

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

2023 & Q1 2024

WORK:

**NO CHILD'S
BUSINESS**

**ENDING CHILD LABOUR THROUGH
MULTIPLE APPROACHES,
SUSTAINING OUR EFFORTS**



CONTENT

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	3
GENERAL INFORMATION	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
INTRODUCTION	9
1. The WNCB collaboration in tackling child labour	10
1.1 Introduction	10
1.2 Programme Risks and Mitigation	10
1.3 Learning through Outcome Harvesting	12
1.4 Reflecting on the Theory of Change	13
1.5 Alliance partner perspectives	16
1.6 Narrative for annual financial progress report 2023+Q1-2024	19
2. Countries	21
2.1. India	21
2.1.1. Joint approach by partners	21
2.1.2. Contextual challenges, project risks and opportunities	23
2.1.3. Implementation of the workplan	25
2.1.4. Outcomes harvested	27
2.1.5. Expenditures in 2023 and Q1 2024	30
2.2 Ivory Coast	31
2.2.1 A joint approach by partners	31
2.2.3 Contextual challenges, project risks and opportunities	33
2.2.4 Implementation of the Annual Plan	34
2.2.5 Harvested Outcomes	37
2.2.5 Expenditure in 2023 and Q1 2024	39
2.3 Jordan	40
2.3.1 Capacity development of WNCB partners	42
2.3.2 Contextual challenges, project risks and opportunities	43
2.3.3 Implementation of the workplan	43
2.3.4 Outcomes Harvested	45
2.3.5 Expenditures in 2023 and Q1 2024	49
2.4 Mali	50
2.4.1 Increased ownership from key stakeholders and communities	50
2.4.2 Contextual challenges, project risks and opportunities	51
2.4.3 Implementation of the workplan	52
2.4.4 Outcomes Harvested	54
2.4.5 Expenditures in 2023 and Q1 2024	55
2.5 The Netherlands	56
2.5.1 Increasing influence	56
2.5.2 Contextual challenges, project risks and opportunities	57
2.5.3 Implementation of the workplan	58
2.5.4 Outcomes Harvested	59
2.4.5 Expenditures in 2023 and Q1 2024	61

2.6. Uganda	62
2.6.1. Joint approach by partners	62
2.6.2. Contextual challenges, project risks and opportunities	64
2.6.3. Implementation of the workplan	66
2.6.4. Outcomes harvested	67
2.6.5. Expenditures in 2023 and Q1 2024	69
2.7 Vietnam	70
2.7.1 Innovating our way of working	70
2.7.2 Contextual challenges, project risks and opportunities	72
2.7.3 Implementation of the workplan	73
2.7.4 Outcomes Harvested	76
2.7.5 Expenditures in 2023 and Q1 2024	78
3. Programmatic Support in Pathways 1, 2 & 3	79
Education	79
Research	79
Gender Equality	80
Child Rights & Business Principles (CRBP)	80
MEAL	80
Communications	81
Most significant deviations from the working groups' Annual Plans	81
Outcomes identified by the working groups	81
Global Partner Meeting	82
Exchange visits	82
4. Cross-cutting programme themes	86
4.1 Inclusiveness, Gender Equality and Equity	86
4.2 Sustainable exit strategy	87
Conclusion	89

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

CONTACT PERSON:

Sofie Ovaa, Programme Manager

CONTACT DETAILS:**HIVOS**

Attn. Sofie Ovaa
Grote Marktstraat 47a
2511BH The Hague
The Netherlands
+31 70-3765500
sovaa@hivos.org

BUDGET:

37,239,851 EUR

START DATE:

1 July 2019

END DATE:

31 December 2024

PROGRAMME PERIOD IN MONTHS:

5,5 years

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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.

Through the reflection on and analysis of the outcomes harvested in the countries, the Alliance partners report 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 an increased engagement of private sector actors who take up active roles in the identification

and prevention of child labour in supply chains can be observed. For the remainder of 2024, the Alliance partners will continue to engage relevant stakeholders and strengthen their capacities to ensure a sustainable handover of key activities, approaches and strategies. WNCB persisted with its efforts to drive national and EU-level legislation to combat child labour, as well as maintaining its engagement with Dutch government actors, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and policymakers, to continue to tackle child labour through keeping a comprehensive, combined area-based and supply chain approach on the agenda.

The country programmes have implemented most of the planned activities and effectively collaborated with key stakeholders to achieve meaningful results.

In India the WNCB programme is co-ordinated by the SCL partners Arisa and ICCSPL, in collaboration with the country partners: AIPTF, Bal Raksha Bharat (also known as Save the Children India), MV Foundation, Fakirana Sisters' Society, Manjari Sansthan, Nav Jagriti and ARAVALI. The programme is implemented in Bihar, Delhi/NCR and Rajasthan, where partners we targeted 30,237 children. The activities focused



on the mainstreaming of out-of-school children, running campaigns to create awareness amongst communities and teachers, strengthening the capacity of Gram Panchayat functionaries and Child Protection Committees, supporting the elaboration of National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct specific to the garment sector, facilitating advocacy with legislators, undertaking alternative livelihoods/vocational training for parents of children engaged in child labour, vocational training for adolescents and young adults and engagement with the private sector.

In Ivory Coast the collaboration between UNICEF, Save the Children and EI/SYNADEEPCI 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). In these areas the partners reached 5,000 children with child protection services and child rights messages, as well as by increasing access to education. The partners also continued to step up efforts with mining sector stakeholders, in line with the recommendations of the study on child labour in artisanal and small-scale gold mining.



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 CBO Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD). UNICEF supports its partner ROWAD (Al-Khair), a CBO active in East Amman, engages with government, and strengthens co-operation between the government, civil society and private sector. In 2023 and Q1 2024, 1,857 community members were reached through (positive) parenting sessions addressing child labour norms and practices, supporting parents with finding alternative sources of income and vocational training, strengthening and supporting Child Protection Committees. The WNCB partner organisations provided comprehensive case management services for 634 children and referred even more children and families, based on their needs, to social support services. Partners continued joint lobby and advocacy activities with the National Child Labour Taskforce, aiming to strengthen governmental engagement and accountability.

Our Malian partners ENDA, the National Union of Education and Culture (SNEC), Save the Children and UNICEF implemented activities in 20 communities in the Ségou region and twelve communities in the Sikasso region, where children mostly work in gold mines and agriculture. reached 1,512,086 community members (caretakers and families) indirectly were reached through awareness-raising campaigns based on theatre/forums and slam poetry and posted to Facebook and TikTok. The programme has supported 2,741 children to get out of child labour and return to school.

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. The Working Groups collaborated with the Maatschappelijk Verantwoord Ondernemen (MVO) platform, especially with regard to legislative developments in the Netherlands and at EU level. The WG engaged with stakeholders within the European Parliament, the Netherlands Parliament, the European Commission and the MoFA to ensure that legislation included a child-oriented approach. The Working group also participated in the Dutch Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa (DISCO)'s working groups on Child Labour and Living Income,

whereby we emphasised an integrated area-based and supply chain approach and advocated for a broader perspective to solve the problems linked to the sector. Moreover, we the Working Group will continued to engage with the Vereniging van Beleggers voor Duurzame Ontwikkeling (VBDO) to encourage Dutch institutional investors to address child labour through responsible investment policies.

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 and Hivos as the lead co-ordinating partner. In 2023 and Q1 2024 the partners targeted their efforts to support 8.128 children directly to support them to leave child labour and prevent them (re)entering child labour. The partners in Uganda successfully complemented each other in implementing the area-based approach and the supply chain approach. The private sector actors in Busia area are taking remediation measures to support former working children and integrate child protection policies in their business activities and supply chain. Another important milestone is the norm change in all programme villages among communities, local governments and teachers.

The programme in Vietnam is a partnership between UNICEF, Save the Children and the (Vietnamese) Centre for Child Rights and Business. In 2023 and Q1 2024, 23,275 children benefited from a strengthened child protection system. The Alliance also supported social work and counselling skills training for key teachers and other staff in schools. The blended offline and online training reached more than 21,000 teachers and education staff, following the institutionalisation of three training packages and one child protection protocol in schools by the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET).

In Vietnam and India, changing political environments led to increasing uncertainties, instabilities, and shrinking civic space, affecting the programme implementation. In India a significant setback occurred when Bal Raksha Bharat's Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA) registration was not renewed and the organisation had to suspend WNCB activities from 1st August 2023. In Vietnam, partners experienced implementation challenges posed by complex and stringent government ODA procedures for project approval and implementation which resulted in longer and stricter processes

for the appraisal, approval and implementation of all development projects. Security risks remain a factor for the programme in Mali where sporadic violence is ongoing, although the impact on the programme's villages in Sikasso and Ségou is limited. In Uganda, intertribal raids caused families to relocate and parents kept their children away from school. The repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic still affected programme implementation in some countries in 2023. Lengthy school closures resulted in a major learning gap and children were at high risk of getting pulled into the cycle of child labour to reduce the economic burden on their families. WNCB partners therefore continued to invest more in education activities to get more children back to school. The Dutch elections in November 2023 resulted in a new political landscape, and the L&A Working Group had to make changes to its activities and focus more on the EU level.

At the overall programme level, the various exchange visits, with the highlight being all partners attending the global meeting in the Netherlands, gave country partners the opportunity to exchange experiences and knowledge concerning specific thematic priorities, as well as to enhance the partnership and collaboration in and between countries.

The technical working groups provided programmatic support and collaboration for the countries.

The Education WG focused on youth, skills and vocational training. Based on a mapping of the work done in the countries, the Education WG successfully organised multiple workshops for and in collaboration with WNCB partners. In collaboration with the Communication WG, the Education WG worked on Stories of Change relating to education.

The Research WG started the documentation of good practices and concrete steps on topics, leading to papers on social norm change, mainstreaming child labourers into formal education, lobby and advocacy, and private sector engagement.

The Gender Equality Working Group's focus was on supporting the countries to integrate and implement country-specific Gender Action Plans. Based on the gender analysis, three countries (Ivory Coast, Mali and Uganda) requested that the GEWG support them with gender capacity-building, with the objective of integrating recommendations from the gender analysis into their project implementation.

In 2023, the CRBP Working Group continued to work on a needs-based and demand-driven basis, offering one-on-one support to countries. For example, in Mali the CRBP WG supported the development of an action plan for the government and other stakeholders based on a study on artisanal gold mining.

The Communication Working Group focused on developing a communication strategy that countries, partners and working groups were able to use effectively. In co-operation with the communication focal points in the countries and the working group leads, the WG developed a broad range of communication tools and materials which have been used for lobby, advocacy and communication purposes. The WG was also actively involved in the global partner meeting, supporting the organisation of the meeting, developing communication materials, and organising a communications masterclass.

In 2023 the MEAL WG provided all countries with support in developing a sustainable exit strategy. To strengthen programme monitoring, the MEAL outcome-harvesting experts enhanced the capacity of colleagues at all partner organisations; subsequently, multiple outcome-harvesting and outcome-mapping workshops were facilitated. The MEAL WG also guided and supported the end-line SenseMaker and KPI studies and the development of the terms of reference for the final external evaluation.

The combined budget for 2023 and Q1 2024 was €10,774,941. The budget was combined to align with the annual narrative progress report for the 15-month period. In 2023 and Q1 2024 the total expenditures were €9,573,779, resulting in a budget utilisation of 89%. During 2023, the partners submitted several proposals for additional activities to strengthen and complement the country plans and yield maximum results. These proposals were funded from the 'for all' budget lines that are allocated to new opportunities and innovations. The country budget, amounting to €8,375,809, is the largest component of the overall combined budget for 2023 and Q1 2024. Of this amount, €7,518,655 was spent, which is 90% of the total combined country budget.

The increased ownership exemplified by communities, children and youth, all of whom increasingly act as change agents, is a key achievement of the programme.

The multi-stakeholder approach in the countries continued to ensure the active involvement and cooperation of actors from the private sector, local and national governments and communities. This, together with the complementary strategies on the supply chain approach, child protection system strengthening and the area-based approach, effectively increased 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.

INTRODUCTION

In this 2023 and Q1 2024 Annual Report, the Work: No Child's Business Alliance is proud to present the ways that 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 strengthened our synergies and continued 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 the key successes and lessons learned were identified.

In 2023, we had the opportunity to bring partners from India, Ivory Coast, Mali, Jordan, Uganda and Vietnam together at our global meeting in the Netherlands. This was a great moment to accelerate linking and learning, to celebrate important achievements, to strengthen our alliance, and to engage key stakeholders in the Netherlands and EU. Through the exchange visits between countries, WNCB partners have had the opportunity to exchange experiences and knowledge around specific thematic priorities. For example, on the link between the area-based approach and supply chain approach, quality education and the mining and garment industries. The visits also had a very positive effect on strengthening the partnerships and collaboration in and between countries.

The Mid-Term Review (MtR) learnings and recommendations have continued to inform and enhance our activities in 2023 and 2024. In addition, recommendations resulting from the gender analysis were followed up with specific gender training and workshops in the countries.

This Annual Report is divided into four sections. The first chapter provides an overview of contextual challenges and opportunities in the countries. This is followed by a summary of the outcome-harvesting process, Alliance partners' perspectives, and 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 working groups supporting WNCB. In the fourth and final chapter we provide a further review of the cross-cutting components of the programme, such as linking & learning, gender, and our sustainable exit strategy. This chapter closes with our general conclusion on the status of our programme.

The country teams have worked tremendously hard to minimise challenges and crises in the communities, and to speed up programme implementation. As an Alliance we are pleased with our collaboration and proud to see the achievements made to support the children and their families in a sustainable way. The WNCB partners in all countries are determined to continue to work together with passion and commitment to get all children out of work and into school.

1 THE WNCB COLLABORATION IN TACKLING CHILD LABOUR

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In 2023 and Q1 2024 the WNCB programme reaped the benefits of established synergy between partners who continue to work with tireless effort and dedication to protect children and their families. In these last years of the programme, WNCB interventions have had an increased focus on engaging key stakeholders and strengthening their capacity to ensure that our efforts continue to have an impact beyond the programme's duration.

Political environments in the countries in which we work are changing; partners have reported increasing uncertainties and shrinking civic space, leading to constraints and delays for our implementation.

Some of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic (especially on education) continued to impact programme implementation in some countries. Security risks remain a factor for the programme in Uganda and Mali, as does the environmental crisis in India and Uganda.

The continued commitment and adaptive capacities of our WNCB partners as they endeavour to reach the most vulnerable families and children and offer adequate responses to meet their urgent needs are very much appreciated. In doing so, our partners take responsibility for the communities in our intervention areas that have been hit hard by the pandemic and other crises. In all countries, partners came up with combined approaches and effective ways of organising and ensuring that all children - both boys and girls - are back in school, and bringing about the economic empowerment of those parents most affected by the loss of jobs and incomes.

We have learned through programme-wide exchanges, national learning events, and reflections on our programme activities. Consequently, the Mid-Term Review (MTR) through which we assessed our interventions, along with the gender analysis that was conducted in all partner countries, led to adaptations to our activities in 2023. Subsequently we have noticed more gender-sensitive and transformative strategies. The results and outcomes can be read in this report.

1.2 PROGRAMME RISKS AND MITIGATION

After a challenging start, dominated by COVID-19, the programme was able to catch up on most of the earlier delays. In 2023 and Q1 2024, most of the implementation of programme activities went according to plan. Nonetheless, there were various challenges that the programme partners needed to overcome during this period. The table below provides an overview of the most significant challenges. More information on these challenges can be found in the Country- and Working-Group-specific chapters.



CHALLENGES	MITIGATION
<p>Lengthy school closures have had a huge impact on children worldwide, and particularly in our communities of implementation</p>	<p>Partners have invested more in education activities in all of our countries and adjusted their activities to enable them to work in communities, thereby contributing to getting more children back to school</p>
<p>In India, a significant setback was the non-renewal of Bal Raksha Bharat's Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA) registration, as of 31 July 2024. This resulted in the immediate suspension of Bal Raksha Bharat's access to foreign funds, and consequently the suspension of all Save the Children India's WNCB activities</p>	<p>Save the Children Netherlands has been in close contact with Bal Raksha Bharat to discuss how to resolve the matter. Some activities were able to continue using domestic resources (e.g., two multi-activity centres in Delhi). Some WNCB activities have been handed over to other WNCB partners in India (SCL), noting that funding cannot be transferred to other partners. The remaining Bal Raksha Bharat staff are still in touch with other WNCB partners in India on matters such as monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. Save the Children Netherlands remains in close contact with Bal Raksha Bharat as we try to resolve the FCRA situation, this support will continue beyond the project duration.</p>
<p>The uncertainty surrounding the continuity of WNCB has led to concerns and a slowdown in the implementation of programme activities with frontline professionals. The concern is that these players sometimes lack the budget to continue certain activities, despite their best efforts.</p>	<p>The exit strategy and extension proposal addressed these concerns. The frontline players have always been involved in the activities and they will be able to continue them even after the programme ends. The Alliance has been able to mobilise new resources through other partners, such as co-operative societies, to address community concerns.</p>
<p>In Jordan, due to funding constraints, UNICEF downsized programmes and partnerships in 2023. These included funding resources used for a community-based child protection partnership with Rowad Al-Khair, which implemented the child labour programme. UNICEF had to end two non-governmental partnerships (due to the downsizing of other programmes and partnerships)</p>	<p>Within the WNCB programme we therefore ensured the mainstreaming of community-based child protection, prevention, and response services under two existing partnerships, in order to facilitate the continuation of service provision for vulnerable children in Jordan</p>
<p>The Dutch elections in November 2023 resulted in a new political landscape that has made the approval of the Dutch IMVO (International Corporate Sustainability) initiative bill - one of the priorities of the WNCB L&A strategy - unlikely. The political parties that had initiated the proposed law decided to halt the decision-making process in Parliament once the new MEPs were installed, as they did not expect to gain support for the proposal</p>	<p>As a result, in consultation with other member organisations of the MVO Platform, the L&A Working Group centred its L&A activities on the EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) political process and approval</p>
<p>In Karamoja, Uganda, programme implementation has been affected by increased insecurity caused by intertribal raids. The insecurity affects children's attendance in school. In addition, farming in the communities is affected thus contributing to the worsening food insecurity situation</p>	<p>The challenges have been addressed by WNCB at high level meetings in Kampala. Save the Children has also given the communities funds to buy seeds and plants for the school gardens to contribute to school meals.</p>

<p>In Vietnam, UNICEF started a new Country Programme (2022-2026) in Q2 2022 in conjunction with the Vietnamese Government. However, MOLISA's Promotion and Protection of Children's Rights Project (2022-2026) has not been approved as of yet.</p> <p>We also experienced implementation challenges posed by complex and stringent government ODA procedures for project approval and implementation. The ODA management legal framework and practices resulted in lengthened and tightened processes for the appraisal, approval and implementation of all development aid projects</p>	<p>UNICEF shifted to direct implementation of critical activities that are subject to extra layers of approvals and delays. To accelerate progress, UNICEF developed a separate workplan with the government of Dong Thap, subject to the full cycle of project development and approval.</p> <p>In addition, UNICEF was able to sign Programme Co-operation Agreements with two civil society organisations (CSOs) to implement certain activities under WNCB. However, the restrictive ODA regulations meant that UNICEF was unable to transfer funds to these two CSOs. In response, UNICEF proposed alternatives, including direct implementation</p>
<p>In terms of governance, we identified a need for stronger co-operation and alignment between the L&A+RBC and CRBP Working Groups</p>	<p>The working groups have been merged into a single Working Group with a joint workplan. On programme management level, this working group is viewed as being responsible for specific programme objectives.</p>
<p>We previously struggled with involving NL/EU based companies and convincing them to take action, due to limited possibilities for direct engagement</p>	<p>We put effort more effort into using intermediary organisations in 2023, including more specific 'child labour' linkages to partners' existing covenant work</p>

1.3 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 substantiate 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. Throughout the programme, our MEAL experts in all countries have trained colleagues on how to perform outcome harvesting. Earlier, as resource material and experience in OH is scarce in Francophone countries, representatives of Mali and Ivory Coast followed a three-day course in OH in Paris. We are now reaping the benefits of this strengthened capacity in outcome harvesting, as it has proven to be a strong reflection tool for our 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 the programme, 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: empowering 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: working 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.

Mapping outcome harvesting

To support our reflections of the programme, the WNCB teams in each country have reviewed

our key accomplishments over the past years and have successfully performed an outcome-harvesting mapping exercise. In these outcome-harvesting mapping workshops, facilitated by our MEAL experts and country leads, we stimulated collaborative discussions on all identified outcomes. The outcomes were then mapped according to our strategic pathways to reflect on the connections and build towards the most significant outcomes. In the country chapters of this report, the most significant outcomes - as selected by the country teams - are represented. It is important to note that this is just the tip of the iceberg and that many more outcomes have been identified and analysed. The outcome-harvesting mapping exercise supports our understanding of how we create change and how the activities and strengths of the WNCB partners complement each other's work and contribute to synergies within each country.

1.4 REFLECTING ON THE THEORY OF CHANGE

At the start of the programme, the alliance determined certain key assumptions that underlie the Theory of Change. These assumptions and barriers have supported the decisions and approaches adopted throughout the programme.

As we are nearing the end of the programme, all country teams reflected on the common assumptions that were part of the design of their plans. In this chapter we provide insight into the challenges we face and activities that positively impacted each country where WNCB is present.

Assumption: There is a lack of awareness of child rights at all levels

All countries indicate that this assumption is valid. Baseline studies have proven that there is a lack of awareness and knowledge about children's rights among the community members and representatives of local governments. Information, knowledge, and awareness on some of the critical child rights areas such as child marriage, child labour, and the right to education were found to be poor. Many parents were initially unfamiliar with the concept of child rights and many of them prioritized engaging their children in work over educating them. Therefore, in all countries awareness raising programmes and campaigns were organized. Partners underline that these efforts must be continued for all stakeholders: communities, governments and private sector actors must be made aware of the consequences of employing children or using the services of children in in lower down supply chain.



In India, WNCB partners succeeded, through intensive community mobilisation efforts, in changing this mindset and getting community members to realise that education is not just important for their children but is also their non-negotiable right. Moreover, children themselves have started raising their voice for their own rights. In Ivory Coast, community-based organizations (CBOs) have been trained on the themes of children's rights and child labour. In turn, they have drawn up action plans for formal awareness-raising sessions in their communities. In Jordan, the team stresses a deeper connection between awareness-raising efforts and enhancements in the knowledge, capabilities, and self-efficacy of communities, governmental entities, and the private sector in child protection. In Vietnam, the assumption is especially valid among disadvantaged children, their parents and communities. While some community members are less aware of children rights, policy makers and parliamentarians in Vietnam are well aware of children's rights issues. In Mali, the WNCB partners note the importance of implementing both mass awareness-raising activities and activities which actively involve community members, local governments and employers to address and prevent

child labour. Similarly in Uganda, partners underline that for sustainability reasons, structures were put in place to continue awareness raising efforts and to strengthening the knowledge and practices on child rights.

Assumption: There is a lack of opportunities for alternative livelihoods for parents / caregivers and children.

This assumption is valid to a large extent in all our countries, and partners agree that there is a lack of opportunities for alternative livelihoods for families. By increasing and diversifying the incomes of families we notice that the well-being of families improves, primarily in children's education, overall health and nutrition intake.

In India, we learned it is important to provide continuous vocational and enterprise development support as opposed to short-term and intermittent trainings. Thereby, there is a need for a proper market research and assessment for such initiatives without which we would keep on producing semi-skilled workers. In Ivory Coast, strategies for strengthening household economies were based on five approaches: VSLAs, income generating activities, cash transfers, setting up self-help groups for field work and promoting good farming practices. These approaches were successful for most families while in some cases challenges of long-term livelihoods remain. In Jordan, we implemented livelihood activities and provided soft skills (personal development training) to children and parents to build their capacities for the labour market, including (life skills, business ethics, and business development. To make an impact beyond the project duration, a gig platform (Mofeed) was established to sustain livelihood opportunities by building the capacity of the households and linking them to the labour market. By doing so, families will be able to generate more income and stop relying on their children to work. In Vietnam, in addition to the lack of opportunities, there are challenges in making sure that support on livelihoods would result in and improve family income generation. The project focused on providing support specifically targeting women whose children are in child labour or at risk of being engaged in child labour, and addressed these barriers to help them with alternative livelihoods. In Mali, funds were made available to vulnerable families and women's associations to contribute effectively to their economic empowerment, with the conditionality

of (re-)enrolling and keeping children in school. In Uganda, poverty has been a key driver of child labour and WNCB programme interventions were linked towards economic empowerment of households to avoid reliance on mining. The programme established VSLAs and IGA groups, introduced community skilling centers and courses. This has resulted in an increase in household incomes through engagement in alternative livelihoods that are child labour free.

