

Second annual report

# OUT OF WORK AND INTO SCHOOL

JOINT EFFORTS TOWARDS  
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**

September 2016

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
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 Programme

## 1.2. Stop Child Labour Coalition members

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

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## 1.7. Name of the project

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/Worldwide

# WHAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED

## SECTOR

-  COFFEE
-  TEA
-  NATURAL STONE
-  SEEDS
-  GARMENT
-  LEATHER/SHOES
-  SHEA
-  SESAME
-  GOLD
-  HAZELNUTS
-  'URBAN'



**TOTAL**

**9948 CHILDREN**  
PREVENTED AND  
WITHDRAWN FROM  
CHILD LABOUR

**NICARAGUA**



**83 TEACHERS**  
HAVE BEEN TRAINED  
on communication skills, techniques of  
negotiation and the importance of  
leadership as a teacher. Awareness  
raising activities on the importance of  
education have taken place.

**MALI**



**4563 CHILDREN**  
PREVENTED AND  
WITHDRAWN FROM  
CHILD LABOUR

SECTOR



**UGANDA**



**1449 CHILDREN**  
PREVENTED AND  
WITHDRAWN FROM  
CHILD LABOUR

SECTOR



## NETHERLANDS

INTERNATIONAL

**5 MoUs** signed between SCL and companies in the natural stone, coffee, footwear and textile sector (2x)

**4 research reports** published on child labour in the sectors natural stone (1), gold (2), seeds (1)

**Lead on child labour in Covenant on Textile and Garment**

Multi stakeholder meetings and dialogue with **at least 80 companies and 10 CSR initiatives**  
**128 items** in offline and online media

**Millions of citizens/consumers** reached through media

### ZIMBABWE



**151 CHILDREN**  
PREVENTED AND  
WITHDRAWN FROM  
CHILD LABOUR

SECTOR



### TURKEY



Awareness raising activities conducted with teachers on child rights and child labour. Dialogues have taken place with companies and CSR initiatives in the hazelnut and cotton (including agreement with 7 companies) sectors.

SECTOR



### INDIA



**3785 CHILDREN**  
PREVENTED AND  
WITHDRAWN FROM  
CHILD LABOUR

SECTOR



# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED

## Child Labour Free Zones

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.

In the second year of the project (**May 2015-April 2016**), child labour free zones (CLFZ) have been developed in 76 areas around the world and almost 10.000 children have been withdrawn from child labour or were prevented from dropping out of school. 22.100 children (10.236 girls) have participated in extracurricular activities aimed at making school more attractive and retaining children in school. Moreover, 1.610 children have started bridge schools where they are being prepared to enter formal schools in classes appropriate to their age.

Apart from the direct results of the project for out-of-school and working children, we see positive effects for adults and legally working youth. In some cases working conditions and incomes have been improved, for example through lobby with companies, linking to social services schemes, vocational training, income generating activities and village savings and loan associations. Moreover, we see social change within families and communities as issues like child abuse, early marriages and teen age pregnancies are being discussed and rejected when children's education is being more prioritized.

A Mid Term Review showed that all partners are generally on track, apart from external hindrances, towards achieving the intended

results. All partners have managed to ensure significant increases in the number of children going to school, and mobilize community committees that are responsible for tracking children out of school and working towards solutions to guarantee these children's right to education. Intrinsic ownership by the community of the social norm that 'no child should work, every child must be in school' is clearly existent in areas that have been involved in the programme for a longer period of time.

The main challenges in the second project year were to be found in external factors. In Zimbabwe, the president declared a national disaster on hunger and drought after the rainfall pattern did not yield any significant harvest for the nation, due to the El Nino induced drought. In the meantime the tense political situation makes it difficult for partners to work together with government agencies and get clearance from ministries to work on the sensitive issue of child labour in certain areas.

In India, the proposed amendments on the Child Labour Prohibition act raises a lot of concerns. According to the amendment, children below the age of 14, cannot be employed anywhere, except in non-hazardous family enterprises or the entertainment industry.

In Turkey, there has been some delay in the implementation of the project due to terrorist attacks, the war, the influx of refugees and an increased repression on the education union Egitim Sen leaders and members.

## Companies and CSR

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the context of business and human rights in general and within certain sectors specifically has received further attention among policy-makers and parliamentarians. SCL engaged with policy-makers and parliamentarians at both national and European/international level. SCL shared outcomes of research on the incidence of child labour in specific sectors and worked with companies on successful practical experiences in the field e.g. in the textile, natural stone and coffee sector. This contributed to more awareness among companies about child labour problems in their sector and/or sourcing area as well as to specific measures to solve these issues. SCL successfully continued to mobilize support for the area-based approach towards the creation of CLFZ and for the active involvement in the fight against child labour, including among CSR initiatives like Fair Labor Association (FLA), Utz Certified, TFT-Responsible Stone Programme, ETI UK, Fair Wear and BSCI.

Over the last year, SCL has continued its work 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 CLFZ. Collaborations with CSR initiatives and companies are taking place both at national and European/international level. SCL has signed agreements with companies and CSR initiatives in the natural stone-, textile-, footwear and coffee sector and was during 2015-2016 party to the negotiations on ICSR covenants in the Textile-, Natural Stone- and Gold sector.

The first ICSR Covenant was signed for the garment and textile sector and the issue of child labour as well as the Child Labour Free Zone concept have been prominently included in this Covenant. There will be further research to assess child labour in the full supply chain and develop a roadmap

towards a solution. The debates in parliament about child labour, including positive reactions from Minister Ploumen, as well as parliamentary questions triggered by SCL, have certainly helped to realize the inclusion of child labour issues and the CLFZ concept (see annex 2 for an overview of reactions from Ploumen and parliamentary questions).

As an active stakeholder and participant in the Plan of Action of the Dutch trade associations on garment and textiles stakeholder group, SCL was asked to take the lead in the working group on child labour. In cooperation with the Fair Labor Association SCL developed a research and action plan for mitigating child labour risks in Turkish garment and cotton sector. 7 international garment and textile companies have joined this initiative.

## Political advocacy

Child labour as such has remained a high priority of the Dutch government. This was supported, reinforced and practically implemented by the Stop Child Labour coalition, including by raising the issue at the political level. This was both done in the context of local CLFZ projects – e.g. by presenting the handbook 'Stepping Stones for Child Labour Free Zones to Minister Ploumen -, by informing MPs on developments on CLFZ activities in the field as well as raising issues of Dutch and other companies involved in child labour and/or efforts to tackle child labour in their supply chain.

In the context of business and human rights in general and within certain sectors like textiles, footwear, natural stone, seeds and coffee, the issue of child labour was raised and has received further attention among policy-makers and parliamentarians in The Netherlands and the EU, resulting in parliamentary questions, informing debates in parliament and putting pressure on companies in e.g. the textile and seeds

sectors. Stop Child Labour also continues to engage with the ILO in the context of the Child Labour Platform as the only participating NGO.

The issue of child labour has been raised in at least 10 parliamentary debates, initiatives by MPs, letters by the Minister etc. partly based on formal letters (3) and direct contacts or other input given to individual MPs. Parliamentary questions have been raised in four different cases on the basis of SCL publications regarding child labour in supply chains. Child labour Free Zones have mentioned in at least 8 letters by the Ministers, a legal initiative document, state of the budget, parliamentary debates and a motion by an MP to continue funding this approach (still pending).

### **Gold campaign**

In November 2015, Stop Child Labour launched its 'gold campaign' by publishing the report 'Gold from children's hands', based on a study conducted by SOMO Centre for Research commissioned by Stop Child Labour. There are more than 1 million children working in goldmines around the world. Part of this gold ends up in our mobile telephones. Every year, the electronics industry uses gold with a value of more than 10 billion euros. Even though nearly all electronics companies state that they do not accept child labour, they are almost doing nothing to actively eradicate child labour in goldmines.

With the launch of our gold campaign and the publication of the report, a letter was sent to all major electronic companies to inform them on our findings and recommendations and to reach out for possible cooperation to fight child labour together. This letter was followed by an invitation to join us at the round table meeting on sustainable mining for electronics, which we organized together with Good Electronics Network, SOMO and Friends of the Earth, and was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on April 19, 2015.

Several companies, including Apple, Samsung, Philips and Fairphone accepted this invitation. The round table meeting was very successful in sharing of experiences among different actors, who do not meet each other regularly. The launch of our gold campaign generated a lot of media attention and our story reached millions of people. Also parliamentary questions on the issue were raised.

Issues in the political debate on which Stop Child Labour had – more or less - impact are a.o.: public procurement, (reporting on) child labour in trade missions, the covenant on textiles, child labour as a cross-cutting issue in covenants and the draft law on child labour due diligence. Via engagement with officials in the European Commission/ DEVCO and the Ministry of Foreign affairs SCL had some impact on the programming of DEVCO on child labour and getting support from Minister Ploumen for Child Labour Free Zones, including in the EU.

### **Sharpening our vision and mission**

After two strategic sessions with the members of the coalition, we sharpened our shared vision and mission texts, which besides setting out goals to be reached in the future are used as a basis for all SCL communication. We developed two new brochures: one with general information on the Stop Child Labour programme and another specifically on our CSR activities and possibilities for businesses to collaborate and shared these with relevant partners and stakeholders.

# MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE STORY

## "BUDHPURA COBBLE UNION"

“ From advocating existence of Child Labour to becoming a Protector of Child rights

This is the story of Budhpura village of Taleda Block in Bundi District (Rajasthan). The area is known for its stone quarries and production of cobbles/gitti, which are exported to countries like Belgium, France, etc. All the manufacturers/ traders of cobbles have organized themselves to form the Cobble Union. When Manjari started working in the areas in the year 2013, most of the children were out of school and were involved in making gitti. Every time members of Manjari tried to contact members of the Cobble Union, they were irritated because they had the perception that Manjari was trying to shut their business down. Whenever the issue of child labour was brought up, at first the Cobble Union members denied it, or a common reply was, "who will look after the parents?"

A meeting was conducted with the Cobble Union in which information regarding out of school children was shared. Talks were made on the impact of work on children and their development. They were made to understand that poverty is not the main reason due to which children end up working. Members of the union were also informed that employing children is prohibited by law. Gitti making can have severely adverse

impact on their future. They were also made to realise the moral responsibility towards our future generation. If we continue employing child labour despite knowing all these facts, won't we suffer from guilt conscience? After such provocation and introspection, members of the Cobble Union had just one question, "What can be done?" Manjari workers and Cobble Union members sat together to chalk out a strategy. The principle, that not a single child will be employed by any of the members, formed the bedrock of this strategy. The association members also actively participated in community mobilisation activities.

- No child will make gitti in the cobble yards from now.
- A board stating, "Child Labour is prohibited in these premises and employing children is a punishable offence" is to be placed outside the main gate of the yard.
- The Cobble Union and Manjari will together motivate children to attend school.

Mr. Nissar was appointed by the Cobble Union to complete these tasks. Everything was happening the way it was planned: children were getting enrolled in schools; announcements were made in villages that if any child is found to be working, the consignments will be rejected. Amidst all this, a report got published in Dainik Bhaskar (a local daily) reporting that the region has 38% child labour. The Union was furious after this press release. The Cobble Union assumed that it was the result of Manjari's work in the area, as a result of this the situation got tensed. The Manjari team clarified that they had no role in publishing the report and that they believe in finding solutions to problems through discussions at local level.





## 2. ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

### 2.1 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.*

generating activities and village savings and loan associations. Moreover, we see social change within families and communities as issues like child abuse, early marriages and teen age pregnancies are being discussed and rejected when children's education is being more prioritized.

#### 2.1.1 Summary of key results from project reports per country (Uganda, Zimbabwe, Mali, India, Turkey, and Nicaragua)

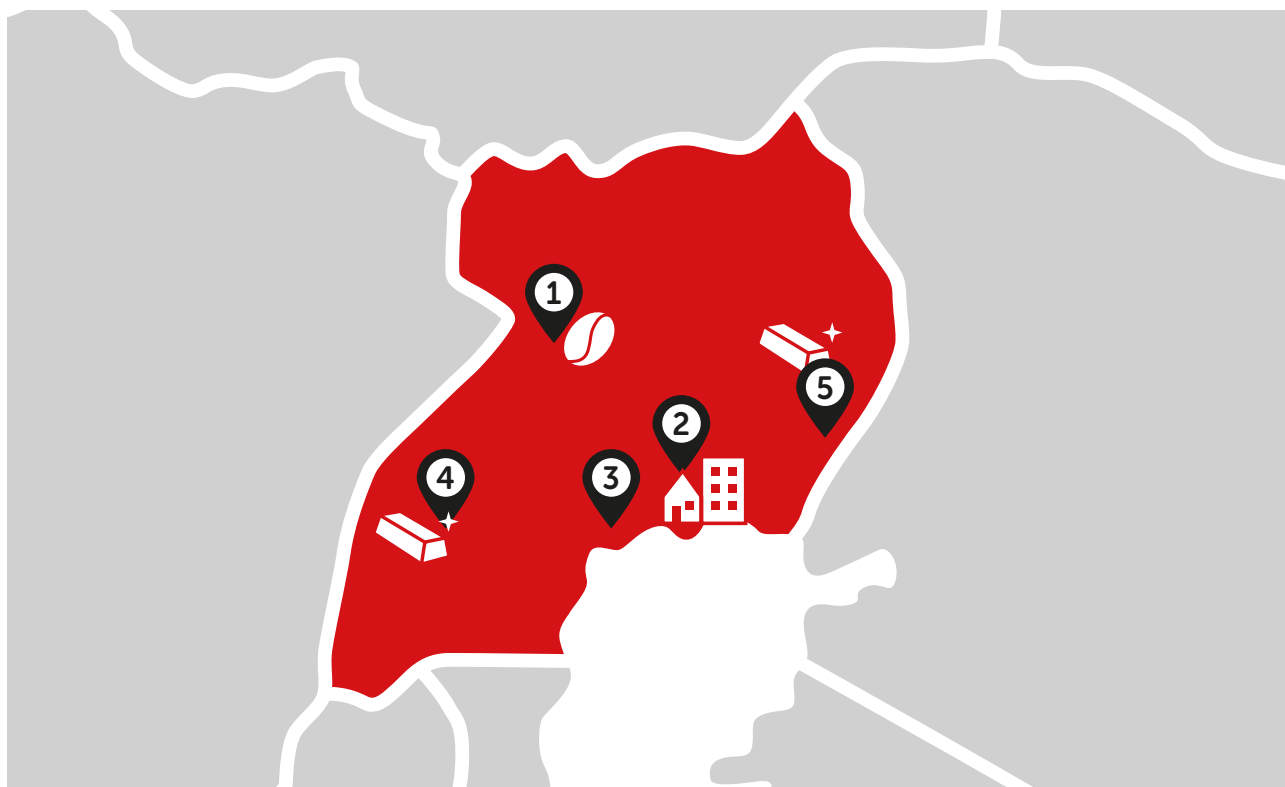
In the second year of the programme, child labour free zones (CLFZ) have been developed in 76 areas around the world and almost 10.000 children have been withdrawn from child labour or were prevented from dropping out of school. 22.100 children (10.236 girls) have participated in extracurricular activities aimed at making school more attractive and retaining children in school. Moreover, 1.610 children have started bridge schools where they are being prepared to enter formal schools in classes appropriate to their age.

Apart from the direct results of the project for out-of-school and working children, we see positive effects for adults and legally working youth. In some cases working conditions and incomes have been improved, for example through lobby with companies, linking to social services schemes, vocational training, income

# UGANDA



## 1449 CHILDREN PREVENTED AND WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR



### 1 | WEST-NILE (CEFORD/UNATU)

**787 CHILDREN PREVENTED FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**247 CHILDREN WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**0 CHILDREN IN 'BRIDGE SCHOOLS'**



### 3 | ENTEBBE (UNATU)

UNATU in close collaboration with Nascent is giving extra support and capacity building to the communities and local government in order to sustain 3 CLFZ that were started a few years ago with SCL support.



### 5 | BUSIA (RESEARCH BY NASCENT)

A baseline study and context analysis is being implemented together with Fairtrade in the goldmining area of Busia. On the basis of this study, the outlines of a partnership will be further explored.



### 2 | KAMPALA (NASCENT)

**165 CHILDREN PREVENTED FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**250 CHILDREN WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**329 CHILDREN IN 'BRIDGE SCHOOLS'**



### 4 | MUBENDE (RESEARCH BY SOMO)

For the international campaign on gold, research was conducted by Somo in the Mubende gold mining area, to get a better analysis on the child labour in gold mining. A similar research was conducted in Mali.



## UGANDA

**Context:** 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.

The integrated project in Erussi Sub County in Uganda is in full development with committed partners working together to improve education, eliminate child labour and improve the household income and spending patterns. The focus is on the coffee sector and on an area where the coffee farmers have their crops been selected due to the active involvement of an international operating local coffee company<sup>2</sup>. Four partners work closely together: the coffee company, UTZ Certified, CEFORD (local NGO) and UNATU (teachers union).

Another CLFZ project is being implemented in an urban densely populated area, Kasubi in Kampala by Nascent RDO. This is another

interesting project as the dynamics in a slum area are different than in a rural area, for example the social cohesion, trust and oversight of the area requires different approaches. Stop Child Labour is learning from this successful project to adapt the CLFZ model for different contexts and situations in order to reach the same goal of getting children back in school and out of work!

A third project is being implemented in 3 existing CLFZ areas in Entebbe. A sustainability assessment showed that extra support was needed to ensure the sustainability of community structures in some of the areas. Currently UNATU in close collaboration with Nascent is giving some extra support and capacity building to the communities and local government in order to sustain the CLFZ by themselves.

Furthermore, in collaboration with Fairtrade, SCL is conducting a baseline study and context analysis in the gold mining district of

<sup>2</sup> Because of the sensitivity regarding child labour in Uganda, the name of the coffee company is not mentioned in the report. More specific information on the cooperation can be delivered upon request.

Busia, to identify opportunities for further collaboration.

For more information on the research conducted by Somo in Mubende, see section 2.2.

**Results:** In West Nile, Padolo Parish, consisting of 4 villages was selected as the area for concentrated action. A mapping exercise was carried out with a total of 772 households. The field teams of CEFORD, the coffee company and the UNATU focal points are working close together on awareness raising campaigns, social mobilization, school environment improvement activities, household improvement plans and saving schemes, all within the CLFZ area. UNATU also works with 11 additional primary schools outside the area to improve the school environment and link children identified by the coffee field team to the schools. Together they have been able to get 247 children into school and prevent 787 children from dropping out of school. Currently 125 children have benefitted from remedial teaching, helping them to re-integrate into school after they had been out of school for a while. The collaboration between the different parties has helped to widen up the area and to scale up the interventions. The local government is involved and has taken actions in favour of the infrastructure to improve access to school, school needs by providing extra desks for the school and by being actively engaged in the whole process. The coffee company is very active and developed child labour improvement plans that they use when child labour is being identified with their member farmers. They have also worked on improving working conditions for older youth working in family gardens. Assistance was provided to the farmers to improving their coffee crops and learn them simple techniques in order to realize that improvement. Many farmers have improved their gardens and increased their produce and income. This is a great combination to work on both ends: improving education and improving household

incomes and so to embrace the social norm that parents should earn and children should learn!

In Kasubi, the team of Nascent RDO is very strong and consists of community volunteers in the 9 areas within Kasubi. The volunteers are mainly influential people living in those areas. Nascent has supported several community structures to support the process of building norms, which have zero tolerance to child labour. Some of the committees formed include Child Labour Free Zone committees (CLFZ), Child Protection Forum (CPF), Landlords forum, Pillars forum, Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA's) and working with local leaders, cultural leaders, Uganda Police Force and politicians. They have set up a bridge school where children study for 3 to 9 months to be prepared for mainstream education in the schools in the neighbourhood. Currently 174 children are attending the bridge school. 250 children have already been mainstreamed into formal school up until now, of which 77 children that have been integrated in to school after attending the bridge school.

In Entebbe the structures are in place and work excellent in at least one CLFZ, Kitubulu. This is a great example of the sustainability of a CLFZ and the active involvement of concerned village members. In the second CLFZ the school and school structures are still in place and active. The links with the community structures are weak, although there are still some active VSLA groups and UNATU will work with them to get those back on track and active. The same for the 3rd CLFZ where there is an extra challenge due to mismanagement by the headmaster in the school. UNATU is very strongly engaged with the Entebbe leadership and local government to get the CLFZ efforts integrated in their tasks and responsibilities. They had a meeting with the District leadership at which major commitments were made, e.g. a committee was instituted to follow up vulnerable children and find out



why the drop out: head teacher, Community Development Officer, inspector of schools, Resident District Commissioner, District Intelligence Security Officer; The Municipal District Education officer committed to deploying enough staff in the project schools and seriously monitoring the teachers and head teachers and also ensuring that schools in the project area have functional SMCs and PTAs; Work in partnership with the existing structures like the slum dwellers federation and municipal development forum.

**Challenges and how they have been overcome:** In West Nile the challenges are concerning gender issues, early marriage, sexual abuse and population issues. The project team and community is aware about those challenges and are working on it from different perspectives: awareness raising, improvement in sanitation at schools to get girls to stay in school, closing of video halls and tackling slowly harmful traditional practices, like Keny (traditional marriage ceremony). Action on reducing child marriages, early pregnancies, defilement and how to encourage family planning was one of the grey areas identified and CEFORD is intro-

ducing Gender Action Learning System (GALS) methodologies to help community members and households take lead in fighting these vices.

In Kasubi in Kampala the challenge is the lack of government primary schools. There is only one school and all lobby activities have not yielded any results. On the contrary the only government school has been demolished due to unclear reasons. The Nascent team together with the community have taken up the case very seriously and it resulted in a temporary school for the children while the local government is rehabilitating the school. UNATU also played a major role on a National and more political level on this issue.

UNATU is playing a prominent role in a handing over process and working towards sustainability issues in 2 CLFZ that were established under a previous SCL programme in Entebbe. Due to the absence of a good exit strategy when the project ended, there were many challenges in the area to maintain the results achieved in ensuring all children go to school and remain in school in these areas. UNATU is supporting the

community to make sure that the results that have been achieved can be sustained. This experience has re-emphasized that the most important component of the CLFZ concept is that the community and local government are to be involved from the start with very clear roles and responsibilities and remain committed even after the project ends.

**Delays:** There are no major delays encountered in the Uganda projects.

**Networking:** Exchange visits have been taken place between the different project areas as well as support visits to CEFORD by KIN in order to get new partners familiar and inspired by the approach. However, the partners expressed more exchange visits and meetings between the different projects to learn from each other and advice each other if necessary for strengthening the teams and build the capacity to deal with the CLFZ concept in the country.

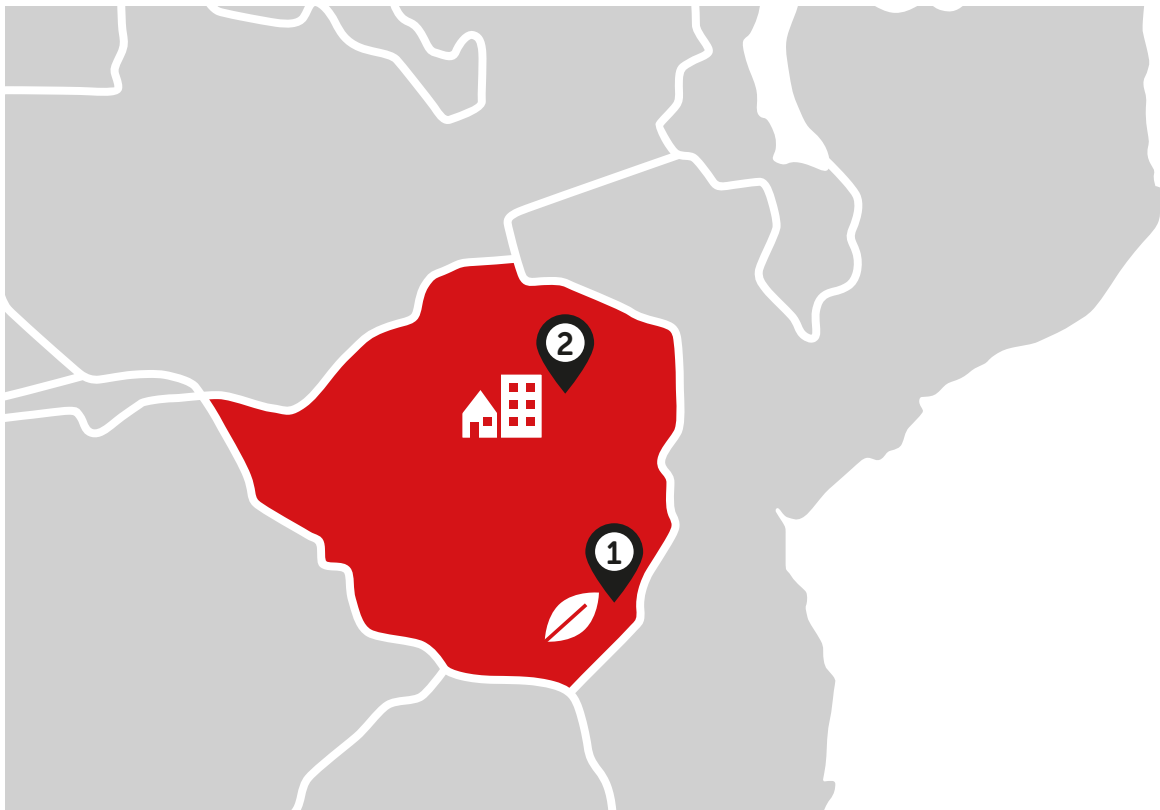
A stronger involvement of UTZ in the area is now taking place and SCL is now exploring opportunities together with UTZ and the local coffee company to expand the collaboration to new areas and activities under their strategic partnership.

UNATU has a very extensive network at a national as well as regional level, in which they use their position to lobby and advocate for better payment for teachers, placement of teachers and improvement of quality education. They use the CLFZ approach as the solution to eliminate child labour and get children in school where they belong. In the future UNATU will take an even more proactive role, especially in West Nile and other areas where they had earlier SCL engagements to follow up and give support where required.

