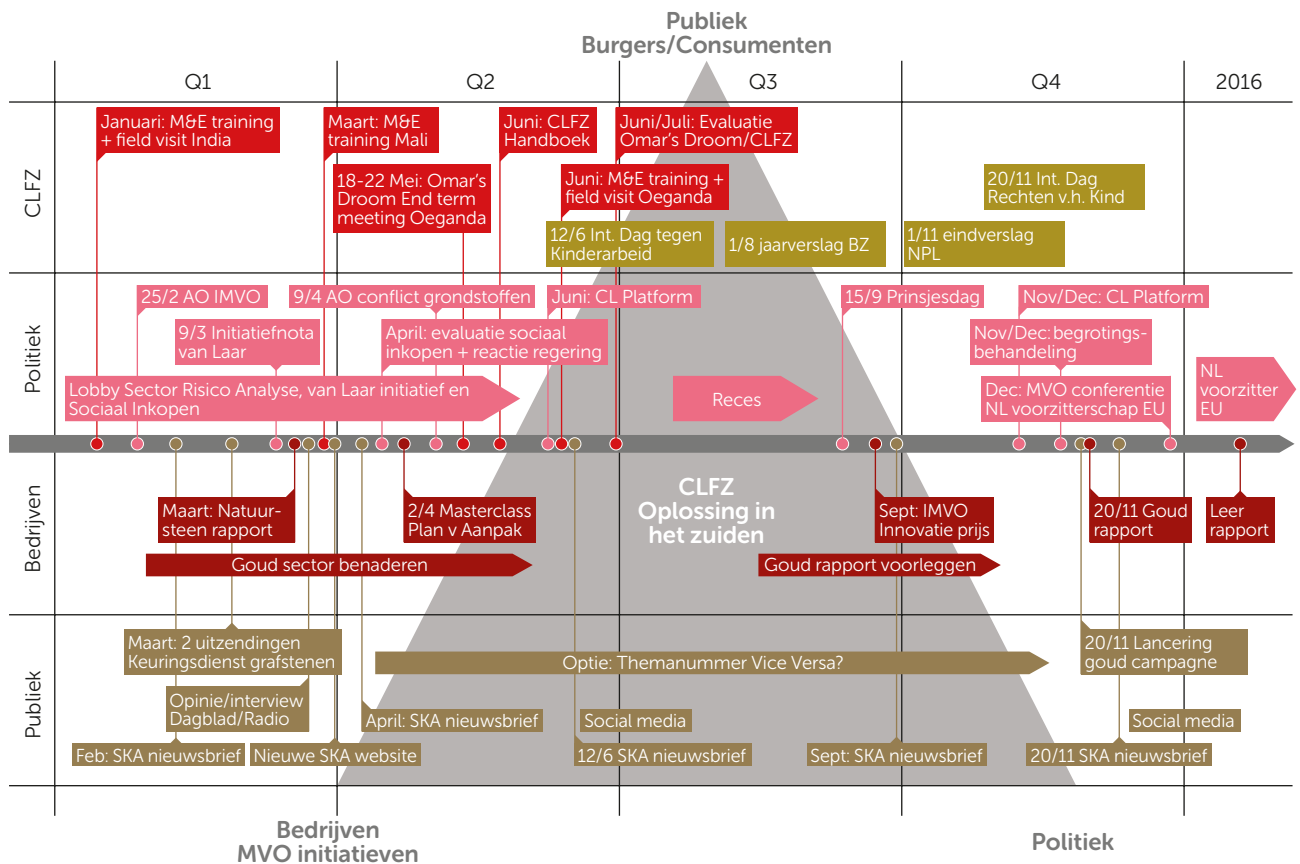
We reached 2,000 visitors/month on the [Dutch SCL website](#) and 15,000 visitors/month on our [international SCL website](#).

Other media coalition partners

- Articles in AOb newsletter, 6x per year, 2,000 subscribers
- Advertisement in *Onderwijsblad*, 2x per year, 85,000 readers
- School packages (lessons) on child labour, 200 requests
- Articles in FNV Mondiaal newsletter, 2,077 subscribers

Activities from Hivos's own budget

On the 12 June 2014 – the International Day against Child Labour – the exposition 'Kinderarbeid, niet in mijn tijd' was launched in the Netherlands Open Air Museum in Arnhem. This generated media exposure for Stop Child Labour on the television programme *Jeugdjournaal* (280,000 viewers), on Radio 1 (national radio), in regional and local newspapers and on many websites. Running for five years and with 500,000 visitors a year, the exposition will reach a large audience and will provide a great channel for future communication messages.



2.8 Additional programme activities

In addition to the Out of Work project supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SCL is running the Omar's Dream project with funding from the Dutch Lottery (*Nationale Postcode Loterij*). Started in 2012, this project aims to expand the successful concept of the area-based approach and work towards creating Child Labour Free Zones from India to nine African countries. Omar's Dream is now in the final year of implementation. Both projects – Out of Work and Omar's Dream – complement and strengthen each other, as we facilitate a lot of learning and sharing of experiences amongst all partners. Some of our long-term (Omar's Dream) partners, through years of experience, have developed into resource agencies, providing technical guidance and on-the-job support to other organisations that want to start similar ventures in their own context. In Uganda, for

example, our Omar's Dream partner Kids in Need (KIN) has supported Out of Work partner CEFORD in the development of the CLFZ in West Nile, where they have started to work together with UTZ and Kyagalanyi to tackle child labour in the coffee area.

In the context of Omar's Dream, we conducted an external evaluation on the effectiveness and sustainability of CLFZ in Africa and India. The objective of the evaluation was to describe and document the CLFZ approach and critically study it, or rather its applications, to find out whether they work or not, and how and why they work, and whether their results are sustainable. The evaluation ran from January to May 2015, financed by Hivos and with assistance from Stichting Kinderpostzegels Nederland. The evaluation's findings were positive, in the sense that all project areas made progress in getting children out of work and into school, mobilising communities in the fight against child labour,



and creating a norm that 'no child should work – every child must be in school'.

In the context of Omar's Dream we also developed a Handbook on CLFZ, *5 x 5 Stepping Stones for creating Child Labour Free Zones*, with experiences in varied and diverse contexts and practical steps to take for organisations wanting to follow the same example. Two consultants were contracted for this assignment to conduct interviews with partners and target groups, including children, parents and teachers, in all partner countries. Thanks to these interviews the handbook reveals real-life stories from the people in the communities, about their lives and the changes they have seen happen once they started working on CLFZ.

Both the evaluation and the handbook were presented and discussed at the Omar's Dream end-term meeting in Uganda in May 2015. Out of Work partners also attended. The meeting provided a unique opportunity for all to share experiences and discuss lessons learned, with the objective of strengthening current and future action. The evaluation and the handbook have been published

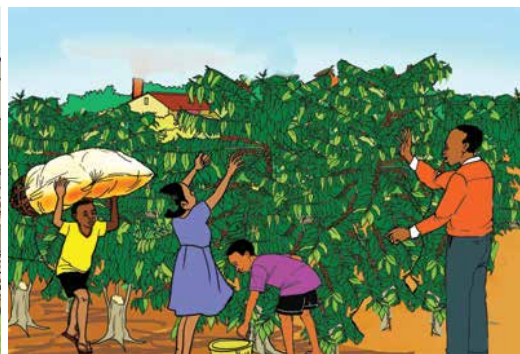
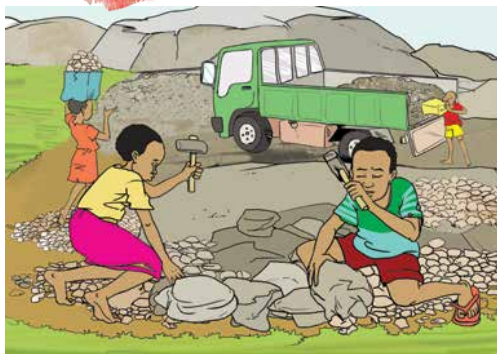
on the SCL and partners' websites, and shared with a broad audience through newsletters, discussion groups and meetings with relevant stakeholders including the Dutch Government, Minister Ploumen, MVO Nederland, Child Labour Platform, ILO and UNICEF. The documents do an excellent job of inspiring and assisting all these actors in their efforts to effectively tackle child labour and provide education for all.