Assumption: There is a lack of effective legislation and/or policies on child labour and education and implementation / enforcement thereof.

The assumption on the existence of effective legislation is stated to be no longer valid or a priority. In all countries partners mention the existence of legislation and policies on child labour and education. However, the implementation and enforcement of laws remains challenging and ineffective. Often child labour is concentrated in the informal sector, which has made it difficult for policy makers and enforcers to reach all children and employers.

In India the implementation of the laws to protect children remains weak because the definition of 'a child' differs per law. The action by WNCB India partners is to work on sensitizing parents and employers on children's right to freedom from work and exploitation. Thereby we have contributed to the National Policy on Child Labour to strengthen child and child labour definitions under the India law. Also, in Ivory Coast there are several policies, strategies and laws at local, national and international level dealing with issues of children's rights, education and child labour. The major challenge lies in the effective application of laws and policies in the best interests of children. The application of laws sees several obstacles, including popularization, political will, governance and, above all, limited material and financial resources at the level of decentralized and decentralized state services. In Jordan we contributed to updating the National Child Labour Framework and related SOPs, supporting MoSD in developing the child labour by-law, supporting the development of Child Labour Strategy 2022-20230, and the monitoring of the implementation of National Strategy activities. In Vietnam, child labour legal and policy frameworks are relatively comprehensive though not in line with the ILO convention 138. We supported the improvements in legislation, case management services and inter-agency coordination for child

protection and child labour elimination. In Mali, legislation and policies are in place, however, the departments responsible for child labour and child protection and promotion are understaffed, often with only one officer for an entire region; they are poorly equipped with vehicles for monitoring and IT equipment for data collection, processing and management. In Uganda, law enforcement agencies lack adequate funding, training and resources to adequately enforce child labour laws. Initially, there was a National Action Plan (NAP) on the elimination of child labour and a lack of by-laws and ordinances. WNCB has supported the introduction of the Child Labour Policy and engaged with the Districts and Sub-Counties to reflect on the existing laws.

Assumption: Collaborative efforts between governments, businesses and communities are often weak or even non-existent.

The collaborations between governments, businesses and communities to eliminate child labour are indeed challenging in the countries where we work. Especially the inclusion of communities. Besides national efforts, global efforts are critical in eradicating child labour, including international laws, corporate responsibility, community-based initiatives, and governmental action. Overcoming the challenges and preparing for the future requires innovation, collaboration, and the steadfast commitment of all stakeholders. Again, because most of the child labour is concentrated in the informal sector, it remains difficult to establish strong linkages between governments, businesses/employers and communities.

In India, in general, there is a lack for space to collaborate. There has been some success in terms of strengthening ties between businesses/employers and communities by sensitising the former in the context of engaging child labour, through intensive mobilisation and awareness raising. Especially collaborative efforts with businesses are challenging as they often are not very open to the idea of responsible business conduct unless mandated by the government. An important step was taken regarding the ready-made garment industry by elaborating specific National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct, involving government, businesses and civil society. In Rajasthan, in collaboration with the TruStone initiative, a stakeholder dialogue facilitates the collaboration between European companies, Indian suppliers and WNCB Partners. In Ivory Coast, we strengthened the collaboration between government and business. At the local level, businesses have been trained in the principle of children's rights and the conduct of business. Despite some progress,

level of commitment from governments and the private sector at national and local level. In Jordan, we collaborative efforts are indeed weak. Within the programme we have continued to work with the established child protection community committees to engage communities, local authorities, and private sector businesses in addressing child labour. In Vietnam, there are various channels and platforms for cooperation between government and the private sector. However, there are limited platforms for collaboration between the government, private sector and communities. In Mali, the government is working with the Fédération nationale des orpailleurs du Mali (National federation of goldpanners of Mali) to organise the sector, both informal and formal, to combat child labour. The aim is also to ensure that the profits from gold panning can be used for local development. Overall, collaboration between the government, the private sector and communities exists but is still limited due to the government's failure to enforce legislation and the private sector's inadequate role in local development. In Uganda, public-private partnership is encouraged in all government programmes, but unfortunately the participation of non-government actors is usually passive. Through our continuous engagements, there are small improvements since CSOs are now consulted both at national and district level.

Assumption: Beyond a lack of awareness and knowledge, supply chain actors lack the commitment and technical capacity to respect and promote child rights. Allowing for poor labour practices in supply chains.

This assumption is still true in all our countries. On a positive note, throughout the programme duration some improvements were identified when directly collaborating with private sector actors. Private sector actors who are up in the national supply chain such as suppliers, exporters and importers are aware on their roles and responsibilities regarding protection and promoting the rights of the child and they have some level of commitment. However, the actors at the lower end of supply chain, such as local businesses, are not as aware nor committed to the cause. They generally adopt tactics that keep them away from owning such responsibilities. The increasing tendency of "homebased working" is one of such tactics. There is still a huge amount of work to be done to put children's rights and the best interests of children at the top of the private sector's agenda. This would include the children working in the informal

economy, including the agricultural mining fishing, trade and transport sectors. In Bihar, India, partners shared that local supply chain actors are mainly unorganised and earlier had little or no understanding of child rights, which meant that child labour was omnipresent. However, efforts at raising awareness among them has led to significantly reduced incidence of children in the local supply chain. In Ivory Coast, we have trained companies in the principles of children's rights and business conduct. Despite the progress observed on norm change and practices, bad practices in the fight against child labour continue to exist in supply chains. Companies working in cocoa farming are committed to the fight against child labour. Unfortunately this is often driven by the aim of having their products certified and made fit for sale nationally and internationally. In Vietnam, the business context has evolved since Vietnam has integrated into the international market. The more involved the business gets with global supply chains, the more pressing their needs for compliance with international sustainability, labour and human rights standards get. In other words, enterprises of tier 1 in the supply chains tend to be more committed and competent to address those issues in their business operation, whereas most businesses in the upstream tiers remain lacking awareness, commitment and capacity. In Mali, actors in the gold and agriculture supply chain, such as suppliers and subcontractors, have little awareness on children's rights and do not consider the dangers associated with the use of these chemicals. In Uganda, initially, the assumptions held true due to limited awareness, profit-driven motives, and varying capacities across supply chain levels. Practices like child labour and poor working conditions prevailed, especially among artisanal miners. However, through our direct engagements with private sector actors we established a growing commitment and technical capacity to uphold child rights, marking a positive shift in supply chain practices.

Assumption: There is a lack of reliable data on and insights into the prevalence of child labour.

Indeed, partners in all countries underline that there is a lack of reliable data. The conduct of the baseline/household survey by the project team helped to create a fairly accurate picture of child labour, migration and school-going status of children in the specific WNCB intervention areas. These have been supplemented by various forms of mapping, providing more detailed information on actors and interventions in the fight against child

labour. In India, the last country census giving insights into the prevalence of child labour dates to 2011. Thereby, WNCB India partners shared that data on child labour and the school-going status of children was either unavailable or unreliable prior to the launch of the project. In Ivory Coast, WNCB has also contributed to national studies such as the demographic and health survey, the evaluation of cash transfer programs and the analysis of systems to combat child labour in Ivory Coast in the context of European Union regulations. However, the question of data on the prevalence of child labour remains a very sensitive issue. For example, the study carried out on the impact of mines on children's rights is still being validated by the ministry in charge of mines. In Jordan, the latest national data on child labour dates to the National Survey on Child Labour in 2016. Since then, there hasn't been recent data that give insights on the prevalence of child labour. We have supported the efforts of the NCFA to advocate for the inclusion of data collection and analysis on child labour in upcoming relevant national surveys. In Mali, partners explain inadequate staffing, logistics and IT resources result in a lack of up-to-date data on the prevalence of child labour. However, existing data is reliable and is centralised at government level through the *Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Informatique*. These data concern three regions, Kayes, Sikasso and Ségou, according to the report of the recent study (2021-2022) by the *Cellule Nationale de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants*. In Uganda, initially, the assumption of lacking reliable data on the prevalence of child labour was true. Specific district or village level data was unavailable, limiting accurate insights. However, changes have emerged. The efforts and studies of WNCB have enhanced our understanding of the prevalence of child labour, providing actionable insights to address this issue effectively. With improved data collection methods, stakeholders can now make informed decisions and implement targeted interventions to combat child labour more efficiently.

1.5 ALLIANCE PARTNER PERSPECTIVES

In 2023 and Q1 of 2024, the Alliance partners have collaborated further towards the elimination of child labour. In doing so, they have drawn on their own expertise and capacity; not only have the Alliance partners benefited from one another's expertise, but synergies between the Alliance partners have strengthened and are

contributing to meaningful results. In this section, the Alliance partners Save the Children, UNICEF and SCL highlight the expertise they bring both from within the countries and from the Netherlands.

Save the Children

In all WNCB countries Save the Children focused on strengthening child protection systems; these not only contribute to the prevention of child labour but also help children to stop working. The work on child protection systems builds on the strengths and resilience of children, families, communities, and governments to protect and care for children, and is guided by long-term thinking and vision. In addition, Save the Children country offices helped children in child labour situations to stop working by providing appropriate, integrated support to these children and their families. Children who stopped working were able to enrol in bridge classes, formal education, or vocational training and life skills training programmes. Families of children who are in or at risk of child labour have been 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, via public campaigns and through direct engagement with relevant authorities. For example, in Mali, local elected representatives in the programme's Sikasso and Ségou municipalities incorporated issues relating to the fight against child labour and improving the quality of education into their Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plans. Likewise, in Uganda, local by-laws including provisions against child labour have been developed in conjunction with community members, and officially adopted. In Vietnam, an intersectoral co-ordination mechanism on the prevention of child labour has been developed by the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, with support from WNCB Alliance partners including Save the Children.

In 2023 and Q1 2024, partnerships with the private sector were further expanded in several countries. Save the Children engaged both formal and informal private sector actors around child labour prevention and reduction. Results included: a) cocoa co-operatives in Ivory Coast have been trained in areas including child protection. This

collaboration has enabled WNCB and the Conseil du Café-Cacao to strengthen local child protection systems and drive increased respect for children's rights among businesses in the value chain; b) in Uganda, Save the Children has contributed to both artisanal gold miners and formal mining companies taking a proactive approach to preventing child labour within their business operations; c) similarly, Vietnam's Centre for Child Rights and Business (a Save the Children partner) works directly with textile and garment factories, some of which are suppliers to Dutch brands. Save the Children thereby works directly in communities in HCMC, and has extensive experience in strengthening child protection systems and contributing to child-friendly schools.

In the Netherlands, Save the Children led the Dutch and EU-level lobby and advocacy by working closely with both the MVO platform and the Alliance 8.7 focus group (in relation to Dutch child labour legislation and policies), and by strategic collaboration with key players in the EU to influence the EUCSDDD in line with WNCB policy asks.

Stop Child Labour

In 2023 and Q1 2024, the partners of the Stop Child Labour coalition continued to contribute their experience to the WNCB programme in the different countries. The expertise to mobilise and assist communities to empower themselves is one of SCL's strengths and has been the main focus of our work in the programme. Key aspects are linking child labour with education, and focusing efforts on involving various groups - teachers, children, school management committees, parent-teacher associations, and parents - in the actions against 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 all support the community-based work. At the same time, the dialogue with businesses at the international level that encourages them to address child labour and human rights risks in their supply chains, especially in the natural stone sector, further supports the work.

The SCL coalition observes that the CLFZ approach works specifically on empowering communities and norm change. As the focus is directed at changing the behaviour of all

stakeholders in a community, the root causes of child labour are structurally addressed. This year there have been more outcomes identified that highlight the effect of this area-based approach. This is an important contribution that the SCL Coalition has made the programme. SCL partners continued to work in education and engage the communities. Behavioural changes were evident: parents decided that their young daughters should not marry, children became agents against child labour, and young adults found jobs after completing vocational training courses. At the same time, several regional governments included the issue of child labour in their policies, while in some countries political parties addressed the issue of child rights in their political manifestos.

In 2023 and 2024 there was further progress made in the collaboration between partners, leading to a better understanding of each other's work and strengths. In general, we feel that the other WNCB Alliance partners now have an increased recognition of the knowledge and expertise amassed by the Stop Child Labour coalition. SCL members are engaged in different activities outside the WNCB programme related to stopping

child labour, e.g. several of the Dutch IRBC Covenants, RVO projects, and CLFZ with non-WNCB funding. Furthermore, SCL is often asked to participate in webinars and meetings to provide practical examples of how community-based and supply chain approaches work. Our knowledge and lessons learned from the previous SCL projects and current WNCB involvements feed into related activities outside WNCB, and vice versa.

The SCL members participated in and contributed to various exchange meetings in 2023. The global exchange in the Netherlands and two exchange visits with WNCB India and Uganda generated a lot of inspiration, learnings and reflections. The learnings were included in the programme at state and national level. In India, three national meetings were organised among partners and there were several state-level meetings to stimulate further learning. In July 2023, a community mobilisers' conclave was organised in Jaipur. This proved to be one of the year's main successes, and it was good to see mobilisers from different WNCB partners joining the conclave and exchanging learnings and insights. In Kampala, Uganda, a national food security event was



organised that brought together authorities from Karamoja and national authorities, UN agencies and CSOs. The Malian team's two visits to Ivory Coast provided a lot of learnings on areas including the gender dimension of WNCB; based on this, the planning has been adjusted with the development of a good exit strategy.

UNICEF

In 2023 and Q1 2024 we stepped up implementation in all project countries to ensure the embedding of key activities within national structures. 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. In the process of providing this support, UNICEF's COs promoted and contributed to structural changes through further strengthening of the child protection systems that lie 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. This was done 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 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 Netherlands conducted various missions to the project countries that allowed for in-depth conversations with staff members, key partners and beneficiaries, helping to strengthen knowledge, capacities and co-operation.

UNICEF Netherlands further contributed to the programme by providing (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 and following up on the Gender Analysis. Significant efforts were invested in following up on the Mid-Term Review, facilitating outcome harvesting, and supporting a responsible and sustainable exit strategy for the WNCB programme.

1.6 NARRATIVE FOR ANNUAL FINANCIAL PROGRESS REPORT 2023+Q1-2024

The combined budget for the year 2023 and Q1-2024 was €10.774.941. The budget was combined to align with the annual narrative progress report for the 15-months period (January 2023 to March 2024). We agreed to have this combined reporting for 2023 + Q1-2024 because the programme was supposed to end by June 2024 as per the original contract. We had planned to use Q2 2024 for final reporting, meaning that no implementation of activities was expected. In the meantime, the MoFA has approved our proposal for an extension period until the end of 2024. This approval came late in 2023, when partners were already preparing for the combined reporting and hence, we have decided that we will continue with the 2023 - Q1-2024 report as was already agreed with the donor.

During 2023, the partners submitted several proposals for new activities and these proposals were funded from the "for all" budget lines, managed by Hivos. This additional funding from "for all" and unspent balances carried over from previous year (2022) have increased the budget for 2023. In the year 2023+Q1-2024 the total expenditures were €9.573.779, resulting in a budget utilization of 89% of the combined budget for this period.

The country budget, amounting to €8.375.809, is the largest component of the overall combined budget for the year 2023 and Q1-2024. Of this amount, €7.518.655 was spent, which is 90% of the total combined country budget. This indicates a 13% increase in the country expenditures compared to 77% country expenditures in 2022.

Mali, Ivory Coast and Jordan have spent 100%, 97% and 94% respectively. Uganda, India, and Viet Nam have spent 89%, 88% and 81% respectively. The lowest expenditures at the country level are to be seen in the coordination of education unions.

In Vietnam, the under expenditures are caused by more stringent government ODA procedures and the delay in approval for the Project on Promotion and Protection of Children's Rights (2022-2026) by the government and the subsequent delay of activities.

In India, a significant challenge was the renewal of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) certificate. The Indian government did not renew this certificate for Save the Children in India, resulting in the freezing of Bal Raksha Bharat's (also known as Save the Children India) bank account,

which holds a balance of €376,356. If this amount had not been frozen, the planned expenditures in India likely would have been 100% utilized.

The main unspent components of the budget are in budget lines 5 (Communications) and 6 (MEAL), with an unspent balance of €173,822. These budget lines are managed by the lead party, Hivos. Expenditures on these budget lines are reported on a cash basis, meaning that commitments are not reported until the payment is made. Due to the nature of the activities, committed expenditures will be completed and reported in 2024.

It should be noted that this narrative is based on the preliminary figures for 2023 and Q1-2024. The audited annual financial report will cover only 2023, with Q1-2024 expenditures being audited together with the full year expenditures of 2024. This was requested by the donor as - with the approval of the proposal for an extension period - we now need to cover 24 months instead of 18 months, and hence two separate annual audits are required. The audited reports will present the final figures for expenditures, so they might be slightly different than presented in this progress report.

	TOTAL REVISED BUDGET 2023 + Q1 2024	TOTAL ACTUALS 2023 + Q1 2024	BUDGET VS ACTUALS %
Uganda	€ 1,089,128	€ 971,423	89%
Jordan	€ 986,734	€ 923,064	94%
India	€ 2,038,036	€ 1,799,772	88%
Vietnam	€ 1,674,073	€ 1,349,886	81%
Mali	€ 1,326,354	€ 1,325,829	100%
Ivory Coast	€ 1,126,664	€ 1,088,358	97%
Education International	€ 134,819	€ 60,323	45%
Total country programmes 2023 + Q1 2024	€ 8,375,809	€ 7,518,655	90%

2 COUNTRIES

2.1. INDIA

Implementing partners ICCSPL (in-country lead) All India Primary Teachers Federation (AIPTF) ARAVALI Arisa Fakirana Sisters Society Manjari Sansthan MV Foundation Nav Jagriti Save the Children India	Project geographies India - State of Rajasthan India - State of Bihar India - National Capital Region/ Delhi	Community members targeted in 2023 & Q1 2024 100,511 Children targeted in 2023 & Q1 2024 30,237
--	---	--

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.

2.1.1. JOINT APPROACH BY PARTNERS

The WNCB partner organisations co-ordinated a diverse set of activities in India, aimed at ensuring that children and youth are free from child labour so they can enjoy their rights to quality education and future decent work. The partners focused on, among other areas, creating awareness amongst parents and the public through awareness drives, prioritising the mainstreaming of children, and strengthening Gram Panchayats and community-based institutions. In addition, they focused on engaging with local businesses and undertaking different livelihood activities for families and parents, as well as for adolescents and youth to improve life skills and vocational/entrepreneurial skills to support transitions to decent work. The major highlights are provided below under the respective pathways.

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, increasing parents' and caretakers' awareness of child labour issues, creating an enabling environment in which families can increase their income to prevent children going into work, and increasing community support in favour of children going (back to) school.

In 2023 and Q1 2024, the WNCB partner organisations in India ran over 100 remedial centres for more than 2,423 boys and 2,638 girls, and 964 children participated in bridge courses or Multi-Activity Centres. These centres are spaces where bridge classes for former child labourers are held, and they serve as a central point for child champions, child protection committees, etc. As a result, more than 1,328 boys and 1,372 girls enrolled in schools in Delhi, Rajasthan and Bihar. In addition, 31 one-day motivation camps for 3,247 out-of-school children successfully motivated 81 children to return to school for the Class 10 exams.

To strengthen and build the capacity of Gram Panchayat Functionaries and Child Protection Committees at village and ward level, over 400 functionaries and committee members were engaged. Nearly 800 participants attended the meetings organised with the Child Protection Committee members. In 2023 and Q1 2024, efforts were made to build the capacity of local self-governance structures for Localising Sustainable Development Goals (LSDGs). The thematic development framework of LSDGs in India strongly encourages local development authorities to establish child-friendly panchayats.

To raise awareness amongst the communities, more than 3,000 community-level awareness meetings were organised focusing on the value of education and risks of child labour and child marriage, with more than 47,780 youth, children, and parents participating. Community groups helped to prevent 246 child marriages. To strengthen the capacity, over 1,000 Children's Committee meetings were organised which resulted in a turnout of about 24,000 participants. We also organised 836 School Management Committee meetings with 10,467 participants, 474 Child Rights Protection Forum meetings with 9,199 participants, and 117 meetings with 1,241 Anganwadi workers. Additionally, peer group motivation by children was instrumental in bringing as many as 576 children to the Remedial Centres during the reporting period. This led to community groups assisting the mobilisers in preventing 111 potential cases of child marriage out of 161 that they identified.

Awareness campaigns were organised around important days such as the World Day against Child Labour, National Girl Child Day, International Women's Day, International Day of the Girl Child, CRC Week and National Youth Day, targeting more than 5,000 people in the implementation. During the campaign for the World Day against Child Labour, the district administration in Jaipur and Ajmer supported 200 children to get out of child labour.

Concerning the development of alternative livelihoods for families, around 300 people in Bihar were supported through skilling and linkages. This contributed to a significant rise in their monthly household income, providing them with income continuity. As a result, nearly 300 youth enrolled in various vocational training courses including linking up to training programmes offered under the government's Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

To increase access to social protection schemes, the partners supported 350 people in gaining access to pensions and social services to help them improve their financial stability. In addition, 85 children (25 boys and 60 girls) were linked to child-sensitive social protection schemes.

WNCB partner organisations in India strengthened formal education by promoting the use of improved and child-friendly teaching methods, and organised 1,312 teachers' meetings. As a result, a Manual for Teachers on Child Labour Laws was developed, and 191 government schoolteachers in Bihar (131 men

and 61 women) were oriented on quality education and the provisions of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, the Juvenile Justice Act 2015 and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. These teachers facilitated the provision of quality education to children in schools, including 783 children who enrolled in school and are no longer in child labour.

Strategic Pathway 2

The workplan developed for the year 2023 and Q1 2024 was focused on building up to the final phase, meaning that the strategic direction was more about consolidating different actions towards sustainability. More emphasis was put on collecting evidence at local level and taking it to district and state level, to enable government officials to understand the challenges that many children face and give them the ability to devise strategy that will address the learning deficits among children, as well as the developmental needs of young children who accompany their parents to the workplace. This strategy will be continued in 2024.

Strategic Pathway 3

In India we supported a draft version - specific to the garment sector - of the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct, finalised by an IICA-led Advisory Committee, which will be uploaded to the ICCA website for broader public and stakeholders' feedback. Overall, the work with local businesses was further strengthened this year. Nearly 500 private players and businesses were engaged, with ten employers actively promoting the fact that children will not and should not be employed. In addition, Bal Raksha Bharat and the Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (RCCI) signed a MoU to promote a child-labour-free business environment in Rajasthan State. RCCI, established in 1949, is the apex organisation of industry and trade in Rajasthan.

In October 2023, a stakeholder dialogue was organised for Belgian natural stone companies involved with the TruStone initiative, suppliers from Rajasthan, and WNCB partners ARAVALI, Manjari Sansthan, and Arisa. An exchange with 25 female cobble makers was organised, to discuss their working conditions. This stakeholder dialogue led to various outcomes, illustrating a clear change in discourse on the side of the Indian sandstone suppliers involved in the WNCB programme.

Cross-cutting activities

At the national level, many in-country exchange

and country-level exchange visits were facilitated for cross-learning, including a meeting to review how partners have implemented the Area-Based Approach in their implementation areas. A report on learning loss, based on data gathered from the partners' intervention areas, was also published and released.

2.1.2. CONTEXTUAL CHALLENGES, PROJECT RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Insights gained from the Mid-Term Review, SenseMaker, and Baseline have been instrumental to further strengthening our strategies and approaches, creating the opportunity to improve the planning to incorporate all learnings.

WNCB India partners have targeted the most vulnerable communities in their intervention areas. Most partners formed new committees, such as the Child Rights Protection Forum, youth associations, adolescent girls' forums and gender committees, to enable the project team to reach out to more children. Gender was cross-cutting when communities were targeted. One of the partners undertook a legislative campaign and worked with more than 10,000 children in the

state to develop a Children's Manifesto. Later, the manifesto was shared with the leading political parties and they considered some of these demands in their party manifestos. A partner reported that, in order to adjust to the changes brought about by the pandemic and bridge the children's learning level gap it caused, the project implementation design was changed to make it more relevant to the present context. At the Multi-Activity Centres in Delhi, academic classes were conducted to bridge the children's academic gaps by following the education module developed by Bal Raksha Bharat. The WNCB India partners conducted regular home visits and interacted with the parents of out-of-school children to make them aware of the importance of their children being mainstreamed into formal education. Partners took the initiative to raise community awareness through home visits, regular follow-ups, and meetings with parents, all of which helped to keep children in school.

