

ANNUAL
REPORT
2022

WORK:

NO CHILD'S
BUSINESS

INCREASED SYNERGY
IN TACKLING
CHILD LABOUR



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CCR	Centre for Child Rights
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CLFZ	Child Labour Free Zone
CRBP	Children's Rights and Business Principles
CPC	Child Protection Committees
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INGOS	International Non-Governmental Organisations
KPIS	Key Programme Indicators
L&A	Lobby and Advocacy
L&L	Linking and Learning
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MtR	Mid-term Review
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RBC	Responsible Business Conduct
RVO/FBK	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland/Fonds Bestrijding Kinderarbeid
SCI	Save the Children International (=Save the Children Country Offices)
SCNL	Save the Children Netherlands
SMC	School Management Committee
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SYNADEEPCI	Syndicat National des Enseignants d'Education Permanente (Ivory Coast)
ToC	Theory of Change
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loans Associations
WNCB	Work: No Child's Business

GENERAL INFORMATION

NAME OF THE PROGRAMME:

Work: No Child's Business

NAME LEAD:

Hivos

ALLIANCE PARTNERS:

Stop Child Labour Coalition
Save the Children Netherlands
UNICEF Netherlands

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BUDGET:

34,995,822 EUR

START DATE:

1 July 2019

END DATE:

30 June 2024

PROGRAMME PERIOD IN MONTHS:

5 years (60 months)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The WNCB Alliance consists of Save the Children Netherlands, UNICEF Netherlands and the Stop Child Labour Coalition, in close collaboration with partner organisations and country offices in India, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Mali, Uganda and Vietnam. The programme aims to ensure that children and youth are free from child labour and enjoy their rights to quality education and (future) decent work.

To achieve this goal, we work according to a Theory of Change with four strategic pathways:

1. Child empowerment and community-based approach
2. Lobby, Advocacy and System strengthening in partner countries
3. Supply chain approach
4. Lobby and Advocacy at international level

We are pleased to report that in all countries we are well on our way to achieve our programme objectives. This is becoming clear through the 225 outcomes that have been harvested and on which we report in more detail throughout this report. Overall, these outcomes reflect achievements with a continued focus on community involvement and engagement, as well as effective participation

of local and national governments in our joint aspiration to eliminate child labour. In all countries, we also see increased engagement of private sector actors who are playing an active role in the identification and prevention of child labour in supply chains. In 2023 and 2024 we will continue to engage private sector actors directly on CRBPs. Concerning the engagement of the Dutch and EU governments, we have connected and discussed with stakeholders in the EU Parliament to ensure that the commission opinions are in line with the OECD guidelines. In addition, we have worked with peers in the Responsible Business Conduct platform to prepare a parliament initiative law that aligns with these OECD guidelines with the aim of integrating child labour and children's rights into the legislative files.

In 2022 we were able to meet face to face for the first time since the COVID-19 pandemic began. Highlights were the exchange visits in India, with Jordan and Vietnam, and in Uganda, with Mali and Ivory Coast. Through these visits between countries, WNCB partners have had the opportunity to exchange experiences and knowledge concerning specific thematic priorities. The visits also had a



positive effect on strengthening the partnership and collaboration in and between countries. Examples of key lessons from the exchange visits are continued community mobilisation in order to ensure the community's full commitment to changing social norms (Ivory Coast), emphasise the area-based approach and inclusion of all children in programme activities, i.e. not only the children who are engaged in mining (Uganda) and strengthening the child protection system at the lower levels, and increased focus on migrant families and left-behind children (Vietnam).

The country programmes have achieved the vast majority of the planned outputs and collaborated effectively with key stakeholders to achieve the results presented in this report. We also observe that partners once again have showed good organizational resilience to implement their plans in light of programme risks such as the COVID-19 pandemic, inflation and conflict. In almost all countries there are some deviations reported from the plans due to risks. Although these risks cause delays, we observe that programme risks are often mitigated, and contextual developments that negatively impact our implementation are dealt with adequately and taken into account effectively in our activities. One example is Uganda, where many children have not returned to school after entering child labour during the pandemic, and school closures have further escalated the rate of teen pregnancies. As has been reported in previous years, many of our partners are engaged with educational stakeholders to further soften blow children's right to education.

Security risks remain a factor for the programmes in Mali and Uganda. In Ivory Coast the political instability of neighbouring countries has led to the influx of migrants, which also affects child labour. Environmental factors such as floods in Bihar (India) and drought in Moroto (Uganda) also forced our partners to deviate from their initial plans. Inflation has been reported Ivory Coast, Jordan and India as affecting the living situations of vulnerable and poor families, causing a need for higher financial contributions to the household from children.

In India, the WNCB programme is co-ordinated by the SCL partners Arisa and ICCSPL, in collaboration with the country partners: AIPTF, Save the Children, Manjari Sansthan, MV Foundation, Fakirana Sisters' Society, Nav Jagriti and ARAVALI. The programme is implemented in Bihar, Delhi/NCR and Rajasthan. The total catchment population of our projects

in these geographical areas is 515,530 children, of whom 48,015 are working (i.e., 9.4 %). The activities focused on the first three pathways, such as mainstreaming of out-of-school children, running campaigns to create awareness amongst teachers, undertaking research on child labour in the garment industry and on the implementation status of the Child & Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act; facilitating advocacy with legislators, undertaking alternative livelihoods/vocational training for parents of children who are in work, and engagement with the private sector.

In Ivory Coast the collaboration between UNICEF, Save the Children and EI/SYNADDEEPCI ensured effective programme implementation at the central level (Abidjan) and in the departments of Buyo, Guéyo, and Soubré in the Nawa region (Bas-Sassandra District). The partnership is further strengthened by the *Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural* (ANADER). The catchment area of these programme locations encompasses 291,913 community members. We target 5,225 children with child protection services and child rights messages, as well as increasing access to education.

Our programme in Jordan is implemented by UNICEF and Save the Children. Save the Children implements the programme in the Za'atari refugee camp and works closely with the NGO Jordanian Hashemite



Fund for Human Development (JOHUD) in the Zarqa governorate. UNICEF is supporting its partner ROWAD (Al-Khair), a CBO active in East Aman. In 2022 we reached out to 1,798 community members directly for their support in the combat of child labour. 2,123 Children have been reached directly with protection and referral services.

Our programme in the Netherlands is implemented by the Lobby & Advocacy/Responsible Business Working Group (L&A/RBC WG), with Save the Children leading on the L&A component and UNICEF leading on the RBC works, in close co-operation with the Communication Working Group led by the Communication Co-ordinator of the PMU. The Working Groups collaborate with the *Responsible Business Conduct* (RBC) platform to contribute to the development and submission of an ambitious draft *International Responsible Business Conduct* (IRBC) legislation in the Netherlands. WNCB partner countries, including the Netherlands, participated actively in the 5th Global Conference on Child Labour in Durban, where the Durban Call to Action was elaborated by governments and other actors. The Durban Call to Action aims to take concrete measures on the elimination of child labour. Our Malian partners ENDA, the National Union of Education and Culture (SNEC), Save the Children and UNICEF have been able to implement many of the activities set out in the consolidated work plan. The programme has been implemented in 20 communities in the Ségou region and 12 communities in the Sikasso region, where children mostly work in gold mines and agriculture. The catchment area of the community-based child protection system includes 208,072 children, with 22,681 (10.9%) of these children in child labour. In Mali we reached 33,791 community members (caretakers and families) indirectly with child labour messages, and 1,590 children were assisted through direct services.

In Uganda, the programme is being implemented in two geographical contexts: in Busia district in Eastern Uganda, with EWAD as the implementing partner, and in the Karamoja region in the districts of Moroto and Nakapiripirit, with Save the Children, UNATU, Nascent RDO & Hivos as the lead co-ordinating partner. The number of children that stopped working and were prevented from entering child labour in 2022 is 5,464 (1,303 stopped working & 4,161 prevented). The programme scaled up its interventions to four new villages in Moroto and Nakapiripirit and to seven more villages in Busia. This enables reaching more children

and was possible because partners decided to increasingly collaborate with the aim to expand the geographical focus toward a greater area.

The programme in Vietnam is a partnership between UNICEF, Save the Children and the (Vietnamese) Centre for Child Rights and Business. In 2022 we reached 2,846 children directly with services. Within our catchment area, 28,350 children indirectly benefit from a strengthened child protection system. Country-wide we reached an audience of 10 million through media, and 2,200 government officers, parents, and teachers through trainings and services. 1,990 Government officers, women and business have been reached through capacity development interventions.

The WNCB countries implement their programmes supported by and in collaboration with the technical and thematic working groups (WG) at country and global level.

The Education WG successfully facilitated a cross-country consultation to review strategies to address the impacts of COVID-19 on child labour and access to education, with a particular focus on gender, with the active participation of all countries. Through annotated bibliographies the Research WG provided an overview of relevant literature related to child labour and other relevant issues in the six WNCB countries. A new strategy contributes to the documentation of good practices and to the discussion on certain topics, generating papers on issues such as social norm change, area-based approach, and the informal sector, in order to provide evidence for lobby and advocacy and for external communication.

The Gender Equality WG completed the Gender Analysis process, resulting in five country Gender Analysis reports and an overall/consolidated Gender Analysis report. The GEWG, together with the Focal Points in the countries, worked closely with each Country Team to develop a Gender Action Plan (GAP).

In 2022, the CRBP Working Group made some adjustments to its way of working and aimed to take a more needs-based and demand-driven approach, offering more one-on-one support to countries. A merger planned in 2023 with the L&A/RBC WG will help to better meet and challenge the wishes of the donor (MFA) with its increased interest in the role of business to eradicate (the root causes of) child labour.

In 2022 the Communications WG continued to inform Alliance partners and all WNCB staff worldwide (through several media channels) about the key activities, events, results/outcomes and messages of the WNCB programme, as effective co-operation in a global programme requires the sharing of sufficient and timely information. In light of the GCCL, the WG mobilised countries and other allies to join forces in an international campaign.

The MEAL WG in 2022 was focusing on the implementation of the MTR, consisting of KPI review, SenseMaker and a participative external Mtr that validated results that had been reported in the first phase of the programme. Throughout the Mtr we took a learning approach that led to programme adjustments and improvements. The MEAL WG provided capacity support and guidance where needed.

The four linking and learning questions for 2022 focused on how the programme can be implemented more effectively as well as scaled up, the continued urgency for getting children back to school after the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic empowerment of parents to prevent child labour, and how awareness-raising activities ultimately lead to behaviour change that favours the elimination of child labour. All WNCB country programmes have implemented activities and generated results that address these questions, as well as highlighted continued priorities, such as private sector engagement, that will guide the programme implementation until 2024. The country programmes have been strengthened through the development and implementation of L&L proposals focused on exchange visits & capacity strengthening (45%), new opportunities & innovation (35%), and research (20%).

The approved budget for the year 2022 was € 10.356.885 (2021: €9.678.707). In the year 2022 the total expenditure was € 7.976.029 (2021: €7.584.134). During the year 2022 €401.547 has been spent more than last year and this is a budget utilization of 77% of the approved budget for the year 2022. The abovementioned contextual challenges were the main reason for this under-expenditure. The main unspent component of the budget is the 'for-all' budget, which is open for all Alliance partners to enable the implementation of additional activities that further contribute to the realization of the overall goal. During late 2022, several proposals have been designed and approved, amounting to €129.000 commitments for activities

in the Netherlands and at the international level (implemented by working groups) and €1,569,757 commitments for additional activities in the partner countries. The actual expenditures will happen during the remaining programme period and will be further reflected in the annual reports for the year 2023 and 2024. The WNCB PMU together with ACT are confident about the implementation of these activities and subsequent results in the remaining programme period.

The multi-stakeholder approach in the countries continues to ensure the active involvement of actors from the private sector, local and national governments and communities in the programme's implementation. This, together with the complementary strategies on income-generating activities, the supply chain approach, child protection system strengthening and the area-based approach, effectively increases the sustainability of the programme's activities and results. The collaboration between these different actors has created partnerships that will last beyond the programme's lifespan and continue to contribute toward the elimination of child labour beyond 2024. Environmental sustainability is addressed in contexts in which floods and droughts have affected the programme's implementation and is increasingly considered in the WNCB countries' workplans. This is also reflected in the inclusion of environmental factors in the list of sustainable business practices to combat child labour.

Economic sustainability is brought about through capacity strengthening in the communities as well as being promoted to businesses and (local) governments, for example via livelihood generation, vocational training for youth, and the creation of VSLAs. As a result, the parents, caretakers and communities will be in a better position to send children (back) to school.

Increased ownership is exemplified by communities, children, and youth, which amplifies the acting of agents in our shared struggle against child labour. These actors are structurally and continuously consulted and involved in the identification of local development needs, capacity-strengthening activities, and providing contextual solutions to fight child labour. This is well aligned with the programme's focus on a bottom-up and consensus-based approach.

INTRODUCTION

In this 2022 Annual Report, the Work: No Child's Business Alliance is proud to present how we have achieved progress in strengthening our activities and results to ensure that children and youth are free from child labour and enjoy their rights to quality education and (future) decent work. We have continued to seek synergies and to create added value by working together as partners on the local, national, and international levels. The country programmes have implemented most of the planned activities. This report has been aggregated from individual country reports through which we celebrate successes and key lessons learned.

In 2022 we were able to meet face to face for the first time since the COVID-19 pandemic began. Highlights were the exchange visits in India, with Jordan and Vietnam, and in Uganda, with Mali and Ivory Coast. Through these visits between countries, WNCB partners have had the opportunity to exchange experiences and knowledge concerning specific thematic priorities. The visits also had a very positive effect on strengthening the partnership and collaboration in and between countries.

All WNCB partner countries, including the Netherlands, participated actively in the 5th Global Conference on Child Labour in Durban aimed at taking concrete measures on the elimination of child labour. The conference was an important opportunity to join forces and collectively advocate an area-based approach, in combination with a supply chain approach, to eliminate all forms of child labour.

The mid-term review (MTR) was a key moment of reflection and learning in 2022 through which we assessed the level of engagement and accountability towards the people we aim to serve, risks for child labour due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the scale of our intervention, and if and how complementarity of partners provides opportunities for scaling up and replication after 2024. The results of this MTR have been shared and validated in a programme-wide workshop and have informed and improved our plans for programme implementation in 2023.

This annual report is divided into four sections. The first chapter provides an overview of opportunities and contextual Challenges in the countries. A summary of findings is included, describing activities and the most significant outcomes harvested in addition to relevant financial considerations. The second chapter focuses on an overview of our work and achievements in outcomes in the partner countries, including the Netherlands. The third chapter provides an overview of the activities and outcomes of the WNCB supportive working groups. In the fourth and final chapter we provide a further review of the cross-cutting components of the programme, such as linking, learning, sustainability, and gender. This chapter closes with our general conclusion on the status of our programme.

The country teams have worked immensely hard to minimise the continuing impact of the pandemic and other crises in the communities, to speed up programme implementation, and to make up for any lags in children's education. We want to thank all of them. We are proud to see the achievements made to support the children and their families in a structural and constructive way. The WNCB partners in all countries are determined to continue to work together and to fight to get all children out of work and into school.

1. INCREASED SYNERGY IN TACKLING CHILD LABOUR

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In 2022 we saw increased synergy between partners who have continued to work with tireless effort and dedication to protect children and their families. We very much appreciate the continued commitment and adaptive capacities of our partners as they endeavour to reach the most vulnerable families and children and offer adequate responses to meet their urgent needs. In doing so, they take responsibility for the communities in our intervention areas that are hard-hit by the pandemic and other crises. In all countries, partners came up with combined approaches and effective ways to organise and ensure that all children - both boys and girls - are back in school and strengthen the economic situation of those parents most affected by job and income loss.

We have continued to learn and have adapted our programme and strategies through programme-wide exchanges, the mid-term review (MTR) through which we assessed our interventions, and the

gender analysis that was conducted in all partner countries and has been an important exercise to enhance the development of more gender-sensitive and transformative strategies. We highlight that we responded in a management note to each recommendation of the external participative MtR report, and are building on identified good practices and lessons learned.

1.2 PROGRAMME RISKS

We observe that our partners once again have showed good organizational resilience to implement their plans considering several programme risks that affected our communities of implementation. The next paragraph showcases that country programmes have achieved most planned activities. The table below provides an overview of the most significant challenges that are to a large extent outside the programmes sphere of influence. More information on these challenges can be found in the country specific chapter (2).

CHALLENGES	MITIGATION
Lengthy school closures have had a huge impact on children worldwide, and particularly in our communities of implementation.	Partners have invested more in education-related activities in all our countries and adjusted their activities to enable them to work in communities, thereby contributing to getting more children back into school. Go Back to School campaign in Uganda (all WNCB partners); Catch Up Club interventions and other remedial teaching interventions by partners in India
In Mali, the political and security situation posed challenges to the implementation of activities with strikes across all sectors. It also led to a problem whereby funds could not be transferred to all partners in a timely fashion, which has resulted in under-expenditure and delays in implementation.	Activities were delayed but not cancelled.
In the natural stone sector in Rajasthan, India, the pandemic also impacted the export of natural stone, thereby affecting stone workers' livelihoods.	It took additional effort and time from partners to regain the trust of local businesses and to continue working with them.
In Uganda, the Karamoja region experienced a severe nutrition crisis as well as a security crisis, making it more difficult to implement interventions aimed at addressing child labour.	WNCB partners will mobilize the line Ministries, the local governments and the communities, the development partners (WFP, UNICEF), NGOs and CBOs to work with the local communities to grow crops such as maize, beans and fruits and vegetable in the school land for feeding children while at schools. We shall start with the 8 WNCB project villages in Moroto & Nakapiripirit in the Karamoja sub-region. The communities have already shown willingness to provide the labour in kind. We shall engage the government structures to provide tractors. This idea can spill down to other schools & the communities and they grow food for their own consumption in their homes.

In 2022 UNICEF entered a new Country Programme with the Government of Vietnam (2022-2026) and experienced delays in the approval of the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) Project on the Promotion and Protection of Children's Rights (2022-2026). Several activities from this grant to be implemented by UNICEF under Outcome 2 at the national level and Outcome 1 in Dong Thap fell under this project. In addition, COVID-19 restrictions continued until April 2022. These caused subsequent delays to implementation of WNCB's work plan when the previous UNICEF-MOLISA work plan ended in June 2022.	UNICEF tackled challenges proactively, using high-level channels to advocate for a resolution to the situation, as working through partners is core to UNICEF's commitment to ensuring government-owned and -led processes, and a focus on sustainable results at scale. Nevertheless, by Quarter 4 it became clear that the obstacles could not be overcome, and UNICEF shifted to direct implementation of critical activities. In the following paragraphs it will become clear that the project was nonetheless delayed in 2022, however measures have been put in place in 2023 to address this.
In terms of governance, we identified a need for stronger co-operation and alignment between the L&A+RBC and CRBP Working Groups.	The various components of the working group are merged into a single Working Group with a joint workplan. At programme management level, this workgroup is seen as being responsible for programme objectives in WNCB's theory of change. Therefore, in this report, the Netherlands is presented as a project country with a specific focus on strategic pathways 3 and 4.
We struggled with involving NL/EU based companies and 'making them act', due to limited possibilities for direct engagement.	IN 2023 we put more effort into using intermediary organisations (such as the sectoral covenants). We have identified new activities to be implemented in the annual plan with more specific 'child labour' linkages to partners' existing covenant work.
Due to earlier delays caused by the pandemic, the MTR and the Gender Analysis were delayed and mostly conducted in Q3 and Q4 of 2022, which added to the workload of staff in various countries.	In response, respective colleagues introduced regular check-ins with the country teams and provided as much support as possible through virtual calls and in-person visits. Important concerns were addressed in collaboration with external consultants, and during the process we aimed to organise things in as time-efficient a manner as possible.

1.3 PROGRESS OF OUR WORK PLANS IN 2022

The overview below shows that our plans to a large degree have been implemented according to plan. Where we deviate from our plans, this does not mean that an activity will not be conducted. It mostly means that it is delayed or implemented in a different way, or at a different scale. Only in one case a set of activities have been cancelled. Our bottom-up and consensus-based approach ensures that plans are appropriate and address the needs of each country. Annual Plans are thus a country-specific interpretation of how objectives in our Theory of Change are achieved. The WNCB annual plan for 2022 includes a list of work packages and outputs for each country as a summary of all that the programme is

implementing. The overview below provides a summary of the extent to which these planned work packages were achieved in the various countries. Some of these deviations relate to the challenges presented in the previous paragraph, while other deviations were caused by other programme delays or related to lessons learned. More specific insights into the deviations for each country are given in the country chapters in paragraph 1.3. In cases where a deviation led to under-expenditure, we also provide insights in paragraph 1.5. In almost all countries there are some deviations reported from the plans due to risks showcased above. Only in a few cases this led to the cancellation of a planned activity. As always various challenges that the programme partners needed to overcome.

WORK PACKAGES	DEVIATION FROM WORK PLAN	FULLY /NEARLY ACHIEVED	
Outcome 1: Children are empowered and have improved access to (quality) education, bridge schooling, and youth employment within a supportive family and community environment			
Raising awareness within communities on children's rights and protection and helping them to organise themselves to become functional in addressing children's vulnerabilities		India	In India, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Mali, Uganda we fully achieved our awareness raising work. In Vietnam it was nearly achieved as some activities were ongoing in Q1 of 2023. However, they also report an overachievement in which they have reached 10 million people through a national campaign about child labour.
		Ivory Coast	
		Jordan	
		Mali	
		Uganda	
		Vietnam	

Improving the financial situation of the most vulnerable families		India	In India, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Mali, and Vietnam we fully achieved our awareness raising work. In India as we deviated slightly from the initial plan in two outputs but this is minor compared to the scale of the work conducted. In Uganda there are delays in several activities due to cattle raids.
		Ivory Coast	
		Jordan	
		Mali	
	Uganda		
		Vietnam	
Improving access to quality education		India	In India, Mali and Uganda we nearly achieved our plans that improve access to quality education. India with relatively minor deviations by some implementing partners have been reported. In Ivory Coast one set of activities has been postponed and another cancelled. In Vietnam , important activities were delayed due to the delay of the 2022-2026 MOLISA programme.
	Ivory Coast		
		Mali	
		Uganda	
	Vietnam		
Ensuring that child protection cases are identified and referred to by strengthening child protection systems and structures	India		In Ivory coast, Jordan, Mali and Uganda we achieved our outputs as planned. In India the creation of task forces on district level has been delayed but other activities planned have been achieved. In Vietnam , important activities have been delayed due to the delay of the 2022-2026 MOLISA programme.
		Ivory Coast	
		Jordan	
		Mali	
		Uganda	
	Vietnam		
Outcome 2: Governments enforce relevant child-rights-based laws and implement policies on child labour, education, youth economic empowerment and social security			
Contributing to the improvement of legal and policy frameworks to address and prevent child labour		India	In India, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Mali and Uganda we contributed to legal and policy frameworks as planned. In Vietnam , important activities have been delayed due to the delay of the 2022-2026 MOLISA programme.
		Ivory Coast	
		Jordan	
		Mali	
		Uganda	
	Vietnam		
Contributing to setting up local administrative structures and putting necessary resources in place for the implementation of relevant services, systems and policies at local level, in coherence with governmental stakeholders		India	In Uganda and Jordan our plans to contribute to local administrative structures have been implemented as planned. In India , nearly all activities have been implemented but activities to streamline government services are ongoing. In Ivory Coast the implementation of the advocacy plan was postponed due to delays in the recruitment process for an advocacy officer. In Vietnam , important activities have been delayed due to the delay of the 2022-2026 MOLISA programme.
	Ivory Coast		
		Jordan	
	Mali		
		Uganda	
	Vietnam		

Outcome 3: Private sector takes full responsibility for preventing and addressing child labour			
Supply chain transparency to bring private sector awareness and action		India	Mostly executed as planned in India, Mali, The Netherlands and Uganda countries. In Vietnam , important activities have been postponed due to the delay of the 2022-2026 MOLISA programme. In Ivory Coast one activity has been delayed and another cancelled. In Mali , engagement with the gold mining sector has been deferred to the 2023 Annual Plan as the specified design of the approach to engaging them was dependent on a study in gold mining that was delayed.
	Ivory Coast		
		Mali	
		The Netherlands	
		Uganda	
	Vietnam		
Engaging local private sector in implementing child protection measures in their supply chains through training and advice		India	Completely achieved in Ivory Coast, Jordan and Uganda . Nearly achieved in India , with a minor deviation explained further in the country plan. In Vietnam , important activities have been delayed due to the delay of the 2022-2026 MOLISA programme. IN Mali engagement with the private sector was is still challenging. In 2022 the L&A/RBC working group lacked a clear strategy on engaging with companies in the Netherlands but included a strategy in the 2023 annual plan.
		Ivory Coast	
		Jordan	
	Mali		
	The Netherlands		
		Uganda	
	Vietnam		
Collaborating with country teams to develop policies according to relevant and up-to-date information from the field		The Netherlands	The WG L&A and RBC collaborated with country teams as planned.
Outcome 4: The EU, the Dutch Government and multilateral organisations act in support of the elimination of child labour and fulfil their obligation to protect by setting and reinforcing due diligence policies and laws			
Developing and implementing an integrated communication plan		The Netherlands	The communication WG implemented its annual work according to plan.
A complementary lobby and advocacy, responsible business conduct and Children's Rights and Business Principles approach by all partners		The Netherlands	The RBC working group in the Netherlands managed to collaborate according to plan.
Programme-wide work packages			
WNCB integrates a cross-cutting Gender Equality and mainstreaming strategy.		India	IN all India, Jordan, Mali Uganda and Vietnam a country specific gender assessment has been conducted. This study was only delayed in Ivory Coast but also finalised in Q1 of 2023.
		Ivory Coast	
		Jordan	
		Mali	
		Uganda	
		Vietnam	

Implementing MEAL system		India	In India, Jordan, Mali, Uganda and Vietnam all MTR activities have been implemented in 2022, albeit somewhat delayed. KPI measurement in Ivory Coast has been delayed due to procedural challenges.
	Ivory Coast		
		Jordan	
		Mali	
		Uganda	
		Vietnam	

1.4 LEARNING THROUGH OUTCOME HARVESTING

Outcome Harvesting (OH) is the monitoring technique that we use to document, assess and learn about change processes in a participative and inclusive way. The method allows us to harvest outcomes that help us to validate our Theory of Change, as we are substantiating these outcomes with input from external stakeholders and informants. The countries' knowledge and ownership of this method facilitates increased learning and increases the effectiveness of country programmes. As resource material and experience in OH in Francophone countries is scarce, representatives of Mali and Ivory Coast have undertaken a three-day course in OH in Paris.

Outcome Harvesting in the WNCB programme

For WNCB, OH is proving to be particularly useful for situations in which programme staff need to understand how change is happening and how to build upon early achievements. As a result, the approach is also helpful for scaling up and taking an evidence-based approach. Throughout 2022, the WNCB country partners used OH effectively to identify early results that have proven to be essential to achieving the long-term outcomes of our ToC.

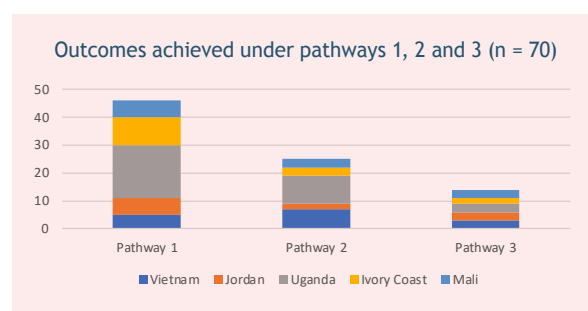
The country teams monitor outcomes within the four strategic pathways:

- 1) Child empowerment and community-based approach: *empower children, communities, and families to prevent and address child labour;*
- 2) Lobby, Advocacy and System strengthening in partner countries: *local and national authorities to enforce relevant laws and to implement relevant policies and social services;*
- 3) Supply chain approach: *work with the private sector to create responsible companies in (inter) national supply chains;*

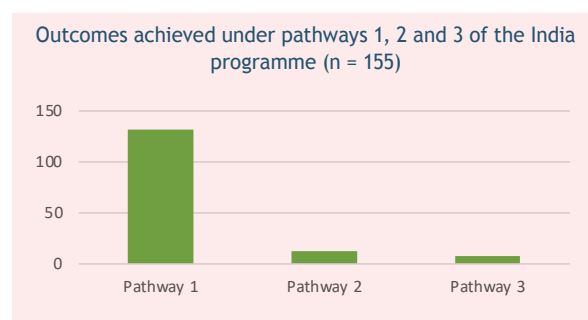
- 4) Lobby and Advocacy at international level: *EU/ Dutch government and international/multilateral organisations to act in support of the elimination of child labour and fulfil their duty to protect.*

Outcomes Harvested in all Partner Countries

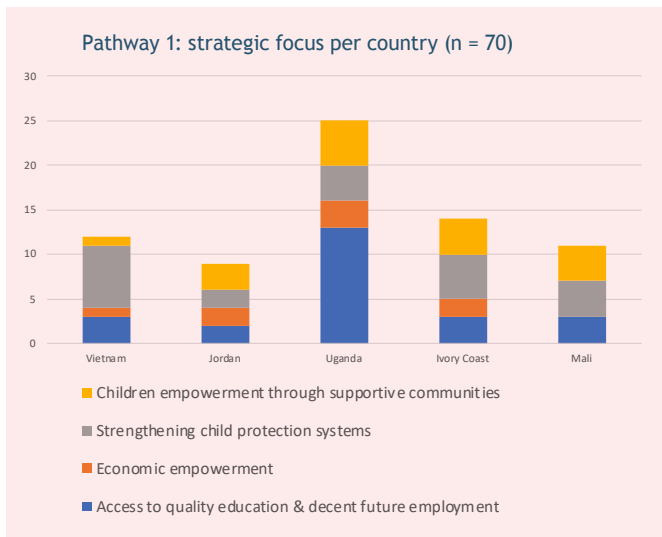
In 2022 the WNCB country programmes together identified a total of 225 outcomes over pathways 1, 2 and 3. The majority of the outcomes were identified under pathway 1 (75%). In addition, all countries harvested outcomes under pathway 2 (16%) and pathway 3 (9%). This emphasis on results on the first pathway continues on from 2021's results. Due to the large number of outcomes harvested by the India programme, we have generated separate graphs for this programme in order to avoid distorting the visual reflections of the results achieved.



Graph 1: Country outcomes under pathways 1, 2 and 3 (excluding India)



Graph 2: Outcomes achieved under pathways 1, 2 and 3 - India country programme.