Additional programme activities are also undertaken by Education International and its member unions. The education unions in Mali, Morocco and Uganda devote a lot of effort to the networking within Omar's Dream, which also contributes to the progress of the Out of Work project in Mali (with Enda and Alphalog) and in Uganda (with CEFORD and UNATU). The education unions in Mali and Uganda have also developed a fruitful working relationship with their national ILO-IPEC representatives. A new project agreement is about to be signed in the two countries for activities around 12 June 2015, the World Day Against Child Labour.

CASE STUDY 2: START EDUCATION



STOP CHILD LABOUR



START EDUCATION



Education is Key to a better economy and quality of Life

**SEND CHILDREN TO SCHOOL,
NOT TO WORK**



FACT 1:

Without an Education, Children will most likely remain in poverty all their lives



Let the adults **EARN** and children **LEARN**

FACT 2:

Regular school attendance is Important !!



Send Children to school **EVERYDAY** and not to work for a brighter future

FACT 3:

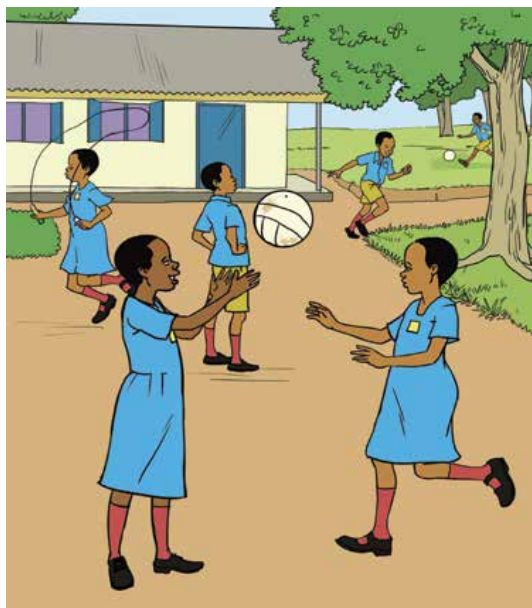
Is your workplace / home Child Labour free ??



Children represent our tomorrow.
Support their **EDUCATION** and **NOT** Employment

FACT 4:

Poor learning environments usually push children out of school.
These are at a risk of becoming child labourers



Make schools available, attractive and Child-friendly.
Keeping children in school is the best way to keep them away from work

FACT 5:

Teachers play a key role in the educational and personal development of children and can effectively prevent and monitor Child labour in their areas of influence



Take a stand for Teachers and Empower them to Act as Change Agents in the Elimination of Child Labour

Raise your **VOICE** Today.
Say **NO** to Child Labour and **YES** to **EDUCATION**

YOU
ARE PART OF THE
SOLUTION



3. ANNUAL PLAN 2015 - 2016

3.1 Annual Plan 2015 - 2016

Year 2		2015												2016				Implementing body
Outcome and Output Indicators	Activity	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April					
Outcome A: SCL partner organisations – where possible and relevant with active engagement of CSR initiatives and Dutch, multinational and/or local front-runner companies – are actively preventing and remediating child labour and/or implementing an area-based approach towards CLFZ.																		
A.1 By the end of Year 1, SCL partners – where possible and relevant in close cooperation with companies – have finalised at least 8 concrete proposals for implementing area-based approach projects including CLFZ in the selected intervention areas.	Proposals with EI for the implementation phase will be developed and approved		X	X											FNV Mondiaal			
	A second proposal will be developed in Uganda with NASCENT			X	X										Hivos Regional Office Nairobi			
	Proposal of CACLAZ Zimbabwe will be approved			X	X										Hivos Regional Office Harare			
A.1.1.1 By the end of Year 1/2, at least 8 baseline studies including mapping exercises have been conducted.	5 baseline studies will be developed India (Manjari), India (BWI), Zimbabwe (CACLAZ), Nicaragua (ANDEN), Turkey (Eğitim Sen)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						India (Manjari), India (BWI), Zimbabwe (CACLAZ), Nicaragua (ANDEN), Turkey (Eğitim Sen)			
A.1.2.1 At least 5 concrete agreements have been made with CSR initiatives and Dutch, multinational and/or local front-runner companies about their engagement in the area-based approach projects.	A working agreement will be developed and signed between Hivos/SCL, UTZ and Kyagalanyi Ltd.				X	X	X								Hivos/SCL, UTZ and Kyagalanyi Ltd.			
	A Memorandum of Understanding will be signed between CACLAZ Zimbabwe and a local tea company							X	X						CACLAZ			
	A Memorandum of Understanding will be signed with a second company in the CLFZ project of Manjari in year 2	X	X	X	X										Manjari			
A.2 By the end of Year 2, SCL partners have started implementation of the abovementioned projects, where possible and relevant in close cooperation with CSR initiatives and companies.	Continuous implementation of projects	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	All project partners			

Year 2

Outcome and Output Indicators	Activity	2015										2016				Implementing body
		May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April			
A.2.1.1 By the end of Year 2, training manuals (one in Africa and one in India) have been developed and all local partners in the programme will have received training and technical support on implementing the area-based approach.	Guiding document on engaging and cooperating with companies in CLFZs in India will be developed			X	X	X	X	X	X						ICN	
	Guiding document on engaging and cooperating with companies in CLFZs in Africa will be developed										X	X	X	X	Hivos	
A.2.1.2. By the end of Year 2, at least 4 SCL partners – those set to engage and work with CSR initiatives and companies – will have received training and technical support on how to engage and work with CSR initiatives and companies.	Continuation of capacity-building activities conducted by the India Platform	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	ICCO Regional Office Delhi	
	Workshop with CEFORD (Uganda) on cooperation with CSR initiatives and companies within coffee project												X	X	Hivos	
A.2.2.1 By the end of Year 3 at least 5 SCL partners have built capacities and developed into resource agencies in their country/region.	n/a															
A.3 By the end of Year 3, at least 8 area-based approach projects have been implemented to prevent and remediate child labour, including projects leading to CLFZs.	See below															
A.3.1.1 By the end of Year 3, all SCL partners have expanded their networks in working for CLFZs and are better equipped to work with a wide variety of stakeholders.	n/a															
A.3.1.2 By the end of Year 3, organisations and/or trade unions in Turkey and India (possible new SCL partners) have been supported and trained on using the area-based approach to work towards the prevention and remediation of child labour in the hazelnut (Turkey) and footwear sectors (India).	n/a															

Year 2

Outcome and Output Indicators	Activity	2015												2016				Implementing body
		May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April					
A.4 By the end of Year 3, at least 2 CSR initiatives have integrated the area-based approach in their intervention strategies (linked to outcome B).	See A.1.2.1 The FLA will start a pilot project using the CLFZ approach in cocoa communities in Ivory Coast (supported by SCL)																	SCL
A.4.1.1 By the end of Year 2, a mid-term evaluation on the modalities of cooperation between SCL partners and CSR initiatives/companies with specific attention to the strategy for combining the vertical supply chain approach with the horizontal area-based approach has taken place.	Mid-term reviews will be carried at the beginning of 2016 in Uganda, India and Mali.											X	X	X	X			SCL
A.4.1.2 By the end of Year 3 a handbook/guide with best practices and lessons learned regarding the involvement of CSR initiatives and companies in the area-based approach has been developed, has been shared with 50 CSR initiatives and companies, and has been discussed with 20 of them.	Ongoing documentation of best practices and lessons learned	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		SCL

Outcome B: CSR initiatives and companies in selected sectors have achieved substantial results in preventing and remediating issues of child labour (and other workers' rights violations) in their full supply chains, with specific attention to the lower tiers and an area-based approach