# ZIMBABWE



## 151 CHILDREN PREVENTED AND WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR



### 1 | CHIPINGE (CACLAZ/ ZNCWC/ PTUZ/ ZIMTA)

**0 CHILDREN** PREVENTED  
FROM CHILD LABOUR

**151 CHILDREN** WITHDRAWN  
FROM CHILD LABOUR

**151 CHILDREN** IN  
'BRIDGE SCHOOLS'



### 2 | EPWORTH/HARARE (CACLAZ)<sup>3</sup>

Child labour free zone in an urban area in Harare. A bridge centre has been set up for the 947 children out of school in the area. Activities up till now have mostly concentrated on awareness raising and lobby activities to get political support for a highly political sensitive area to work in.

<sup>3</sup> Although actual implementation of this project is externally financed, project strategy and reporting are wholly in line with the SCL Out of Work programme. Furthermore, as implementation is carried out (partly) by the same organisation many linkages exist between the different projects in Zimbabwe.

## ZIMBABWE

**Context:** The integrated project in Chipinge, Zimbabwe was chosen due to the contentious 'earn & learn' model that was implemented by the private sector and banned by the government of Zimbabwe, as children had to work in the tea plantation to earn their education. The project is being implemented by 4 different partners (Coalition against child labour in Zimbabwe (CACLAZ), Zimbabwe National Council for the Welfare of Children (ZNCWC), ZIMTA and PTUZ (both teachers unions) who needed time to build up trust and plan properly for the project. The project area was very new for most of the partners and there was no engagement with the tea sector yet.

With additional funding, a child labour free zone project has also been set up in urban Harare in the Epworth neighbourhood. Although actual implementation is externally financed, project strategy and reporting are wholly in line with the SCL Out of Work programme. Furthermore, as implementation is carried out (partly) by the same organisation many linkages exist between the different projects in Zimbabwe.

**Results:** Key results of the Chipinge project are:

**Baseline surveys and mapping:** Two baseline surveys were conducted, one on the specific child labour and education situation in the tea growing area in Chipinge and another one on the supply chain situation of the tea sector. From the baseline surveys, ward 8 was chosen as the area for concentrated action to implement a CLFZ due to the earlier presence of the 'earn and learn system' and an existing school infrastructure to accommodate out of school children. Ward 8 has a total population of 14,267 (males 7,160 and females 7,107). The other baseline survey identified a large group of out growers in ward 8 that require specific attention. CACLAZ conducted a house-to-house mapping exercise to identify the

households and children out of school (3,593 households of which 179 children are out of school) and the situation of the families. ZNCWC conducted a National Stakeholders mapping and assessed and analysed existing policies on Child Labour and identified opportunities for advocacy and strategies for policy reform on Child Labour. They also assessed and identified key stakeholders to partner with for joint interventions to stop child labour.

**MOU's:** MOU was signed with the Ministry of Labour and Social Services that gave permission to work within the Chipinge area with local government structures. The Ministry of Education gave permission to work through the teachers unions in the schools. Another MOU was signed between the 4 partners on roles and responsibilities and a combined work plan was designed and used to monitor the activities.

**Bridge school:** One incubation centre (an incubation centre is a special school through which children from work pass to receive orientation before they are integrated into the formal education system) was selected in a primary school within ward 8. This school was part of the schools that used to be administered by the private sector during 'earn and learn' system. At its height, this system was well supported by the company. Schools were well maintained so that as many children as possible would be attracted to come and work as well as learn. So to date, the remnants of this strong support can still be seen with both the classroom blocks and teachers' houses in fairly good shape. There is need to create a culture of child-friendliness in the school through promotion of children's rights education and elimination of barriers to education like corporal punishment and institutionalized child labour. Teachers for the bridge school have been trained and currently 151 children are attending the bridge school.



#### Teacher training and school activities:

Training of special teachers to give orientation to all the children returning from work back to school has been conducted. ZIMTA is working in 9 schools situated in Ward 8, Ward 19 and Ward 6. The choice of the schools is based on the principle that ZIMTA will be active in each school included in the former 'earn & learn' system. It has supported 22 learners in financial difficulties who were affected by the abolition of the 'earn & learn' system and engaged and supported art teachers in developing forms of artistic ways to spread the awareness on child labour. Some have done it through dances interrupted by small play, others through poems, songs, etc. PTUZ has conducted awareness sessions with children ("generation of information packs CLFZ Children's perspective") in 5 schools situated in wards 8 and 19. They talked about topics such as the differences between child labour and child work, the various forms of child abuse, the concept of CLFZ, the effects of the 'earn & learn' system, etc.

Awareness raising: participation of stakeholders in public education/awareness raising on issues of child labour, through a series of radio programmes scheduled on Spot FM and other radio stations. ZNCWC engaged with SpotFm Radio Zimbabwe for a series of shows on Child Labour. The radio station is renowned for its coverage of serious and topical issues to do with policy reforms and reviews.

Meetings at National level: ZNCWC facilitated a sensitization workshop with members of Zimbabwe Tea Growers Association, which included 3 tea companies as well as out growers affiliated to the Corporate Tea Companies and Chipinge Business community members. There was general acknowledgement that child labour at out-grower farmers' level was still happening due to ignorance and economic challenges being faced, efforts have started to try and curb the practice. One of the key action points picked from the sensitization was emphasis

on the need to have a well-documented publication that encompasses all the relevant information pertaining to child labour in Zimbabwe. ZNCWC initiated the drafting of a Child Labour Handbook with other Stop Child Labour partners and government line ministries (the Department of Child Protection and Welfare under the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Services). This handbook could also be used by the corporate sector.

**Results of the Epworth project:** Due to the highly politicized context of Zimbabwe, and the Epworth area in particular, the Epworth project has experienced many delays in getting started. However currently strategic political support has been given to the project, and the project has proceeded with awareness raising activities, mapping the area to find out how many children are out of school and what are the causes for this, and taking the necessary preparations at the schools for accepting and integrating the out of school children. Currently a bridge school has been set up in one of the schools in the area. However the school is already dealing with major capacity issues in terms of catering for the current 2000 students, so the bridge school centre will serve as a first entry point, from where the children are planned to be transferred to different schools once ready to be mainstreamed into formal school.

**Challenges and how they have been overcome:** The advent of 2016 has seen the economic woes of the nation continue to increase, as the president declared a national disaster on hunger and drought after the rainfall pattern did not yield any significant harvest for the nation, due to the El Nino induced drought. Appeals were sent to the International community for assistance. This directly leads to an increase in the problem of child labour as it continually persists in Zimbabwe against this background with children dropping out to work and supple-



ment family income. School attendance in ward 8 was further compromised by the two companies (Tanganda and Ariston Holdings) failure to pay employees regularly. Employees are clocking a period of 4 to 6 months without receiving their salaries. CACLAZ partner GAPWUZ (CACLAZ is a coalition of the teachers union PTUZ, Ngo ANPPCAN and the agricultural union GAPWUZ) is working to mitigate these issues through engagement of these companies through workers' committees to see if they can come up with better deals for the workers.

Trust building between the 2 teachers unions and between partners CACLAZ and ZNCWC, took longer than expected. ZNCWC being a network organization with many members and CACLAZ being a front-runner organization on CLFZ found it difficult to come to agreements on tasks and responsibilities. The same for the 2 teachers unions who compete for the same services for their members. This has been solved by an MOU that spells out clearly the roles and responsibilities of each partner and by the development of a common work plan.

During the last Annual National Conference of ZIMTA a resolution was adopted to develop conceptual frameworks on the area based approach towards creating CLFZ, calling Government to support specialized training for teachers in child labour free zones for the second chance education classes. ZIMTA top leaders explained that this is a direct result of the ZIMTA involvement in the Chipinge project, which has opened the eyes of the union on the importance to get involved in projects against child labour. This resolution creates a ZIMTA policy, with new possibilities for the union.

Until 3 years ago, the message in this region was that children have to work to earn the right to education, under the 'earn & learn' system. This conception is not disappearing quickly, hence the need for awareness sessions (through art, open debates, etc.). These awareness sessions by PTUZ are very important to change the mind-sets of the children and of the parents/communities in Chipinge. After an awareness session, children speak to their parents about what they have heard at school, parents hear this message at home, engage in discussions with teachers thereafter.

**Delays:** The very slow start of the project due to different factors, one of those, the permission of the government to work in a certain area and have the buy-in and collaboration of the local government and community structures. Perhaps the most significant milestone gained has been the inception and acceptance of the project by government departments, the communities and local authorities.

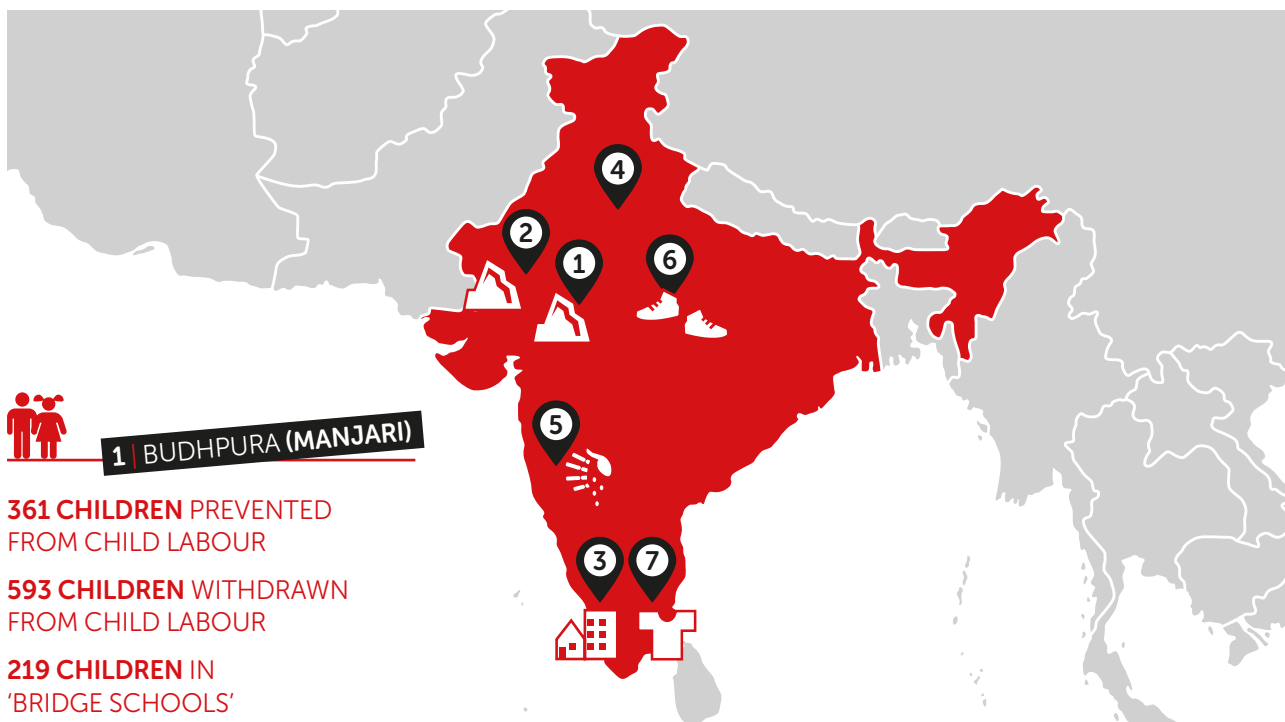
Private sector engagement is a long-term process that has been underestimated. The companies have been engaged in the 'earn & learn' system for years and are over the last couple of years being criticised for that. It takes time to gain their trust and confidence back for active engagement in the project.

**Networking and linkages with other activities:** Team Zimbabwe is getting more engaged with each other so that at least within the Chipinge project the collaboration is getting better and more linking and learning moments are being encountered. All together they have large Networks due to 2 teachers unions with many members; ZNCWC as network organisation and CACLAZ as coalition and frontrunner on the CLFZ approach in Zimbabwe. Links and exchange also takes place between the Chipinge project and the externally funded project in Epworth.

# INDIA



## 3785 CHILDREN PREVENTED AND WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR



### 1 | BUDHPURA (MANJARI)

**361 CHILDREN** PREVENTED FROM CHILD LABOUR

**593 CHILDREN** WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR

**219 CHILDREN** IN 'BRIDGE SCHOOLS'



### 2 | PALRI MANGALIYA & PUROHITSAR (BWI/ RPKNMS)

**125 CHILDREN** PREVENTED FROM CHILD LABOUR

**38 CHILDREN** WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR

**0 CHILDREN** IN 'BRIDGE SCHOOLS'



### 4 | NEW DELHI (ICCO – SCL INDIA PLATFORM)

ICCO established a Stop Child Labour Platform that focusses on capacity building of the project partners as well as lobby and advocacy on child labour and education issues by promoting the area based approach and CLFZ on a local, regional and National level.



### 6 | AGRA (FLA)

Research is being conducted into the issue of child labour in the upstream leather footwear supply chain and tanneries in the area of Agra by FLA. In collaboration with international footwear companies a plan of action and possible proposal for establishing a CLFZ will be formulated in 2016.



### 3 | TIRIPUR (SAVE)

**1929 CHILDREN** PREVENTED FROM CHILD LABOUR

**739 CHILDREN** WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR

**48 CHILDREN** IN 'BRIDGE SCHOOLS'



### 5 | MAHARASHTRA & KARNATAKA (RESEARCH BY SOMO)

Research has been conducted by SOMO in the seeds sector in the districts of Maharashtra and Karnataka. This research has been done under the banner of SCL but with funding from ICN.



### 7 | TIRIPUR (RESEARCH BY SOMO)

Research is being conducted by SOMO on child labour in the garment sector in India (Tamil Nadu) and Bangladesh on the underlying causes of child labour.



## INDIA

**Context:** In India the CLFZs are implemented in 3 different areas, all related to a sector and some with active involvement of companies and CSR initiatives. In Rajasthan, 2 projects are implemented in the natural stone sector. One in Budhpura (consisting of 9 villages with 7,848 inhabitants) by a local NGO, Manjari who is housed within the CLFZ and works very closely with the local people and structures. In that area cobble stone is the main product which is being exported to mainly to mainly Western Europe, e.g. Belgium and UK. Two very concerned international companies, Beltrami and London Stone are very much engaged in the project. The other project is being implemented by the local union, RPKNMS affiliated to BWI. CLFZs are being established in Palri Mangaliya, a village with 140 households and 656 inhabitants and Purohitsar village with 105 households and a population of 587 people. Both CLFZs are operated in an informal setting where a group of families are settled and work illegally in the mines. Those families are very vulnerable and RPKNMS is trying to organise them by using an entree with education through the government primary schools in

or close to the CLFZs. The third CLFZ project is being implemented in the garment sector in Tiripur where the NGO, SAVE is working on children's as well as on workers' rights issues in the garment sector. On behalf of the Stop Child Labour Coalition, ICCO India established a Stop Child Labour Platform that focusses on capacity building of the project partners as well as lobby and advocacy on child labour and education issues by promoting the area based approach and CLFZ on a local, regional and National level.

For more information on the seeds research conducted by Somo (5), the FLA project on footwear in Agra (6), and the Somo research on garment (7), see section 2.2.

### Results:

**Education:** In Budhpura, Manjari works with 8 primary schools to strengthen their capacity. They have trained 7 education volunteers, youth/adolescents from the village, on child friendly teaching methods. These 7 volunteers are attached to the primary schools (single teacher - single classroom schools) and assist the teachers and play an active role in classes for young children so that the teachers can concentrate on the

age appropriate pupils in their classrooms. As a result the enrolment has doubled and more regular attendance by the children as well as the teachers! The teachers are reporting dropouts so that follow up can be done with parents and Child Right Protection committee members in the village. Parents are more engaged with the education of their children. So far Manjari has returned 593 children to school.

In both Palri Mangaliya and Purohitsar, the union organized a massive awareness campaign on education within the villages together with the schools, department of education and the community. This gave a very good opportunity to get all children of primary school age back to school and they used the school to get more engagement from the community. So far 163 children have been prevented and withdrawn from child labour. No drop-outs are encountered anymore.

In Tiripur, nearly all of the children in Ward 16 and 17 are in school. The important thing now is to regulate the dropouts, as well as to ensure a sufficient level of attendance. The SAVE team has decided to maintain a threshold of 95% attendance rates to define whether children are attending school (an ambitious addition to the SCL definition of 75%). A total of 3,455 children are back in school due to the projects interventions. SAVE has established bridge centres to help children to catch up and become ready for the mainstream school system. As most of the children of Ward 16 and 17 are currently in school, most of the children in bridge centres are from neighbouring wards. The teachers do not experience many dropouts at the bridge schools.

**Migrants:** In all project areas there are migrant families present. There is a constant movement of new families coming into the project areas and families moving out. This leads to many different challenges such as language barriers, and lack of awareness on child labour and education among migrant parents

and their children. In all of the child labour free zones the migrant families are integrated into project activities. SCL partners deal with migration issues by conducting regular monitoring and tracking of these families. The experiences from the partners in dealing with the migrant families will help SCL in developing strategies for new areas dealing with high levels of migration.

**Parents and caretakers:** All agencies are working with self-help groups and saving schemes in order to assist adults to increase their income and to become more conscious about their spending patterns. Beside this, the agencies are also helping the communities to map the different government schemes relevant for people in their communities so that the people can apply for government schemes that they are often not aware of. RPKNMS also established a helpline for the people to report their grievances and to share their problems and struggles in relation to workers' rights and child protection issues. Manjari is utilizing the government helpline (Childline) and assists the community to make use of the service. SAVE is assisting the people to access the Government Welfare scheme that gives them e.g. access to financial support for education.

**Monitoring systems and structures:** All the 3 agencies are maintaining accurate digital monitoring and child-tracking systems that are being used on a daily basis to update and to extract information. The information needed for the SCL reporting system is extracted from these databases. These systems are found to be very helpful and efficient for learning purposes, strategic planning as well as being transparent. This is very important when working with companies and CSR initiatives, as they demand information on ad hoc basis. The different structures used are all based on existing structures that are being strengthened. Especially the child protection, PTAs and other volunteer structures are very instrumental in collecting data, monitoring and making follow-ups on school drop outs with the families.

Companies/CSR initiatives: Manjari has a well thought of plan to involve the traders, companies and CSR initiatives. At least 2 larger and important companies, Beltrami/Stoneasy and London Stone (refer to blogs on website: [www.nochildleftbehind.co.uk](http://www.nochildleftbehind.co.uk)) are playing a very important role in the area by addressing issues of child labour and other workers' rights related issues in their supply chains. The companies and Manjari are in close contact with 8 supplying companies, 44 local traders (organized in the cobble traders union) who are key in those processes. Without the supply chain pressure the engagement and support of the Cobble Unions could not have been achieved (See the MSC story Budhpura Cobble Union). Furthermore, Beltrami/Stoneasy and London Stone are member of the Responsible Stone Program of TFT. Manjari and ICN are in contact with TFT-RSP to seek for common ground and align activities on the ground.

Workers' rights: SAVE has currently formed around 170 Workers Education Groups (WEGs), who are unorganized workers living in Ward 16 and 17. The trainings are mostly done informally and need-based. The WEGs are organized into clusters of 10 members, which include 1 representative from each WEG. These cluster groups will receive training on leadership skills so they will be able to play a more leading role in lobbying and bargaining work. Over the past years SAVE has organized many of these WEG groups and cluster groups and still maintains a close relationship with these groups. For SAVE having this network is also crucial in collecting information to build specific lobby cases. The WEGs gives the members opportunities to work together of taking up bulk orders, being able to save collectively, a better bargaining position and the possibility to better deal with risks. They also mention the possibility of starting a business together.

Guiding document on working with companies and CSR initiatives: A desk- and field research for developing a guiding docu-

ment has been conducted. Different SCL partners were consulted (through fieldwork) and currently the document has been drafted. SCL partners will test the guidelines and provide their inputs for finalizing the document. This document will guide the partners to start up processes on how to engage with companies and CSR initiatives as that can be a very complicated and long term process.

Capacity building: the SCL platform has organized capacity building workshops for the partners on gender, diversity and social exclusion in school and on working with community structures and institutions in child labour free zones. The platform has also organized 4 exchange visits to MVF, Manjari, BWI and SAVE.

Furthermore, SCL supported Manjari with capacity building through the support of MVF (involving a long-term co-working resource person as well as regular monitoring by MVF senior staff) and a training on quality education by Seva Mandir. In the final year of the program the capacity support will be continued.

Sustainability: In Purohitar and Palri Magaliya the union RPKNMS has initiated development of CLFZs at two locations under the project intervention. From the union's perspective – the intervention is not only limited to developing a CLFZ but is being viewed broadly in terms of union organizing and realization of workers' rights. Improving access of children to school has proven to be an effective entry point for the union – this coupled with addressing workers' issues has helped the union to gain strength in new areas and villages. The cooperation developed with the community, different stakeholders especially Government schools and also CSOs in the vicinity shall help in continued monitoring and sustaining the intervention, even after the project period comes to an end. Well-functioning union committees at both the locations shall act as a strong link for ensuring sustainability of the CLFZs.



Since the beginning of this year, the union has also initiated expansion of its organising scope in and around Purohitsar village and similarly in case of Palri Mangaliya – where union organizing has now gone beyond the area marked for CLFZ. Adopting this approach of CLFZ, the union aims to expand its work in neighbouring areas and new villages in the long run.

**Challenges and how they have been overcome:** The proposed amendments on the Child Labour Prohibition act raises lots of concerns, which may directly affect the child labour free zone programme. According to the amendment, children below the age of 14, cannot be employed anywhere, except in non-hazardous family enterprises or the entertainment industry. Critics have the opinion that the amendments partially legitimize child labour. They question how it would be ensured that the child is working in a non-hazardous family enterprise and that he/she would be doing so only after school hours.

In Rajasthan, with BWI support, both the identified areas have certain distinct issues as the nature of mines in the two areas are

completely different – in Palri Mangaliya, there are a large number of mines with active commercial operations providing livelihood to not only workers from Palri Mangaliya but also to workers from neighbouring villages. Here, the union is in dialogue with the mine owners to improve working conditions, facilities and benefits for the workers. Whereas in Purohitsar, the mines are officially non-operational (these mines produce low quality masonry stones and were declared closed by the Government due to non-payment of high royalty levied) but workers are mining on a daily basis – these stones are bought and are transported in trucks and lorries. Here, the union is establishing a workers' cooperative so that workers could come together and address their issues through dialogue with the Government and buyers.

In both CLFZ projects in the Sandstone industry in Rajasthan there is high prevalence of occupational diseases, especially tuberculosis and Silicosis (an incurable lung disease caused by the inhalation of silica dust). The prevalence of silicosis has resulted in early death of male workers (the main income earners), high numbers of widow

headed households and children dropping out of school to contribute to the household income. Through joint efforts of the members of the Rajasthan State Forum on Natural Stone (SFNS), including Manjari and RPKNMS, the issue of silicosis was brought under attention of the State Government. As a result of this wet drilling in stone quarries was made mandatory by 1 March 2015 and silicosis detection camps in Budhpura and other stone quarry areas were organized. Through registration of workers under the Construction Workers Welfare Scheme, stone quarry workers also became entitled to social security benefits, including compensation when affected by an occupational disease.

Education is still a challenge encountered in all projects, there is a lack of schools and qualified and motivated teachers as well as control system by the government to ensure quality education for all children. The problem is even greater where it concerns children who have finalized primary school. Often the schools are further away and especially of security reasons, girls are kept at home. The SCL India platform is currently carrying out a desk study among its members to specify challenges that exist and how these are being solved within the CLFZ projects. The aim is to use these experiences as a basis for lobby and advocacy activities with district and national level policy makers to urge them to take action to address the problems.

Different groups mention family conflict (conflict between parents) as a reason for children not going to school. Conflict among parents often leads to parents that are not interested in the education of their children or children that are under much stress and therefore failing to be motivated

at school. Many of the Most Significant Change stories also relate to family issues providing to be an obstacle for children to go to school. SAVE will look at possibilities to link up some of the Child Rights Protection Forum (CRPF) members with a psychosocial centre in Tiripur to provide some basic counselling skills that the CRPF members could use in mediating in such family issues.

**Delays:** There is no delay encountered with the implementation of the CLFZ projects. However, some delay is encountered with the work of the SCL Platform as they needed more time for trust building among the different partners. Also interest of the different partners was different so that first the Platform focussed on capacity building to make them stronger and gradually build up their ability to promote the area based approach towards CLFZs within their networks and slowly move to a regional and national level.

**Networking:** Stop Child Labour Platform is developing many linkages with different networks on education, child rights and child labour issues. Through the Children At Risk network, ICCO India is also introducing new partners to the SCL approaching and has started CLFZ pilot projects with own funding with these partners.