Graph 3: Country outcomes for strategic focuses under pathway 1 (excluding India)



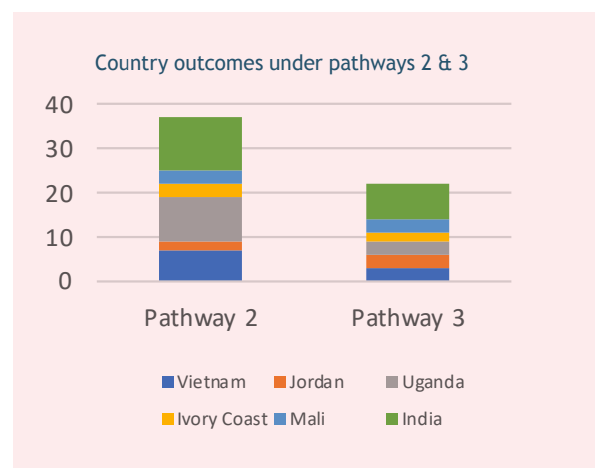
Graph 4: Outcomes in India for strategic focuses under pathway 1

The first four work packages mentioned in paragraph 1.2 pertain to strategic pathway 1. The outcomes of these work packages are presented in graphs 3 and 4. Keep in mind that the number of aligned work packages may exceed the number of harvested outcomes because many outcomes are aligned with 2 or more work packages.

In 2022 the Uganda, Mali and India teams achieved significant outcomes on quality education and future descent employment because of the continued efforts and engagement in the communities and schools during and after the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, we see that in all WNCB countries there has been an increase in local and national government engagement; these, in collaboration with other key actors, strengthened the child protection systems. This is also reflected in the increased focus on community support for children's empowerment.

Though there is more attention to economic empowerment across all countries, the results of these efforts generally require more time, and more outcomes of previous year's activities are expected in 2023. In Mali there have been no results for economic empowerment identified yet, but these are expected in 2023, for example through setting up income-generating activities for vulnerable families, as well as associations of pupils' mothers to promote the enrolment and retention of children in formal school in the regions of Sikasso and Ségou. Under pathway 1 there have been a wide variety of outcomes identified. These include increased income (through cash transfers) to meet the basic needs of the children of cocoa farmers (Ivory

Coast), alternative solutions to child labour through vocational training and economic empowerment (Jordan), piloting a model of social work and counselling in schools to prevent school dropout (Vietnam), community mobilisation for the construction of school buildings (Uganda), and the adoption of codes of conduct by school teachers regarding child labour issues and schooling (Mali).



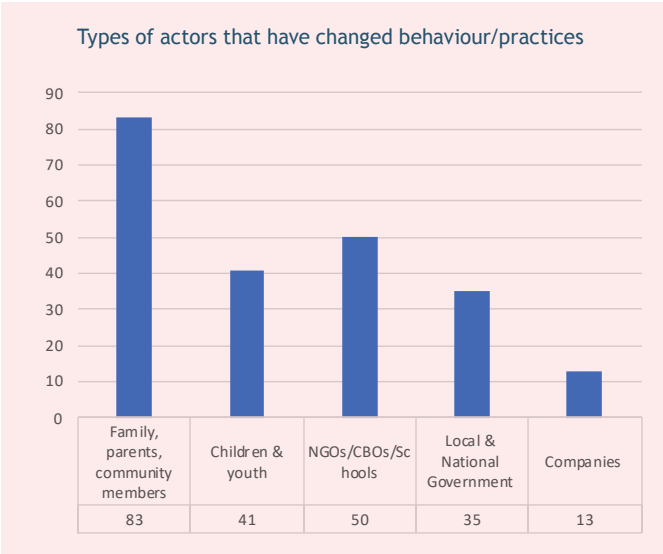
Graph 5: Country outcomes under pathways 2 & 3

In 2022 we saw increased engagement from local and national governments geared towards the strengthening of policy frameworks and active collaboration with communities in the joint fight against child labour. In particular, the participation of the WNCB countries in the Global Conference against Child Labour (GCCL) generated momentum for increasing advocacy for the elimination of child labour with their respective national governments. In Ivory Coast, the Regional Directorate of National Education and Literacy of the Nawa Region

integrated 725 working children into formal schools in the region. A new child labour strategy has been developed and approved by the Jordanian government, and will strengthen government commitment and co-ordination in order to combat child labour. In Vietnam, government officials demonstrated increased commitment, awareness and capacity with regard to respecting children’s rights, including zero tolerance to child labour. The private sector engagement also gained momentum during 2022. In India this led to private sector employers that pledged, in the presence of the Labour Superintendent and the Labour Officer, that they would not employ children and would put up display boards in their workplace to this effect. In Mali, three companies in the Sikasso region agreed to support the WNCB programme in its fight against child labour through social and environmental actions. In Uganda, land and factory workers in Buteba sub-county and Tiira Town Council, Busia district, realised improved policies in artisanal and small-scale gold mining, leading to improved labour conditions and effective interventions to eliminate child labour.

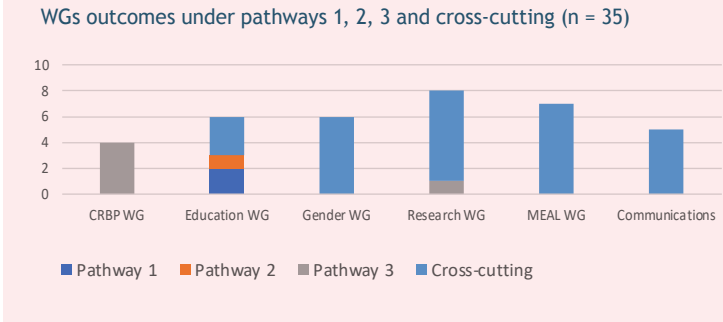
Key stakeholders such as NGOs that are not part of WNCB and schools have become more actively involved. Local and national governments have demonstrated increased involvement and commitment to the country programmes enforcing relevant laws and have worked to implement relevant policies and social services, creating the appropriate circumstances and preconditions for all involved actors to effectively eliminate child labour. Private sector actors have been involved in continued strengthening of the supply chain approach to realising child rights and responsible business conduct. Other stakeholders involved include the media and police officers who have contributed to the elimination of child labour in the countries.

Outcomes Harvested by Working Groups.



Graph 6: Engaged actors that have changed behaviour/practices under pathways 1,2 and 3.

In accordance with the previously identified outcomes under pathways 1, 2 and 3, the actors and stakeholders involved that contributed to the results were predominantly families, parents and communities in favour of child empowerment and community-based approaches for getting children out of work and into school in the WNCB countries. One positive development is that children and youth are increasingly acting as change agents in their communities and are demonstrating ownership of their lives against child labour.



Graph 7: Outcomes identified by supportive working groups.

The outcomes harvested by the supportive working groups identified the changes to practice and/or behaviour they have generated within other WNCB actors and partner countries, leading to increased effectiveness or efficiency in the implementation of country programmes. The CRBP working group will continue to focus on the development of child rights and business practices, supporting country teams in exploring how to effectively engage and collaborate with the private sector. For the remaining years of the programme the CRBP working group has merged with the L&A/RBC working group and as such will continue to support country programmes in private sector engagement.

Examples of cross-cutting outcomes include the adopting of a common and consensus-based focus to fight child labour during the Global Conference against Child Labour (Communications WG), the development of robust research proposals by the countries for L&L purposes (Research WG) and increased awareness of gender issues, gender analysis requirements, and gender mainstreaming at country level, including COVID-19 impacts (Gender WG).

1.5 ALLIANCE PARTNER PERSPECTIVES

In 2022 the Alliance partners continued to collaborate towards achieving the elimination of child labour. Each did this from its own expertise and capacity and for 2023 the Alliance partners Save the Children, UNICEF and SCL highlight the expertise they bring both from within their countries and from the Netherlands.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

In all WNCB countries Save the Children focused on strengthening child protection systems, which contribute both to preventing child labour and aiding children in stopping work. In addition, Save country offices assisted children in child labour situations to stop working by providing appropriate, integrated support to these children and their families. Children that stopped working were able to enrol in bridge classes, formal education, or vocational training and life skills training programmes. Families of children in child labour or at risk of child labour were supported to increase their income, for example via Village Savings and Loan Associations and income-generating activities, via vocational training for parents, or through providing families with access to existing (government-supported) social protection schemes.

Save the Children organised various activities to strengthen local and/or national legislation aimed at eliminating child labour, both via public campaigns and through direct engagement with relevant authorities. Specifically in Vietnam, Save the Children contributed to child-friendly school environments in Ho Chi Minh City, which are important to prevent school dropout.

Partnerships with the private sector were further expanded in several countries in 2022. Save the Children engaged both formal and informal private sector actors around child labour prevention and reduction. This resulted in, for example, a) cocoa co-operatives in Ivory Coast being trained on child protection, and now providing financial support to community-based child protection structures to reduce child labour in cocoa farming in the Nawa region; b) gold-mining companies and artisanal gold miners in Uganda and Mali being trained on the Child Rights and Business Principles and developing action plans to reduce child labour; c) textile and garment factories in Vietnam developing child labour prevention and remediation systems as well as developing programmes to offer decent work and professional growth opportunities to youth aged 15-17.

Save the Children further supported the programme through participation in the technical and thematic Working Groups, and through leading the L&A component of the L&A/RBC WG, and the GEWG.

STOP CHILD LABOUR (SCL)

In 2022, the partners of the Stop Child Labour coalition have further contributed their experience to the WNCB programme in the different countries. Harnessing the expertise required in order to mobilise and assist communities to empower themselves is one of SCL's strengths and has been the main focus of our work. It is key that we link child labour with education and focus efforts on involving teachers, children, school management committees, parent-teacher associations and parent in the actions to fight child labour. All stakeholders are involved, including community leaders, government officials and local businesses. These activities are combined with advocacy at regional, national, and international level, so that regulations, legislation, and practices support the community-based work. At the same time, the dialogue with businesses at the international level to address child labour and human rights risks in their supply chain, especially in natural stone, supports the work as well.

The SCL coalition observes that the CLFZ approach works specifically to empower communities and promote norm change. As the focus is specifically on changing the behaviour of all stakeholders in a community, the root causes of child labour are structurally addressed. In 2022 more outcomes were identified that show the effect of this area-based approach. This is an important contribution that the SCL Coalition has made to the programme. SCL partners continued to work in education and engage the communities. Behavioural changes were visible: parents decided that their daughters should not marry, children became agents against child labour, and young adults obtained jobs after completing vocational training courses. At the same time, several regional governments included the issue of child labour in their policies and in some countries political parties also addressed the issue of child rights in their political manifestos. In India and Uganda schools remained closed for almost two years during 2020 and 2021 and there is a clear learning gap visible in students. In 2022 all partners worked on promoting children's re-enrolment in school. At the same time, special attention was paid to issues of gender-based violence and child marriage, as these problems increased due to COVID-19.

UNICEF

After a challenging year dominated by COVID-19, 2022 allowed us to step up implementation in all programme countries. UNICEF's Country Offices (COs) provided direct support to children and their families in the targeted areas by providing and improving services such as case management, education, trainings, and livelihood opportunities. At the same time, UNICEF's COs promoted and contributed to structural changes through further strengthening of child protection systems, which lies at the heart of UNICEF's work. As part of this, UNICEF's COs advocated for and supported efforts to strengthen robust and regulatory frameworks (such as laws and policies) as well as effective governance and co-ordination structures with the involvement of both public and private actors, allowing governments and partners to better address the issue of child labour.

As the NL-based lead for Ivory Coast, Jordan and Vietnam, UNICEF the Netherlands guided the overall planning, monitoring, and reporting in these countries while ensuring effective flows of communication and strong co-ordination between partners. To maximise its efforts, UNICEF the Netherlands conducted various missions to the programme countries which allowed for in-depth conversations with staff members, key partners and beneficiaries, and helped to strengthen knowledge, capacities and co-operation.

UNICEF the Netherlands further contributed to the programme by providing support, including technical

support, through the various Working Groups, boosting linking & learning between partners and countries, and participating in strategic discussions on the closure of the programme and potential follow-up. Regarding the Working Groups, we would like to highlight our contributions to the studies and exchanges on private sector engagement, the Gender Analysis, the Global Conference on Child Labour in Durban, the linking & learning visits to India and Uganda, and the mid-term review. Concerning the mid-term review, significant efforts were invested in explaining the added value, contracting, and guiding consultants, facilitating outcome harvesting, and supporting and reviewing the various reports.

1.6 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT 2022

The approved budget for 2022 was €10,356,885 (2021: €9.678.707). In 2022 the total expenditure was € 7.976.029 (2021: €7.584.134). During the year 2022 €401.547 has been spent more than last year and this is a budget utilization of 77% of the approved budget for the year 2022.

With a revised budget of €7.853.950, the country budget is the largest component of the overall budget for 2022. From this amount we have managed to spend €6,234,162 (79.4%), which is a slight increase in the country budget (by €391,000) as compared to the previous year (2021). It should be noted that this narrative is based on the preliminary figures for 2022. The audit will be carried out in August, and the audited report might present slightly different figures.



EXPENDITURES

ACTIVITIES	TOTAL REVISED BUDGET 2022	TOTAL ACTUALS 2022	BUDGET VS ACTUALS %
COUNTRY PROGRAMMES			
Uganda	€ 915,982	€ 832,960	91%
Jordan	€ 889,727	€ 916,176	103%
India	€ 1,727,893	€ 1,460,785	85%
Vietnam	€ 1,121,220	€ 584,310	52%
Mali	€ 1,236,019	€ 986,413	80%
Ivory Coast	€ 1,881,488	€ 1,368,189	73%
Education International	€ 81,622	€ 29,950	37%
Total country programmes 2022	€ 7,853,950	€ 6,234,162	79%

The main unspent component of the budget is the ‘for all’ budget lines. The unspent balance on these budget lines shows an amount of €729,600 in 2022. These budget lines are managed by the lead party Hivos, and the Alliance partners can request funding from these lines. In 2022, several proposals were designed and approved to distribute the funds in these budget lines over 2022 - 2024, and expenditures will be reflected in the reports for 2023 - 2024.

For activities in the Netherlands and at the international level (implemented by working groups) a total amount of €129,827 euros has been committed (approved and earmarked). This includes for example lobby and advocacy activities regarding due diligence legislation. For additional activities in the partner countries a total amount of €1,569,757 has been committed. Examples of L&L proposals to be implemented in partner countries are child labour mapping in crop farming and aquaculture in Vietnam, mass awareness campaigns for behaviour change through theatre/forum production and dissemination in Mali and livelihood development through rural entrepreneurship in Bihar (India). The WNCB PMU together with ACT are confident about the implementation of these activities and subsequent results in the remaining programme period.

In Jordan we finalised the complete budget at 103% as there was still some balance remaining from 2021. Five countries have not spent their complete budget:

- One of the challenges affecting the partners in India is the renewal of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) certificate, as this was significantly delayed. This delay has caused a lot of uncertainty as to whether the partners in India could spend their entire planned budget. The deviation from the work plan across all three pathways reported on in paragraph 2.1 of the country chapter has led to under-expenditure of 15%.
- In Ivory Coast delays and cancellation of activities across three pathways led to an under-expenditure of 27%, mostly due to the cancellation of budget-heavy activity to increase access to vocational training for children living in rural areas.
- In Mali we report an under-expenditure of 20%. This was mostly caused by difficulties in the transfer of funds from the Netherlands to Mali as well as the security crisis. Additional activities from the ‘for all’ budgets have also been delayed.
- In Vietnam the programme saw an under-expenditure of 48% which was caused by the COVID-19 lockdown, which lasted until April 2022

and affected opportunities to collaborate with the private sector - which itself was affected by the lockdown. Another main reason for under-expenditure in Vietnam was the delays to work plan implementation and budget disbursement that were encountered, due to holdups in approval of the new MOLISA (The Ministry of Labour - Invalids and Social Affairs) on Promotion and Protection of Children's Rights (2022-2026), and the government's new procedures on ODA management).

- In Uganda, the funds received in 2022 for additional activities from the 'for all' budgets have been delayed. This is the largest chunk of the under-expenditure of 9%.

- Under expenditure with EI is caused by the difficulties faced by education unions in different countries to work in the schools and with the teachers, for various reasons including in India because of the lack of capacities.

EXPENDITURES PER STRATEGIC PATHWAY

The table below serves to ensure that we remain conscious of the costs of our different strategies. We observe that strategic pathway 1 accounts for nearly 58.7 % of the total expenses, while 26.6% of the budget is spent on strategic pathway 2 and 15.3% on pathway 3. We are certain that our efforts in pathway 4 amount to at least €217,076, which is 0.3 % of our total budget.

	ACTIVITIES	EXPENDITURES	PATHWAY 1	PATHWAY 2	PATHWAY 3	PATHWAY 4
1.1	Uganda	€ 832,960	€ 375,252	€ 268,860	€ 188,848	€ -
1.2	Jordan	€ 916,176	€ 510,374	€ 259,447	€ 146,355	€ -
1.3	India	€ 1,460,785	€ 740,472	€ 547,349	€ 172,964	€ -
1.4	Vietnam	€ 584,310	€ 341,605	€ 32,412	€ 210,292	€ -
1.5	Mali	€ 986,413	€ 514,681	€ 370,358	€ 101,374	€ -
1.6	Ivory Coast	€ 1,368,189	€ 1,057,498	€ 168,385	€ 127,328	€ 14,977
1.7	Education International	€ 29,950	€ 29,950	€ -	€ -	€ -
1.8	The Netherlands	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ 217,076
	Total	€ 6,178,782	€ 3,569,832	€ 1,646,811	€ 947,162	€ 232,053

2 COUNTRIES

2.1. INDIA

Our programme in India is led by Stop Child Labour coalition partners Arisa and ICCSPL. We work in collaboration with eight implementing partners in three geographical areas in Bihar, Delhi/NCR and Rajasthan. The total catchment population of our projects in these geographical areas is 515,530 children, of whom 48,015 are working (9.4%). All our implementing partners have unique experiences and expertise, both within specific sectors and through collaborations with specific types of stakeholders. An overview of our partners in the targeted regions can be found below.

REGION	PARTNERS
National level	AIPTF ICCSPL
Bihar	Save the Children MV Foundation Fakirana Sisters' Society ICCSPL Nav Jagriti AIPTF
Delhi/NCR	Save the Children AIPTF Arisa ICCSPL
Rajasthan	Manjari Sansthan AIPTF ARAVALI Arisa Save the Children

2.1.1. JOINT APPROACH BY PARTNERS

The WNCB India partner organisations undertook a diverse set of activities under different pathways, in order to ensure that children and youth are free from child labour so they can enjoy their rights to quality education and future decent work. Most of them engaged in activities such as mainstreaming of out-of-school children, running campaigns to create awareness amongst teachers, child protection committees, school management committee members and Gram Panchayat functionaries, parents, youth and the public at large; undertaking research on garments and on the implementation status of the Child & Adolescent Labour (Prohibition

& Regulation) Act; facilitating advocacy with legislators; undertaking alternative livelihoods/ vocational training for parents of children who are in work, and; engagement with the private sector.

Strategic pathway 1

The activities and results that we generated under pathway 1 focus on increased access to quality education by effectively engaging schools, teachers, communities and (local) governments, increased awareness of parents and caretakers regarding child labour issues, creating an enabling environment in which families can increase their income to prevent children going into work, as well as community support in favour of children going (back to) school. More than 3,000 Gram Panchayat functionaries were engaged in our project and more than 300 Child Welfare Committee members were given training on various topics including the issue of child labour, mainstreaming of out-of-school children to formal education, and cases of child marriage.

Published research on the implementation status of the Child & Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act (CALPRA) in Rajasthan focused on the functioning status of the district-level task force, the status of the child labour rehabilitation fund, and the implementation status of Child Labour Standard Operating Procedures. The report highlighted gaps in all three key provisions and seeks to continue its advocacy efforts on the effective implementation of CALPRA through a multi-stakeholder forum and government engagement. The objective of the second study undertaken in Delhi was to understand the nature and characteristics of child labour in the garment industry in the project intervention areas in Delhi, especially with regard to home work and the link with the (inter)national garment supply chain and to identify advocacy and programme interventions to reduce child labour. The results of the second study will guide the programme implementation in 2023 and 2024.

Most partners undertook campaigns around the Global Day against Child Labour, National Girl Child Day, International Women's Day, International Day of the Girl Child, UNCRC Week, National Youth Day and the International Day of People with Disability to reach to the masses through street plays, rallies, Bal Melas, and engaging with the media, amongst other means. In Rajasthan children and adolescents were able to develop themselves through activities such as storytelling sessions with young children, remedial classes for children in school, and sessions on menstrual health & hygiene with adolescent girls.

More than 10,000 parents have been encouraged to send their children to school. More than 3,000 teachers were trained in providing quality education to children in schools. A total of 20 libraries set up in 20 schools ensure that 772 pupils are able to avail of the benefits of community libraries.

The recruitment of Tola Animators and the formation of Advisory Committees in Mahadalit Tolas in Bihar was a highly effective strategy to strengthen highly disadvantaged communities in the area of education. Similarly, nearly 16,000 community people were sensitised on the issue of child labour, child marriage, child rights business principles, and the importance of education.



Concerning the provision of alternative livelihood/ vocational training, the India programme has undertaken vocational training courses for the youth and has linked up youth with government services. Many families and parents were given training on vegetable cultivation, goat-rearing and entrepreneurship development.

Strategic pathway 2

The workplan developed for the 2022 strongly referenced the fact that the WNCB programme is moving to its final phase. The strategic direction tended more towards consolidating different actions towards sustainability. More emphasis was put on collecting evidence at local level and taking it to district and state level, enabling government officials to understand the challenges that exist in the context of children and can devise strategy to address the learning deficits among children and the developmental needs of young children who accompany their parents to the workplace. This strategy will be continued in 2023.

Strategic Pathway 3

Overall, the work with local businesses was further strengthened this year. Nearly 250 private players and business were engaged. For the natural stone sector, WNCB India has established a direct link with the TruStone initiative in the Netherlands/Flanders. Partners are involved in stakeholder dialogue sessions with international natural stone companies and their suppliers. For the garment sector, research was conducted to link the garment sector to international garment companies. This will need to be followed up in 2023.

Cross-cutting activities

Gender remains core in all activities undertaken by the WNCB partners, in both qualitative and quantitative terms. Special attention was paid to the most marginalised communities. Most partners celebrated International Women's Day and the International Day of the Girl Child. Efforts were made to ensure that women were amply represented amongst the beneficiaries. Efforts were also made to ensure that diverse stakeholders such as boys and girls, parents, communities, teachers and duty-bearers were made aware of the issue of gender. WNCB India partners have expressed their interest in improving the practices within their organisations and receive organisation-specific gender training for the staff.

The MTR in the India programme consisted of SenseMaker, a KPI review and outcome harvesting

for learning and programme improvements. The outcome harvesting component in particular has an impressive number of outcomes that have generated valuable insights and lessons learned. Country partners have significantly increased their knowledge and ownership of this methodology for greater effectiveness and impact.

2.1.2. CONTEXTUAL CHALLENGES, PROGRAMME RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

2022 was crucial for all the partners as schools began to reopen after two years of COVID-19, resulting in loss of income & livelihood for families. Communities were not quick to agree to send their children back to school, because they preferred their children to continue working to support them. A lot of effort has been put into activities to re-enrol children in school.

Engaging with the newly elected representatives at Gram Panchayat level in Bihar was not a fast process as they were unaware of the partners' engagement strategies, and it took some time to build a relationship with them.

The Ukraine-Russia war impacted natural stone exports negatively thanks to abnormally high rises in freight charges. It also resulted in reduced wage-earning opportunities for mining workers and cobblestone workers in the WNCB intervention area in Rajasthan. This recession in the local business impacted the baseline figures, as many a family did not return to the workplace or chose to return to

their place of origin or move to another location in search of employment. At the same time, importing companies did not appear to be committed to protecting workers' rights.

Due to a ban imposed by the state government in Bihar, one of the most vulnerable communities (Musahar) was not available for the programme. As a result, they were trained in alternative livelihood activities; this was not easy. In other areas in Bihar, annual floods delayed the programme's implementation for a period of 30 days.

Bearing in mind the issues that arose, partners were nonetheless able to ensure the following:

- In Delhi, the partner changed the programme implementation design to make it more relevant to the present context. At Multi Activity Centres, academic classes were conducted to bridge the children's academic gap.
- In Bihar, field mobilisers made greater efforts to reach out to the elected representatives and contact the target community through door-to-door campaigns, as well as holding small group meetings to promote individual livelihoods.
- In Rajasthan, the baseline had to be updated and the partner communities were consulted regularly for activity planning and feedback.

Timeliness, coherence & efficiency

Most partners have reported that activities were implemented in a timely manner in collaboration with all concerned key stakeholders. Targets have been exceeded in some areas, such as



direct support for children, livelihood support for families, and the population covered under awareness activities. This was possible due to a range of factors including the monthly monitoring of activities, maintaining regular contact with stakeholders to discuss such issues, the timely training of implementing staff on basic different learning pedagogies, child rights and child laws to help them to better understand and implement the activities in the implementation areas. In Bihar, a partner organisation reported that there was some delay in organising consultation with private sector players at district level, as private players had no time for this for business reasons. They were, however, able to organise a block-level and district-level consultation meeting to enable them to provide support for eradicating child labour.

MTR lessons

Insights gained from the mid-term review, SenseMaker, and Baseline have been instrumental in further strengthening our strategies and approaches. In Rajasthan for example, both MTR and SenseMaker underlined that many of the children in the area are engaged in work and (also) go to school. This is exemplified by how the location of cobble-making work is shifting from work yards to home-based work. It also paints the misleading picture that the

incidence of child labour is negligible, as there are no children working in the yards and most of the children are at school! Based on these insights, partners have restructured their actions related to working with local businesses and home-based work.

2.1.3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL PLAN

Most Alliance partners have come together to undertake activities. In Bihar, FSS, Nav Jagriti and MV Foundation have come together to implement the entrepreneurship development activity, and ICCSPL is facilitating this. ICCSPL is also collaborating with FSS and Nav Jagriti to undertake activities related to goat-farming and vegetable cultivation, which will help families and communities with alternative livelihoods. Partners in Bihar and Rajasthan have come together and collaborated with AIPTF by organising a workshop on enhancing school access to out-of-school children and the educational rights held by children migrating with their parents, as well as access to quality education. FSS visited MV Foundation to understand the area-based approach and child labour free zones. During the Tri-Country Exchange Visit in India, all partners reaffirmed their support and commitment to making the programme a success.



WORK PACKAGES	DEVIATION FROM WORKPLAN	FULLY /NEARLY ACHIEVED	EXPLANATION
Outcome 1: Children are empowered and have improved access to (quality) education, bridge schooling, and youth employment within a supportive family and community environment			
Raising awareness within communities on children's rights and protection, and helping them to organise themselves to become functional in addressing children's vulnerabilities			Achieved as planned
Improving the financial situation of the most vulnerable families.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three camps for entrepreneurship development for youth and adolescents have not taken place. As the targeted youth are already engaged in employment activities, they found it difficult to take leave to attend the camp. To address this situation, we developed an Entrepreneur Support Centre along with a digital library. The programme reached more than 250 potential entrepreneurs. Family visits were also undertaken, in order to understand their needs and the type of support required. This process resulted in direct support (including finance, necessary business development, and marketing) to 32 entrepreneurs. • Of the 200 youth and adults targeted for skill development and training, 52 youths from 13 Panchayats were trained. Most youth were unwilling to attend these programmes, as most of them expected guaranteed placement and/or employment. Those wanting to set up their own enterprises were either unable to provide collateral or had no financial backup or market support mechanisms. Most financial institutions were reluctant to support them.
Improving access to quality education			Schools do not accept admissions after September, and children being admitted after that are deemed ineligible for access to scholarships, uniforms, books, and other entitlements. There have also been delays due to systemic issues such as insistence on certificates at the time of admission. The incidence of migration is quite high among boys aged 16-18 years, and girls in this age group are vulnerable to child marriage. The registration fee being charged by schools also acted as a disincentive to children seeking admission in Class 9.
Ensure that child protection cases are identified and referred to by strengthening child protection systems and structures			The creation of ten task forces against child labour and Child Marriage Prohibition Committees has not been implemented by the district administration involved.
Outcome 2: Governments enforce relevant child-rights-based laws and implement policies on child labour, education, youth economic empowerment and social security			
Contributing to the improvement of legal and policy frameworks to address and prevent child labour			Achieved as planned

Contributing to setting up local administrative structures and putting necessary resources in place for the implementation of relevant services, systems and policies at local level, in coherence with governmental stakeholders			Nearly all activities have been implemented but activities to streamline government services are ongoing or need follow-up.
Outcome 3: Private sector takes full responsibility for preventing and addressing child labour			
Supply chain transparency to bring awareness and action of the private sector			Achieved as planned
Engage local private sector in implementing child protection measures in their supply chains through training and advice			Most activities implemented. In Bihar there has been some delay in organising a consultation of private sector players at district level as private players did not have time due to their businesses. They were, however, able to organise a block-level and district-level consultation meeting so that they are able to provide support for eradicating child labour.
Programme-wide work packages			
WNCB integrates a cross-cutting Gender Equality and mainstreaming strategy.			Achieved as planned
Implementing MEAL system			Achieved as planned
Collaboration of partners in developing relevant research			Achieved as planned



2.1.4. OUTCOMES HARVESTED IN 2022¹

OUTCOME	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Between March and December 2022, parents of 1,309 children (390 newly enrolled & 919 enrolled in the previous year) children ensured that they attend school regularly and maintain their attendance, in Nautan, Bairia, Chanpatia, Yogapatti and Chanpatia.	When children attend regular school classes, they overcome learning losses and are able to learn more. This will lead to a decrease in child labour.	The India partners conducted meetings with parents', boys' and girls' peer groups on the benefits of regular school attendance.	School attendance register, photos, meeting register etc.
The average monthly income of 20 women beneficiaries has increased by Rs. 4,000 from November 2022 through goat-rearing and providing para-vet services to other beneficiaries (for a charge) in the Muzaffarpur and West Champaran districts of Bihar.	Increase in income through livestock rearing and working as a local para-veterinary service provider will help families generate a steady income and improve their economic situation, thus reducing reliance on child labour and supporting their children's education.	Livestock training was provided to the women in collaboration with WNCB partners. Specific sessions were designed to develop these women's knowledge and skills to apply to their own goat-rearing, and also as service providers who are able to earn by providing training and extension services related to livestock farming. The training was delivered through a variety of means, such as ten days of classroom instruction, hands-on workshops, field visits, and online resources.	The data was collected from the field by regular monitoring of activities by the field co-ordinators in the respective districts.
Between July and December 2022, twelve adolescent girls and young women from the National Capital Region of Delhi started to generate their own income following beauty entrepreneur training.	This is significant as these women have started generating their own income. The training provided them with a platform to establish themselves as entrepreneurs in the coming years. 50% of the twelve girls have started their own parlours, with 30% in existing parlours while 20% were freelancing while completing their studies.	The WNCB programme identified the twelve candidates through extensive field visits.	Names and phone numbers of the twelve girls.
In 2022, 96 members of the community received benefits under the various government social security schemes (old-age pension, widow's pension, disability pension) in the Bairia, Bettiah, Chanpatia, Yogapatti and Nautan blocks of West Champaran district, Bihar.	The community members developed their understanding of the social security schemes and the benefits that can support their families and increase familial wellbeing, thus preventing child labour and child marriage, and improving children's quality of life.	Training CPCs in government schemes created awareness among the people. They are familiar with the provision of schemes and the process of joining them.	Newspaper cuttings, report of meeting register and photos etc.