B.1 During the three years SCL has published and distributed research (2 in Year 1, 2 in Year 2) on child labour in selected sectors with a broad range of stakeholders and targeted selected CSR initiatives and companies with specific questions and recommendations related to their performance.	Publication of research report on supply chain research into (1) natural stone and (2) garment											X	X	X	X			Reports on both Natural Stone and the garment industry are expected in the first quarter of 2016 (ICN)
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Year 2

Outcome and Output Indicators	Activity	2015												2016				Implementing body
		May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April					
B.1.1.1 + B 1.1.2 By the end of year 2, one research study per sector has been conducted or updated and made public.	Publication of research report on gold									X							SOMO / SCL	
	Publication of research report, including action plan, on footwear sector in Agra												X				FLA / SCL	
	Publication of research report, including action plan, on garment sector in Turkey																FLA / MVO Nederland / SCL	
B.2 By the end of Year 3, SCL has intensified the dialogue on child labour (and other workers' rights violations) and on ambitions and measures for improvement with at least 5 CSR initiatives and 10 of the targeted companies (2 per sector) active in the selected sectors.	See below																	
B.2.1.1. By the end of Year 2, dialogues have taken place in the Netherlands/EU on the basis of research findings with at least 7 (Year 1: 3) CSR initiatives and 20 companies (Year 1: 10) through both multi stakeholder meetings and direct dialogue.	Dialogue with initiatives in the (1) garment and (2) natural stone industry on the basis of the report on child labour (see b.1)											X	X	X			SCL / ICN	
	SCL/ICN will participate in the negotiations on a covenant between the Dutch garment sector, CSOs and the Dutch government.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									ICN	
	Dialogue with electronics companies (round table in cooperation with Good Electronics)									X	X	X	X	X			SCL	
	Stakeholder meeting in India to discuss FLA report footwear sector and action plan companies											X					SCL / Hivos	
	Stakeholder meeting in Turkey to discuss FLA report garment sector and action plan companies															X	SCL / Hivos	
B. 3 By the end of Year 3, at least 3 CSR initiatives and 5 companies have taken concrete measures to prevent and remediate issues of child labour (and other workers' rights violations) and on ambitions with at least 5 CSR initiatives and 10 of the targeted companies.	Continuous dialogue with CSR initiatives and Companies	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		SCL	

Year 2

Outcome and Output Indicators	Activity	2015												2016				Implementing body
		May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April					
B.3.1.1. By the end of Year 2, action plans have been formulated with/by at least 3 CSR initiatives and 5 companies.	See B.2.1.1																	

Outcome C: Targeted policy-makers, consumers and companies in the Netherlands (and abroad) have been involved and acted in support of the elimination of child labour and/or the creation of CLFZs.

C.1 By the end of Year 3, relevant policy-making institutions, policy-makers and international organisations (eg Dutch government / Dutch parliament, European Union / European Parliament, ILO-IPEC) are informed about and have expressed support for the area-based approach aiming at CLFZs and related involvement of CSR initiatives and companies	See below																
C.1.1.1. During the 3 years at least 15 additional targeted actions (media attention, letters to policy-makers, input for parliamentary questions, etc.) have been implemented to increase pressure on policy-makers resulting in at least 10 political statements in support of area-based approach/ CLFZs/SCL.	Getting effective child labour plans into Covenants	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SCL / ICN
	More effective social conditions in public procurement	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				SCL / ICN
	Providing input into MPs mandatory due diligence proposal and other proposals – EU value chain conference includes textiles and CLFZ plus follow-up at EU level	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			SCL / ICN
	Various political advocacy/ lobbying with regard to textiles/ garments, natural stone, gold, shoes and seeds	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				SCL / ICN
	Advocacy/lobbying with ILO, including a meeting to discuss the CLFZ evaluation and handbook		X	X		X		X	X								SCL / Hivos / ICN
C.2 The majority of the targeted companies have shown progress in their level of transparency and/or in improving their policies and practices to prevent and remediate child labour.	Participation in Child Labour Platform (ILO) and presentation of the CLFZ handbook to participants		X							X							SCL
	Conference on Sustainable Leather with the presentation of the Sustainable Leather Award							X									MVO Nederland / Hivos
	Launch of report on footwear sector in Agra combined with addressing footwear companies											X					FLA / SCL

Year 2

Outcome and Output Indicators	Activity	2015												2016				Implementing body
		May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April					
C.2.1.1. Over the 3 years Dutch media (TV, radio, newspapers, special interest press, websites) have reported at least 5 times a year on SCL campaign-related child labour issues, CLFZs and the role of CSR initiatives and companies in stopping child labour			X	X						X	X		X	X		SCL		
C.2.1.2. Half of the initially non-responding and/or lagging companies have taken steps for improving their transparency and/or performance.	Launch campaign on child labour in gold mining and repeated attempt to get information from electronics companies									X	X		X	X		SCL / SOMO		
C.3. By the end of the 3-year period, one large public campaign has been conducted to raise awareness and mobilise consumers to put pressure on companies in a specific sector to act against child labour.	Preparations for launch of public campaign on gold	X	X	X	X	X	X									SCL		
	Launch of campaign on child labour in gold mining and linked with electronics companies								X	X	X	X	X	X		SCL		
C.3.1.1. By the end of Year 3, one public campaign in the Netherlands has reached 1.5 million people via media and direct contacts; at least 20 items have been published/broadcast in the media (print, radio and/or TV).									X	X	X	X	X	X		SCL		
C.3.2.1. By the end of Year 3, 10,000 consumers have taken targeted action to urge companies to make a specific product/sector child labour free.									X	X	X	X	X	X		SCL		

3.2 Clarifying remarks on Annual Plan

3.2.1. Clarifications on activities under Outcome A

In the first year, 12 proposals have been formulated and approved. The proposals that have experienced delays in final approval will be finalised as soon as possible. For Year 2, the focus lies mainly on continuing the implementation of activities as agreed in the different proposals. The SCL team will monitor these activities and provide support and training wherever necessary.

In the first quarter of 2016 several mid-term reviews will take place to take stock of results that have been achieved up to then, and to identify whether any adjustments or additional activities are necessary.

3.2.2. Clarifications on activities under Outcome B

Natural stone:

Based on new research into child labour and other labour rights violations in the Indian natural stone sector SCL/ ICN will urge/ push European natural stone companies as well as CSR initiatives (TFT-RSP and the sandstone working group of ETI) to implement effective measures to combat labour right violations.

In the first quarter of the second year a MoU will be finalised with London Stone, the second company that will support/ be engaged in the Manjari CLFZ.

Footwear:

The FLA will finalise the research on child labour in the footwear sector in Agra. The research, outcomes and recommendations will be discussed with international footwear companies and suppliers in Agra. The intention is to work towards an action plan and to set up a project using the CLFZ approach.

Gold:

SOMO will do desk research and field research in two African countries (Mali and Uganda). The report (excluding the Ugandan

field research) will be published in November 2015. Electronics companies will be contacted in the course of the research and attempts will be made to get into direct dialogue. Information on their CSR approach, with specific attention to child labour, will be gathered with the intention of publishing this information in June 2016. In the meantime the possibility of cooperation with Solidaridad in Uganda, specifically in gold mining areas, will be investigated.

Garment/textile:

The action-based research project will be coordinated and implemented by the FLA with support from SCL (providing expertise/ contacts, stimulating/pushing companies to step up). We expect at least 6 garment companies to participate and financially support the project. The intention is to begin in September.

Coffee:

Project implementation in Uganda will continue and continuous efforts will be made to clarify the roles and added values of all parties involved (SCL, UTZ, Kyagalanyi, CEFORD, UNATU). A meeting and workshop will be organised in Q1 of 2016 for a mid-term review of the project and collaboration between the different parties.