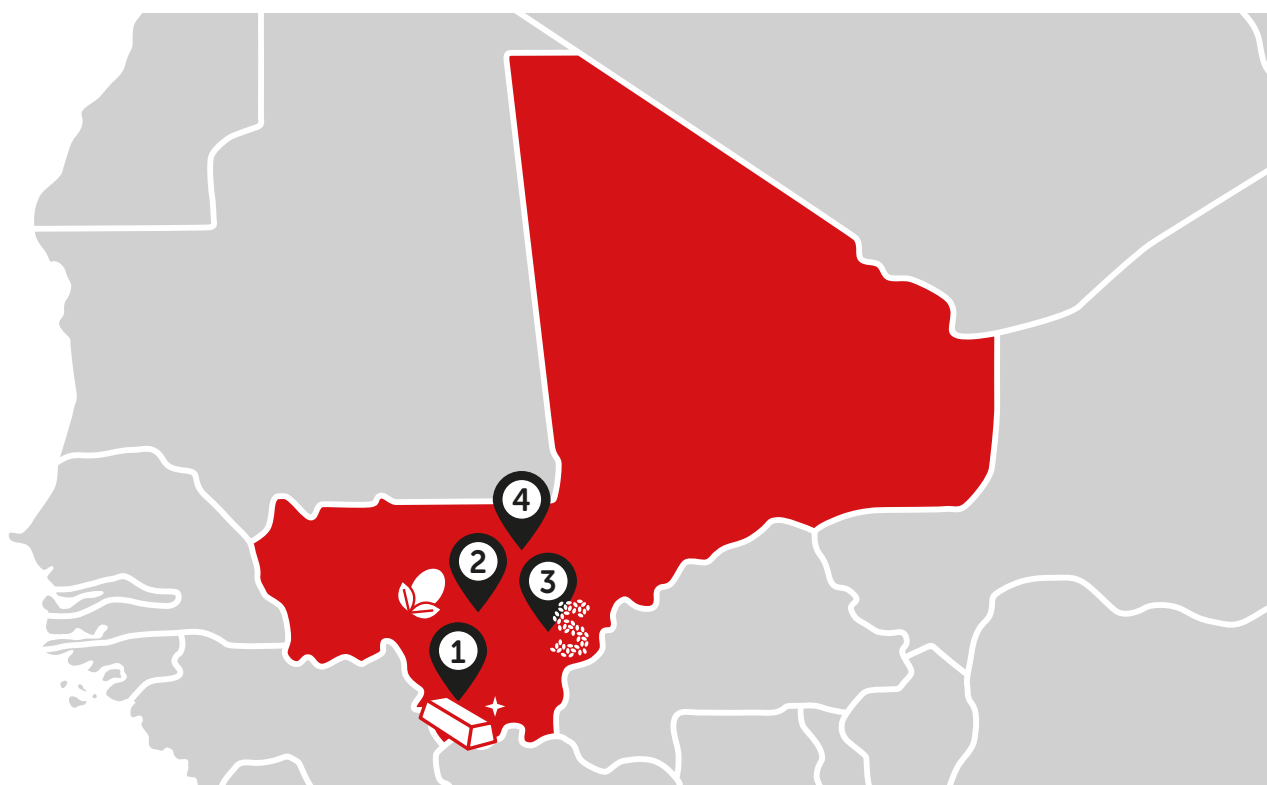
In August, a National Consultation is being planned to enhance the links and initiate new partnerships. MV Foundation is still playing a crucial role in giving on the job support to the implementing agencies, especially with Manjari. MV Foundation is also actively engaged in the lobby and advocacy work in order to reach out to more networks, players and government bodies at National level.



# MALI



## 4563 CHILDREN PREVENTED AND WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR



**1 BOUGOUNI (ENDA/SNEC)**  
(+ RESEARCH BY SOMO)

**264 CHILDREN** PREVENTED  
FROM CHILD LABOUR

**294 CHILDREN** WITHDRAWN  
FROM CHILD LABOUR

**126 CHILDREN** IN  
'BRIDGE SCHOOLS'



**3 NIONO (ALPHALOG/SNEC)**

**95 CHILDREN** PREVENTED  
FROM CHILD LABOUR

**685 CHILDREN** WITHDRAWN  
FROM CHILD LABOUR

**57 CHILDREN** IN  
'BRIDGE SCHOOLS'



**2 MARKALA (ENDA)**

**359 CHILDREN** PREVENTED  
FROM CHILD LABOUR

**1060 CHILDREN** WITHDRAWN  
FROM CHILD LABOUR

**330 CHILDREN** IN  
'BRIDGE SCHOOLS'



**4 WACORO & KEMENI (CAEB/SNEC)**

**303 CHILDREN** PREVENTED  
FROM CHILD LABOUR

**1503 CHILDREN** WITHDRAWN  
FROM CHILD LABOUR

**350 CHILDREN** IN  
'BRIDGE SCHOOLS'

## MALI

**Context:** 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.

Gold mining is a traditional activity practiced in many communities in parts of Mali. It meets since recent years a renewed interest among population. Operators at the gold mining sites are mainly rural and farmers. Their interests for gold mining are the consequence of the impoverishment of population due to climate hazards, cotton crisis, multiplication and diversification of social demand in terms of consumption goods and services. Gold mining sector has exploded in a context of liberalization and globalization. ENDA Mali runs a project in one of the gold mining areas in Bougouni where they prepare the ground for the implementation of a CLFZ. SOMO conducted a research in that same area.

ENDA also works in Markala, Sansanding, Dougabougou and Sibila towards CLFZs. Built around the CLFZ strategy, the project puts particular emphasis on mass education of children and maintaining them in school. The programme is consistent with the educational policy in Mali.

Alphalog is carrying out activities in 8 communities in the area of Niono and 2 communities in the area of Macina. In all these areas they carry out awareness activities in the communities and the schools. In 11 villages, Alphalog works more intensively

towards the creation of 11 child labour free zones. Due to the successful implementation of 5 child labour free zones, 6 new villages have been added since the beginning of this year.

CAEB works in the shea and sesame product areas (in Wacoro and Kemini) that constitute the starting point to elicit the involvement of relevant stakeholders. However, the project is not limited to children working in these value chains. In the area that have been determined for the creation of a CLFZ, all children working and being out of school are included in the efforts to combat child labour in the zone.

To complement efforts of Alphalog in Niono and Enda in Bougouni in working towards the creation of child labour free zones, the teacher union SNEC has set up 4 anti-child labour clubs and 4 watch committees in the Bougouni region, as well as 2 anti-child labour clubs and 4 watch committees in the Niono region. Regular communication between the SNEC National coordinator and the focal points in the schools as well as visits by the SNEC coordination team to each school involved in the project is increasing the motivation of the teachers.

At a national level SNEC and Enda co-ordinate the national coalition against child labour consisting of all the SCL partners as well as the employers association.

### Results:

**ENDA Markala:** Many different groups work together to ensure that children stay in school, by monitoring attendance rates of children and speaking to parents: the school management committee (SMC), the youth parliament, the mothers association, the parent association, the teachers forum and the village development committee. Every school has its own school management committee with a representative of each SMC in an overall SMC coordination group. The school is also flexible in terms of



accepting children halfway through the year. In some villages, the bridge schools are no longer necessary, as all new children (under the age of 12) are supported to go to school. Data collection is done by the different parties, and is synthesized by the Enda team. The mayor as well as the sub-prefect stressed the value of having these statistics at hand, and Enda mentions that they are often consulted on providing specific statistics for the local authorities. Up to now 1060 children have been brought (back) to school and 359 children were prevented from dropping out of school

Sibila town council has initiated a communal agreement that would frame the issue of child protection and their education. This municipal agreement is an instrument that regulates the issue of child labour. The Town council is the initiator of this convention; the scope of application will be limited only to the community of Sibila. Inspired from laws and conventions ratified by Mali, the municipal agreement does not replace the laws of the country, but complete them and takes into account only the socio-cultural and economic realities of the community.

**Alphalog:** has been successful in ensuring the enrolment of 685 children (of which 5 were physically handicapped) in the age category 6-8 years old over the past year. They have also been successful in enrolling 57 children aged 9-15 in to bridge schooling. The village monitoring committees are actively playing their role in awareness raising and mobilizing children to go to school. Constant monitoring is being carried out as a cooperative effort between teachers, the School Management Committees, the Parent Teachers Associations, the children parliament and the village monitoring committees. Teachers union SNEC has contributed to the success of the CLFZ by establishing anti-child labour clubs, watch committees, associations of mother of pupils, teachers, school directors and focal points. SNEC trained several focal point teachers and teachers within the CLFZ to pay special attention to children at risk of dropping out and/or having difficulties in attending school.

**CAEB:** works with speed schools, to bridge the out of school and withdrawn children to formal schools. Until now CAEB has brought

1503 children back to school. To facilitate access and integration of learners from speed schools into the formal system of basic education, teachers of hosting schools and resource people have been trained on the approach of the CLFZ project for the establishment of clubs to combat child labour. Trained teachers will serve as focal points in different clubs set up in the schools. These clubs will play the role to inform and educate parents that will make children work rather than sending them to school or in a vocational training centre. With the support of government and the Municipalities, new classrooms are built during this semester including 9 classrooms in the municipality of Wacoro and 6 in the Municipality of Kemeni. The classrooms have been funded by other donor agencies.

Children/youth from 14 to 17 year are placed in vocational training through chief craftsmen. It was planned to enrol them in CED (Education Development Center) to learn some life skills and a vocation. CED being a government programme, doesn't function now in the zone.

**ENDA Bougouni:** Despite many challenges and hardships in the gold winning area, ENDA has been able to get 240 children back to school. There has been a lot of awareness raising in the area and mobilization of people. Eleven groups/structures have been put in place who each have their specific roles and responsibilities, e.g. The gold washing sites management committee; Association of village women; villagers watch committee or child protection committee, to name a few. The committees already set up in all 27 villages of the three project intervention communities are helped by the project team to ensure that each committee can play fully the role and fulfil its responsibilities.

To allow the committees to play their roles, a roadmap was developed and made available to each committee. SNEC has also played a complementary role in the Bougouni areas through its formation of

anti-child labour clubs and training focal point teachers at the schools that have a specific responsibility where it comes to keeping children in school.

ENDA Mali works through the Malian coalition against child labour and the promotion of early childhood rights through advocacy network and holds regular meetings (quarterly meetings) to gradually mobilize the coalition and other actors such as companies and involved government departments.

**Challenges and how these have been overcome:** Not in all cases collaboration between the implementing NGO and the teachers union SNEC runs smoothly. As both organisations work in the same schools in Niono and Bougouni there is sometimes need for better communication and harmonization of activities, to make sure that the collaboration is most effective. The Mid Term Review visit was very useful to identify and solve some of these harmonization issues and steps have been taken to improve collaboration in the future.

In the Wacoro and Kemeni areas, many of the children out of school live in hamlets that are not officially recognized as villages, which obstructs their right to construct a school. For these children distances to the nearest school may vary up to 8km. There are some Medersa schools in these areas, but the quality of education at these schools is poor.

There are issues of quality at the public schools, both in Wacoro and Kemeni, mostly concerning the lack of sufficient teachers. The lack of teachers is both due to lack of resources for paying them, as well as lack of willingness of teachers to work in these remote areas. In the community schools, there are also sponsored teachers, who have not finished their education and are paid partly through the community budget. Also important concerns remain with the drop-out of children once they



have to change from primary to middle school. In many cases the distance that the child has to travel increases, and contributes to children dropping out at that stage. Project partners have intensified their attention to this group of children to ensure that they remain in school, even after finishing primary school.

There is also a specific challenge with regard to the bridge schools: Although government supports children between 10-12 (children below 10 can be mainstreamed directly) to go bridge school in order to mainstream into formal school, there is not yet a solution for children that are 13 and 14 although these children are also still of school going age. These issues are to be picked up at a higher policy level.

There are worries concerning the exodus of children that leave to work in the gold mines. Children that have left to work there, have returned with cash, attracting again new children to leave to work in these areas. Despite efforts of the project to get children out of the gold mining areas into school, the actual number of children working in the gold mining areas has increased. Although

the project has managed to reduce the number of children out of school in the villages surrounding the gold mining areas, it remains very difficult to gain influence over the children that migrate with or without their families to the gold mining areas. The project team is currently planning a consultation meeting in the fall of this year with all the different stakeholders in the area, how to deal with this specific issue of migrating children. Besides migration also early marriages and pregnancies remain a concern for young girls.

The living situation of children at the gold washing sites presents enormous challenges such as better access to health, education, and respect for national and international standards to protect children against the worst forms child labour. To meet these challenges, it is important to consider innovative and creative solutions. These solutions may have serious and lasting impacts and must necessarily involve reliable, sustainable and self-managed communities, civil society organizations, including those of children and youths that must be networked to form a force of advocacy.

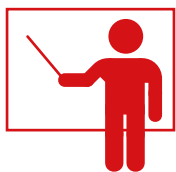
**Delays:** There are no significant delays in the Mali projects.

**Networking:** The National network on child labour has come up with a work plan and resource mobilization. Resources have come from the different partners under the SCL project and have now started with some activities on lobby & advocacy. ENDA, CAEB, ICCO, Alphalog and SNEC are all larger organisations with coverage in more parts of the country. This gives Mali the unique opportunity to reach out to much more areas and players to promote the area based approach towards CLFZ.

Teachers union SNEC also has a large network at national level, being both present in the 'Education for All Coalition' which consists of 63 civil society organisations and United Nations Agencies, as well as the "Coalition of civil society against child labour and the early childhood development, which comprises of SNEC, Enda Mali, Alphalog, IWENE, CAEB, APET and the employers association ("Conseil National du Patronat").

The Mali Coalition of the SCL partners are currently preparing a national consultation to seek attention for specific areas that need attention at a higher level, such as improving quality of education and ensuring funds allocated to education are actually spent on education. The aim is also to further enhance and strengthen engagement of the private sector in eliminating child labour.

# NICARAGUA



## 31 SCHOOLS COVERED BY EDUCATION STRENGTHENING



### 1 | EL DALIA (ANDEN)

An education strengthening project in La Dalia by teachers union ANDEN covering 31 local schools in a rural area, serving as a first step towards developing child labour free zones. Activities up until now include: mapping exercise, teacher trainings, and awareness raising.

## NICARAGUA

**Context:** The project is being implemented by the Teachers' Union, ANDEN in La Dalia. 31 schools are being covered in the area where the project is being implemented. It is a relatively large area in a rural setting where several small villages are situated. Initially there was a plan developed by ANDEN and shared with local education authorities. They took already action to modify the school environment and e.g. almost doubled the teachers in the 31 schools. The entry-point of ANDEN is on education, in the future the SCL programme aims to further explore opportunities for setting up child labour free zones in the area.

**Results:** Mapping: Mapping of the schools in the area has been done by ANDEN, as well as an investigation on the main causes of school drop out in the selected zone, school by school. Statistics on initial enrolments and final enrolments in 2015, as well as initial enrolments in 2016, have also been collected for each of the 31 schools involved in the project.

Teachers training: Two training sessions have already taken place for 83 teachers (the plan and budget was for 56 teachers, however, after the initial project plan was made and handed in, the school environment in the CLFZ of La Dalia has been modified by local education authorities. Many additional teachers have been hired). The topics of the trainings were communication skills, techniques of negotiation and the importance of leadership as a teacher. Based on a needs assessment of the teachers and schools, ANDEN has also started to equip schools and teachers with innovative

and interactive teaching materials: tape recorders, games, globes, rulers, story-books, dictionaries, teachers' course books, decoration tools. As a result of these activities, teachers are doing home visits to sensitize the parents and community leaders on the importance of education. They are more confident when they speak to the parents, due to the training, but also because they are part of a CLFZ project in their region, supported by the local authorities. It helps them to encourage constructively the parents/children. Maybe more important, ANDEN get reports on a higher feeling of happiness of the children in schools, thanks to a better environment and a more child-friendly way of teaching. ANDEN emphasizes the professional development of the teachers involved in this project.

Snowball-effect: In some cases, pupils attending schools that are not part of the project ask to be transferred to the schools in the project area. They know that the classes look better, that children play in classes, that teachers suggest exercises that are more interesting. This has led teachers to share their experiences with colleagues who are interested. Pedagogical circles have been formed.

Awareness raising: Through radio, a short radio spot has been developed by ANDEN to sensitize on child labour. It was largely broadcasted in December and January (the most intense coffee harvest season) on radio stations in Managua (Radio La Primerísima and Radio Ya), in Matagalpa (Radio Stereo Yes) and La Dalia (Radio Stereo). It was also broadcasted through radio programmes of the Frente Nacional de los Trabajadores (confederation to which



ANDEN is affiliated). Through banners against child labour put into schools, caps and bags distributed to the teachers.

**Sustainability:** for ANDEN, this project is seen as a pilot project. There is a strong support from the national level of the union on the activities implemented in El Dalia, they want to use this as an example for other projects in the future, in other regions.

**Challenges and how these have been overcome:** The biggest challenge was actually the delay that caused a late start for Nicaragua.

**Delays:** Due to a very late start for ANDEN in Nicaragua, the project took off in the new school year from January 2016. Most of the activities planned in the proposal for year 1 could only start after the start of the new school year, in January 2016. Nevertheless, ANDEN has made so much progress that the delay has been dealt with very efficiently.

**Networking:** ANDEN as a National teachers' union has a network throughout the country. They use the experiences from the project to give visibility via their website<sup>4</sup> and radio programmes as well as via their network meetings and engagement with the government.

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<sup>4</sup> • <http://www.cgten-anden.org.ni/index.php/88-news/650-lideres-de-anden-dan-seguimiento-a-importante-proyecto-en-el-turma-la-dalia>  
 • <http://www.cgten-anden.org.ni/index.php/88-news/728-anden-se-reune-con-maestras-y-maestros-del-turma-la-dalia>

# TURKEY



## 1 | ISTANBUL (EGITIM SEN)

An education strengthening project in the Gaziosmanpasa district of Istanbul by teachers union Egitim Sen covering 3 schools in an urban densely populated area. Activities up until now have focused on teacher trainings and awareness raising.



## 2 | ISTANBUL (FNV)

Participation by FNV in roundtable meeting on child labour in the hazelnut sector in Istanbul. Possible collaboration with NGO working with Syrian child refugees is being explored.



## 3 | ANKARA/NATIONAL (FLA/DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP)

Research is being conducted through the Turkish partner Development Workshop into the supply chain of garment companies, looking beyond first Tier (ready-to-wear) suppliers and focussing on the entire supply chain.



## TURKEY

**Context:** The project of Egitim Sen is being implemented in the Gaziosmanpasa district of Istanbul. It is one of the most densely populated areas in Istanbul; this area also attracts a high number of immigrants, both from Turkey and neighbouring countries.

For more information on the activities of FNV (2) and FLA (3) in Turkey, please see section 2.2.

### Results:

**Mapping:** Egitim Sen has completed a research in the three schools selected for the implementation of the project, in the Gaziosmanpasa district of Istanbul. The research includes statistical information about the number, age and gender of pupils and teachers, the dropout rates, children at risk of dropping out.

**Awareness raising:** On 20th November, the Universal Children's Day, Egitim Sen has published posters<sup>5</sup> on children's rights. The posters include the topic of child labour, and the posters were used in schools and local union branches. They also published

one article/press release on children's rights-child labour<sup>6</sup>. A kick-off meeting and several discussions about the project have been organized by the national coordinator in the 3 pilot schools. There was no direct mention of CLFZ, which is still very far away, but this was the very first time teachers ever talked about the topic of child labour. The first concern of the teachers was: what is my role and what can I contribute as a teacher?

### Challenges and how these have been overcome:

Organising training sessions for the teachers of the three pilot schools has been very difficult in the context of worsening repression against union/civil society activities. The national coordinator has found contacts in each school who may help him to gather other teachers.

The area where the project takes place, the Gaziosmanpasa district, is one of the most densely populated areas in Istanbul, this area also attracts a high number of immigrants, including Syrian refugees, both from Turkey and neighbouring countries.

<sup>5</sup> <http://egitimsen.org.tr/20-kasim-dunya-cocuk-haklari-gunu-afisleri/>

<sup>6</sup> <http://egitimsen.org.tr/20-kasim-dunya-cocuk-haklari-gunu-kutlu-olsun/>

Local leaders of Egitim Sen expressed their commitment in the struggle against child labour, but they also mentioned that in the current deteriorating context, they may not consider it as a priority any more. Many Gaziosmapasa habitants/teachers have relatives in the zones directly affected by the war, or are facing many issues linked to the influx of refugees in their district and an increased repression by the authorities.

It is not sure that Egitim Sen will have the possibility to organize more teacher trainings in Gaziosmanpasa district, as well as the other activities scheduled during year 2. SCL is considering that the remaining budget may be used for other purpose if the situation requires so. It is important to keep security as a priority issue in the very tensed project of Egitim Sen in Istanbul.

**Delays:** In Turkey, there has been a lot of delay in the implementation of the project due to terrorist attacks, the war, influx of refugees and an increased repression on Egitim Sen leaders and members.

**Networking:** Egitim Sen is a very important player in the education sector and has a broad network of members and links with civil society. They have a very sensitive position as the government restricts and controls their actions.

## 2.2 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*

### 2.2.1. Summary of key activities done in Year 2 (per sector)

**Context:** Over the last year, SCL has continued its work 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. Collaborations with CSR initiatives and companies are taking place both at national and European/international level. A guiding document on how to cooperate with companies in CLFZ in India, also based on first experiences, is currently being finalized. This document will be used 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. Preparations to create a similar document for the African continent are ongoing. The expectation is that the guiding document on how to cooperate with companies in CLFZ in Africa will be finalized in the second half of 2016.

#### Results:

##### Gold:

#### 1) Research on child labour in the goldmining industry

Research conducted by SOMO and commissioned by Stop Child Labour showed that there are more than 1 million children working in goldmines around the world. Some of this gold ends up in our mobile telephones. Every year,

the electronics industry uses 279,000 kilogrammes of gold with a value of more than 10 billion euros. Making it the third largest buyer of gold after the jewellery industry and the financial sector. Even though nearly all electronics companies state that they do not accept child labour, they are almost doing nothing to actively eradicate child labour in goldmines. Stop Child Labour urges companies to look beyond their first suppliers and to start eradicating child labour from their entire production chain.

A second report on the situation in Uganda regarding child labour in the goldmining industry underlined the findings of the first report and showed that in Uganda almost 15,000 children are working in small-scale and artisanal gold mining. The majority of these children come into contact with extremely toxic mercury. Nearly every day. Consumers can sign a petition to call on companies to take appropriate measures. Both reports got extensive media coverage, in both national- and international media.

#### 2) Round table on sustainable mining for electronic companies

With the launch of our gold campaign and the publication of the report 'Gold from children's hands', a letter was sent to all major electronic companies to inform them on our findings and recommendations and to reach out for possible cooperation to fight child labour together. This letter was followed by an invitation to join us at the round table meeting on sustainable mining for electronics, which we organized together with Good Electronics Network, SOMO and Friends of the Earth, and was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on April 19. Several companies, including Apple, Samsung, Philips and Fairphone accepted this invitation. The round table meeting was very successful in sharing of experiences among different actors, who do not meet each other regularly.

Later this year, SCL will publish scorecards on the individual efforts of companies to fight child labour and improve the sustainability of mining operations.

### 3) ICSR Covenant

Stop Child Labour is actively involved in the process on a possible covenant for the gold sector, bringing together both companies, a range of stakeholders and the government, which is facilitated by The Rock Group and is currently exploring common ground for such a covenant.

#### Natural stone:

With relation to the engagement of companies in the natural stone sector the following results and activities have been accomplished.

#### 1) Involvement of Companies in the Budhpura-Manjari project

Since November 2013 the company Beltrami/Stoneasy has been supporting the CLFZ programme in Budhpura (through supply chain pressure, attendance at meetings in Kota/ Budhpura and financially). The company London Stone is supporting the CLFZ programme since spring 2015. A new MoU for the collaboration in the CLFZ project in Budhpura has been signed by all parties. In this MoU measures of Beltrami/Stoneasy and London Stone to prevent and remediate issues of child labour and other labour right violations are described.

Beltrami/Stoneasy and London Stone are both members of the TFT-Responsible Stone Programme (TFT-RSP)<sup>7</sup>. During the TFT-RSP Benelux chapter meetings various member companies were informed about the CLFZ project of Manjari in Budhpura. Through Manjari's and RPKNMS participation in Rajasthan State Forum on Natural Stone (a multi-stakeholder forum on the natural stone sector) awareness on the CLFZ approach is raised among Ethical Trade Initiative

(ETI), TFT-RSP and Unicef and other relevant stakeholders that participate in the forum. Both ETI and TFT-RSP showed increasing interest in the CLFZ approach. Local staff members of ETI and TFT-RSP have been visiting Budhpura to gain insight in the CLFZ programme. In March 2016 ICN together with Beltrami/Stoneasy and London Stone organized a stakeholder meeting in Budhpura with 7 supplying companies and TFT-RSP to further engage suppliers in the CLFZ and develop an action plan to improve the traceability of cobbles and labour conditions in cobble yards in Budhpura. TFT-RSP, with inputs of Aravali<sup>8</sup> (an autonomous government organization mandated to support NGOs),- Manjari and ICN, is in the process of developing an action plan, based on the meeting in March.

Guidelines were developed by all involved stakeholders (incl. Beltrami/Stoneasy, London Stone, Manjari, ICN and Stop Child Labour) for developing and running a website to post blogs and updates about the CLFZ project in Budhpura ([www.nochildleftbehind.co.uk](http://www.nochildleftbehind.co.uk)). The director of Beltrami/Stoneasy and the director of London Stone are posting regular updates with regards to their personal experiences related to the CLFZ and Manjari posts project updates. Through the website attention is given to the activities and best practises of Manjari. Also the website resulted in publications about the project on several other websites and in natural stone

<sup>7</sup> The TFT Responsible Stone Programme is a membership based programme aimed at improving working conditions in the natural stone industry. The programme was set up through the non-profit organisation TFT. See [www.tft-earth.org](http://www.tft-earth.org)

<sup>8</sup> ARAVALI supported the founder of Manjari to conduct research into child rights issues in Budhpura and to set-up Manjari. ARAVALI is also coordinating the Rajasthan State Forum on Natural Stone, a MSI platform where companies, NGOs, Labour Unions, Academics and Government Officials are dialoguing on the challenges in the Rajasthan natural stone sector and seeking for solutions through joint efforts.

magazines: e.g. <http://www.polycaro.be/nl/actua/samenwerken-tegen-kinderarbeid-indiase-steengroeves/>; article in PBM on April 16, 2016. SCL gave attention to the blogs through social media.