¹The India programme has identified a total of 155 outcomes, of which the WNCB India programme considers 33 outcomes to be the most significant, reflecting crucial progress across the first three pathways of the ToC of the WNCB programme. The following table contains a selection of these most significant outcomes according to geographical focus, partner organisations, and the different pathways. The total number of harvested outcomes has been reviewed and analysed by the country programme and will inform programme improvements and/or adjustments until 2024.

<p>In July 2022, Panchayat representatives supported the community through counselling parents, interacting with child labour employers, and providing documentation to access social security benefits in order to prevent child labour and child marriage and to promote children's school attendance in the Mansi and Orai blocks of Bihar's Khagaria and Muzaffarpur districts.</p>	<p>The Panchayat representatives have realised that they play an important role in the community to prevent the violation of children's rights.</p>	<p>Training of newly-elected Panchayat representatives (Ward Members, Panch, Sarpanch, Mukhiya, Block and Zila Parishad Members) on child rights issues.</p>	<p>88 government schemes accessed by community members; cases of child marriage stopped, etc.</p>
<p>Parents of 233 out-of-school children (aged 6 to 12) enrolled their children in school and ensured they attended school regularly in the seven project habitations in Budhpura, Talera block of Bundi district, Rajasthan.</p>	<p>The outcome makes a direct contribution to preventing children becoming involved in child labour. Positive change in parents' perception towards the education of children is another critical outcome.</p>	<p>Regular visits and interaction with the community helped in the identification of out-of-school children or children who accompany parents to work. Six motivation centres were launched, with the community and mine owner providing space for the centres in the workplace. Education volunteers were identified, trained, and mentored. Provision of teaching and learning materials.</p>	<p>Reported by the project team, verified by the centre's attendance register, observation visits, and discussion with the parents.</p>
<p>Members of five ward-level Child Welfare and Protection Committees began to meet regularly to discuss child protection issues and raise these with the relevant agencies in the five wards (Ajeet Nagar, Kailash Nagar, Geeta Colony, Kaushikpuri and Tehkhand village) in Delhi.</p>	<p>Strengthening child protection mechanisms in the community will help in implementing government policies on the prevention of child labour and provision of social security to youth and their families.</p>	<p>The India programme facilitated the formation of the ward-level Child Welfare and Protection Committees in all five of the project intervention areas and brought them up to speed on basic child rights and child laws. There was also an increased sense of responsibility towards raising the issues of child labour and child abuse in the community.</p>	<p>Interviews with the ward committee members, meeting registers.</p>
<p>In 2022, the parents of 1,986 children enrolled their children in government schools in the implementation area in Delhi (South East and East Delhi) and Bihar (East Champaran, Gaya, Nalanda, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Araria).</p>	<p>This outcome ensured that children are free from child labour and are able to access their educational rights. The mainstreaming of children into formal education ensures that they are not in child labour.</p>	<p>Multi Activity Centres from Save the Children in domestic, small-scale industry or market areas serve as meeting, counselling, life skills education and healthcare centres for child labourers.</p>	
<p>Quarterly review meetings with Block Education Officer/Block-Level Child Protection Committee (BCPC) to facilitate children's enrolment and teachers' training in inclusive education.</p>	<p>School Register</p>	<p>1</p>	
<p>In April/May 2022, the parents of 57 (including out-of-school and non-enrolled) children became sensitised and ensured that their children attended school regularly in Mansi block of Khagaria and Orai block of Muzaffarpur district in Bihar.</p>	<p>The perception of parents & community members changed in regard to rights of children as stated in Right to Education and The Child Labour Act.</p>	<p>Training of women, parents and Youth on Child right issues.</p>	<p>Interaction with parents, whose children have been enrolled in government schools.</p>
<p>In 2022, 88 members of the community began to receive benefits from government schemes in Mansi and Orai blocks of Khagaria and Muzaffarpur districts of Bihar.</p>	<p>The community members are realising their rights and creating peer pressure for Panchayat representatives and government officials to provide handholding support to assist with accessing the benefits of government schemes.</p>	<p>Training for community members, particularly for the parents, on various government schemes.</p>	<p>Interaction with beneficiaries and documents provided by the government.</p>

<p>From March to December 2022, 192 youth (aged from 18 to 24) are now engaged in livelihood-generation activities such as tailoring, automobile repair, hospitality, retail management, salon and hairdressing work, etc., in the implementation area in Delhi (South East and East Delhi) and Bihar (East Champaran, Gaya, Nalanda, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Araria).</p>	<p>This ensured that youth were either gainfully self-employed or working in different offices and establishments, thereby increasing family income and reducing family vulnerability.</p>	<p>Save the Children linked youth who had successfully completed skills training with prospective employers. 192 of the 208 have already gained employment in various offices and establishments. Save the Children followed up with the youth and the employers regularly to prevent job dropout.</p>	<p>Register.</p>
<p>In 2022, 54 former child labourers and vulnerable youth (aged 16-18), were involved in dignified livelihood generation activities such as stitching, typing, teaching (computers), and increased their income.</p>	<p>The youth (including adolescent girls) developed their knowledge regarding vocational training for income generation and the better quality of life and decent work opportunities that this may offer them in the future. Through these skills, students will reduce their engagement in hazardous work or work without dignity.</p>	<p>FSS identified and provided training to former child labourers and vulnerable youth. FSS conducted 1 computer course centre training (two batches for a six-month course), two stitching courses (two batches for a six-month course) in the Bettiah Bairia and Yogapatti Block. One exposure visit for learning exchange and two trainings on gender management training were conducted as well as training on child rights with the adolescent girls of Bettiah, Bairia and Yogapatti block to raise awareness of the importance of vocational training.</p>	<p>enrolment register, attendance register, photos, meeting register, interview.</p>
<p>On 14 December 2022, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan Ashok Gehlot approved the formation of a high-powered committee at state level comprising representatives of both government and CSOs.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Women and Child Development will lead the committee, along with other government departments. This is an important advocacy breakthrough for Rajasthan civil society groups. The decision taken by the Chief Minister himself, to review child labour cases through a high-powered committee, shows the State Government's commitment to addressing child labour issues as well as engaging other government functionaries.</p>	<p>The civil society organisations are to study the cases of child labour and child abuse and submit a report to the Government of Rajasthan, with recommendations and solutions to the problem.</p>	<p>Letter from the Government of Rajasthan: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/high-powered-panel-to-prevent-child-labour-and-abuse-in-rajasthan/article66263331.ece</p>
<p>On 2 November 2022 the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs set up an Advisory Committee for developing guidelines on the 'Adaptation of National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct for the Readymade Garment Sector', in Delhi.</p>	<p>There are currently no sector-specific guidelines in place but there is a generic document that guides businesses on preventing human right violations. The National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC), which look at the ready-made garment (RMG) sector, will also examine the issue of child labour, fair wages, and decent work conditions, amongst others.</p>	<p>The India programme held meetings with Garima Daddhich, Associate Professor, Business and Human Rights of IICA (Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs) prior to the formation of the committee. We also shared research documents on garments with them that they may find useful.</p>	<p>Notification issued by the IICA on the advisory committee. Concept/Background Note. Sharing of research documents through email.</p>

<p>In June 2022, eleven private commercial establishments from Rohtas Block of Rohtas district in Bihar State put up display boards declaring their commitment to never employ child labour.</p>	<p>This is a positive sign, as employers exercise sufficient control over children's parents and have a large influence on the children's educational status. They have demonstrated, through this act, that they are willing to discharge their social responsibilities, thus displaying their commitment to preventing child labour.</p>	<p>The WNCB field mobilisers maintained one-to-one contact with private sector employers between January and June 2022 to discuss the link between child labour and child rights, familiarise them with the key provisions of the CLPA, and highlight their role in the eradication of child labour. The Block Co-ordinator also addressed them on these issues during an awareness meeting convened by the Asst. Commissioner of Labour on 31 May 2022.</p>	<p>Field records.</p>
<p>In October 2022, a factory owner from Baikunthpur Panchayat under Vaishali district in Bihar State, for the first time refused to employ eight children who approached him for work and instead motivated them to attend the Remedial Centre.</p>	<p>Employers exercise sufficient control over children's parents and largely influence the children's educational status. They have demonstrated, through this act, that they are willing to discharge their social responsibilities.</p>	<p>The WNCB field volunteers engaged regularly with private sector employers from July - October 2022 to highlight their role in protecting children's rights.</p>	<p>Field Records.</p>
<p>In March 2022, Arcadia, a supplier of a TruStone member (Maris) that participated in the Rajasthan stakeholder dialogue sessions is now paying his supplier in Bundi district via bank account rather than in cash.</p>	<p>Because this supplier pays via bank accounts, the supply chain is now more transparent. Ultimately, we want this supplier to also convince his own supplier to pay labourers' wages via bank accounts so that relationships between labourer and employer can be established. This is a first step. Increased awareness on the importance of paying via bank accounts.</p>	<p>During several Rajasthan stakeholder dialogue sessions in 2021 in which WNCB partners participated, we highlighted the problem several times, made the buyer and supplier aware of the issue and convinced them to take this first step.</p>	<p>This is shared orally by the supplier, and a receipt was shown during the meeting.</p>
<p>Between March and December 2022, three TruStone companies introduced a WNCB country partner to their suppliers in Rajasthan to hold a meeting to discuss labour rights and potential solutions in the natural stone supply chain.</p>	<p>Earlier, these companies were either unwilling to introduce us or at least hesitant. They now understand the value and importance of the dialogue. These dialogues with suppliers of TruStone companies are important because the communication between buyer and supplier about responsible business conduct (RBC) is challenging and there is a lack of awareness and knowledge on RBC on both sides. The WNCB country partner explained in more detail what is expected from suppliers as well as learning more about their challenges and needs.</p>	<p>Through the stakeholder dialogue sessions in which WNCB partners participated, we were able to win confidence and convince the companies to collaborate with their suppliers to join actions to address labour rights violations.</p>	<p>Emails and notes of meetings.</p>
<p>In May 2022, one brick kiln owner from Tariyani Block of Sheohar district and the owners of one hotel and one sweet shop, one cycle mechanic and one baker from Patahi Block of East Champaran district in Bihar State, realised their responsibility towards children and released 16 children aged 10-18 that had been working with them.</p>	<p>This is a positive sign, as employers exercise sufficient control over children's parents and largely influence their children's educational status. The employers have demonstrated, through this act, that they are willing to take charge of their social responsibilities.</p>	<p>The WNCB field mobilisers maintained one-to-one contact with private sector employers between January and May 2022 to discuss the link between child labour and child rights, familiarise them with the key provisions of the CLPA, and highlight their role in the eradication of child labour.</p>	<p>Field records</p>

<p>In August 2022, 16 private sector employers from Rohtas Block under Rohtas district in Bihar State for the first time pledged, in the presence of the Labour Superintendent and the Labour Officer, that they would not employ children and would put up display boards in the workplace to this effect.</p>	<p>The employers realised their responsibilities towards children and decided to do what they could to ensure that children's rights were protected.</p>	<p>The WNCB field volunteers engaged regularly with private sector employers from July - August 2022 to highlight their role in protecting children's rights.</p>	<p>Field Records</p>
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2.1.5. EXPENDITURES IN 2022

Most partners have shared that there have not been a major or significant variances between the budget and the expenditure for 2022 that had a major impact on the activities as such. The only issues that partners faced in India was the renewal of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) certificate, as this was significantly delayed, resulting in the overall expenditures for 2022 being 84% of the budget. Consequently, partners who reported an unspent balance will carry this forward for activities in 2023.

Though no significant challenges were reported that have had an impact on the expenditure, most partners reported some challenges:

- Currency fluctuation due to the Russia - Ukraine political crisis/war, leading to losses in currency exchange.
- The Ukraine - Russia war contributed to uncertain business process, and the natural stone sector was also affected by this global crisis. The crisis also contributed to increasing ocean freight charges, meaning that the entire business was affected and then many activities could not be organised. As Rajasthan partners are particularly focused on improving business practices and business environment, the war between Russia and Ukraine has had a negative effect on the project.
- The continued uncertainty in the FCRA certification process hampered the long-term planning process.

ACTIVITIES	REVISED BUDGET 2022	TOTAL ACTUALS 2022	BUDGET VS ACTUALS%
India	1,727,893	1,458,595	84%



2.2 IVORY COAST

In Ivory Coast our Alliance partners UNICEF, Save the Children and EI/SYNADEEPCI have formed a strong partnership where comparative advantages are explored. The partnership is further strengthened by the *Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural* (ANADER). In 2022 the available budget was €2,106,554 and interventions continued to be implemented both at the central level (Abidjan) and in the departments of Buyo, Guéyo, and Soubré in the Nawa region (Bas-Sassandra District), with an intensification of activities around child labour in cocoa production. The catchment area of these programme locations encompasses 291,913 community members. We target 5,225 children, both with child protection services and child rights messages and by increasing access to education.

2.2.1 JOINT APPROACH BY PARTNERS

As in previous years, the WNCB's implementation offered a unique opportunity to join forces and develop a common programming and advocacy approach by Alliance partners to influence government and the private sector.

Strategic pathway 1

Through activities organised under strategic pathway 1, children were able to access medical,

psychosocial and food services, while others were assisted with obtaining legal identity documents, schooling kits, or even transport to services such as justice bureaus, town halls, etc. Several bridging classes were set up in the Nawa region, notably in Buyo, Guéyo, Grand-Zatry and Soubré, to enable the enrolment of children at risk of labour who had been identified in the communities. The initial plan was to set up 25 bridging classes, but in the end 38 classes were opened in 24 villages, accommodating 855 learners (392 girls and 463 boys). At the end of this initiative, 719 children (84.09%) from the bridging classes will be enrolled in formal education classes in community schools that have been built with community contributions. The challenge ahead will be to increase this integration rate to 95%, given that parents are frequently displaced for various reasons.

Income-generating activities (IGAs) and Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) have been set up to improve the economic situation of vulnerable households and are regularly monitored by social workers and staff from ANADER and Save the Children. Some of the families benefiting from this economic reinforcement used adult labour, which they were able to pay for with the profits generated by the IGAs or VSLAs. This enabled them to keep



their children in school while protecting them from child labour. The promoters of IGAs and VSLAs were trained in the process of financial inclusion, with the aim of facilitating their access to microfinance and thus obtaining larger amounts of credit.

Flexible financial resources were allocated to social services to assist with identifying and caring for more than 5,000 children exposed to situations of abuse and exploitation throughout the country, particularly in cocoa-growing areas. These children varied from vulnerable children to survivors of child labour. The nature of the services varied according to the vulnerabilities faced by the children.

Strategic pathway 2

To ensure the sustainable and co-ordinated functioning of protection mechanisms, formal social services were connected to Child Protection Committees (CPCs) and local alert committees, which were strengthened in terms of equipment and technical skills to enable better management of cases identified at community level. In addition, the 'Step to Protect' approach, which is based on approved best practices in the care of child survivors of violence, has been deployed to improve case management. This was done through training sessions and the provision of tools for dealing with child survivors of violence. Finally, the Child Protection Platforms in Buyo, Guéyo, Dabouyo, Grand-Zatry, Soubré and Okrouyo have been strengthened in Child Rights and Business Principles (CRBP) and have developed plans to engage businesses in respecting and promoting children's rights.

Strategic pathway 3

In October 2022, UNICEF in partnership with the Ivory Coast Government organised a workshop to promote public-private collaboration on birth registration; this represents an important first step to further involve the private sector in preventing child labour and strengthening national systems. As a result, catalytic funding from RVO was mobilised with the aim of developing a PPP in 2023. Contributions were made to policy thinking on corporate due diligence in the development of the *Business Handbook on Human Rights Due Diligence in the Cocoa Sector - Focusing on Child Labour and Forced Labour* (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) for the cocoa sector, in anticipation of the EU regulation.

Cross-Cutting Activities

A SenseMaker study and a Mid-Term Review (MTR) were conducted in 2022 to generate evidence and document the WNCB programme. Despite a slight delay, a first report of the Gender Analysis was nonetheless submitted to the Gender Working Group. The Ivory Coast team participated in

² The Alliance makes a distinction between Child Protection Committees (CPCs), alert committees, and child protection platforms. The CPCs are community-based committees composed by community members. These committees are set up after a six-month sensitisation and training process, conducted by social workers and formalised by an order of the sub-prefect. The CPCs are in charge of promoting and defending the rights of the child in order to create a social environment favourable to community development. Among other things, the CPCs report all forms of violations of children's rights and vulnerabilities to the competent authorities, in this case social workers. The alert committee plays the same role as CPCs, but does not have the same official mandate from the authorities as the CPCs do. The Alliance uses this type of committee on an interim basis while waiting for formal establishment/approval. Child protection platforms are the overall consultation and co-ordination frameworks for child protection, bringing together all stakeholders in the field of child protection. They can be established at the prefecture and sub-prefecture levels.



a skills-building workshop on reporting and presenting the programme results. The exchange of experience in Uganda, in which Mali and Ivory Coast participated, helped to strengthen skills around the protection of children working in mines. UNICEF also launched a study on children working in artisanal mines to inform programming interventions following the experience exchange visit to Uganda.

2.2.2 CONTEXTUAL CHALLENGES, PROGRAMME RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The political situation in Ivory Coast is relatively stable. With the return of the main opposition leaders from exile, the upcoming municipal and regional elections in 2023 represent a test of the country's long-term stability prior to the 2025 presidential elections. Ivory Coast's economy has not been severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, with economic growth reaching 6.5% in 2021 and 5.5% in 2022. The drop in 2022 was mainly due to external shocks, notably inflation and the conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

Some of Ivory Coast's border countries, Burkina Faso, Guinea and Mali, are experiencing political instability, with repercussions for the entire sub-region. Since 2021, insecurity in Burkina Faso has led to an estimated 6,476 displaced people, including 3,861 children (as of December 2022), all of whom are hosted in border village communities that were already in a highly vulnerable situation.

Timeliness, coherence & efficiency

In Ivory Coast we ensure that all activities are aligned with national policy and priorities. Frontline actors and communities are actively involved in planning, implementing and monitoring activities. In the education sector the actors in the school system were strongly involved, which allowed for good co-ordination of the activity programmes between the formal schools and the bridging classes to ensure coherent follow-up. The activities carried out in the communities were adapted to the agricultural calendar to enable community members to participate. Finally, cash transfers to vulnerable families were carried out according to nationally defined criteria, with amounts and payment modalities aligned with the government programme.

UNICEF worked to ensure that WNCB interventions were aligned with national priorities, while Save the Children and SYNADEEPCI stepped up efforts for operational co-ordination among members with

a focus on harmonising tools and approaches at the regional level. Save the Children supported capacity-development for social workers in the Nawa region on 'Step to Protect' (S2P) approaches and provided tools that case managers needed to improve their interventions. The value of the Alliance also lies in the way that the workload is distributed equally among members. For example, Save the Children and UNICEF shared the lead on activities such as the Gender Analysis, the mid-term evaluation and the baseline study on the impact of artisanal and small-scale mining on children.

MTR lessons

Following the recommendations of the MTR organised in September 2022, initiatives aimed at co-operative societies were intensified. This intensification of activities resulted in the multiplication of awareness-raising sessions and the implementation of a plan to closely accompany 25 cocoa co-operatives. This allowed for a better understanding of the issues involved in the fight against child labour and, above all, the identification of the best ways to ensure respect for children's rights. The intensification also involved the Coffee and Cocoa Council and the commitment of cocoa co-operatives in the Nawa region to begin a process of revising their policy and procedure manuals to take more account of child protection, in accordance with the rights of the child and the Child Rights Business Principles (CRBP). This will make companies' actions more child-sensitive, as the documents that frame their various actions will themselves have been designed with the CRBP in mind. This delicate exercise, undertaken as part of a sustainable vision including the development of specific tools and approaches, is projected to be completed before July 2023.

2.2.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL PLAN

As in previous years, collaboration between the members of the WNCB Alliance in Ivory Coast was essential to the programme's implementation in 2022. While UNICEF ensures that WNCB interventions are aligned with national priorities through advocacy for the funding and prioritisation of children in public policies, Save the Children has multiplied efforts for operational co-ordination among members with a focus on harmonisation of tools and approaches at the regional level. SYNADEEPCI has focused on mobilising education stakeholders to combat child labour and encourage student participation.

WORK PACKAGES	DEVIATION FROM WORK PLAN	FULLY /NEARLY ACHIEVED	EXPLANATION
Outcome 1: Children are empowered and have improved access to (quality) education, bridge schooling, and youth employment within a supportive family and community environment			
Raising awareness within communities on children's rights and protection, and helping them to organise themselves to become functional in addressing children's vulnerabilities			Achieved as planned
Improving the financial situation of the most vulnerable families			Achieved as planned
Improving access to quality education			We achieved many outputs on this in Ivory coast. However, the opening of community reading spaces has been delayed. The output to 'Support the apprenticeship of 500 children aged 14 to 17 years' has been cancelled. Preparatory work has been completed by the Directorate of Apprenticeships and Professional Insertion (DAIP) to analyse the ecosystem and put policies in place policies to support quality. However, children were not able to be sent to training centres as there was no accommodation for them during the trainings.
Ensure that child protection cases are identified and referred to by strengthening child protection systems and structures			This work package has almost been achieved, with just one output delayed. The political situation in Burkina Faso meant that the activity to link social workers from Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast could not be carried out. The cross-border meeting is planned for March 2023.
Outcome 2: Governments enforce relevant child-rights-based laws and implement policies on child labour, education, youth economic empowerment and social security			
Contributing to the improvement of legal and policy frameworks to address and prevent child labour			Achieved as planned
Contributing to setting up local administrative structures and putting necessary resources in place for the implementation of relevant services, systems and policies at local level, in coherence with governmental stakeholders			The work in the annual plan was mostly achieved. The recruitment of dedicated advocacy staff has not been completed; this activity could not be implemented. However, the recruitment process will soon be finalised and the work plan will be implemented in 2023.
Outcome 3: Private sector takes full responsibility for preventing and addressing child labour			
Supply chain transparency raises awareness and brings action from the private sector			The revision of the child labour monitoring system (SOSTECI) was cancelled as the study on its improvement was cancelled, and the government chose to continue working under the existing system. The activity to implement recommendation from the study on child rights and gold mining in Ivory Coast has been delayed (see below)
Engage local private sector in implementing child protection measures in their supply chains through training and advice			

Programme-wide work packages			
WNCB integrates a cross-cutting Gender Equality and mainstreaming strategy.			
Implementing MEAL system			One of the three MtR products is delayed. KPI measurement will take place in early 2023.
Partners to collaborate on developing relevant research			The study on child rights in gold mining is delayed but nearly finalised.

2.2.4 OUTCOMES HARVESTED IN 2022

OUTCOME	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<p>For the start of the 2021-2022 school year, communities in 27 villages in the Nawa Region contributed to the enrolment and supervision of 855 working children (392 girls and 463 boys).</p>	<p>Communities are increasingly aware of the importance of getting children into school.</p> <p>Children who have left work now have the opportunity to attend school, learn to read and write, and acquire the basic skills to continue their education or to start vocational training, in the hope of a better future</p>	<p>The Directorate of Education has identified areas with high dropout rates.</p> <p>Save the Children has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raised awareness in communities in the areas - Provided financial support for paying the children's supervisors - Provided material support for the opening of temporary classrooms 	<p>List of children enrolled in the bridging classes</p> <p>Report of the mobilisation visits</p>
<p>In January 2022 in Kouakoukro in the sub-prefecture of Soubré, 25 cocoa farmers receiving cash transfers improved their farming practices by combining agronomic and chemical control techniques.</p>	<p>Cocoa farmers have increased their productivity, resulting in increased income which they are now able to use to meet their children's basic needs.</p>	<p>ANADER has strengthened cocoa farmers' skills by opening schooling fields and making supervisory visits to provide support as the guidelines are applied.</p>	<p>Attendance list for sessions</p> <p>Lists of pupils at the field school</p> <p>Activity reports</p>
<p>From January to November 2022, 558 members of the VSLA established in the programme's areas of intervention in the Nawa region developed income-generating activities.</p>	<p>The IGAs set up by the VSLA members provide families with an additional source of income to meet their children's education, health, food and leisure needs.</p>	<p>Save the Children guided the entire process of setting up the VSLA and demonstrated the opportunities linked to the creation of IGAs.</p>	<p>VSLA database and monthly monitoring report, IGA database.</p> <p>Attendance list of sessions</p>
<p>In 2022, 7 foster families in Soubré provided appropriate support to 11 child survivors of violence and abuse.</p>	<p>Foster families have become more sensitive to the delicate situation of the children in their care, and are now more attentive to their support.</p>	<p>UNICEF has provided financial support for the identification and training of foster families. This support has also enabled foster families to better support the children in their care.</p>	<p>Attendance list for courses</p> <p>List of transactions to families</p> <p>Monitoring report on children in foster care</p>
<p>Since June 2022, social workers (case managers of child survivors in the Nawa region) have adopted a harmonised procedure for dealing with child survivors.</p>	<p>This harmonised procedure is based on best practice in the field, and its application ensures that child survivors have access to holistic and quality care.</p>	<p>Save the Children supported capacity development for social workers in the Nawa region on Step To Protect (S2P) approaches and provided tools that case managers needed in order to improve their intervention.</p>	<p>Attendance list for training sessions</p> <p>Report of the sessions</p> <p>Tool sheet/acknowledgement of receipt</p>
<p>In August 2022, communities in 27 villages in the Nawa Region built 38 classrooms to give out-of-school children the opportunity to return to school.</p>	<p>Through this action, the communities have given many children access to a quality education that maximises their chances for a better life. School attendance keeps these children out of work situations.</p>	<p>Save the Children has implemented a series of community mobilisation activities to help communities organise themselves into local development associations and has developed the capacity of these associations, providing them with financial support for the purchase of materials not available in the communities. The communities provided land, wood, gravel, water and labour.</p>	<p>Attendance list for training sessions</p> <p>List of community organisations that have been founded</p> <p>Village land transfer certificates</p>
<p>Since 1 September 2022, communities in the communes of Abobo and Yopougon (Abidjan) have increased the use of social centres for issues involving violence and the exploitation of children.</p>	<p>Survivors receive quality care. The population trust the services offered by the social centres</p>	<p>As part of the implementation of the WNCB programme, in September 2022 the NGO DDECI established a listening centre at the Abobo socio-educational complex. The quality and speed of response of the services offered, as well as the mass and local awareness sessions, have contributed to the increase in the number of people using the centre.</p>	<p>Activity reports</p>

<p>On 11 October 2022, the community leader of PK18 in Abobo identified a 13-year-old girl in a dangerous work situation and referred her to a child protection service.</p>	<p>The actions of this community leader show that the communities are taking up the fight against child labour. Community mechanisms for the prevention of child labour and care for survivors and children at risk are essential in the fight against child labour.</p>	<p>Within the framework of the WNCB programme, the NGO DDECI organised a training workshop for community leaders, mass sensitisation and outreach. The community leader was one of the people affected by these activities</p>	<p>Activity reports Attendance list for the course</p>
<p>As of October 2022, the community of Blésséoua in the sub-prefecture has abandoned the practice by which cases of child abuse were settled amicably with alleged perpetrators. From that time on, cases have been reported to the social centre in the region.</p>	<p>This new practice deters potential perpetrators of child abuse, thereby reducing the risk of children falling victim to harmful labour situations. Reporting harmful child labour allows children to access appropriate care and increases their chances of survival.</p>	<p>After identifying the Regional Directorate for Women, Family and Children (DRFFE) in the Nawa region, UNICEF provided technical guidance. The DRFFE organised sessions to develop the capacity of community leaders.</p>	<p>Attendance list for training sessions List of children referred by the community</p>
<p>In October 2022, the Ministry of the Interior and Security organised a workshop in Abidjan to promote public-private collaboration on birth registration.</p>	<p>This represents an important first step to further involve the private sector in preventing child labour and strengthening national systems. As a result, catalytic funding from RVO has been mobilised with the aim of developing a PPP in 2023.</p>	<p>UNICEF has supported the government in dialogue with the private sector (cocoa and chocolate producers) and mobilised additional funds from the RVO to catalyse further private investment with a concrete initiative in 2023.</p>	<p>Workshop attendance list</p>
<p>At the start of the 2022-2023 school year, the Regional Directorate of National Education and Literacy of the Nawa Region integrated 725 working children (336 girls and 389 boys) from bridging classes into formal schools in the region.</p>	<p>Children from the bridging classes are now in the formal education system with the opportunity to progress here, away from the work situation. National education actors have taken responsibility for integration by monitoring both the quality of the process of creating bridging classes and the pupils' levels</p>	<p>Save the Children supported the opening of the bridging classes and ensured the quality of the education provided. Stakeholders in the education system accepted the list of children and confirmed the quality of their achievements</p>	<p>Database of integrated children</p>
<p>On 10/11/22 private sector actors, including the union of co-operative societies and the union of chairmen of cocoa enterprises (PCAs), joined the Soubré child protection platform.</p>	<p>This result reflects the co-operative societies' commitment to supporting the efforts of all stakeholders to contribute to the elimination of child labour. The companies, members of the platform, will improve their knowledge of the issue of children's rights. This reflects the Ministry's commitment to supporting the private sector in promoting children's rights</p>	<p>Save the Children held sessions to strengthen the platform's actors' CRBP knowledge and provided the co-operatives with an explanation of the stakes of their presence on the platform. The Prefect of the region invited each of the private actors individually in order to ensure their presence. The Directorate for Women, the Family and Children developed an action plan to engage private sector actors, mainly those involved in the cocoa sector.</p>	<p>Attendance list The Co-operative Society Engagement Plan</p>



2.2.5 EXPENDITURE IN 2022

In 2022, UNICEF recorded an underspending due to delays in cash transfers and the partial implementation of learning activities. The main obstacle to learning is the question of where children will reside during their training, particularly children from rural areas. Only 46 of the 330 children in 2022 were able to benefit from vocational training. Consideration is being given to finding host families to accommodate rural children who lack a guardian in an urban area. In 2023 the remaining funds will be transferred

for the implementation of learning activities in accordance with the 2022 work plan.