3.2.3 Clarification on activities under Outcome C

Activities related to the political lobby

Regarding advocacy and lobbying, SCL will both link to the political agenda and influence the agenda where possible to keep child labour in general and the Child Labour Free Zones approach in particular, as well as specific sectors with child labour, on that agenda. The focus will be on public procurement, mandatory due diligence, and child labour in sector Covenants, as well as on the parliamentary and governmental taking up of issues with companies in sectors like textiles/garments, natural stones, shoes, gold and seeds. SCL will also remain actively involved in the Child Labour Platform, in



some advisory activities following from that, and in the dialogue with the ILO on furthering the CLFZ approach.

Activities related to the public campaign (consumers)

From May to November 2015, further preparations will be made for the launch of our large public campaign on gold. The research will be finalised and campaign materials and tools will be developed. On 20 November (International Children's Rights Day) the research report will be published, accompanied by several campaign activities and media exposure.

In Year two (from November 2015 to May 2016) these campaign activities will have resulted in at least:

- 1.5 million citizens/consumers who have been reached by our message about child labour in production chains and the solutions for this problem;
- 5,000 citizens who have urged companies to take action for child labour free production chains;
- 10 items published by media (print, radio, TV)
- 5,000 visitors/ month to our website
- 5,000 new subscribers of our newsletter
- 5,000 new likes/followers on social media (Facebook/Twitter)

CASE STUDY 3: BELTRAMI'S FAMILY VALUES

The West-Flemish family business Beltrami sells only the highest-quality natural stone. On a Saturday morning their showroom is crowded with people from far outside Harelbeke, looking for tiles for their terraces, floors and driveways. More and more, these people are wondering where these tiles come from and how they are made. Bram Callewier is honest about their provenance: many of his products come from India and there is a real chance that children were involved in the production process. Nonetheless, he is able to call himself a truly social responsible entrepreneur.

Beltrami has imported sandstone from the west coast of India for many years. Kandla grey, known for its exceptional hardness, is among Beltrami's bestselling products. But it is also this tile that causes major headaches for the Beltrami family. Kandla originates from an area in India where stonemasons are known for putting their children to work. Around these quarries, thousands of families are collect stone fragments in the right colour, which they will take home to cut to the right sizes. Traders go door-to-door collecting these stones and then ship them to Europe. This makes it very difficult to track the exact place of origin of these products. However, this often doesn't seem to be a problem as most of the merchants of natural stone don't bother to ask this question.

Asking questions

Bram Callewier is the son of Herwig Callewier, founder of the family business. He has seen the poverty in India with his own eyes. And by now he could be considered an expert in the area of child labour. "Families

are often living in extreme poverty, partly as a result of the low wages, but also because of illiteracy, alcoholism, a failing health care system and the caste system. On top of all this, many men die in these quarries, leaving their wives and children behind without a pension or life insurance. In this region a common family easily consists of five children. With a lack of better opportunities, parents are putting their children to work to make a little more money," he says.

Confronted with the hopeless situation these children are in, Callewier decided to start asking the right questions. The most important one was "What can we do to make a difference?" Callewier did not choose to take the easy way out and withdraw his Kendla tiles from the market, because the families would then lose their income while he would do nothing to fix the problem. He started to immerse himself more deeply in the issue and after a disappointing collaboration with an Indian NGO, Beltrami came across the Stop Child Labour programme.

Real progress

Since 2013 Beltrami has been working together with the local NGO Manjari, which is supported by the India Committee of the Netherlands (ICN) and the MV Foundation from India. Manjari works to reduce the inflow of new child workers and to reintegrate working children into formal education. Reforming the current education system is an important part of this work. There are plenty of schools in the area, but they do lack a well-functioning educational system. Callewier says, "We started off with a very small scale, focusing on just four villages in

ANNEX 1: UPDATED RESULTS CHAIN (IN BRIEF)

Outcome A	Outcome Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results Year 1	Comments
Outcome A: SCL partner organisations – where possible and relevant with active engagement of CSR initiatives and Dutch, multinational and/or local front-runner companies – are actively preventing and remediating child labour and/or implementing an area-based approach towards CLFZ.	A.1. By the end of Year 1, SCL partners – where possible and relevant in close cooperation with companies – have finalised at least 8 concrete proposals for implementing an area-based approach to projects including CLFZ in the selected intervention areas.	Proposals	14 proposals were received and 12 have been approved so far	<p>One proposal with CACLAZ in Zimbabwe is delayed due to challenges being faced in Zimbabwe.</p> <p>One proposal is being developed for Years 2 and 3 with Education International through FNV Mondiaal.</p> <p>One proposal is under consideration from Uganda.</p>
	A.2. By the end of Year 2, SCL partners have started implementation of the abovementioned projects, where possible and relevant in close cooperation with CSR initiatives and companies.	Communication	<p>12 projects have started activities. Some have already reached out to getting children back to school and some have just started with capacity-building and mobilisation and awareness-raising activities</p> <p>Cooperation with CSR initiatives and companies has started in Uganda, with coffee company Kyagalanyi Ltd and UTZ Certified, as well as in India in the Manjari CLFZ project, which is supported by Beltrami which is also a member of the following CSR initiatives: TFT-RSP and ETI Sandstone Group. Manjari and Beltrami's suppliers participate in the multi-stakeholder forum on the natural stone sector in Rajasthan (by ETI and ARAVALI).</p>	<p>It is foreseen that by the end of Year 2, implementation of all projects will have begun and will already be showing results.</p> <p>Of the 12 projects, only one project is not connected to a certain sector with involvement of a company or CSR initiative. All others are at different levels.</p>
	A.3. By the end of Year 3, at least 8 area-based approach projects have been implemented to prevent and remediate child labour, including projects leading to CLFZ.	n/a	n/a	
	A.4. By the end of Year 3, at least 2 CSR initiatives have integrated the area-based approach into their intervention strategies (linked to outcome B).	n/a	n/a	

Outputs A	Output Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results Year 1	Comments
A.1.1. SCL partners have gained insight in the local situation, issues of child labour and relevant stakeholders for each of the projects in the intervention areas.	A.1.1.1. By the end of Years 1/2, at least 8 baseline studies including mapping exercises have been conducted.	Baseline reports Report MVF as input for the overall research report of the FLA footwear research.	Three baseline surveys have been conducted and finalised in Uganda (CEFORD), Mali (CAEB) and India (SAVE), and one study in Nicaragua by Hivos. Five others are being conducted: India (Manjari), India (BWI), Zimbabwe (CACLAZ), Nicaragua (ANDEN), Turkey (Ejitim Sen) Mapping exercises are part of the implementation of a CLFZ so are carried out at the start of the implementation and are ready in India and Mali. Uganda is in the process. Baseline research on child labour in the footwear sector in Agra has been executed by MVF as part of the larger FLA research.	In Mali with Enda, no baseline surveys were conducted as Enda used the research done in the gold mines area in Bougouni as a baseline survey. In Markala, Enda has already begun preparatory activities based on a survey done earlier.
A.1.2. Agreements have been reached between SCL partners, CSR initiatives and companies regarding roles and responsibilities for the cooperation in selected areas and/or projects.	A.1.2.1. At least 5 concrete agreements have been made with CSR initiatives and Dutch, multinational and/or local front-runner companies about their engagement in the area-based approach projects.	Memoranda of Understanding (MoU)	One MoU has been signed with UTZ and local coffee company. One MoU has been signed between ICN, Beltrami and Manjari.	More MoUs or agreements will be developed in the course of the project
A.2.1. SCL partners have improved capacity, skills and knowledge on the area-based approach and, where applicable, on how to work together with CSR initiatives and companies in this endeavour.	A.2.1.1. By the end of Year 2 training manuals (one in Africa and one in India) have been developed and all local partners in the programme will have received training and technical support on implementing the area-based approach.	Draft of ToR for guidelines/training manual for trade unions and NGOs on how to work with companies.	One ToR for guidelines/training manual for India is being developed.	
	A.2.1.2. By the end of Year 2, at least 4 SCL partners – those which are to engage and work with CSR initiatives and companies – will have received training and technical support on how to engage and work with CSR initiatives and companies	n/a	n/a	