Furthermore, the Child Labour Free Zone project implemented by Manjari has been included as best practice in an ETI guide on ethical sandstone/ visit ETI to CLFZ project: [http://www.ethicaltrade.org/sites/default/files/resources/rajasthan\\_sandstone\\_ethical\\_sourcing\\_guide\\_aw.pdf](http://www.ethicaltrade.org/sites/default/files/resources/rajasthan_sandstone_ethical_sourcing_guide_aw.pdf)

## 2) Report 'Rock Bottom'

In May 2015 the report 'Rock Bottom, Modern Slavery and Child Labour in South Indian granite quarries' was published (field research had been conducted with remaining EU funding). The publication resulted in media attention by various media. See also Annex 5 with an overview of reports, media attention and political attention with regard to the natural stone sector. Also the Business and Human Rights Resource center published and distributed the Rock Bottom report; this resulted in a reaction of the UK based natural stone company Marshalls. This company did not react on the request to review the research report. See: <http://business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/documents/Marshalls%20Statement%20on%20Rock%20Bottom%20Report%20May%202015.pdf>

## 3) TFT-RSP

ICN and FNV Sector Bouw will remain involved in the Benelux chapter of TFT-RSP. Since the withdrawal of ICN from the steering committee of TFT-RSP the communication with TFT-RSP has improved remarkably (possibly for the reason the position of ICN in relation to TFT-RSP is less complex now). TFT-RSP had requested ICN for input on the 'No exploitation guidelines' for their natural stone programme. ICN provided input

(especially on the section related to child labour) <http://www.tft-earth.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/TFT-No-Exploitation-Guidelines-Stone.pdf>

## 4) ICSR ('IMVO') Covenant for the natural stone sector

SCL participated in three meetings with sector organizations, the FNV and the government on identifying opportunities for an ICSR covenant in the natural stone sector. In these meetings discussions on stakeholder involvement, facilitation of the negotiation process, the role of the government in public procurement and labour rights violation in the natural stone sector (including child labour) were held.

## 5) Media attention on child labour and public paving in Belgium

In May 2015 the Belgium newspaper 'De Standaard' has published articles on child labour on Indian Sandstone cobbles from Budhpura that have been used for public pavement by the municipality of Gent. SCL has been interviewed by the journalist who worked on these articles. Based on the media attention SCL was invited by the municipality of Gent to give a presentation on the issue of child labour on Indian sandstone cobble stones and the solutions (CLFZ, public procurement, CSR initiatives). Through the media attention Febenat (the trade association for natural stone in Belgium) and its member companies decided to organize stakeholder meetings to come to a joint plan of action to combat child labour on sandstone cobble stones. So far, no plan of action has been finalized. In the beginning of 2016, SCL again has been contacted by the Municipality of Gent, since concerned citizens of Gent raised questions about child labour on cobble stones used for part of a road that was newly paved. Email exchange took place.

## 6) Research plans for further research into child labour and labour rights violations



in the Indian natural stone industry were finalized. In this research measures of CSR initiatives and companies to combat child labour and other labour rights violations will be described as well. The desk research and supply chain research started in April/May 2016.

See Annex 5 for an overview of reports, media attention and parliamentary questions on the natural stone sector.

#### Footwear:

The research and report on the footwear sector in Agra, India will be finalized and discussed with stakeholders in Agra before the end of 2016. The draft outcomes of Phase I of the research were discussed with footwear companies in 2015. Additional research was needed, especially to get more insight into the supply chain of participating importing companies and for that cooperation from footwear companies was sought. In February/March four international footwear companies agreed to cooperate and signed a Non-Disclosure Agreement with the FLA and Stop Child Labour. In March 2016 phase II of the research has started and interviews with 10 suppliers have taken

place in April/May 2016. SCL will support FLA in finalizing the research, approach companies and other stakeholders to support (and finance) a stakeholder meeting (to be co-funded by the companies), request and support MVF to come up with a proposal for a child labour free zone project and use various strategies to convince the involved companies to support a child labour free zone project in Agra. If feasible a field visit to a CLFZ will take place for companies to get more insight in the approach. The stakeholder meeting is planned for autumn 2016, the final publication of the research report and action plan should be ready by the beginning of 2017.

#### Seeds:

With largely other funding ICN published two reports on child labour and underpayment of girls & women in the cotton and vegetable seed industry in India. However, ICN published these reports as 'member of Stop Child Labour' as means of leverage towards companies and therefore also spend some time of the SCL lobbyist on these reports. Around ten big companies (multinational and Indian) reacted extensively to the reports (their reactions were included in the

reports) and most - notably East-West Seeds from The Netherlands – promised to improve their anti-child labour policies and already started working on them. See also Annex 3 for publications on these reports.

#### Textile/garment:

Besides the implementation of the CLFZ in Tiripur through the NGO SAVE (see earlier chapter on the results of this project), several other activities are being conducted in the textile garment sector.

#### 1) ICSR ('IMVO') Covenant for the garment and textile sector

SCL – through ICN as a chief negotiator backed up by a Hivos colleague- has been very actively participating in the more than half-year negotiations between the Dutch garment sector, the government, Trade Unions and NGOs on the Covenant on garment and textiles. The focus of SCL/ICNs input has been on child labour including the CLFZ approach, forced labour and (gender) discrimination, as well as transparency, & reporting, the complaint mechanism and the necessary involvement of individual companies. Though negotiations started with Stop Child Labour, ICN, SOMO and Clean Clothes campaign, the latter two pulled out because the Covenant according to them was not 'good enough'. The Covenant has been signed beginning of July 2016 by government, FNV and CNV and five NGO's including ICN and Stop Child Labour. We will also be represented in the Steering Committee. ICN/SCL, after taking the initiative to integrate child labour in Covenants (both at political and practical level though establishing a working group with other NGOs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) continued its involvement in this group that also deals with integrating other thematic issues in covenants. A paper to present these themes to other sectors and stakeholders has been written. It is now discussed if and in which form to continue this work and in

which form, e.g. by more closely aligning with the work of the MVO Platform on this issue and a broader consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Various talks and consultations between ICN, Primark, C&A and various MSIs on bonded (child) labour in the South Indian textile industry took place this year. This is also very relevant in view of the implementation of the sections in the Covenant on child and bonded labour. We have given and will continue to give input in a plan Primark, C&A & other companies are preparing with OECD to tackle this issue. After commenting on Primark's child labour policy (also discussed at the Child Labour Platform) we had several contacts (phone calls, meeting in Berlin, Brussels, etc.) especially with a focus on (girl) child bonded labour in the South-Indian textile industry.

See Annex 4 for an overview of reports, media attention and parliamentary questions on the garment and textile sector.

#### 2) Pilot project on mitigating child labour risks in cotton in Turkey

As an active member of the Plan of Action of the Dutch trade associations on garment and textiles stakeholder group, we were asked to take the lead in the working group on child labour in cooperation with the Fair Labor Association in the development of a research and action plan on the Turkish cotton supply chain. 7 international garment and textile companies have joined this initiative: C&A, Coolinvestments, DPBP, Just Brands, PVH, Varova Fashion, WE. The following activities have taken place up until now: a) 10 supplier (Tier 1: ready-to-wear) visits were completed in April 2016. FLA is in the process of preparing individual reports from these suppliers visits that will be shared with the companies in June 2016. b) After the completion of the 10 supplier visits, the local research partner, Development



Workshop was informed about and directed toward 26 companies that were involved in spinning and weaving (Tier 2). Despite efforts by Development Workshop, the associated byer companies and their Tier 1 suppliers, only a few of the Tier 2 suppliers have been interviewed. Continuous efforts are done in order to further expand the sample. The fact that it is the first time that a research aiming to get more insight into the middle of the supply chain, i.e. the spinning and weaving, is taking place, is challenging. The research will also focus on the possible involvement of Syrian migrant children. Up until now, they have not been identified at any of the suppliers. The visits and research is not meant as an audit, but is more focused on gaining trust and cooperation of the different suppliers to come up with sustainable plans for improvement.

### 3) Research

Research is being conducted by SOMO on child labour in the garment sector in India (Tamil Nadu) and Bangladesh on the underlying causes of child labour. Data collection is almost finalized and results of the pilot samples have been

discussed with SCL. So far, in Bangladesh child labourers among children of garment workers were found; also in India out of school children were found although these did not seem to be working. The research report is expected to be published in October 2016.

**Challenges and how they have been overcome:** Initially the ambition was to involve brands in the CLFZ project in Tirupur. However, it has not been possible to link outsourcing in the chosen CLFZ to particular brands. However, SAVE has been able to involve local supplier companies.

In year 1 it was reported that a dialogue with ETI sandstone group (programme officer in London and local ETI officer in Rajasthan) had taken place. This had resulted in the promise that ICN gets the opportunity to present the CLFZ concept to ETI sandstone group member companies. However, due to the withdrawal of Beltrami/Stoneasy and London Stone (among other ETI members) from the ETI Sandstone programme, ICN did not present the CLFZ concept to the ETI-Sandstone group.

**Unforeseen/Unexpected Results:** During the development of the proposal for the current programme SCL/ICN had not foreseen to play such an active and time-consuming role in Covenant negotiations of the garment sector. Because of the opportunities and importance SCL has decided in consultation with BZ to incorporate these activities in the SCL programme.

**Linkages with similar activities:** In India, ICN with local partner organizations is conducting similar activities in the garment sector that reinforce the activities of SCL, e.g. running a garment worker's helpline and establishing workers' committees in garment factories.

Also other activities, such as the publication of the 'Soiled Seeds' report have been done with own funding from ICN, however to achieve leverage with companies this has been done under the banner of Stop Child Labour.

Through the activities of the FNV campaigner linkages are also made to a broader network of trade-unions. Regular communication between the different team members to update each other on ongoing events within and beyond the scope of the SCL programme takes place. See also section 2.4 on more information on the FNV activities.

## 2.3 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.

### Endorsement from Minister Ploumen and Minister Koenders

"Together with EDEO and the DG Development Cooperation discussions have taken place on how combatting child labour is currently addressed within the Human Rights and Development projects of the EU. In these discussions, the Netherlands has lobbied for an integrated, area-based approach such as employed by the Child Labour Free Zones-programme, that –with support of the Human Rights Fund – is being implemented by the Coalition Stop Child Labour in 6 countries (Mali, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, India and Turkey). Indeed, the EU-bodies are currently also exploring possibilities to employ a similar, more integrated approach." (Minister Ploumen in a letter to Parliament, 1st July, 2015, translated from Dutch)

"The Dutch Cabinet has unabated continued its fight against child labour in 2015. The funding for the programme 'Child Labour Free Zones' of the Coalition Stop Child Labour has continued in 2015. This programme is carried out in India, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Mali, Nicaragua and Turkey. It is a prime example of an integrated area-based approach. It combines awareness on the negative effects of child labor on both individual and national development, strengthening education and collaboration with

employers and local authorities to enforce the prohibition of child labor. All this should lead to a community that unanimously and unitedly supports the idea that children should not be at work but belong in the classroom. In 2015, this project produced a manual for companies and local governments: '5x5 Stepping Stones for Creating Child Labour Free Zones'" (Minister Koenders, in the Human Rights Fund Report 2015, translated from Dutch)

### 2.3.1 Summary of key activities done in Year 2 – Political Lobby

**Context:** Child labour as such has remained a high priority of the Dutch government. This was supported, reinforced and practically implemented by the Stop Child Labour coalition, including by raising the issue at the political level. This was both done in the context of local CLFZ projects – e.g. by presenting the handbook '5 x 5 Stepping Stones for Child Labour Free Zones to Minister Ploumen -, by informing MPs on developments on CLFZ activities in the field as well as raising issues of Dutch and other companies involved in child labour and/or efforts to tackle child labour in their supply chain.

In the context of business and human rights in general and within certain sectors like textiles, footwear, natural stone, seeds and coffee child labour was raised with policy-makers in The Netherlands, and the EU and parliamentarians in the previous years, resulting in parliamentary questions, informing debates in parliament and putting pressure on companies in e.g. the textile and seeds sectors. Stop Child Labour also continues to engage with the ILO in the context of the Child Labour Platform as the only participating NGO. . The aim of these engagements is twofold. In the first place to inform policy makers and policy-making institutions and international organisations of the issues and concerns with regard to child labour and on

ways to solve these issues. Secondly to seek support from these policy-makers for the area-based approach towards the creation of child labour free zones and the (sometimes) related involvement of CSR initiatives and companies and to put pressure on companies to take their responsibility to act towards the elimination of child labour.

### 1) General results concerning political lobby with Dutch government and Parliament

The issue of child labour has been raised in at least 10 parliamentary debates, initiatives by MPs, letters by the Minister etc. partly based on formal letters (3) and direct contacts or other input given to individual MPs. Parliamentary questions have been raised in four different cases on the basis of SCL publications regarding child labour in supply chains. Child Labour Free Zones have mentioned in at least 8 letters by the Ministers, a legal initiative document, state of the budget, parliamentary debates and a motion by an MP to continue funding this approach (still pending).

Regarding (other) focus areas SCL has:

- a. Presented the Handbook 5 x 5 Stepping Stones for Child Labour Free Zones to Minister Ploumen which has been distributed among all relevant embassies
- b. Received political support from Minister Ploumen who raised child labour free zones in the European Union while SCL also gave advice on the European Council Conclusions on Child labour during the Dutch chairmanship of the EU.,
- c. Been effective in urging MPs to demand child labour free procurement with the Minister promising action,
- d. Was able to get a strong child labour chapter in the textile covenant,
- e. Gave input into draft law on Due Diligence on Child Labour with some elements accepted,
- f. Led to both coalition parties (PvdA and VVD) to adhere to our request to inform the parliament better about how discussions child labour are included in trade missions. Parliamentary questions have also resulted in promises to raise child

labour (e.g. on seeds) during (trade) missions.

See also annex 2, 3 and 4 for an overview of articles, publications and parliamentary questions.

Both Minister Ploumen (Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation) and Minister Koenders (Foreign Affairs) have expressed their support to the SCL approach and the Child Labour Free Zones. See textbox.

### 2) Political support for Covenant on Garments & Textiles

The issue of child labour as well as the Child Labour Free Zone concept have been prominently included in the Covenant on Garments & Textiles. On this issue there will be further research to assess child labour in the full supply chain and development of a roadmap. While this has been the direct result of negotiations, the debates in parliament about child labour, including positive reactions from Minister Ploumen, as well as parliamentary questions triggered by SCL have helped to create support for this (see annex 4 for an overview of reactions from Ploumen and parliamentary questions).

The various political debates in parliament on ICSR Covenants and child labour – fed by SCL with letters, information and meetings with MPs – as well as a Minister who made a priority of covenants have helped to create a climate in which a covenant on garment and textiles, including a strong chapter on child labour, was accepted. This covenant was signed by around 55 companies, of whom many were laggards up to now.

### 3) Sustainable public procurement

SCL participated in a meeting organized for getting input for the development of 'Plan van aanpak maatschappelijk verantwoord inkopen 2015-2020' and contributed with suggestions. Furthermore, the topic 'sustainable procurement' was included in the cove-

<sup>9</sup> Minister Ploumen, in a letter to parliament on 1-7-2015.  
Minister Koenders in the Human Rights Results Report of 2015.

nant on textiles and garments introduced by IC/SCL in the initial meetings possibly leading to an ICSR covenant on natural stone as a pre-condition for a successful covenant.

#### 4) Other results at European level

- MEP (member of European Parliament) from two parties have raised parliamentary questions on the use of child-mined gold by the electronics sector.
- One meeting has taken place with EU officials of different DG's on our approach and two meetings with DEVCO on their child labour and modern slavery present and future policies and planned funding. After discussions with EU-hired consultants doing an investigation in past policies and DEVCO funding of child labour projects and of future strategy options for EU-funded work on child labour and modern slavery both the area-based approach as well as our supply-chain oriented work on gold and cottonseed were presented as options. Currently a follow-up is taking place by consultants to see if our work on cottonseed (plus cotton) might become part of funding proposal by us or taken up by the ILO.
- Inputs have been given through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the EU Council conclusions on child labour which were reflected in – among others – the focus on the area-based and sector approaches as well as public procurement. We have also shared our appreciation and comments on these conclusions with the parliament.

#### Unforeseen/Unexpected Results

The political response by Minister Ploumen to a request in to make child labour a cross-cutting issue (which was proposed by SCL) and the forming of a group with NGOs and government officials on such issues, makes it in principle possible to have an operational plan on child labour in all the covenants is certainly an important unexpected result. Its implementation is however not easy because of the very different – and often delayed – processes to get more covenants of the ground.

#### Networking/Linkages with similar initiative

We have closely co-operated with the Clean Clothes Campaign, including on child labour, in the Covenant, though CCC has decided not to sign it. On the content of the child labour chapter we have co-operated closely with Unicef NL.

Possibilities to work with ILO at global level have also been further explored. Meetings with ILO officials related to two sessions of the Child Labour Platform, including with the interim head and (informally) the new head of Fundamental Rights at Work Dep as well as the official preparing for the ILC in June 2016 on supply chains. SCL has been actively participating twice in 2015/16 (July 2015 and December 2015) in the Child Labour Platform of the ILO and the Global Compact as the only NGO. We were able to give substantial input to the discussions. SCL gave written input into the draft Guidance on child labour prepared by Shift for ILO-IOE. Various suggestions – e.g. on stakeholder involvement – were taken up and appreciated by the IOW in conversation with SCL.

SCL also distributed the handbook 'Stepping Stones' to the Child Labour Platform participants. We heard back that it was used by a big tobacco company for the development of their policy on child labour.

SCL is an active member of the MVO (CSR) Platform. Important issues/topics the MVO Platform is lobbying for and that are relevant for SCL are: transparency, mandatory due diligence, UNGP National Action Plan, public procurement, and the ICSR sector covenants. We have closely co-operated with the MVO Platform on discussions and political advocacy on creating the right conditions for successful covenants. In this context we have also participated in several Shift workshops with the SER on this issue, including a discussions with e.g. representatives of the seed and wholesale sectors.

### 2.3.2 Summary of key activities done in Year 2 – Public Campaign

See separate chapter on Communication (2.6)

## 2.4 Strategic Campaigning within FNV

**Context:** The strategic campaigner took office in the trade union FNV on May 1, 2015 to create awareness among members in selected sectors of the trade union and to inspire and motivate them to combat child labour in their production chains. This was done not by delegating operations to Global FNV or benevolent union volunteers outside company and industry, but by making it a priority within normal trade union activities. The role of the campaigner is to stimulate and motivate others and to make connections with foreign unions in the production chain and with involved NGOs.

**Results:** Due to the work of the FNV campaigner the campaign plans to combat child labour in the production chain of hazelnuts (Turkey), clothing (India) and natural stone (India) are now – for the first time ever – included in the work plans of the union sectors Industry & Agriculture and Construction. In the spring of 2016, an additional campaign plan has been designed for the vegetable seeds chain (India).

For the campaign on gold in electronics sector the strategic campaigner generated publicity (also through the FNV Professionals network). Unfortunately, efforts to engage the metal sector through FNV was unsuccessful and they showed no support.

In the past year a lot of multimedia material (print, photo, video) has been prepared and manufactured. This material has already been used for the campaign in the natural stone sector. Furthermore FNV has generated media attention through her network on the International Day against Child labour on the 12th of June 2016.

An internal assessment has taken place within FNV to ensure that FNV own procurement is sufficiently free of child labour. This was followed by an action on November 12, Hazel No Pasta Day, in canteens of the union. The kick-off of the FNV campaign against child labour was during the International Day of the FNV on October 31st, to which also Minister Ploumen attended. The campaign presented the key message, had a prominent role at the information market and hosted a workshop on child labour in the hazelnut sector in Turkey.

Other activities that have taken place in the past year:

- **Natural stone:** A Guest lecture was provided for students in natural stone processing (ROC Midden-Nederland). Furthermore SCL/FNV was present at the Natural Stone sector days (27th and 28th of May, 2016) which gave many opportunities to engaging in dialogues with young professionals on the issue of child labour in the natural stone sector and how to deal with this issue.
- **Garment:** FNV has also been involved in the discussions around the garment covenant, focusing on child labour, decent wage and union rights. Currently guest lectures are being developed for fashion schools for young designers and professionals. The campaign on textile will focus on this particular target group.
- **Hazelnuts:** While the situation changed dramatically in Turkey, we have actively participated in roundtables in Istanbul. Hence the focus was increasingly placed on the children of Syrian refugees who have placed in Turkish factories and fields to work. The contacts with the Turkish NGO Hayata Destek (Support to Life) have been increased to make sure that children are prevented from working in particular on the hazelnut plantations in the region around the Black Sea, and to support them and guide them to school.



### **Challenges and how they were overcome**

In practice, it proved difficult to move union negotiators in the companies involved to give priority to eliminate child labour in their own production. The tendency remains to outsource this work to benevolent actors and to quietly allow the practice of child labour in the production chains. The sector leaders however are ready to start working on these issues more effectively and will immediately after the summer of 2016 allocate more concrete time and resources to this issue to ensure that these international issues are really integrated in to the regular union work.

**Unforeseen / Unexpected Results:** Through a presentation of the strategic campaigner at the premiere of the film "Child labour and hazelnuts: five years later" in the Press Museum we came in to contact with Jumbo and UTZ Certified who were interested in

developing the first brand of child labour-free hazelnut spread. Unfortunately, the chaotic, tense situation in Turkey has delayed progress on these activities.

### **Networking / Linkages with similar initiatives:**

The campaigner is currently developing – together with Unicef Netherlands -, on the initiative of a historian and exposition developer, a large exposition which is to take place in 2018 or 2019, on child labour in the past and now and in the Netherlands and abroad. FNV and Unicef have currently drafted an ambitious vision document of the project 'Leidse Kinderarbeidjaar' which is meant to receive national and even international exposure. FNV Rijnstreek-Leiden has adopted the project and will be responsible for ensuring continuity in participation. The organisation is now ready to start the actual design of the project.

## 2.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

**Re-adjustment of M&E Framework + Fine-tuning of Reporting Tools** After the first reporting round in June 2015, whereby partners reported using the new M&E Framework and reporting tools, the framework was evaluated in terms of usability, usefulness and relevance. Based on this assessment some indicators were slightly adapted to facilitate reporting and ensure maximum relevance of the data reported. In some cases additional support was given to partners involved in data collection. To respond to some of the general complications that occurred in filling out the SCL monitoring format, specific guidelines were also developed for filling out the formats. These provided additional information on how exactly the different indicators should be interpreted and reported on.

**M&E Trainings – Zimbabwe, Turkey and Nicaragua** Due to the delays in the implementation stages of the projects in Turkey and Zimbabwe, M&E trainings for these two countries were only done in the second year of the programme. Both workshops were tailored specifically to the needs of the project contexts. As the partners in Zimbabwe were also struggling to work together as an effective partnership, the M&E workshop in Zimbabwe that took place in November 2015, also included exercises to further shape the collaboration between the different partners and identify roles and responsibilities based on a combined work plan. The M&E training for Turkey involved a more hands-on practical approach to use the M&E framework in a context where only a teachers union is involved in the implementation of the project. The M&E support in Nicaragua was provided through Education International and AOB during their visit to Nicaragua. Possibilities for additional tailor-made M&E support will be explored (possibly through an add-on visit to the Netherlands, to an already planned trip under another programme).

### General Findings of the Mid-Term Review (Jan-May 2016, countries covered so far: Mali, India and Uganda)

1. All partners are well on track towards achieving the intended results. All partners have managed to ensure significant increases in the number of children going to school, and mobilize community committees that are responsible for tracking children out of school.
2. Intrinsic ownership by the community of the social norm that 'no child should work, every child must be in school' is clearly more existent in areas that have been involved in the programme for a longer period of time.
3. Depending on the point of departure, in all contexts partners have contributed to making schools more child friendly environments and increasing the attractiveness of the schools. This has been done either by contributing to the organization of extra-curricular activities such as games and sports, or by adding educational volunteers to the schools or by conducting teacher trainings that are more focused on the rights of the child.
4. Collaborations between NGO's, companies and teachers unions in the child labour free zones work best when there is a clear distinction between the roles and activities that each partner will play in the given community.
5. In project contexts where partners have collaborated with companies and workers union's from the start of the project, the link with improving overall working conditions and eradicating child labour clearly exists (see projects in Uganda and India). In project contexts where these linkages have not been established

firmly from the start, the link is less present and still to be further strengthened.

6. Relationship with companies: Both in India and Uganda partners have been very successful in establishing links with large companies, and successfully convincing these partners of the complementary role they have to play in establishing child labour free zones. In Mali collaborations with large scale companies are yet to be further developed, although local producers and entrepreneurs in the child labour free zones are included and take their responsibility in creating and strengthening the child labour free zones.
7. The engagement of local authorities in the activities at the field level is done by practically all partners. In some cases partners have been successful in engaging local authorities to the extent that they have contributed to school infrastructure and awareness raising activities in other communities. Lobby activities at a national level has deserved less attention up until now, with the exception of Uganda.
8. Lobby and advocacy activities requires a strong country leader who has sufficient experience with the SCL approach and therefore is accepted by partners as a natural leader of the lobby and advocacy strategy. Tensions between partners in who is taking the lead in these activities have led to a standstill in many cases, which needs maximum attention in the last year.
9. Indications that the achieved results will be sustainable are seen in several project contexts, through the following aspects:
  - Active engagement of local and international entrepreneurs/

companies that play an active role in condemning child labour as well as tracking children out of school or present in the workplace

- Unions that have integrated child rights awareness and tracking of children in their core business
  - Local authorities that actively raise awareness for the importance of children to school and ensure that accessibility of education improves in their areas.
10. Snowball effects (i.e. effects of the child labour free zone spreading beyond the initial intervention area) are as of yet only seen in those areas that have had one or more years of extra support before the start of the "Out of Work"-programme. This shows that in order for the child labour free zones to spread to other areas, a significant time investment is crucial.

**Mid Term Review: General Findings:** The Mid Term Review was carried out between January and September 2016, with the bulk of the visits carried out between February and May. Only the MTR visit to Zimbabwe was moved to September as implementation started only late 2015, and the conduction of an MTR after several months would be too soon. In all cases the staff members of the Stop Child Labour team (M&E officer and/or Technical advisor and/or Programme coordinator) were accompanied by the coalition partners whose partners were being assessed in the field.