Concerning the additional funds: Save the Children and SYNADEEPCI were able to use the supplementary budget in 2022. UNICEF earmarked its share of this budget to set up a digital classroom to facilitate access to distance vocational training opportunities for children in rural areas (proposed and planned for 2023-2024). The three Alliance organisations benefited from an exchange mission to Uganda funded by the supplementary budget.

Table: Budget vs Expenditures table Ivory Coast 2022

ACTIVITIES	REVISED BUDGET 2022	TOTAL ACTUALS 2022	BUDGET VS ACTUALS%
Ivory Coast	1,787,341	1,398,093	78%

2.3 JORDAN

Our programme in Jordan is implemented by UNICEF and Save the Children. Save the Children implements the programme in the Za'atari refugee camp and works closely with the NGO Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD) in East Amman. UNICEF supports its partner ROWAD (Al-Khair), a CBO active in Zarqa. In 2021 we reached out directly to 1,798 community members for their support in the combat of child labour. 2,123 children have been reached directly with services.

2.3.1 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF WNCB PARTNERS

Throughout 2022 focus was placed on developing the capacity of community-based organisations (CBO) and other actors to respond to and address child labour issues. Save the Children Jordan (SCJ) provided capacity-development activities to eight CBO staff members and seven frontline staff (8% female) to ensure their capacity was enhanced and their knowledge refreshed on new and existing best practices on referring cases of child labour and how to best deal with the community.

Pathway 1

During the reporting period, UNICEF and Save the Children Jordan engaged in activities to ensure that children involved in or at risk of child labour have access to quality services through the case management process. Through case management we particularly targeted children engaged in the recycling industry, and have therefore witnessed that it is mostly boys that access services. JOHUD's staff members were able to develop

their capacities by following an in-depth case management training to help them obtain official certification (and access to Primero). The training included exchange visits that were conducted with staff from SCJ, JOHUD and Rowad Al-Khair. These knowledge-sharing days included full days of working together to learn from each other and from best practices in the field of case management. To complement case management services and to provide comprehensive support packages to the targeted children, implementing partners ensured that children were provided with spaces where they could learn skills and take part in safe and healthy experiences. Examples of skills trainings provided include: basic life skills; IT and financial skills; enhancing social skills through socialising with peers, and; engaging in arts, sport, and music to relieve stress and improve self-expression skills. In addition, SCJ and UNICEF conducted positive parenting sessions with the Ministry of Labour (MoL) to address child labour norms and practices, along with activities aimed at changing behaviour to address the root causes of child labour. Moreover, to enable access to livelihood opportunities and different skills for female caregivers and female-headed households, SCJ provided these female caregivers with targeted positive parenting sessions and vocational training, start-up kits, and personal development training.

Pathway 2

In 2022, UNICEF and SCJ put a great deal of effort into maintaining and increasing government engagement, and strengthening co-operation between the government, civil society and private sector, including enhancing awareness on, and implementation of, legislations and policies



related to child labour. UNICEF and SCJ provided technical and logistical support to government officials, including MoL inspectors, in collaboration with CBOs, to conduct monitoring activities of suspected or known child labour sites in order to identify cases of child labour and provide support. In addition, UNICEF, SCJ and the MoL jointly conducted awareness sessions related to issues of child labour, relevant laws and the National Child Labour Framework. These sessions were for community members, including employers from sectors including recycling, transportation, fruit and vegetable vendors, small market shops, and agriculture, in Zarqa, Russeifa, Sahab, Za'atari and East Amman (SCJ in their own targeted areas and UNICEF, through the implementing partner, in UNICEF-targeted areas). The purpose of these awareness-raising sessions was to strengthen community members' awareness of child labour issues and for employers to align their internal policies with the promotion of child rights and prevention of child labour.

SCJ and UNICEF, with partners, worked with the child protection networks to improve community awareness of child labour issues in Jordan. By developing their capacities on child rights, child labour law, case management referral and facilitation skills, a total of 1,798 community members (1,274 female and 524 male) were reached with awareness-raising sessions, including workers, employers, caregivers, small business owners, and community leaders. This culminated in increased outreach for the programme, benefiting more children subject to, and at risk of, child labour.

Additionally, UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA) to lead the Child Labour Taskforce at the national level to co-ordinate and strengthen integrated services for children involved in child labour, including education, economic empowerment, social security, and child protection services. This support resulted in NCFA convening and leading a total of seven co-ordination meetings within the Child Labour Taskforce in 2022, resulting in the following achievements in particular: mapping of child labour services providers in Jordan; strengthened communication between service providers (for example regarding referrals and pending cases); clear agreements on the areas targeted by child labour projects and; the realisation of a national advocacy campaign on International Child Labour Day, which engaged five Secretary-Generals from government entities and

contributed to the endorsement of the National Child Labour Strategy (2022).

Pathway 3

To enhance prevention interventions associated with child labour cases, WNCB partners engaged the MoL to increase its presence and roles in four targeted areas (Zarqa, Russeifa, East Amman and Za'atari refugee camp). UNICEF, SCJ and partners signed a MoU with the MoL which enabled WNCB partners to gain access to the MoL's child labour monitoring system and to conduct joint activities towards employers (which is why this is reported under pathway 3). One of the activities included in the MoU requires collaboration with concerned stakeholders, raising the awareness of employers, business owners and workers on the elimination of child labour and of related laws. Through these interventions related to awareness-raising, UNICEF and partners have reached a total of 1,243 community members (74% female), including 285 employers and 714 parents, while SCJ, through Child Protection Centres, reached a total of 352 community members (189 females), which includes 214 community members (166 females), 40 CPC members (23 females) and 98 employers (all males).

In addition, UNICEF, SCJ and the MoL jointly conducted awareness sessions related to child labour issues for employers from sectors including recycling, transportation, fruit and vegetable vending, market shops, and agriculture, in Zarqa, Russeifa, Sahab, Za'atari and East Amman (SCJ in its own targeted areas and UNICEF, through its implementing partner, in UNICEF-targeted areas). The purpose of these awareness-raising sessions



was to strengthen the employers' internal policies relating to child rights and child labour. Through these interventions, a total of 310 employers (205 male, 105 female) for the named sectors in Za'atari refugee camp and East Amman were reached with awareness about child labour and labour laws. As a result of the awareness-raising sessions, a total of 90 employers signed an ethical commitment to stop child labour and encourage children to continue their education.

2.3.2 CONTEXTUAL CHALLENGES, PROGRAMME RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The COVID-19 outbreak and its consequences impacted on the socioeconomic situation in Jordan, including increased inflation and higher prices for supplies (food items). This has in turn impacted the living situations of vulnerable and poor families in Jordan, with an increased need for financial contributions to the household. One of the negative coping mechanisms to address these increased and urgent needs has been to involve children in labour, subsequently leading to an increased number of children involved in child labour.

During the reporting period, UNICEF's implementing partner encountered delays in obtaining government approval to commence programme activities. This prolonged the partner's programme implementation

during the first quarter of the year. However, the implementing partner managed to recover the lost time during the remainder of the year. Overall results were not impacted.

There were some changes in staffing for both UNICEF and SCJ during the reporting period. Staffing at UNICEF remained the same throughout the first half of the year, with the rotation of one child protection officer in June to another UNICEF Country Office. On SCJ's side, two new case managers were hired to replace case managers who had left the organisation. Additionally, SCJ recruited a new Communication and Advocacy Manager in the last quarter of 2022 to support SCJ programmes that already supported WNCB programming through attending L&A meetings.

The implementation of activities of the WNCB programme in Jordan remained on track with results achieved as planned by the end of 2022. The co-operation between UNICEF and SCJ, as well as with government entities and implementing partners on all WNCB-related activities, remained strong thanks to regular co-ordination meetings, engagements, and capacity-developing initiatives. Nothing unplanned or unexpected happened during the reporting period that affected the programme implementation to the extent that changes to the work plan were required.





Timeliness, coherence & efficiency

WNCB provided support to strengthen community-based mechanisms, particularly the Child Protection Centres and the Talent Hubs. The Ministry of Social Development worked closely with the Family Protection and Juvenile Justice Department (FPJD) and the Ministry of Education to implement the developed care plans in accordance with the National Child Labour Framework. The WNCB partners' support for government entities resulted in considerable progress in terms of strategic engagement with stakeholders and co-ordination, namely:

- a) Enhanced co-ordination among relevant actors, including the important milestone of NCF taking the lead on the National Child Labour Taskforce;
- b) MoL inspectors' reach and engagement with the private sector on programme awareness activities was strengthened;
- c) Increased community ownership of the programme, as evidenced by four community initiatives being planned and led by four different communities;
- d) Establishment of four new CPCs, which featured frontline government officials from district level working alongside community leaders to improve co-operation between formal and informal child protection systems.

MTR

The assessment of key performance indicators and the gender analysis show that there are also many girls engaged in child labour. Therefore, in 2023 and beyond we will aim to include more girls by targeting children engaged in household work. During the participative MtR, partners shared lessons learned and received recommendations from an external evaluator. One of these recommendations links up to the gender assessment and KPI data on the percentage of girls in work; in 2023 we will organise a session on women's empowerment in case management training. In another of the MtR's recommendations we were advised to increase the collaboration with the MoE in reaching and supporting out-of-school children. These children are often working, and we can help them to stop working by assisting them to return to school or by providing non-formal education or vocational training. Within the WNCB-targeted areas, UNICEF and SCJ will enhance this collaboration further by inviting the MoE representative to attend the regular CPC meetings. A final MtR recommendation that has been picked up from 2022 onwards is to increase efforts to prevent children working in the agriculture sector. For this reason, a focus on targeting farmers has been taken into consideration in the 2023 workplan.

2.3.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL PLAN

WORK PACKAGES	DEVIATION FROM WORK PLAN	FULLY /NEARLY ACHIEVED	EXPLANATION
Outcome 1: Children are empowered and have improved access to (quality) education, bridge schooling, and youth employment within a supportive family and community environment			
Raising awareness within communities on children's rights and protection and helping them to organise themselves to address children's vulnerabilities			Achieved as planned
Improving the financial situation of the most vulnerable families			Achieved as planned
Ensuring that child protection cases are identified and referred to by strengthening child protection systems and structures			Achieved as planned
Outcome 2: Governments enforce relevant child-rights-based laws and implement policies on child labour, education, youth economic empowerment and social security			
Contributing to the improvement of legal and policy frameworks to address and prevent child labour			Achieved as planned
Contributing to setting up local administrative structures and putting necessary resources in place for the implementation of relevant services, systems and policies at local level, in coherence with governmental stakeholders			Achieved as planned
Outcome 3: Private sector takes full responsibility for preventing and addressing child labour			
Engaging the local private sector in implementing child protection measures in their supply chain through training and advice			Achieved as planned
Programme-wide work packages			
WNCB to integrate a cross-cutting Gender Equality and mainstreaming strategy			Achieved as planned
Implementing MEAL system			Achieved as planned

2.3.4 OUTCOMES HARVESTED IN 2022

OUTCOME	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<p>In 2022, after gaining skills and receiving funds donated by the community, the families of 18 children benefiting from WNCB and identified by CPC members started to generate income, which became their main income resource.</p>	<p>Case management interventions went beyond responding to the protection needs of children involved in labour and successfully referred the family members of 18 children to economic empowerment opportunities provided by the community and identified by CPC members, which helped them to start their own businesses as an alternative source of income.</p>	<p>Through case management intervention, UNICEF partner Rowad Al-Khair referred the family members of 18 working children to economic empowerment opportunities provided by the community and identified by CPC members.</p> <p>Throughout the year, in Sahab and Russeifa, the family members of 18 working children were referred to economic empowerment opportunities with financial grants from the partner, Rowad Al-Khair.</p>	<p>Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) and partner records</p>
<p>In the final quarter of 2022, we witnessed increased engagement and commitment from the Jordanian government, reflected in the development and approval of a new Child Labour Strategy in July 2022. During this process, the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA), supported by the WNCB alliance, took a leading role in co-ordinating the Child Labour Task Force (CLTF) and developing the new strategy on national level.</p>	<p>As NCFA is the government entity that led the family violence tracking system and national co-ordination on children and family matters, it will be able to follow up the progress on referrals between ministries based on its role in providing specific services as identified in child labour strategy. The approval of the new strategy is considered very significant and allows for more coherence between the various efforts to fight child labour in Jordan and, not unimportantly, mandates the CLTF to monitor implementation.</p>	<p>Since 2021 UNICEF has engaged with NCFA and discussed how the council could take the lead in the Child Labour Taskforce. As a result, the Taskforce organised several high-level meetings for governmental officials to discuss the roles and responsibilities relating to the new national child labour strategy. Through these meetings the Minister for Labour and the Secretary-General of the NCFA agreed that the NCFA, as the leader of the Child Labour Taskforce, will monitor the implementation of the strategy activities for the coming five years.</p>	<p>Government records</p>
<p>Nine children of six mothers, once facing sexual exploitation/gender-based violence (GVB) in their workplaces, left work and are now living with their mothers in a safe environment. They have also returned to school, all thanks to specialised case management provided by WNCB.</p>	<p>As part of the specialised case management services of the WNCB programme, child survivors and their families have access to relevant services that enable them to follow an education and stop working indefinitely.</p>	<p>The programme supported six cases of mothers of working children who were facing sexual exploitation/GBV in their workplace through providing those women with economic empowerment opportunities.</p> <p>Support for these mothers and children entailed awareness-raising on child rights and GBV issues and providing mothers with economic empowerment opportunities.</p>	<p>MOE records CPIMS</p>
<p>Mothers of child labourers that were engaged in the programme helped to increase the programme's outreach as they recommended that child labourers and their families participated in relevant activities.</p>	<p>Increased access to relevant services led to higher outreach. The number of parents taking part in the parenting sessions compared positively to the estimated target for the year (the target was 400, while a total of 714 parents were reached).</p>	<p>Parenting sessions held for mothers and provided by the WNCB partners helped parents to support their children to stop working as well as to refer other parents to relevant services.</p>	<p>Partner reports</p>
<p>111 employers took the lead in eradicating child labour in their sector by signing ethical commitments, starting to advocate for children's rights and encouraging children to continue their education.</p>	<p>Employers who are signatory to these ethical commitments are frontrunners within their sector when it comes to addressing child labour. They are able to refer children to protection services and secure decent working opportunities for working-age adults in child labourers' families.</p>	<p>The awareness-raising sessions on labour law and child protection matters reached a total of 585 employers, while the target for 2022 was a total of 400. During the sessions, 21 employers demonstrated interest in advocating for children's rights, which is one of the significant achievements of the outcome.</p> <p>Furthermore, in 2022 Rowad Al-Khair endeavoured to engage employers in community-based committees. This led to a total of 90 employers from the informal sector signing the ethical commitments.</p>	<p>Partner reports</p>

<p>Communities no longer view child labour as acceptable anymore, and instead see more value in education.</p>	<p>Children in East Amman and Za'atari camp are deprived of many of their rights, such as their right to education, protection, and access to healthcare. Allowing a child to work was an acceptable choice for the parents since child labour is part of the cultural norm. The significance of this outcome is the effect of our integrated approach to change the norm around child labour. Our case managers report that they now observe more children leave the labour market and return to school, and they are protected from the various types of abuse.</p>	<p>The programme focused on creating a safe place for children to speak up and break the silence, which increased the amount of feedback received through the local case manager.</p> <p>The awareness-raising conducted by the CPC members and WNCB staff (awareness-raising, positive parenting sessions, better understanding of the labour laws and more commitment from private sector employers) helped the parents to understand the issues related to child labour as well as helping the children to protect themselves from any type of harassment or abuse and to report to the case manager any type of incident that might occur, through the children's committee established on the site itself. Observation reported by the case manager</p>	<p>SenseMaker</p>
<p>In 2022, children in Za'atari camp who had joined the CPC, and benefited from the programme activities began to advocate for children's rights within their communities and among their social circles. They advocated for children's rights by joining the programme initiatives such as open-day celebrations and taking part in plays and sketches. It was demonstrated that children's involvement in these activities had a positive effect on keeping children out of child labour.</p>	<p>By providing children with an alternative to work, their attitudes and behaviour towards child labour and education changed. More intervention strategies and techniques were identified as a result of listening to children's suggestions and feedback, including within the Children's Committees. Children became more aware of the different options for their future. They now know they don't have to keep working in the same type of craft and that they can instead learn new things and build a better future for themselves.</p>	<p>In the previous years we targeted children with interventions to build their knowledge, confidence, and awareness, as well as engaging them in alternative activities to work, to help them leave the labour market and become advocates for children's rights and against child labour.</p> <p>We also supported the establishment of a Children's Committee, which resulted in greater inclusivity and participation for children in the WNCB programme interventions</p>	<p>Observation reported by the case manager</p>
<p>In 2022, caregivers' ability to provide financially for their families increased.</p>	<p>Parents and caregivers who were enrolled in the vocational training provided by the WNCB programme began to work together, using their different skills and talents to come up with innovative ideas for home businesses as well as ways to do cost-effectiveness studies and advertise their products.</p>	<p>WNCB contributed to the families' economic empowerment so they would have alternative solutions to child labour for financial contributions to the family. Interventions that led to the behaviour change included vocational training funded by the WNCB fund, as well as personal development training and start-up kits.</p>	<p>Project record</p>
<p>MoL inspectors started communicating with the children that they identified as child labour cases and referred them to NGOs for support as a result. The 32 cases identified are now part of the 2023 target group.</p>	<p>The MoL is short-staffed and lacks the resources to follow up on certain matters involved in the child labour situation in Jordan. Despite this, the fact that they have started interacting with children involved in child labour to address this issue demonstrates significant progress.</p>	<p>Through the WNCB, the SCJ team provided the MoL inspectors with the logistical support needed to visit the child labour sites, especially those close to the areas we target. This resulted in visits to those workplaces and raising the employers' awareness regarding labour laws and the implications of hiring children.</p>	<p>Project record</p>
<p>During the second and third quarters of 2022, 35% of the children enrolled in the WNCB programme in Za'atari and Amman (46 male children and 72 female) children left the labour market.</p>	<p>All children in the WNCB programme were involved in child labour in some way.</p> <p>The WNCB programme aims to decrease the number of children in work and increase their enrolment in schools. It demonstrates significant progress that 35% of the children supported by the WNCB left the labour market during the second part of 2022, which demonstrates the positive impact of the programme.</p>	<p>Following the intervention of the WNCB team, which included the case management, positive parenting, awareness-raising, and PSS sessions, these children stopped working completely. All these children received full case management services to address all their needs and provide support services accordingly</p>	<p>Case management report</p>

2.3.5 EXPENDITURES IN 2021

UNICEF Jordan retained US €179,718 as unspent budget from 2021, which was carried over to 2022. In addition, UNICEF received US €271,100 for 2022. Underspending in 2021 was mainly related to a misunderstanding on the allocation of funds for the technical expertise aspects (staff costs) pertaining to the different outcomes, and in particular outcome 2. This has been addressed and all the funds fully utilised in 2022.

SCJ had around €14,991 as unspent budget from 2021, which was carried over to 2022. The total budget for 2022 was €399,812 and the total expenditure €410,713. The outstanding balance by the end of 2022 was €4,090. This remaining amount will be moved to 2023 to cover the cost of the additional activities based on the annual plan for 2023.

Table 2: Actual expenditures vs revised budget

ACTIVITIES	REVISED BUDGET 2022	TOTAL ACTUALS 2022	BUDGET VS ACTUALS%
Jordan	889,727	916,176	103%

2.4 MALI

Our Malian partners ENDA, the National Union of Education and Culture (SNEC), Save the Children and UNICEF have been able to implement many of the activities set out in the consolidated work plan. The programme has been implemented in 20 communities (eight communities in the Segou region in the administrative units (Cercles) of Bla and San, and twelve communities in the Sikasso region in the administrative units of Sikasso, Bougouni and Yanfolila) in which children mostly work in gold mines and agriculture. The catchment area of the community-based child protection system includes 208,072 children, with 22,681 (10.9%) of them in child labour. At mid-term we observe that this number has fallen to 14,311. In 2021 the programme collaborated with communities through 20 school management committees, 20 women's groups and 20 traditional and religious leaders. In Mali we reached 33,791 community members (caretakers and families) indirectly with child labour messages, while 1,590 children were assisted through direct services.

2.4.1 Increased ownership from key stakeholders and communities

In 2022 further progress was made in the collaboration between partners, leading to a better understanding of each other's work and strengths. The population is involved in the entire process of the programme, in anticipation of greater ownership. The participation of the beneficiaries is a guarantee of success and sustainability beyond



the programme's duration. This makes a major contribution to the creation of Child Labour Free Zones (CLFZ) for the benefit of children's enrolment in the formal education system. In Mali we implemented over 40 activities. The sum of these activities is reflected in the number of outcomes reported and reflects a positive change in the communities in which the programme is active. These are reported in paragraph 2.5.4.

Pathway 1

Overall, the programme reports increased ownership within communities and the various stakeholders that have a role to play in addressing the root causes of child labour. The establishment and strengthening of bodies within the communities (local protection committees, children's clubs and governments, women's groups, etc.), the participation of religious leaders, administrative and communal authorities all testify to the involvement of the population in the entire process of implementing activities, serving as a relay for the sustainability of the programme's actions during its 'mandate'.

In relation to our work under pathway 1, we highlight: training 230 teachers on children's rights and the risks of child labour, identifying and enrolling 358 children (154 girls and 204 boys) in the Adapted School Strategies/Gateways (ASG/G) centres, the return of 347 assessed children to the formal education system, and the enrolment of 911 at-risk children (510 boys and 401 girls) in the first grade of public school.

Pathway 2

This pathway shows how important sustainable engagement of the community and local authorities is to addressing the root causes of child labour, in combination with capacity development and tireless awareness campaigns. In 2022 we highlighted the following relevant activities: active participation in the technical validation of the new National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour in Mali (PANETEM 2: 2023-2027) integrating the Durban Call to Action; capacity development for 150 child protection actors (74 men and 76 women, including 16 men and 14 women in Sikasso) in child protection case management, and; the establishment of a common operational framework for child protection case management.

Pathway 3

We recognise that it still proved challenging to implement pathway 3 in Mali in 2022. For this reason

there are more efforts involving the private sector included in our 2023 annual plan. Noteworthy activities included:

- The training of 104 young people (85 boys and 19 girls) in management and the placement of 89 other young people withdrawn from gold-panning sites and cotton fields with master craftsmen in Sikasso and Ségou so they could develop entrepreneurial skills in pattern cutting/sewing, carpentry (wood and metal), car and motorbike mechanics. Some participants are now able to work if they are financed;
- Training in management, credit/savings and setting up income-generating activities for 316 women and 49 families in order to achieve financial autonomy with regard to their children's school expenses and keep their children in school;
- Partnership agreements are being signed with three companies operating in the project area in the framework of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Société des Mines de Komana (SMK), Marco-mining) and Léo-Lithium, a newly-created lithium extraction company;
- The completion and availability of the report of the study on the mining sector's 'impact' on children's rights in the programme's areas of intervention (not yet edited and published) in order to: (i) better characterise and analyse the mining sector's impacts on children's rights in the gold mining areas of Mali; (ii) develop appropriate levers of action to enable every girl and boy to live in a healthy and protective environment.

Study of the mining sector's impact on children's rights:

The results of this study conclude that the impacts of the mining and gold panning industry on the rights of children in mining communities in Mali are multiple and show that children are exposed to numerous risks. The study also identified prevention and mitigation measures to be implemented to protect the rights of children in mining communities in Mali. An Action Plan for the TPAE Consortium was developed to guide the interventions of the four Consortium members. This Action Plan responds directly to strategic objective 2 of the regional study and takes a cross-cutting and integrated approach to a number of complementary issues:

1. Producing and sharing data on children in mining communities;
2. Addressing the causes of impacts on children's rights in mining communities;
3. Mitigating the mining sector's impacts on children's rights in mining communities.
4. Create an enabling environment for safeguarding children's rights in mining communities.

2.4.3 CONTEXTUAL CHALLENGES, PROGRAMME RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

With the peak of the COVID pandemic behind us, activities are still being carried out with respect to Covid-19 measures. This is no longer a challenge as



schools continue to operate and pupils are accessing schools.

There is persistent insecurity with sporadic attacks that are difficult to predict and contain. However, the situation is relatively calm throughout the country, particularly in the communes and villages in which the programme is being implemented in the Sikasso and Ségou regions. Each Alliance partner did the best they could to implement activities in 2022. For Save the Children staff, all movements were subject to the recommendations of SCI's security department at the organisation level. Time restrictions meant that field activities could not be carried out as soon as had been planned. Fortunately this was not the case for the other member organisations of the TPAE consortium in Mali. Some aspects of the collaboration still need to be perfected, so we organised a team-building workshop in February 2023 in the hope of further strengthening the collaboration in order to achieve the programme's objectives.

In addition, at Save The Children Sikasso, the delay in recruiting the Advocacy and Communication Officer (a seven-month process) and the MEAL Officer (four months) resulted in the implementation

team being understaffed and meant an increase in workload for Save The Children's Project Co-ordinator.

It should also be noted that UNICEF did not carry out missions to identify a champion company for advocacy purposes.

Timeliness, consistency, and efficiency

Most of the activities are being implemented according to their planned schedule. However, due to the fact that insufficient funds were transferred in the second quarter, some of them were not implemented on time and were therefore postponed to 2023, depending on their relevance. The community-based approach, combined with the child protection mechanism that the programme promotes in Mali, requires more participation from some stakeholders in the implementation of actions to create and maintain Child Labour Free Zones (CLFZ).

MTR

A follow-up analysis of baseline and MTR data resulted in the upward revision of direct baseline targets from 2,268 to 8,370 children targeted directly. Consortium structures were required to adjust individual plans to meet and exceed their revised projections by the end of the programme in 2024.



2.4.4 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL PLAN

With reference to the consolidated annual activity plan, actions should reach the maximum number of children and young people, communities, and formal and informal enterprises. According to the summary in the previous pages of this report this

was achieved with 1,590 children reached and 33,791 community/family members, 20 Village Development Committees, 20 school management committees, 20 women's groups and 20 traditional and religious leaders. With the exception of activities not carried out due to insufficient funds, there were no significant delays preventing the proper implementation of planned actions.

WORK PACKAGES	DEVIATION FROM WORK PLAN	FULLY /NEARLY ACHIEVED	EXPLANATION
Outcome 1: Children are empowered and have improved access to (quality) education, bridge schooling, and youth employment within a supportive family and community environment			
Raising awareness within communities on children's rights and protection and helping them to organise themselves to address children's vulnerabilities			Achieved as planned
Improving the financial situation of the most vulnerable families			Achieved as planned
Improving access to quality education			
Ensuring that child protection cases are identified and referred to by strengthening child protection systems and structures			
Outcome 2: Governments enforce relevant child-rights-based laws and implement policies on child labour, education, youth economic empowerment and social security			
Contributing to the improvement of legal and policy frameworks to address and prevent child labour			
Contributing to setting up local administrative structures and putting necessary resources in place for the implementation of relevant services, systems and policies at local level, in coherence with governmental stakeholders			
Outcome 3: Private sector takes full responsibility for preventing and addressing child labour			
Supply chain transparency brings private sector awareness and action			
Engage local private sector in implementing child protection measures in their supply chain through training and advice			UNICEF has delayed its missions to identify a champion company for advocacy purposes, which would serve as a model for other companies in the mining areas. This activity was dependent on the launch of the report of the study on the mining sector's impact on children's rights, which was finalised in late 2022.
Programme-wide work packages			
WNCB integrates a cross-cutting Gender Equality and mainstreaming strategy.			
Implementing MEAL system			One of the three M&R products is delayed. The measurement of KPIs will take place in early 2023.
Collaboration of partners in developing relevant research			

2.4.5 OUTCOMES HARVESTED IN 2022

OUTCOME	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
During the period from 13 April to 22 October 2022, 225 teachers from Yanfolila, Bougouni, Bla and San adopted a new code of conduct towards communities and children regarding child labour issues and schooling.	Contributing to addressing the root causes of child labour through quality teaching and learning in classroom practices	The organisation of training sessions for 225 teachers (100 women and 125 men) on the concept of child labour, the Child Labour Free Zone approach, the conventions relating to children's rights (C138, C182, C189 and the CRC), social dialogue and pedagogical methods that have led to the abandonment of corporal punishment and the use of children in field work, mining and domestic work	Activity report
During the period from 12 April to 22 September 2022, 47 master craftsmen in Sikasso and San adopted measures to protect and safeguard children from the worst forms of child labour in craft learning centres.	Improving the learning conditions of children/ adolescents (15 to 24 years old) in the centres with a view to their employability in different trades: pattern cutting/sewing, carpentry (wood and metal), mechanics and motorbike repair, etc.	The organisation of 2 training sessions for 47 master craftsmen trainers (41 men and 6 women) on the concept of child labour, protection, safeguarding and qualification for decent jobs.	Activity report
During the period from 18 March to 26 April 2022, communities in the villages of Bougouni, Kadiolo, Niéna and Sanso applied the safeguarding policy to combat child labour and parenting without violence.	Promoting the enrolment and retention of children in school by encouraging parents to abandon child labour and respect children's rights.	Establishment and development of the capacity of community child protection mechanisms (CLPE/CLV). A total of 35 mechanisms with 116 members (87 men and 29 women).	Activity report
During the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022, communities no longer practiced early marriage, domestic work and rural exodus in the regions of Sikasso, Bougouni, San and Segou.	Respecting the rights of children in order to ensure they have a better educational and socio-professional future.	The organisation of general awareness-raising meetings, educational talks/debates, radio broadcasts of spots, the setting up of anti-child-labour clubs, social dialogue spaces, child governments and associations of mothers of pupils have resulted in the withdrawal from work and reintegration into school (non-formal and formal) and vocational training of 1,590 children (920 boys and 670 girls).	Progress report and memorandum of understanding
During the period from 1 July to 31 October 2022, the administrative, communal and community authorities of the regions of Sikasso, Bougouni, San and Ségou undertook to enrol 358 children (204 boys and 154 girls) in the SSA/P centres who were not in school and/or had dropped out of school.	Implementing the strategy of removing children from all work through the provision of educational alternatives.	Identifying learners, creating centres, the recruiting facilitators for the 15 SSA/P centres for a three-year training (1ère to 3ème year) condensed into nine months for out-of-school and early drop-out children aged from 5 to 12 ensured the accelerated enrolment of 358 learners (204 boys and 154 girls).	Activity report
During the 2021-2022 school year (October 2021-June 2022), 911 children aged 5 to 15 were to attend school in the regions of Sikasso and Ségou.	Strengthening vulnerable families and mothers' associations in the education of their children.	Support to vulnerable families and Mothers' Associations through Income Generating Activities (IGAs) have led to the enrolment and retention of 911 children (508 boys and 403 girls) in formal school	Activity report
During the period from May to December 2022, the Durban Appeal was taken into account in actions against child labour in Mali	Implementing global decisions to end child labour in countries.	Development and validation of a new National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labour (PANETEM 2: 2023-2027)	Document plan

During the period from 01 January to 31 December 2022, eight ministerial departments, political, administrative, school and local authorities regularly participated in the various advocacy meetings of the TPAE programme in Bamako and in the intervention zones, forming part of a dynamic of sustainability.	Implementing measures and actions that promote the rights of children in accordance with the CRC, C182, C138 and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.	Setting up and running 18 consultation frameworks through 46 meetings held in Bamako district and the regions of Sikasso and Ségou.	Activity report
During the period from 22 June to 13 August 2022, 150 child protection actors (74 men and 76 women) were managing child protection cases in Mali, 30 of which were in the Sikasso region (programme intervention area).	Developing case managers' knowledge and capacity on child protection issues, child protection case management, and the use of harmonised tools	30 actors (16 men and 14 women) in Sikasso acquired the knowledge and skills necessary to manage cases of child victims of violence, abuse and exploitation in real-life situations	Training report
During the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022, 104 young people/adolescents (former workers) no longer frequented the gold panning sites and cotton cultivation fields in the regions of Sikasso and Ségou.	Ensuring the economic development of youth/ adolescents and the private sector's full responsibility in the fight against child labour.	The training of 104 young people in management, including 89 young people removed from gold-panning sites and cotton fields, placed with master craftsmen in Sikasso and Ségou after 18 agreements were signed	Activity report
During the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022, 316 women in the regions of Sikasso and Ségou initiated and better managed their Income Generating Activities.	Contributing to their children's school expenses to keep them in school.	Training in management, credit/savings and setting up income-generating activities for 316 women	Photo of women below Page13, section 3.2 (Sustainability).
During the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022, three mining companies in the Sikasso region agreed to support the WNCB programme in its fight against child labour.	Improving the workers' living conditions (pupils' parents) and contributing to local development through social and environmental actions.	Possible signing of partnership agreements with Société des Mines de Komana (SMK), Marco-mining and Léo-Lithium.	Activity report

2.4.6 EXPENDITURES IN 2022

Expenditures in Mali decreased from 90% in 2021 to 80% in 2022 due to the volatile political and security situation. The partners were therefore not able to implement all activities for 2022 or the activities postponed from the previous years. Despite these

challenges, the partners in Mali managed to spend 80% of the approved budget. However, the programme team will closely monitor the situation in Mali and will take appropriate actions to spend all the remaining balances.