Partners also listed different factors that had a bearing on the project:

- There was a major gap in learning processes due to an overreliance on digital technology induced



by COVID-19. This meant that even after COVID-19, schools resorted to teaching online when schools closed due to extreme pollution or cold. This has led to a disconnect between teachers and students, with an adverse impact on learning outcomes.

- With the closure of regular schools, children were at high risk of getting pulled into the cycle of child labour to reduce the economic burden on their families. Parents from our intervention communities would not agree to send their children back to school because they preferred their children to continue to support them financially by performing garment-related work such as thread-cutting, stone-pasting, etc. Schools were neither prepared nor equipped to trace these out-of-school students. It was even observed in the community that the children became used to staying at home and engaging in child labour, and had no wish to return to school. This led to learning gaps developing, with children lagging behind their respective age-appropriate learning levels.
- International conflicts such as the Ukraine-Russia war affected the WNCB community either directly or indirectly. The global shipping crisis, with increased costs and fewer containers available, caused a slowdown in international demand for cobblestone. This lack of demand adversely impacted the job market in the WNCB intervention area in Rajasthan. A lack of work for adults is always a factor that increases the risk of children entering the job market. The project implemented appropriate actions to minimise this threat.

- In Bihar, the Musahar community was not available for the project activities due to the police raid on alcohol ban; alcohol-making was part of their livelihood. The staff implementing the WNCB project adopted a different strategy, contacting the target community through door-to-door campaigns, small group meetings, and promoting work in other areas.
- The Education Department introduced a rule requiring schoolteachers to strike the names of children from the school records after three consecutive days of absence. This was one of the most significant developments impacting the project's objective of retaining all children in school during the year. It had a major impact on first-generation learners, who had little access to education support mechanisms at the familial level. In addition, their parents were ill-equipped to negotiate with their teachers and provide justification for the children's absences, leaving many children at risk of dropping out altogether.
- The transfer of Block-level officials presented another challenge with regard to issues such as development, education, and child protection. It took WNCB partners some time to engage with the new officials.

TIMELINESS, COHERENCE & EFFICIENCY

Most partners have reported that they were able to undertake activities efficiently and in a timely manner. Where there were some delays, partners took mitigating steps to address them. Some of these steps are listed below.

For example:

- The AIPTF reported that due to various government guidelines, it proved difficult to get sufficient numbers of people/beneficiaries together at the same time. There were many changes and reforms in the education sector, in the form of changed policies and instructions to public schools, which made it very challenging.
- Rajasthan partners reported that at community level, the project reached out to more people than planned. However, there were some delays during the last quarter of 2023 as the model code of conduct was imposed ahead of the state assembly elections. However, this impacted only the events that required big gatherings.
- In terms of livelihood, the initial challenge was to align the priorities of the partners and ICCSPL in strengthening livelihoods. This resulted in a weak follow-up with communities, leading to mismatched expectations of beneficiaries and the



scope of the project. However, ICCSPL appointed field co-ordinators who worked closely with the field staff and the community, resulting in better co-ordination and cohesiveness. Given that strengthening livelihoods requires an intensive approach, the target was kept realistic; the partners and ICCSPL agreed to work with around 300 families (jointly).

- MVF reported that while it was possible for the project team to reach out to the most community groups, they were not able to interact very closely with all Gram Panchayat functionaries or to conduct as many orientation sessions for Child Protection Committee (CPC) members as had been planned.
- Bal Raksha Bharat was forced to stop all WNCB activities from 1 August 2023 due to the non-renewal of their FCRA registration, due to which all foreign funds were frozen and could no longer be used.
- ICCSPL reported that the organisation-wide capacity-building training on gender was delayed as it took time to identify the right consultants and to finalise dates for the trainings that suited both the consultants and the partners.

2.1.3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORKPLAN

ICCSPL facilitated in-country and global exchange visits for the WNCB partners in collaboration with the PMU. All partners were given the opportunity to visit each other's intervention areas, with FSS also visiting ICCSPL project areas in Guwahati. A review meeting for partners was organised in March 2023 to discuss how partners had implemented the ABA in their implementation areas. In Bihar, the partners worked jointly to support economically vulnerable households in rural areas with livelihood

opportunities; the significance of the initiative is that all children from the targeted households are now continuing their schooling. ARAVALI has taken the role of advocating at the state level and AIPTF is linking these efforts to government schoolteachers. Additionally, AIPTF has provided support to Nav Jagriti in their intervention area to ensure the participation of government schoolteachers during the execution of the project.

One important aspect affecting the WNCB India programme was the non-renewal of the FCRA registration for Bal Raksha Bharat. This meant the immediate suspension of all WNCB activities as of 1 August 2023. Funds were frozen, staff left, and activities were stopped. Regarding the effect on programme activities, Bal Raksha Bharat organised a meeting of the Rajasthan Multi Stakeholders' Forum on Child Labour on 24 May 2023; this was also attended by the WNCB Alliance Rajasthan partners. Bal Raksha Bharat had also intended to collaborate with the Rajasthan partners to seek inputs for the Study on the Status of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights and NGRBC from Child Rights Perspective in Rajasthan that they had intended to take up in 2023; however, they were forced to shelve the idea due to the non-renewal of Bal Raksha Bharat's FCRA registration. Only a small part of the planned activities by Bal Raksha Bharat were continued, using domestic funds.

FSS reported that continued and increasing fuel costs during this reporting period affected the project-implementing staff's ability to travel, and for two months some of the activities were postponed due to the election. The adjusted and delayed activities are presented in the table below.

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			Nearly achieved. 43 Gram Panchayats (76 were planned) joined sessions on child rights, the Right to Education Act, the Child Labour Prevention Act, gender equality, patriarchy, the Child Marriage Prohibition Act, and monitoring of children's institutions. Peer exchange visits (both intra- and inter- Block) for Gram Panchayat functionaries had to be postponed due to the non-availability of the SMC and the CRPF
Improving the financial situation of the most vulnerable families			Partly achieved. The target of engaging youth in decent employment could not be fully achieved as Bal Raksha Bharat was forced to stop operations post-31 July 2023 due to non-renewal of our FCRA

Improving access to quality education			<p>The AIPTF had originally planned 50 trainings for teachers in the project areas, but due to factors mentioned above we had to give trainings at a central location. Changing the meetings to district or state level instead of Block level resulted in a reach of 1,500 in contrast to the planned 4,000+.</p> <p>Due to high migration rates, COVID-19 and stricter school procedures, 1,730 children were supported to (re)enter formal education rather than the target of 3,400 children.</p> <p>Following up on children aged 15-18 and their School/ College exam attendance, we noticed a number of children returning for the exams of their own accord without any intervention from the project team. 81 children were directly supported (the original target was 200 children).</p> <p>Meetings with teachers were organised, rather than organising teachers' trainings. Schoolteachers were largely unavailable owing to their preoccupation with their official work and targets. Officials at the district and Block levels also showed little inclination to grant them permission to participate in the proposed training sessions</p>
Ensure that child protection cases are identified and referred to by strengthening child protection systems and structures			Nearly achieved. The Child Rights Protection Forum (CRPF) was expanded and there were regular meetings with the CRPF at the Panchayat and Block levels, two CRPFs were formed with 40 members each, and 474 meetings were held (the plan was for 130 members and 520 meetings)
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 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			Achieved as planned
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

The India programme has identified a total of 102 outcomes, of which twelve outcomes have been considered as most significant by the WNCB India programme, 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. All outcomes harvested have been reviewed and analysed by the country programme and will inform programme improvements and/or adjustments until the end of the programme.

OUTCOME	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Between January 2023 and December 2023, the parents of 117 adolescent girls (aged 16-18) took their daughters out of work (bidi rolling & other occupations) and enrolled them in vocational courses (computer course and stitching course) in Bettiah, Baira and Chanpatia Blocks of West Champaran District in Bihar	The girls' parents understand the importance and opportunities of vocational training with regard to income generation, the lower risk of child marriage and the better quality of life and decent work opportunities that it may offer to their daughters. Additionally, vocational training may reduce the incidence of engagement in hazardous work or work without dignity	FSS organised one computer and four tailoring classes in the four Blocks of the project areas. 55 adolescent girls completed tailoring courses successfully. 20 meetings were held with parents including in bidi-rolling areas, and 18 meetings with adolescent girls and their parents were conducted in the Nautan, Bairia, Bettiah and Jogapatti Blocks of West Champaran district to raise awareness of the value of vocational training.	Interviews with the parents, enrolment register, attendance register, model files, photos, meeting register etc.
From January 2023 to March 2023, four Members of Parliament raised questions in the Budget Session of the Parliament on four different issues, such as the need for an Aadhaar card for school admission, data on schoolteachers, learning deficits and minimum learning levels in schools; this was relevant information requested by WNCB partners in New Delhi	WNCB partners obtained the necessary information from the parliamentarians through Maadhyam. WNCB shared concerns and questions related to schemes and policies that have a bearing on the eradication of child labour, improving children's education, and broadly protecting child rights. Sharing questions via Maadhyam enables WNCB to engage with parliamentarians without creating difficulties, given the current political environment in India	WNCB drafted a set of questions for parliamentarians and shared it with Maadhyam, which forwarded it to MPs on their list. Maadhyam is an organisation that seeks to bring citizens and lawmakers closer by sharing citizen concerns and questions with the Members of Parliament	Parliament questions sent to Maadhyam & four questions raised by MPS
In December 2023, 250 women, formerly workers in the unorganised mining supply chain, organised themselves as a collective with the purpose of bargaining collectively to ensure fair wages, safe working conditions, and preventing children entering into child labour in Budhpura village in Boondi district of Rajasthan	In the present context of liberalised markets, greater international competition has prompted local businesses to find ways to reduce labour costs. This has shifted employer preferences away from a collective, industry-based model of regulation to an individual, workplace model. The result has been poor wages and unregulated home-based working, impacting children's lives negatively and opening the door to them entering the working world at a young age. The significance of this outcome is twofold. The first important factor is related to Outcome 1 (a), which is about 'strong community and family support for children's empowerment'. The second factor is the supply chain approach, which is a critical element of WNCB programme design. The supply chain approach also calls for increasing the institutional capacities of workers for collective bargaining	The inputs include working with 24 Self Help Groups for last three years and building their capacities in leadership, understanding of rights, and institutional systems such as clearly setting up roles and responsibilities, etc.	Meeting minutes and photographs of SHGs, programme reports, interviews with female members

<p>In December 2023, two private sector companies contributed to setting up a lifelong learning centre to promote education and entrepreneurship amongst the mining community in Budhpura village in Bundi district, Rajasthan</p>	<p>The private sector felt the need to contribute towards the educational and entrepreneurial development of the mining community, with the aim of preventing child labour as well as improving the chances of the youth to find good jobs</p>	<p>The supply chain analysis helped us to become aware of the companies that source cobblestones from Budhpura. ARAVALI initiated dialogue with exporters and ARISA worked with international buyers in Europe. ARISA facilitated the constructive dialogue with companies, and we all came to an agreement for improving the supply chain. Setting up this centre was a part of this agreement</p>	<p>Photographs, reports, interviews with private sector donors</p>
<p>From January 2023 to December 2023, Private stone yard owners allowed motivation centres to be opened in their premises in Budhpura village, Boondi district, Rajasthan</p>	<p>The motivation centres were to help in familiarising the children with the formal education system and in turn to improve the children's chances of getting into school and completing education, thereby preventing child labour, and improving their chances of getting into decent work. Additionally, it demonstrates that the private sector is aware of its responsibility to promote children's right to education</p>	<p>The project has developed an operational partnership with local businesses. The partnership includes working together to improve the supply chain. Ensuring that children receive an education is an important area of partnership commitment. The private yard owners supported WNCB in providing space for organising motivation centres in the workplace</p>	<p>Interview with the private companies</p>
<p>From January to October 2023, the parents of 17 children engaged in child labour in brick kilns, tea stalls, and shops, stopped sending their children to work and enrolled them in bridge courses. This was in Mansi and Orai Blocks of Khagaria and Muzaffarpur districts of Bihar</p>	<p>The parents understood the rights of children as stated in the Child Labour Act and the Right to Education Act, and understood the importance of education for children</p>	<p>Nav Jagriti held monthly meetings with and trained members of the Bal Panchayat (a group of adolescent boys and girls) on Child Rights issues and the important role they themselves can play in reducing the violation of child rights. The Bal Panchayat became sensitised on the issues of child labour and took proactive steps to reduce child labour. With the help of female Self Help Group members, they put pressure on the parents and convinced them of the importance of education. Additionally, they additionally informed the employers of the legal repercussions of employing children</p>	<p>Interaction with the parents of 17 children, women's Self Help Group, Bal Panchayat, and the employers</p>
<p>From May 2023 to August 2023, the government schoolteachers stopped discriminatory practices (such as name-calling and differential treatment) against children from marginalised communities such as Musahar and Majhi, and began providing a conducive class environment to 38 children of such communities, to encourage them to attend school regularly and prevent then dropping out. This took place in Mansi and Orai Blocks of Khagaria and Muzaffarpur districts of Bihar</p>	<p>Discriminatory practices demotivate children from going to school. Schoolteachers play an important role in ensuring that children do not drop out of school. Preventing school dropout is a way to prevent child labour</p>	<p>Meeting with schoolteachers regarding the enrolment of non-schoolgoing/dropped-out children from marginalised communities to ensure their attendance in school</p>	<p>Interaction with parents and children (21 former non-school-going and 17 former dropout children), teachers</p>

<p>From January 2023 to July 2023, parents of 974 children (including children who have dropped out and those working as child labourers) enrolled their children in government schools in East and South East Delhi districts in Delhi and in Gaya, Nalanda, East Champaran, Sitamarhi, Araria and Kishanganj districts of Bihar</p>	<p>This outcome ensured that children are free from child labour and are able to access their educational rights</p>	<p>Running of Multi-Activity Centres in domestic, small-scale industry or market areas to serve as meeting, counselling, life skills education and healthcare centres for child labourers.</p> <p>Mainstreaming of children to formal education.</p> <p>Quarterly review meetings with Block Education Officers/Block Level Child Protection Committees (BCPC) regarding children's enrolment and teachers' training in inclusive education</p>	<p>School Register</p>
<p>Starting from January 2023 to July 2023, government schoolteachers stopped discriminating on the basis of gender and/or community background in school (for example, in selection of subjects or in assigning non-education/school-related activities) in Bihar (East Champaran, Gaya, Nalanda, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Araria)</p>	<p>This outcome ensured that children who had left child labour and enrolled in government schools were able to access inclusive and quality education, leading to their retention in the school</p>	<p>191 government schoolteachers were provided training on quality education, child-friendly teaching methodology, and the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986</p>	<p>Register, minutes of meeting, meetings with teachers</p>
<p>The state governments of Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh invited ARAVALI to provide training on child-friendly panchayats as part of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan, using the booklet</p>	<p>Sharing the WNCB learnings and publications with other state governments to develop child-friendly environments</p>	<p>Manjari and ARAVALI developed the booklet and the training module, and provided resource support during the training</p>	<p>Communication with Gujarat and HP governments, pictures. Linked to outcome 104</p>
<p>In November 2023, the State Government of Bihar initiated a state policy for remedial classes for slow learners</p>	<p>If there is no remedial class, the slow learners are at risk of dropping out and may then enter into child labour</p>	<p>MV Foundation, together with other WNCB India partners, developed a petition with data on learning loss that was presented to the State Government of Bihar</p>	<p>Petition developed, circular communication from the State Government of Bihar</p>
<p>During various periods between July - November '23 and between January - March '24, the parents of 55 child labourers stopped sending their children to work, enrolled them in school and ensured that they attended regularly. This took place in Tariyani, Patahi, Rohtas, Khaira, and Rajapakar Blocks in Sheohar, East Champaran, Rohtas, Jamui, and Vaishali districts - Bihar State</p>	<p>The children would have dropped out of school and risked ending up as child labourers sooner or later if their parents had not withdrawn them from work and sent them to school regularly</p>	<p>The WNCB field mobilisers maintained regular contact with parents and convened monthly meetings with them between July and November '23 and January and March '24 to discuss the link between child labour and child rights and the importance of education for their children</p>	<p>Parents of 55 child labourers, Field Records</p>

2.1.5. EXPENDITURES IN 2023 AND Q1 2024

MVF and FSS reported that there was some underspending, while ARAVALI, Manjari Sansthan, ICCSPL and Arisa reported that there was no significant variance between the budget and expenditure for 2023 & Q1 2024. The unspent balances were adjusted to the budget proposed for the year 2024. Bal Raksha Bharat reported that against the overall budget of €598,902, they had incurred an expenditure of €340,231. The remaining

budget could not be utilised due to non-renewal of their FCRA registration.

2023 was a busy year in terms of managing logistics, organising meetings, and carrying out several activities. One of the exposure visits to Bihar under linking & learning, implemented by FSS, Nav Jagrati and MVF, was shifted from 2023 to 2024 due to lack of time. Consequently, the exposure visit budget was shifted to 2024 by making provisional entries in the 2023 books.

ACTIVITIES	REVISED BUDGET 2023 + Q1 2024	TOTAL ACTUALS 2023 + Q1 2024	BUDGET VS ACTUALS%
India	€ 2,038,063	€ 1,799,772	88%



2.2 IVORY COAST

Implementing partners UNICEF Save the Children National Union of Continuing Education Teachers of Côte d'Ivoire (SYNADEEPCI)	Project geographies Autonomous District of Abidjan (Yopougon and Abobo) Nawa region (Soubré, Méagui, Buyo and Guéyo) Poro and Bagoué regions	Community members targeted in 2023 and the first quarter of 2024 35,000 Children targeted in 2023 and the first quarter of 2024 5,000
--	--	--

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). The catchment area of these programme locations encompasses 291,913 community members. In 2023 and Q1 2024 we targeted 35,000 community member through our area-based approach. We also targeted 5,000 children, both with child protection services and child rights messages and by increasing access to education.

2.2.1 A JOINT APPROACH BY PARTNERS

As in previous years, 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.

Pathway 1

The hundred bridging classes created have facilitated the integration of 75% of the 2,000 learners - 683 girls and 817 boys - into the formal education system. Teachers were trained in strategies to eliminate child labour, while students formed clubs to amplify awareness messages in schools and communities. Communities were sensitised, contributing to the enrolment of children in school. In addition, a collaborative framework for children's apprenticeships was set up with the participation of all stakeholders, namely the central and regional departments in charge of apprenticeship and professional integration, and the regional Chamber of Commerce. This apprenticeship programme was aimed primarily at young people of the appropriate age living in the most isolated localities. Upstream, the Department of Apprenticeship and Professional Integration and the *Chambre Nationale des Métiers de Côte d'Ivoire* (CNMCI) received support to develop curricula and didactic tools for apprenticeships for four trades: hairdressing, sewing, motorcycle mechanics, and

carpentry. Subsequently, some 148 children in the programme's intervention communities who had previously been working were given the opportunity to go to school, learn to read and write, and begin vocational training.

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. More than 2,750 individual income-generating activities (IGAs) and 230 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) have been established in the agricultural, agropastoral, small business, and service sectors. These investments in economic initiatives have boosted the economic power of many households and the sustainability of cash investments. For example, families have been able to invest in livestock breeding, and purchase motorised tricycles, brushcutters and cassava grinders. All these investments have enabled adults to work in the fields, protecting children from dangerous jobs. In fact, the social situation of over 72% of VSLA beneficiaries, particularly women, has improved through their participation in managing household expenses, having control over the management of their income, having access to material goods such as cooking utensils, furniture, clothes and bicycles for their children, and health services, the consolidation of their food security, and the strengthening of cohesion within the various households and the communities themselves. At present, the WNCB team and its partners are working to connect VSLA groups to microfinance in order to improve their access to formal financial services and to a high level of credit, with the aim of enhancing their investment capacity for sustainable economic strengthening and a culture of entrepreneurship. Several administrative, security and logistical obstacles remain to be overcome in order to achieve this financial inclusion, but good progress is being made. WNCB is using two approaches to ensure the sustainability of these



investments, namely: connecting these households with the national social safety net programme so that they can be taken into account in the programme's VSLA support and monitoring plan, and integrating the households into ANADER's routine support and monitoring activities for cocoa producers.

In addition, WNCB and its partners, notably Community Coaches and CBOs, will continue to provide financial education with the aim of improving the practice of financial resource management. The Literacy Boost (LB) and Numeracy Boost (NB) common approaches were developed by Save the Children US in 2008 to address the internationally recognised problem of low literacy and numeracy skills among children at the end of primary school. As part of the WNCB programme, LB and NB were implemented through the opening of three reading spaces that welcomed a total of 75 children aged nine to 14 (36 girls and 39 boys). An impact study enabled us to observe an improvement in reading and arithmetic skills compared with localities where there were no reading spaces. In addition, these spaces have given children access to books in localities where there is no library. It should also be noted that the time spent in these reading spaces presented a leisure opportunity while protecting these children from child labour.

With the support of the education authorities, the communities helped transform the bridging classes into formal schools, which was made possible thanks to community ownership of the programme. The

implementation of the WNCB programme has in turn given rise to other community initiatives - such as classrooms, latrines, and village water pumps - that were not initially included in the action plan. The strong involvement of the communities has enabled the establishment of a communication mechanism around community-based organisations (Passerelle Classroom Management Committees, Child Protection Committees, Early Warning Committees and VSLAs), and the accountability focal points that have been set up and strengthened as part of the programme have enabled protection cases to be detected and subsequently reported to social workers.

Pathway 2

From January 2023 to Q1 2024, the programme was marked by the active participation of the private sector in efforts to combat child labour, in particular the co-operative societies of Grand-Zattry, Méagui, Buyo and Soubré. This was reflected in their integration into local child protection systems through their effective involvement in child protection platform activities². The co-operative

²The Alliance makes a distinction between Child Protection Committees (CPCs), alert committees and child protection platforms. The CPCs are community-based committees composed of 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 the social workers. The alert committees play the same role as CPCs but do not have the same official mandate from the authorities. The Alliance uses this type of committee on an interim basis while waiting for formal establishment/approval of a CPC. Child protection platforms are the overall consultation and co-ordination frameworks for child protection. They bring together all stakeholders in the field of child protection, and can be established at the prefecture and sub-prefecture level.

societies have also begun the process of revising their procedure manuals to incorporate children's rights.

Pathway 3

The WNCB programme continued to step up its efforts with mining sector stakeholders, in line with the recommendations of the evaluation of child labour in artisanal and small-scale gold mining. Child protection platforms in the mining sector have been established in the Nawa, Poro and Bagoué regions. At central level, advocacy efforts are underway to integrate children's rights issues into the mining code, which is currently being revised.

As part of the reinforcement of the national child protection system, emphasis was placed on the quality of services provided by social centres and the skills of local and community players, notably the Child Protection Committees (CPE) and the Monitoring and Observation Committees on Child Labour in Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI). Technical and material support has enabled them to adequately fulfil their functions of identifying, preventing and caring for children in or at risk of child labour. The regular presence of social workers in communities is an important strategy that encourages communities to denounce cases of violation of children's rights.

Cross-cutting activities

As the WNCB programme draws to a close, the partner organisations are working on a sustainable phaseout. The WNCB team in Ivory Coast will ensure that a number of activities are able to continue after the programme ends, namely:

- Getting the VSLAs up and running.
- CPEs will continue the detection, awareness and reporting activities.
- Ensuring that reading areas remain operational.
- At CRB level, the Conseil du Café-Cacao will ensure that co-operatives continue to promote and respect children's rights.

2.2.3 CONTEXTUAL CHALLENGES, PROJECT RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The sociopolitical situation in Ivory Coast has remained relatively stable, even during the municipal and regional elections in 2023. Nevertheless, the crisis shaking the Sahel countries has generated a movement of people towards the north of Ivory Coast, which according to official

sources is home to more than 40,000 asylum seekers spread over two sites and 8,404 host households. There are indications that this migratory flow is spreading, creating pressure for access to basic social services.

Falling cocoa prices, climate change, and the cacao swollen shoot virus (that primarily infects cacao trees) have all had an adverse effect on the income of cocoa-producing communities. This in turn has impacted communities' purchasing power and their ability to contribute to community activities. For example, some communities have been unable to mobilise the resources they should be contributing to the construction of class shelters. Farmers' families find it difficult to have a decent social life because of their low incomes, which sometimes makes it difficult for their children to go to school and have access to basic healthcare.

The uncertainty surrounding WNCB's future has created concern and led to a slowdown in the implementation of programme activities with frontline professionals. One achievement is that these frontline players have always been involved in the activities, so that they will be able to continue even after the programme has ended. The concern is that these players sometimes lack the budget to carry out certain activities, despite their best efforts. The Alliance has been able to mobilise new resources through other partners, such as co-operative societies, to address community concerns about funding.