The main goal of the MTR was not to assess project impact and/or outcomes, but was focused primarily on whether the projects were on the right track in achieving their intended results and whether any action should be taken to address any issues that may impede achieving the set objectives. A set of 13 questions were developed for every



project context. Based on the information in the most recent bi-annual reports, specific questions would receive more attention than others. Besides focusing on process towards achieving intended results, the MTR also looked at sustainability issues, based on the following questions:

- 1) What (additional) actions needed to be taken in the final year to ensure the child labour free zones and the achieved results would continue to exist after the project end?
- 2) In what way can the 'snowball' effect already be put into motion to ensure that the zones will be self-expanding after project ends?

Each MTR visit ended with a group meeting in the country to discuss the first observations from the visits. For each country an MTR report was made that was verified with all the partners involved. If necessary follow-up meetings on specific issues would be planned in the Netherlands or over Skype.

Although the overall findings will only be finalized in October this year, several general findings can already be presented. See the textbox.

**Most Significant Change Study:** Besides monitoring results in terms of the identified indicators in the SCL monitoring framework, the need was identified to also collect data that was more qualitative in nature and allowed more space for unexpected and new results. To this purpose the Most Significant Change technique was introduced, which provided partners with a platform to report on what in their experience had been the most significant changes they had seen experience the start of the programme. (Three MSC stories have been incorporated into this report) The main approach of MSC is the collection and discussion of stories that describe the Most Significant Change that has been experienced over a set period of time (- in this case since the start of the project). Who is chosen as the story-teller is up to the project partners, it can be a field officer, a teacher, a child, a parent a community mobilizer, a local government representative. During each MTR visit time was reserved for 1 or more sessions to discuss these stories. In India and in Uganda some of the stories of change were presented in the field, by or in front of the story owner him/herself in order to verify that the story was indeed correctly

reported. In India and Uganda several rounds of story selection were held to identify significant areas of change in each context. In each country eventually 1 story per project was discussed in the end group meeting, showing the diversity of the project approaches depending on the specific context the partners was working. In November – after the MTR and MSC has been conducted in Zimbabwe – a session will be organized in the Netherlands to discuss the collection of stories from all project countries, and any possible conclusions or implications that may follow from these stories. At the end of this year a publication is foreseen with a selection of some of the Most Significant Change stories. Up until now the MSC has been assessed by partners as a welcome change from more traditional ways of monitoring progress, whereby partners are given more freedom in showing what they see as most important.

**General M&E support:** M&E support to partners organisations mainly concerned support in terms of increasing understanding of programme indicators and monitoring. Support was also provided with regards to collecting stories of changed (MSC exercise – see above). In some cases the project context made clear-cut use of the M&E framework difficult. In these cases the M&E officer jointly developed a pragmatic approach towards monitoring and reporting data of these specific projects.

**Other Learning activities:** Part of the tasks of the M&E officer also included promoting internal learning of the programme. Besides all the above activities that also relate to 'learning' in a broader sense the following activities have undertaken in the past year:

- A session was held with Stop Child Labour partners from different countries to challenge and/or verify underlying assumptions of the programme theory of change. Groups were given a number of core assumptions of the programme theory of change to discuss based on the experiences in their respective projects.

Plenary discussions of these assumptions showed that nearly all assumptions held, be it in slightly different ways depending on the country context.

- Re-assessment of the 7 criteria of a Child Labour Free Zone. Based on the evaluation of a previous SCL programme, the recommendation was made to categorize the criteria of the child labour free zones in to criteria that are to be achieved first, and those that are aimed to be achieved at a later stage. The former relating more to the successful establishment of a child labour free zone, the later relating more to the sustainability of the child labour free zone. A discussion paper was created for this purpose: the recommendations of the paper will be taken into account in future programming

## 2.6 Communication

Stop Child Labour aims to involve as many relevant stakeholders as possible in the fight against child labour.

Communication activities of Stop Child Labour in year 2 included:

- Developing new communication materials;
- Sharing messages through SCL communication channels (+ network coalition partners);
- Connecting/ sharing messages with external media > media exposure;
- Developing campaign activities.

### Vision and Mission

We sharpened our shared vision and mission texts, which are used as a basis for SCL communication. See textbox.

#### Vision and mission Stop Child Labour

No child should work. Every child has a right to education, to play and to enjoy his or her childhood.

A world without child labour is possible if everyone abides by these principles. By working together, seemingly insurmountable challenges such as poverty and inadequate or inaccessible education can be overcome.

Child labour perpetuates poverty. In areas where child labour is prevalent, wages remain low and there is less work for adults. Furthermore, children who don't go to school have fewer opportunities later in life. When children receive good education, this vicious cycle of poverty can be ended.

Stop Child Labour advocates for good formal education for children and a decent income for adults. We cooperate with local organisations in Asia, Africa and Latin America that are committed to getting all children out of work and into

school. We promote the area-based approach towards creating child labour free zones: areas where the inhabitants are convinced that child labour should be eliminated and are prepared to take the necessary steps to get all children out of work and into school.

In addition, we promote child labour free products by drawing the attention of businesses and CSR initiatives to the need to eliminate child labour and, where possible, collaborating with them. We lobby with the government, the EU and national and international organisations for a more proactive policy against child labour, and call on citizens to make their voices heard. This way we aim to encourage active involvement and commitment by all stakeholders worldwide

### CLFZ Handbook

On June 11th 2015 (on day before the International Day against Child Labour) Stop Child Labour handed the manual "Stepping Stones for creating Child Labour Free Zones" to Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Lilianne Ploumen. The manual has been developed together with Stop Child Labour's local partners, to share experiences and inspire others to implement and support the area-based approach towards child labour free zones. The manual is translated into French, Spanish and Arabic and available for free (hardcopy & digital).

- [Download '5x5 Stepping Stones towards creating Child Labour Free Zones' \(pdf\)](#)
- [Download '5x5 Trampolines para crear zonas libre de trabajo infantil \(pdf\)](#)
- [Download '5 x 5 Éléments essentiels pour la création de zones libres de tout travail d'enfant' \(pdf\)](#)
- [Download '5x5 قطانم عاش نال لاج أنم ساس أراجح ألاف طالال لي غشت قره اظنم قيلي لاخ \(pdf\)](#)



### New brochures: SCL general and for businesses

In order to communicate our mission and vision more clearly externally, Stop Child Labour has developed two new brochures: one with general information on the Stop Child Labour programme and another specifically on our CSR activities and possibilities for businesses to collaborate.

You can find the brochures here:

- [‘We want to learn, we want to play’ \(pdf, general brochure\)](#)
- [‘Engaging with Companies and CSR Initiatives’ \(pdf\)](#)

### Launch ‘gold campaign’

In November 2015, Stop Child Labour launched its ‘gold campaign’ by publishing the report [‘Gold from children’s hands’](#), based on a study conducted by SOMO Centre for Research commissioned by Stop Child Labour. There are more than 1 million children working in goldmines around the world. Some of this gold ends up in our mobile telephones. Every year, the electronics industry uses 279,000 kilograms of gold with a value of more than 10 billion euros. Making it the third largest buyer of gold after the jewellery industry and the

financial sector. Even though nearly all electronics companies state that they do not accept child labour, they are almost doing nothing to actively eradicate child labour in goldmines. Stop Child Labour urges companies to look beyond their first suppliers and to start eradicating child labour from their entire production chain. Consumers/citizens can sign a petition to call on companies to take appropriate measures.

### Media exposure

The launch of our gold campaign generated a lot of media attention and our message reached millions of people. An overview of the media attention can be found in Annex 7.

As part of the ongoing campaign, [Instagram photographer Eelco Roos](#) visited the Mubende goldmines in Uganda, in April 2016. During his visit, he took pictures of children working in these mines, which he afterwards shared with his 467K followers on Instagram. The photographs helped us to get our report on child labour in goldmining in Uganda (No Golden Future) published in several media (The Guardian, Froot, Famme, Bedrock, Manners, Want) in May/June.

### Collaboration artist/photographer Jimmy Nelson – imaging the solution

In May 2016, [Artist/Photographer Jimmy Nelson](#) visited our project area in West Nile, Uganda. With his work, Jimmy will show the solution: children going to school, playing and enjoying their childhood.

On October 6th 2016, an exposition of his work (combined with pictures of Eelco Roos) will be launched. This exposition, combined with communication/PR/advertising activities will most likely generate a lot of exposure.

### Social media

Over the second project year, our social media accounts (with a focus on the Dutch Facebook page) grew extensively:

- [Facebook](#) page likes Dutch: 6,180 (Year 1: 1,990 > + 4,190)
- [Facebook](#) page likes English: 455 (Year 1: 401 > + 54)
- [Twitter followers](#): 398 (Year 1: 354 > + 44)
- [Instagram](#): 549 (Year 1: 0 > + 549)

Our messages were also shared on the social media channels of the coalition partners:

- [Hivos](#): 12,766 FB likes, 12,000 Twitter followers
- [Stichting Kinderpostzegels Nederland](#): 10,727 FB likes, 2,274 Twitter followers
- [Mondiaal FNV](#): 600 FB likes, 1,644 Twitter followers
- [Kerk in Actie](#): 2,567 FB likes, 3,410 Twitter followers

### Websites

Unique visitors of the Stop Child Labour websites:

- [www.stopkinderarbeid.nl](http://www.stopkinderarbeid.nl): 1,334 visitors per month
- [www.stopchildlabour.org](http://www.stopchildlabour.org): 9,000 visitors per month
- <http://www.goudinhanden.eu>: 877 visitors per month

### Newsletters

During this period, the SCL newsletters (Dutch & English) were sent to 4 times (June, Nov, Dec 2015 and March 2016).

- [Dutch newsletter](#): 2,828 subscribers (Year 1: 1,000 > + 1,828)
- [English newsletter](#): 3,525 subscribers (Year 1: 500 > + 3,025)

In the ICN Newsletter – send to 1,500 Dutch and 2,000 English subscribers once in two/three weeks – articles on Stop Child Labour activities were included regularly.

Other media coalition partners

- Articles in AOb newsletter, 6x per year, 2,000 subscribers
- Advertisement in Onderwijsblad, 2x per year, 85,000 readers
- AOb School packages (lessons) on child labour, 200 requests
- AOb Magazine on child labour 'Eerst naar school! 15 jaar ondewijshulp uit Nederland'
- Article in 'Kinderpost' (magazine SKN), 20,000 readers
- [Online lessons Stop Child Labour](#), (for teachers & students primary schools) included in digital package for 'Kinderpostzegelactie' – downloaded over 1,000 times
- Articles in FNV Mondiaal newsletter, 2,077 subscribers
- Articles in Kerk in Actie Xpres, Kerkebladen, [www.protestantsekerk.nl](http://www.protestantsekerk.nl), Vandaar (donateursblad), Kerkinformatie, Diaconia, KerkmagaZIN.

# MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE STORY

## ALL INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Life of the people among the poor urban dwellers rotates around individual survival; it is grounded on living only for today. You will commonly hear slogans like “Tugende tuyiye” (let us go hustle for the day) “Tugende tukole ekikumi” (Let us go make some 100 shs). In such a setting community needs are inconsequential, solving community problems communally is too much a demand unless the problem affects the community directly to which child labour and children’s education was not among such needs to solve communally. In Kasubi just like in other contexts in Uganda, there is existence of a local leadership structure but the existing leaders have occupied their positions for centuries and thus many have lost focus, lost energy, lost interest and their roles were either forgotten or they got “tired” and some positions are vacant.

Kasubi is such a community where “out of work to school project” is being implemented since October 2015 using an area based approach model to change community norms with the support of all community members.

It was challenging to have community support. We have held community dialogues with different groups of people, formed youth groups to support mobilization since the problem under diagnosis affects youth, formed women groups since children needs are close to their hearts and held conversations with community pillars who are key influencers.

As a result, a team of youth defined as “hooligans” by the community standard voluntarily composed a song on education of children. Music is becoming an interesting technique to communicate and this song is hoped go “viral”. The community leaders now engage in sensitization campaigns, last month one of the vice chairpersons joined youth on radio Super FM to sensitize communities about their role in the education of their children. Whereas slum economy dictates individual survival, to date we have some community landlords who have put conditionality’s on who rents their premises for accommodation. For example in Hajji’s rentals, no one can stay there unless their children are all in school.

Children in labour were enslaved by the little “kikumi kikumi” (little money) they get out of work and so education was seen as a bad investment taking them away from the seemingly lucrative business. To date, some children come to school willingly, bring their friends as well and engage in community sensitization campaigns against child labour. Having everyone on the boat means no one drowns. (Follow the link to watch this video <https://youtu.be/iY9Sw6F5ijQ>)

Nascent - Annah Kamusiime, programmes manager  
Nascent RDO

# 3. ANNUAL PLAN 2016 - 2017

## 3.1 Annual Plan 2016 - 2017

Year 3														
		2016								2017				
Outcome and Output Indicators	Activity	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	Implementing body
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.	Realized													
A.1.1.1 By the end of Year 1/2, at least 8 baseline studies including mapping exercises have been conducted.	Realized													
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 Memorandum of Understanding will be signed between a local Tea company and Zimbabwe SCL partners						X	X						SCL
	A Plan of Action has been finalised by footwear companies to prevent and address child labour in the footwear sector in Agra, India									X	X			SCL
	A Plan of Action has been finalised by garment companies to improve the prevention of child labour in the cotton and garment sector in Turkey										X	X		SCL
A.2 By the end of Year 2, SCL partners have started implementation of the above-mentioned 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	All project partners

Year 3														
Outcome and Output Indicators	Activity	2016								2017				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 CLFZ in India will be developed.					X	X							Hivos/SCL
	Guiding document on engaging and cooperating with companies in CLFZ in Africa will be developed between June and Oct 2016.			X	X	X	X							Hivos/SCL
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	ICCO Regional Office Delhi
	Training on the guiding document on engaging and cooperating with companies in CLFZ in India will be conducted with all Indian project partners			X										ICCO Regional Office Delhi
	Based on needs assessment per partner/country options will be explored to provide training and technical support in the African countries based on the guiding document (see A.2.1.1.)							X	X	X				Hivos/SCL
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.	Continuation of activities based on specific recommendations provided during the MTR field visits	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	All project partners
	A few of our strong partners will be used as resource agencies to train new organisations, conduct research and facilitate ex-change visits.								X	X	X	X	X	Project partners
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.	Continuous implementation of projects	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	All project partners
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.	Continuation of activities based on specific recommendations provided during the MTR field visits	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	All project partners
	MSI round table meeting with organisations based in Geneva, including the ILO-CLP		X											SCL
	Round table meeting in NL with CSR initiatives, NGOs and Trade unions						X							SCL

## Year 3

Outcome and Output Indicators	Activity	2016												2017				Implementing body
		May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April					
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).	Training has been conducted with the Turkish teacher's union, Egitim Sem on the SCL general approach and M&E approach	X																SCL/EI
	Stakeholder meeting in Agra, India to discuss FLA report footwear sector and action plan companies						X	X										SCL
	Workshop with local organisations in Agra on the CLFZ approach									X	X							SCL/MVF
	Training and technical support					X												FNV
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).	SCL will start a pilot project (baseline survey) together with Fairtrade to identify possibilities for starting a partnership in the goldmining area in Uganda	X	X	X														SCL/Fairtrade
	See also activities under A.3.1.1																	
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 Review visit to Zimbabwe will be carried out					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.	See 2.1.1 & 2.1.2																	SCL
	Distribution of guidebooks to different stakeholders				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					SCL
	Ongoing documentation of best practices and lessons learned	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

Year 3														
Outcome and Output Indicators	Activity	2016								2017				Implementing body
		May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	
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.	See below													
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, including action plan, on footwear sector in Agra									X	X			FLA/SCL
	Publication of research report, including action plan, on garment sector in Turkey									X	X			FLA/MVO Nederland/ SCL
	Publication of research report on gold-mining in Uganda	X												SOMO/SCL
	Publication of research report in the garment industry in South India and Bangladesh				X									SOMO/SCL
	Publication of 2 research reports in natural stone sector in India: 1 on Granite, 1 on sandstone					X		X						Global Research/ICN
	Publication of research report (thesis) on activities of CSR initiatives in the natural stone sector and effectiveness of these initiatives					X								ICN
	Publication of market research on the natural stone sector in Western Europe and exporting companies in India						X							ICN
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													

## Year 3

Outcome and Output Indicators	Activity	2016												2017				Implementing body
		May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April					
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 electronics companies based on score cards presentations		X	X														SCL/SOMO
	Dialogue with initiatives in the natural stone industry on the basis of the research report on child labour	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					SCL
	Stakeholder meeting in India to discuss FLA report footwear sector and action plan of at least 4 footwear companies (duplication of A.3.1.2)						X	X										SCL
	Stakeholder meeting in Turkey to discuss FLA report garment sector and action plan of at least 7 garment companies								X									SCL
. 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					SCL
	Field visit by footwear companies to a CLFZ in India						X	X										SCL
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 (egg 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																	
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## Year 3

		2016												2017				
Outcome and Output Indicators	Activity	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	Implementing body				
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	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	SCL/ICN				
	Providing input into MPs mandatory due diligence proposal and other proposals plus follow-up at EU level	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
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 dialogue with the ILO			X				X						SCL/ICN				
	Preparations and dialogue with COHOM regarding council conclusions	X												SCL/ICN				
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	Media outreach and press releases surrounding key moments in public campaign on gold	X	X				X	X						SCL				
	Media activities coalition partners surrounding World Day Against Child Labour		X											SCL/Coalition partners				
C.2.1.2. Half of the initially non-responding and/or lagging companies have taken steps for improving their transparency and/or performance.	Ongoing dialogue with companies and CSR initiatives	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SCL				
	Planning and delivery of petition on gold mining to an identified stakeholder (tbc)						X	X						SCL				
	Research on the efforts of electronic companies will be done and scorecards will be presented to call for improving their performance		X	X										SCL				
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.	See below																	

Year 3														
Outcome and Output Indicators	Activity	2016								2017				Implementing body
		May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	
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).	Photo exposition on gold mining and education and media exposure surrounding exposition					X	X	X						
	Continuous media exposure through social media (Twitter, Instagram, Facebook) and other media (newsletters, website, on- and offline articles)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SCL
	Scorecards on the efforts of electronic companies to combat child labour in gold mining will be published and media outreach		X											
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.	Petition available to consumers to sign to call on the electronic industry to work towards child labour free gold.	X	X	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 second year, all partners are implementing activities towards creating the child labour free zones. Activities in the third and final year will be geared towards ensuring that at the end of the programme period a solid basis for sustainable child labour free zone has been created, where possible and relevant in collaboration with companies and CSR initiatives. The conducted Mid Term Review visits have provided recommendations and support to ensure partners are well equipped and informed to make the activities in the final year as effective as possible.

### 3.2.2. Clarifications on activities under Outcome B

#### Natural stone:

- Research into child labour and labour conditions in Indian natural stone quarries that produce for the export market (sandstone and granite) has started. The research is conducted by Local Research in India and ICN and will result in two research reports, one on granite (expected to be published in the beginning of October 2016) and one report on Sandstone (expected to be published in December 2016).
- A research into the activities of CSR initiatives in the natural stone sector and the effectiveness of these initiatives in improving working conditions in processing factories and quarries in India and/ or other countries is currently being conducted by ICN. This research is being carried out by a research master student as part of her master thesis. Data collection has started and the report is expected to be finalized by September 2016.
- A draft ToR has been developed for market research into the natural stone sector in Western Europe, to gain more insight in the natural stone supply chain from exporting companies in India and end-users in Western Europe.
- With a Dutch member company (Arte di Granito) of TFT-RSP and with TFT-RSP ini-

tial talks took place on possibilities for setting-up a Child Labour Free Zone project in a South Indian granite quarry region.

- ICN (together with FNV Sector Bouw) will remain involved in the Benelux chapter of TFT-RSP. In September 2016 a meeting with the member companies, supportive member and other stakeholders will be organized to further discuss on the structure and functioning of the Benelux chapter. The main aim of the Benelux Chapter will be: the exchange of experience in improving labour conditions in companies' supply chains; mutual learning and exchange on new developments (new policies/ EU directives e.g. the covenant on Natural Stone, public procurement).

#### Footwear:

The research and report on the footwear sector in Agra, India will be finalized and discussed with stakeholders in Agra before the end of 2016. The draft outcomes of Phase I of the research were discussed with footwear companies in 2015. Additional research was needed, especially to get more research in the supply chain and for that cooperation from footwear companies was sought. In February/March four international footwear companies agreed to cooperate and signed a NDA with the FLA. In March 2016 phase II of the research has started and interviews with 10 suppliers have taken place in April/May 2016. SCL will support FLA in finalizing the research, approach companies and other stakeholders to support (and finance) a stakeholder meeting (to be co-funded by the companies), request and support MVF to come up with a proposal for a child labour free zone project and use different strategies to convince the involved companies to support a child labour free zone project in Agra. If feasible a field visit to a CLFZ will take place for companies to get more insight in the approach. The stakeholder meeting is planned for autumn 2016, the final publication of the research report and action plan should be ready by the beginning of 2017.

#### Gold:

Scorecards on companies working in the electronics sector will be published in June 2016. These score cards will be published to make the efforts of electronic companies in combating child labour in the gold mining industry visible and increase pressure on companies to do more in terms of making their supply chains transparent and eradicating child labour in their full supply chains.

In the second half of 2016, a petition that demands the electronics industry to make a serious effort to eradicate child labour from gold mines, will be delivered to an industry representative or a politician (tbc).

Future partnerships in the gold sector with CSR initiatives such as FairTrade (Uganda) and Solidaridad (Ghana) are being explored. Negotiations on a possible ICSR covenant for the gold sector are ongoing and are also looking in to the possibility to implement a pilot project on the level of Artisanal and small scaled gold mining (ASGM).

#### Textile/garment:

- Research into child labour among children of garment workers in South India and Bangladesh has started. SOMO is conducting the research in collaboration with SAVE in India and BLF and CSBG in Bangladesh. The research will be published in September 2016.
- Cotton/garment project in Turkey is taken more time than foreseen due to different factors (among others: first time of conducting such an exercise in increasing transparency in the supply chain, sceptical attitude of companies with regards to what to expect from the project, difficulties of doing research in Turkey because of reluctance of suppliers to cooperate, especially beyond Tier 1). It appears not so easy to get insight in the full supply chain and traceability is difficult. Therefore, more time and efforts are needed, especially from the companies. They are willing to increase their involvement and it was decided to extend the project with two additional

months. It is foreseen to have a stakeholder meeting in December 2016. The Embassy of The Netherlands in Ankara will be approached for this meeting.

#### Coffee:

The collaboration with the coffee company and CSR initiative UTZ in Uganda are running well. The final year will serve to make sure a firm basis for a sustainable child labour free zone. The final year will also be used to explore further possibilities for upscaling and new paths of collaboration between UTZ, current and new coffee companies in Uganda and the SCL NGO's.

#### Tea

In Zimbabwe activities to engage the tea company Taganda tea are still in a very early phase. The baseline study that was carried out was too critical according to the tea company and will now be discussed with the involved researcher. Solving these issues are crucial for the buy-in of the company. There is also engagement at an early stage with Ariston Holdings and the outgrowers association as they also cover farmers within ward 8. The same for Rainforest Alliance that is certifying the tea in the same area.

#### Seeds:

In the Netherlands SCL/ICN will (again) engage with companies and Plantum to ensure that companies (continue to) work on eradicating child labour and work on living wages

#### Hazelnut

Due to the current conflict and highly politically sensitive situation in Turkey, activities concerning training and technical support have been postponed to September 2016.

### **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)**

Scorecards that compare the efforts of different companies in the electronics industry will be presented before the international day against child labour (12th of June) and media exposure will be sought surrounding this event.

The photo projects of Eelco Roos (gold mining in Uganda) and Jimmy Nelson (education in Uganda) will be exposed in a photo exposition in October this year. Media attention towards these expositions will be gradually built up.

Both projects will be used to call for more attention from consumers to sign the petition that calls for the electronic industry to work towards child labour free gold.

#### **Activities related to FNV campaigning**

On the World Day Against Child Labour, FNV will use their social media and website to gear attention towards children working in the natural stone industry. The FNV magazine (around 1 million readers) will have an extra focus on child labour in the June addition, with attention for projects in India, Morocco, Mali and/or Uganda.

Continuation of the following activities for the coming year:

- Conducting Guest lectures for Fashion Design Schools in the Netherlands about

child labour in Tamil Nadu.

- Awareness raising and mobilizing employees of Dutch natural stone companies and hazelnut transformation companies.
- Launching a campaign based on the new Collective Labour Agreement in the vegetable seeds sector in India.

### **3.3 Budget revision**

In the last year almost all activities were executed according to the plan. The budget revisions requested in the first annual report have been approved by the Ministry and adjusted in the original budget accordingly. This includes the assignment of a technical advisor (new budget line 1.10) who is now fully on board since November 2015 until the end of the project period, to ensure on-going technical guidance and on-the-job support to the CLFZ projects in the partner countries. Moreover, the technical advisor is working closely together with the M&E officer on the mid-term review and will further build capacities and strengthen project implementation of our partner organizations. In addition she is looking for future opportunities to continue working on the creation of CLFZ and cooperation with companies and CSR initiatives to eradicate child labour, after the current funding ends in April 2017.

Another revision made in the financial report over the last period is under budget line 10.3. The amount reserved for activities for the teachers union ANDEN in Nicaragua will not be fully spent as capacities on the ground do not allow management of more funding and implementation of more activities in the selected communities apart from the teachers trainings that are already taking place. Therefore we propose that an amount of 11.500 euro is being removed from budgetline 10.3 and added to budgetline 9.2. The amount can be used to enable the teachers unions UNATU to further strengthen and sustain the CLFZ in Entebbe, Uganda. The need for an extra investment in that area was noted and discussed during the MTR in Uganda. UNATU already pre-

pared a proposed for these additional activities to implement in the last project year. The remaining amount under budgetline 10.3 will be used to strengthen the activities of Education International and member organisations in our partner countries as foreseen.

### **3.4. Payment schedule**

It has been observed that 3rd and 4th payments from the donor to Hivos as planned in the original contract have not been realised. The donor has confirmed that there has indeed been a delay and confirmed that the payments will be realized as soon as possible as to ensure that Hivos can comply with the foreseen payments to the Dutch coalition members as agreed in the subsequent sub-contracts to realize the foreseen activities.