Outputs A	Output Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results Year 1	Comments
A.2.2. SCL partners act as local resource agents on the identification and elimination of child labour in production and sourcing areas and on the implementation of the area-based approach.	A.2.2.1. By the end of Year 3 at least 5 SCL partners have built capacities and developed into resource agencies in their country/region.	n/a	n/a	
A.3.1. SCL partners have identified and trained key stakeholders and are engaged in creating a more enabling environment for the elimination of child labour and creation of CLFZs through strengthening networks, linking with the education system and unions in partner countries, and mobilising political support.	A.3.1.1 By the end of Year 3, all SCL partners have expanded their networks in working for CLFZ and are better equipped to work with a wide variety of stakeholders	n/a	n/a	
	A.3.1.2. By the end of Year 3 organisations and/or trade unions in Turkey and India (possible new SCL partners) have been supported and trained on using the area-based approach to work towards the prevention and remediation of child labour in the hazelnut (Turkey) and footwear sectors (India).	n/a	n/a	
A.4.1. CSR initiatives and companies involved in the selected projects have gained knowledge and experience in implementing the area-based approach as an intervention tool for the prevention and mitigation of child labour in the lower tiers of production (acting on new values).	A.4.1.1. By the end of Year 2, a mid-term evaluation on the modalities of cooperation between SCL partners and CSR initiatives/companies, with specific attention to the strategy for combining the vertical supply chain approach with the horizontal area-based approach has taken place.	n/a	n/a	A mid-term review is planned for the beginning of 2016 to evaluate the collaboration of SCL/ Hivos and CEFORD with Kyagalanyi Ltd and UTZ.
	A.4.1.2. By the end of Year 3 a handbook/ guide with best practices and lessons learned regarding the involvement of CSR initiatives and companies in the area-based approach has been developed, has been shared with 50 CSR initiatives and companies, and has been discussed with 20 of them.	n/a	n/a	

Outcome B	Outcome Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results Year 1	Comments
B. CSR initiatives and companies in selected sectors have achieved substantial results in preventing and remediating issues of child labour (and other workers' rights violations) in their full supply chains, with specific attention to the lower tiers and an area-based approach.	B.1. During the three years SCL has published and distributed research (2 in Year 1, 2 in Year 2) on child labour in selected sectors with a broad range of stakeholders and targeted selected CSR initiatives and companies with specific questions and recommendations related to their performance.	<p><i>Rock Bottom</i> report</p> <p>Reactions of companies and trade associations (see chapter IV of <i>Rock Bottom</i>)</p> <p>(Draft) ToRs</p>	<p>Research conducted into child labour and other labour rights violations in South Indian granite quarries and retailing of Indian granite in Europe. <i>Rock Bottom</i> published in May 2015.</p> <p>Awareness raised amongst 26 natural stone companies and 3 trade organisations for natural stone regarding child labour in the production of granite. Recommendations provided to these companies to take concrete measures to prevent and remediate issues of child labour (and other labour rights violations).</p> <p>Development of ToR for supply chain research in Natural stone.</p> <p>Development of ToR for Child Labour research in the garment industry.</p> <p>ToR for footwear research in Agra to be coordinated by the FLA.</p> <p>ToR for the gold research to be implemented by SOMO.</p> <p>ToR for the development of a guiding document on how to cooperate with companies in CLFZ in India.</p>	
	B.2. By the end of Year 3, SCL has intensified the dialogue on child labour (and other workers' rights violations) and on ambitions and measures for improvement with at least 5 CSR initiatives and 10 of the targeted companies (2 per sector) active in the selected sectors (see list of companies and CSR initiatives in annex).	Emails/ formal letters/ communication	Dialogue with TFT-RSP and ETI on child labour. Promise from ETI for presentation on CLFZ for ETI sandstone group member companies	
	B.3. By the end of Year 3, at least 3 CSR initiatives and 5 companies have taken concrete measures to prevent and remediate issues of child labour (and other workers' rights violations), with specific attention to the lower tiers and with active involvement of various local stakeholders	MoU between ICN, Beltrami and Manjari. Communication/ emails	<p>Cooperation between ICN, Beltrami (ETI sandstone group and TFT-RSP member) and Manjari on CLFZ project in Budhpura.</p> <p>Initial talks with London Stone (ETI sandstone group member) regarding involvement in CLFZ project Manjari.</p>	

Outputs B	Output Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results Year 1	Comments
<p>B.1.1. SCL has gained sufficient insight into the incidence of child labour in important sourcing/ production areas of selected sectors, as well as the supply chains and supply chain actors, to be able to plan intervention strategies.</p> <p>B.1.2. SCL has gained insight in the (lack of) progress made in the policy and practices of companies and/or CSR initiatives regarding child labour as input for action.</p>	B.1.1.1. + B.1.1.2. By the end of Year 2, one research study per sector has been conducted or updated and made public.	ToR	<p>ToR developed for supply chain research in natural stone.</p> <p>ToR for footwear research in Agra to be coordinated by the FLA.</p> <p>ToR for the gold research to be implemented by SOMO.</p>	Due to the <i>Keuringsdienst van Waarde</i> tv programmes on child labour and tombstones, the publication of the report <i>Rock Bottom</i> and development of the ToR for the follow-up research into natural stone supply chains were deliberately delayed because of potential increased impact.
B.2.1. Companies and CSR initiatives are aware of measures to prevent and remediate issues of child labour (and other workers' rights violations) in their supply chains.	B.2.1.1. By the end of Year 2, dialogues have taken place in the Netherlands/EU on basis of research findings with at least 7 (Year 1: 3) CSR initiatives and 20 companies (year 1: 10) both through multi stakeholder meetings and direct dialogue.	Communication/ formal letters/ email	Dialogue on research results of Rock Bottom with 13 natural stone companies and 3 trade initiatives. Dialogue with 2 CSR initiatives.	
B.3.1. Companies and CSR initiatives have been advised and supported by SCL on setting up and implementing concrete measures to prevent and remediate issues of child labour (and other workers' rights violations) at lower tiers in specific supply chains and/or sourcing areas with involvement of various local stakeholders (change of attitude/values).	B.3.1.1. By the end of Year 2, action plans have been formulated with/by at least 3 CSR initiatives and 5 companies	n/a	n/a	

Outcome C	Outcome Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results Year 1	Comments
C. Targeted policy-makers, consumers and companies in the Netherlands (and abroad) have been involved and act in support of the elimination of child labour and/or the creation of CLFZs.	C.1. By the end of year 3, relevant policy-making institutions, policy-makers and international organisations (e.g. Dutch Government / Dutch Parliament, European Union / European Parliament, ILO-IPEC) are informed about and have expressed support for the area-based approach to CLFZs and related involvement of CSR initiatives and companies.	See the websites of www.indianet.nl , www.stopkinderarbeid.nl and www.tweedekamer.nl On some results the sources of verification might be, for example, officials of Foreign Affairs and others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minister of Trade and Development Cooperation received a Handbook on CLFZ and promised to promote it. • CLFZ was discussed in Dutch Parliament and led to a motion to increase support. • Parliamentary questions on (child labour in) carpets, garments (2x), hazelnuts and natural stone (May) leading to discussions with MSIs and companies. • The combatting of child labour will be integrated in all human rights Covenants between government, industry and NGOs. • Input into a legal MP initiative on mandatory 'products without child labour' sold by companies. • Effective input into evaluation and policy on fair (and CLF) procurement. • Entry points have been created – including for cooperating with Foreign Affairs – for the discussion of CLFZ with the EEAS of the EU. • Regular dialogue with ILO-IPEC is helping to get CLFZ approach across. 	<p>The CLFZ approach has been a constant element of advocacy and lobby versus MPs and government.</p> <p>There has been a strong focus this year on Dutch policy-makers and the various opportunities presented by, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The global (CSR) sector risk analyses and the now to-be-negotiated Covenants; • Fair (and child labour free) public procurement; • Mandatory legal initiative on 'child labour due diligence' by companies. <p>In addition – and partly in relation to the above – national and international companies in the field of textiles/garments, natural stone and shoes have been targeted to get involved in CLFZ and other measures to tackle child labour.</p>
	C.2. The majority of the targeted companies have shown progress in their level of transparency and/or in improving their policies and practices to prevent and remediate child labour.	See the websites www.indianet.nl and www.stopkinderarbeid.nl Some results can be verified by officials of Foreign Affairs and others.	Companies that have shown such improvements in the 1st year include Primark and Beltrami (stone company). Around 10 textile companies are likely to support and engage in research and action in the Turkish textile chain, including a public report. Shoe companies have been willing to engage in dialogue on research and action in India.	
	C.3. By the end of the 3-year period, one large public campaign has been conducted to raise awareness and mobilise consumers to put pressure on companies in a specific sector to act against child labour.	n/a	n/a	