Table 1: Actual expenditures vs revised budgets in 2022

ACTIVITIES	REVISED BUDGET 2022	TOTAL ACTUALS 2022	BUDGET VS ACTUALS%
Mali	1,236,019	986,413	80%



2.5 THE NETHERLANDS

Our programme in the Netherlands is implemented by the Lobby & Advocacy/Responsible Business Working Group (L&A/RBC WG), with Save the Children leading on the L&A component and UNICEF leading on the RBC work, in close co-operation with the Communication Working Group led by the Communication Co-ordinator of the PMU. Additionally, WNCB contributed to the Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour in Durban and worked to spread awareness of the area-based approach to eliminating child labour. WNCB aims to pass the parliament initiative law in 2023.

2.5.1 SEEK COLLABORATION TO INCREASE INFLUENCE

The L&A/RBC WG has actively engaged with legislative developments at EU level, especially related to the Corporate Social Responsibility Due Diligence Directive. The WG engaged with stakeholders within the European Parliament, the Netherlands Permanent Representatives, and the European Commission, to ensure that a child-oriented approach is included and to convince policymakers to retain the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidelines as a bare minimum. As the process of legislation is still ongoing, this will continue on throughout 2023. WNCB contributed to strengthening corporate policies and interventions on child labour and children's rights through

participation in various sector agreements in the Netherlands. As in previous years, the RBC work in 2022 was targeted at improving responsible business conduct among the private sector in the Netherlands and through existing covenants.

Pathway 3:

During the reporting period, the Alliance helped to strengthen corporate policies and interventions addressing child labour and children's rights through its participation in various Dutch sector agreements for responsible business conduct (garments/textile, gold, metals, natural stone, cocoa, financial sector). The Alliance partners' work included contributing to the development of a so-called 'book and claim model' under the Responsible Gold Agreement. The Working Group invested in efforts to have this model adopted and implemented in WNCB programme areas (Ivory Coast, Mali, Uganda). The Working Group also worked to align the activities of the national (DISCO) and European (ISCO) Initiatives on Sustainable Cocoa and its Child Labour Working Group with the programmatic interventions and objectives of WNCB in Ivory Coast. This led to a new project on private sector contributions to birth registration, with the support of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) in the cocoa region in Ivory Coast. Save the Children conducted research on child labour risks in the cobalt industry and organised a webinar to enable insurance companies to better mitigate these risks. Finally, the Working Group reached out to businesses and convinced them to sign the WNCB position paper for the Global



Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour 2022, calling for urgent action to get children out of work and into school, and taking an active standpoint on the importance of an integrated area-based approach.

Pathway 4:

WNCB continued its efforts to drive national and EU-level legislation to combat child labour in 2022. Despite disappointing developments in EU legislation, the Working Group engaged with stakeholders in the EU Parliament to align the EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive opinions with the OECD guidelines, and worked with peers in the MVO platform to prepare a parliament initiative law that aligns with OECD guidelines. Additionally, WNCB contributed to the Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour in Durban and worked to spread awareness of the area-based approach to eliminating child labour. WNCB aims to pass the parliament initiative law in 2023. WNCB partner countries, including the Netherlands, participated actively in the Fifth Global Conference on Child Labour in Durban, where governments and other actors made an urgent call for action to elaborate and take concrete measures on the elimination of Child Labour, summarised in the Durban Call to Action. The Durban Call to Action allows WNCB to continue and focus its engagement with national governments, including the Dutch government, to deliver these action plans.

2.5.2 CONTEXTUAL CHALLENGES, PROGRAMME RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

An important contextual development affecting our programme objective is the changed discourse on IRBC legislation. With the arrival of a new minister at BuHaOs in 2021, the scope for ambitious NL and EU legislation in the field of responsible business conduct has become more difficult. In addition, we observe that the lobby of businesses in Europe and the Netherlands in general (with Boskalis in particular) on the EUCSDDD and Bill on Responsible and Sustainable International Business Conduct influenced the (public) debate. The government still states that national CSR legislation or national due diligence legislation will be introduced, but only in a way that it's aligned with EU legislation. This is a significant difference as the EU CSDDD has the risk to become a compromise, undermining international standards like the OECD guidelines. WNCB is represented on the RBC Platform, responds to these developments through the platform, and proactively conducts its own campaign in which it envisages the

Netherlands as a frontrunner in ICSR legislation.

The Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour in May 2022 in Durban resulted in a Durban Call to Action, requiring the countries that have signed to implement a national action plan to combat child labour. This is an opportunity for discussion and engagement with governments in the Netherlands and the other WNCB partner countries. The European Commission presented its Corporate Social Responsibility Due Diligence Directive (EUCSDDD) bill in February 2022. The legislative process has now started, and for WNCB this is the time to intensify our lobby on the Dutch position and towards Europe. WNCB has identified the introduction of a bill for an EU ban on forced labour as a priority for 2023. A lobby plan will be further explored and planned through an internal consultation.

Timeliness, consistency & efficiency

Deviations from our Work Plan to engage with the private sector are being solved now that the L&A and RBC/CRBP WGs have merged. The L&A WG and RBC working group also aimed to ensure alignment with the Communications WG and the PMU to safeguard the implementation of its plans.

MtR lessons

We are incorporating feedback from the MtR conclusions on our L&A and RBC strategies. After an internal assessment of a revised plan for 2023 and the first half of 2024, the RBC plan was adjusted. The RBC/CRBP Working Groups have been integrated into a broader L&A/RBC Working Group that will take effect from 2023. L&A worked on the basis of plan and strategy in 2022 and will work and implement the same way in 2023.



2.5.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL PLAN

WNCB has put a lot of effort into advocating for mandatory Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD) legislation, reputation-building, stakeholder engagement, identifying further advocacy priorities, preparing for global conferences on child labour, contributing to discussions addressing the root causes of child labour, and supporting countries with L&A activities. The Working Group achieved most of its targets for 2022, but aims to put more emphasis on:

- Direct engagement with the private sector on CRBPs;
- Localisation: ensuring that country teams contribute to the development of our position statements on legislative files in the Netherlands and the EU, especially the EU ban on forced labour;
- Child labour / children’s rights focus integrated into NL and EU legislative files.

WORK PACKAGES	DEVIATION FROM WORK PLAN	FULLY /NEARLY ACHIEVED	EXPLANATION
Outcome 3: Private sector takes full responsibility for preventing and addressing child labour			
Supply chain transparency brings awareness and action of the private sector			Achieved as planned
Engaging local private sector in implementing child protection measures in their supply chains through training and advice			The WG did not formulate a clear strategy on engagement with the private sector nor invest in mapping and engaging companies in the Netherlands with suppliers in programme countries. From 2023 we will make a more realistic effort to target private sector players, including companies that do not take part in Covenants.
Collaborating with country teams to develop policies according to relevant and up-to-date information from the field			Achieved as planned
Outcome 4: EU, the Dutch government and multilateral organisations act in support of the elimination of child labour and fulfil their obligation to protect by setting and reinforcing due diligence policies and laws			
Developing and implementing an integrated communication plan			Achieved as planned
A complementary lobby and advocacy, responsible business conduct and Children's Rights and Business Principles approach by all partners			Achieved as planned

2.5.5 OUTCOMES HARVESTED IN 2022

OUTCOME	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<p>In December 2022, RVO funded a birth registration programme in Ivory Coast. It was led by UNICEF and conducted in collaboration with major cocoa businesses and the Ivory Coast government.</p>	<p>Lack of birth registration tends to negatively impact child labour prevalence. In this project we specifically collaborate with the private sector to set up a project aimed at strengthening and aligning with national child protection systems through birth registration.</p>	<p>WNCB is involved in the ISCO child labour working group and attends DISCO General Assembly meetings to give effect to and implement the interventions as described in the DISCO child labour roadmap and action plan. WNCB initiates action to co-ordinate efforts through calls and meetings. This avoids duplication and the existence of parallel systems. Aligning industries involved in the DISCO/ISCO initiative with WNCB programmatic objectives can help to strengthen this approach.</p>	<p>Documentation on the development and collaboration with external stakeholders (cocoa businesses, government and RVO) is available.</p> <p>Minutes of ISCO child labour working group meetings.</p>
<p>In November 2022 Christen Unie, PvdA, GroenLinks, SP, Volt and D66 submitted their corporate social responsibility bill to Parliament, in which they included (1) an explicit recognition that children require special attention in businesses' due diligence and access to justice in the explanatory memorandum and (2) defined the scope of the due diligence obligations to cover the entire business value chains in the bill.</p>	<p>These two key points were included in the initiative law, which made the law more feasible for vulnerable groups like children. More generally, the fact that this law has been initiated helps WNCB thanks to the increase in awareness that (international) business bears responsibility for human rights violations and adverse consequences for the environment and climate caused by their economic activities, This law, when adopted, obliges companies to exercise due diligence with regard to the adverse effects on human rights and climate caused by their own activities, and across their value chains.</p>	<p>WNCB build the case for MVO platform that these two points (*) should be included in the law. Moreover, WNCB MVO platform has been the key driver of this initiative and played decisive role as sparring partner for Stieneke de Graaf (Christen Unie MP), WNCB Alliance partners (SCL, Save the Children Netherlands & UNICEF) have contributed their network, knowledge and insights as part of the MVO platform working group responsible for this achievement. This is the result of our achievements under the next outcome: 'MVO platform includes...chains of business'.</p> <p>When adopted, this piece of legislation helps our CRBP and L&A experts in WNCB countries to drive chains in international supply chains, in a child-friendly way.</p>	<p>Bill: https://www.christenunie.nl/wvdio</p>
<p>In November 2022, the MVO platform included two critical asks (see below) in their lobby towards the initiators of the 'Initiatiefwet Duurzaam Internationaal Ondernemen'.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An explicit recognition that children (as well as other groups in vulnerable and marginalised situations) require special attention in businesses' due diligence and in accessing justice. 2. The scope of the due diligence obligations: to cover businesses' entire value chains. 	<p>These two key points were included in the initiative law, which made the law more relevant to vulnerable groups like children. More generally, the fact that this law has been initiated helps WNCB thanks to the increased awareness that (international) business bears responsibility for any human rights violations and adverse consequences their economic activities have for the environment and climate. This law, when adopted, obliges companies to exercise due diligence with regard to the adverse effects that their own activities have on human rights and the climate, and this extends to activities throughout their value chains.</p>	<p>WNCB built the case for the MVO platform that these two points (in the first column) should be included in the law. Moreover, the WNCB MVO platform has been the key driver of this initiative and played a decisive role as sparring partner for Stieneke de Graaf (Christen Unie MP). WNCB Alliance partners (SCL, Save the Children Netherlands & UNICEF) have contributed their network, knowledge and insights as part of the MVO platform working group responsible for this achievement.</p>	<p>Bill: https://www.christenunie.nl/wvdio</p> <p>Round Table: https://www.tweedekamer.nl/downloads/document?id=2023D00323</p> <p>Minutes MVO platform political / legislation working group</p>

<p>In November 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs organised round table sessions with key stakeholders to review child labour policy in light of the Durban Call to Action</p>	<p>This round table allows key stakeholders (including WNCB) to influence and contribute to the Dutch Government's new policy on combatting child labour.</p>	<p>WNCB took the initiative to send a letter to the Minister requesting the follow-up on the Durban conference and call to action, took the initiative on reviewing the existing roadmap, and suggested organising a round table session with all stakeholders to develop policy based on the new 'BuHaOs nota.' This outcome was achievable due to these earlier outcomes: 'The Dutch Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Social Affairs and Employment... elimination of child labour', the commitment to include WNCB in their review process, and the collaboration on the WNCB side event during the Global Conference on Child Labour .</p>	<p>Letter to Minister Minutes Alliance 8,7 focus group meeting Invitation to round table and minutes prep meeting</p>
<p>From September 2022 onwards, insurance companies in the insurances covenant will better mitigate the risks of child labour when investing in the cobalt industry.</p>	<p>The research enables insurance companies to take the risks of child labour better into account in their investment strategy.</p>	<p>Save the Children, one of the WNCB partners, conducted research into child labour risks in the cobalt industry and organised a webinar for the insurance covenant parties to present the outcomes of this research.</p>	<p>Webinar.</p>
<p>From June 2022, the Dutch Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Social Affairs and Employment committed to including WNCB in the review process of the Netherlands Roadmap on the Elimination of Child Labour.</p>	<p>The Netherlands Roadmap on the Elimination of Child Labour dictates the Netherlands' strategy for combatting child labour for the coming five years. Reviewing this jointly with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Social Affairs and Employment provides us with the opportunity to share our knowledge and expertise.</p>	<p>In the A8.7 focus group meeting (where the Netherlands Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Social Affairs and Employment were present), we underlined the fact that by signing the Durban Call to Action, the Dutch Government has committed to developing a national action plan. We offered our collaboration, which was accepted by Charlotte during the A8.7 focus group meeting in June.</p>	<p>Minutes Alliance 8.7 focus group meeting 13/6/22 Letter from Minister Schreinemacher, 15 September 22, to Sofie Ovaa, PM WNCB Mail and agreement with Femke Bakker and Charlotte Bernard in 11/22 en 12/22</p>
<p>In June 2022, policymakers at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs mentioned the topic of child labour as one of their priorities in the new 'BuHaOs nota' (the MoFA strategy on foreign aid and trade for the coming period).</p>	<p>This means that the Dutch MoFA will continue to invest in the fight against child labour, and will continue to consider itself a pioneer in that regard.</p>	<p>We have provided our input into the consultations, UNICEF NL and SCNL have included WNCB's point of view in their engagement with policymakers in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Parliament, and we have sent a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs indicating the importance of covering child labour in the new policy strategy ('BuHaOs nota')</p>	<p>Letter to Minister Policy note: https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/beleidsnotas/2022/06/24/beleidsnotitie-buitenlandse-handel-en-ontwikkelingssamenwerking</p>
<p>In June 2022 the Dutch Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Social Affairs and Employment committed to include WNCB in the review process of the Netherlands Roadmap on the Elimination of Child Labour.</p>	<p>The Netherlands Roadmap on Child Labour dictates the Netherlands' strategy for combatting child labour over the coming five years. Reviewing this jointly with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Social Affairs and Employment provides us with the opportunity to share our knowledge and expertise.</p>	<p>At the A8.7 focus group meeting (attended by the Dutch Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Social Affairs and Employment) we underlined the fact that by signing the Durban Call to Action, the Dutch government has committed to developing a national action plan. We offered our collaboration, which Charlotte Bernhard accepted during the A8.7 focus group meeting in June.</p>	<p>Minutes Alliance 8.7 focus group meeting 13/6/22 Letter Minister Schreinemacher, 15 september 22, to Sofie Ovaa, PM WNCB Mail and agreement with Femke Bakker and Charlotte Bernard in 11/22 en 12/22</p>
<p>In June 2022 Fairphone and Solidaridad collaborated with WNCB to have the route-to-market / 'book and claim' model implemented in WNCB programme areas (Uganda and Mali).</p>	<p>Lessons learned in the Gold Covenant project are now built upon and used to improve programming implementation under WNCB.</p>	<p>WNCB efforts to have the 'book and claim' model adopted in WNCB programme countries are ongoing.</p>	<p>Emails on contacts with UNICEF regional offices and country offices to discuss book and claim model.</p>

<p>In September 2022, Fairphone and Solidaridad consulted WNCB in developing a route-to-market / 'book and claim' model to integrate responsible ASM gold into the world gold market</p>	<p>The 'book and claim' model would be a solution to costly segregation and tracing throughout the supply chain, and allows for investment in improving the sustainability of artisanal gold mines. This can make investments in responsible gold from ASM sources more attractive for companies.</p>	<p>Covenants: WNCB (through Save the Children, UNICEF and Hivos) participates in the sector agreements ('covenants') and supports the country teams to improve stakeholder mapping and identification of risks in the supply chain.</p>	<p>On book & claim model developed in gold agreement: https://www.fairphone.com/nl/2022/07/22/five-years-of-responsible-gold/</p>
<p>In March 2022, responsible policymakers from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed that the Area-Based Approach should be a substantial element of the supply chain approach.</p>	<p>This ensures that, in Dutch Government programmes to combat child labour, all children will be taken into account (not just those operating within an international supply chain).</p>	<p>WNCB invited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' policymakers to our intervention areas in the countries to demonstrate the importance of an Area-Based Approach, and WNCB engaged with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to explain the importance of the Area-Based Approach. WNCB is the only programme financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that uses the Area-Based Approach to combat child labour, and serves as the key informant of the Ministry on this topic.</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs policymakers expressed this explicitly during the GCCL, WNCB side event: https://www.5thchildlabourconf.org/en/session/side-event-9-integrated-area-based-approach-tackle-child-labour-root-and-ensure-right</p>
<p>In March 2022 the Dutch Government supported the retention of UNESCO's recommendation for an investment in education baseline in the Durban Call to Action.</p>	<p>This Durban Call to Action gives direction to the international community on how to act against child labour. The fact that the Netherlands government signed it gives this document credibility, opening doors for conversations about Dutch policies and investments in this important topic.</p>	<p>Industry and some governments tried to water down UNESCO's international recommendation that countries should invest 4 to 6% of GDP in education, as WNCB we engaged directly with the Netherlands representative in the government group of the conference to highlight this risk and provide the Dutch delegate with input and argumentation to counter this. The Netherlands held the writing position within the government groups and so was the most significant stakeholder to convince. This outcome was able to be achieved due to the strong collaboration between the L&A, Comms and Education WG and PMU. It provides our WNCB countries with the opportunity to hold governments signing the DC2A accountable with respect to this recommendation.</p>	<p>https://www.5thchildlabourconf.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/Durban_Call_to_Action_EN_20220607_0.pdf</p>
<p>In May 2022, companies in the metals sector & WNCB actors were not (yet) able to find common ground in developing interventions to eliminate child labour. This was because the companies experienced difficulties in gaining insight into their value chains beyond the first tier, and the WNCB actors are mostly focused on problems that occur at the mine level, which is further down the value chain.</p>	<p>For WNCB to have an impact on child labour in mining, companies will need to improve transparency / traceability in the deeper tiers of the metals supply chain (mines).</p>	<p>UNICEF organised a working visit at A&M recycling, including speed dates / 1-on-1 sessions between companies and CSOs, at which various subjects were discussed in order for the parties to gain a better understanding of each other's worlds and to explore opportunities for further collaboration.</p>	<p>Minutes / report of the meeting by SER. Annual report.: https://www.imvoconvenanten.nl/en/metals-sector/news/metaal-jaarrapportage-2022?trk=organization_guest_main-feed-card_feed-article-content</p>
<p>In March/April 2022, frontrunners from both the private sector and civil society [1] signed the WNCB position paper, thereby taking an active standpoint on the importance of an integrated area-based approach.</p>	<p>We jointly express our needs for governmental action towards ending child labour, specifically by a combination of supply chain action and the Area-Based Approach In this group, we have a group of frontrunners across the supply chain to support our lobby activities and join our campaigning activities, i.e. through social media</p>	<p>WNCB developed the position paper and engaged the CSOs and private sector to provide their support. Strong collaboration between the communication and L&A WG were the main driver for this result. This outcome allows us to achieve our ambitions towards the GCCL and the Netherlands Roadmap on Child Labour.</p>	<p>signatories: https://wncb.org/take-action/join-us/supporters/ Social media campaign: #TogetherAgainstChildLabour</p>

<p>In April 2022, 93 people, including policymakers at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Social Affairs and Employment, listened to the podcast that underlines the importance of mandatory due diligence legislation and an area-based approach to eliminating child labour in supply chains.</p>	<p>The podcast helps to underline the importance of due diligence legislation and explains, in a way that is accessible to a wider audience, what we need from the EU and NL with regard to the promised CSO legislation.</p>	<p>WNCB developed three podcasts, one in collaboration with Tony's Choclonely (this is currently the most-streamed/downloaded podcast).</p>	<p>https://open.spotify.com/episode/0tZYniDSx4TAa2DVsf3hJN?si=x2369x2GRG28-FuuKLhCpQ</p>
<p>From April 2022 onwards, AGT members - including sector organisation Modint - collaborated to draft a text for NGA (Next Generation Agreement; covenant garment sector) that includes strong commitments for companies on child labour and child rights.</p>	<p>The Dutch garment and textile sector can make a significant impact on child labour and child rights in their global supply chains, including in WNCB programme countries like India and Vietnam. Parties commit to a holistic approach (CRBPs / child rights, not just child labour).</p>	<p>UNICEF is the child rights organisation participating in negotiations for the draft text.</p>	<p>Draft texts / slide decks NGA. [NB: Unfortunately, draft texts are now again challenged, and negotiations are on hold].</p>

2.5.6 EXPENDITURES IN 2022

These costs include staff costs for the Lobby & Advocacy (L&A) and Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) working group in the Netherlands, as well as concrete activities aimed at improved policies and strategies for the elimination of child labour in the Netherlands and at EU/international level. Concrete activities in the reporting year include WNCB participation in the Global Conference on Child Labour in Durban (May 2022), visits to the European Commission, and exchanges with other stakeholders for sharing experiences and expertise, bringing

forward the voices and concerns from partner countries and mobilising more concerted action. Underspending mostly occurred with staff costs, as the Working Groups have merged and arrived at a more efficient structure requiring fewer staff to implement the shared (annual) plans. There has also been some underspending on the level of activities. The budget line for activities is open to all Working Groups, who can submit proposals for implementing additional activities in support of the overall programme and/or directly contributing to pathway 4. Proposals were approved in 2022 but not yet (fully) implemented. More costs will be incurred in 2023.

Table 1: Actual expenditures vs Budget 2022

ACTIVITIES	REVISED BUDGET 2022	TOTAL ACTUALS 2022	BUDGET VS ACTUALS%
Netherlands	483,846	217,076	45%



2.6. UGANDA

In Uganda, the programme is being implemented in two geographical contexts: in Busia district in Eastern Uganda, with EWAD as the implementing partner, and in the Karamoja region in the districts of Moroto and Nakapiripirit, with Save the Children, UNATU, Nascent RDO & Hivos as the lead co-ordinating partners. 5,464 reached children stopped working and were prevented from entering child labour in 2022 (1,303 stopped working & 4,161 prevented). The programme scaled up its interventions to four new villages in Moroto and Nakapiripirit and to seven more villages in Busia.

The WNCB country exchange in September 2022, during which 17 programme staff from Ivory Coast, Mali & the Netherlands visited Uganda, focused on the Linking & Learning, lobby and advocacy and sustainability components. Key learnings have been incorporated into programme implementation.

The Area-Based Approach (ABA), in which we engage all stakeholders across all levels (including the private sector) in their supply chains, has proven to be very effective and sustainable in influencing the community's negative attitudes towards education and child labour. This collaboration has bridged the gap between leaders and the community, which is essential for sustainability.

2.6.1. JOINT APPROACH BY PARTNERS

The continuous support provided by the Working Groups through capacity development and mentorship, coupled with the quarterly co-ordination meetings with the country lead, Save the Children NL & Education International, have been instrumental in improving co-ordination and enhancing synergies between the country partners.

Strategic pathway 1

The 2022 Work Plan was drawn up based on the contextual developments; the lessons learned in the 2021 implementation & household mappings, which were conducted in the different villages and provided critical information. In this pathway we highlight results focused on community support against child labour, economic empowerment, the strengthening of child protection systems, access to quality education, and awareness-raising and subsequent changes of practices/behaviour.

The capacity of 43 parasocial workers (20 male, & 23 female) and the four mentors (1 male, 3 female) on documentation of cases, referral pathways, child safeguarding and child labour issues was enhanced. Busia has six mobilisers in each of the three sub-counties (18 mobilisers; 7 female & 11 male) who have been trained in the child labour response. Nascent has 24 community mobilisers (15



male and 9 female). Several 'Go Back to School' campaigns, radio talk shows, community dialogues and other channels were able to reach over 4,922 community members in Busia district (2,545 male & 2,377 female), both directly and indirectly, while in Karamoja a total of 5,938 (3,084 female and 2,854 male) were reached. The awareness-raising has made a great contribution to changing attitudes and has enabled the rights holders to demand services from the government. For example, in Albamun village in Nakapiripirit district the district committed to establishing a community school on a piece of land offered by the community.

During the reporting period, 1,311 children reached stopped working (759 boys & 552 girls) and 4,161 children prevented from entering child labour (2,158 boys and 2,003 girls) in both Karamoja and Busia. Busia 538 children (266 male & 272 female) stopped working and 2,063 (1,026 male & 1,037 female) prevented from entering child labour, whereas Karamoja withdrew 765 children (508 boys and 257 girls) and prevented 2,098 children (1,132 boys and 966 girls) entering child labour as a result of different interventions such as child protection system strengthening, community dialogues on child labour & child participation, case management, safe spaces/motivational centres, monitoring by teachers and community members, and the

Village Savings & Loans Associations (VSLAs). Of the children that stopped working, 298 accessed formal schools in Moroto and Nakapiripirit, and 462 (251 male & 211 female) in Busia. In March 2022, WNCB partners in collaboration with the Ministry of Education & Sports disseminated the guidelines on the prevention and management of teenage pregnancy and re-entry of child mothers into school to 160 stakeholders. A number of child mothers re-joined school due to this. The life skills and psychosocial support provided to children at the learning centres has also contributed to changes in the children's attitudes, especially children that stoppend working. UNATU and EWAD, with support from the education offices and other WNCB partners, have trained over 500 teachers in the areas of psychosocial support, gender, research, tracking and referral, using child-friendly teaching methods, which has contributed to increased enrolment and daily attendance. EWAD has introduced the E-learning component in three schools in Busia as a measure of skilling teachers in ICT and preparing for any eventuality that may lead to school closures. Nascent RDO & other partners conducted a ground-breaking exercise for the construction of the two-classroom motivational centre before commencing construction. The centre aims to complement access to education.

Under the youth skilling component, a total of 20 youth (10 male & 10 female) from Karamoja were trained in different trades in 2022 at vocational institutions. SCL was to train 30 youth, but ultimately only 20 were trained due to budget constraints caused by the high prices. In Busia, 147 out-of-school youth (118 girls, 29 boys) were equipped with vocational skills at different training centres and apprenticeships in the community using the community-based skilling approach. Of the 147 youth trained, 37 obtained employment at different places around the country and 39 of the youth teamed up in smaller groups to work together in different trades. The tracer study conducted in 2022 revealed that of the 60 youth from Moroto & Nakapiripirit trained in 2021, 25% reported that their income had increased from 6% to 26%. In 2023 we intend to use the community-based approach and concentrate on viable trades with high market demand.

The communities of three villages - Acherer, Nakirolo and Nanyidik - offered land on which the community schools are now being established. The communities have gone a long way to contribute local materials, in the form of poles, for the





construction of teacher’s units so that teachers can stay on the school site. This is a major breakthrough and a strong indicator of a change in attitude toward education.

Under the area of livelihood diversification, there was a rollout to four Village Savings & Loans Associations involving 150 beneficiaries, and 16 new VSLAs were established benefitting 323 individuals in Moroto & Nakapiripirit. The programme offers training for livelihood diversification to ensure that the communities are not solely dependent on mining activities in Busia.

Strategic pathway 2

The Uganda Country team participated in the Fifth Global Conference on the Elimination of child labour from 15 to 20 May 2022 under the theme ‘Upscale, Upskill & Integrate’. WNCB Uganda’s participation was largely virtual, with the physical participation of the Country Co-ordinator who attended in person and made a presentation on the the Area-Based Approach during a side event organised by WNCB & Global March.

In May 2022, WNCB partners in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development organised a training for 50 duty-bearers from the Busia district and three

neighbouring districts. The purpose was to increase their knowledge and skills on the child labour response. At this meeting the deliverables included the need to review the current Mining Act to give the district leaders some authority regarding allocating land to mining investors without displacing schools, and the need to lobby for all districts to have substantive labour officers who are also well-resourced.

In August 2022, WNCB in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development organised a workshop for key stakeholders to draft the national programme action proposal and a Cabinet memo on the reduction of child labour, school dropout and children on the streets. These will be presented to Cabinet to make a case for prioritising child labour and, subsequently, the allocation of more resources to the sector. The capacity of WNCB staff and that of the national, district and local leadership has been enhanced in Lobby & Advocacy through various trainings by experts and the Lobby & Advocacy lead workgroup.

Strategic pathway 3

In Busia, miners were sensitised on responsible mining, mercury poisoning, and support efforts towards conserving the environment for sustainable development. In Karamoja, 40 small-scale artisans

(34 male, 6 female) and a total of 60 staff (52 male, 8 female) from the large-scale mining companies were trained on Child Rights and Business Principles (CRBP), child safeguarding, child labour issues and the Code of Conduct. This resulted in the mining companies developing action plans and codes of conduct.