Timeliness & coherence

The WNCB Alliance ensures that all activities are aligned with national policy and priorities. Frontline state actors, notably the prefectural corps, the Direction de la Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants (DLTE), the Direction de la Protection de l'Enfant (DPE), the Direction de la Protection Judiciaire de l'Enfant et de la Jeunesse (DPJJE), the Direction Régionale de l'Education Nationale et de l'Alphabétisation (DRENA), the Direction Régionale de la Protection Sociale (DRPS), the Direction Régionale de la Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfant (DRFS), the Chambre des Métiers, the Conseil du Café-Cacao, the Direction Régionale des Mines, the Direction Régionale de la Solidarité, the Direction Régionale du Travail, and decentralised authorities and communities all play an active role in the planning, implementation and monitoring of activities. The collaboration of these players has helped to strengthen the child protection system,

enabling holistic, co-ordinated care for children in line with national norms and standards.

UNICEF has focused on advocacy at national level, strengthening child protection services through social workers and community mechanisms, both to standardise services and to identify and respond directly to the needs of at-risk or victimised children. This support has included facilitating access to basic social services, providing learning opportunities, and supporting families' economic empowerment, which is a prerequisite for enrolling children in school and/or keeping them there. In the meantime, Save the Children has invested in bridging classes and community schools through support for furniture, school kits, and the construction of classroom shelters, and through advocacy for the inclusion of certain localities on the school map. Save the Children is also committed to community financial education through VSLAs, while ensuring that cocoa co-operatives adhere to the principles governing children's rights in business. Naturally, SYNADEEPCI is committed to mobilising trade unions to work together to eliminate child labour through awareness-raising and capacity-building. In 2023 the government adopted two important decrees in the field of education: the decree creating bridging classes and determining their opening conditions and operating procedures, and the decree on the environmental code.

2.2.4 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANNUAL PLAN

The composition of the Alliance itself enabled complementary deployment of interventions in the field. While UNICEF ensured strategic co-ordination by engaging central actors at national level and authorities at regional level, Save the Children facilitated operational co-ordination by engaging local actors and communities. A joint action plan has been drawn up for 2023 and the first quarter of 2024. Following the extension of the programme, the plan was revised by all Alliance members, together with the main stakeholders. This elaborated exit plan has carefully considered the overdue activities to ensure that they are finalised in the remaining period. For example, in the education sector, school system players and communities have been heavily involved. This has enabled activity programmes between formal schools and bridging classes to be co-ordinated well, thus ensuring consistent follow-up.

A major study was carried out in collaboration with the ministry in charge of mines, providing strategic guidance for the implementation of prevention activities in communities, and potentially at artisanal gold mining sites as well. However, interventions linked to child protection at artisanal and small-scale mining sites have been slightly delayed due to the need to wait for validation of the study report by the relevant authorities.



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			Through mobilisation and awareness-raising, a further 2,000 working children or children at risk of child labour were withdrawn from the workforce and enrolled in the bridging classes
Improving the financial situation of the most vulnerable families			We experienced a delay in formalising the agreement between Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) and VSLA groups under the WNCB programme, due to cumbersome administrative procedures. We reached the target, and 750 families benefited from cash transfers. However, there were other challenges that forced us to adapt our activities: establishing identity documents, and finding other payment alternatives (as the fluidity of money transfers has sometimes been disrupted by challenges linked to the use of electronic funds)
Improving access to quality education			The initial plan was to enrol 500 children in apprenticeships. Ultimately, 162 children were enrolled (98 boys and 64 girls). However, the capacities of the government partners, CNMCI, and the Buyo town council were strengthened to ensure a more inclusive cohort. WNCB has helped to prepare the ecosystem for quality learning for all categories of children. The numbers are small, but the qualitative gains are enormous. Consequently there was a slight delay in the process of assessing learners' numeracy and literacy levels; this activity was due to be completed in May 2024
Ensure that child protection cases are identified and referred to by strengthening child protection systems and structures			Challenges arose in fully supporting the implementation of child protection platforms under the supervision of social workers
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 of the private sector			Achieved as planned
Engage local private sector in implementing child protection measures in their supply chain through training and advice			Some co-operatives involved in the cocoa sector have incorporated child rights issues into their procedures manuals. However, action is still underway to enable more co-operatives to mobilise resources for protection platforms to combat 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

2.2.5 HARVESTED OUTCOMES

OUTCOME	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
On 6 November 2023, the Minister for National Education and Literacy issued a decree creating bridging classes (CP) in Ivory Coast	Out-of-school children aged nine to 14 now have a second chance to begin the process of integration into formal school and escape hazardous work	Advocacy by Save the Children and UNICEF, as well as our partners and the Côte d'Ivoire government, led to the adoption of this decree	Order No. 039 /MENA/CAB of 6 November 2023, creating gateway classes and determining their opening conditions and methods
For the start of the 2022-2023 school year in the Preschool and Primary Education Inspectorates of Buyo 1 and Buyo 2, the communities of Bindougou, Koffikonankro and Yaoblekro have contributed to the transformation of three bridging classes into formal schools	The communities of Bindougou, Koffikonankro and Yaoblekro now benefit from formal schools that will enable their children to continue their education	Save the Children and its educational partners motivated the communities of Bindougou, Koffikonankro and Yaoblekro through awareness-raising and community mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● School code ● Attendance list and activity report ● List of students ● Video images
In March 2023, families in Dapéoua started raising poultry for meat, thereby increasing their income. This in turn enabled children to start school on time and parents to provide decent housing for their children	The introduction of income-generating activities has helped to meet the needs of vulnerable families in terms of protection, health, education and child nutrition	ANADER supported the beneficiaries in setting up modern poultry farms, with funding from UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attendance list ● Activity report ● Photos ● Acceptance certificate
In February 2023, the regional delegation of the Nawa Coffee and Cocoa Council adopted a new approach to the fight against child labour through the CRB principles	The Conseil du Café-Cacao is involved in the fight against child labour has engaged co-operatives to improve transparency in the cocoa supply chain in the fight to eliminate child labour, As a key player in cocoa supply chain management, the Conseil du Café-Cacao, having understood the importance of CRBs for the industry, and with technical support from Save the Children, has drawn up a strategic plan of child-sensitive actions to engage cocoa co-operatives at regional level in respecting and promoting children's rights	Save the Children provided technical support through capacity-building on CRBs and the development of an action plan to combat child labour in the Nawa region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Photos ● Attendance list ● Activity report ● Action plan
In May 2023, following training on the challenges of taking proper account of children's rights, the ECAM co-operative in Méagui incorporated the CRB principles into its child labour policy and manual	The integration of the CRB principles into its child labour policies and manual has fostered greater transparency and better sanitation in the child-labour-free cocoa supply chain	Save the Children has trained co-operatives in CRB issues and principles. Save the Children, in collaboration with the Conseil du Café-Cacao, has trained co-operatives on the challenges of sustainable cocoa and CRBs through training sessions in the Nawa region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Photos ● Attendance list ● Activity report ● Procedure manual

<p>On 13 April 2023, following a report made by the youth president to the Guéyo social centre, community leaders annulled the forced marriage of a 15-year-old girl in the 4th grade</p>	<p>The annulment of the marriage enabled the young girl to remain in school, guaranteeing her development and preserving her health. The effect demonstrates the community's commitment to child protection</p>	<p>UNICEF has provided social workers, including those in Guéyo, with financial resources (on a quarterly basis) to enable them to operate more effectively and carry out activities to prevent and respond to child rights violations within communities. Save the Children has strengthened the capacity of social workers in the Nawa region on children's rights and 'Step To Protect' for better case management. The Guéyo social centre has initiated training and awareness-raising sessions on child protection in the respective communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attendance lists ● Photos ● Activity report
<p>In 2023, after the Buyo sub-prefect took the decision to formalise the CPE, the Wonséaly (V2) Child Protection Committee (CPE) reported four cases of violations of children's rights</p>	<p>The formalisation of the V2 CPE has improved the level of child protection through various community support measures</p>	<p>Save the Children and the Buyo social centre made a plea to the sub-prefect to provide the Wonséaly CPE with administrative documents for their activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decision available ● Attendance lists ● Photos
<p>From 21 to 23 February 2023, the Abobo and Yopougon Instituts de Formation et d'Education Féminine (IFEFF) accepted the enrolment of 21 children involved in domestic work or at risk of entering child labour, despite the advanced stage of the academic year. This has enabled these children to benefit from vocational training, with a view to decent future work</p>	<p>This is a significant step forward in achieving the programme's objectives, in that it provides quality training opportunities for the children. All these things increase their employability and protect them from the risks of dangerous work</p>	<p>As part of this project, and under the impetus of DDE-CI, advocacy actions were carried out with IFEFF managers in October 2022, January and February 2023 in the communes of Abobo and Yopougon. At the end of these actions, a collaboration framework was set up to promote access to training for children and young people involved in domestic work or at risk of entering work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activity report ● Attendance list for these establishments ● Records of children enrolled in IFEFFs ● Photos
<p>From 23 January to 10 February 2023, community leaders in Abobo Akeikoi and Abobo Mobil identified seven at-risk children aged from eight to 13 and took action to integrate them into public elementary schools in their area</p>	<p>The initiatives of the two community leaders are highly commendable and represent a significant step towards achieving the programme objectives, in that their actions help to protect at-risk children from the harmful effects of domestic work, and offer them opportunities to benefit from an education that will contribute to their healthy development and fulfilment</p>	<p>DDE-CI organised two training/awareness-raising workshops for community leaders, associations and employment agencies on October 13, 2022 and January 26, 2023. During the meeting, the project team briefed participants on the problem of children involved in domestic work, and the actions to be taken to protect them. Community leaders from Abobo Akeikoi and Abobo Mobil were among those taking part in the workshops</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activity report ● Attendance list for these establishments. ● Records of children enrolled in schools ● Photos
<p>Since January 2023, on the instruction of the literacy promoter, animators at the Palmeraie Yopougon Port Bouet 2 school group have been using teaching methods that promote rapid learning for children enrolled in support classes</p>	<p>Literacy trainers in literacy centres used andragogy (adult education methods) to run support classes. This method was not adapted to children, and some of the children abandoned the literacy classes</p>	<p>With UNICEF's support, DDE-CI has trained 25 literacy centre promoters in teaching methods adapted to children who are enrolled in support courses for child and youth domestic workers, in order to facilitate their integration into formal schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activity report ● Training materials ● Photos

2.2.5 EXPENDITURE IN 2023 AND Q1 2024

In 2023 and Q1 2024, UNICEF recorded an underspending due to delays in cash transfers and the partial implementation of learning activities. Save the Children encountered challenges in setting up child protection platforms for monitoring the implementation of action plans. In terms of personnel, there was staff stability at UNICEF but other members of the Alliance experienced some disruption, leading to a certain

amount of reduced capacity at Save the Children and SYNADEEPCI. The remaining funds were taken into account when requesting the extension budget.

Concerning the additional funds: a Gender Champions workshop was organised, and UNICEF has earmarked its share of this budget for setting up a digital classroom. This classroom will facilitate access to distance vocational training opportunities for children in rural areas (Nawa).

ACTIVITIES	REVISED BUDGET 2023 + Q1 2024	TOTAL ACTUALS 2023 + Q1 2024	BUDGET VS ACTUALS%
Ivory Coast	€ 1.126.664	€ 1.088.358	97%



2.3 JORDAN

Implementing partners UNICEF - Jordan Save the Children Jordan	Project geographies UNICEF (1 Russeifa/Zarqa and 1 Sahab). SCJ (Za'atari, and East Amman)	Community members targeted in 2023 and the first quarter of 2024 1857 community members Children targeted in 2023 and the first quarter of 2024 634 children
---	---	---

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. In 2023 and Q1 2024 we reached out to 1,857 community members directly for their support in the combat of child labour.

2.3.1 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF WNCB PARTNERS

Pathway 1

UNICEF and Save the Children Jordan (SCJ) reached children in Zarqa, Russeifa, Sahab, East Amman and Za'atari camp who were at risk of or involved in child labour. The WNCB partner organisations in Jordan provided comprehensive case management services for 634 children and referred even more children and families, based on their needs, to social support services. As a result, 34 children returned to education (both formal and informal) and 212 left work or decreased their working hours and spent more time on their development and education. We reached 617 parents with (positive) parenting sessions addressing child labour norms and practices, aiming to change behaviour and address the root causes of child labour with a focus on social and gender norms. Families were also supported to find alternative sources of income and stop relying on their children for income, with 76 households (47 per cent female) provided with personal development training, vocational training, and start-up kits. To empower youth to access better livelihoods, 57 youth (58% female) received personal development training which included life skills, business ethics, and business development.

UNICEF continued to support the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) to strengthen its capacity to respond to child labour cases. UNICEF supported MoSD to establish a new child labour case management helpdesk in Zarqa governorate, including strengthening the capacity of twelve MoSD

social workers. The helpdesk served as a central point for reporting, tracking, and addressing child labour cases, ensuring a timely and comprehensive response to child labour cases, including referrals to multisectoral services. SCJ also continued to support four Child Protection Committees (CPCs). The WNCB partner organisations trained the members and supported CPCs to conduct over 16 awareness sessions and seven community-based initiatives. The community-based initiatives' activities included actively engaging local communities and 12 governmental officials from subnational local authorities. To foster sustained change in addressing the root causes of child labour at the community level, 18 staff members and volunteers were given various trainings on gender-based violence, child protection, community engagement and community-based initiatives.

SCJ continued to support the development of the Mofeed platform (a gig platform), an app that serves as a sustainable livelihood solution by enhancing the vocational skills of households in the host community that affected by child labour. The Mofeed platform is based on WNCB livelihood interventions in Jordan, including vocational training and professional development, and it links beneficiaries to employment. Families that rely on their children to earn income for the household will be provided with livelihood solutions through the development of employability skills and connection to the market. The app is still in the development stage and will be developed and completed by Q3 2024. SCJ, supported by other organisations, will continue to work with Mofeed after WNCB ends, in order to ensure lasting change and real opportunities for families and households.

Pathway 2

In 2023 and Q1 2024, UNICEF and SCJ made substantial efforts to maintain and increase government engagement, strengthen co-operation between governmental institutions, civil society and private sector and enhance awareness and

implementation of legislation and policies related to child labour.

Through the WNCB programme, UNICEF continued to support and strengthen the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA) to lead the national Child Labour taskforce. This co-ordination platform has been recognised for its exemplary role in national co-ordination as it brought together non-government organisations and government institutions to co-ordinate national efforts on combating child labour. NCFA also received support from WNCB with monitoring and reporting on implemented activities in the National Child Labour Strategy activities log frame. Subsequently, NCFA developed the first annual report on the implementation of the National Child Labour Strategy (2022-2030). UNICEF also supported NCFA in conducting a joint advocacy workshop with the National Child Labour Task Force and the Department of Statistics, on the topic of improving governmental ownership and capacity for national data collection and analysis on child labour. As a result, SCJ - in partnership with NCFA - started conducting a study on child labour in Q1 2024. The study aims to assess the prevalence and root causes of child labour in Jordan's agriculture and recycling (landfill) sectors by examining working conditions, risks faced, and the impact on children's wellbeing.

UNICEF and SCJ conducted joint lobby and advocacy activities with the National Child Labour Taskforce. Aiming to strengthen governmental engagement and accountability, four meetings were held with governmental officials from the Ministry of Education (MoE), MoSD, Ministry of Labour (MoL) and the Family Protection and Juvenile Department (under the Public Security Department of the Ministry of Interior) to discuss the division of labour and roles and responsibilities in the National

Child Labour Strategy. Child labour in Jordan was highlighted in the King of Jordan's speech at the 78th session of the United Nations General Assembly. As he reaffirmed Jordanians' commitment to their duty to secure a dignified life for refugees, King Abdullah II of Jordan noted the waning international attention towards refugees and the impact of humanitarian funds shortfalls that have forced humanitarian agencies to cut support to refugees. He also highlighted the increased risk of child labour, asking: "Is the international community going to watch as refugee families find themselves forced to send their children to work instead of school?"

Pathway 3

During the reporting period, 542 employers, business owners and workers were reached with increased awareness on combating child labour including national laws on child labour. Employers, business owners and workers in the agriculture and recycling industry sectors participated in two advocacy workshops in co-ordination with the National Child Labour Task Force, the Amman and Zarqa Chambers of Industry, the Industrial City of Sahab, and the Public Security Department's Anti-Human Trafficking Unit.

The WNCB partner organisations continued to support community-based mechanisms to prevent child labour in five communities: Sahab, Russeifa, Zarqa, Za'atari and Marka. Through community committees, UNICEF and SCJ aimed to create linkages between communities, the private sector and statutory institutions such as MoL and MoSD in order to prevent and respond to child labour. Community-based initiatives were designed in line with the Mid-Term Review's recommendation to scale up programme activities targeting the private sector. Community committees collaborated with the private sector to provide access to affordable health care services to



22 children engaged in the worst forms of child labour. The provision of free and discounted health services and medicine alleviated the burden of financial constraints caused by health conditions that force families to push their children to engage in child labour.

In 2023 and Q1 2024 we also strengthened and supported three CBOs to act more sustainably. They hosted child labour prevention awareness sessions and, in collaboration with established CPCs, reached out to informal employers, workers, and parents to combat child labour.

Cross-cutting activities

The Jordan team was able to implement planned activities, including case management services, capacity-building, and awareness-raising activities. Under SCJ leadership, the Alliance partners collaborated with PMU Working Groups on SenseMaker and the project's end-line KPI in Q1 2024. The data collection for the SenseMaker and end-line KPI has been completed, and final reports are planned for Q2 2024. UNICEF facilitated a workshop for 27 project staff (59% female) including five SCJ staff, on gender-responsive interventions to child labour and gender analysis findings. UNICEF and SCJ worked with PMU and prepared the programme exit strategy in consultation with partners, key stakeholders, and the Child Protection Working Group members in Jordan.

2.3.2 CONTEXTUAL CHALLENGES, PROJECT RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Additional funds received on innovation enabled UNICEF and SCJ to further support the improvement of the quality and capacity of programme interventions. With additional funds, UNICEF built on the achievements of the WNCB programme interventions and leveraged its support to national partners to accelerate actions to address child labour in Jordan.

In early 2023 it was recognised that one non-governmental member of the National Child Labour Task Force, Justice Center for Legal Aid, had the same activity planned. To avoid duplication of activities and to effectively utilise available funding resources for lobby and advocacy, the task force identified a new activity - namely, the need to address the gap of unavailability of national data on child labour in Jordan since 2016. As a result, UNICEF replaced the planned activity with support for the NCFA to conduct one lobby and advocacy activity with the National Child Labour Task Force

and Department of Statistics officials on improving governmental ownership and capacity on national data collection and analysis on child labour. UNICEF supported NCFA's efforts of the NCFA to advocate for the inclusion of data collection and analysis on child labour in relevant upcoming national surveys.

Due to technical issues with the gig platform during 2023, SCJ encountered difficulties in launching the platform. As a result, SCJ exchanged the consultant responsible for developing the platform with an expert company to develop the gig platform (Mofeed) to high standards of quality. The launch is planned for Q3 2024.

Due to funding constraints, UNICEF downsized programmes and partnerships in 2023. This included funding resources used for a community-based child protection partnership with Rowad Al-Khair that implemented the child labour programme. UNICEF had to end two non-governmental partnerships (due to the downsizing of other programmes and partnerships), so within the WNCB programme we ensured the mainstreaming of community-based child protection prevention and response services under two existing partnerships, in order to facilitate the continuation of service provision for vulnerable children in Jordan. Rowad Al-Khair's planned activities under WNCB (Outcome 1) were handed over to the Institute for Family Health, including staff, locations, CBOs, committees, and case files. The handover process was planned effectively, communicated to partners, and monitored by UNICEF to ensure a smooth transition. UNICEF was able to exceed the planned targets for some activities as a result of receiving the additional WNCB funding.



2.3.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORKPLAN

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
Ensure that child protection cases are identified and referred to by strengthening child protection systems and structures			Established a new extra 1 Child Protection committee inside the Za'atari camp. This is a children's committee that includes six children, who have a passion for protecting children and combating child labour inside the camp. SCJ, through the WNCB, built their capacity by providing them with several trainings on life skills, child rights and child protection, as well as conducting a regular monthly meeting to implement the community initiative and the awareness-raising activities
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			The National Child Labour Task Force mapped out different activities planned for 2023. As one non-governmental member of the National Child Labour Task Force had the same activity planned in 2023, the Task Force identified the need to address the gap in availability of national data on child labour in Jordan since 2016 as a priority for lobby and advocacy, in order to avoid duplication of activities and to utilise available funding resources effectively. UNICEF replaced the planned activity with support to NCF to conduct one lobby and advocacy activity with the national Child Labour Task Force and Department of Statistics officials on improving governmental ownership and capacity on national data collection and analysis on 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			As a result of the MOU previously signed between UNICEF partners and MOL, the active engagement of MOL in Child Labour Task Force, and MOL's identified activities in the Child Labour Strategy 2022-2030, MOL dedicated specific capacity in project-targeted areas (especially vegetable markets) to conduct monitoring visits within their own capacity. In addition, UNICEF national partner teams conducted more than 20 out-reach visits to child labour locations
Outcome 3: Private sector takes full responsibility for preventing and addressing child labour			
Engage local private sector in implementing child protection measures in their supply chain through training and advice			During 2023 the Child Protection Committees (CPCs) in East Amman, Za'atari camp, and Za'atari village were able to build partnerships with CBOs and governmental entities that helped them reach out to more communities The committees reached a total of 230 families, children, employers, and caregivers, which is beyond the target of 100, through training and information sessions

Programme-wide work packages			
WNCB integrates a cross-cutting Gender Equality and mainstreaming strategy.			Achieved as planned
Implementing MEAL system			Achieved as planned

TIMELINESS, COHERENCE & EFFICIENCY

The implementation of activities for the WNCB project in Jordan in 2023 and Q1 2024 remained on track, with results achieved as planned by the end of 2023 and the end of Q1 2024. The co-operation between UNICEF and SCJ, as well as with government entities and implementing partners on all WNCB-related activities, remained strong through regular co-ordination meetings, engagements and capacity-building initiatives. WNCB partners' support to government entities has resulted in considerable progress in terms of strategic engagement with stakeholders and co-ordination, including:

- A. Enhanced co-ordination among relevant actors, including the important milestone of NCFA taking the lead role on the National Child Labour Taskforce and monitoring the implementation of the National Child Labour Strategy;
- B. Increased community ownership of the programme, as evidenced by the implementation of four community initiatives that are being planned and led by four different communities;
- C. Development of country programme exit strategy in close co-operation with UNICEF and SCJ, and in consultation with partners, key stakeholders and Child Protection Working Group members in Jordan.