Outputs C	Output Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results Year 1	Comments
C.1.1. The Dutch government, ILO-IPEC and the EU support or intensify their support for CLFZ as a result of SCL's targeted lobbying, advocacy activities based on the research produced under (A) and the monitoring of progress on the ground (B).	C.1.1.1. During the 3 years at least 15 additional targeted actions (media attention, letters to policy-makers, input for parliamentary questions, etc.) have been implemented to increase pressure on policy-makers resulting in at least 10 political statements in support of the area-based approach/ CLFZ's/SCL.	See websites www.indianet.nl and www.stopkinderarbeid.nl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 letters to Members of Parliament; • child labour discussed in 5 political debates; • input for seven sets of parliamentary questions; • support statement by Minister of Trade & Development Cooperation; • positive mention of CLFZ in Annual Human Rights Report Ministry of Foreign Affairs; • support statements by 2 Members of Parliament (one in official parliamentary initiative note calling CLF a 'best practice'); • child labour as cross-cutting issue for all the planned Covenants is politically accepted. 	
C.2.1. Additional public pressure on non-responding and lagging companies has resulted in improvement of transparency and/or their policies and practices to stop child labour (watchdog role).	C.2.1.1. During the 3 years Dutch media (TV, radio, newspapers, special interest press, websites) have reported at least 5 times a year on SCL campaign related child labour issues, CLFZs and the role of CSR initiatives and companies in stopping child labour.	n/a	n/a	
	C.2.1.2. Half of the initially non-responding and/or lagging companies have taken steps to improve their transparency and/or performance.	See www.indianet.nl , www.stopkinderarbeid.nl and various company and other sources	Not half but around a quarter of the companies approached in the natural stone, textile, shoe and seeds sectors have improved their transparency.	After 1 year we have not achieved this result yet as processes to achieve this – e.g. with natural stone companies – take longer than a year.

ANNEX 2: MONITORING DATABASE

		May 2014 - October 2014						November 2014 - April 2015					
		INFO: SUMMARY OF ENDA MARKALA, ENDA BOUGOUNI						INFO: SUMMARY OF CAEB, ENDA MARKALA, ENDA Bougouni, MANJARI, SAVE, Alphalog					
Global Outcome 1: Children are engaged and benefitting from educational opportunities													
Global Key indicators	BASE-LINE	Aged 6-14			Aged 15-17			Aged 6-14			Aged 15-17		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Number of children (6-17) in total in the CLFZ area	0	2300	1891	4191	687	304	991	7093	7332	14425	1949	1563	3512
1.1 Number of Children (6-17) identified as out of school (both formal and non-formal (i.e. bridge schools)	0	1510	1605	3115	409	205	614	1974	1962	3936	1086	890	1976
1.2 Number of children placed into bridge schools	0	104	96	200	0	0	0	66	41	107	0	0	0
1.3 Number of children mainstreamed into formal schools	0	60	73	495	0	0	0	338	302	640	0	0	0
1.4 Number of children identified in the mapping as high risk children	0	229	142	371	0	0	0	813	844	1662	136	148	284
1.5 Number of high risk children prevented from dropping out of school	0	229	142	371	0	0	0	881	927	1808	0	0	0
		Progress/Achievements						Progress/Achievements					
1.6 A well-functioning Parent-Teacher Committee/School Monitoring Committee is in place	65	<p>Enda Markala: 07 Child Protection village committee have been created. 01 Coordination communale des CGS mise en place et 01 CGS à aussi été crée.</p> <p>Enda Bougouni: 1 functional school management committee per school is functioning, as well as a parent teacher association per school. comité de gestion scolaire (CGS) fonctionne par école , un comité de veille par village dont 24 trois comités communaux de protections</p>						<p>CAEB: School Management committees exists in each school in the intervention areas. Members are selected in a general assembly by election or consensus. The structure follow up the good functioning of the school. Regular meetings are organized.</p> <p>Alphalog: 3 School Management Committees; 5 Parent Teacher Associations; 5 monitoring committees are in place</p>					
		Aged 6-14			Aged 15-17			Aged 6-14			Aged 15-17		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total

1.7 Level of satisfaction of children (girls/boys) in school			Enda Bougouni: oui les enfants aiment l'école jusqu'au 1er cycle plus ils avance l'école devient plus loin et ils se décourages ,en plus les parents les pousse à aller travailler (dans les mines dans les champs , ou en exode) pour les besoins de la famille				29	28	0			
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Global Outcome 2: Children's environments are nurturing													
Global Key indicators	BASE-LINE	Aged 6-14			Aged 15-17			Aged 6-14			Aged 15-17		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
2.1 Number of children following extra-curricular activities on formal schools	10	110	90	200	0	0	0	596	660	1256	124	130	254
2.2 Number of schools having a child protection policy in place and implemented	21	46						48					

Global Outcome 3: Adults and Legally Working Children have better working conditions ("decent work")													
Global Key indicators	BASE-LINE	Youth (15-17)			Adults			Youth (15-17)			Adults		
3.1 Number of adults and legally working youth whose wage has improved	0							46	0	0	100	0	0
								Alphalog: 46 youths made a profit from the two associations they work in on market gardening activities			Manjari: approx. each mine have started providing ppp , 45 labors got occupational health checkup, 271 labors benefited from health camp and 296 labors benefitted from social security benefits and insurance. Alphalog: 100 mothers made a profit through two associations focused on rice cultivation activities		

Global Outcome 4: CSR initiatives and companies (employers/subcontractors/traders) have achieved substantial results in preventing and remediating child labour

Global Key indicators		No.	Names	No.	Names
4.1 Number of companies/employers/subcontractors/traders that have improved their policies and practices to prevent and remediate child labour	Nil	1	ENDA Markala: 1 company in Sibila has currently been identified that now no longer employs children and has been involved in constructing classrooms for children.	5	Manjari: Beltrami, Bundi Silica, Arvicon and cobble union have declared that they do not support child labor, the union monitors the schools and they share the information of the migrating family who have come to work. In global outcome 3 and 4 it is very early to claim any concrete changes . ICCO Platform: Partner organisations are in the process of identifying and initiating discussions the companies/employers/traders to make changes in their policies and practices and to avoid child labour from their institutions in sectors like textile industry and natural stone quarries. CAEB: In the shea value SOATAF and Olvea have been identified. In the sesame, Olea and PROSEMA have been identified. But no agreement has been signed yet. Alphalog: 1 unknown
4.2 Number of concrete agreements made with CSR initiatives and Dutch, multi-national, and/or local front runner companies about their engagement in the area based approach projects (BZ logframe A.1.2.1)	Nil			1	Manjari: shree Agencies Kota has supported financially to benefit 500 labors through insurance.