WNCB Uganda has engaged a consultancy firm, Blue Edge Marketing, to undertake a mapping of all the gold mining private sector actors in the programme districts, develop a training manual and guidance document, and conduct workshops for the formal and informal sectors and the political and technical leaders.

We celebrate the wins in 2022 and we hope to continue strengthening them in 2023, as well as increase collaborations with the private sector, government structures and the communities for ownership.

Cross-cutting activities

Assessments were conducted jointly by WNCB partners, including the Mid-Term Review Tracer Studies, Gender Analysis and SenseMaker, in which partner staff were engaged in the recruitment process for the consultants, mobilisation of respondents, trainings on data collection tools, reflection workshops, supervising the data collection processes, reviews, and significant input

into reports, all of which contributed to the timely delivery of high-quality results of tasks. Some of the key findings were immediately incorporated into the programme to improve its implementation.

In all our programming, we include a gender transformative lens to ensure inclusion and reach for men, women, boys and girls, giving them equal opportunities to benefit from and participate in the WNCB programme interventions. Working in gender-safe spaces contributes to reducing barriers to language, physical & structural access, participation in decision-making, and promotion to leadership, by continuously identifying the contextual needs of both males and females.

2.6.2. CONTEXTUAL CHALLENGES, PROGRAMME RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

During 2022, after two years of school closure due to the COVID-19 pandemic, schools in the programme districts registered an increased enrolment of about 150%, resulting in lack of space and teaching materials. Teachers were forced to teach children under trees and/or in shifts to accommodate the overwhelming numbers of children. The government posted more teachers to schools, for example two teachers to Nakiroro which was experiencing understaffing.

Several households were hit by acute food shortage, which affected beneficiaries' attendance at



activities as well as impacting on children's ability to attend school regularly. Food insecurity has had a great effect on children and women, some of whom were admitted to the Nutrition unit at Moroto Regional Hospital. In addition, and some of the children have left the villages to live in Moroto Town as street children. The programme team proposes the incorporation of a sustainable component to address this issue.

In Busia there were changes in human resources and staffing at the district levels, for the Community Development Officers (CDOs) and sub-county CDOs. Given that our programme works through these structures, we had to train the new officials on the WNCB programme quickly.

Although the Government of Uganda opened up the economy in January 2022, the effects of the COVID-19 lockdown lingered in that some children have never returned to school and are exposed to child labour. Even among those that stopped working with support of the programme, some of them (particularly girls from Nakiloro) have returned to the mines to seek a way of earning a livelihood. During the COVID-19 lockdown, school closures escalated the incidence of pregnancy among girls, especially amongst those aged 10 to 14 in which there was a 366.5% increase, from 290 in March 2020 to 1,353 in September 2020 (FAWEU report 2020). As a result, the WNCB partners joined the Ministry of Education & Sports to disseminate the re-entry guidelines to give child mothers a second chance at education in the programme districts.

Timeliness, coherence & efficiency

In both Busia and Karamoja, the programme activities were clearly and logically defined in the

Work Plans to ensure that they reached the targeted number of beneficiaries. These work plans were a guiding factor for the timely implementation of activities to avoid any overlap in quarters. All the activities are aligned to contribute to the outcomes in the TOC, and all activities are in line with the District and Local governments' priorities of ensuring children's right to education and decent employment for youth. As the programme team, we have weekly/monthly meetings for review, feedback and reflection, and these meetings help us to track the performance of activities.

Different stakeholders, such as District officials like labour officers, probation and social welfare officers, District Community Development Officers (DCDOs), Community Development Officers (CDOs), parents, elders, opinion leaders, parasocial workers, community mobilisers, religious leaders, children, the police's family and child protection unit, and the private sector (both formal and informal), were involved in a range of activities in community meetings on child labour and the value of education, recording and airing the children's voices, meetings for children on pull and push factors, community dialogues and accountability meetings, selection and identification of youth for skilling, mentorship sessions at the child-friendly spaces and motivational centres in Busia, and case management in the new villages. Cultural and social norms were observed while there were deliberate efforts to include gender concerns in all stakeholder activities. Construction of the community schools in Karamoja by the Alliance partner (Hivos) has been delayed due to the delay in surveying the land to obtain land title before construction could proceed. WNCB partners continue to lobby the government and other stakeholders to create learning spaces for



children. Some school-level activities were not implemented in the last quarter following abrupt school closures due to the Ebola outbreak in the country. These were pushed to the first quarter of 2023.

MTR lessons

The programme implementation was adjusted in order to be able to respond to the recommendations

in the Mid-Term Report, SenseMaker, Gender Analysis Report and Tracer Study. The Rapid Assessment conducted in 2021 provided useful information for scaleup of intervention to the new villages of Tapac and Tokora Sub-Countries in Moroto and Nakapiripirit districts respectively, where child labour is high according to the study report. Further lessons learned will continue to inform programme implementation until 2024.

2.6.3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL PLAN

WORK PACKAGES	DEVIATION FROM WORK PLAN	FULLY /NEARLY ACHIEVED	EXPLANATION
Outcome 1: Children are empowered and have improved access to (quality) education, bridge schooling, and youth employment within a supportive family and community environment			
Raising awareness within communities on children's rights and protection and helping them to organise themselves to address children's vulnerabilities			Use of social media and media campaigns, use of theatre to create awareness, and leading advocacy and campaigns against child labour, teenage pregnancy and female genital mutilation are community lead initiatives.
Improving the financial situation of the most vulnerable families			In Karamoja there were security threats attributed to cattle-rustlers/raiders and the disarmament exercise which restricted movements. Parents were wary of sending their children to school for fear of them falling victim to cattle-raiders. The insecurity in these areas meant that programme staff had limited access to some programme sites. The insecurity in Karamoja affected the VSLA activities, as members were not often able to meet to conduct their savings activities, leading to a significant drop in their savings. The drop in savings was also accelerated by the drop-in economic activities as the environment became unsafe.
Improving access to quality education			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The training of youth in different trades at vocational centres is generally on track due to the community-based approach. In a few cases the charges for the training limited youth participation. • The training of youth in different trades at vocational centres is generally on track due to the community-based approach. In a few cases the charges for the training limited youth participation.
Ensure that child protection cases are identified and referred to by strengthening child protection systems and structures			Achieved as planned
Outcome 2: Governments enforce relevant child-rights-based laws and implement policies on child labour, education, youth economic empowerment and social security			
Contributing to the improvement of legal and policy frameworks to address and prevent child labour			Achieved as planned

Contributing to setting up local administrative structures and putting necessary resources in place for the implementation of relevant services, systems and policies at local level, in coherence with governmental stakeholders			Achieved as planned
Outcome 3: Private sector takes full responsibility for preventing and addressing child labour			
Supply chain transparency brings awareness and action from the private sector			Achieved as planned
Engage the local private sector in implementing child protection measures in their supply chains through training and advice			As a result of COVID-19, economic activities continued to be slow. For example, households engaging in marble extraction lacked a market for their aggregates for a long time, which had a major impact on their access to income. This also augmented poverty levels, affected savings, and affected the households' ability to meet their day-to-day needs.
Programme-wide work packages			
WNCB integrates a cross-cutting Gender Equality and mainstreaming strategy.			Gender was mainstreamed in programme activities to consider the disaggregation of data, and improve meaningful participation from girls, boys, women and men in most programme activities including decision-making, as well as increasing access to both genders. This resulted in an outreach that benefited girls, boys, women and men in the programme areas.
Implementing MEAL system			Achieved as planned
Collaboration of partners in developing relevant research			Achieved as planned

2.6.4. OUTCOMES HARVESTED IN 2022³

OUTCOME	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
In January 2022, the District Education officers of Moroto district and Nakapiripirit allocated nine teachers on the government payroll to the three learning centres/motivation centres started under the WNCB programme in Uganda.	The allocation of teachers to the motivational learning centre will enable continuous and quality teaching and learning, which will in turn increase the enrolment and retention of children, and thereby the elimination of child labour. In addition, the qualified teachers can provide proper guidance, counselling, and life skills to the children withdrawn from the mines to transit to formal education. The allocation of teachers is a good sustainability measure towards the eventual uptake and ownership of community schools by the government.	Between March 2020 and December 2021, WNCB partners (Hivos, UNATU, SCI and Nascent RDO) held several engagements with the district leadership of Moroto and Nakapiripirit district. WNCB built synergies with another project within SCL, 'Leave No One Behind', in lobbying. Nascent RDO organised an awareness campaign on 14 December 2021 at Nanyidik village in Moroto district in Uganda, attended by 88 people (48 males, 40 females). It was after these engagements that the DEOs allocated the teachers.	WNCB Partner reports.
Between June and December 2022, the WNCB programme school communities of Acherer in Nakapiripirit, and Nanyidik and Nakiloro in Moroto District mobilised and delivered about 500 poles per school community for the construction of teachers' houses for three community schools.	The construction of the teachers' houses by the communities to ensure that teachers have easy access to school will give teachers more time to focus on mentoring the children. This in turn will improve learning at the centre for swift transition from motivation centres to formal education.	Between 1 and 30 June 2022, WNCB partners (Hivos, UNATU, Nascent and SCI) mobilised the community schools to sensitise them on the planned construction of the classroom blocks and what the community contribution would be. For example, at the community consultative meeting on the construction of teachers' houses in Nanyidik village Moroto district in Uganda, held on 29/6/2022 and attended by 35 participants (27 males, 8 females): We shared with the community what their contribution towards the construction of teachers' houses would be. This led the local council to make this commitment.	WNCB partner report, Activity Acherer Nakiloro Nanyidik poles
In July 2022, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Primary Education at the Uganda Ministry of Education & Sports committed to prioritising and supporting the coding of the three community schools in the WNCB programme area to become government aided.	When the community schools are coded and become government aided, the government will construct more classrooms, provide the teachers, and children in the programme communities will have access to education and be less likely to end up in child labour.	On 6 July 2022, WNCB partners with the technical guidance of Sabina Voogd & Eline Castelijns, the advocacy lead of WNCB, organised a half-day meeting with high-level officials from different Ministries. WNCB presented the Durban Call to Action, the WNCB advocacy paper with key lobby asks including the issue of coding of schools. It was during this meeting that the Assistant Commissioner committed to supporting the coding of schools in the programme communities of Karamoja.	Report, attendance list, WNCB Advocacy/issue paper

³The Uganda programme has identified a total of 26 outcomes, reflecting crucial progress across the first three pathways of the ToC of the WNCB programme. The following table contains a selection of significant outcomes according to geographical focus, partner organisations, and the different pathways. The total amount of harvested outcomes has been reviewed and analysed by the country programme and will inform programme learning, improvements and/or adjustments until 2024.

<p>In July 2022, the female representatives of the Child Protection committee of Nakirolo (Kiyai Agnes, Napeyok Mary, Putan Susan, Imaligat Jesca, Naru Lucia & Sagal Mary) dominated the conversation on community involvement in their children's education, which is contrary the Karamoja societal norms.</p>	<p>This outcome relates to norm change /attitude change, allowing women to take the lead in a community conversation. The dominant narrative in Karamoja is that women do not express themselves on any matters as all decision-making is left to the men. The Child Protection Committee consists of 12 men and 12 women who are the opinion leaders on child protection issues and make decisions on behalf of the community</p>	<p>Between March 2020 and July 2022, WNCB held several community dialogues that intentionally promoted gender equality, the dangers of child labour and the value of education. On 11 July 2022, the WNCB team (Eline - the Lobby & Advocacy lead, Catherine Sagal, Dillis Ekany from SCI, Juliet - Hivos held a meeting with the members of the Child Protection Committee of Nakirolo. It was during this meeting that the six women dominated the discussion. This is attributed to the earlier engagement on gender equality.</p>	<p>WNCB meeting with the Child protection committee- Nakirolo Report</p>
<p>In 2022, the Local Council III chairperson Mr Lokaalei John Bosco of Nakapiripiti District in Uganda spearheaded the construction of the bridge and grading of Moruita-Ututu road that leads to the nearest school, Moruita Primary School.</p>	<p>The grading of the road will provide children from Ututu with easy access to the nearest primary school, Moruita Primary School. During the rainy season children would not attend school because there was no bridge and the river would flood. As a consequence, children ended up in the mines.</p>	<p>The community dialogue organised by Nascent and other partners in Ututu village, Nakapiripiti district in Uganda on 21/11/2021 was attended by 148 people (73 male and 75 female). This activity gave the Local Council III (LC3), Mr Lokaalei John Bosco a platform to commit to grading the road to Ututu village. This commitment was fulfilled between December and January 2022.</p>	<p>Nascent RDO activity attendance lists, activity report, activity photos</p>
<p>As of August 2022, 35.4% of families were engaged in Income-Generating Activities (IGAs) and developed new self-consumption that does not include child labour, respectively, in Sikuda and Buteba sub-county and Tiira Town Council Busia District Uganda. (Source: Uganda, Tracer Study)</p>	<p>Engagement in income-generating activities and new self-consumption helps families and households to provide for the families' basic needs including education, health care and food. The household with new self-consumption and IGAs is able to take children to school, feed the children and other basic needs, reducing the likelihood of the children dropping out of school and reducing or eliminating involvement in child labour.</p>	<p>From May 2020 to May 2021, EWAD conducted training and mentorships for the head of households, leading to the formation of two VSLAs in Sikuda and Buteba sub-county. From May 2021 to May 2022, these VSLAs were continually monitored and mentored on entrepreneurship skills, financial management, saving and business management. It is through these interventions that the heads of household gained capacity to start borrowing money from the VSLAs to start new self-consumption and IGAs</p>	<p>Tracer study report compiled by JEEVA Consultancy</p>
<p>In May 2022, the Commissioner for Labour, Industrial relations and Productivity, Mr Alex Asimwe of Uganda's Ministry of Labour, gave technical guidance to the organisation of a meeting to discuss the Durban Call to Action, also putting emphasis on the importance of the Area-Based Approach.</p>	<p>The engagement of a top government official when organising events that commit the government to taking forward the Durban Call to Action is key in pushing the implementation of the same.</p>	<p>In May 2022, WNCB sponsored Alex Asimwe, the Commissioner for the Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour (15 to 20 May 2022). It was after the conference that the Commissioner became actively involved in organising the post-Durban meeting; he was not involved prior to this.</p>	<p>Report by Commissioner Alex on the Durban Conference</p>
<p>In October 2022, the elders and opinion leaders of Nakiloro Village in Rupa sub-county Moroto district in Uganda offered land for setting up a child-friendly space and the community school.</p>	<p>The establishment of a child-friendly space and community school will enhance access to education and reduce the number of children at mining sites, increasing school enrolment and retention.</p>	<p>In June, August and December 2021, Save the Children in partnership with Rupa sub-county leaders conducted three community dialogue meetings on the importance of education, and the establishment of a child-friendly space and community school. At the last dialogue meeting in October 2022, elders and opinion leaders committed and handed over land for setting up the child-friendly space.</p>	<p>Activity Report October 2022 by Programme Officer</p>

<p>In September 2022, Mr Kayira Mohamed, the Chief Administrative Officer of Busia district, committed to recruiting substantives in charge of counselling and guidance, a District Education Officer (D.E.O) and School Inspectors.</p>	<p>The recruitment of the Substantive D.E.O in charge of guidance and counselling, as well as a School Inspector, will ensure that school monitoring and psychosocial support is well-enforced. This will also ensure the effective enforcement of relevant laws and regulations required by schools, as a measure towards improving the learning environment and the quality of education.</p>	<p>On 8 September 2022 in Busia, a Stakeholder Dialogue was conducted with Busia district local government leaders. The key areas discussed include forging a way through the effective implementation of the WNCB programme a key action point from the Durban Call to Action on the Elimination of Child Labour on 20 May 2022. It was during this discussion that the district C.A.O committed to recruiting the said officers</p>	<p>Dialogue meeting reports and On 8th September 2022</p>
<p>In August 2022, 73.3) of land and factory workers in Buteba sub-county and Tiira Town Council in Busia district Uganda realised improved labour conditions in Artisanal and Small-Scale gold mining. Improved labour conditions include gender consideration, safety at work, and the availability of child policies.</p>	<p>Improvement in labour conditions entails fair wages for workers, and that the business communities respect and protect the rights of children and others. The mines with improved labour conditions have policies and strategies to empower the workers, and interventions to eliminate child labour.</p>	<p>In September 2021 EWAD, in partnership with Busia District Local government officials, trained 30 Artisanal Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) business community members, including land and factory worker,s on the 10 Principles of Children's Rights and Business Principles. It was after this training that the ASGM workers began to improve their labour conditions: safety at work, availability of child policies.</p>	<p>The training report on CRBP principles dated September 2021. The Mid-Term Review tracer study report.</p>
<p>In January 2022, the small-scale Artisanal Miners' Association (ASM) of Nanyidik village, Rupa Subcounty, Moroto District in Karamoja, Uganda procured two big saucepans, plates and five plastic chairs for Nanyidik Motivational centre</p>	<p>The small-scale artisanal miners' contribution is intended to increase the enrolment and retention of children in school as part of Corporate Social Responsibility in the elimination of child labour. It also shows the private sector acting as part of the community in the education of their children.</p>	<p>From 22-25 November 2021, Save the Children together with WNCB partners trained small-scale artisanal miners on child rights and business principles in Moroto. In January 2022, as a follow-up of the actions developed, the ASM in Nanyidik village lobbied the procurement of items for the child-friendly space from the Honourable Member of Parliament for Moroto.</p>	<p>Training (Nov 2021) and monitoring (Jan 2022) Reports by the Programme Officer</p>

2.6.5. EXPENDITURES IN 2022

In Uganda, partners were able to implement plans as foreseen and the budget for 2022 has almost all been spent. There is a balance from the ‘for all’ budget, which has been moved to 2023 for the

construction of community schools in Karamoja, an exchange visit to India or Ivory Coast, and the skilling component. The rest of the budget was absorbed within the year, as planned.

Table 1: Actual expenditures vs Budget 2022

ACTIVITIES	REVISED BUDGET 2022	TOTAL ACTUALS 2022	BUDGET VS ACTUALS%
Uganda	915,982	832,960	91%



2.7 VIETNAM

The programme in Vietnam is a partnership between UNICEF, Save the Children and the (Vietnamese) Centre for Child Rights and Business. In Vietnam we collaborate with a few ministries and other government agencies at local and national level. Several communes in Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Thap province are targeted through an integrated approach. In 2021 we reached 2,846 children directly with services. Within our catchment area, 28,350 children indirectly benefit from a strengthened child protection system. Country-wide we reached 10 million publicly through media, and 2,200 government officers, parents, and teachers through trainings and services. In total 1,990 government officers, women and businesses have been reached through capacity development interventions.

2.7.1 INNOVATING OUR WAY OF WORKING.

The Alliance prioritised the delivery of key activities in 2022. We took an innovative and adaptive approach by monitoring our outcomes carefully. These achievements were made despite severe constraints caused by COVID-19 restrictions up to April 2022, major changes to government policies on ODA management, and conflicting priorities between social and economic recovery schemes by

local authorities. Due to these challenges, some outputs were delayed or could not take place and we have carefully noted these delays and deviations in paragraph 2.7.3.

Pathway 1

The Alliance further developed local partners' capacity to address child labour and empower vulnerable children and families. 350 child protection officers and volunteers were trained in 'Understanding child labour' and case management; 480 core teachers were trained in life skills, counselling, and positive discipline methods.

Child labourers and children at risk of dropping out of school were provided with timely support. 400 child labourers and children at high risk were placed under child protection case management and provided with relevant support in terms of access to education, psychosocial support, and livelihood support for the families. 450 vulnerable children benefited from social protection services. Another 300 children were provided with learning kits to facilitate their returns to school, while 580 students were provided with vocational orientation. 40 female union staff and 420 vulnerable women received training on financial management and startups. 40 poor and migrant women were provided with livelihood support.



The Alliance increased awareness of good parenting, child rights, positive discipline, the negative impact of child labour and the importance of education for 21,200 parents, teachers and children through 25 community initiatives, 16 child-led core groups and four dialogues. A social media campaign targeting eight provinces with a high prevalence of child labour reached almost ten million people.

Pathway 2

Advocacy efforts have contributed to increased government commitments and capacity to address child labour. The Alliance facilitated a high-level intersectoral delegation to the Fifth Global Conference on Child Labour, reaffirming the political commitment of the Vietnamese Government. To mark the World Day against Child Labour, under the theme 'Universal Social Protection to End Child Labour' and as a follow up to the Durban Call to Action, an advocacy workshop was organised with the participation of high-level officials from the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) and other key partners to call for greater efforts, resulting in government commitments to strengthen the national social assistance policy for vulnerable children and adults.

A Monitoring and Evaluation framework was developed to monitor the implementation of the National Child Labour Prevention Programme. A national guideline for child labour case management was developed and used for the training of 350 local officers (as mentioned above). The Alliance supported Ho Chi Minh City's (HCMC) Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA) to roll out the city Action Plan for Children 2020-2030, which included addressing child labour.

The Alliance supported the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) to develop a circular to establish school-based counselling positions to provide psychosocial support for students. Three guidelines on school-based social work practices, counselling and child labour prevention were endorsed by MOET and disseminated to 7,000 teachers nationwide. A national workshop on school-based violence against children (VAC) and child labour prevention was organised to increase education sector awareness and actions.

Pathway 3

Partnerships with the private sector were expanded. The Alliance organised training on child labour prevention and remediation, protection and

skills development for young workers for twelve enterprises and eight sub-suppliers of a participating enterprise (from garment sector). Several training sessions were held on General Comment 16 and Child Rights and Business Principles (CRBP) for 72 government officers to champion children's rights. The Alliance continued to organise trainings for working parents, and enhanced this activity by promoting training videos on the social media platforms of three participating firms.

A policy dialogue was organised with 60 representatives from businesses, young workers and other stakeholders on young workers' opportunities at work, their rights in the workplace, and challenges during the pandemic. Technical input into the draft 'National Action Plan on improving laws and policies on responsible business practices' were provided (with finalisation still in progress).

The Alliance supported the Vietnam Business Council for Sustainable Development to integrate child indicators into the Corporate Sustainability Index, followed by training, advocating for child rights in the Business Sustainability Forum, and identifying child rights champions among 142 participating enterprises.

Cross-Cutting activities

The year also observed the programme's comprehensive mid-term review (MtR), facilitating feedback from stakeholders and reflections on the achievements, challenges, and lessons learned to enhance the future work plan. The MtR's results were validated (during a workshop with 100 participants) and disseminated to all programme partners for relevant adjustments to the 2023 work plan.

2.7.2 CONTEXTUAL CHALLENGES, PROGRAMME RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

In April 2022 Vietnam reopened following two years of strict controls due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Children gradually returned to school to recover lost learning and social-emotional skills. Thanks to its solid foundations, the economy proved resilient through the health crisis, with Gross Domestic Product growth hitting an impressive 8.02% .

However, Vietnam continued to experience negative impacts from the pandemic, including increased transient poverty and limited social protection services, affecting people from all walks of life and the most vulnerable in particular. In Quarter I

of 2022, 17 million workers aged 15 and over were impacted, with 0.9 million losing their jobs and an additional 5.7 million workers partially affected. By Quarter 4 the number of unemployed was largely unchanged. The Mekong Delta, where Dong Thap is located, was among the most-affected areas with a quarter of its workers impacted. According to HCMC DOLISA, unemployment was notably high among migrant families in HCMC. Dong Thap's local officials reported large numbers of parents migrating to urban hubs and industrial zones, leaving children in the care of extended families.

Staff of vocational training schools reported an increase in poor and migrant students engaged in labour post-COVID-19. Migrant students featured prominently in local statistics on dropout rates in secondary and high schools. Wide differences among socioeconomic groups remain apparent with regard to education completion rates and household spending on education. Children in the Mekong Delta have persistently fallen behind in learning outcomes.

Declining contracts for textile and footwear firms due to decreased global demand resulted in fewer orders, decreased production, downsizing, reduced work hours, and wage cuts. Consequently, along with the remaining low business confidence, there were less attention and resources allocated to responsible business activities, particularly involving child labour prevention, young workers, and family-friendly workplaces. This situation had a considerable effect on corporations' interest and engagement. Additional measures were taken to ensure that businesses mobilised, were motivated and committed to address any adverse impacts on community and children.

In 2022 we witnessed major changes to the government's ODA management legal framework and practices, which resulted in lengthened and tightened processes for the appraisal, approval and more complex implementation procedures for all United Nations projects and programmes and other development partners. This seriously affected project approval and implementation. UNICEF had to implement several activities using self-implemented modalities.

Timeliness, coherence & efficiency

During lockdowns, Alliance stayed agile and maintained close and frequent communication and consultation with all Vietnamese partners, and the PMU for adjustments to work and budget plans, following the MtR's findings and recommendations.

Intervention activities were also adapted based on the specific context of each programme site to ensure better targeting and relevant actions. For example, as Go Vap district in HCMC has high numbers of migrant workers, the local implementing partner's education officers paid more attention to advocacy for policies to support migrant children in accessing education and preventing child labour.

Dong Thap is a rural area where children are at higher risk of dropping out due to the lack of parental care and support and low awareness of the importance of education. The province reportedly has a large number of left-behind children as parents leave to pursue opportunities in large urban hubs. Against this context, local implementing partners in Dong Thap focused more on raising the awareness of parents and children on the negative impacts of child labour and the importance of education and encouraged them to pursue education.

Thanks to the experience of conducting digital training and workshops during COVID-19, the online modality was used effectively to reach large audiences in a timely manner. For example, the education sector conducted nationwide online training sessions that helped to reach 7,000 teachers.

MtR lessons

A MtR and experience-sharing workshop followed the recommendations from the PMU visit and the MTR on strengthening co-operation and learning among programme partners. The workshop provided opportunities for: (1) sharing the key findings of the programme's mid-term review; (2) discussing the key priorities and intervention strategy in the coming period, and finalisation of the 2023 programme work plan, and; (3) facilitating sharing and learning of experiences and good practices between programme partners in Dong Thap and Ho Chi Minh City. The workshop engaged 100 representatives from programme partners at national and local levels in Dong Thap and Ho Chi Minh City.

⁴ <https://vneconomy.vn/gdp-2022-tang-8-02-cao-nhat-giai-doan-2011-2022.htm>.

⁵ General Statistics Office of Vietnam, 2022.

2.7.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL PLAN

UNICEF entered the new Country Programme with the Government of Vietnam (2022-2026) and experienced significant delays to approval of the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) Programme on Promotion and Protection of Children’s Rights (2022-2026). Several of this grant’s activities to be implemented by UNICEF under Outcome 2 at the national level and Outcome 1 in Dong Thap fell under this programme. In addition, COVID-19 restrictions continued until

April 2022. These caused subsequent delays to the implementation of WNCB’s work plan when the previous UNICEF-MOLISA work plan ended in June 2022. UNICEF tackled these challenges proactively, using high-level channels to advocate for a resolution to the situation, as working through partners is core to UNICEF’s commitment to ensuring government-owned and -led processes, and a focus on sustainable results at scale. Nevertheless, by Quarter 4 it became clear that the obstacles could not be overcome, and UNICEF shifted to direct implementation of critical activities.

WORK PACKAGES	DEVIATION FROM WORK PLAN	FULLY /NEARLY ACHIEVED	EXPLANATION
Outcome 1: Children are empowered and have improved access to (quality) education, bridge schooling, and youth employment within a supportive family and community environment			
Raising awareness within communities on children's rights and protection and helping them to organise themselves to address children's vulnerabilities			Nearly achieved. The output to organise two provincial-level and three district-level trainings for child protectors and other government officials will be finalised in 2023
Improving the financial situation of the most vulnerable families			Achieved as planned
Improving access to quality education			The activity to establish social work and child protection services in selected schools and the ToT competency-based training of teachers, as well as the trainings on the ‘quality learning environment model’, have been delayed - partly due to late endorsement from the Ministry of Education. All outputs are expected to be attained in early 2023.
Ensure that child protection cases are identified and referred to by strengthening child protection systems and structures			Achieved as planned
Outcome 2: Governments enforce relevant child-rights-based laws and implement policies on child labour, education, youth economic empowerment and social security			
Contributing to the improvement of legal and policy frameworks to address and prevent child labour			In 2022, UNICEF Vietnam experienced significant delays in the approval of the new project with MOLISA for the period 2022-2026, resulting in the delayed implementation of several activities under the WNCB project. UNICEF tackled these challenges proactively, using high-level channels to advocate for a resolution to the situation, as working through partners is core to UNICEF’s commitment to ensuring government-owned and -led processes, and a focus on sustainable results at scale. Nevertheless, by Quarter 4, it became clear that the obstacles could not be overcome, and UNICEF shifted to direct implementation of critical activities.
Contributing to setting up local administrative structures and putting necessary resources in place for the implementation of relevant services, systems and policies at local level, in coherence with governmental stakeholders			However, the recruitment process will soon be finalised, and the work plan will be implemented in 2023. There was also a noteworthy overachievement: UNICEF Vietnam conducted a social media campaign to mark the World Day Against Child Labour on 12 June 2022, reaching 10 million people.