2.3.4 OUTCOMES HARVESTED

OUTCOME	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<p>Five families whose children were engaged in child labour and exposed to sexual violence stopped their children's engagement in child labour after accessing livelihood opportunities through employment in Sahab, Amman, in 2023</p>	<p>To alleviate the root causes of engaging children in labour, case management conducted a comprehensive assessment of families' situations. Based on this, it was evident that alternative sources of income can prevent families engaging their children in child labour. Referrals to employment opportunities enabled five families to access livelihood opportunities to generate income that enabled children engaged in labour and exposed to sexual violence to stop working and return to school</p>	<p>A community-based committee in Sahab, in collaboration with the case management team, worked with the private sector presented by the Industrial City of Sahab, Amman to provide employment opportunities to two fathers and five siblings of children engaged in child labour. The aim was to ensure the availability of sustainable income-generation resources that would prevent further engagement of children in child labour and ensure their enrolment and retention in schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) • Partner records
<p>In Q1 2024, families of 22 children engaged in the worst forms of child labour stopped their children's engagement in child labour when they were relieved of the burden of health care costs, once they gained access to affordable and free health care services. This access was achieved through case management referrals to private health care providers, outreach by the community-based committee in Sahab, Amman</p>	<p>Linking children engaged in child labour and their families to multisectoral services through case management referrals alleviated the burden of financial constraints that force families to push their children to engage in child labour. Having access to free and affordable health care provided by private health care providers enabled them to have access to the health care needed, meaning there was no need for children to engage in child labour in order to afford health care services for themselves and their families. It also enabled families to attend to their children's medical needs, which had previously been neglected due to financial constraints. Additionally, this support prevented further harm to children engaged in child labour who had suffered work-related injuries and health conditions</p>	<p>A community-based committee in Sahab, in co-ordination with the case management team, reached out to the private sector (represented by private health facilities) to provide access to free and affordable/ discounted health care services to 22 children engaged in the worst forms of child labour. The community-based committee created a network of private health facilities, through outreach and awareness-raising on the importance of their contribution to addressing child labour. Granting access to private health services eased access to health care, as public health services require long waiting periods and legal documentation that might prove a challenge for refugee and minority children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) • Partner reports • Programme-monitoring visits
<p>MoSD strengthened its capacity to prevent and respond to child labour through the 2023 establishment of a new MoSD helpdesk in Zarqa, which enabled 21 children to access quality multisectoral case management services</p>	<p>Sustaining service provision through governmental structure and resources is vital to the programme's sustainability and exit strategy. Considering the recognition of Russeifa and Zarqa as hotspots for child labour, it was important to establish an MoSD helpdesk, in partnership with an active community-based organisation, to provide comprehensive quality social work services. This was accorded with UNICEF efforts on strengthening the national child protection system in Jordan</p>	<p>UNICEF continued its support to strengthen the capacity of MoSD through the establishment of the helpdesk in a hotspot governorate for child labour, in order to ensure the sustainability of timely and comprehensive response to and tracking and reporting of child labour within MoSD's capacity after the end of the project. UNICEF supported the capacity-building of MoSD social workers on SOPs to respond to child labour in order to ensure quality multi-sectoral service provision. MoSD helpdesk provided case management and referrals to governmental and non-governmental service providers for 21 children engaged in child labour in Russeifa and Zarqa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoSD reports • Programme-monitoring visits

<p>In Q1 2024, three MoE schools (two for girls and one for boys) in Sahab, Amman added three classrooms to accommodate 15 children who had been out of schools for two years. This was done in line with the MoE school dropouts SOPs</p>	<p>Ensuring the effective implementation of national policies and procedures on school dropouts is a very important factor in addressing child labour. MoE has policies and procedures in place for returning school dropouts to school, but these policies and procedures are challenged when there are no schools available in the children's localities or when they have been out of school for long periods. Coordination and advocacy with MoE and referrals for children who have dropped out are vital to ensuring that MoE implements its SOPs on school dropouts effectively, in order to grant access to education for children engaged in child labour. Access to education, in addition to referrals to multisectoral services through case management, prevented these children's engagement in child labour</p>	<p>The community-based committee and case management team in Sahab reached 15 children who had been out of school for more than two years. Advocacy efforts on the district level, followed by UNICEF advocacy with MoE on the central level, ensured that the MoE directorate in Sahab was held accountable for implementing MoE SOPs on school dropouts effectively. This was done by pinning down three schools in proximity to identified children in Sahab and establishing classrooms to ensure these children's enrolment and retention in schools, rather than referring them to schools that were available but not geographically close (which presents as a challenge for many children who are out of school)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Protection • Information Management System (CPIMS) • Partner reports • MoE records
<p>Governmental institutions are committed to increasing access to birth registration services for vulnerable unregistered children. Advocacy on national and subnational levels and case management services enabled 41 children engaged in child labour, who had no access to health and education services due to their lack of legal documentation, to have birth certificates issued in 2023 and Q1 2024 in Sahab and Russeifa</p>	<p>Children engaged in child labour require multisectoral services to stop their engagement in labour. Access to services in Jordan requires citizenship, refugee status or legal residency. Pakistani children engaged in labour in the agriculture sector and living in Informal Tented Settlements (ITSS) who were identified through the case management team possessed no formal identification whatsoever. Their not being registered was a result of the lack of legal residency that caused marriages to remain unregistered and consequently, births were also not registered. Being undocumented prevents access to services. Children engaged in child labour need registration to support their right to access education and health services</p>	<p>The case management approach to addressing child labour enabled multiple vulnerabilities in different communities to be identified. Pakistani families in ITSS who lacked legal residency, and had unregistered marriages and births, were identified. Pakistani children who did not possess any legal identification didn't have legal residency and were therefore unable to access education or health services. Case management services and UNICEF advocacy with relevant governmental institutions enabled birth certificates to be issued for 68 children (37 females and 31 males) aged 1-17 years, including 41 children engaged in child labour. Through the long process of legalising residency in order to register marriages, 13 marriages were documented and marriage certificates were issued prior to the issuance of birth certificates for 41 children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Protection • Information Management System (CPIMS) • Government records • Partner reports and shared legal documents
<p>During 2023 and Q1 2024, the Child Protection Committees (CPCs) in East Amman, Za'atari camp, and Za'atari village built partnerships with CBOs and governmental entities without SCJ instructions and conducted four joint initiatives aiming to combat child labour within their communities. Through these partnerships and initiatives, the committees reached a total of 336 families, children, employers, and caregivers through training and information sessions (which exceeds the target of 200)</p>	<p>Based on the project staff's feedback and observations, prior to the WNCB project the CPC members and community members had lacked knowledge and awareness about labour law, child protection, safe referrals, and initiatives. This outcome is essential as it activates the role of community members in addressing child labour, as well as contributing to the sustainability of the efforts made regarding local partnerships, awareness-raising and referral</p>	<p>Four CPCs were established in East Amman, Za'atari camp, Za'atari village during 2023. CPCs received capacity-building on child rights, labour law, child protection and safe referrals, and designing and implementing community initiatives. Regular follow-up meetings were held with the CPCs to discuss the child labour issues within their communities as well as the context (such as cultural norms) and, accordingly, to plan awareness-raising sessions and implementing initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observations by WNCB project's field staff • Attendance sheets Initiatives reports • Photos from CPCs

<p>In 2023, families who attended vocational training and Personal Development Training (PDT) became financially and technically empowered, reducing their reliance on having their children work to support them. (The level and application of vocational and financial skills learned varied from one family to another. Amongst participants who received vocational training, the most common way these skills were applied was by applying the skills learned from the training to their own houses, neighbours and friends, increasing their professionalism as they prepared to offer the services to new customers.)</p>	<p>Before the WNCB project, many families pushed their children to work to improve their living conditions and meet their basic needs. Many households were unable to access work opportunities and improve their living conditions due to a lack of skills and experience that left them unable to access the labour market. WNCB's key objective is to support households and empower them to access the labour market. In addition, WNCB aims to improve their income generation and stop them pushing their children to work</p>	<p>In 2023, 88 households received personal development training in Za'atari and East Amman. Case managers referred 76 households to receive vocational training on selected topics, to enable access to decent employment opportunities (40 males and 36 females). Follow-up of outcome: Based on this outcome, SC Jordan decided to develop a gig platform (online marketplace) to make the outcome even more sustainable through connecting freelancers to more customers (i.e. not limited to family, friends and neighbours)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Case managers reports & project officers' observations.
<p>In Q1 2024, 212 out of 340 children were disengaged from child labour or minimised their working hours through WNCB project interventions (86 males and 126 females). The numbers reported cover East Amman and Za'atari camp and Za'atari village</p>	<p>Prior to the WNCB project, 340 children were engaged in child labour or were at risk of child labour. Many of these were out of school, working more than eight hours per day, and lacked safe spaces in which to learn, play, and develop their talents. This outcome is at the core of WNCB efforts, as it has a direct effect on children's wellbeing and engagement in child labour</p>	<p>The case management provided by the WNCB project, which referred households to vocational training, legal and health services, gave 340 working children access to services to address the root causes of child labour and help them return to education. The entities/ services providers included CRP, FIH, HABITAT, HI, Atfaluna, Luminus Education, DRC, UNHCR, Mercy Corp, Al Own CBO, Albareeq Development, and Nour Al Hussain. Common jobs for children in East Amman were home-based family businesses such as home cooking, sewing, working in beauty centres, and performing supermarket deliveries. Those in Za'atari camp worked outside the camp, in agriculture or nearby factories</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Case manager reports/records ● Referral table
<p>In Q1 2024, 34 children engaged in or at risk of child labour returned to education. Children are now spending more time in developmentally appropriate, safe and positive practices (school, life skills, psychosocial support). As a result, the children have increased self-awareness and an increased ability to interact with their societies, which has encouraged children to return to school and overcome their previous traumas. These reported numbers cover East Amman and Za'atari camp and Za'atari village</p>	<p>Before the WNCB project, 340 children were engaged in or at risk of child labour. Many of them were out of school or were going to work after school, which affected their wellbeing and academic performance. This imposed lots of pressure on the children, who wanted to complete their education but at the same time needed to work and generate income for their families due to their dire financial situations</p>	<p>340 working children were provided with skills, knowledge, services and activities to help them develop their wellbeing through life skills, PSS and talent hub activities, and to discover their hopes and dreams in a child-safe and friendly environment. Through the PSS and PP sessions, as well as a referral system that matches each family's needs, case managers were able to convince families and caregivers to get their children back into school despite difficult financial circumstances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Case management report ● Pre- and post-assessment tracker reports ● Photos ● Success stories

<p>During 2023 and Q1 2024, parents in East Amman and Za'atari have become more convinced of the importance of education for their children. As a result, they have returned their children to school. Parents also started using positive parenting methods with their children, avoiding physical and emotional violence. Some mothers actively shared parenting information and information on the importance of education and the risks of child labour with their relatives and neighbours, thus encouraging other mothers to come to the centres and benefit from the services</p>	<p>This outcome is significant because parents provide essential support for children's withdrawal from child labour and reenrolment in school.</p>	<p>WNCB provides a combination of efforts supporting parents (refer to the above referral services in Outcome 3) 277 parents received positive parenting training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SCJ & UNICEF annual reports ● Field observations ● Referral table
<p>During 2023 and Q1 2024, employers have become more aware of child rights, child labour laws, and the negative effects of child labour and child violence on society, as well as the hazardous effects that child labour has on children's mental and physical health. This resulted in employers reducing the number of children under the age of 16 who are involved in child labour, or at least ensuring that they work under conditions that guarantee their rights, for example social security, assigning them age-appropriate tasks, issuing them health certificates, and improving the work environment in general by following safety and protection measures and adhering to the number of permitted working hours</p>	<p>The significance of this outcome is that when employers are aware of child rights and labour laws, they are more mindful of children's wellbeing with regard to the legal age for work, decent and safe working conditions and work environment. This awareness also resulted in some employers providing awareness sessions to other employers in Za'atari camp and East Amman. This outcome is sustainable as it has the potential for upscaling to more employers</p>	<p>SCJ staff, together with the CPCs, facilitated awareness sessions to inform employers, parents and business owners in the local community about child rights law and labour laws. They were also provided with SCJ and UNICEF contacts to report any violations. This was done through SCJ and UNICEF. 336 families, children, employers and caregivers attended awareness sessions on child labour prevention activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attendance sheets ● Feedback from employer to field coordinator documented through field reports.
<p>During 2023 and Q1 2024, children in Za'atari camp played an active role in addressing child labour and child protection issues by forming childled child protection committees and leading initiatives. The children's committee led two initiatives based on needs. One initiative was related to girls being harassed on the street as they go to and from school, and the second was about the crowded and dangerous roads. The children came up with effective solutions. The first was to arrange for police patrols to address the first challenge; this was achieved. The second solution was to create pavements for pedestrians, but this was hard to implement due to the camp regulations</p>	<p>Children's participation, not only in identifying the challenges children face in accessing and continuing education but also in coming up with ways to address these, is critical to addressing the root causes of child labour. This outcome has contributed to addressing the issue of increasing girls' school attendance because the solution of having police patrol the streets has addressed the safety concerns faced by girls as they walk to school. The police will continue their patrols as they are convinced that this is a sustainable solution. This was a direct result of the children's committee initiative and was undertaken in direct co-ordination with the police patrol. However, it is worth noting that UNHCR undertook another action after this initiative, which addressed the same challenge by recruiting volunteers to provide transportation to take the girls to and from school. This outcome has contributed to increased community responsibility for child protection. It has also inspired SC Jordan to work with communities on prioritising a safe educational environment and safe access to schools</p>	<p>This activity was not initially planned but rather came out of CPCs' interactions with children and their understanding of their needs and aspirations. Children voiced their need to be part of addressing child labour issues. Based on this, a children's committee was formed and its members attended awareness sessions on child rights, gender, and initiatives. The children's committee also received training on the definition of the initiatives and the main qualities of the person who takes the initiative. The training also addressed tools for identifying problems or challenges in society, as well as how to take part in solving these challenges and coming up with solutions</p>	<p>Attendance sheets Photos</p>

2.3.5 EXPENDITURES IN 2023 AND Q1 2024

UNICEF Jordan retained US \$9,563 as unspent budget from 2022, which was carried over to 2023. In addition, UNICEF received significant additional funding of US \$380,565 + US \$105,194 in 2023, and \$60,000 in Q1 2024 from the budget-for-all to be spent on programme support and additional activities. Thereby, to support the exchange visit with Vietnam \$5,000 was received to cover domestic travel costs, this exchange visit was postponed and took place in Q2 2024.

Underspending in 2022 was mainly related to the allocation and approval of additional funds in 2022, while the implementation of the activities was planned for 2023. The additional activities as proposed in the first 'for-all' budget proposal concern an additional amount of €40,000. This comes on top of the initial agreement amount

of the Jordan country budget. Additional budget was requested and approved to enhance programme support/technical assistance, particularly on outcome 2 in 2023-2024. This has been addressed and all the funds are fully utilised in 2023+2024 Q1, with the exception of US \$42,592 for programme support/technical assistance and US \$21,296 for technical assistance for the UNICEF additional fund proposal; these will be used before the end of 2024, as per the additional fund proposal for exit strategy and the addendum of the project for 2024.

SCJ had around €4,515 in unspent budget from 2022, which was carried over to 2023. The total budget for 2023 and Q1 2024 was €533,700 and the total expenditure was €447,837. The outstanding balance at the end of 2023 was €25,392. This remaining amount will be moved to 2024 to cover the cost of the additional activities and exit strategy based on the 2024 annual plan.

ACTIVITIES	REVISED BUDGET 2023 + Q1 2024	TOTAL ACTUALS 2023 + Q1 2024	BUDGET VS ACTUALS%
Jordan	€ 986,734	€ 923,064	94%

2.4 MALI

<p>Implementing partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENDA Mali (LEAD) • Syndicat National de l'Éducation et de la Culture (SNEC); • Save The Children, with the NGO GRAADECOCOM as a partner for programme implementation in their areas of intervention; • UNICEF for advocacy at national level 	<p>Project geographies</p> <p>Mali</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ségou Region • Cercle de Bla: communes of Korodougou, Diaramana and Kanzangasso. • San district: municipalities of Moribila, Kava, Tourakolomba, Waki and Kassorola • Sikasso region • Sikasso district: communes of Finkolo Ganadougou and Niéna. • Bougouni district: communes of Faragouaran, Dogo, Meridiela, Debelen, Domba and Sanso • Cercle de Yanfolila: communes of Yallankoro-Souluba and Gouana. • Cercle de Kadiolo: communes of Misseni and Fourou 	<p>Community members targeted in 2023 and the first quarter of 2024</p> <p>1,512,086 members</p> <p>Children targeted in 2023 and the first quarter of 2024</p> <p>3,320 children and young teenagers</p>
---	---	---

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 is 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) where children mostly work in gold mines and agriculture. In Mali we aimed to reach 1,512,082 community members (caretakers and families) indirectly with child labour messages, and 3,320 children were assisted through direct services.

2.4.1 INCREASED OWNERSHIP FROM KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND COMMUNITIES

In 2023 and Q1 2024 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 whole process of the programme, in anticipation of greater ownership. The participation of the beneficiaries provides a guarantee of success and sustainability beyond the duration of the programme. This contributes strongly to the elimination of child labour and to children's enrolment in the formal education system.

All of the programme's successes are undoubtedly due to the Zone approach, in which the programme bodies set up within the target communities (Local Protection Committees, anti-child-labour clubs, Children's Governments, etc.), together with the

involvement of the local and community authorities and education stakeholders, have waged a relentless battle against child labour and in support of successful education. As a result, 2,741 children and young people have left the status of child/young worker behind them, either to return to school or to take up apprenticeships with master craftsmen to develop their professional skills.

Pathway 1

The 15-month period of activity of the WNCB programme in Mali (January 2023 to March 2024) is best illustrated by the fact that some of the results achieved exceeded expectations. The programme has supported 2,741 children (1,259 boys and 1,482 girls) to leave child labour. The forecast was 3,320 for 2023 and the first quarter of 2024, so we achieved 83% of our target. This is the case, for example, of the targeted community members, with a forecast of 1,512,086, largely exceeded by the field teams through the General Assemblies, home visits, radio broadcasts, advertising spots, educational talks and debates, spaces for social dialogue, the setting up of anti-child-labour clubs, Associations of Mothers of Children, consultation frameworks, training sessions and capacity building for Child Protection Committees, with 1,802,676 people reached. The surplus is due to the population's obvious enthusiasm for the visible impact of the programme.

As a result of the mass awareness-raising campaigns based on theatre/forums and slams posted on Facebook and TikTok, which are followed by

thousands of people in Mali, an estimated 1,502,270 people (766,158 women and 736,112 men) have been reached, which is in line with the plans.

Vocational training is an essential way of getting young people away from the gold-panning sites and cultivation fields and into work, as well as absorbing unemployment and combating juvenile delinquency, even if employability still presents a challenge.

According to these master craftsmen, vocational training has helped to reduce delinquency and child migration. Training and employment opportunities for young people remains a challenge in the communes, despite young people's willingness to learn. Opportunities are scarce, as is material and financial support.

Pathway 2

The programme shows the value of sustainable engagement from the community and local authorities when it comes to addressing the root causes of child labour, in combination with capacity-building and tireless awareness campaigns. Raising awareness of the laws and conventions relating to children's rights plays an extremely important role in changing behaviour as part of the process of eliminating child labour through our area-based approach. In the commune of Kava, for example, the Mayor said during the follow-up, "In the future, we want to sponsor the education of all the disadvantaged children in the commune through our income-generating activities."

Advocacy actions at national, regional and local level have enabled eight government ministries¹ and the

National Transition Council (CNT) to support the programme in its implementation and to propose alternatives for sustainability.

Pathway 3

Based on the recommendations from the MtR, the Annual Plan for 2023 and 2024 included activities involving the private sector.

To ensure that the private sector takes full responsibility for preventing and combating child labour, we organised regional workshops on Corporate Social Responsibility. These strengthen the commitment made by business leaders and umbrella organisations in the gold-panning and cotton-growing industries to fully accept and act on their roles and responsibilities in the fight against child labour in Mali.

For example, the women's group at the multifunctional centre in the commune of Domba (Bougouni), which processes forest and market garden produce with technical support from the programme, has taken on young people (boys and girls) as apprentices for three months or more.

2.4.2 CONTEXTUAL CHALLENGES, PROJECT RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The sociopolitical and security crisis in Mali (price increases for necessities, fuel, school fees, transport costs, etc.) had a slight impact on the implementation of activities.

We also noted that some families moved from one area to another in search of work opportunities. In certain localities, internally displaced persons staying with relatives have contributed to a worsening of the precarious situation that host families were already facing.

The essence of our programme is based on community participation in the implementation of all the actions we undertake in and for communities. With this in mind, the communities propose local alternatives that will enable us to reach our targets more easily.

By way of illustration, the Mothers of Students' Associations, social dialogue forums, consultation frameworks, women's groups, support for vulnerable families, anti-child-labour clubs and young learners demonstrate the effectiveness of community participation in the implementation, design and adaptation of our projects.



All these actions have led the communities to scrupulously respect the conventions relating to children's rights, such as the right to education, health, protection, etc., and have also led to women being committed to the fight against child labour issues following their own economic empowerment, enabling them to make a substantial contribution to enrolling and keeping children in school.

Based on this last observation, our vision is that we must invest in women when it comes to educating children, especially in rural areas, for two fundamental reasons:

1. to combat poverty and promote economic empowerment;
2. to reinforce children's "instincts" in the face of all life's dangers, including dropping out of school and not going to school.

The MEAL information was also used to make adjustments to the programme as it was implemented. The Mid-Term Review took the basic data into account, while the final evaluation of the indicators also used the MtR to make readjustments to the programme. The Gender Equality training given in Ivory Coast in July 2023 to better integrate the gender dimension into planning, and October 2023's mission - also in Ivory Coast - to better reframe the planning process for the MEAL aspects and the programme's exit strategy, are illustrations of this.

Timeliness, consistency, and efficiency

The timely implementation of activities is dependent on good planning and the availability of funds. It is these two parameters combined that have guaranteed the speed, consistency and effectiveness of our actions on the ground. It is therefore clear that each of the stakeholders (programme staff and financial partners) has played their roles and responsibilities to the full.

2.4.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORKPLAN

In Mali, no deviations from forecasts were reported in the implementation of the initial Annual Plan. The planning was implemented individually or collectively in perfect collaboration between the member structures of the Alliance.

There has been no staff turnover, change in personnel or change in roles to compromise the implementation of our activities. There has also been no change to the financial situation in terms of currency fluctuations during 2023 and Q1 2024. The Alliance's technical and financial partners in the Netherlands have co-operated to ensure that the activities have been implemented On budget and on time in accordance with the Annual Plan submitted.

In conclusion on this point, there have been no management problems leading to delays in the process of implementing the annual consensus 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 communi-ties on children's rights and protec-tion and helping them to organise themselves to become functional in addressing children's vulnerabilities			The forecast number of people reached was exceeded due to communities' enthusiasm about the impact of the WNCB programme.
Improving the financial situation of the most vulnerable families			Achieved as planned
Improving access to quality educa-tion			Achieved as planned
Ensure that child protection cases are identified and referred to by strengthening child protection sys-tems 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 put-ting necessary resources in place for the implementation of relevant services, systems and policies at local level, in coherence with gov-ernmental stakeholders			Achieved as planned
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
Engage local private sector in im-plementing child protection measures in their supply chain through training and advice			Achieved as planned
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 devel-oping relevant research			Achieved as planned

2.4.4 OUTCOMES HARVESTED

OUTCOME	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
From March to September 2023, teachers in the programme's intervention areas in Sikasso and Ségou acted as awarenessraising and outreach agents in their communities to combat child labour	The teachers have ensured that the communities are aware of the need to respect children's rights and the importance of educating children in a favourable environment and in a context of sustainability following the withdrawal of the programme	Capacity-building sessions for 320 teachers on the global concept of child labour, conventions on children's rights, social dialogue, and teaching methods have improved their classroom practices and helped to reduce the dropout rate by raising awareness in the target communities	Communities have become aware of the dangers of child labour and the importance of school attendance. (Activity report, attendance lists, terms of reference, images of the workshop, etc.)
From January to November 2023, the administrative, community and communal authorities in the programme's intervention zones in Sikasso and Ségou took part in the census, enrolment and reintegration of child workers in SSA/P centres and formal schools	The commitment of administrative, community and communal authorities to the process of combating child labour through the signing of local memorandums of understanding is a guarantee of the programme's sustainability and a genuine contribution to global efforts in this area	545 (254 girls and 291 boys) child workers and/or school dropouts aged between eight and twelve were identified and enrolled in 15 SSA/P centres with a view to reintegrating them into the formal system, following a commitment from the administrative and communal authorities in the programme's intervention zones	Increasing school attendance and reducing the number of working children. Thanks to the SSA/P centres and educational talks, the school enrolment rate has risen from 52% to 70% (with girls enrolled rising from 19% to 49%) in Débélin, and from 43% in 2019 to 86% in 2023 at the Alhamdoulilah site. (Activity report and joint monitoring report, list of children transferred to formal schools, images, etc.)
From January to December 2023, women in the programme's Sikasso and Ségou intervention zones contributed to school expenses in community schools, and to the protection and safety of children in their localities	Women are economically independent and help to keep their children in school	40 Associations des Mères d'Élèves (AME) (Mothers of Students' Associations) totalling 400 women, 80 vulnerable families and 86 women's groups are working to get children into school and keep them there	Increase in children's school attendance. Awareness-raising campaigns and discussion forums have greatly reduced the rate of gender-based domestic violence and child abuse. (Activity report, joint monitoring report, list of mothers' associations, images, etc.)
From 1 April to 24 June 2023, children, parents and communities in the programme's intervention zones in Sikasso and Ségou applied the laws relating to children, their protection and their wellbeing	Children know how to defend themselves and demand that their rights be respected by the parents and communities from which they come, thus contributing to the education of their peers	728 (371 boys and 357 girls) former child workers were withdrawn from work and reintegrated into formal education	40 anti-child-labour clubs have been set up to take part in the fight against child labour as Taskforces. The transport union is involved in combatting child trafficking in the communes of Débélin, and Domba (Bougouni cercle, Sikasso region) (Activity report, joint monitoring report)
From 29 March to 10 May 2023, local elected representatives in the programme's Sikasso and Ségou intervention zones incorporated issues relating to the fight against child labour and improving the quality of education into their Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plans (PDESC)	Children's interests are now considered to be one of the top priorities in community development in the programme's areas of intervention	Four advocacy sessions were held locally with development stakeholders in the Bougouni, Yanfolila, San and Bla cercles	Community leaders have adopted new attitudes to respecting children's rights, and teachers have also improved their classroom practices. (Activity reports, teachers' preparation workbooks, documents and plans have been drawn up)
From 28 February to 2 March 2024, local actors in the fight against child labour in the Sikasso region took action against children's access to gold-panning sites	The ownership of the programme by local stakeholders is an important change that was not obvious from the outset. This augurs well for increasing the number of children withdrawn from child labour and set on the path to school and/or decent work	The children have been withdrawn from work thanks to good co-operation between the local child protection committees, hunters and gendarmes in the Misseni commune (Kadiolo district, Sikasso region)	Children under the age of 15 are no longer allowed access to gold panning sites on payment of a 'ticket'. (Activity report and MEAL monitoring report)

2.4.5 EXPENDITURES IN 2023 AND Q1 2024

In Mali the overall aggregate expenditures of all partners were as per plan. However, the individual expenditures for a few partners were under budget, while one partner exceeded the budget. Despite these variations the overall implementation of the activities was on target.