Global Outcome 5: Lobby, advocacy and dialogue (for activities carried out in implementing countries)

Global Key indicators		No.	Names	No.	Names
5.1 Number of authorities/institutions in support of eliminating child labour and sending all children to school	25	<p>ENDA Markala: 4 autorités communales 2 autorités administratives et 01 service technique et 15 autorités villageoises</p> <p>ENDA Bougouni: 5 autorités des collectivités, 2 autorités administratives, 4 services techniques et 27 autorités villageoises. Soit au total 37 autorités qui sont favorables pour l'élimination du travail des enfants et de l'envoi à l'école de tous les enfants</p>	<p>Enda Markala: Mairie de Sibila, Sansanding, Dougabougou et Markala; Sous-prefets de Markala, et Sansanding, le CAP de Markala, les autorités villageoises des quinze villages de la commune de sibila</p> <p>Enda Bougouni: préfecture de Bouhouni et sous préfecture de kéléya, service local de la promotion de l'enfant, service local du développements social, Bougouni, Mairies des communes d'ouroun kola syentoula, le conseil de cercle de Bougouni, les villages des communes d'intervention le syndicat inter collectivités (Buloba) de bougouni le CAP et AE de bougouni</p>	29	<p>Manjari: Dr. Neeraj meena MO PHC Lambakho, Hameed ul haq Principal DIET Bundi, Budhpura sarpanch and PRI members actively negotiating with the families and parents to send each children in school.</p> <p>ICCO Platform: SAVE, BWI, Manjari CASA, CARDS, Gramya Maega Trust, MVF</p> <p>Alphalog: 10 conseils communaux et 1 administration locale (préfecture de Niono) et 1 Centre d'Animation Pédagogique (CAP) de Niono</p>
5.2 Number of authorities/institutions supporting the CLFZ	123	<p>Enda Markala: 4 autorités communales 2 autorités administratives et 01 service technique et 15 autorités villageoises</p> <p>Enda Bougouni: 5 autorités des collectivités, 2 autorités administratives, 4 services techniques et 27 autorités villageoises</p>	<p>Enda Bougouni: préfecture de bougouni et sous préfecture de kéléya, service local de la promotion de l'enfant, service local du développements social, Mairies des communes d'ouroun, kola, syentoula, conseil de cercle de Bougouni, le syndicat inter collectivité de Bougouni</p>	29	<p>Manjari: teachers, health workers, icds workers, panchayat staff. by spreading awareness and service.</p> <p>ICCO Platform: The partner organisations in the campaign are in the process of identifying different stakeholders (authorities/institutions) who could support CLFZs</p> <p>CAEB: Municipality, Administration, Civil Society Organization</p> <p>Alphalog: 1 conseil communal de Yèredon Saniona et 1 préfecture de Niono</p>

5.3 Number of advisory committees/networks your organisation is actively engaged in	2	<p>Enda Bougouni/ Markala: est membre de la coalition malienne de lutte contre le travail des enfants par l'approche ZLTTE. Ce réseau national est bien fonctionnel</p>		8	<p>Manjari: SFNS, a state level network in which Manjari is a active member and it raises issues of Budhpura area.</p> <p>ICCO Platform: The partner organisations are part of different local, regional and national networks which work towards addressing the issue of child labour. As part of the campaign the partners are exploring more networking opportunities which may help them in implementing the program. For example, SAVE is part of The Tirupur People's Forum for Protection of Environment and Labour rights (TPFPEL is selected as synonym) emerged as a response to the growing labour rights violation specifically the exploitation of the migration workers, women workers and the child labour in the Tirupur garment and textile industries</p> <p>CAEB: Member of Yelebulon network, Coalition EFA, Coalition against child labor</p> <p>Enda Markala: A steering committee working on promoting scolarisation of girls in Markala</p> <p>Alphalog: ZLTTE, comité local des droits de l'enfant de Niono et commission communale des droits de l'enfant de Yèrèdon Saniona)</p>
5.4 Number of organisations/ institutions who have embraced and implemented the CLFZ concept	0	<p>Enda Markala: The National Union for Educational and Culture (SNEC)</p>		2	<p>Alphalog: coalition nationale ZLTTE et commission communale des droits de l'enfant de Yèrèdon Saniona</p>

Basic information on Child labour Free Zones							
	Name	Number of households	Number of children (aged 0-17)	Main type of employment of adults	Number of formal schools	Other development interventions taking place/that have taken place in the CLFZ (e.g. concerning solar lighting, building toilets)	
India	SAVE						
	CLFZ 1	Pandian Nagar + Annanagar (Ward 16 and 17 - Tiripur)	5252	5023	63% are working in Garment industry related works, Construction, Farmer and other categories	8	Most houses have toilets, some streets have solar lights.
	MANJARI						
	CLFZ 1	Budhpura	112	231	Sandstone mining activities	8	
	CLFZ 2	Bhilo ka Jhopra/ Dhorela	89	220	Sandstone mining activities		
	CLFZ 3	Budhpura Choraha	721	1126	Sandstone mining activities		
	CLFZ 4	Parana Shivmandir	40	93	Sandstone mining activities		
	CLFZ 5	Parana Marubhat	42	134	Sandstone mining activities		
	CLFZ 6	Parana Gujar	172	390	Sandstone mining activities		
	CLFZ 7	Parana Ramdev	58	151	Sandstone mining activities		
	CLFZ 8	Parana Karado	51	150	Sandstone mining activities		
	CLFZ 9	Patiyal	86	161	Sandstone mining activities		
	Total		1371	2656			
Mali	CAEB						
	CLFZ 1	Wacoro	672	2823	Agriculture, shea processing	12	The interventions of CARD, AMC ALIMA, Blue Sard, Borne Fonden in education, health, etc.
	CLFZ 2	Kéméni	877	4217	Agriculture, shea processing		G Force, World Vision in education, food security, health.
	Total		1549	7040			
	ENDA MARKALA						

Basic information on Child labour Free Zones						
	Name	Number of households	Number of children (aged 0-17)	Main type of employment of adults	Number of formal schools	Other development interventions taking place/that have taken place in the CLFZ (e.g. concerning solar lighting, building toilets)
CLFZ 1	Sibila	530	5146	Agriculture, Peche, maraichage	3	Public lighting
CLFZ 2	Miéou	67	258	Agriculture, Peche, maraichage		RAS
CLFZ 3	Banga	25	537	Agriculture, Elevage		RAS
CLFZ 4	Niérela	40	482	Agriculture		Construction de 3 salles de classes, 1 bureau/ magasin, 2 Blocs de 3 latrines
CLFZ 5	Sossé	169	840	Peche, Agriculture		RAS
CLFZ 6	Sabalibougou	52	272	Agriculture, maraichafe, elevage		Construction de 04 salles de classes, 02 toilettes
CLFZ 7	Thin	95	400	agriculture		RAS
CLFZ 8	Nakry	45	578	Peche, Agriculture		Construction d'un forage
CLFZ 9	Sanama-dougou	144	1060	agriculture, maraichage		RAS
CLFZ 10	Barkabougou	73	3057	Peche, Agriculture		RAS
CLFZ 11	Kouabougou	36	256	Agriculture, Elevage		Public lighting
CLFZ 12	Kationa	33	292	Agriculture		Public lighting
CLFZ 13	Ladji Were	65	187	Agriculture, Elevage		RAS
Total		1374	13365			
ENDA Bougouni						
CLFZ	Communes de Kola, Ouroun et Syentoula	3911	7364	Agriculture et Elevage	15	forage d'eau
Alphalog						
CLFZ 1	village de Tigabougou N5	222	1121	Riziculture	3	
CLFZ 2	village de Wélinguila N7	238	1170	Riziculture		
CLFZ 3	village de N4 Coura	39	145	Riziculture		
CLFZ 4	village de N7 Coura	26	78	Riziculture		
CLFZ 5	village de Wéwo	32	130	Elevage		
Total		557	2644			