Outcome 3: Private sector takes full responsibility for preventing and addressing child labour			
Supply chain transparency brings awareness and action from the private sector			<p>The consultation on integrating children’s rights in the Corporate Sustainability Index did not proceed due to the misalignment in the timeline of the signing of the agreement with the implementing partner (VCCI) and organising the CSI event.</p> <p>A year after Vietnam eased restrictions, an assessment was planned to determine businesses’ resilience in the face of COVID-19, socioeconomic shocks, and their effects on households and children’s wellbeing. However, in light of the many reports on COVID-19’s impacts on the economy and society, including those by UNICEF, the research question was deemed to be no longer relevant nor timely (as had originally been anticipated) and was replaced by a new research proposal.</p>
Engage the local private sector in implementing child protection measures in their supply chain through training and advice			<p>Preparations for delivering awareness-raising sessions with SMEs, including networking, is ongoing. Activity will be implemented in early 2023.</p> <p>Preparations for the second dialogue between youth and businesses are ongoing, including outreach to more business enterprises and stakeholders. The activity will be implemented in Quarter 2, 2023.</p> <p>Preparations for the business-to-business forum on CRBP, including identification of business enterprises, is ongoing. The forum will be organised during Q1 2023.</p>
Programme-wide work packages			
WNCB integrates a cross-cutting Gender Equality and mainstreaming strategy.			
Implementing MEAL system			



2.7.4 OUTCOMES HARVESTED IN 2022

OUTCOME	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<p>Government at national level demonstrated enhanced commitments and capacity to improve social protection policies and strengthen child protection systems, contributing to the elimination of child labour. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOLISA recognised the importance of inter-agency co-ordination and supported the development of an inter-sectoral protocol in handling cases of child abuse and exploitation, which they were previously hesitant to do. - MOLISA paid more attention to the issues of monitoring of child labour by issuing an M&E framework to guide provinces on detecting and monitoring child labour cases, and a national guideline on case management. This was followed by training for all provinces. 	<p>The enhanced commitments and capacity of national government partners will contribute to the effective development/amendment, and implementation of relevant legislation and policies in order to improve social protection for vulnerable children and families, and address child labour.</p> <p>Addressing child labour requires a holistic approach to engage with different sectors, thus strengthening the inter-agency co-ordination mechanism will facilitate more effective support for child labourers and children at risk.</p>	<p>The Alliance focused on building the government's institutional capacity for effective implementation and monitoring of the programme. This includes indicators and an M&E framework to monitor the programme's implementation and a national guideline on child labour case management. Subsequently, training was organised for all provinces nationwide on the M&E framework and the case management guideline.</p> <p>The Alliance advocated with and provided technical assistance to MOLISA in developing an inter-sectoral protocol to handle cases of child abuse and exploitation, based on reviewing international practices.</p> <p>The Alliance facilitated a high-level Vietnamese Government delegation to the Fifth Global Conference on Child Labour in Durban. The MOLISA Vice Minister of Vietnam also participated in a thematic panel discussion, sharing Vietnam's experience in improving access to education while addressing child labour.</p> <p>To mark WDAFL 2022, under the theme 'Universal Social Protection to End Child Labour, and as a follow-up to the Durban Call to Action, the Alliance organised an advocacy workshop to call for greater efforts, resulting in government commitment to improve the national policy on social assistance for vulnerable children and adults. A social media campaign to prevent child labour was conducted, targeting eight provinces with a high prevalence of child labour and reaching up to ten million people.</p>	<p>MTR report</p> <p>MOLISA report; project monitoring reports</p> <p>National guidelines on M&E framework and case management published</p> <p>Draft inter-sectoral protocol developed</p> <p>HCMC provincial plan of action for children 2022-2030 launched, including target for child labour</p>
<p>The local government is better able to identify underreported child labour to provide timely support (around 400 child labourers and children at high risk of child labour were placed under child protection case management and received referrals to relevant support services).</p> <p>Local government mobilised additional resources to expand the programme intervention, such as employability and job orientation for all schools in the programme areas, and school dialogues are multiplied in all schools in the project area utilising their own resources.</p>	<p>Better monitoring of the most realistic estimate of child labourers will help the government to plan and budget accordingly and ensure that there are sufficient resources available to strengthen the system and provide the support that children and their families need.</p> <p>Victims of child labour and children at risk can receive timely support</p>	<p>350 child protection officers and volunteers in Dong Thap and HCMC received training on understanding child labour as well as case management skills, helping them to improve their knowledge and skills in identifying child labourers and children at risk, in order to provide timely support.</p> <p>Workshops were organised to strengthen the quality of local child protection systems in supporting victims of child labour and at-risk children at ward and district levels</p> <p>Dissemination of communication sessions and IEC materials for beneficiaries in the community</p>	<p>Partner reports</p> <p>Training materials and reports/ pre- and post-test</p> <p>M&E report</p> <p>Photos</p> <p>Case management records</p>

<p>50 mass media and CSO representatives reported (broadcasting/ articles) on child labour with enhanced awareness of codes of conduct and/or ethics that respect children's rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on child labour (articles, media reports) is reported appropriately in line with CRC principles and practice - Awareness of child labour and its impact is raised among the community 	<p>Training on code of conduct and code of ethics when broadcasting/ writing news/articles related to child protection and child labour for 50 journalists.</p> <p>The Alliance also outlined that the Durban Call of Action had been introduced to various newspapers.</p>	<p>Links of articles (to be provided as requested)</p>
<p>Women's role in household economics increased.</p> <p>Women's Union utilised their own resources to spread the knowledge and skills provided by the project widely amongst female members of the community.</p>	<p>Economic empowerment for women has been proven to be effective in increasing their confidence during decision-making, which contributes to preventing dropouts and child labour.</p> <p>Women's social participation and networking via local women's unions is enhanced.</p>	<p>In Dong Thap, the project equipped 40 key Women's Union staff with enhanced knowledge of household financial management and business skills. Subsequently, the Women's Unions at district and commune levels utilised local resources to facilitate various coaching sessions for 300 vulnerable women to equip them with this knowledge and these skills, which increased their confidence during family decision-making processes. In turn this contributed to preventing children dropping out of school and becoming involved in child labour.</p> <p>In HCMC, 120 vulnerable women accessed training such as money management and setting up family businesses to improve their saving skills and family income. 40 poor and migrant women were supported to improve their income via livelihood support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market linkage events were held in all project districts - They were connected to different platforms and services available in the community. - Saving skills helped them to utilise the available saving/banking system and prevent informal cash savings approaches 	<p>Pre-and post-test, evaluation report</p> <p>MEAL trip report</p> <p>Photos</p> <p>Event reports</p> <p>Partners' reports</p>
<p>The education sector enhanced its awareness and capacity in preventing dropout and addressing child labour. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOET paid more attention to improving the workforce for child protection by proposing one full-time school counsellor position in the amended circular on job positions in educational establishments - MOET made the decision to pilot the model of social work/ counselling in schools, using the guideline developed with technical support of the project in selected provinces (including Dong Thap), utilising the government budget and resources 	<p>Child labour and education are inextricably linked. It therefore follows that improving access to quality education and improving the quality of education and psychosocial support services in schools in order to screen, detect and support children at risk of dropping out takes centre stage in combating child labour.</p> <p>MOET's enhanced attention and actions to improve the workforce and services related to child protection/counselling will lead to impact at scale.</p>	<p>The Alliance worked closely with the education sector at both policy and school levels, including advocating and providing technical support to the development of a circular regulating the establishment of school counselling positions, the development of three guidelines/handbooks on school-based social work practices, counselling and child labour prevention via the school system, and the organisation of a national workshop on violence against children (VAC) and child labour prevention via schools. This helped increase the education sector's awareness and commitment to addressing VAC and child labour via the education system.</p> <p>In HCMC, training packages on employability and entrepreneurship skills, including life skills, were developed and piloted with youth. A dialogue was organised engaging 150 teachers from 50 schools to discuss solutions for preventing dropouts. 130 core teachers, along with child protection officers and volunteers, received training in psychological first aid and basic counselling skills.</p>	<p>MOET reports</p> <p>Guidelines/handbooks developed</p> <p>Education sectoral plan on social work development 2023</p> <p>Draft amended Circular 16 regulating on-the-job positions in educational establishments</p>

<p>CRB indicators were successfully integrated into the Corporate Sustainability Index national benchmarking programme initiated by VCCI. The execution of CSI strongly engaged the 142 candidate enterprises, hence, enhancing the businesses' awareness of child-rights-responsive sustainability</p>	<p>Continued advocacy to position child rights in the Corporate Sustainability Index, considered to be the nationwide measurement tool for corporate values. Sustainable business models and practices have been increasingly acknowledged as the driver and anchor for businesses to better integrate into the global economy. The long-term objective is to promote the business sector's contribution towards achieving the National Action Plan on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p>	<p>The Alliance provided technical inputs to integrate children's rights into the Corporate Sustainability Index (CSI) and develop child rights criteria for the sub-award on CRBP. Five businesses were recognised as being the best at promoting CRBP. 142 businesses joined the CSI programme, applied for the sub-award on CRB and showed interest in training on CRBP in 2022. The Alliance also conducted training for 53 representatives from 27 businesses to support them in identifying challenges and opportunities faced by sustainable businesses while promoting CRBP.</p>	<p>CSI and guidebook CRBP criteria for CSI sub-award; VCCI training report; Assessment and ratings of corporations participating in CSI 2023</p>
<p>The Vietnam Ministry of Justice, in charge of the National Action Plan (NAP) on responsible business practices, has incorporated certain child-rights-related issues, particularly child labour, into the first draft which is available for public comment until late March 2023</p>	<p>These advocacy efforts are essential in order to generate the expected outcomes of shaping more responsible businesses that respect and protect children's rights in their operations.</p> <p>The business and child rights lens emphasised in the plan will help to ensure greater policy coherence as well as create more responsible businesses in Vietnam, in the context of more pressure and demands from international supply chains and global market integration.</p>	<p>UNICEF has played an important role in advocating for child rights at the upstream policy-making level by informing policy-makers, including in the drafting process of the NAP, and by influencing government agencies, such as the Ministry of Justice, on children's rights in business practices for integration into the policy.</p>	<p>Policy brief, Documentation of inputs; the draft NAP</p>
<p>Selected business and government officials demonstrated increased commitment, awareness and capacity in respecting children's rights, including zero tolerance for child labour and support for decent work as champions in the sector. In addition, they created opportunities for parent workers to join Working Parent Training courses to learn useful knowledge about parenting skills.</p>	<p>The impacts, especially negative ones, that business operations have on child rights remain invisible to the majority of the business community in Vietnam. The government also sees corporate responsibility as a charity area rather than viewing it through the human rights lens for which the State is accountable. It is essential that the two sectors gain a full understanding of the wide spectrum of business impacts on child rights, and that they take action to realise rights fulfilment.</p> <p>The training programme for businesses fortified their awareness of Child Labour Prevention and Remediation and the protection of young workers. As a result, these businesses signed a pledge of commitment and made an action plan to scale up training in business and with their supply chains.</p> <p>The training for working parents provided useful knowledge on children's rights and how to enhance the relationship between parents and their children, which in turn can contribute to the prevention of child labour.</p>	<p>UNICEF conducted a series of targeted trainings in different topics and evidence-based communication advocacy events. Additionally, partnership with various stakeholders - such as business associations, Chambers of Commerce and NGOs - contributed to this outcome.</p> <p>SCI/the centre conducted meetings with two additional international brands. As a result, two additional factories enrolled in the Factory Programme for the Working Parent Training module and three potential factories (two in the south and one in the north of Vietnam) signed up for the Youth Development programme.</p> <p>Training on CLPR Tier 1 and Tier 2 was conducted with two factories, along with one refresher training.</p> <p>The Parenting Skills module was delivered at four factories, including two TOT sessions and four Working Parents training sessions.</p>	<p>Activity report, training materials, business statement of commitments, business action plans</p>

2.7.5 EXPENDITURES IN 2022

The partners encountered delays to work plan implementation and budget disbursement due to holdups in the approval of the new MOLISA-UNICEF Project on the Promotion and Protection of Children’s Rights (2022-2026) (due to COVID-19 restrictions up to April 2022, and the government’s new procedures on ODA management) and the late signing of the Programme Co-operation

Agreement with the strategic partner (VCCI) for Outcome 3. This subsequently increased the remaining financial balance. In addition, due to staff turnover, staff costs under Outcome 3 only covered half of 2022, increasing the amount of unspent budget. Nevertheless, the team made efforts to accelerate disbursement towards the end of the year via self-implementation and have moved most of the delayed activities to 2023.

Table 1: Actual expenditures vs Budget 2022

ACTIVITIES	REVISED BUDGET 2022	TOTAL ACTUALS 2022	BUDGET VS ACTUALS%
Vietnam	1,121,220	584,310	52%

3 PROGRAMMATIC SUPPORT IN PATHWAYS 1, 2 & 3

Within the WNCB Alliance we have a richness of expertise concerning a number of key themes that both support the country partners and create an enabling environment for successful programme implementation. In order to mobilise this expertise, we have created Working Groups for programmatic support, focused on gender equality, education, communication, research, Child Rights & Business Principles (CRBP) and MEAL (Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning).

The results achieved by these supportive Working Groups reflect capacity development as well as increased collaboration and partnership building. As such, the support and collaboration provided by these supportive Working Groups are inherently cross-cutting, geared towards increased effectiveness of activities under pathways 1, 2 and 3 of our ToC.

EDUCATION

Most of the Education Working Group's 2022 objectives have been achieved. The cross-country L&L consultation to review strategies to address COVID-19's impact on child labour and access to education, with a particular focus on gender, was successful thanks to the active participation of all countries. The countries (focal points and/or other representatives) had set themselves priorities for the exchange and presented relevant practices from their countries. Based on these practices and the following exchanges, several internal learning documents (including a mapping of all programmatic responses to the pandemic with the aim of keeping children in education and out of child labour, as well as the report of the content of the exchange webinar, containing many supplementary good practices and ideas) were put together by an external consultant, reviewed by the Working Group and shared widely.

RESEARCH

The year 2022 presented some challenges for the Working Group concerning staff turnover and absence due to illness. Nevertheless, the WG was able to achieve many of the objectives for 2022. The annotated bibliographies were updated, and a summarised version was created. These documents

provide an interesting overview of relevant literature related to child labour and other adjacent issues in the six WNCB countries.

In 2022 the Research WG discussed a new strategy, aiming to contribute to the documentation of good practices and the discussion on certain topics. The idea is to write short papers on issues such as social norm change, the area-based approach, and the informal sector, in order to provide some background for lobby and advocacy and for external communication. The process was kicked off by analysing the MTR outputs on the different topics. This strategy will be developed further in 2023.

The Research WG collaborated with the Communication WG regarding the documentation of case studies. While the Communication WG worked with the India team to collect data on the situation and activities in Rajasthan, the Research WG provided additional background literature on the combined area-based and supply chain approach in this specific context. This was used to further strengthen the case study. A conversation on the MTR took place with the MEAL WG including discussion of how to use these results for further research, and regarding the validation of specific outcomes. This will be continued in 2023. With the L&A WG there was collaboration on the position paper for the GCCL and on advocacy issues that may require some background research.

GENDER EQUALITY

The GEWG reached a few key milestones during 2022. The biggest accomplishment was the completion of the Gender Analysis process, which resulted in five country Gender Analysis reports and an overall/consolidated Gender Analysis report. The reports were shared with an external audience in Q4 2022 and were very positively received. Following the analysis trajectory, the GEWG and the Focal Points in the countries worked closely with each Country Team to develop a Gender Action Plan (GAP). In Uganda, for example, specific actions identified are to increasingly work with the sub-county chiefs to organise community sessions for discussing gender issues, child labour and their impact on development, to boost activities that

tackle harmful traditional practices, engage more with traditional leaders and elders, and promote positive practices. In addition to the publication, there were several activities and collaboration that brought attention to issues of gender and child labour, such as the L&L consultation in collaboration with the Education Working Group.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS & BUSINESS PRINCIPLES

In 2022, the CRBP Working Group made some adjustments in its way of working, and - due to capacity issues - aimed to work on more of a needs-based and demand-driven basis, offering increased one-on-one support to countries.

This year the L&A, RBC and CRBP Working Groups identified the added value of a merger, which will enable us to consider strategic direction and provide support where needed, and to include input from countries into NL/EU/international advocacy and RBC strategy more efficiently. It will also help to better meet and challenge the wishes of the donor (MFA) with its increased interest in the role of business to eradicate child labour and its root causes. The L&A-RBC and CRBP Working Groups have collectively worked on a proposal for the merger, and co-ordinated and aligned their annual plans for 2023.

MEAL

2022 was a tumultuous year for the MEAL WG and all staff engaged in MEAL activities. Besides the regular planning, monitoring and reporting activities, 2022 was the year in which we conducted our MTR. The MTR comprised of three parts. In order to remain agile and to learn from the first year of implementation, we asked a team of evaluators

to assist us in reflecting on our programme thus far in a participative manner. This exercise was conducted under the name Participative MTR and led to the inclusion of programme innovations and lessons learned in the annual plans of all countries and Working Groups. Using SenseMaker software and methodology we took stock of the changes within communities in a qualitative way. This enables reviews to be conducted with partners to determine whether we are addressing the root causes within communities successfully. We also measured several of the key performance indicators through representative household surveys and tracer studies. These activities combined led to many lessons and programme innovations at various levels.

COMMUNICATIONS

In 2022 the Global Conference against the Elimination of Child Labour was held in Durban. The event was an important moment to urge the international community and individual governments, employers' and workers' organisations and the private sector to recognise the problem of child labour, take responsibility, and act. The Working Group mobilised countries and other allies to join forces in an international campaign. In 2022 the Working Group continued to inform Alliance partners and all WNCB staff worldwide (through several media channels) of key activities, events, results/outcomes and messages from the WNCB programme, as effective co-operation in a global programme requires sufficient and timely information to be shared.

The Communication Working Group has also collaborated with and supported other associated Working Groups on communication topics.



3.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL PLANS.

TOC PATHWAY	ANNUAL PLAN OUTPUT DESCRIPTION	DEVIATION & EXPLANATION
Most significant deviations from the GeWG		
1 & 2	All Alliance members, Working Groups and partners are aware of WNCB's Gender and Social Inclusion responsive plans and are able to include the essential gender-sensitive actions in their work plans.	The GEWG did not finish the gender analysis process in Ivory Coast in time for inclusion in the overall consolidated Gender Analysis report, due to challenges related to the identification of and collaboration with a local consultant. WNCB Ivory Coast, in close collaboration with the local consultant, completed the Gender Analysis in Q1 2023.
3	Adapting and promoting guidelines on gender auditing based on GA results: GE transformation through private sector practices and in particular child labour and related topics (e.g. girls' poverty, child marriage, education etc.)	This was not completed due to time limitations. For 2023, more realistic plans have been developed for collaboration between the GEWG and L&A/RBC/CRBP WGs.
Most significant deviations from the ReWG		
3	Qualitative research proposal formulated with CRBP WG to unravel relationship between wages of care givers and child labour.	Not realised. This issue has not been prioritised by both Working Groups.
Cross-cutting	Organise two global capacity strengthening events building on locally available expertise.	Not realised. The year 2022 was already full of many activities around the MTR. Partners were occupied with these activities and their own work plan.
Cross-cutting	Networking with relevant organisations and research institutes.	This activity was not given priority.
Most significant deviations from the EduWG		
1	Working Groups and implementing partners have a better aligned strategy on adolescents and youth.	Not achieved due to time constraints, as well as due to respect of country autonomy. The Working Group conducted a mapping of existing strategies to gain more insight into what happens where, geared towards an exchange of information, approaches and strategies.
2	Other relevant Working Groups are aware of developments and/or policy gaps in education and vocational/skills training.	As we only could start working on the mapping later in the year, we were unable to inform others of the youth/vocational and skills training part. At the same time, there were no specific requests to address this. We started co-operating with the CRBP WG on apprenticeships.
3	Selected Alliance members develop and implement an aligned strategy that includes the private sector's responsibility to provide access to quality capacity development for older youth.	
4	L&A and CRBP Working Groups consider issues related to decent training or apprenticeship opportunities when working with the private sector.	
Cross-cutting	Participants from partner countries are prepared for their role in the GCCL where education is concerned.	Support was offered, but no specific demands were made by the countries during the preparatory phase. At the conference however there were many exchanges and updates between WNCB participants.
Most significant deviations from the MEAL WG		
Cross-cutting	Facilitate a uniform KPI MTR data collection with a generalised sampling approach, questionnaire with clearly defined operational of individual questions into specific indicators and a generic enumerator training	There are various reasons why it proved difficult to hire local consultants, collect and analyse data in a timely manner. Many country teams were still behind in their implementation and were catching up. In Ivory Coast the measurement of KPIs was delayed and will be implemented in Q2 of 2023.

Cross-cutting	Develop a ToR and hire a consultancy for the implementation of an inclusive & Mid Term Review	Many of the participative MTR's targets have been met. The programme produced a management note in which programme management responds to the MTR. The Participative MTR team's overall capacity to assess CEA properly has proven to be insignificant. Some interesting suggestions have been made. Overall, we have better insights into CEA practices, but the consultants have failed to grasp the complete concept as an opportunity for improved accountability towards those people the programme aims to serve.
Cross-cutting	Development and rollout of the WNCB CEA tool for MTR	
Most significant deviations from the CRBP WG		
3	Facilitate linking & learning between countries with an overlap of sectors or themes: ASM gold (Ivory Coast, Mali, Uganda); Domestic workers (India, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Vietnam); Garments & Textiles (India, Vietnam); Cocoa and Coffee (Ivory Coast, Uganda); Engaging business in informal sector (three partners in Bihar)	No follow-up to the ASM gold exchange session, as it was delayed awaiting the results of studies. In September 2022 an exchange on ASM gold programming was facilitated as part of the exchange visit to Uganda. A next session is to be planned in 2023, with study results made available in all three countries. There was no request (or clear wish) for exchange among country teams on other sectors or themes.
3	Conduct research on country-specific information on CRBP and the indicators of outcome 3, such as no. and type of companies in programme area, working conditions for youth and parents, decent wages, etc.	While the MTR has shown that such information is lacking, it is too late in the programme to start such research, and as (country) budgets have already been committed, there is no funding available.
3	Develop a publication that builds on the findings in the CRBP research, and that can be used in the countries, for example to make the CRBPs concrete and tailored to the informal sector/SMEs, or to support lobby towards government and private sector.	Progress in developing and finalising the ToR for the stakeholder mapping & CRBP training in Uganda has been slow. Implementation starts in Q1 2023 and will result in a publication that can be used in the countries (training manual and guidance for applying RBC in the formal and informal gold mining sector).
3	Engage with other Working Groups to identify linking and learning opportunities relating to CRBPs.	End of 2022: exchange with Gender Working Group on possibilities to include a gender lens / check list in CRBP tools. To be picked up in 2023. Meeting with Education Working Group on decent apprenticeships was initiated end of 2022, but first meeting took place in 2023.
3	Organise a webinar on a CRBP theme or best practice with programme-wide relevance, in order to bring together the entire CRBP Community.	No webinars have been organised.
3	Promote the use of Teams as a knowledge exchange platform, to ask questions, share best practices, tools and news updates within the CRBP Community.	Too little time was invested in stimulating the use of Teams as a knowledge exchange platform. Only incidental sharing of news and tools; not enough to create a community.

3.2 OUTCOMES IDENTIFIED BY THE WORKING GROUPS.

The outcomes identified by the supportive Working Groups reflect how the developed activities have contributed to a change of behaviour and/or practice by other Working Groups and country staff. Though these are not strictly ‘outcomes’ as

defined in the outcome harvesting methodology, the table below shows how these Working Groups have collaborated to support and develop the capacities of the programme’s actors for efficient and effective programme implementation.

OUTCOME	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Education Working Group			
Education has been identified as a priority issue in the GCCL position paper.	More visibility/urgency of the role of education supports reaching out to all children, not just to those working in supply chains.	Several internal debates and rounds on formulating the position paper.	The WNCB position paper for the GCCL.
Global Campaign for Education NL publishes regularly about child labour in relation to education and takes part in lobby issues.	The acknowledgement by more NGOs of the relationship between education and child labour reinforces effective solutions to child labour and aligns inter-organisational messaging.	The Working Group provided GCE NL with information on CL positions and events.	GCE NL newsletters containing items on child labour. Common lobby messages with WNCB and joint letter on Education Day.
Country teams adapted approaches based on learnings from the L&L meetings. F. ex. the Uganda country team put more focus on teachers as key to sustainability and developed tools to track school attendance.	Adapted strategies based on experiences from other countries in times of pandemic contribute to keeping children learning and/or bringing them back to school after the school closures.	The WG, together with the Gender WG, organised an L&L programme to address COVID-19’s impact on child labour and access to education, on the basis of priorities set by the focal points/country teams.	Report of the next steps webinar with examples from countries, explicit confirmation from Uganda
GCCL Durban Call to Action paragraph 34 on education financing prevented from being accepted with lower % for education financing.	A lower % of minimum investment in education would be taken as ‘sufficient’, including for countries that invest more. It would set an insufficient standard that would undermine effective strategies to eliminate child labour.	The education unions within WNCB added this issue to the workers’ delegation’s ‘to be negotiated’ list and succeeded to keep the original percentage. The unions also used internal channels to address the issue.	The GCCL Call to Action.
Research Working Group			
In Q4 of 2022, WNCB Mali and Vietnam incorporated the Research WG’s suggestions into their research proposal.	The suggestions will strengthen the methodology and outcomes of the research.	Providing input for the research proposal, asking questions, and suggesting specific improvements.	First and final proposal Mali, first and final proposals Vietnam.
In Q2 of 2022, MV Foundation and FSS in India presented small research proposals motivated by the WUR report.	Localised research is a good strategy for documenting evidence of on-the-ground experience, to be used in advocacy at state and national level.	Discussions during and after WUR research.	Proposals for the additional country budget in India.
In Q2 of 2022, WG CRBP incorporated suggestions for the research on gold mining in Uganda.	Suggestions will further strengthen the proposal’s research methodology and outcomes.	Conversations with WG CRBP and WNCB Uganda team.	Draft and final proposal.

From June to September the research focal points in India and other WNCB countries (to be confirmed) participated actively in the design and preparation of the SenseMaker and KPI surveys.	The combined expertise on the WNCB programme and on research created an added value for the surveys that were planned.	Active involvement in the preparation of the ToR of the KPI survey, and with the local design and translation of the SenseMaker exercise.	Email communication, drafts of the ToR.
Gender Equality Working Group			
In 2022, the WNCB country teams in Vietnam, Uganda, Jordan, India, Mali and Ivory Coast included more evidence-based gender-transformative approaches in their programme activities.	Gender equality and mainstreaming are fundamental to creating a targeted response to the vulnerabilities and risks associated with child labour. Between 2020 and 2023 we have seen a clear gender progress through the different GESI activities, in particular the Gender Analysis.	WG has implemented gender analyses in all countries. Countries have also identified and invested extra capacity in gender.	Gender Analysis Inception Reports, Gender Analysis Consolidated Report, Gender Action Plans and inclusion of recommendations in Annual Plans. Country Gender Analysis reports & consolidated Gender Analysis report.
Programme activities are adapted following the Gender Analysis recommendations, with the aim of attaining gender transformation.	The different analysis conducted identified key areas of improvement for all activities, including some of the linkages regarding risk between child labour and other child protection/ gender-based risks such as child marriage.	The GEWG has contributed to the outcome achieved by continuous support and awareness-raising on Gender and Social Inclusion responsive plans with a constant focus on gender-transformative action in the work plans of the countries and Working Groups	Findings and recommendations from the Gender Analysis, especially from the FGDs.
The government of Vietnam integrates key recommendations into their action plans.	It is important that recommendations from the Gender Analysis are not only taken on board at the programmatic level.	The GEWG supported influence of policy change regarding Gender and Child Labour. Government engagement, consultations and validation workshop together with government representatives and WNCB team in Vietnam.	
CRBP Working Group			
Greater attention and focus on private sector engagement, increased understanding of potential ways of working with the private sector in WNCB programme countries.	Raising awareness of the country teams on possible ways of working in relation to pathway 3 helps to strengthen the work under this pillar.	The Working Group organised multiple calls with all programme countries to identify needs and discuss their strategies and approaches in relation to pathway 3.	More attention for outcome 3 in country annual plans for 2023.
Greater attention and focus on private sector engagement, increased understanding of potential ways of working with the private sector in WNCB programme countries.	Identifying country needs for support in relation to outcome 3 helps to strengthen the work under this pillar.	The Working Group provided input during the development of their 2023 annual plans, both on paper and through virtual feedback calls.	
The Uganda country team has developed a ToR and identified a consultant for delivering a stakeholder mapping and CRBP training for the formal and informal gold mining sector in Uganda.	Ultimately, the stakeholder mapping and CRBP training will help to promote and enable responsible business conduct and the implementation of CRBPs in the formal and informal gold mining sector with the intention of eliminating/ reducing child labour in the gold value chain in Uganda.	The Working Group helped to develop Terms of Reference with clear objectives and deliverables, including criteria for delivering a sound stakeholder mapping, and requirements in terms of content of the CRBP training and a guidance document/ handbook.	Final version ToR. Submitted proposals. Contract signed with consultant (Blue Edge).

MEAL Working Group			
In November 2022, programme partners and stakeholders discussed the programme on outcomes/ achievements in all countries and aligned their thinking about their work to date through the MTR	Assessing results at outcome level is important as in many cases it allows programme teams to have their outcomes validated by external stakeholders. In some cases the MTR provided opportunity for course direction adjustments and programme improvements	Meal WG members have been in continuous contact with programme teams and consultants to provide support	Data collected for participative MTR, workshop notes.
In November and December 2022, partners and stakeholders in Vietnam, Uganda, Mali, Jordan and India and the Netherlands accessed community-level statistical data pertaining to child labour and school enrolment that was up-to date and localised.	Better insight into programme scale and scope. Changes in communities cross-verified statistically.	ToR writing, capacity support to country teams, support to consultants & support in analysis.	Indicator data sheets.
From August to November, programme partners in countries and on international level had substantial discussions about how the 'area-based approach' fits the area in which they work within the geographical area that they are working.	Discussions about programme scope, scale and how strategies (CLFZ, CPS strengthening and supply chain approach) help the programme team to further identify how area-based approaches should be rolled out in different contexts, on a larger scale than most partners are used to.	Support in analysis.	Participative MTR report. Management note, Indicator sheets, SenseMaker reports
Throughout the year country teams, Working Groups and ACT discussed the relevance of achievements and challenges and specific lessons that have been taken into account per implementing country	Programme improvements, Awareness of risks/ unintended effects of various efforts to combat child labour (both within the programme and at stakeholder level).	Participative MTR design facilitated discussions at various levels.	Participative MTR report. SenseMaker reports, Management note. Annual plans 2023
Communications Working Group			
Focal points communication learned from sharing experiences and knowledge on how to engage media around the topic of child labour, and engaged (investigative) journalists in their countries.	The engagement of media in all countries significantly increases opportunities to learn from each other and to work together effectively.	The Comms WG has set up a series of meetings around the topic of engaging media: how to engage investigative journalists, how to address the topic of child labour in sensitive political contexts, key messages and guiding principles in working with media. Some countries have been supported financially.	Meeting agenda Media output/articles/videos and TV items in India, Jordan, Uganda and Mali.
Alliance partners contributed to/ participated in the global campaign #togetheragainstchildlabour around the Global Conference against Child Labour in May 2022 and around the International Day against Child Labour on 12 June 2022, and used the same key messages to influence (inter) national policymakers.	2022 was an import year because of the Global Conference, which was a unique opportunity to work together and create noise to influence policymakers, develop key messages, and amplify messages.	The WG has set up a campaign outline, developed a social media pack with key messages, examples of posts and visuals to use.	Campaign outlines Social media pack including messages and visuals Podcasts and stories to use by Alliance partners and country teams Messages on social media

<p>India partners have prioritised communication as a strategy for strengthening the partnership within the Alliance.</p>	<p>The online communication workshop was an opportunity to address communication topics linked to the WNCB Alliance, such as how to communicate results, storytelling, how to co-operate effectively and share experiences for strengthened partnership</p>	<p>The WG (e.g. communication co-ordinator) developed a workshop based on the needs/requests of the partners and conducted this workshop online. The India partners requested this workshop.</p>	<p>Outline of workshop PPT of workshop</p>
<p>Alliance partners are informed of key events, activities, results/outcomes and messages of the WNCB programme.</p>	<p>Being part of a global programme and effective co-operation, both require sufficient and timely information about key activities.</p>	<p>The WG kept Alliance partners and all WNCB staff worldwide informed through newsletters and messages on the WNCB and Teams. In collaboration with the L&L co-ordinator and PMU, also supported the WNCB-wide meetings for sharing, learning and exchange.</p>	<p>Newsletter WNCB website WNCB Teams site</p>
<p>Increased engagement of the (India) partners in Rajasthan with the Communication WG for linking to effective national and international L&A initiatives.</p>	<p>Linking the different levels - from country level to international - is important as it allows for WNCB Alliance partners to use evidence-based information and results for international L&A work. A case story that brings all WNCB strategies, context and results together can be used by Alliance partners at all levels. The aligned key messages will strengthen the L&A (and communication) work in the different pathways.</p>	<p>Rajasthan partners Manjari, ARAVALI and SFNS cooperated in the setup and elaboration of the case story, as was Arisa in the Netherlands. The Research WG has provided support with relevant research documents. There has also been alignment with L&A WG and a check with MEAL WG regarding data.</p>	<p>Emails, meetings, and sharing of documents. Also validation by involved partner organisations.</p>

4 CROSS-CUTTING PROGRAMME THEMES

4.1 LINKING AND LEARNING QUESTIONS

Based on the results and overall progress made by the WNCB programme in 2021, we identified a set of key learning questions to guide the programme in 2022. The guidance that these questions have given to the programme's implementation in the countries and working groups has led to the following results and lessons learned:

1. What experiences and/or opportunities do countries have for scaling up for increased effectiveness and impact?

In Jordan the sustainability and scaling-up opportunities focus mainly on effective collaboration with the national government, as has been demonstrated through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Labour. Based on this MoU, key actors and stakeholders were mobilised and are now working together to raise awareness around child labour. The national

government's increased ownership in favour of the elimination of child labour is further demonstrated through the National Child Labour Framework and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to ensure effective application in the field and respond to child labour cases appropriately.