It concerns the following payments from the donor to Hivos:

- 3rd payment of 850.000 EUR (planned April/May 2015) - 800.000 received on 02/12/2015 (50.000 EUR less than planned)
- 4th payment of 850.000 EUR (planned Oct/Nov 2015) - not yet received

Next payments as stipulated in the original contract will be realized as planned upon receipt and approval by the donor of the narrative and financial reports.



# ANNEX 1: UPDATED RESULTS CHAIN (IN BRIEF)

Outcome A	Outcome Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results Year 2	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	<p>16 concrete proposals have been finalized for implementation of projects from implementing an area-based approach towards the creation of child labour free zones.</p> <p>On top of the 12 finalized proposals that were reported on last year, 4 new proposals have been added:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) CACLAZ in Zimbabwe on working towards a child labour free zone in the tea area in Chipinge, partner of Hivos.</li> <li>2) Education International to support teachers unions in Turkey, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Nicaragua and Mali. Partner of FNV (for year 2 and 3)</li> <li>3) Nascent in Uganda on working towards the creation of child labour free zones in a slum area of Kampala. Partner of Hivos.</li> <li>4) UNATU in Uganda towards ensuring sustainability for child labour free zones in Entebbe. Partner of Hivos.</li> </ol>	
	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>16 projects have started activities. Some good results have already been encountered and up till now 9948 children have been brought back to school and have been prevented from dropping out of school.</p> <p>Cooperation with CSR initiatives and companies has yielded some good collaboration and results in Uganda, with the coffee company and UTZ Certified, as well as in India in the Manjari CLFZ project, which is supported by Beltrami and London Stone; and some starting engagements in Zimbabwe with tea companies, Taganda Tea and Ariston Holdings.</p>	Of the 16 projects, only five projects (ENDA Mali in Segou, Alphalog in Niono, Education International, NASCENT and UNATU in Uganda) are not connected to a certain sector with involvement of a company or CSR initiative. All others are doing so at different levels.
	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 2	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.	<p>Nine (9) baseline surveys have been conducted and finalised in Uganda (CEFORD), Mali (CAEB) and India (SAVE, Manjari and BWI), Zimbabwe (CACLAZ, ZNCWC), Turkey (Eğitim Sen) and Nicaragua (Anden).</p> <p>Mapping exercises are part of the implementation of a CLFZ so are carried out at the start of the implementation. These have been done in India, Mali, Uganda and Zimbabwe. As the activities in Nicaragua and Turkey are more focused on preparing the ground for the creation of child labour free zones, and not on the actual implementation, mapping studies are not planned under this programme.</p> <p>Two baseline studies have been planned as preparations for further engagements with CSR initiatives and companies that still need to be further concretized. These are:</p> <p>(1) Baseline research on child labour in the footwear sector in Agra, executed by MVF as part of the larger FLA research (finalized)</p> <p>(2) Baseline research on child labour in gold-mining in Busia, Uganda as part of a partnership between SCL and FairTrade (data collection phase).</p>	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.	Emails/Formal letters  Formal documents (MoUs, Agreements)	<p>3 agreements signed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoU with stone companies London Stone and Beltrami, ICN, SCL and Manjari in India</li> <li>• MoU with Ugandan coffee company, UTZ and SCL</li> <li>• Agreement with Fair Labour Association and 7 garment companies in Turkey</li> </ul>	At least 3 more agreements expected in the following year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement and Action plan on footwear in Agra, India</li> <li>• Agreement with Max Havelaar/Fairtrade in the gold sector in Uganda</li> <li>• Agreement with tea company in Zimbabwe</li> </ul>

Outputs A	Output Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results Year 2	Comments
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 Handbook India ToR Handbook Africa	Draft version of handbook with best practices and lessons learned in engaging with companies and CSR initiatives in India is ready. Guidelines will be tested with stakeholders in August 2016 in India.  ToR finalized and team ready for starting data collection on handbook with best practices and lessons learned in engaging with companies and CSR initiative in Africa.	
	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	Participants Roundtable Mali  Meeting minutes  Email communication	Roundtable workshop in Mali on “How to deal with companies and CSR initiatives” with selected SCL parties that were to engage with CSR initiatives and companies. 12 SCL partners participated in this workshop.  Technical support on how to work with CSR initiatives and companies was given on an ad-hoc basis to SCL partners during project implementation on specific topics, through email, Skype or during field visits (e.g. during the MTR visits).	A capacity building workshop is planned in August 2016, with all SCL partners in India, during which the handbook on how to engage with companies and CSR initiatives will be tested.  Based on needs assessment per partner/country options will be explored to provide training and technical support in the African countries based on the guiding document (see A.2.1.1.)
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.	Progress reports, Mid- term review country reports	In different countries SCL partners have developed capacities to and/or are already operating as resource agencies for possible new partners in their own country: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India: BWI, SAVE and Manjari for new partners from the Children at Risk Network.</li> <li>Uganda: CEFORD, UNATU and NASCENT</li> <li>Mali: Enda Markala is used as a resource agency for newer partners in the country (Enda Bougouni, CAEB).</li> <li>Zimbabwe: CACLAZ as frontrunner on CLFZ in the country for the new partners (ZNCWC and ZIMTA) under this project.</li> </ul>	

Outputs A	Output Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results Year 2	Comments
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	Progress reports SCL partners, Mid Term Review Country reports	All partners have through the different project expanded their networks in working with a wide range of different stakeholders. SCL partners have benefitted from capacity building activities in different areas to help them implement the activities towards building a child labour free zone most effectively.  The Mid Term Review visits also helped in providing extra support where needed and identifying areas that need extra attention in the coming year.	
	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).	Emails, formal communication, meeting minutes.  Agreements with FLA and companies in Agra and Turkey	Research and development of an action plan with FLA and companies ongoing in Turkey (cotton) and India (footwear). See B.3.1.1.  FNV is engaging with different stakeholders on the topic of child labour in the hazelnut sector in Turkey. Recently the discussion has also included the issue of Syrian refugees in this problem. FNV has contacted the Turkish NGO Hayata Deskek (Support to Life) that removes Syrian children from factories and supports them in going to school, and is looking at ways in which collaborations can be effectively built up.	
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.	Mid-term review country reports	Mid Term Review carried out in India, Mali and Uganda. Mid Term Review to Zimbabwe planned for September 2016.  All MTR visits ended with a group meeting with all partners to discuss findings and recommendations. The minutes of these meetings have been attached to the Mid Term Review country reports.	
	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.	Handbook India  Emails, formal communication  ToR Handbook Africa	Draft version of handbook with best practices and lessons learned in engaging with companies and CSR initiatives in India ready. Guidelines will be tested with stakeholders in August 2016 in India.  ToR finalized and team ready for starting data collection on handbook with best practices and lessons learned in engaging with companies and CSR initiative in Africa.	
		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.		

Outcome B	Outcome Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results Year 2	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>Research Reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock Bottom</li> <li>• Soiled Seeds*</li> <li>• Cotton's Forgotten Children*</li> <li>• No Golden Future</li> <li>• Gold From Children's Hands</li> </ul> <p>(Draft) ToRs</p> <p><i>*with ICN own funding</i></p>	<p>Publication of report "Rock Bottom" on natural stone in May 2015. Publication resulted in media attention by various media. See annex 5.</p> <p>Publication of "Soiled Seeds" (November 2015) and Cotton's Forgotten Children (July 2015).</p> <p>Publication of "Gold From Children's Hands" (November 2015) and "No Golden Future" (April 2016)</p> <p>All reports have achieved substantial media attention and have led to dialogues with policy-makers, companies and CSR initiatives.</p> <p>The following ToRs have been developed for research reports that will be published in the next year:</p> <p>a) Research into child labour among children of garment workers in Tamil Nadu and Bangladesh has been developed.</p> <p>b) Follow-up research into granite and sandstone supply chains, will lead to 2 research reports: 1 on granite and 1 on sandstone.</p> <p>c) Market research into European import, wholesale and retail of Indian granite and sandstone.</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).	<p>Emails/formal letters/communication</p> <p>ICSR Covenant on Garment and Textiles</p>	<p><i>Natural stone:</i> Dialogue with TFR-RSP, ETI and German initiatives (Xertifex, WinWin etc.)</p> <p><i>Textile/Garment:</i> Dialogue with Dutch garment sector, government, trade unions and Ngo's on Covenant on garment and textiles. Dialogue with Fair Labor Association, companies and suppliers in cotton in Turkey.</p> <p><i>Gold:</i> Dialogue with electronics companies, NGO's, policy-makers and experts</p> <p><i>Footwear:</i> Dialogue with Fair Labour Association, International footwear companies and suppliers in India</p> <p><i>Coffee:</i> Dialogue with UTZ and Ugandan company in setting up and implementing a partnership in the West Nile</p> <p><i>Tea:</i> Dialogue with tea company in Zimbabwe</p> <p><i>Seeds:</i> Dialogue with Plantum and seed companies</p> <p><i>Hazelnuts:</i> Dialogue with companies and government in Turkey</p>	
	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	<p>MoUs</p> <p>Communication/emails</p>	<p>MoU with stone companies London Stone and Beltrami, ICN, SCL and Manjari has been signed.</p> <p>MoU with Ugandan coffee company, UTZ and SCL has been signed.</p> <p>Agreement with Fair Labour Association and 7 garment companies in Turkey has been signed.</p>	

Outputs B	Output Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results Year 2	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.	Research reports	<p><i>Coffee:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline Study in West Nile, Uganda</li> </ul> <p><i>Gold:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Golden Future (Uganda)</li> <li>• Gold From Children's Hands (Mali)</li> </ul> <p><i>Natural stone:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rock Bottom (India)</li> </ul> <p><i>Seeds:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soiled Seeds (India)*</li> </ul> <p><i>Tea:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value Chain Mapping Study Zimbabwe</li> </ul> <p><i>Textile/Garment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cotton's Forgotten Children (India)*</li> </ul> <p>*ICN own funding</p>	<p>To be expected in Year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 research report on footwear in Agra, India</li> <li>• 1 research report on garment in Turkey</li> <li>• 1 research report on goldmining in Uganda</li> <li>• 1 research report on garment in South India and Bangladesh</li> <li>• 2 research reports on natural stone in India (granite and sandstone)</li> <li>• 1 market research report on import of natural stone in Western Europe</li> </ul>
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.	<p>Emails/formal letters/ communication</p> <p>Meeting minutes</p>	Multi stakeholder meetings and direct dialogue have taken place with at least 10 CSR initiatives and 80 companies in different sectors	
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	<p>Action plans</p> <p>Emails/formal letters/ communication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Covenant, including an action plan on child labour, signed with garment sector associations, unions, NGOs and the government plus 55 companies.</li> <li>• A partnership with a Coffee company and with UTZ in Uganda</li> <li>• A partnership with 2 companies in the natural stone sector in India</li> <li>• Collective research and learning., working towards joint action plan with 7 (international) companies in Turkey together with the FLA.</li> <li>• Joint research and learning with 4 footwear companies in India (Agra), working towards joint action plan. together with the FLA.</li> </ul>	<p>To be expected in year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action plan on garment in Turkey with 7 international garment companies</li> <li>• Action plan on footwear in Agra, India with 4 international footwear companies</li> <li>• Covenant plus child labour action plan on natural stone, India</li> <li>• Covenant on gold, including action plan on child labour.</li> <li>• Action plan on coffee with the coffee company and UTZ in Uganda</li> </ul>

Outcome C	Outcome Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results Year 2	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 websites of <a href="http://www.indianet.nl">www.indianet.nl</a> , <a href="http://www.stopkinderarbeid.nl">www.stopkinderarbeid.nl</a> and <a href="http://www.tweedekamer.nl">www.tweedekamer.nl</a>  On some results the sources of verification might be, for example officials of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issue of child labour has been raised in at least 10 parliamentary debates, initiatives by MPs, letters by the Minister etc. partly based on formal letters and direct contacts or other input given to individual MPs.</li> <li>• Parliamentary questions have been raised in 4 cases on the basis of SCL/ICN publications regarding child labour in supply chains.</li> <li>• Child Labour Free Zones mentioned in at least 8 letters by the Ministers, a legal initiative document, state of the budget, parliamentary debates and a motion by an MP to continue funding this approach (still pending)</li> <li>• SCL has received political support from Minister Ploumen who raised CLFZ approach in the EU,</li> <li>• MPs have demanded child labour free procurement with the Minister promising action,</li> <li>• Both coalition parties to up our request to inform the parliament better about how discussions child labour are included in trade missions. Parliamentary questions also resulted in promises to raise child labour (e.g. on seeds) during (trade) missions.</li> <li>• Political support by Minister Ploumen (in a letter to Parliament on 1-7-2015 ) and Minister Koenders (Human Rights Report 2015). See the main text for specifics.</li> </ul>	
	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 websites of <a href="http://www.indianet.nl">www.indianet.nl</a> , <a href="http://www.stopkinderarbeid.nl">www.stopkinderarbeid.nl</a> and <a href="http://www.tweedekamer.nl">www.tweedekamer.nl</a> Research reports  MoUs, formal agreements	In various sectors companies have shown improvements and willingness to support and engage in research and action. For example through the signature of the ICSR Covenant on Textiles and Garments, the participation of electronics companies in developing a Scorecard, the engagements of international shoe companies in 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.	See below (3.1 and 3.1.1.1)		

Outputs C	LF Output Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results Year 2	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 of <a href="http://www.indianet.nl">www.indianet.nl</a> , <a href="http://www.stopkinderarbeid.nl">www.stopkinderarbeid.nl</a> and <a href="http://www.tweedekamer.nl">www.tweedekamer.nl</a>  See for further information see annex 2, 3 and 4 of this report	See annexes 4, 5 and 6 and the Chapter 2.6 on communication of this report for over 100 media communications on Stop Child Labour issues and earlier presented results on dialogues with policy-makers and parliamentarians.  Child Labour Free Zones have been mentioned in at least 8 letters by the Ministers, a legal initiative document, state of the budget, parliamentary debates and a motion by an MP to continue funding this approach (still pending)	
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.	Media coverage in a.o.: Het Parool: <a href="https://blendle.com/i/het-parool/kinderen-zijn-een-goudmijn/bnl-par-20151219-5599091">https://blendle.com/i/het-parool/kinderen-zijn-een-goudmijn/bnl-par-20151219-5599091</a> De Standaard: <a href="http://www.standaard.be/cnt/dmf20150515_01682554#">http://www.standaard.be/cnt/dmf20150515_01682554#</a>  Leeuwarder Courant: <a href="https://www.lc.nl/plus/Kinderen-zijn-een-goudmijn-21100277.html">https://www.lc.nl/plus/Kinderen-zijn-een-goudmijn-21100277.html</a>  The Guardian: <a href="http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/may/20/child-labour-uganda-gold-mines-silence-far-from-golden">http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/may/20/child-labour-uganda-gold-mines-silence-far-from-golden</a>	Articles on Child Labour Free Zones were published in Het Parool, Leeuwarder Courant and Reformatorisch Dagblad.  The Guardian published an online article on child labour in the goldmines of Uganda while Belgian newspaper De Standaard devoted 6 pages to child labour and CLFZ in cobble producing areas in Rajasthan.  See also list of other publications below.	Not all articles can be found online, but we could send copies of them on your request.
	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 websites of <a href="http://www.indianet.nl">www.indianet.nl</a> , <a href="http://www.stopkinderarbeid.nl">www.stopkinderarbeid.nl</a> and <a href="http://www.tweedekamer.nl">www.tweedekamer.nl</a>  MoUs, ICSR Covenant on Garment and Textile, Formal Agreements with companies	A substantial number of companies that were non-responding or lagging have improved their transparency and are willing to engage in action to improve the situation of child labour in their production chains. This can be seen in the sectors natural stone, textile/cotton, footwear, seeds and gold.	

Outputs C	LF Output Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results Year 2	Comments
C.3.1. Increased awareness among the public and consumers on issues and risks of child labour in a certain sector (still to be selected).	C.3.1.1. By the end of the 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/ broadcasted in the media (written, radio and/or TV).	Media coverage, website hits and direct mail	<p>Launch of gold campaign (Nov 19), publishing report 'Gold from children's hands'</p> <p>Project Instagram photographer Eelco Roos, who shared pictures from the gold mines in Uganda with his almost half a million followers on Instagram.</p> <p>Continuous media exposure through social media (twitter, Instagram, facebook) and other media (newsletters, website, on- and offline articles). See chapter 2.6 on all media communications related to the gold campaign.</p>	
C.3.2. Sections of the Dutch public has been mobilised to urge companies and shops to make products child labour free (consumers' pressure).	C.3.2.1. By the end of the year 3, 10,000 consumers have taken targeted action to urge companies to make a specific Product/sector child labour free.	Petition website: link available here	Consumers signed a petition to call on the electronic industry to work towards child labour free gold. 3034 people signed the petition to date – there will be more focus on signing the petition later in the campaign	

# ANNEX 2: MONITORING DATABASE

Basic information on Schools in Child Labour Free Zones																			
	Name	Type of School (primary/ secondary)	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	
			Number of classrooms	Number of grades			Number of pupils			Number of qualified teachers			Teacher/pupil ratio			School hours per day			
India																			
BWI	Formal Schools	School 1	Rashtriya Uch Prathamik Vidyalaya, Palri Mangaliya	High School (Class IX)*	n/a	8	n/a	n/a	IX	n/a	88	n/a	102	n/a	7	n/a	7	n/a	14
		School 2	Rashtriya Prathamik Vidyalaya, Veer Teja Nagar, Palri Mangaliya	Primary School	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	V	n/a	30	n/a	34	n/a	1	n/a	3	n/a	16
		School 3	Rashtriya Uch Prathamik Vidyalaya, Purohitsar	High School (Class VIII)	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	VIII	n/a	57	n/a	80	n/a	5	n/a	1	n/a	23
		School 4	Rashtriya Uch Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Didaniya - Purohitsar	Secondary (from this year class XII)	n/a	14	n/a	n/a	XII	n/a	146	n/a	128	n/a	10	n/a	1	n/a	25
	Non- formal Schools	School 1	K R Public School, Palri Mangaliya	High School (Class VIII)	n/a	8	n/a	n/a	VIII	n/a	155	n/a	125	n/a	6	n/a	4	n/a	28
	School 2	Sri IG Bal Vidya Mandir, Didaniya	Primary School	n/a	6**	n/a	n/a	V	n/a	102	n/a	63	n/a	6	n/a	0	n/a	28	
	** 3 well constructed rooms and 3 temporary shaded rooms																		
SAVE	Formal Schools	School 1	Pandiyan Nagar Govt. Elementary School	Elementary	16	16	5	5		5	248	248	249	249	4	4	10	35	35
		School 2	Pandiyan Nagar Govt. Elementary School	Higher secondary	21	21	12	12		12	520	520	456	456	5	5	29	29	29
		School 3	Thai Tamil Elementary School	Elementary	7	7	5	5		5	78	78	75	75	4	4	6	15	15
		School 4	Sowdeshwari Elementary School	Elementary	8	8	8	8		8	53	53	45	45	0	0	8	12	12
		School 5	Meghala Elementary School	Elementary	8	8	8	8		8	70	70	50	50	0	0	8	15	15
Non- formal Schools	School 6	Saradha Higher Secondary School	Higher secondary	49	49	12	12		12	956	956	943	943	4	4	61	29	29	
	School 7	Murugan Higher Secondary School	Higher secondary	22	22	12	12		12	368	368	340	340	2	2	27	24	24	
	School 8	Mugul Kids School	Primary	6	6	5	5		5	71	71	53	53	0	0	6	21	21	
	School 1	Pandiyan Nagar	Middle School	n/a	n/a	8	8		8	11	11	19	19	0	0	2	25	25	
MANJARI	Formal Schools	School 1	Budhpura Village	primary	4	4	5	5		5	52	52	49	49	2	2	0	51	51
		School 2	Budhpura Village	Middle	3	3	8	8		8	34	34	23	23	0	0	0	n/a	n/a

Basic information on Schools in Child Labour Free Zones																					
Name		Type of School (primary/ secondary)	Period 2			Period 3			Period 2			Period 3			Period 2			Period 3			School hours per day
			Number of classrooms			Number of grades			Number of pupils			Number of qualified teachers			Teacher/pupil ratio						



Basic information on Schools in Child labour Free Zones																	
Name	Type of School (primary/ secondary)	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	School hours per day	
		Number of classrooms	Number of grades			Number of pupils			Number of qualified teachers			Teacher/pupil ratio					
						male	female		male	female	male	female					
School 3	Ecole Mieou	1	1	1	1	18	18	17	16	0	0	1	1	34	35	26 hours 10 mn / week	
School 4	Ecole Sossé	1	1	1	1	15	15	20	17	1	1	0	0	32	35	26 hours 10 mn / week	
School 5	Ecole Ladji were	1	1	1	1	22	22	20	20	1	1	0	0	42	35	26 hours 10 mn / week	
School 6	School of Sanamadougou	1	1	1	1	19	19	16	16	1	1	0	0	35	35	26 hours 10 mn / week	
ENDA Bougouni																	
Formal Schools	School 1	Ouroun	9	6	2	1	445	252	285	229	6	4	5	3	66	69	26 hours 10 mn / week
		Ouron middle school	n/a	3	n/a	1	n/a	188	n/a	80	n/a	3	n/a	2	n/a	54	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 2	soumaya	3	3	1	1	101	101	63	63	2	2	2	2	41	41	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 3	Nansala	4	4	1	1	57	57	52	52	4	4	1	1	22	32	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 4	Mafèlèni	6	3	2	1	164	110	145	104	7	3	1	0	39	71	26 hours 10 mn / week
		Mafeleni middle school	n/a	3	n/a	1	n/a	65	n/a	22	n/a	3	n/a	1	n/a	22	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 5	Dossola	12	6	2	1	204	160	170	121	8	5	1	0	42	56	26 hours 10 mn / week
		Dossola middle school	n/a	6	n/a	1	n/a	54	n/a	30	n/a	4	n/a	0	n/a	21	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 6	Tienko	6	6	2	1	158	71	137	65	10	7	0	0	30	23	26 hours 10 mn / week
		Tienko middle school	n/a	3	n/a	1	n/a	87	n/a	45	n/a	3	n/a	0	n/a	44	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 7	Tienbougou- linkékoro	3	6	1	1	69	69	48	48	2	2	1	1	39	40	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 8	Kémogola	3	3	1	1	118	118	46	46	4	4	0	0	41	39	26 hours 10 mn / week
School 9	Lèna	3	3	1	1	94	94	43	43	5	5	0	0	27	27	26 hours 10 mn / week	
School 10	Kola	9	6	2	1	351	351	278	278	7	4	4	3	57	55	26 hours 10 mn / week	
	Kola middle school	n/a	3	n/a	1	n/a	147	n/a	81	n/a	3	n/a	3	n/a	29	26 hours 10 mn / week	
School 11	Nohi	2	2	1	1	31	31	31	31	2	2	1	1	21	23	26 hours 10 mn / week	
School 12	Syentoula	2	2	1	1	59	59	48	48	2	2	0	0	54	17	26 hours 10 mn / week	

Basic information on Schools in Child Labour Free Zones																		
	Name	Type of School (primary/ secondary)	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	School hours per day	
			Number of classrooms	Number of grades			Number of pupils						Number of qualified teachers			Teacher/pupil ratio		
					Number of grades			male		female		male		female				
	School 13	Yérifounèla	3	3	1	1	52	52	45	45	45	3	3	0	0	32	36	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 14	Klé- Sokoro	3	3	1	1	83	83	44	44	44	2	2	1	1	42	40	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 15	Djoutiébougou	2	2	1	1	45	45	48	48	48	2	2	1	1	31	23	26 hours 10 mn / week
Non- formal Schools	School 1	faradiè- Bamaro	4	4	1	1	67	67	42	42	42	3	2	0	0	36	55	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 2	Broukoula	2	2	1	1	37	37	36	36	36	3	3	0	0	24	24	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 3	Massakorobougou	3	3	1	1	56	56	46	46	46	3	2	1	1	26	41	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 4	Dialakoroni	2	2	1	1	18	22	14	22	22	2	2	0	0	16	44	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 5	Tenkèlèni	2	2	1	1	35	35	34	34	34	3	3	0	0	23	23	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 6	klé - Bougouda	2	2	1	1	26	26	21	21	21	2	2	0	0	24	25	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 7	Faraba-Ni	5	5	1	1	45	45	28	28	28	2	2	1	1	24	50	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 8	Farani	1	1	1	1	23	23	21	21	21	2	2	0	0	22	22	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 9	Kola- Sokoro	3	3	1	1	64	64	47	47	47	0	0	3	3	37	30	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 10	faradiè- Bamaro (ouroun)	1	1	1	1	20	19	20	11	11	1	1	0	0	40	30	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 11	Dossola (syentoula)	1	1	1	1	12	12	8	8	8	1	1	0	0	20	20	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 12	Faraba-Ni (kola)	1	1	1	1	19	16	11	20	11	1	1	0	0	30	36	26 hours 10 mn / week
	School 13	Ouroun	1	1	1	1	16	20	20	20	20	1	1	0	0	36	40	26 hours 10 mn / week
Alphalog																		
Formal Schools	School 1	Tigabougou N5 et Wéintiguila N7	14	16	2	3	358	283	365	282	13	10	3	5	45	38	26 hours per week	
	School 2	N4 Coura et N7 Coura	4	4	1	1	34	34	43	43	1	1	3	3	19	19	26 hours per week	
	School 3	Wéwo	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	13	1	1	1	0	0	19	26 hours per week	
Non- formal Schools	School 4	Sassakodji N4	n/a	4	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	150	n/a	8	n/a	2	n/a	33	26 hours per week	
	School 5	Saniona N6	n/a	10	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	256	n/a	7	n/a	5	n/a	47	26 hours per week	