ACTIVITIES	REVISED BUDGET 2023 + Q1 2024	TOTAL ACTUALS 2023 + Q1 2024	BUDGET VS ACTUALS%
Mali	€ 1,326,354	€ 1,325,829	100%

2.5 THE NETHERLANDS

Implementing partners

- Save the Children (L&A lead)
- Stop Child Labour Alliance
- UNICEF (RBC lead)

Project geographies

Netherlands and EU

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.

2.5.1 INCREASING INFLUENCE

The Working Groups collaborated with the Maatschappelijk Verantwoord Ondernemen (MVO) platform, especially related to legislative developments in the Netherlands and at EU level. The WG engaged with stakeholders within the European Parliament, the Dutch Parliament, the European Commission and the MoFA to ensure that a child-oriented approach is included in legislation. WNCB also contributed to strengthening corporate policies and interventions on child labour and children's rights, through participation in various Netherlands sector agreements and with businesses.

Pathway 3

WNCB actively participated in the Dutch Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa (DISCO) working groups on Child Labour and Living Income, whereby we emphasised an integrated area-based and supply chain approach and advocated for a broader perspective to solve the problems linked to the sector. We also contributed to the discussions that led to the Procurement Practices that were adopted by DISCO membership in Q1 2024.

Regarding the finance sector in the Netherlands, we engaged with the Vereniging van Beleggers voor Duurzaam Ondernemen (VBDO) to start an interactive discussion group to build actionable tools for improving the data and monitoring in their asset portfolios to safeguard children's rights. We also promote children's rights within the context of Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) framework for investors that need to monitor their portfolios and minimise negative impact. Data on social performance remain difficult to grasp

and we offer VBDO members ideas and tools to better monitor and manage social performance and children's rights. We do this in dialogue with stakeholders such as rating agencies, and we organise round tables with VBDO members. We also carry out the same stakeholder dialogues with corporate partners such as Deloitte.

Pathway 4

WNCB continued its efforts to drive national and EU-level legislation to combat child labour as well as its engagement with Dutch government actors, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and policymakers to keep tackling child labour by keeping a comprehensive, combined supply chain and area-based approach on the agenda.

During the WNCB Global Conference in the Netherlands, the WG invited representatives of the MoFA (DDE and IMH departments) and all members of the Focus Group Alliance 8.7 to share our perspective on the elimination of child labour. Spokespersons from all six WNCB countries presented their experiences and exchanged viewpoints on thematic questions with the representatives of MoFA.

Throughout 2023, we continued to advocate for the need to implement the Pathfinder Roadmap effectively, sharing our knowledge, expertise and key messages as members of the Alliance 8.7 focus group, and in direct dialogues with MoFA. We succeeded in having references to the OECD MNE Guidelines included in the Dutch Roadmap against Child Labour as a requirement for upcoming national IMVO legislation.

Until July 2023, WNCB sought strategic co-operation and partnerships with other civil society actors (MVO Platform, NGO network of the Alliance 8.7) in campaigning to influence policy developments. WNCB successfully added the topic of child labour to communication and campaign messaging in the outline and messages of the MVO Platform campaign #WetgevingNU. Joining this campaign led to the wider public being informed

of the importance of IMVO legislation to address human rights and environmental issues, including child labour.

Due to the changing political environment in the Netherlands and the key relevance of the EU political process leading up to the adoption of the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive for the development of due diligence legislation in the Netherlands, the L&A | RBC working group focused its political lobby and advocacy efforts on achieving a child-sensitive CSDDD text that can subsequently be reflected in OECD-compliant and child rights sensitive domestic implementation legislation in the Netherlands. We collaborated closely with EU colleagues from Save the Children and UNICEF as well as with the MVO Platform, which also engaged in proactive L&A in the EU. We provided input to the MVO Platform on Children's Rights in Business and Child Labour to ensure the Platform's position continued to contain language on Children's Rights, as well as to empower the MVO Platform in their engagements with Dutch and EU policymakers and Members of Parliament.

The working group's EU L&A strategy succeeded in having the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) included as a key reference in the CSDDD. Even after a controversial last-minute redrafting of the agreed proposal, the CRC was maintained in the final version presented to the EU Council and the EP. Although the CSDDD was watered down in several aspects during these last stages, overall WNCB's goal of having the law meet the OECD MNE Guidelines was achieved.

2.5.2 CONTEXTUAL CHALLENGES, PROJECT RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The Dutch elections in November 2023 resulted in a new political landscape that has made it unlikely that the Dutch IMVO (International Corporate Sustainability) initiative bill - one of the priorities of the WNCB L&A strategy - will be approved. The political parties who had initiated the proposed law decided to halt the decision-making process in Parliament after the new MEPs were installed, as they did not expect support for the proposal to be achieved. As a result, in consultation with other MVO Platform member organisations, the working group centred its L&A activities on the EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) political process and approval.

The communication campaign #WetgevingNU was put on hold following the collapse of the government in July 2023.

The political process for developing and approving the CSDDD took a different turn than expected. Intensive L&A efforts as a working group and within the MVO Platform needed to be directed at EU stakeholders.

Finally, the change in focus adopted by the government and MoFa, moving towards a narrower focus on corporate supply chains - a trend we had signalled in our previous annual report - has continued. This has raised the concern that the combined supply chain and area-based approach to tackling the root causes of child labour will not be included in Dutch international co-operation policy once the WNCB programme ends.



2.5.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORKPLAN

Outcome	Deviation from Work Plan	Explanation
<p>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</p>		<p>Due to a change in policy direction in the Netherlands, focus has shifted from promoting the approval of the Dutch initiative CSR law to the approval of the European CSDDD legislation, followed by the development of Dutch implementation legislation in 2024</p>
		<p>Due to its relevance, we added BMO engagement to the working group's activities in 2023-24. Through BMO, WNCB was able to discuss shrinking civic space and its consequences in India. Regulations make it almost impossible for NGOs to do human rights work in India. This hampers the work of WNCB and its partners. The Dutch government imposes responsible business conduct requirements on companies. Dutch companies must conduct due diligence with meaningful stakeholder engagement. Without civic space no meaningful stakeholder engagement is possible, and thus no adequate due diligence. WNCB the Dutch government and embassy's awareness of their role in supporting civil society in India and education on Dutch companies operating in India on civic space and human rights developments in India (and their consequences for stakeholder engagement and due diligence)</p>



2.5.4 OUTCOMES HARVESTED

OUTCOME	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
European Parliament approved adjusted EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive, which is still largely OECD-aligned despite modifications, and maintained reference to children's rights and needs.	In the new negotiations following the unforeseen last-minute withdrawal of support for the agreed CSDDD proposal, there was a risk of excluding the child rights focus; this was eventually maintained in the EP-approved text	Continued L&A activities by the working group and its partners active in the EU contributed to this outcome	Final CSDDD text as approved by EP vote
EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive meets OECD guidelines and is sensitive to children's needs	The agreed EUCSDDD proposal reached after the trilogue negotiations is aligned with the OECD Guidelines and is child-sensitive, with explicit reference to the Children's Rights Convention in the Annex	Concerted efforts from the WNCB L&A WG with SCI and UNICEF advocacy colleagues in the EU - providing specific input on the topic of children's rights to EU negotiators and policy-makers, and with MVO Platform co-ordinators and member organisations active at EU level - contributed to this positive outcome	EU CSDDD agreed proposal, Dec. 2014 <i>Speciale aandacht in due diligence-wetgeving voor gemarginaliseerde groepen en gendersensitiviteit</i>
The CDA has included the need for mandatory CSR legislation, in line with OECD guidelines, in its party programme	The mention of OECD guidelines is significant	Through the efforts of the working group of the MVO Platform that leads the outreach towards political parties, an amendment on the draft programme was adopted. WNCB is one of the driving forces behind this working group	CDA party programme vs draft
EP Plenary voted in favour of EUCSDDD Report	The EP report is in line with the WNCB position	WNCB partners (UNICEF and Save the Children) reached out to EPP MEPs in the EU Child Right experts group to call on their child rights championship - resulting in a small majority in favour of the Report	Email with outreach towards MEPs, and https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/PV-9-2023-06-01-RCV_EN.html
EP JURI committee included robust language on children's rights in EUCSDDD Position	This was lacking in the Commission Proposal	Through the MVO Platform, WNCB partners have had direct and indirect conversations with the rapporteur and shadow rapporteur about the need for these adaptations, which led to the inclusion of the language we provided	https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0184_EN.html#_section2
Dutch Roadmap against Child Labour refers to OECD guidelines as a requirement in national IMVO legislation	A commitment in writing was helpful in the coalition negotiation process after the Nov. '23 elections	WNCB proposed to include this during the Roadmap review in 2023 which got adopted	Pathfinder Roadmap of the Netherlands
At the WNCB Global Conference in the Netherlands, MoFa representatives (DDE and IMH) confirmed the importance of mandatory due diligence legislation and an area-based approach to eliminating child labour in supply chains	All children should be taken into account (not just those operating within an international supply chain)	During the Global Conference in the Netherlands, the WG invited representatives of the MoFa (DDE and IMH departments) and all members of the Focus Group Alliance 8.7 to share our perspective on the elimination of child labour. Furthermore, this meeting centred on the supply chain approach in combination with the area-based approach. Spokespersons from all six WNCB countries presented their experiences and exchanged views on thematic questions with the MoFa representatives	Meeting report

<p>The topic of child labour aspects was added to communication and campaign messaging in the outline for the MVO Platform's #WetgevingNU campaign</p>	<p>Campaigning to influence policy developments led to the wider public being informed about the importance of IMVO legislation to address human rights and environmental issues, including child labour</p>	<p>WNCB sought strategic co-operation and partnership with the MVO Platform campaign and ensured the inclusion of child labour aspects in messaging</p>	<p>#WetgevingNU on social media</p>
<p>Companies are more aware and have tools to mitigate risks of adverse impact on children's rights in their supply chains</p>	<p>The companies will use this knowledge to prepare actionable plans to reduce risks and any negative impact on children's rights by developing policies and protocols</p>	<p>Under the umbrella of WNCB programmes, we have lots of evidence and examples to show the companies the effect of risks and how to mitigate them</p>	<p>CL protocols adjusted Interviews with WE / HEMA: / HEMA / and / WE /</p>
<p>VBDO round table discussions with ten members led to a task force that is identifying actions to mitigate CL risks in the supply chains in their portfolio</p>	<p>WNCB provides financial institutions with the tools to positively influence due diligence in their portfolios by including children's rights</p>	<p>WNCB shows the blind spots in current methodology; dialogue with members and external rating agencies will bring positive change for the inclusion of child rights and elimination of child labour</p>	<p>Plan of Action List of participants Presentation first round table meeting Notes and next steps</p>
<p>Ahold is looking at its double materiality and risk identification</p>	<p>WNCB provides the input on children's rights with actionable risk mitigation, linked to decent work conditions and living wages in the supply chain</p>	<p>In an interview (Oct. '23) with Ahold we described the risks and identified measures to mitigate them</p>	<p>Narrative doc provided to Ahold with summary of input.</p>
<p>DISCO procurement practices adopted include child labour</p>	<p>This is a major step in the DISCO roadmap to identify clear responsibilities for the businesses downstream to act upon, which will deliver positive benefits for farmers' income and marketing processes, and in turn benefit the families (and children) thus also mitigating against the occurrence of child labour</p>	<p>WNCB provided input for the discussion papers that were negotiated between CSOs, business and government</p>	<p>Procurement Practices adopted by DISCO members</p>
<p>Strategy with VBDO developed on CL policies and impact</p>	<p>The financial sector was targeted as an important player to support the elimination of CL</p>	<p>WNCB provided the framework for discussions, topics, examples, evidence and actionable tools</p>	<p>List of topics</p>
<p>Private sector (companies attending UN Forum and ILO CLP) informed about the work and best practices of WNCB, both through informal conversations and via flyers presenting Stories of Change and calls to action to realise tangible changes towards the elimination of child labour</p>	<p>WNCB's integrated approach, lessons learned, stories and case studies need to be shared and built upon.</p>	<p>27/11 - 1/12: Shared best practices (flyers with Stories of Change and calls to action) at UN Forum on Business and Human Rights and the annual meeting of the ILO Child Labour Platform</p>	<p>Flyers developed, printed and distributed. Flyer Website - Stories of Change A peak in page views on the Stories of Change website can be seen between 26 Nov. and 3 Dec., with 182 page views in this period (versus an average of 25-60 page views per week, depending on the promoting efforts for the Stories of Change) Attendance UN Forum and ILO CLP</p>

2.4.5 EXPENDITURES IN 2023 AND Q1 2024

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 improving policies and strategies for the elimination of child labour in the Netherlands and at the EU/international level.

Concrete activities in the reporting year include the WNCB Global Partner Meeting in The Hague (May 2023), visits to the European Commission, and exchange with other allies and stakeholders for sharing experiences and expertise, bringing forward the voices and concerns from partner countries and mobilising more concerted action.

ACTIVITIES	REVISED BUDGET 2023 + Q1 2024	TOTAL ACTUALS 2023 + Q1 2024	BUDGET VS ACTUALS%
Netherlands	€ 225,212	€ 178,526	79%

2.6. UGANDA

<p>Implementing partners Save the Children International Stop Child Labour partners:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hivos 2. EWAD 3. Nascent RDO 4. UNATU 	<p>Project geographies Karamoja Moroto district: Nakiloro and Nanyidik villages, Rupa sub-county, Kosiroi and Timingorok Nakapiripirit district: Utut and Acherer villages in Utut sub-county, Lokeruman and Albamun Busia 14 villages in Tiira Town Council, Buteba and Busitema sub-counties in Busia district (Akobwait, Angorom, Nakola B, Angagrama, Tiira Village, Achilet, Agaata, Okame, Syanyonja, Bugai, Makina B, Namukombe, Habuleke, Nkanjo)</p>	<p>Community members targeted in 2023 & Q1 2024 11,597 community members directly + 37,650 community members indirectly</p> <p>Children targeted in 2023 and the first quarter of 2024 8,128 children and youth</p>
---	---	---

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. Hivos is the lead co-ordinating partner. In 2023 and Q1 2024 the workplan was largely aimed at consolidating what had been achieved over the years, strengthening the capacity of community structures, system strengthening, and having mechanisms in place for the government and communities to take over some important achievements made under WNCB to ensure their sustainability.

2.6.1. JOINT APPROACH BY PARTNERS

The continuous support from the working groups through capacity-building and mentorship, coupled with the quarterly co-ordination meetings with the country lead, Save the Children NL, and Education International, have been instrumental in improving co-ordination and enhancing synergies between the country partners. 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 at influencing the community to adopt a positive attitude towards education and combatting child labour. This collaboration has bridged the gap between leaders and the community, which is essential for sustainability. The highlights of our activities for each pathway are presented below.

Strategic Pathway 1

One of the most important milestones is the norm change. In all eight of the project villages in Karamoja, the communities have demonstrated

their support for children's education by collectively donating over 60 acres of land. WNCB and partners, in close collaboration with the local governments, have set up community schools on this land. The local governments have allocated nine teachers (six male and three female) on the government payroll to three of the schools. WNCB handed over Nanyidik Community School to the local government in November 2023, with plans underway to do the same with Acherer and Nakiloro Community Schools. The community support is further demonstrated by the community's involvement in using local materials to construct houses for teachers at the three community schools, and doing great lobby for social services as rights-holders; this wasn't happening prior to the WNCB programme. The communities in Nanyidik, Nakiloro and Tapac, Albamun have successfully lobbied their Members of Parliament and other leaders, and this will continue after the closure of the programme.

Furthermore, child protection mechanisms have been strengthened and many children have been reached, withdrawn from child labour and supported by their families, then re-enrolled in school or other services: a total of 882 children (404 boys and 478 girls) in Nakapiripirit and Moroto, and a total of 1,326 youth (661 female and 665 male) in Busia. The parasocial workers, community mobilisers and mentors have been trained in case management and child protection approaches. In the schools, the children and the school community have become more aware of child rights through SCREAM (Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media) activities and 25 Child Rights Clubs.

WNCB has promoted child-friendly teaching environments by strengthening the capacity of 170 teachers (54 female and 116 male) in various aspects through trainings in Action Research, improving the classroom environment, psychosocial support, Menstrual Hygiene Management, human rights and gender. The increased capacity of teachers has not only created a friendlier school environment that attracts and retain learners, but has also resulted into better grades in the Primary Leaving Examination.

Strategic Pathway 2

The WNCB team has played a key role in policy development and review. Three WNCB team members are part of the National Steering Committee on the Elimination of Child Labour and have participated in the review of the National Child Labour Policy, Child Inspection Checklist, employment regulations, and the development of the communication strategy for the National Action Plan on the Elimination of Child Labour. WNCB was recently recognised by the Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development as the most important player in the child labour response.

At the district level, the Moruita Child Protection by-law (awaiting approval) for Nakapiripirit is intended to get children out of child labour and into school. Once approved, it is expected to improve school retention rates as, outside the mining areas, parents will be held accountable for sending their children to school. In Busia, the Child Protection Bill (which includes Disco Matanga) initiated by EWAD, communities and the local government is currently under consultation.

Strategic Pathway 3

The programme has worked closely with the private sector, which is consequently taking remediation measures to support children who were formerly

in work and to integrate child protection policies into their business activities and supply chains. Forty staff (32 male and eight female) employed by the Sunbelt Mining Company and Tororo Cement were trained on child safeguarding and protection. Tororo Cement constructed two classroom blocks for Kosiroi Primary School and Katikekile seed secondary school, provided ten scholarships to university students, and offered various scholastic materials that have enabled vulnerable learners to access education. The two companies have also developed and displayed Codes of Conduct to prevent and address child labour in their workplaces. Additionally, 240 small-scale artisanal miners have received additional skills training in group formation, resulting in 16 associations being formed in four villages. Of these, four associations from Hutut have already been linked to the government's economic empowerment programme, the Parish Development Model.

WNCB commissioned Blue Edge to develop a guidance document for the private sector to address child labour, child rights, and business principles in gold mining. Copies of the document are being disseminated for use in the project districts and beyond.

Another milestone worth mentioning is the community-based training provided to 216 youth in Moroto and Nakapiripirit (120 female and 96 male) and a further 107 (19 male and 88 female) in Busia, all of whom were formerly in child labour. The WNCB tracer study conducted in 2023/2024 revealed that 74% of the youth who had been skilled under the WNCB programme were found to be in decent employment.

In Busia, the EWAD training centre has been accredited by the Directorate of Industrial Training. This means that the youth who train at these EWAD



centres will be examined and awarded a certificate that can enable them get employment. The district has also committed to overseeing the centre and working closely with EWAD after WNCB ends.

The youth have acquired life skills and improved financial literacy in that they have formed saving groups and are banking their savings for investment, as well as to contribute towards rent and utilities when the project ends.

Cross-cutting activities

We employ a Gender Transformative Approach in all our activities, addressing barriers that would interfere with both men and women (and boys and girls) benefiting from the programme. In the time remaining in the programme, we will focus on addressing any challenges and will increase partnerships, networking and linkages with projects within our organisations and with other CSOs, government structures and UN agencies. We will continue engaging the different structures to encourage them to take over.

2.6.2 CONTEXTUAL CHALLENGES, PROJECT RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

In Karamoja, the programme implementation has been affected by the increased insecurity caused by intertribal raids. In response to the raids, the government is implementing a disarmament exercise; this has affected some of our influential and supportive members of the WNCB programmes as they have been detained. The men sometimes go into hiding during these disarmament exercises and the programme staff are unable to reach them. In Nakiloro, Tepeth warriors living in the mountains keep attacking the communities, causing insecurity. The insecurity also affects children's attendance in school, and farming is affected in the communities which contributes to the worsening food insecurity situation. In Nanyidik and surrounding areas, the communities have been relocated to less accessible areas, but the investors stayed in the more accessible areas for buyers to reach them to buy the marble stones. This has caused economic exploitation, unfair trading and low returns. This state of affairs increases child labour.

On a positive note, the actions of the WNCB programme have meant that local leaders are now more empowered. For example, the local council leaders (LCV and LC III - Rupa, Moruita and Tapac sub-counties) are now more aware, more empowered, and more assertive in asking for social services from the development partners and the district.

They attend budget conferences and play more of a role in sustainability. The women are now actively voicing their ideas and contributing to decision-making, which was not the case at the onset of the project.

The WNCB team has influenced the policy landscape through lobby and advocacy and by greatly enhancing the capacity of the community members to lead the process, for instance in the development of the Child Protection Bill in Busia that is currently taking place. EWAD is working closely with the leaders in Busitema on the consultation process. WNCB has been involving the Child Labour Free Committees, parasocial workers, VSLA members, Parents' and Teachers' Associations, School Management Committees, youth groups, male champions, district leaders, teachers, local leaders, kraal leaders, opinion leaders, and women's groups, amongst others, in planning and project implementation. This has increased ownership and sustainability.

WNCB was guided by the findings of 2022's MtR to move from vocational training institutes to a more community-based vocational skilling approach which makes use of local artisans to teach youth. The programme also became more gender-sensitive and is using gender transformative approaches to address the barriers that could affect both men and women participating fully in the activities, such as the timing, language, and physical access. This resulted in better resilience within families and communities, and a decrease in gender-based and domestic violence.



Timeliness, coherence & efficiency

The WNCB Uganda team, consisting of the five partner organisations in Uganda, develops quarterly workplans and sets targets for each output. At the end of each quarter the team produces reports, including outcomes harvested, the financial report on expenditure, and remediation actions where applicable.

The programme has worked with children and youth, community gatekeepers, male champions, district leaders, child family and protection units and the community, small-scale artisanal miners, teachers, PTAs, SMCs, mobilisers, local leaders, local council leaders, councillors, caregivers/ parents, children's clubs, elders, opinion leaders, and kraal leaders. WNCB has collaborated with community members on the implementation and development of the exit strategy. The plan was adjusted due to the extra six months extension and new key activities have been incorporated that are more impactful, for example farming, thus strengthening community-based structures.