Basic information on Schools in Child labour Free Zones										
	Name	Type of School (primary/secondary)	Number of class-rooms	Number of grades	Number of pupils		Number of qualified teachers		Teacher/pupil ratio	
					male	female	male	female		
India	SAVE									
Formal Schools	School 1	Pandiyan Nagar Govt. Elementary School	Elementary	16	8	248	249	4	10	1\35
	School 2	Pandiyan Nagar Govt. Elementary School	Higher secondary	21	12	520	456	5	29	1\29
	School 3	Thai Tamil Elementary School	Elementary	7	7	78	75	4	6	1\15
	School 4	Sowdeshwari Elementary School	Elementary	8	8	53	45	0	8	1\12
	School 5	Meghala Elementary School	Elementary	8	8	70	50	0	8	1\15
	School 6	Saradha Higher Secondary School	Higher secondary	49	12	956	943	4	61	1\29
	School 7	Murugan Higher Secondary School	Higher secondary	22	22	368	340	2	27	1\24
	School 8	Mugul Kids School	Primary	6	5	71	53	0	6	1\21
Non-formal Schools	School 1	Pandiyan Nagar	Middle School		8	25	25		2	1\25
	MANJARI									
Formal Schools	School 1	Budhpura Village	primary	4	5	98	49	6	0	01:30
	School 2	Budhpura Village	Middle	3	3	60	29	2	0	01:45
	School 3	Budhpura Choraha	primary	6	5	99	65	0	4	01:40
	School 4	Parana Gurjar primary	primary	2	5	28	18	1	0	01:46
	School 5	Parana karado	primary	3	5	21	19	0	1	01:40
	School 6	shiv mandir	primary	0	5	16	14	1	0	01:30
	School 7	bheelo ka jhopra	primary	2	5	21	18	1	0	01:39
	School 8	parana Ramdev primary	primary	0	5	12	10	1	0	01:22
Mali	CAEB									
Formal Schools	School 1	Zéta	Primary/ Sécondary	9	2	194	143	6	2	42/Ensei
	School 2	Wacoro	Primary/ Sécondary	9	2	66	88	4	3	22/Ensei
	School 3	Kéméni	Primary/ Sécondary	12	2	294	249	9	3	45/Ensei
	School 4	N'tiesso	Primary/ Sécondary	9	2	280	221	7	2	56/Ensei
	School 5	Sokè	Primary	6	1	177	129	5	1	51/Ensei
	School 6	Kampolosso	Primary	6	1	99	113	4	2	35/Ensei

Basic information on Schools in Child labour Free Zones										
	Name	Type of School (primary/secondary)	Number of class-rooms	Number of grades	Number of pupils		Number of qualified teachers		Teacher/pupil ratio	
					male	female	male	female		
	School 7	Kokosso	Primary	6	1	125	123	5	1	41/Ensei
	School 8	Diarrani	Primary	3	1	45	36	2	0	40/Ensein
	School 9	N'jifina	Primary	3	1	57	46	3	0	34/Ensei
	School 10	Tonga	Primary	3	1	90	67	3	0	51/Ensei
	School 11	Gnéfia	Primary	3	1	32	37	2	0	35/Ensei
	School 12	Tèrèmèssò	Primary	6	1	122	104	5	1	38/Ensei
Non-formal Schools	Coranic school 1	Kemeni		6	6	54	11	2		32/Ensei
	Coranic school 2	Kokosso		1	1	29	15	1		44/Ensei
	Coranic school 3	N'tiesso		6	6	99	61	3		53/Ensei
	Coranic school 4	Kanouala		2	2	35	21	2		28/Ensei
	Coranic School 5	Sokè		2	2	25	27	1		52/Ensei
	Coranic school 6	Kampolosso		1	1	25	35	1		60/Ensei
	Coranic school 7	Gnéfia		2	2	28	40	2		34/Ensei
	Coranic school 8	Diarrani		1	2	10	19		1	29/Ensei
	Coranic school 9	Wacoro		2	3	45	81	2	1	42/Ensei
	Coranic school 10	Zéta		3	3	22	45	2		33/Ensei
	Coranic school 11	Tonga		2	2	48	23	2		35?ensei
ENDA Markala										
Formal Schools	School 1	Ecole publique de Sibila	Publique	9	2	205	144	10	0	1/35
	School 2	Ecole de Thin	Publique	6	1	120	70	4	3	1/27
	School 3	Ecole de Miéou	Publique	3	1	126	64	2	2	1/48
Non-formal Schools	School 1	Ecole de thin	Bridge school	1	1	22	18	0	1	1/40
	School 2	Ecole de Sabalibougou	Bridge school	1	1	23	17	1	0	1/40
	School 3	Ecole Mieou	Bridge school	1	1	16	24	0	1	1/40
	School 4	Ecole Sossé	Bridge school	1	1	25	15	1	0	1/40
	School 5	Ecole Ladjj were	Bridge school	1	1	18	22	1	0	1/40
ENDA Bougouni										
Formal Schools	School 1	Ouroun	Ecole publique	9	2	409	323	6	5	1/67
	School 2	soumaya	Ecole publique	3	1	76	49	2	2	1/31

Basic information on Schools in Child labour Free Zones										
	Name	Type of School (primary/secondary)	Number of class-rooms	Number of grades	Number of pupils		Number of qualified teachers		Teacher/pupil ratio	
					male	female	male	female		
	School 3	Nansala	Ecole publique	4	1	83	70	4	1	1/31
	School 4	Mafèlèni	Ecole publique	6	2	168	149	7	1	1/40
	School 5	Dossola	Ecole publique	12	2	175	126	8	1	1/33
	School 6	Tienko	Ecole publique	6	2	158	137	10	0	1/30
	School 7	Tienbougou-linkèkoro	Ecole publique	2	1	61	41	2	1	1/34
	School 8	Kèmogola	Ecole publique	3	1	93	42	4	0	1/34
	School 9	Lèna	Ecole publique	3	1	86	42	5	0	1/26
	School 10	Kola	Ecole publique	9	2	286	223	7	4	1/46
	School 11	Nohi	Ecole publique	2	1	31	31	2	1	1/21
	School 12	Syentoula	Ecole publique	2	1	47	31	2	0	1/39
	School 13	Yérifounèla	Ecole publique	3	1	53	45	3	0	1/33
	School 14	Klé- Sokoro	Ecole publique	3	1	75	39	2	1	1/38
	School 15	Djoutièbougou	Ecole publique	2	1	47	48	2	2	1/24
Non-formal Schools	School 1	faradiè- Bamaro	Ecole - Com	2	1	55	49	3	0	1/35
	School 2	Broukoula	Ecole - Com	2	1	45	35	3	0	1/27
	School 3	Massa-korobougou	Ecole - Com	3	1	37	49	3	1	1/22
	School 4	Dialakoroni	Ecole - Com	2	1	18	23	2	0	1/21
	School 5	Tenkèlèni	Ecole - Com	2	1	36	29	3	0	1/22
	School 6	klé - Bougouda	Ecole - Com	2	1	20	18	1	1	1/19
	School 7	Faraba-Ni	Ecole - Com	2	1	40	23	1	1	1/32
	École 8	Farani	Ecole - Com	1	1	18	23	2	0	1/21
	École 9	Kola- Sokoro	Ecole - Com	3	1	64	37	0	3	1/34
Alphalog										
Formal Schools	Ecole 1	Tigabougou N5 et Wèlintiguila N7	Formelle	6	1	153	136	3	3	1/49
	Ecole 2	N4 Coura et N7 Coura	Formelle	3	1	23	32	0	2	1/19
	École 3	Wéwo	Formelle	0	1	7	7	1	1	1/7
Non-formal Schools	École 1	Tigabougou N5 et Wèlintiguila N7	Bridge school	0		10	4	0	1	1/14
	École 2	N4 Coura et N7 Coura	Bridge school	1		16	2	0	1	1/18
	École 3	Wéwo	Bridge school	0		5	4	1	0	1/9

** : Please note that the monitoring database is work-in-progress. The first reporting round was meant to test the current monitoring framework. Based on this experience, the monitoring database, tools and guidelines will be further refined and developed. Therefore the data presented here should be treated as preliminary data as the numbers may change during later adjustments.

Colofon

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Stop Child Labour - School is the best place to work' is a coalition coordinated by Hivos. The coalition consists of the Algemene Onderwijsbond (AOB), FNV Mondiaal, Hivos, the India Committee of the Netherlands (ICN), ICCO Cooperation and Kerk in Actie, Stichting Kinderpostzegels Nederland and local organisations in Asia, Africa and Latin America.
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CHILD LABOUR

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