Basic information on Schools in Child labour Free Zones																	
Name		Type of School (primary/ secondary)	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Teacher/pupil ratio	School hours per day	
			Number of classrooms		Number of grades			Number of pupils			Number of qualified teachers						
								male			female						
School 6	Ténégué N10	Public School	n/a	9	n/a	2	n/a	402	n/a	406	n/a	8	n/a	3	n/a	73	26 hours per week
School 7	Wérékela N8	Public School	n/a	15	n/a	2	n/a	571	n/a	414	n/a	12	n/a	1	n/a	75	26 hours per week
School 8	Tigabougou N5 et Wéintiguila N7	Bridge school	0	0	0	0	7	10	6	6	0	0	1	1	13	16	26 hours per week
School 9	N4 Coura et N7 Coura	Bridge school	0	6	0	1	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	26 hours per week
School 10	Wéwo	Bridge school	0	0	0	1	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	26 hours per week
School 11	Wéintiguila N7	non formal school	n/a	6	n/a	1	n/a	70	n/a	83	n/a	5	n/a	30	n/a	4	26 hours per week
School 12	N8 Coura	non formal school	n/a	0	n/a	1	n/a	57	n/a	46	n/a	2	n/a	51	n/a	2	26 hours per week
ANDEN																	
Formal Schools	Educative Center "La Mora"																
	School 1	Sonora	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	109	TBC	TBC	TBC	12	n/a	9	TBC		
	School 2	Kansas City	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	62	TBC	TBC	TBC	3	n/a	21	TBC		
	School 3	Los Ranchitos	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	22	TBC	TBC	TBC	3	n/a	7	TBC		
	School 4	La Esperanza 2	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	49	TBC	TBC	TBC	1	n/a	49	TBC		
	School 5	Slismatila	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	59	TBC	TBC	TBC	2	n/a	30	TBC		
	School 6	Heroes y Martyres 19 de julio	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	26	TBC	TBC	TBC	1	n/a	26	TBC		
	School 7	Santa Rosa	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	48	TBC	TBC	TBC	2	n/a	24	TBC		
	School 8	El cielo Peñas Blancas	Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	11	TBC	TBC	TBC	1	n/a	11	TBC		
	School 9	6 de febrero	Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	15	TBC	TBC	TBC	2	n/a	15	TBC		
	School 10	La Isla de Peñas Blanca	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	75	TBC	TBC	TBC	1	n/a	25	TBC		
	School 11	Wasaca Arriba	Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	30	TBC	TBC	TBC	1	n/a	15	TBC		
	School 12	Santa Helena	Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	27	TBC	TBC	TBC	3	n/a	27	TBC		
	School 13	18 de Enero	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	75	TBC	TBC	TBC	2	n/a	25	TBC		
School 14	Las Palmas	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	56	TBC	TBC	TBC	1	n/a	28	TBC			

Basic information on Schools in Child labour Free Zones																
Name		Type of School (primary/secondary)	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3
			Number of classrooms	Number of grades						Number of pupils			Number of qualified teachers			Teacher/pupil ratio
											male	female	male	female		
School 15	Betania	Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	20				TBC		n/a	TBC
School 16	C D I	Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	21				TBC		n/a	TBC
School 17	La Esperanza	Pre-school + Primary+ Secondary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	291				12		n/a	24
Educative Center Carmen 1																
School 18	Carmen 1	Pre-school + Primary+ Secondary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	162				12		n/a	14
School 19	San Francisco	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	170				6		n/a	28
School 20	El Cas	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	73				3		n/a	24
School 21	El Galope	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	105				3		n/a	35
School 22	Buenos Aires	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	36				2		n/a	18
School 23	Carmen 2	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	85				2		n/a	43
School 24	Luis Alfonso	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	38				1		n/a	38
School 25	Cinco Pinos	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	44				2		n/a	22
School 26	Carmen 3	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	34				1		n/a	34
School 27	San Martin de Pen Bl	Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	21				1		n/a	21
School 28	Monte Cristo	Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	37				1		n/a	37
School 29	San Antonio Bull	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	21				1		n/a	21
School 30	Palo Solo	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	18				1		n/a	18
School 31	Aldea de Bendicion	Pre-school + Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	46				2		n/a	23
Egitim Sen																
School 1	Aslangazi school	Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	3000				TBC		n/a	TBC
School 2	Istiklal school	Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	2700				95		n/a	28
School 3	Gazi school	Primary	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	1700				TBC		n/a	TBC
CEFORD																

Basic information on Schools in Child labour Free Zones																							
	Name	Type of School (primary/ secondary)	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	School hours per day		
			Number of classrooms		Number of grades						Number of pupils						Number of qualified teachers					Teacher/pupil ratio	
Formal Schools	School 1	ERUSSI P/S	P1-P7	P1-P7	TBC	TBC	TBC	469	469	458	458	458	458	11	11	4	4	62	62	62	8 hours		
	School 2	AVUBU P/S	P1-P7	P1-P7	TBC	TBC	TBC	275	275	253	253	253	253	8	8	2	2	53	53	53	8 hours		
	School 3	RAMOGI P/S	P1-P7	P1-P7	TBC	TBC	TBC	208	208	209	209	209	209	7	7	1	1	52	52	52	8 hours		
	School 4	ITALIA	P1-P7	P1-P7	TBC	TBC	TBC	391	391	360	360	360	360	10	10	2	2	63	63	63	8 hours		
	UNATU - excl. CLFZ areas																						
Formal Schools	School 1	Avutu	n/a	7	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	428	n/a	n/a	357	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	65	9 hours		
	School 2	Pacaka	n/a	7	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	451	n/a	n/a	471	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	77	9 hours		
	School 3	Oriwu Acwera	n/a	7	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	451	n/a	n/a	380	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	76	9 hours		
	School 4	Kelle	n/a	6	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	402	n/a	n/a	342	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	62	9 hours		
	School 5	Pangere	n/a	7	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	391	n/a	n/a	414	n/a	n/a	7	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	115	9 hours		
	School 6	Athele	n/a	7	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	348	n/a	n/a	279	n/a	n/a	7	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	90	9 hours		
	School 7	Abongo	n/a	7	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	460	n/a	n/a	351	n/a	n/a	7	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	116	9 hours		
	School 8	Oboth	n/a	7	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	492	n/a	n/a	388	n/a	n/a	13	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	63	9 hours		
	School 9	Pajur	n/a	7	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	543	n/a	n/a	647	n/a	n/a	14	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	70	9 hours		
	School 10	Aor	n/a	7	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	321	n/a	n/a	286	n/a	n/a	7	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	76	9 hours		
	School 11	Otwago	n/a	0	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	58	n/a	n/a	57	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	58	5 hours	
Nascent																							
Formal Schools	School 1	Trinity family p/s	n/a	7	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	172	n/a	n/a	201	n/a	n/a	7	n/a	6	n/a	n/a	29	8 hours		
	School 2	Gashbon P/s	n/a	10	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	139	n/a	n/a	132	n/a	n/a	8	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	18	8 hours		
	School 3	Kasubi Family	n/a	3	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	392	n/a	n/a	468	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	9	n/a	n/a	66	8 hours		
Non- formal Schools	School 1	Kasubi Bridge center	6	3	9	9	9	75	75	80	99	99	80	4	1	6	4	16	35		6 hours		

Basic information on Schools in Child Labour Free Zones																
Name		Type of School (primary/ secondary)	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Period 2	Period 3	Teacher/pupil ratio	School hours per day
			Number of classrooms	Number of grades			Number of pupils			Number of qualified teachers			Teacher/pupil ratio			

# ANNEX 3: FINANCIAL REPORT

Out of Work and into School: joints efforts towards Child Labour Free Zone									
Annex V. BUDGET Multi-year estimate	Applicant: Hivos (EURO)	Unit	# Units	Unit rate	Total	Spent Year 1	Spent Year 2	Remaining budget 2016/2017	Revised budget 2016/2017
1. Human Resources									
1.1. Overall project coordination - Hivos HO (80%)		Per month	36	7.732	278.335	87.438	89.857	101.040	101.040
1.2. Political and private lobby advisor - ICN (60%)		Per month	27	7.732	208.764	90.000	90.000	28.764	28.764
1.3. CSR officer natural stone and garment sector - ICN (80%)		Per month	36	7.302	262.854	90.000	90.000	82.854	82.854
1.4. CSR officer leather/shoes and agricultural commodities - HIVOS HO (80%)		Per month	36	7.302	262.854	82.702	85.198	94.955	94.955
1.5. PO monitoring and evaluation/technical backstopping - Hivos HO (80%)		Per month	36	7.302	262.854	45.387	73.840	143.627	114.421
1.6. PO Communication; political and private engagement - Hivos HO (80%)		Per month	36	7.302	262.854	29.595	89.080	144.180	85.768
1.7. PO Communication; public engagement - Hivos HO (30%)		Per month	13,5	7.302	98.570	-	58.643	39.927	39.927
1.8. Strategic campaigner - FNV (60%)		Per month	27	7.302	197.141	-	106.213	90.928	21.242
1.9. Financial coordination & management - Hivos HO (60%)		Per month	27	5.887	158.937	32.323	34.790	91.824	91.824
1.10 Technical advisor - Hivos HO (80%)		Per month	18	7.302	0		44.689	-44.689	112.615
Subtotal 1. Human Resources					1.993.164	457.444	762.311	773.409	773.409
2. Short term inputs									
2.1. Training/support by MVF/SAVE of local partners to work with CSR initiatives and companies on creating CLFZ - year 1, 2, 3: total 30 days		Per day	30	200	11.000	2.580	592	7.828	7.828
2.2. Technical guidance on CSR and CLFZ by local partners as resource agencies for other organizations and companies - year 2,3 (3 partners/countries * 10 days)		Per day	30	200	6.000	3.303		2.697	2.697
2.3. Consultancy services for additional support and capacity building of partners (3 partners/ countries * 10 days) - year 1,2,3		Per day	30	250	12.500	2.766	1.648	8.086	8.086
2.4. Organisers/facilitators for stakeholder meetings/workshops in NL/EU twice per year (2 meetings* 1 day * 3 years)		Per day	6	1.000	6.000	908	6.627	-1.534	-1.534
2.5. Organisers/facilitators for stakeholder meetings in partner countries (1 meeting * 1 day * 3 countries/sectors * 2 years) - year 1,2		Per day	6	200	1.200	-		1.200	1.200
2.6. Local consultant to organize kick of meeting - year 1 (10 days preparation and organization)		Per day	10	200	2.000	2.000		-	-
2.7. Facilitator for kick off meeting - year 1 (1 facilitator * 4 days)		Per day	4	200	800	800		-	-
2.8. Report writer for kick off meeting - year 1 (1 person * 7 days)		Per day	7	150	1.050	1.050		-	-
2.9. Photographer kick off meeting (field visit) - year 1 (1 person * 2 days)		Per day	2	150	300	300		-	-

Out of Work and into School: joint efforts towards Child Labour Free Zone									
Annex V. BUDGET Multi-year estimate	Applicant: Hivos (EURO)	Unit	# Units	Unit rate	Total	Spent Year 1	Spent Year 2	Remaining budget 2016/2017	Revised budget 2016/2017
2.10. Simultaneous interpretation kick off meeting - year 1 (4 persons * 4 days)		Per day	16	500	8.000	8.000		-	-
2.11. Local consultant to organize end term meeting - year 3 (20 days preparation and organization)		Per day	20	200	4.000	-		4.000	4.000
2.12. Local assistant to organize end term meeting - year 3 (20 days preparation and organization)		Per day	20	150	3.000	-		3.000	3.000
2.13. Facilitator for end term meeting - year 3 (2 facilitators * 3 days)		Per day	6	200	1.200	-		1.200	1.200
2.14. Hostess for end term meeting - year 3 (2 hostesses * 3 days)		Per day	6	100	600	-		600	600
2.15. Report writer end term meeting - year 3 (3 persons * 5 days)		Per day	15	150	2.250	-		2.250	2.250
2.16. Photographer end term meeting - year 3 (1 person * 3 days)		Per day	3	150	450	-		450	450
2.17. Simultaneous interpretation end term meeting - year 3 (4 persons * 3 days)		Per day	12	500	6.000	-		6.000	6.000
Subtotal 2. Short term inputs					66.350	21.707	8.867	35.777	35.777

3. Travel									
3.1. International travel MVF resource persons for training and additional support to local partners - year 1, 2/3 (2 combined trips India - Africa; Zimbabwe and Uganda)	Per flight	2	1.800	3.600	-		3.600	3.600	3.600
3.2. Local travel MVF resource persons for training and additional support to local partners - year 1, 2/3 (2 trips within India * 2 year)	Per trip	4	1.000	4.000	-		4.000	4.000	4.000
3.3. International travel CSR officer natural stone and garment sector for technical backstopping - year 1,2,3 (1 trip * year NL - India)	Per flight	3	1.500	4.500	1.466	2.048	987	987	987
3.4. International travel CSR officer leather/shoes and agricultural commodities sector for technical backstopping - year 1,2,3 (1 trip * 3 years NL - Zimbabwe/Uganda/India/Turkey)	Per flight	3	1.200	3.600	-		3.600	3.600	3.600
3.5. International travel overall project coordinator - year 1,2,3 (1 trip * year NL - Africa/India/Latin America)	Per flight	3	1.200	3.600	1.339	818	1.442	1.442	1.442
3.6. International travel PO M & E / technical backstopping - year 1,2,3 (3 trips * year NL - Africa/India/Latin America/Turkey)	Per flight	9	1.200	10.800	4.397	5.659	743	743	743
3.7. Local travel SCL partners for technical guidance / in country events - year 1,2,3 (6 countries/partners * 2 trips * 3 years)	Per trip	36	200	7.200	-	55	7.145	7.145	7.145
3.8 International travel for kick off meeting in Africa (Zimbabwe) - year 1 (1 representative * 20 SCL partners + 5 field officers * 1 flight Africa/India/Latin America - Zimbabwe)	Per flight	25	1.000	25.000	18.654		6.346	6.346	6.346

Out of Work and into School: joint efforts towards Child Labour Free Zone									
Annex V. BUDGET Multi-year estimate	Applicant: Hivos (EURO)	Unit	# Units	Unit rate	Total	Spent Year 1	Spent Year 2	Remaining budget 2016/2017	Revised budget 2016/2017
3.9. International travel for kick off meeting in Africa (Zimbabwe) - year 1 (10 representatives of Dutch coalition * 1 flight NL - Zimbabwe)		Per flight	10	1.200	12.000	11.739		261	261
3.10. International travel for end term meeting in Africa (Uganda) - year 3 (representatives of local organizations, CSR initiatives and other relevant stakeholder groups world-wide) total: 30		Per flight	30	1.000	30.000	-		30.000	30.000
3.11. International travel for end term meeting in Africa (Uganda) - year 3 (10 representatives of Dutch coalition/ Netherlands/EU * 1 flight NL - Zimbabwe)		Per flight	10	1.200	12.000	-		12.000	12.000
3.12. International travel for Southern partners to visit the Netherlands for lobby and advocacy purposes - year 1,2,3 (1 partners per year)		Per flight	3	1.200	3.600	-	2.233	1.367	1.367
3.13. Miscellaneous expenses in the Netherlands/EU for meetings with CSR initiatives and companies (lumpsum per year)		Per year	3	2.000	6.000	1.652	4.038	310	310
3.14. Car rental for event management and airport pick up (lumpsum per country) - year 1,2,3		Per country	3	2.000	6.000	-		6.000	6.000
Subtotal 3. Travel					131.900	39.247	14.851	77.802	77.802

4. Stay and food									
4.1. MVF resource persons for training and additional support to local partners - year 1, 2, 3; total 30 days)	Per diem	30	180	5.400	-			5.400	5.400
4.2. CSR officer natural stone and garment sector for technical backstopping - year 1,2,3 (1 trip * 3 years * 10 days)	Per diem	30	180	5.400	902		791	3.706	3.706
4.3. CSR officer leather/shoes and agricultural commodities sector for technical backstopping - year 1,2,3 (1 combined trip * 3 years * 10 days)	Per diem	30	180	5.400	-			5.400	5.400
4.4. Overall project coordinator - year 1,2,3 (1 trip * 3 years * 7 days)	Per diem	21	180	3.780	572			3.208	3.208
4.5. PO M & E / technical backstopping - year 1,2,3 (3 trips * 3 years * 10 days)	Per diem	90	180	16.200	777		2.360	13.063	13.063
4.6. Local partners for technical guidance / in-country events - year 1, 2, 3 (6 countries/ partners * 2 trips * 2 days * 3 years)	Per diem	72	150	10.800	-		42	10.758	10.758
4.7. Participants in kick of meeting - year 1 (35 participants from outside Zimbabwe and 10 participants from Zimbabwe * 4,5 days)	Per diem	202,5	180	23.574	23.574			-0	-0
4.8. Participants in end term meeting - year 3 (40 participants from outside Uganda and 10 participants from Uganda * 4 days)	Per diem	200	180	36.000	-			36.000	36.000
4.9. Southern partners to visit the Netherlands for lobby and advocacy purposes - year 1,2,3 (3 persons * 1 visit per year * 7 days)	Per diem	21	180	3.780	-		780	3.000	3.000

Out of Work and into School: joint efforts towards Child Labour Free Zone								
Annex V. BUDGET Multi-year estimate	Applicant: Hivos (EURO)	Unit	# Units	Unit rate	Total	Spent Year 1	Spent Year 2	Revised budget 2016/2017
4.10. Miscellaneous expenses in the Netherlands/ EU for meetings with CSR initiatives and companies - year 1,2,3		Per year	3	2.000	6.000	1.628	1.605	2.767
<b>Subtotal 4. Stay and food</b>					<b>116.334</b>	<b>27.453</b>	<b>5.579</b>	<b>83.302</b>
<b>5. Venue</b>								
5.1. Venue room rent for multi stakeholder meetings - year 1, 2/3 (3 countries/partners * 2 years * 1 day)		Per day	6	1.000	6.000	-		6.000
5.2. Venue room rent for kick off meeting in Zimbabwe - year 1 (1 meeting 4 days)		Per day	4	5.000	20.000	20.000		-
5.3. Venue room rent for end term meeting in Uganda - year 3 (1 meeting * 2 days)		Per day	2	5.000	10.000	-		10.000
5.4. Miscellaneous expenses in the Netherlands/ EU for meetings with CSR initiatives and companies - year 1,2,3		Per year	3	1.000	3.000	204	2.966	-170
<b>Subtotal 5. Venue</b>					<b>39.000</b>	<b>20.204</b>	<b>2.966</b>	<b>15.830</b>
<b>6. Research and publication</b>								
6.1. Research on child labour in selected sectors and countries - year 1 (1 research * 4 sectors)		Per research report	4	22.500	100.000	22.254	72.151	5.595
6.2. Baseline survey and mapping exercise for CLFZ pilots - year 1 (1 baseline survey /mapping exercise * 5 pilots)		Per baseline survey	5	5.000	25.000	13.710	9.618	1.673
6.3. Assessment/research on action taken & progress made by companies - year 2 and 3		Per research report	2	10.000	20.000	-	366	19.634
6.4. Assessment / research on policy and practices CSR initiatives - year 2/3		Per research report	1	10.000	20.000	-	8.000	12.000
6.5. Development training manual MVF/SAVE (India) - year 1		Per manual	1	5.000	10.000	-	7.500	2.500
6.6. Development training manual KIN/CACLAZ (Africa) - year 2		Per manual	1	5.000	10.000	-		10.000
6.7. Development handbook on CSR initiatives and companies' involvement in CLFZ, lessons learned and best practices in selected sourcing and production areas - year 3		Per handbook	1	15.000	20.000	-		20.000
6.8. Design and printing (10 publications) - year 1,2,3		Per publication	10	4.000	40.000	-	4.595	35.405
6.9. Legal advice for targeting companies - year 1,2,3		Per case/report	5	5.000	25.000	-	3.815	21.185
<b>Subtotal 6. Research and publication</b>					<b>270.000</b>	<b>35.964</b>	<b>106.044</b>	<b>127.992</b>

Out of Work and into School: joint efforts towards Child Labour Free Zone									
Annex V. BUDGET Multi-year estimate	Applicant: Hivos (EURO)	Unit	# Units	Unit rate	Total	Spent Year 1	Spent Year 2	Remaining budget 2016/2017	Revised budget 2016/2017
7. Material									
7.1. Stop Child Labour campaign materials (lumpsum * 3 years)		Per year	3	10.000	30.000	785	16.195	13.020	13.020
7.2. Preparation and development information packages for kick off meeting - year 1		Per meeting	1	5.000	5.000	3.256		1.744	1.744
7.3. Preparation and development information packages for CSR stakeholders meetings / workshops - year 2/3 (1 meetings * 4 sectors)		Per meeting	4	5.000	20.000	8		19.992	19.992
7.4. Preparation and development information packages end term meeting - year 3		Per meeting	1	5.000	5.000	-		5.000	5.000
7.5. Development and maintenance international website incl. online partner platform - year 1, 2, 3		Per year	3	15.000	45.000	2.235	14.761	28.004	28.004
7.6. Targeted campaign for mobilizing action against child labour (1 campaign * 3 years)		Per campaign	1	300.000	300.000	1.908	143.482	154.609	154.609
7.7. Translation costs ENG/SP/FR - year 1,2,3		Per year	3	10.000	30.000	3.265	16.954	9.780	9.780
Subtotal 7. Material					435.000	11.457	191.392	232.151	232.151
8. Documentation									
8.1. Collecting and sharing of experiences - year 1, 2, 3 (6 countries/partners * 1 report/newsletter * 3 years)		Per newsletter	18	500	9.000	-	3.081	5.919	5.919
8.2. Journalists for article per country/sector - year 2/3 (6 countries * 10 days)		Per article	6	1.500	9.000	-	4.597	4.403	4.403
8.3. In-depth item on selected country/sector - year 3		Per item	1	10.000	10.000	-		10.000	10.000
Subtotal 8. Documentation					28.000	-	7.678	20.322	20.322
9. (Pilot) projects									
9.1 Sub grants to partners; CACLAZ (through Hivos) for working with CSR initiatives and companies in tea sector to create CLFZ in Zimbabwe - year 2, 3		Per pilot	1	75.000	90.000	-		90.000	90.000
9.2. Sub grants to partners; KIN (through Hivos) for working with CSR initiatives and companies in coffee sector to create CLFZ in Uganda - year 2, 3		Per pilot	1	75.000	140.000	-	98.459	41.541	41.541
9.3. Sub grants to partners; MVF, Manjari, BWI (through FNV/ICN) for working with companies in natural stone sector to create CLFZ in India - year 1,2,3		Per project	1	156.000	156.000	29.333	57.000	69.667	69.667
9.4. Sub grants to partners; SAVE (through ICCO & Kerk in Actie/FNV/ICN) for working with companies in garment sector to create CLFZ in India - year 1, 2,3		Per project	1	328.131	328.131	106.666	134.486	86.979	86.979
9.5. Sub grants to partners; Enda Mali (through Kinderpostzegels) for CLFZ project Markala in Mali year 1,2,3		Per project	1	377.710	377.710	125.903	188.855	62.952	62.952

Out of Work and into School: joint efforts towards Child Labour Free Zone								
Annex V. BUDGET Multi-year estimate	Applicant: Hivos (EURO)	Unit	# Units	Unit rate	Total	Spent Year 1	Spent Year 2	Remaining budget 2016/2017
								Revised budget 2016/2017
9.6. Sub grants to partners; Enda Mali (through Kinderpostzegels) for CL project in gold sector Sikasso in Mali - year 1,2,3		Per project	1	223.630	223.630	74.542	111.814	37.274
9.7. Sub grants to partners; Alpha log (through Kinderpostzegels) for CLFZ project Niono and Macina in Mali - year 1,2,3		Per project	1	240.000	240.000	119.100	79.940	40.960
9.8. Sub grants to partners; Enda Mali and Alpha log (through ICCO & Kerk in Actie) for CLFZ project in Mali - year 1,2,3		Per project	1	120.000	120.000	53.333	40.000	26.667
9.9. Sub grants to partners; LBSNN (through Hivos) for creating CLFZ in gold sector in Nicaragua - year 1,2,3		Per project	0	150.000	0	-		-
9.10. Sub grants to partners; xx (through Hivos) reserve fund for preparation pilot project with CSR initiatives / companies to create CLFZ - year 2,3		Per pilot	1	30.000	30.000	-		30.000
<b>Subtotal 9. Pilot projects</b>					<b>1.705.471</b>	<b>508.877</b>	<b>710.554</b>	<b>486.040</b>
<b>10. Capacity building and networking</b>								
10.1. Sub grants to partners; through ICCO & Kerk in Actie: for strengthening CAR/SCL child rights coalition in India - year 1,2,3		Per year	3	44.667	134.001	59.557		74.444
10.2. Sub grant to partners; through ICCO& Kerk in Actie: for lobby & advocacy with Zimbabwe National Council for the Welfare of Children - year 1,2,3		Per year	3	50.000	150.000	-	116.666	33.334
10.3. Sub grant to partners; through AOB/ Education International: for capacity building of teachers unions in India, Mali, Uganda, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe and Turkey - year 1,2,3		Per project	1	250.000	275.000	42.000	115.578	117.422
<b>Subtotal 10. Monitoring and evaluation</b>					<b>559.001</b>	<b>101.557</b>	<b>232.244</b>	<b>225.200</b>
<b>11. Monitoring and evaluation</b>								
11.1. Audit costs Netherlands (3 years * 1 audit)		Per audit	3	5.000	15.000	-	4.096	10.904
11.2. Evaluation - year 3		Per evaluation	1	42.000	42.000	-		42.000
11.3. mid term review in the original budget (new budgetline for 2015/2016)		Per review	1	12.876	12.876	-	7.731	5.145
					<b>69.876</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.827</b>	<b>58.049</b>
<b>Subtotal direct costs</b>					<b>5.414.096</b>	<b>1.223.909</b>	<b>2.054.313</b>	<b>2.135.874</b>
<b>Indirect overhead costs</b>					<b>348.844</b>	<b>70.520</b>	<b>140.704</b>	<b>137.620</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>5.762.939</b>	<b>1.294.429</b>	<b>2.195.017</b>	<b>2.273.494</b>

Notes Human Resources			
1.7. PO Communication; public engagement - Hivos HO (30%)	Start date 1/6/2015	60% FTE	
1.10 Technical advisor - Hivos HO (80%)	Start date 1/11/2015	80,4% FTE	

Calculation of % Indirect Overhead Cost			
Indirect overhead cost in budget Dutch Ministry; Out of Work and into School 7,5%	€ 5.000.095	7,5%	€ 348.844
Indirect overhead cost in budget Dutch Ministry + CO-finance; Out of Work and into School 6,4%	€ 5.762.939	6,4%	€ 348.844

Specification indirect overhead costs spent Year 2:			
Indirect overhead costs in audited financial statement Year 1			€ 70.520
Adjustment indirect overhead costs in audited financial statements Year 2:	€ 1.223.909	6,4%	€ 8.340
Adjustment indirect overhead costs in audited financial statements Year 2:	€ 79.940	6,4%	€ 5.151
Indirect overhead costs in audited financial statements Year 2:	€ 1.974.373	6,4%	€ 127.214
			<b>€ 140.704</b>

correction: direct costs/spent Year 1 regarding '9.7. Sub grants to partners: Alpha log (through Kinderpostzegels) for CLFZ project Niono and Macina in Mali - year 1,2,3' of € 79.940 \* 6,44%

#### Interest

Interest accrued on pre-financing shall be stated in the final financial report of the project.