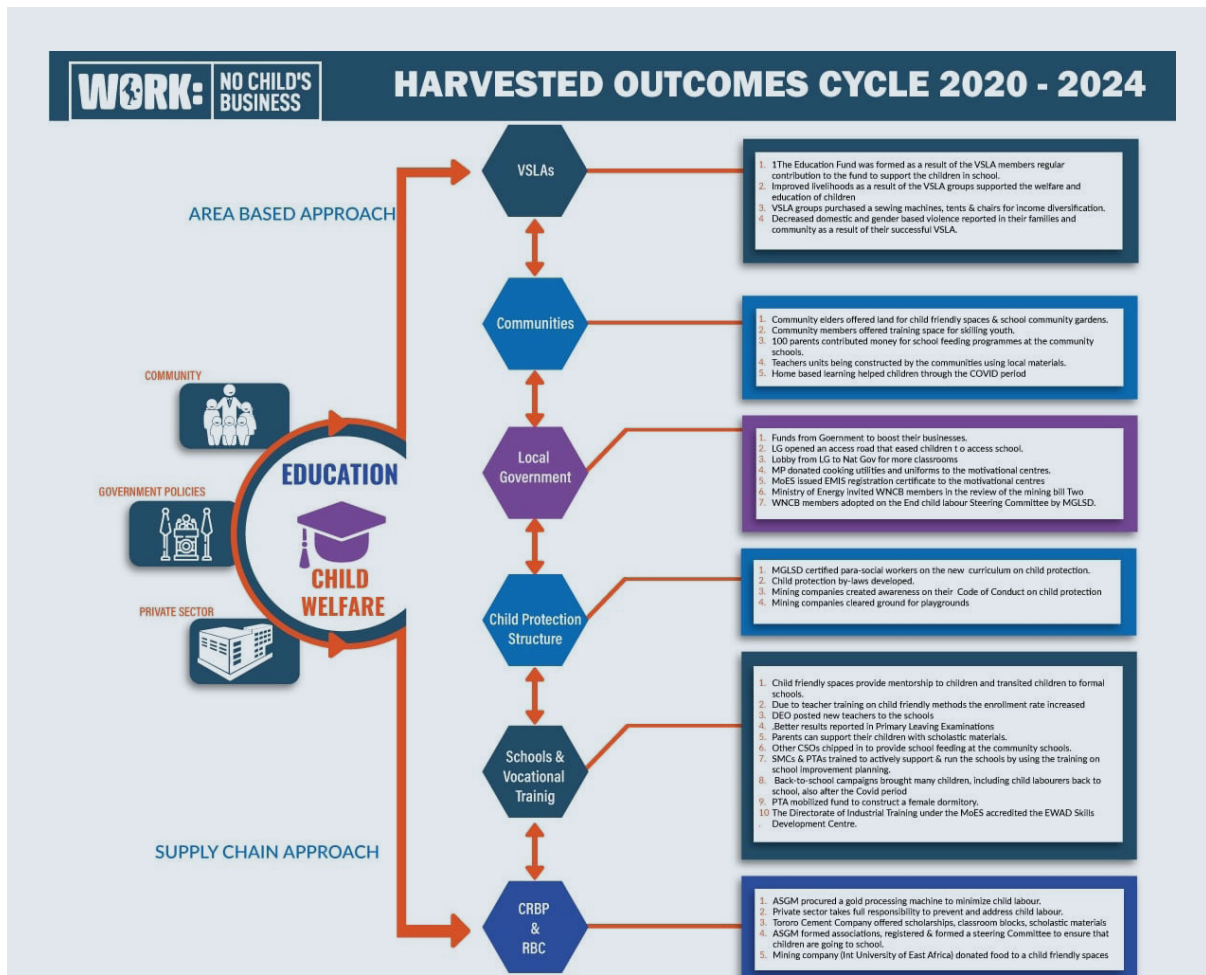
We engaged the Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development, civil society actors, Members of Parliament, the private sector, Tororo Cement, Sunbelt, and the International University of East

Africa, targeting different education stakeholders, teachers, school management committees/Parents' and Teachers' Associations, parents, and the learners themselves, as well as other stakeholders at sub-county and district levels. In doing so, we aimed to empower them with the necessary knowledge and information in addition to skills, in order to bridge the gaps and increase enrolment and retention and the quality of education within the project schools. This has increased ownership and sustainability.

District leaders are very willing to work with WNCB and had a lot of reflections to shape the exit plan; a few activities were dropped. The planning and implementation of all project activities has always involved key stakeholders such as school headteachers and the district education departments, in a bid to ensure their ownership of the project and for sustainability purposes.

The team was faced with delays in the approval of the Moruita by-law for Nakapiripirit, and is working closely with the Attorney-General's Chambers in Moroto to fast-track the approval.

In Karamoja, there were delays in opening the bank account that would enable access to the seed grant for the eight youth-skilling groups in Moroto and Nakapiripirit, but it eventually went ahead and enabled support of the youth skilling component.



2.6.3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORKPLAN

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			
Improving the financial situation of the most vulnerable families			EWAD had planned to train the VSLAs in financial management. As a result, the VSLAs visited a successful VSLA in Kenya. The VSLAs selected good practices and implemented them, which was very impactful
Improving access to quality education			Save the Children planned to purchase training materials and facilitators fees. However, this goal shifted to community-based skills training. Financial training and training in group dynamics was given to youth groups in the project villages, with each group given startup capital of €1,250. The youth group model was part of the change from institutional vocational training to community-based skills training
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 of the private sector			Achieved as planned
Engage local private sector in implementing child protection measures in their supply chain through training and advice			Achieved as planned
Programme-wide work packages			
WNCB integrates a cross-cutting Gender Equality and mainstreaming strategy.			Gender was mainstreamed in project activities to consider disaggregated data and improve meaningful participation of girls, boys, women and men in most project activities (including decision-making) as well as increasing access to both genders. This resulted in an outreach that was of equal benefit to boys, girls, women and men in the project areas
Implementing MEAL system			Achieved as planned
Collaboration of partners in developing relevant research			Achieved as planned

2.6.4. OUTCOMES HARVESTED

OUTCOME	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<p>From May 2023 to Feb. 2024, Tororo Cement offered university scholarships to ten students, constructed four classroom blocks (two at Kosiroi P/S and two at Tapac seed SS), eight toilets, and offered assorted scholastic materials for children in five primary schools in Tapac subcounty, Moroto district</p>	<p>The private sector is giving back to the community as part of its corporate social responsibility to ensure that children attend school rather than work in the mines. This impacts positively on children's enrolment, retention, and graduation in both the primary and secondary education</p>	<p>From 10 Nov. 2022 Save the Children, UNATU and Nascent, with support from the District Labour Officer, conducted two days of training for the staff and senior management on child labour, Child Rights and Business Principles and corporate social responsibility at Tororo Cement Company in Kosiroi community. The trainings have been given on a quarterly basis since then</p>	<p>The labour officer's July 2023 activity report on Child Rights and Business Principles and corporate social responsibility</p>
<p>Between Nov. 2023 and March 2024, the communities of Acherer, Nakirolo and Nanyidik constructed teachers' units of 2-3 rooms, using local materials, to accommodate at least six teachers at the community schools</p>	<p>Teachers will have accommodation close to the school, enabling them to provide better services. This will also allow them to monitor children and support them to stay in school and not enter child labour</p>	<p>On 5 and 6 November 2023, Hivos, Save the Children, Nascent and UNATU held meetings with the SMCs, PTAs and community leaders (30, 15 & 40) to discuss and draw up strategies for constructing teachers' units. After these meetings, the communities started the construction</p>	<p>Report, photos</p>
<p>Between Oct. 2022 and Feb. 2023, the community of Lokeruman village, Tokora subcounty in Nakapiripirit district offered land and constructed local child-friendly spaces to accommodate 100 children, enabling them to learn and attend the psychosocial support and mentorship sessions at the centre as one of the strategies for ending child labour</p>	<p>Access to quality education for the children withdrawn from child labour will be achieved after the children have been offered PSS from the CFSs, and then linked to both formal and informal education</p>	<p>On 16 Feb 2023, Save the Children, Nascent and UNATU, with great support from Nakapiripirit Local Government, conducted a one-day community dialogue meeting on the value of education, and child labour and its effects. District Probation Officers encouraged community members to come up with action plans for ending child labour in the Lokeruman community. It was after these meetings that the community contributed the land</p>	<p>Activity report from community dialogue meeting in Lokeruman village</p>
<p>In July 2023, headteachers for 13 of the 27 project schools reported an increase in enrolment from 3,781 (2022) to 7,183 (47.3%) as of 30 July 2023</p>	<p>Children who were in child labour are now in school. These in-school children will discourage their fellow children from joining child labour. Parents whose children are in school can influence other community members to take their children to school</p>	<p>Teachers were trained in PSS, action research, improving the classroom environment, and gender-responsive schools. Schools were supported with MDD instruments and playing materials to make schools friendly and attractive to the learners. It was after these trainings and support that enrolment increased</p>	<p>Country reports School registers</p>
<p>From Jan 2024 to March 2024, 13 VSLA groups in Nanyidik, Timingorok, Utut and Alibamun (Moroto and Nakapiripirit districts) continuously contributed to the education fund. The education fund is an initiative of the VSLA groups; members make a weekly contribution to meet the educational needs of their children at the school level</p>	<p>The education fund has so far enabled the school to meet daily expenses such as the purchase of onions and sugar which has contributed to the quality of education</p>	<p>As a way of continuing to ensure that children are in school, NRDO introduced the education fund across all VSLA groups. The community mobilisers ensure that the fund is remitted regularly; it shows parents' willingness to support their children's education. Each VSLA group contributes 5,000 UGX per week</p>	<p>Education fund receipt book; VSLA groups' education fund records</p>

<p>In October 2023, the Directorate of Industrial Training under the Ministry of Education and Sports Uganda accredited the EWAD Skills Development Centre (ESDC), established under WNCB Busia, as an assessment centre The Centre offers community-based skilling for youth who have been withdrawn from child labour</p>	<p>The Directorate of Industrial Training's accreditation of the ESDC as an assessment centre is a critical approach to sustainability. It addresses the challenges of children who have dropped out, youth unemployment, and promoting decent work in Busia for children who were not able to complete formal primary and/or secondary education. It does this by providing targeted skills development programmes and industry-recognised certifications. The ESDC not only empowers marginalised individuals to access gainful employment, but also contributes to fostering economic growth and sustainable development within the community of Busia district. This accreditation represents a tangible step towards promoting future decent employment and realising the elimination of child labour in Busia</p>	<p>Over the past three years, EWAD has been at the forefront of empowering youth in Busia district through vocational skill development programmes under the WNCB programme. These enable youth to acquire practical skills that enhance their employability and socioeconomic prospects. EWAD has also established training centres at strategic locations in the community, creating fertile ground for the accreditation process. In addition, EWAD proactively engaged with the Directorate of Industrial Training to pursue accreditation for the centres. Through collaborative efforts and adherence to accreditation standards, EWAD worked hand in hand with government authorities to ensure that its training centres met the requisite criteria for accreditation. This partnership and commitment with the Directorate of Industrial Training led to the successful accreditation of the ESDC in Busia district</p>	<p>Accreditation Certificate EWAD</p>
<p>Between Dec. 2022 and March 2023, 30 members of the 'Obuyunjo Bulayi' Village Savings & Loans Association (VSLA) in Chwawo village, Busia district, reported decreased domestic violence in their families and community as a result of their successful VSLA</p>	<p>Prior to the formation of the VSLA the women were strictly housewives who depended on their husbands, whose income was inadequate; and their children ending up in child labour. With the VSLA in place, the women have been able to set up income-generating activities and some of them have even facilitated their husbands starting an IGA/Business</p>	<p>On 10 December 2022, EWAD mobilised the members, through the support of the Local Council 1 Chairperson, to form a VSLA. On 15 Jan and 20 Feb 2023 trainings were given on savings and business acumen, then in July 2023 the VSLA members visited a successful VSLA in Kenya. It was after these engagements that the members of the VSLA started saving and engaging in business, providing scholastic materials and school fees for their children as well as covering other needs in their homes</p>	<p>Field visit report Cases of domestic violence reported to the local council Physical evidence of the IGAs and the fact that all children of schoolgoing age are in school</p>
<p>On 15 August 2023, the staff of Tororo Cement formed a child protection committee to enable them to end child labour</p>	<p>The child protection committee will help to sensitise the communities against child labour and raise awareness of the value of education</p>	<p>On 2 July 2023, the staff of Save the Children supported the CRBP training for the Tororo Cement staff in which they agreed to have a committee in place to provide support on child abuse and child labour cases in the Kosiroi mines</p>	<p>Activity report on CRBP by the District Labour Officer</p>

2.6.5. EXPENDITURES IN 2023 AND Q1 2024

In Uganda the partners were able to implement plans as foreseen, and the budget for 2023 and Q1 2024 has almost completely been spent. There were

no significant variances, except for the organisation Nascent which had an unspent balance of €20,258. This was allocated to the extension period.

ACTIVITIES	REVISED BUDGET 2023 + Q1 2024	TOTAL ACTUALS 2023 + Q1 2024	BUDGET VS ACTUALS%
Uganda	€ 1,089,128	€ 971,423	89%



2.7 VIETNAM

Implementing partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF Viet Nam • Save the Children International in Vietnam (SCI) • The Centre for Child Rights and Business ('the Centre') 	Project geographies Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Thap province	Community members targeted in 2023 & Q1 2024 15,820 community members Children targeted in 2023 and the first quarter of 2024 23,275 children
---	---	--

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 number of 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 2023 and Q1 2024, 23,275 children indirectly benefited from a strengthened child protection system. The Alliance also supported social work and counselling skills training for key teachers and staff in schools. The blended offline and online training reached more than 21,000 teachers and education staff, following the institutionalisation of three training packages and one child protection protocol in schools by the Ministry of Education and Training (MoET). We also conducted two-day capacity-building sessions for business associations, to increase their awareness and their capacity to promote child rights and responsible business practices.

2.7.1 INNOVATING OUR WAY OF WORKING

The Alliance prioritised the delivery of key activities in 2023 and Q1 2024. Amongst other things, we focused on strengthening the capacity of key stakeholders to ensure a lasting impact beyond the duration of the programme. During the reporting period, the Alliance in Vietnam achieved almost all significant milestones in the project outcomes, with some of them exceeding beneficiary targets for key activities.

Pathway 1

The Alliance supported capacity-building and provided more than 400 households and small businesses in Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) and 120 households in Dong Thap province with the knowledge and skills required to avoid engaging child labourers, and to identify and address child labour cases within their businesses. 750 at-risk children and child labourers in HCMC were provided with school fees and vocational training support. 2,400 at-risk children in Dong Thap received learning kits to support their studies. These project

interventions helped to empower children, through education and training, to seek a better future and a sustainable development path away from child labour.

The Alliance conducted four training courses for 120 child protection staff and collaborators, on gender sensitivity and protecting children from gender-based violence. The courses were run at commune level, at project sites. Communication efforts reached more than 10,000 vulnerable children, parents, local government officers and teachers, with six mock courts dealing with child labour cases. The mock courts are used as a way to disseminate knowledge and information about the risks associated with child labour and the related legal standards. This initiative sparked transformational conversations, instigated behavioural changes, and underscored the pivotal role of education in breaking the cycle of economic exploitation.

Pathway 2

Strong advocacy and technical support from the Alliance yielded critical improvements in legislation to address violence against children (VAC) and child labour. The Alliance provided effective advocacy and technical support to the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) in the development of an intersectoral protocol to be used in cases of violence against and sexual abuse of children. This protocol is based on international standards and best practice, with clearer roles and responsibilities for social welfare, health and education staff, and police. The Alliance also provided MOLISA with support to develop and endorse a multisectoral co-ordination regulation on the prevention and elimination of child labour, with clear responsibilities for each sector. Additionally, the Alliance supported MOLISA's development and adoption of case management guidelines on child labour for use nationwide.

The Alliance closely engaged with the Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) to integrate child protection, child labour elimination and social

work into the school system. It provided technical support, and shared international good practices to inform the development of national policies, guidelines and training programmes. With the decision to establish school counsellor positions at all schools in Vietnam, the Alliance's impactful policy advocacy support of a MoET circular on school employment positions and staff structures achieved a historic milestone. The decision is critical to strengthening the social service workforce to enhance child protection, provide psychosocial support and counselling for children, and prevent child labour. The Alliance provided technical support for the development of handbooks and training materials on these key subjects. The Alliance also supported social work and counselling skills training for key teachers and other school staff. The blended offline and online training reached more than 21,000 teachers and education staff, following MoET's institutionalisation of three training packages and one child protection protocol in schools.

Pathway 3

The Alliance provided advocacy messages and technical inputs to the finalisation of the National Action Plan on responsible business practices with the successful incorporation of child-related terms, ensuring the protection and promotion of children's wellbeing and rights. We supported

the organisation of the Child Rights and Business Forum in June 2023; the Forum showcased exemplary practices, fostered collaboration, and established a network of responsible businesses committed to safeguarding children's rights. The Alliance organised Youth Consultation Workshops on tourism & hospitality that consulted with 175 students on young workers' rights, workplace safety, and combating exploitation. These consultations led to enhanced business practices, such as the incorporation of related terms into their internal policy, improvements to relevant recruitment, and the equipping of young workers with valuable skills.

The project conducted two-day capacity-building sessions for business associations to increase their awareness and capacity to promote child rights and responsible business practices. Participants conducted cascaded trainings and action plans for 30 companies within their lower-tier suppliers. We also rolled out two training sessions for small- and medium-sized enterprises, covering young workers' protection and child rights in business. The key focus was human rights due diligence, with a specific emphasis on addressing child labour and respect for child rights, in order to strengthen the local business communities' awareness and practices and thereby contributing to Vietnam's industrial competitiveness in global markets.



2.7.2 CONTEXTUAL CHALLENGES, PROJECT RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

2023 was marked by continued implementation challenges posed by complex and stringent government ODA procedures for project approval and implementation. The ODA management's legal framework and practices resulted in longer and stricter processes for the appraisal, approval and implementation of all development aid projects and programmes in the country, including WNCB. In some cases, this delayed implementation of the 2023 workplan and budget disbursement necessitated a shift to direct implementation¹ and other modalities in order to deliver on the Alliance's mandate and meet obligations to donors. The direct implementation modality is subject to extra layers of approvals and permissions within government administration, leading to prolonged negotiations and adding further complexities to timelines. The impact on staff wellbeing remains an ongoing concern, as the constantly-changing requirements, lack of traction, and ever-heavier burden on staff poses a risk to staff morale and motivation.

At the same time, amidst the global economic recession, financial pressures and market uncertainties, local businesses face significant challenges to maintaining their commitment to take action on child labour prevention and child rights fulfilment. However, in general, brands have a growing awareness of the significance of due diligence. Recognising their pivotal role in fostering trust with consumers and upholding a positive reputation, brands now place greater emphasis on these factors, influencing local actors along supply chains. At the national level, the issuance of the National Action Plan on responsible business practices helped to create a strong CSR framework and list of responsibilities for businesses to fulfil.

Following the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review (MtR), more activities have shifted to engaging lower-tier businesses within supply chains. The project shifted its focus towards informal sector engagement, providing increased training and support for small businesses and household enterprises. The project also expanded its



outreach to lower-tiered businesses within supply chains, in recognition of the critical importance of addressing child labour at all levels and of promoting responsible practices throughout the business ecosystem. In addition, in response to the Mtr's recommendations, the project strengthened its co-operation with the education sector, focusing on scaling up and sustainability. These steps forward are complemented by supporting the education sector to take a more proactive role in tackling child labour via addressing vulnerabilities faced by children, including school dropout and school-based violence and discrimination.

Timeliness, coherence & efficiency

Through the co-ordinated and adaptive approach, the Alliance ensured the ability to navigate challenges, leverage each partner's strengths, and maintain a collaborative spirit, all of which have been instrumental in driving the programme's progress and achieving its goals.

In terms of stakeholder targeting, the Alliance adopted a comprehensive approach in order to reach relevant audiences across different levels and environments. Save the Children took the lead in implementing project activities in the school, commune, and child protection system in HCMC. This allowed direct engagement with children, families, and local authorities in order to raise awareness and address child labour issues within the community. Complementing this, the Centre focused its efforts on the corporate sector and factories, working directly with workers to promote responsible business practices and prevent child labour. This targeted approach enabled the programme to reach a broader spectrum of stakeholders, from grassroots communities to the private sector. Meanwhile, UNICEF played a crucial role in high-level advocacy at the central level, collaborating with MoET and MOLISA to develop new policies, guidelines, and legal frameworks that strengthen the protection of children's rights, their wellbeing, and child protection and prevention of child labour, in addition to working with the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) to promote child rights and business principles.

The Alliance's efforts to ensure the timely and coherent implementation of activities were exemplary. In 2023, the Alliance supported the organisation of children's forums in four target districts in HCMC, providing disadvantaged children, child labourers, and street children with a platform to voice their concerns to policymakers. In August

2023 the Alliance - in partnership with MOLISA and other NGOs - organised a national children's forum with a strong focus on child abuse, violence and the exploitation of child labour. This collaborative effort demonstrated the Alliance's commitment to aligning activities and engaging with key stakeholders at multiple levels.

2.7.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORKPLAN

In Q2 of 2022, UNICEF started a new country programme (2022-2026) in conjunction with the Vietnamese government. However, as of the time of writing, MOLISA's Promotion and Protection of Children's Rights Project (2022-2026) has not yet been approved. Several activities within WNCB to be implemented by UNICEF under Outcome 2 at the national level and Outcome 1 in Dong Thap fell under MOLISA's project. To accelerate progress, UNICEF developed a separate workplan with the government of Dong Thap, subject to the full cycle of project development and approval by the province's local government. In addition, UNICEF was able to sign Programme Co-operation Agreements with two civil society organisations (CSOs) to implement some of the activities under WNCB. However, the restrictive ODA regulations meant that UNICEF was unable to transfer funds to these two CSOs. UNICEF consequently proposed alternatives, including direct implementation.

There was a certain amount of staff turnover within the WNCB team. While transitions can present challenges, Save the Children ensured a smooth handover of responsibilities to maintain continuity and institutional knowledge. There were some noteworthy funding changes during the reporting period. For example, favourable exchange rate fluctuations between the Euro and the Vietnamese Dong meant that the programme was able to organise additional activities, such as study trips and exchange visits.

Activities under Pathway 1 were 'mostly on track' in HCMC and experienced light delays in Dong Thap. Pathway 2's activities are 'partially on track'. The delay in approval for the MOLISA project affected the implementation of some activities under this pathway, in addition to slight delays with some of the activities implemented by MoET. Under Pathway 3, some deviations have been noted and explained in Table 1.

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			Achieved as planned
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			<p>Due to changes in ODA management regulations, various activities encountered challenges in acquiring the needed approval and permits for delivery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF was unable to transfer funds to the Vietnam Association for the Protection of Children's Rights (VACR) to develop guidelines for various sectors. This led to delays; the activities are being implemented in Q2, 2024. MOLISA's the training activities to support the institutionalisation of the definition of child labour were partly implemented; the remaining funds were reassigned. Approval for training on child labour inspections was delayed; MOLISA later advised that this activity had been included in a proposed co-operation agreement with ILO. The activity was therefore cancelled and the funds were reassigned. <p>Due to a change of Deputy Minister of Education and Training (in charge of this project), activities were postponed to 2024.</p> <p>Due to the heightened crisis in the Gaza strip, the exchange visit with government and Alliance partners was postponed to Q2, 2024 to ensure safety and security in the field</p>
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 awareness and action of the private sector			<p>The mapping of child labour risks in agriculture industries was adapted based on MtR recommendations and was slightly delayed, but has now reached its final stage. The draft report will be available in mid-May 2024. The decision to merge child labour risk mapping with the assessment for identifying the impacts of business resilience in relation to children's welfare was driven by an initial examination of industries vulnerable to climate-driven disasters, with agriculture emerging as a prominent sector. The MtR consequently emphasised that more evidence and actions were needed in the informal economy and agriculture sector.</p> <p>Regarding the human rights due diligence assessment and recommendations on how to integrate Child Rights and Business Principles in selected industries, the focus shifted towards studying the ESG landscape for effective integration of CRB principles and child labour prevention into local business activities. The report on this study will be finalised in 2024</p>
Engage local private sector in implementing child protection measures in their supply chain through training and advice			<p>In 2023, activity focused on monitoring and consultations rather than on undertaking evaluation and grading tasks. This change arose from recognition that the designated unit, the Vietnam Business Council for Sustainable Development (VBCSD), within VCCI, had acquired the necessary capacity and capability to fulfil these functions effectively. There was therefore no need for additional support in the evaluation and grading process.</p> <p>The literature review to analyse and contextualise child rights dimensions was adapted by incorporating the FTA elements into the ESG landscape mapping. Efforts to enhance company policies through capacity-building are imperative in order to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the child rights implications of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and the EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (EVFTA)</p>
Programme-wide work packages			
WNCB integrates a cross-cutting Gender Equality and mainstreaming strategy			
Implementing MEAL system			