The programme aims to scale up and establish three additional child protection and community-based networks in Russeifa, Sahab and Zarqa in 2023, in order to reach and support a higher number of children involved in or at risk of child labour.

In Vietnam, the Alliance supported Ho Chi Minh City's (HCMC) Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs to roll out the local child protection strategic plan for 2020-2030, which included addressing child labour. The country programme supported the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) to develop a circular to establish school-based counselling positions to provide students with psychosocial support. The established and enhanced partnerships with government agencies



demonstrated the sustainability of programme interventions. The work at sub-national level helps to develop models, evidence and lessons learned to inform upstream scaling-up and policy development at the national level.

In Ivory Coast the national child protection system was strengthened, with an emphasis on the quality of social services and the skills of local actors, including grassroots community structures, to effectively perform their functions of identifying, and caring for children at risk and/or victims of child labour, as well as preventing child labour wherever possible. In October 2022 the WNCB programme, in partnership, with the government organised a workshop to promote public-private collaboration on birth registration; this represents an important first step towards further involving the private sector in preventing child labour and strengthening national systems.

In Mali, the adoption of the concept of child labour by teachers in the intervention areas (following the series of training sessions they have taken) is a determining factor in the programme's sustainability. Being public servants and committed to the cause of children, their capacities are more than ever strengthened to take over the programme beyond its implementation period.

The support and backing of the programme by eight ministries, as well as the commitment of political authorities, administrative authorities, school authorities and other local actors to the programme's actions, all ensure its sustainability.

In Uganda in August 2022, WNCB in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development organised a workshop for key stakeholders to draft the National Programme Action proposal and a Cabinet memo on reducing child labour, school dropout and children on the streets. This will be presented to the Cabinet to make a case for prioritising child labour and subsequently for the allocation of more resources to the sector. WNCB partners, in the effort to promote the Area-Based Approach (ABA), have involved the district, sub-county and village communities in planning, scaling up, implementation, and monitoring and participation, as resource persons. This is a strategy for sustainability as they integrate child labour issues into the district and sub-county development plans.

In the India country programme there was more emphasis placed on collecting evidence at local level

and taking it to district and state level, in order to enable government officials to understand the challenges that exist in the context of children, and so that they can devise strategy to address children's learning deficits and the developmental needs of young children who accompany their parents in the workplace. This strategy will be continued in 2023.

2. How can the WNCB Alliance continue to strengthen the activities and the objective of getting children back to school and out of child labour after the COVID-19 lockdowns in the countries?

In Jordan, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development, capacity development has been undertaken with the aim of improving children's access to schools. Through case management, a total of 641 referrals were made to education, livelihoods, mental health and psychosocial support service-providing organisations. To complement case management services, implementing partners ensured that children were provided with space to obtain skills and enjoy safe and healthy experiences. Examples include learning basic life skills; socialising with peers to enhance social skills; engaging with art, sport, IT skills and music to relieve stress and express themselves, and; learning about financial skills/literacy.

In Vietnam three guidelines on school-based social work practices, counselling and child labour prevention were endorsed by MOET and disseminated to 7,000 teachers nationwide. A national workshop on school-based violence against children and child labour prevention was organised to increase education sector awareness and action. In HCMC, training packages on employability and entrepreneurship skills, including life skills, were developed and piloted with youth.

In Ivory Coast, communities in 27 villages in the Nawa Region built 38 classrooms to give out-of-school children the opportunity to return to school. The government gave support by sensitising communities on the right to education, leading the process of recruiting facilitators for the bridging classes, supervision of courses and ensuring their alignment with national standards, and committing to transforming the bridging classes into community schools that will later be included on the national

school map/in the system. In the Nawa region, children from the bridging classes are now in the formal education system with the opportunity to progress in this way, away from the workplace. National education actors have taken responsibility for integration by monitoring both the quality of the process of creating bridging classes and the level of the pupils.

In Mali, with the support of the communal authorities, the people of the village of Wassasso in the commune of Kanzangasso, Bla Cercle/Ségou region, drew up a memorandum of understanding to help keep their children in school with their parents' involvement. The implementation of this agreement in 2022 enabled 212 more pupils to be retained than 2021's total of 150.

In Uganda, WNCB is working closely with the district leadership to have the established community schools coded and government-aided, with all teachers on the government payroll. Our learning community centres of Nanyidik, Nakirolo and Acherer have already been allocated a total of nine professional teachers who are on the government pay roll. The programme communities, in conjunction with WNCB, successfully lobbied for the establishment of secondary schools to enhance children's transition into secondary school. A good example of this are the secondary schools in Rupa sub-county and in Tapac sub-county. The Uganda programme engaged with families in Nanyidik village who accepted and signed 210 pledge cards as a sign of their commitment to zero tolerance for child labour.

In India, the country partners engaged in activities such as mainstreaming of out-of-school children, running campaigns to create awareness amongst teachers, and establishing child protection committees, including school management committee members and Gram Panchayat functionaries, parents, youth and the public at large.

The Jordan country partners have provided specialised case management services for working children, which include multisectoral referrals for the services required, including referrals to economic support services provided by other service providers according to CL SOPs and based on care plans for each case developed by case managers. In addition, UNICEF considered referring WNCB beneficiaries for social protection services provided by other UNICEF programmes, and SC provided beneficiaries' families with vocational trainings and start-up kits. The WNCB programme started to explore and develop innovative and sustainable solutions that offer immediate income-generating opportunities for households. The country programme has been developing an online and on-demand gig platform to connect households, businesses and institutions with local, skilled home and building maintenance service providers. In Vietnam, training provided knowledge and developed capacity for women to set up family businesses. They were connected to various platforms and services available in the community. Savings skills helped them to utilise the available banking system and prevent informal cash-saving approaches.

In Ivory Coast, income-generating activities (IGAs) and Village Savings and Credit Associations (VSCAs) were set up to improve the economic situation of vulnerable households. These are regularly monitored. Some of the families benefiting from this economic reinforcement used adult labour, which they were able to pay for with the profits generated by the VSCAs. This enabled them to keep their children in school while protecting them from child labour. Cocoa farmers in receipt of cash transfers improved their farming practices by combining agronomic and chemical control techniques. Recipients of cash transfers were encouraged to ensure that adults do not need their children to help them in the cocoa fields, as well as encouraging them to enrol their children in school and keep them there.

In Mali the programme aims to set up and accompany/support/monitor IGAs for the benefit of vulnerable families as well as creating associations of mothers of pupils for the enrolment and retention of children in formal school in the Sikasso and Ségou regions.

In India most partners have undertaken livelihood-generation activities in some form, and even vocational trainings. Because such activities

3. How do we effectively integrate the thematic focus on parents' economic empowerment (living wages, village saving and loan associations, income-generating activities, cash transfers, etc.) into our Theory of Change, geared towards the elimination of child labour and access to quality formal education?

helped the beneficiaries to achieve a steady source of income or augment their income where necessary, the parents/communities will be more inclined to send their children to school which will in turn help to eradicate child labour. Many partners have created vocational training courses for youth and linked them with various government schemes. Many families and parents were given training on vegetable cultivation, goat-rearing and entrepreneurship.

4. How can we ensure and demonstrate that awareness-raising activities and campaigns, focused on the elimination of child labour, will eventually lead to changes of behaviour and practice in all stakeholders involved (public and private sector, and civil society)?

The many awareness-raising activities in the Jordan programme, in collaboration with the MoL have mobilised multiple actors and facilitated closer collaboration between stakeholders in local and national government, the private sector and civil society organisations. The purpose of these awareness-raising sessions was to strengthen the employers’ internal policies relating to child rights and child labour. Through these interventions, a total of 310 employers (205 male, 105 female) in Za’atari refugee camp and East Amman were reached to develop their awareness of child labour and labour laws. As a result of the awareness-raising

sessions, a total of 90 employers signed an ethical commitment to stop child labour and encourage children to continue their education.

In Vietnam, CRB indicators were successfully integrated into the national Corporate Sustainability Index benchmarking programme and businesses’ awareness of child-right responsive sustainability was increased. The WNCB programme provided technical input and organised trainings for private sector actors.

In Ivory Coast the Directorate of Education identified areas with high drop-out rates. The WNCB programme raised awareness in 27 communities in the Nawa region that contributed to the enrolment and supervision of 855 working children (392 girls and 463 boys).

In Mali the establishment and strengthening of community child protection mechanisms to promote the enrolment and retention of children in school, the organisation of general awareness-raising meetings, educational talks/debates, radio spot broadcasts, the establishment of anti-child labour clubs, social dialogue forums, child government, and associations of mothers of pupils, are indicators of ownership of the programme’s results by the community entities and main parties involved.

In Uganda the awareness-raising has made a major contribution to changing attitudes, enabling the rights holders to demand services from the



government. For example, in Albamun village in Nakapiripirit district, the district committed to establishing a community school on a piece of land offered by the community. The Area-Based Approach has proven very effective in tackling all forms of child labour by including all stakeholders. This is evident in the positive change of mindset from various stakeholders about child labour, preferring education in the community.

In India, many of the identified outcomes increased the attendance rates of vocational training for youth, which have been the result of awareness-raising campaigns by the country partners. Other results achieved by these campaigns have been the mobilisation of communities in favour of increased enrolment in formal schools, and the private sector actors that have committed not to use child labour.

Based on the findings from the abovementioned key reflection and learning moments in 2022, the review of the 2023 plans for the Country and Working Groups, and dialogues with the Alliance partners, we have identified the following L&L questions for 2023:

- How can we continue to integrate the various approaches effectively, specifically the area-based approach including strengthening child protection systems and Child Labour Free Zones, and the supply chain approach?
- How do we further develop engagement towards the national governments in the countries, as well as the Dutch and EU governments, to support the alignment of the area-based approach and the

supply chain approach in our joint fight against child labour?

- How can we ensure the increased inclusion and engagement of the private sector (both formal and informal) in the countries, in order to address the prevention of child labour in supply chains?
- How can we ensure the sustained ownership and implementation of the programme's results in the countries (either through phasing out or continuing the programme)?

In addition to these programme-wide learning questions, the WNCB countries will develop country-specific learning questions, appropriate for their contexts, that will contribute to the effectiveness and impact of their respective programmes.

4.2 INCLUSIVENESS, GENDER EQUALITY AND EQUITY

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) remains an important pillar of the WNCB programme. In 2022 we rolled out a programme-wide gender analysis with studies conducted by consultants in each country. This assessment identified several gender inequality trends and risks. To quote one example that highlights the importance of a proper follow-up on the findings of the study:

The connection between early marriage and child labour: the cultural expectation of boys having to pay bride price at marriage inclines them to join the world of hard labour at young age. This was consistent in several countries, including the



relationship between gender norms and forced domestic work which mostly affects young girls.

Following the analysis trajectory, the GEWG and the country Focal Points worked closely with each Country Team to develop a context specific Gender Action Plan (GAP) based on the key findings and recommendations of the gender analysis. These were systematically embedded into their respective annual plans for 2023. For example, Uganda incorporated new activities into the 2023 annual plan, including closer collaboration with the sub-county chiefs to organise community sessions for discussing gender issues, child labour, and their impact on development and boosting activities that tackle harmful traditional practices, engage more with traditional leaders and elders, and promote positive practices. Topics relating to gender-marginalised groups are well-studied in other programme data sources. Our KPIs are disaggregated into gender and age groups. We aim to ensure the equal participation of all groups in our sampling approaches, and in analysis we continuously consider relevant issues such as gender and inclusion considerations in aspects of equal access to education, power, the ownership people feel over programme activities, opportunities to give voice, and the rights people have.

All country teams report that they are gender-sensitive at a minimum and in some cases transformative. Teams also consider to be inclusive in their work and some countries report increased staff capacity with regard to gender mainstreaming, with accelerated learning on the topic thanks to the studies conducted in 2022. Several countries also report the active engagement of communities in programme activities on issues affecting girls and boys, gender inequality concerns, and other sources of inequality.

The monitoring of our effectiveness and the MTR also showcase that our actions are gender-sensitive and sometimes also transformative. Several countries report outcomes that:

- Increased the engagement of women, girls and minority groups in public discourse on the root causes of child labour (all countries);
- Increased ownership of programme activities and results by women, girls and minority groups;
- Ensured that child survivors of abuse and harmful labour receive essential child protection services from direct programme partners and/or key programme stakeholders;
- Increased access to education for girls and marginalised children (Uganda, Mali, India and Ivory Coast);



- Financially empowered women and the most vulnerable households within communities.

Where our programme has to a large extent been gender-sensitive, we aim to be more gender-transformative during the remainder of the programme period. Many of the activities proposed for 2023 annual plans can be considered gender-transformative, with very specific actions related to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI).

4.3 SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS

All strategic pathways in our Theory of Change aim to achieve sustainable results on all levels. Our country partners described the financial, institutional, environmental, technical and institutional aspects of the sustainability of their activities, and reported outcomes were analysed in relation to these sustainability pointers in the country reports.

4.3.1 FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

In relation to financial sustainability, we note that the outcomes reported in relation to policy changes and the improved collaboration between key stakeholders also mean that key stakeholders (such as governments) are mobilising or reallocating funds for improved services to survivors and the protection of at-risk children. On the other hand, financial unsustainability relates

directly to child labour and/or children leaving school. We were able to report many outcomes that facilitated economic empowerment in combination with community-based livelihood activities as alternatives to child labour for the most vulnerable families in our areas of implementation. In several of our programmes, teenagers and adolescents have been able to access vocational training and other services to help them find decent work opportunities. VLCAs are an important means of retaining knowledge on financial sustainability and access to small funds after the programme period ends. It needs to be mentioned here that the MtR identified several concerns about the scale and effectiveness of these activities. The programmes have aimed to include lessons in their annual plans for 2023. We are, however, also stressing that the WNCB programme does not have poverty reduction as an objective.

4.3.2 INSTITUTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

In all countries, we observe a contribution to improved institutional capacity to address child labour at various levels. Significant outcomes on overarching strategies (to which we have contributed) have been reported, such as the CLFZ approach and community-based child protection system strengthening. These outcomes showcase the way in which we successfully contribute to linking up communities to existing and strengthened child protection systems by means of improved



referral systems and case management services. It should be noted that the external participative MtR is also particularly optimistic about the partners' ability to work in cohesion with key stakeholders to strengthen systems and improve policies and legislation at the national, regional and community levels.

4.3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

As also seen in previous years, the effects of floods and droughts caused by climate change appear to cause protracted crises in some of our implementing areas (India & Uganda). The topic can also be linked to several of the sectors we work in (garment, mining and cocoa). Climate change is potentially a root cause of child labour. However, adaptation and mitigation are not an integral part of our current strategy and remain an important risk within this programme period.

4.3.4 TECHNICAL SUSTAINABILITY

Developing the capacity of key stakeholders has been an integral part of our strategies and we observe that outcomes are being reported in each country that showcase the improved technical capacity of governments, communities, and other stakeholders for preventing and addressing child labour. Within our sectoral approach we observe that good practices are being identified and important lessons are being learned, which present opportunities for future collaboration between WNCB partners.

4.3.5 SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

In the reported outcomes, we observe various examples of norms change at different levels. These include outcomes in which communities show increased engagement to address child labour, and employers that are at the forefront of addressing child labour within their sectors. In addition, we observe increased commitment from child protection service providers, schools and other civil servants to address the root causes of child labour.

CONCLUSION

In 2022 the WNCB country partners and working groups managed to implement their programmes and the majority of planned activities effectively, generating important results towards the elimination of child labour. For some countries, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to be a contextual challenge, leading to decreased income for parents/caretakers who preferred to keep the children in child labour to support family incomes. Other contextual factors affecting the programme's implementation were environmental influences such as droughts and floods, political and social instability, security risks, and the consequences of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. The country partners had the opportunity to participate in several exchange meetings through which a rich exchange of knowledge and lessons learned strengthened the country programmes, collaboration and partnerships. This was further complemented by the results of the mid-term review, the conclusions and recommendations of which have informed and shaped the country plans until 2024.

A key moment for the WNCB programme was its participation in the Global Conference on Child Labour in Durban, South Africa in May 2022. All country partners were represented at this GCCL, and presented a WNCB position paper on child labour. On the basis of this, further engagement with the specific country governments will follow for the years 2023 and 2024.

Through harvested outcomes we see a significant increase in results for the different pathways in our joint Theory of Change. The results as seen in pathway 1 focused on awareness-raising and training (around issues like child labour, child marriages, and the importance of education), economic empowerment of women and youth, child protection system strengthening in co-operation with governments, and teacher training and access to quality education.

Concerning the engagement of local and national governments as per pathway 2, we have identified increased involvement, collaboration and ownership in the fight against child labour. Children, youth

and communities are increasingly being heard by governments.

The involvement of private sector actors and businesses as per pathway 3 remains an important focus for the WNCB programme and has yielded interesting results in the countries. In Ivory Coast, in partnership with the Ivory Coast Government the WNCB programme organised a workshop to promote public-private collaboration on birth registration; this represents an important first step to further involve the private sector in preventing child labour and strengthening national systems. In Uganda 40 small-scale artisans and a total of 60 staff from the large-scale mining companies were trained on Child Rights and Business Principles (CRBP), child safeguarding, child labour issues and the Code of Conduct. This resulted in the mining companies developing action plans and codes of conduct.

Aligned with the MtR recommendations, we will continue to expand on private sector engagement until 2024.

Pathway 4, focused on influencing the Dutch and EU governments, mainly took place in the Netherlands and elsewhere in the EU through the efforts of the Lobby & Advocacy/RBC Working Group, in collaboration with the Communications Working Group. Together with a broad CSO platform our work involved influencing the draft of an ambitious bill for international responsible business conduct. Legislation on due diligence will continue to be a priority in the coming years.

The Working Groups collaborated and supported the country programmes effectively in 2022. Through thematic focal points we established an ongoing dialogue with the country teams to exchange knowledge and lessons learned, and make programme adjustments. Examples are the finalised gender analysis and subsequent country gender action plans, as well as the Education WG cross-country consultation on COVID-19's effects on education.

The CRBP Working Group merged with the L&A/RBC working group to more effectively address the linkages between private business practices and public sector policy influences on child labour.

This is reflected in the 2023 plan and will further generate results in 2023 and 2024.

The linking and learning questions for 2022 helped to guide the country programmes to focus on key thematic priorities. They also facilitated the exchange of knowledge, expertise and lessons learned to support the implementation of the individual country programmes. Further exploration of the key learning questions will continue in 2023 in various ways, including through country exchange meetings and the WNCB Global Meeting, scheduled for May 2023.

We have successfully implemented a programme in which the different components of area-based approach, child protection system strengthening, and the supply chain approach increasingly complement each other. This will continue to be our focus for the programme until 2024.

On a final note, we would like to acknowledge and celebrate the commitment displayed by all country partners to our joint road to the elimination of child labour. We honour their tireless drive to bring all stakeholders and actors together and to continue sharing their knowledge and lessons learned for the benefit of all children. This demonstrated added value of our partnership and multi-stakeholder approach has scaled up action and produced solid results in ensuring that children and youth are free from child labour and able to enjoy their right to quality education and (future) decent work.

ANNEX

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT 2022

COSTS	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION		ORIGINAL BUDGET 2022	REVISED BUDGET 2022	ACTUALS 2022	% ACTUAL VS APPROVED BUDGET
1. Country programmes							
Area based approach (ABA) and responsible business conduct (RBC) towards elimination of child labour	1.1	Uganda: mining and agricultural sector in Karamoja and Busia	All	€ 975.400	€ 882.799	€ 851.008	
	1.1.1	Coordination Uganda programme	Stop Child Labour/Hivos	€ 33.183	€ 33.183	€ 37.331	
	1.2	Jordan: small businesses and agricultural sector in East Amman and Za'atari refugee camp	All	€ 772.923	€ 860.112	€ 881.424	
	1.2.1	Coordination Jordan programme	Save the Children/Unicef	€ 32.400	€ 29.614	€ 34.751	
	1.3	India: natural stone, garment and agricultural sector in Bihar, Rajasthan and Dehli	All	€ 1.538.631	€ 1.692.214	€ 1.427.792	
	1.3.1	Coordination India programme	Stop Child Labour/Arisa	€ 33.183	€ 35.679	€ 32.994	
	1.4	Viet Nam: garment sector in Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Thap	All	€ 1.018.633	€ 1.061.085	€ 549.956	
	1.4.1	Coordination Vietnam programme	Unicef	€ 35.650	€ 60.135	€ 34.353	
	1.5	Mali: gold sector in Sikasso and Segou	All	€ 1.065.708	€ 1.183.079	€ 956.509	
	1.5.1	Coordination Mali programme	Stop Child Labour/Kinderpostzegels	€ 32.928	€ 52.940	€ 29.904	
	1.6	Cote d'Ivoire: cocoa, mining and domestic sector in San Pedro, Soubre, Meagui -South West, Korhogo -North and Abidjan -South	All	€ 1.703.691	€ 1.795.484	€ 1.311.577	
	1.6.1	Coordination Cote d'Ivoire programme	Unicef	€ 83.650	€ 86.004	€ 56.612	
		1.7.	Coordination education unions	Stop Child Labour/AOb with EI	€ 65.000	€ 81.622	€ 29.950
Sub amount				€ 7.390.980	€ 7.853.950	€ 6.234.162	79%
2. Innovations and new opportunities			All	€ 379.777	€ -	€ -	
Sub amount				€ 379.777	€ -	€ -	
3. Linking and learning	3.1	Research coordination and knowledge sharing	Stop Child Labour/Arisa lead	€ 56.990	€ 84.740	€ 60.311	
	3.2	Gender expertise and mainstreaming	Save the Children lead	€ 68.464	€ 72.182	€ 73.585	

	3.3	Education expertise and mainstreaming	Stop Child Labour/AOb lead	€ 38.012	€ 41.672	€ 30.499	
	3.4	Child Rights and Business expertise and mainstreaming	Unicef lead	€ 57.046	€ 69.612	€ 62.710	
	3.5	Linking & learning meetings, exchange visits and capacity building	All	€ 316.592	€ 373.879	€ 82.344	
	3.6	Research/review on child labour in specific countries and sectors	All	€ 301.592	€ 61.717	€ -	
Sub amount				€ 838.697	€ 703.802	€ 309.449	44%
4. Political and corporate lobby	4.1	Responsible Business conduct	Unicef lead	€ 57.046	€ 99.242	€ 42.007	
	4.2	Political lobby and advocacy	Save the Children lead	€ 114.213	€ 123.126	€ 118.624	
	4.3	RBC and political lobby meetings and positioning	All	€ 250.693	€ 261.477	€ 112.889	
Sub amount				€ 421.952	€ 483.846	€ 273.521	57%
5. Communications			All	€ 117.865	€ 126.751	€ 35.360	
Sub amount				€ 117.865	€ 126.751	€ 35.360	28%
6. Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning			All	€ 255.938	€ 276.689	€ 243.157	
Sub amount				€ 255.938	€ 276.689	€ 243.157	88%
7. Programme Management	7.1.	Programme Management Unit	Hivos	€ 636.575	€ 636.575	€ 632.348	
	7.2	Coordination and contributions to the programme	Save the Children	€ 150.101	€ 129.434	€ 125.706	
	7.3	Coordination and contributions to the programme	Stop Child Labour	€ 77.657	€ 78.864	€ 63.407	
	7.4	Coordination and contributions to the programme	Unicef	€ 87.343	€ 66.974	€ 68.572	
Sub amount				€ 951.676	€ 911.848	€ 890.034	98%
GRAND TOTAL				€ 10.356.885	€ 10.356.886	€ 7.985.682	77%

ANNEX

THEORY OF CHANGE

THEORY

VISION

A world in which all children (girls and boys) enjoy their rights and decent living standards

OF CHANGE

IMPACT

Children and youth are free from child labour and enjoy their rights to quality education and (future) decent work, hereby contributing to SDG 8.7

	1 PATHWAY	2 PATHWAY	3 PATHWAY	4 PATHWAY		
OUTCOMES	<p>Outcome 1a: Children are empowered to pursue an education and (future) employability within a supportive family and community environment</p> <p>Outcome 1b: Increased enrolment and retention in quality formal education or if relevant, bridge schooling, and improved access to youth employment</p>	<p>Outcome 2: Governments enforce relevant child-rights based laws and implement policies on child labour, education, youth economic empowerment and social security</p>	<p>Outcome 3: Private sector takes full responsibility for preventing and addressing child labour.</p>	<p>Outcome 4: EU/Dutch government and international/multilateral organisations act in support of the elimination of child labour and full-fills its obligation to protect by setting and reinforcing Due Diligence policies and laws.</p>		
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES	<p>Intermediate outcome 1.1: Families and communities demonstrate support for children's right to education and decent youth employment.</p> <p>Intermediate outcome 1.2: Families/parents develop alternative livelihoods</p> <p>Intermediate outcome 1.3: Child protection mechanisms ensure targeted outreach to out of school and working children, withdraw children from child labour and link children and their families to services</p> <p>Intermediate outcome 1.4: Adolescents and youth have improved financial literacy, life skills and vocational / entrepreneurial skills for transition to decent work</p> <p>Intermediate outcome 1.5: Families and children have improved access to child sensitive social protection schemes)</p> <p>Intermediate outcome 1.6: Schools use improved child- friendly teaching methods</p>	<p>Intermediate outcome 2.1: Improved legal and policy frameworks to prevent and address child labour</p> <p>Intermediate outcome 2.2: Administrative structures and necessary resources in place to implement relevant services, systems and policies</p>	<p>Intermediate outcome 3.1: Private sector realizes decent work conditions incl. remediation measures for former child labourers, fair wages for adults and youth and fair prices for goods</p> <p>Intermediate outcome 3.2: Private sector provide skills training and apprenticeship opportunities for adolescents and youth</p> <p>Intermediate outcome 3.3: Private sector implements measures to address child labour in their supply chain</p> <p>Intermediate outcome 3.4: Private sector actors have integrated child protection policies and mechanisms to prevent, mitigate and remediate cases of child labour in their business activities and throughout their supply chain</p>	<p>Intermediate outcome 4.1: Due diligence policies and regulations are adopted.</p> <p>Intermediate outcome 4.2: Eradication of child labour features high on the international agenda</p>		
UPSCALING STRATEGIES	Child empowerment and Community-based approach: Empower children, communities and families to prevent and address child labour	Lobby, Advocacy and system strengthening in partner countries: Local and national authorities to enforce relevant laws and implement relevant policies and social services	Supply chain approach: Organise and work with private sector to create responsible companies in (inter)national supply chains.	Lobby and Advocacy at international level: EU/Dutch government and international/multilateral organisations to act in support of the elimination of child labour and full-fill their duty to protect		
CHANGE ACTORS	CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES	NGOS/CBOS	LOCAL & NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	COMPANIES	TRADE UNIONS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS / EU/DUTCH GOVERNMENT
KEY BARRIERS AND ASSUMPTIONS	Lack of awareness of child rights and alternative livelihoods	Lack of effective legislation/policies on child labour and education and implementation thereof	Collaborative efforts between governments, businesses and communities are often weak/non-existent	Business lack knowledge, commitment and technical capacity to respect and promote child rights	Poor labour practices in supply chains	Lack of reliable data on and insights in prevalence of child labour

PROBLEM ANALYSIS

According to most recent estimates 152 million children are victims of child labour, with almost half of them, 73 million, working in hazardous child labour. Although child labour has declined over the past 15 years, progress has dwindled during the last 4 years. Significant efforts will need to be made in order to reach the SDG Goal of eradication all forms of child labour by 2025. Stepping up international cooperation and partnerships are crucial to ensure progress on this ambitious goal (ILO 2017)

ANNEX

WNCB ORGANISATION CHART



PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE



- Hivos Lead
- Stop Child Labour Lead
- Save the Children Lead
- UNICEF Lead
- PMU Lead

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT UNIT

- Programme Manager
- MEAL Expert
- Linking & Learning Coordinator
- Communication Coordinator
- Finance Officer

INDIA

MALI

UGANDA

JORDAN

VIETNAM

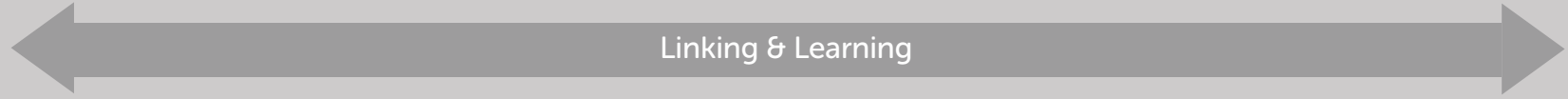
CÔTE D'IVOIRE

ALLIANCE COORDINATION TEAM



TECHNICAL AND THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ■ Communication | ■ MEAL | ■ Education |
| ■ CRBP | ■ Gender | ■ Lobby & Advocacy / RBC |
| ■ Research | | |



WORK: NO CHILD'S BUSINESS



Save the Children



| for every child



CHILD LABOUR
School is the best place to work