# ANNEX 4: OVERVIEW

## OF REPORTS, MEDIA ATTENTION AND PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS ON THE **GARMENT AND TEXTILE SECTOR** [IN DUTCH]

### Reports

March 2016: *Convenant Duurzame Kleding en Textiel* (RAPPORT SER)

10 March 2016: *Afspraken textielsector: duurzame doorbraak of populair papierwerk?* ([Oneworld.nl](http://Oneworld.nl))

### Media attention

24 March 2016: *Sociale unie: Brede coalitie sluit convenant duurzame kleding- en textielproductie* (FNV - Europa Nieuws)

10 March 2016: *Brede coalitie steunt convenant duurzame kleding- en textielproductie* (Textilia)

23 March 2016: *Textielconvenant: "doorbraak", maar ook effectief?* ([FairPolitics.nl](http://FairPolitics.nl))

9 March 2016: *Afspraken tegen misstanden in textielmarkt* (Dagblad van het Noorden)

9 March 2016: *Afspraken tegen misstanden in textielmarkt* ([Nieuws.nl](http://Nieuws.nl))

16 March 2016: *For better social fabric, apparel makers under global eye* (The Economic Times)

9 March 2016: *Unicef Nederland in coalitie voor duurzame kleding en textiel* (Unicef)

16 March 2016: *Handen en voeten geven aan IMVO: zó doen we dat* (VNO-NCW)

9 March 2016: *Brede coalitie steunt convenant duurzame kleding- en textielproductie* (Raad Nederlandse Detailhandel)

15 March 2016: *Brede coalitie steunt convenant duurzame kleding- en textielproductie* ([SchoenVisie.nl](http://SchoenVisie.nl))

9 March 2016: *Brede coalitie steunt Convenant duurzame kleding en textiel* (Solidaridad)

14 March 2016: *Dutch coalition commits to responsible garment production* ([Just-Style.com](http://Just-Style.com))

9 March 2016: *FNV steunt convenant duurzame kleding- en textielproductie* (FNV)

11 March 2016: *Bedrijfsleven verwelkomt uniek en duurzaam kledingconvenant* (MKB Nederland)

9 March 2016: *Brede coalitie steunt convenant duurzame kleding- en textielproductie* (SER)

11 March 2016: *Bedrijfsleven verwelkomt uniek en duurzaam kledingconvenant* (VNO-NCW)

9 March 2016: *Modint blij met brede steun convenant duurzame kleding- en textielproductie* (MODINT)

11 March 2016: *'Convenant Duurzame Kleding' flinke stap dichterbij* ([Sport-Partner.nl](http://Sport-Partner.nl))

9 March 2016: *Belangrijke stap in convenant duurzame kleding* (INretail)

20 Feb 2016: *Labour in the twenty-first century (The Hindu)*

29 Jan 2016: *Global apparel brands pledge to improve conditions for Bengaluru workers (MyInforms.com)*

29 Jan 2016: *Onvrij en Onrechtvaardig: jonge migrantarbeiders in Indiase kledingindustrie (FNV.nl)*

4 May 2015:

*Antwoorden op Kamervragen Voordewind (ChristenUnie), Van der Staaij (SGP) en Van Laar (PvdA) :*

(ingez. 20-4-2015) aan de Minister van Buitenlandse Handel en Ontwikkelings-samenwerking over moderne slavernij en kinderarbeid in de kledingindustrie in India

## Politics

29 Apr 2016:

*Minister Ploumen maant kledingindustrie: kom in actie, anders wetgeving (LIW):*

"Ik wil graag ondersteunen, maar ik ben niet bang met wetgeving te komen." Dat zei Minister Ploumen in een toespraak op 25 april in Brussel tijdens de EU High-level Conference on Responsible Management of the Supply Chain in the Garment Sector. Ze doelde op het Convenant Textiel en Kleding, een Nederlands verbeterplan voor de hele textiel- en kledingsector waarover sectororganisaties, vakbonden, de rijksoverheid en maatschappelijke organisaties – waaronder Stop Kinderarbeid en de LIW – in maart overeenstemming hebben bereikt.

14 Sep 2015:

*Kleding- en textielsector werkt aan convenant over internationaal MVO - SER faciliteert proces (SER):*

Bedrijven, overheid, maatschappelijke organisaties en vakbonden werken de komende maanden samen aan een convenant op het terrein van internationaal maatschappelijk verantwoord ondernemen in de kleding- en textielsector. Het convenant biedt bedrijven de kans om complexe problemen in de keten van toeleveranciers samen met andere partijen aan te pakken. Vanwege zijn ervaring met dergelijke trajecten (zoals het Energieakkoord) is de SER gevraagd het proces te faciliteren.

# ANNEX 5: OVERVIEW

## OF REPORTS, MEDIA ATTENTION AND PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS ON THE NATURAL STONE SECTOR

[IN DUTCH]

### Reports

May 2015: *Rock Bottom - Modern Slavery and Child Labour in South Indian Granite Quarries* (RAPPORT LIW/Stop Kinderarbeid)

### Media attention

29 Feb 2016: *FNV actief voor verantwoord geproduceerde natuursteen* (FNV.nl)  
2016: *Grafmonumenten [update]* (GroeneUitvaart.nl)

Dec 2015: *Steen des aanstoots* (De Begraafplaats)

27 Oct 2015: *Jugend Eine Welt: Oft Kinderarbeit bei Billigimport-Grabsteinen* (Erzdiözese Wien)

9 June 2015: *Kinderhanden in granietindustrie* (FairPolitics)

18 May 2015: *Katastrophale Arbeitsbedingungen in Südindiens Steinbrüchen* (Xertifix)

15 May 2015: *"Indiase kinderen kappen onze kasseien"* (DeRedactie.be)

15 May 2015: *Onze kasseien worden gemaakt door Indiase kinderen* (De Standaard)

14 May 2015: *One of every ten workers in Raichur's granite mines is a child* (scroll.in)

14 May 2015: *Grafsteen II* (Keuringsdienst van Waarde, KRO/NPO3)

12 May 2015: *Moderne slavernij en kinderarbeid in Indiase steengroeves* (FNV.nl)

11 May 2015: *Moderne slavernij en kinderarbeid in Indiase steengroeves* (Duurzaam-Ondernemen.nl)

11 May 2015: *Moderne slavernij en kinderarbeid in Indiase steengroeves* (MVO Nederland)

11 May 2015: *Kinderarbeid in Indiase granietgroeves* (StopKinderarbeid.nl)

7 May 2015: *Grafsteen I* (Keuringsdienst van Waarde, KRO/NPO3)

April 2015: *Are the sandstone miners' abuses in India?* (Indian Journal of Community Health, p286)

### Politics

Antwoorden op Kamervragen Voordewind (ChristenUnie) en Van Laar (PvdA) (ingez. 19-5-2015) over slavernij en kinderarbeid in steengroeves

21 mei 2015:  
*Brief MVO Platform aan Tweede Kamer*  
:over sociale voorwaarden bij overheidsinkoop

19 mei 2015:  
*Kamervragen Voordewind (ChristenUnie) en Van Laar (PvdA)* : over slavernij en kinderarbeid in steengroeves

# ANNEX 6: OVERVIEW

## OVERVIEW OF REPORTS, MEDIA ATTENTION AND PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS ON THE SEEDS SECTOR [IN DUTCH]

### Reports

November 2015:

*Soiled Seeds : Child Labour and Underpayment of Women in Vegetable Seed Production in India (RAPPORT LIW)*

July 2015:

*Cotton's Forgotten Children : Child Labour and below Minimum Wages in Hybrid Cottonseed Production in India (RAPPORT LIW/Stop Kinderarbeid)*

### Media attention

21 Dec 2015: 'Zaadbedrijven, let op mensenrechten' ([Boerderij.nl](http://Boerderij.nl))

17 Dec 2015: Voordewind (CU) en Van Laar (PvdA) blijven inzetten op strijd tegen kinderarbeid in India en de betrokkenheid van Nederlandse zaadbedrijven ([FairPolitics.nl](http://FairPolitics.nl))

15 Dec 2015: Low Procurement Prices Fuelling Child Labour in Vegetable Seed Business (*The Wire*)

26 Nov 2015: Seed companies involved in child labour in India, reveals study ([TwoCircles.net](http://TwoCircles.net))

25 Nov 2015: Kinderarbeid uitbannen lukt nog niet (*Trouw*)

24 Nov 2015: 156.000 Indiase kinderen produceren groentezaad voor bedrijven ([Duurzaam-Ondernemen.nl](http://Duurzaam-Ondernemen.nl))

24 Nov 2015: Publicatie rapport kinderarbeid en lonen groentezaadproductie India ([Plantum.nl](http://Plantum.nl))

25 Oct 2015: Monsanto: Corporate Rap Sheet (Corporate Research Project)

10 Sep 2015: 29% spike in child labour in 7 yrs in Guj cotton fields (DNA Syndication)

10 Sep 2015: 1.10 Lakh child labourers in Gujarat: NGO report (Tube Tamil)

10 Sep 2015: 1.10 lakh child labourers work on Gujarat's fields: NGO report (India Everyday)

9 Sep 2015: 1.10 Lakh Child Labourers Work on Gujarat's Fields: NGO Report (The New Indian Express)

9 Sep 2015: 1.10 lakh child labourers work on Gujarat's fields: NGO report (Business Standard)

9 Sep 2015: 1.10 lakh child labourers work on Gujarat's fields: NGO report (Zee News)

9 Sep 2015: 1.10 lakh child labourers work on Gujarat's fields: NGO report (NewsUnited.com)

9 Sep 2015: 1.10 lakh child labourers work on Gujarat's fields: NGO report (Bharat Press)

2 Sep 2015: The Plight of Cottonseed Workers Reveals Why Child Labour Persists (*The Wire*)

Sep 2015: Niedriglöhne und Kinderarbeit - Arbeit in der Produktion von Baumwollsaatgut in Indien (Südwind e.V.)

27 Aug 2015: Healthy sign: study reveals decline in child labour in cotton fields (The Hindu)

- 27 Aug 2015: *Healthy sign: study reveals decline in child labour in cotton fields (TNAU Agritech Portal (Coimbatore), p14)*
- 27 Aug 2015: *Hoe kinderarbeid de Indiase katoensector plaagt (HP De Tijd)*
- 21 Aug 2015: *Massale kinderarbeid in katoenteelt India (De Aziatische Tijger)*
- 21 Aug 2015: *'Cotton's Forgotten Children': Almost half a million Indian children produce cottonseed (European Coalition for Corporate Justice (ECCJ))*
- 20 Aug 2015: *Honderdduizenden kinderen werken in Indiase katoensector (MO.be)*
- 19 Aug 2015: *O trabalho infantil ainda é explorando largamente na colheira de algodão da Índia (StyloUrbano)*
- 17 Aug 2015: *Response sought in the Dian case along with trafficking of child labour (Rajasthan Patrika)*
- 14 Aug 2015: *The Week In Fabric [14.08.15] (Le Souk)*
- 14 Aug 2015: *Nearly Half a Million Children Toil in India's Cottonseed Fields (Ecouterre)*
- 14 Aug 2015: *Nearly Half a Million Children Toil in India's Cottonseed Fields, Says Report (TodayEco)*
- 14 Aug 2015: *No Back to School for India Farm Kids (Conscious Living TV)*
- 13 Aug 2015: *Indiase kinderarbeid in de katoenzaadteelt (Nieuwsbrief Vereniging Importeurs Verre Oosten)*
- 13 Aug 2015: *(RajasthanPatrika.com)*
- 13 Aug 2015: *Inde: Un demi-million d'enfants dans les champs de coton (Comité de Soutien à la Révolution en Inde)*
- 13 Aug 2015: *Hindistan'ın unutulmuş pamuk toplayan çocuk işçileri (Gaia Dergi)*
- 12 Aug 2015: *India's forgotten cotton-picking children (Point Blank 7)*
- 11 Aug 2015: *INDE – Les enfants oubliés de l'industrie du coton (Solidarité Dalits Belgique)*
- 9 Aug 2015: *500.000 børn producerer bomuld i Indien (Globalnyt)*
- 7 Aug 2015: *Inde: un demi-million d'enfants dans les champs de coton (FashionMag.com)*
- 6 Aug 2015: *Indien: Fast eine halbe Million Kinder in der Baumwollproduktion (Aktiv Gegen Kinderarbeit)*
- 5 Aug 2015: *India cottonseed child labour on the rise (Just-Style.com)*
- 5 Aug 2015: *Half million Indian children produce cottonseed (People's Voice)*
- 5 Aug 2015: *India's Forgotten Cotton-picking Children (South Asian Pulse)*
- 5 Aug 2015: *Índia: aumento do trabalho infantil nos campos de algodão (Rádio Vaticano)*
- 5 Aug 2015: *ÍNDIA – Mais de quinhentas mil crianças trabalham nos campos de algodão em condições perigosas (Pime Animação)*
- 4 Aug 2015: *ASIA/INDIA – Over half a million children engaged in risky work in cotton fields (Agenzia Fides)*
- 3 Aug 2015: *New report: Low caste children suffer in India's cottonseed industry (IDSN.org)*
- 2 Aug 2015: *TN Sees Steep Drop in Kids Employed in Cotton Fields (The New Indian Express)*

2 Aug 2015: <i>India's forgotten cotton-picking children (The Fifth Column)</i>	26 Jul 2015: <i>Child labour on controversial MNC Monsanto Bt cotton farms just 0.18% of workforce, but 28% on other farms: Dutch report (CounterView)</i>
2 Aug 2015: <i>India's Forgotten Cotton-picking Children (ViewsWeek)</i>	
Aug 2015: <i>'Cotton's Forgotten Children' (Vrouwen voor Vrede, p34)</i>	25 Jul 2015: <i>'Cotton's Forgotten Children': Almost half a million Indian children produce cottonseed (Breaking Newsstream)</i>
31 July 2015: <i>India's forgotten cotton-picking children (New Internationalist)</i>	25 Jul 2015: <i>'Cotton's Forgotten Children': Almost half a million Indian children produce cottonseed (Himalayan Altitudes)</i>
31 July 2015: <i>India's forgotten cotton-picking children (Thrakika.gr)</i>	25 Jul 2015: <i>'Cotton's Forgotten Children': Almost half a million Indian children produce cottonseed (Palash Scape - The Real India)</i>
30 July 2015: <i>Cotton's Forgotten Children: Child Labour and Below Minimum Wages in Hybrid Cottonseed Production in India (SHRAM.org)</i>	
29 July 2015: <i>'Cotton's Forgotten Children' claims half a million children work at cottonseed fields (Apparel Resources)</i>	25 Jul 2015: <i>'Cotton's Forgotten Children': Almost half a million Indian children produce cottonseed (Basantipur Times)</i>
29 July 2015: <i>Bambini lavoratori in India (CIAI.it)</i>	25 Jul 2015: <i>'Cotton's Forgotten Children': Almost half a million Indian children produce cottonseed (Shudhubangla)</i>
28 July 2015: <i>Gujarat, the largest cottonseed production area in India, accounts for nearly 55% of the total children employed in the sector (CounterView)</i>	25 Jul 2015: <i>'Cotton's Forgotten Children': Almost half a million Indian children produce cottonseed (Bihar Watch)</i>
28 July 2015: <i>Cotton report slams India's child labour stats (EcoTextile.com)</i>	25 Jul 2015: <i>'Cotton's Forgotten Children': Almost half a million Indian children produce cottonseed (Ambedkar Actions)</i>
28 July 2015: <i>Bijna half miljoen Indiase kinderen werkt in katoenzaadteelt (Nieuws.be)</i>	25 Jul 2015: <i>'Cotton's Forgotten Children': Almost half a million Indian children produce cottonseed (Antahasthal)</i>
27 July 2015: <i>Steeds meer kinderarbeid in Indiase katoenzaadteelt (DuurzaamNieuws.nl)</i>	24 Jul 2015: <i>Alleging rampant child labour in Gujarat, Rajasthan cotton fields, Dutch report praises "initiatives" by MNC Monsanto (CounterView)</i>
27 July 2015: <i>Steeds meer kinderarbeid in Indiase katoenzaadteelt (MVO Nederland)</i>	
27 July 2015: <i>Steeds meer kinderarbeid in Indiase katoenzaadteelt (NU Jij)</i>	24 Jul 2015: <i>Report: Child Labor in India's Cottonseed Industry on the Rise (Sourcing Journal)</i>
27 Jul 2015: <i>Steeds meer kinderarbeid in Indiase katoenzaadteelt (Concern4)</i>	24 Jul 2015: <i>NGO says half a million Indian children work in cotton fields (SportsTextiles.com)</i>

24 Jul 2015: *Indien: Zahl der Kinderarbeiter steigt (TextilWirtschaft.de)*

23 Jul 2015: *Child Labor in India's Cottonseed Industry Detailed (WWD)*

23 Jul 2015: *Child Labor in India's Cottonseed Industry Detailed (Worldian.net)*

23 Jul 2015: *New Report Cotton's Forgotten Children - Almost half a million Indian children produce cottonseed (New Solutions Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health Policy)*

### Politics

18 Dec 2015:

*Antwoorden op Kamervragen Van Laar (PvdA) en Voordewind (ChristenUnie)* (ingez. 26-11-2015) aan de Minister voor Buitenlandse Handel en Ontwikkelingssamenwerking over kinderarbeid en lage lonen bij Nederlandse en in Nederland actieve zaadbedrijven die in India actief zijn

17 Dec 2015:

*Voordewind (CU) en Van Laar (PvdA) blijven inzetten op strijd tegen kinder-arbeid in India en de betrokkenheid van Nederlandse zaad-bedrijven (FairPolitics.nl)*  
Voordewind en Van Laar bekritisieren de betrokkenheid van Nederlandse en in Nederland actieve zaad-bedrijven die slechte arbeids-omstandigheden, lage lonen en kinderarbeid veroorzaken. De Kamerleden vragen minister Ploumen (Handel en Ontwikkelings-samenwerking) naar de mogelijkheden om deze misstanden te voorkomen.

26 Nov 2015:

*Kamervragen Van Laar (PvdA) en Voordewind (ChristenUnie)*  
aan de Minister voor Buitenlandse Handel en Ontwikkelingssamenwerking over kinderarbeid en lage lonen bij Nederlandse en in Nederland actieve zaadbedrijven die in India actief zijn

11 Sep 2015:

*Antwoorden op Kamervragen Van Laar (PvdA) :*

(ingez.29-7-2015) aan de Minister voor Buitenlandse Handel en Ontwikkelingssamenwerking over een half miljoen kinderen die in de katoenzaadproductie werken

29 July 2015:

*Kamervragen Van Laar (PvdA) :*  
aan de Minister voor Buitenlandse Handel en Ontwikkelingssamenwerking over een half miljoen kinderen die in de katoenzaadproductie werken

# ANNEX 7: OVERVIEW

## OVERVIEW OF REPORTS, MEDIA ATTENTION AND PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS ON THE GOLD SECTOR [IN DUTCH]

### Reports

April 2016:

No Golden Future, Use of child labour in gold mining in Uganda

November 2015:

Gold from children's hands, Use of child-mined gold by the electronics sector

### Media (Reach/editions)

#### Television:

19/11/2015 NOS Journaal 8:00 (223.000)

19/11/2015 NOS Journaal 18:00 (1.093.000)

19/11/2015 NOS Jeugdjournaal (54.000)

#### Radio:

19/11/2015 Radio 1 De ochtend (265.000)

19/11/2015 BNR (136.800)

#### Print:

06/02/2016 Reformatorisch dagblad – Met 12 jaar oud genoeg voor de mijnen (50.000)

19/12/2015 Het Parool – Kinderen zijn een goudmijn (71.352)

19/11/2015 Trouw – Gegarandeerd goed goud bestaat niet (102.889)

19/11/2015 Algemeen Dagblad Alg. - Laat kinderen niet in goudmijn werken (75.256)

19/11/2015 Algemeen Dagblad Z-H. - Laat kinderen niet in goudmijn werken (215.234)

19/11/2015 Algemeen Dagblad Utr. - Laat kinderen niet in goudmijn werken (111.586)

19/11/2015 Het Parool – Bedrijven doen te weinig tegen fout goud (71.352)

19/11/2015 Barneveldse Krant – Aanpak kinderarbeid in de goudmijnen (10.733)

19/11/2015 Nederlands Dagblad – 'Serieuze aanpak van kinderarbeid nodig'

#### Online:

20 mei 2016 <http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/may/20/child-labour-uganda-gold-mines-silence-far-from-golden> (122.000.000)

19/11/2015 <http://www.nu.nl/internet/4167872/elektronicasector-moet-kinderarbeid-in-goudmijnen-aanpakken.html> (6.000.000)

19/11/2015 <http://nos.nl/artikel/2070005-elektronicabedrijven-moeten-kinderarbeid-bestrijden.html> (1.100.000)

19/11/2015 [http://www.telegraaf.nl/dft/24763545/Sector\\_strijd\\_tegen\\_kinderarbeid\\_.html](http://www.telegraaf.nl/dft/24763545/Sector_strijd_tegen_kinderarbeid_.html) (4.013.000)

19/11/2015 <http://www.joop.nl/nieuws/electronicabedrijven-zijn-medeplchtig-aan-kinderarbeid> (92.000)

19/11/2015 <http://www.bd.nl/algemeen/economie/elektronicasector-moet-kindarbeid-aanpakken-1.5456855> (517.000)

19/11/2015 <http://www.gelderlander.nl/algemeen/economie/elektronicasector-moet-kindarbeid-aanpakken-1.5456855> (605.000)

19/11/2015 <http://www.bndestem.nl/algemeen/economie/elektronicasector-moet-kindarbeid-aanpakken-1.5456855> (544.000)

19/11/2015 <http://www.destentor.nl/algemeen/economie/elektronicasector-moet-kindarbeid-aanpakken-1.5456855> (639.750)

19/11/2015 [http://www.noordhollandsdagblad.nl/algemeen/economie/article27576033.ece/Elektronicasector-moet-kindarbeidaanpakken?lref=SL\\_1](http://www.noordhollandsdagblad.nl/algemeen/economie/article27576033.ece/Elektronicasector-moet-kindarbeidaanpakken?lref=SL_1) (487.000)

19/11/2015 <http://www.ed.nl/algemeen/economie/elektronicasector-moet-kindarbeid-aanpakken-1.5456855> (320.000)

19/11/2015 <http://www.dvhn.nl/nieuws/economie/elektronicasector-moet-kindarbeid-aanpakken-13312873.html> (487.000)

19/11/2015 <http://www.rd.nl/vandaag/binnenland/elektronicasector-moet-kindarbeid-aanpakken-1.510417> (348.640)

19/11/2015 <http://www.bnr.nl/nieuws/10002529/smartphone-is-niet-gegarandeerd-kinderarbeidvrij> (450.000)

19/11/2015 <http://www.pzc.nl/algemeen/economie/elektronicasector-moet-kindarbeid-aanpakken-1.5456855> (233.000)

19/11/2015 <http://www.tubantia.nl/algemeen/economie/elektronicasector-moet-kindarbeid-aanpakken-1.5456855> (342.000)

19/11/2015 <http://www.duurzaam-ondernemen.nl/goud-in-mobiele-telefoons-door-kinderarbeid/> (15.000)

19/11/2015 <http://www.automatiseringgids.nl/nieuws/2015/47/elektronicasector-moet-kindarbeid-aanpakken> (108.884)

19/11/2015 <http://tweakers.net/nieuws/106396/elektronicasector-doet-bijna-niets-om-kinderarbeid-in-goudmijnen-te-voorkomen.html> (300.000)

19/11/2015 <http://fnvprofessionals.nl/is-het-goud-in-je-smartphone-met-kinderhanden-gedolven/> (9.967)

#### **Politics;**

18 februari 2016

*Question for written answer to the Commission* E-001425/2016 Rule 130  
Judith Sargentini (Verts/ALE), Maria Arena (S&D), Helmut Scholz (GUE/NGL)

10 mei 2016

*Answer given by Ms Malmström* on behalf of the Commission

23 november 2015

*Vragen van de leden Voordewind (ChristenUnie) en Van Laar (PvdA)* aan de ministers voor Buitenlandse Handel en Ontwikkelingssamenwerking en van Buitenlandse Zaken over kinderarbeid bij goudwinning voor de elektronicasector.

7 december 2015

*Antwoord van Minister Ploumen* (Buitenlandse Handel en Ontwikkelingssamenwerking)

## 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), Mondiaal FNV, 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.  
[www.stopchildlabour.org](http://www.stopchildlabour.org) / [www.stopkinderarbeid.nl](http://www.stopkinderarbeid.nl)

Design: Sazza



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# STOP



# CHILD LABOUR

*School is the best place to work*