2.7.4 OUTCOMES HARVESTED

OUTCOME	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<p>In 2023 and 2024, local community and household businesses in Dong Thap and HCMC are better aware of the risks of child labour and have made a commitment not to use child labour in their businesses</p>	<p>As a lesson learned from the MtR, the project further engaged with the informal sector, as this is where the most vulnerable groups of children and most hazardous forms of child labour are found</p>	<p>Under WNCB, Save the Children and UNICEF supported DOLISA conducted training courses for government staff (including child protection officers, women's union staff, and Co-operative Alliance staff) on the skills required to conduct communication sessions on child labour prevention (targeting household businesses). The attendees subsequently delivered communication sessions to household businesses in their localities</p>	<p>Implementing partners' project report (DOLISA, HCMC districts, Dong Thap) Training and activity report Tracer study information (including pictures of statements from business owners displayed on shop windows) Statement/stickers/business slogans mentioning 'no child labour'</p>
<p>From 2021 onwards, local departments and child protection committees improved their co-ordination through strengthened child protection mechanisms and procedures</p>	<p>Relevant departments are able to work together and they share the same goal of solving common issues, with clearer assignment of tasks and co-ordination mechanisms. This has led to better workflow, and better and more effective results for child protection work in the locality</p>	<p>Save the Children offered child protection trainings and refresher trainings for CP officers/ social workers. Training in counselling skills, working with children. Operational funding support (recurring meetings) Manager's allowance Support for emergency cases (tuition fees, apprenticeship supplies, study, gifts, etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Project activity report ● Survey/interview/case study
<p>Since 2021, mothers/women in families at risk of child labour have had more decision-making power in the household (e.g. on child education decisions) and in the community (e.g. increased participation in the community to engage other women) thanks to their strengthened economic position</p>	<p>Family income increased, children were at less risk of dropping out of school due to work, the status of women/ mothers in the family was enhanced. Women have better economic and social status Increased household economy and income Reduction in child labour risk</p>	<p>Save the Children offered livelihood support. Supported financial training on management skills, startup skills, market linkage events/fairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Feedback from beneficiaries after receiving support ● Project activity report ● Evaluation/interview/ case studies/ tracer
<p>In December 2023, the Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) endorsed the Circular 20/2023 TT-BGDĐT by establishing the school counsellor position, thus improving the social service workforce for child protection and child labour prevention in schools</p>	<p>School social workers/counsellors play an essential role in addressing students' needs, thus enhancing their emotional, mental and physical wellbeing to keep them in school. In recent years, social work/counselling in Vietnamese schools has been performed by part-time teachers who lack both the qualifications and the time to dedicate to this important work. In a landmark step, Circular 20/2023 TT-BGDĐT stipulates that all primary and secondary schools will for the first time have a school counsellor position, with a full-time staff post in each school to provide psychosocial support for students. This school counsellor will also be the focal point for social work services and child protection in the school. This reflects the Ministry of Education and Training's commitment to enhancing child protection, mental health care and psychosocial support for students</p>	<p>UNICEF has been at the forefront of developing the social work profession in Vietnam as part of national efforts to strengthen the child protection system. UNICEF works closely with the National Assembly and relevant ministries and agencies to provide advocacy, technical advice, international best practices, and technical support for developing social work and child protection across different sectors. Under WNCB, UNICEF and the Alliance have provided MoET with strategic support in organising various dialogues and workshops at national and subnational levels, as well as bringing in evidence, technical advice and international best practices to inform the development of the Circular</p>	<p>Circular 20/2023 TT-BGDĐT by the Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) endorsed</p>

<p>MOLISA provides direction and guidance to communelevel People's Committees for the implementation of the Child Labour Intervention Support Process within the framework of the community's child protection system</p>	<p>Interventions tackle child labour and support child workers in accordance with the standard procedures.</p> <p>Child labour cases are detected promptly upon notification, and communes have planned and supported interventions to access on-demand services</p>	<p>Training on child labour support interventions organised by the Department of Children's Affairs and UNICEF</p> <p>MOLISA directive documents and guidelines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local administrative reports • Collect information from the National Child • Protection Hotline 111 • Interview
<p>Multiple companies (more than 22) have demonstrated enhanced and comprehensive regulations and policies regarding child labour, indicating improvements in addressing this issue within their enterprises</p>	<p>By engaging companies to improve their child labour policies, we contribute to creating a supportive environment for the goal of eliminating child labour</p>	<p>The Centre's work with enterprises</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project activity report • Evaluation/interview • Businesses' public statements on 'no child labour' and its inclusion in policies
<p>In December 2023, 21,000 teachers/school counsellors across the country enhanced their capacity in social work and counselling skills, and in providing life skills education for students towards the prevention of abuse, violence, and child labour, following MoET's institutionalisation of three training packages and one child protection protocol in schools</p>	<p>The institutionalisation of the training programmes and child protection protocol by MoET facilitate the sustaining and rollout of the training/protocol to teachers nationwide</p>	<p>Under WNCB, UNICEF supported MoET in the development of the child protection protocol in schools, development of the training programmes and their delivery to teachers nationwide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three training packages and one child protection protocol with official endorsement • Decision by MoET
<p>In March 2024, MoET piloted the social work/counselling models with 1,200 students to support them staying in school</p>	<p>Children who are already in school can also be at risks of dropping out and engaging in child labour if they do not receive appropriate and timely support. The successful piloting of the social work/counselling models will inform the replication of the models nationwide, with the aim of improving social work/counselling services in schools in order to better protect children</p>	<p>Under WNCB, UNICEF supported MoET to pilot the social work/counselling models in twelve selected schools in four provinces including Dong Thap</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoET report
<p>Social workers at the Thao Dan Centre have enhanced their ability to apply professional social work skills and methods. This improvement has positively impacted their collaboration with stakeholders, leading to effective efforts to minimise child labour</p>	<p>Thao Dan's social workers have received support from stakeholders, enabling them to provide better and more effective support and help more children.</p> <p>The number of children engaged in early labour decreased</p>	<p>Training for 100% of Thao Dan social workers on child protection procedures</p> <p>Supporting social workers with allowances/working equipment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey • Project Activity Report • Images/videos

2.7.5 EXPENDITURES IN 2023 AND Q1 2024

Firstly, the project benefited from additional funding beyond the original proposal. This includes increased budgets from the Dutch MoFA, as well as favourable exchange rate fluctuations between the Euro (EUR) and Vietnamese Dong (VND). The programme also received unspent amounts from the management budget line, further bolstering the financial resources available. Additionally, the project secured matching funds from government partners, such as MOLISA and the government partner in Ho Chi Minh City, to conduct advocacy activities and children’s forums at all levels. These increased resources from the Vietnamese government enabled the programme to expand its reach and impact.

To address the unspent balances, the project team proactively sought advice from the PMU in the Netherlands, as well as from Save the Children and UNICEF. Based on these consultations, a decision was made to reallocate the unspent funds towards providing direct support to children at risk. This included covering school fees, procuring vocational

training equipment, and offering livelihood support to vulnerable women to ensure that the project’s resources are utilised to directly benefit target beneficiaries. By the end of 2023, Save the Children’s expenditure rate was nearly 90% and the remaining budget is expected to be spent in 2024.

However, WNCB also faced several challenges that impacted expenditures during this period. One significant challenge was the delay in obtaining government approval for UNICEF-MOLISA co-operation activities. This bureaucratic hurdle slowed the implementation of certain activities, leading to some underspending.

Despite these challenges, the WNCB programme demonstrated its ability to adapt and effectively manage the variances in its budget and expenditures. The strategic reallocation of unspent funds, collaboration with government partners, and the team’s resilience in navigating staffing changes have all contributed to the programme’s continued progress and impacts.

ACTIVITIES	REVISED BUDGET 2023 + Q1 2024	TOTAL ACTUALS 2023 + Q1 2024	BUDGET VS ACTUALS%
Vietnam	€1,674,073	€1,349,886	81%

3 PROGRAMMATIC SUPPORT IN PATHWAYS 1, 2 & 3

Within the WNCB Alliance 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 programmatic support for the countries, as well as increased collaboration and partnership-building. As such, the support and collaboration provided by these supportive working groups are cross-cutting and geared towards activities under Pathways 1, 2 and 3 of our ToC.

EDUCATION

In 2023, the Working Groups focused on youth, skills and vocational training. Based on a mapping of the work done in the countries, there was a workshop held during the Global Meeting in May. First exchanges took place and decisions were taken about further (online) exchanges and priority topics. As a result, there were two webinars in October 2023, followed by a validation meeting in

December 2023. During this last meeting, country representatives shared what they had learned from others and formulated topics for future learning. This led to preparations beginning in Q1 of 2024 for one additional webinar (scheduled for April 2024) focusing on sustaining efforts.

In Q4 of 2023, in collaboration with the Communication Working Group, the Education Working Group started working on Stories of Change on education. The first stories were published during the first quarter of 2024.

RESEARCH

The Research WG experienced some delay in the activities as scheduled in the workplan for 2023 and Q1 2024. The work on the thematic papers progressed but was not finalised, and the discussion events will take place in Q2 of 2024. Those discussions will allow all country teams to contribute to further refinement of the research papers, particularly the 'lessons learned' and 'recommendations' sections. The draft papers were also discussed with the Communication and



L&A Working Groups, and their comments and suggestions were included. Some ideas for new papers arose from these discussions: papers on gender mainstreaming and transformation, on advocacy at European and global level, and on the engagement with the private sector in the Netherlands. The Research WG will assess whether these can be elaborated on in 2024.

In the final phase of the programme, the WG will look into the research conducted by WNCB partners in the different countries.

The Research WG also co-ordinated with the MEAL WG on the different evaluation products developed in Q4 2023 and Q1 2024. The WG provided input on the analysis of the different MEAL products by the countries, so that all products could be taken into account in the countries' reflections on the programme. This will provide valuable input for the external evaluation.

GENDER EQUALITY

The Gender Equality Working Group (GEWG) mostly implemented the activities that were planned for the 2023/Q1 2024 period. However, due to staff turnover, the working group was not able to liaise with L&A and CRBP to mainstream gender in their content or case studies.

In 2023, the GEWG's focus was on supporting the countries to integrate and implement country-specific Gender Action Plans. Based on the gender analysis conducted by the project, three countries (Ivory Coast, Mali and Uganda) requested the GEWG for gender capacity-building with the objective of adapting recommendations from the gender analysis into their project implementation. Two workshops were organised: one in Uganda and one in Ivory Coast (in which the Mali team also participated). India organised its own capacity-building workshop for all partners.

The GEWG worked with the Education Working Group on various issues, particularly on ensuring that youth skilling and vocational trainings are (as a minimum) gender sensitive, but also contribute to gender transformation in different countries. The GEWG has started initial discussions with the Communication Working Group on creating inspiring best practices.

CHILD RIGHTS & BUSINESS PRINCIPLES (CRBP)

In Mali, the CRBP WG supported the Alliance partners to develop an action plan for the

government and other stakeholders based on the study on artisanal gold mining. The WG supported the Ugandan team with capacity training for enterprises and civil servants on human, environmental and children's rights in mining, and to identify actions to support sustainable mining for business, communities and children. This training will also be adapted for stakeholders in Mali and Ivory Coast in 2024.

The WG CRBP made attempts to connect/onboard a textile brand in the Netherlands with the supplier training programme in Vietnam covering local child labour prevention and remediation issues. Unfortunately, there were internal obstacles on the supplier side that prevented them taking part. Despite direct talks between the Dutch brand and WNCB in Vietnam, they were ultimately unable to find another suitable supplier to participate in the programme.

MEAL

In 2023 the MEAL WG provided planning support to all countries to develop a sustainable exit strategy. This 'final' annual plan included a reflection on 4.5 years of implementation to ensure an effective and sustainable ending to the WNCB programme in which we maximise impact. The extension plan focused on the identified risks and opportunities to make improvements to the sustainable phaseout of the WNCB programme.

To strengthen programme monitoring, the MEAL outcome-harvesting experts enhanced the capacity of colleagues at all partner organisations through a 'training of trainers' Outcome Harvesting workshop. The WNCB country teams in Ivory Coast (joined by the Mali team), Jordan, Vietnam and Uganda participated in outcome-harvesting workshops organised by the MEAL WG and trained country staff. This supported the teams to map outcomes and reflect on their impact.

The data collection for key performance indicators was co-ordinated and supported in all countries. The MEAL WG assisted country teams in the process of tendering and hiring of consultants, ensuring that the consultants were well-equipped to support KPI data collection and analysis. This allowed us to provide feedback on the draft reports and ensured programme-wide knowledge dissemination.

The MEAL WG co-ordinated the end-line SenseMaker studies. The scope of the final assessment expanded to include data collection activities with private

sector and government officials who were directly reached by the project in order to validate outcomes pertaining to Pathways 2 and 3.

The WG also ensured that the final evaluation of the WNCB programme includes study of the data over the five years of implementation. Due to the weight and value of the extensive MtR, a leaner final evaluation has been developed. This entails a comprehensive overview of all achievements of the WNCB programme over the period 2019-2024, with a synthesis of all data collected, to provide a holistic end-line evaluation process. In 2023 and Q1 2024 the ToR was developed through a participatory process, including MEAL focal points in all six countries, the focal points of NL MoFA, and the final evaluation reference group.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Communication Working Group focused on developing a communication strategy that countries, partners and working groups were able to use effectively. In co-operation with the communication focal points in the countries and working group leads, the WG developed and used a broad range of

communication tools and materials - websites, social media posts, short videos, photos, reports, news releases - all of which have been used for lobby, advocacy and communication purposes.

In co-operation with the MEAL and Research WG as well as country teams, the WG has been working on a communication plan to reflect the programme's successes, lessons learned, challenges and opportunities throughout the years 2019-2024. This plan also involves an exit strategy for programme-wide WNCB communication, including channels such as the website, knowledge centre, Stories of Change and X (formerly Twitter).

The WG organised and published WNCB newsletters, communication meetings, and communication social media toolkits for strategy days (12 June and 20 November), as well as being actively involved in the global partner meeting in The Hague in May - supporting the organisation of the meeting, developing communication materials, and organising a masterclass on communication. The WG also organised a two-day communication workshop in Uganda.

MOST SIGNIFICANT DEVIATIONS FROM THE WORKING GROUPS' ANNUAL PLANS

	DESCRIPTION OF ANNUAL PLAN OUTPUT	DEVIATION AND EXPLANATION
Most significant deviations from the GEWG		
	Collaboration with the L&A / RBC WG to include gender-sensitive and inclusive information/practices	Due to staff turnover, the working group was unable to liaise with L&A and CRB to main-stream gender in their content or case studies
Most significant deviations from the Research WG		
	The thematic papers progressed but were not finalised (this has been delayed)	Discussion of the research papers will be or-ganised in Q2 of 2024 to allow all country teams to contribute to further refinement of the research papers, particularly the 'lessons learned' and 'recommendations' sections
Most significant deviations from the MEAL WG		
	Guidance and support to all countries and working groups on the MEAL deliverables, the inclusion of all learning from our pro-gramme in the annual planning	As a result of the opportunity to extend the WNCB by six months, the PMU and MEAL WG organised the creation of the extension report. In this process, the countries and working groups focused on aspects that would en-hance the creation of a sustainable exit, taking into account the risks and opportunities identified during the MtR and 2023 annual plan

GLOBAL PARTNER MEETING

WNCB organised a Global Meeting to accelerate linking & learning for all partners and countries that are part of the programme.

The Global Meeting took place from 8 - 12 May 2023, which left us one year to follow up on outcomes and integrate insights & lessons learned into plans to improve the programme, scale up action and sustain results before the end of the programme period (and beyond).

The meeting achieved its goals:

- Key learnings and follow-up actions were identified for programme adjustment and improvement in all WNCB countries.
- A phase-out and sustainability plan was developed.
- Cross-country linking & learning were strengthened, as was partnership within the Alliance.
- Engagement of key stakeholders in the Netherlands/Europe was increased.

EXCHANGE VISITS

Both WNCB India and WNCB Uganda organised exchange visits and received other WNCB country teams in 2022. To give their teams the opportunity to learn from others too, two additional exchange visits were organised. In June 2023, four colleagues from India visited both Busia and Karamoja in Uganda. They discussed working together with the (gold) mining sector, the area-based approach, quality education, VSLAs, and lobby & advocacy. In September 2023, four colleagues from Uganda visited Delhi and Rajasthan in India. The participants learned and shared experiences on the link between the area-based approach and supply chain approach (Rajasthan), and combatting child labour in the garment industry (Delhi).

For a look at the India team's visit to Uganda, see this video: <https://youtu.be/dP01oF31H7k>



OUTCOMES IDENTIFIED BY THE WORKING GROUPS

The outcomes identified by the working groups reflect how the activities developed have contributed to changes of behaviour and/or practice for other working groups and country staff. Although 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 strengthen the capacities of the programme's actors for efficient and effective programme implementation.

OUTCOME	SIGNIFICANCE	CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Education Working Group			
Country teams adapted the implementation of activities and sustaining of results in the field of youth skills and vocational training, based on learnings from the exchanges between participants from the countries during the webinars	Adapted strategies based on experiences from other countries, achieved through (peer) learning	The WG enabled exchanges between education experts in the countries (based on the priorities formulated by the country experts), facilitated the discussions and documented outcomes	Meeting reports and documentation (webinars on 3 and 10 October, validation webinar December 2023)
Gender Equality Working Group			
Country teams, especially Uganda, Mali, Jordan and Ivory Coast, increasingly implemented project activities with a gender lens	Girls' and boys' engagement in child labour is primarily driven by poverty and gender-biased social norms. When girls and women are empowered to take decisions on behalf of their families, the intergenerational reproduction of gender inequality patterns can be broken: their daughters and sons are less likely to drop out from school and become involved in child labour. The specific characteristics of rural girls' work (including domestic responsibilities) need to be fully considered in strategies to eliminate child labour	Community sensitisation meetings with local leaders based on workshops and gender action plans	Meetings with country leads
CRBP Working Group			
Ivory Coast and Mali increased their co-operation by preparing a presentation on WNCB results and recommendations for a symposium. The symposium will be held in Ghana at the end of May 2024, as a follow-up to the Durban Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour	Learning from each other and working together, and being able to show lessons in a wider West African context	Co-ordination between countries to make collaboration possible	Outline of agenda for the two countries' participation
In Karamoja, Uganda, mining business and government stakeholders are aware of child rights and are able to use tools and take measures that lead to decent work and the protection of children's rights	The measures and actions, when followed through, provide for decent work conditions in mining operations and lead to the prevention of child labour in the communities of Moroto and Nakapiripirit	Training developed and implemented in Uganda with guidance from the CRBP WG: a five-day training workshop in Moroto from 6-10 November, and a five-day training workshop in Nakapiripirit from 13-17 November	Training modules and reports, workshop materials and narrative on outcome

MEAL Working Group

Country leads and MEAL Working Group members were trained and strengthened to organise and facilitate outcome-harvesting workshops. As a result, members of the WG provided three outcome-harvesting workshops in Vietnam, Uganda and Jordan, supporting the teams to develop and map outcomes for our reflections and reporting needs	The outcome harvesting process is better supported and leads to more and better-reported outcomes and reflections	Two MEAL experts within WNCB have trained the MEAL Working Group members, PMU and interested country leads to be able to organise and facilitate OH workshops (ToT)	See training material and workshop outcomes
In Q4 2023 and Q1 2024, the Uganda, Jordan, India, and Mali teams hired a qualified consultant who successfully delivered a complete and high-quality KPI report, which was supported by the MEAL Working Group	Ensuring that the consultants are well-equipped to perform the KPI data collection and analysis so the WNCB programme can reflect on the CL situation and the activities performed	Support with consultant procurement. Feedback on draft reports	Draft and final KPI and tracer study reports

Communications Working Group

Alliance partners are informed of the key events, activities, results/outcomes and messages of the WNCB programme	Being part of a global programme and effective co-operation both require sufficient and timely information about key activities	The WG kept Alliance partners and all WNCB staff worldwide informed through newsletters, meetings and messages on the WNCB and Teams websites	Newsletter WNCB website WNCB Teams site
Alliance partners and other NGOs (e.g. Global March) contributed to/ participated in the global campaign #togetheragainstchildlabour around the International Day against Child Labour on 12 June 2022, and used the same key messages to influence national and international policymakers	Working together leads to more impact and noise to influence policymakers, develop key messages, and amplify messages	The WG set up a campaign outline, and developed a social media pack to use with key messages, examples of posts and visuals (including video)	Campaign outlines Social media pack including messages and visuals for use by Alliance partners and country teams Messages on social media
Uganda partners have prioritised communication strategies for their 2024 workplan and exit strategy	The workshop addressed the importance of communication topics, such as how to communicate results, storytelling, and how to co-operate effectively and share experiences	The WG members (e.g. the communication co-ordinator) developed and conducted a workshop based on the country team's needs/ requests	Workshop outline PPT of workshop Communication strategies in the workplan
Communication focal points learned from sharing experiences and knowledge on communication strategies	The inclusion of communication strategies in all countries significantly increases opportunities for engaging with stakeholders	The WG has set up a series of meetings, including a masterclass on communication, for country teams	Outline of workshop/meetings PPT of masterclass Communication strategies in the workplan

<p>The private sector (companies attending UN Forum and ILO CLP) are informed about WNCB's work and best practices</p>	<p>WNCB's integrated approach, lessons learned, stories and case studies need to be shared and built upon</p>	<p>27 November - 1 December: Shared best practices (flyers with Stories of Change and calls to action) at the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights and the annual meeting of the ILO Child Labour Platform</p>	<p>Flyers developed, printed and distributed. Flyer Website - stories of change</p> <p>A peak in page views on the Stories of Change website can be seen between 26 Nov. and 3 Dec., with 182 page views in this period (versus an average of 25-60 page views per week, depending on the promoting efforts for the Stories of Change)</p> <p>Attendance UN Forum and ILO CLP</p>
--	---	---	---

4 CROSS-CUTTING PROGRAMME THEMES

4.1 INCLUSIVENESS, GENDER EQUALITY AND EQUITY

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion remains an important pillar of the WNCB programme. The Gender Equality Working Group, together with 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 2022's gender analysis and MtR. These were systematically embedded in their respective annual plans for 2023. Subsequently, in 2023 and at the beginning of 2024 we observed enhanced gender-sensitive and gender-transformative activities.

Topics relating to gender-marginalised groups have been well-studied in other data sources of the programme. Our KPIs are disaggregated into gender and age groups. We aim to ensure that all groups are equally represented in our sampling approaches. In analysis, we continuously consider relevant issues - such as gender and inclusion considerations - in aspects of equal access to education, power, the ownership that people feel over project activities, opportunities to give voice, and the rights people have.

All country teams reported that they were gender sensitive at a minimum, and in some cases gender transformative. Teams also considered themselves to be inclusive in their work, with some countries reporting increased staff and stakeholder capacity in gender mainstreaming, with accelerated learning on the topic due to the studies conducted in 2022. Several countries also report active community engagement in project activities on issues affecting girls and boys, gender inequality concerns, and other sources of inequality.

Whereas our programme has mostly been gender sensitive until now, we aim to be more gender transformative in the remainder of the programme period. Many of the activities implemented in 2023 and 2024 can be considered gender sensitive, with very specific actions related to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI). Several countries report outcomes such as the following:

- In all countries we notice increased engagement of women, girls and minority groups in public discourse about the root causes of child labour.
- Through meaningful male engagement, men and boys are working with women and girls to transform gender norms that reinforce patriarchy and inequality and harm girls, boys, men and women.
- Women, girls and minority groups taking ownership of project activities and results.
- Child survivors of abuse and harmful child labour receiving essential child protection services from direct project partners and/or key project stakeholders.
- Activities enhancing the capacity of governmental officials, Child Protection Committees, community leaders, CBOs and local governments to deliver gender-responsive programmes addressing child labour.
- The promotion of equal opportunities and the addressing of potential gender disparities in access to vocational training, access to finance through Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLAs), and labour market opportunities, leading to the financial empowerment of women and the most vulnerable households within communities. This in turn had various results including strengthened social cohesion, and reduced rates of gender-based violence in the marital home and of child abuse. As a result, it was reported that parents had enhanced supervision of the children to prevent child labour.
- A stronger emphasis within communities on addressing gender-based violence and the dangers of early marriages, female genital mutilation, and discrimination.
- A stronger focus on inclusivity. We have increased access to education for girls, children with disabilities, and marginalised children, to ensure that no child is left behind.
- Support is being given to companies to help them develop non-discriminatory recruitment policies tailored to job requirements. We advocated for businesses to embrace child rights through family-friendly policies that champion maternal protection, maternity/paternity leave, and (in Vietnam) breastfeeding in the workplace.

The gender-transformative power of VSLAs
To increase access to financial services within our target communities, the project identified communities in which children were at risk of entering hazardous work and those in which there were high numbers of children engaged in child labour activities. These communities were then motivated to participate in VSLAs. VSLAs are an effective way to increase the economic stability of people. Apart from increasing the financial stability of the women and men who participate in VSLAs, the project has integrated gender-transformative approaches in which VSLAs are spaces in which negative gender norms, social norms, and other power structures that affect women are addressed. This has resulted in more agency for the women who take part in VSLAs. For example, women report using their new financial assets to support their children to attend school instead of undertaking hazardous work.

The programme has used VSLAs as a tool for balancing power between women and men within communities. More than 70% of these VSLAs in Ivory Coast are chaired by women, who demonstrate on a daily basis their ability to make judicious decisions in the interests of their associations and even within the chiefdom. Similarly, at household level there are more and more women taking part in decisions affecting the wellbeing of family members. In Uganda, the VSLA groups shared the insight that gender-based and domestic violence rates have fallen drastically due to the use of gender-transformative strategies. There is much more harmony in families and communities, and in addition to children attending school and there being much more awareness of the dangers of child labour and the value of education, the women of the VSLAs are now adding to the family income with (small) businesses. Our WNCB organisation in Mali has reported that gender-sensitive programming and implementing the programme's activities through a gender-transformative lens have enabled women and children in several communities to move from being passive bystanders to taking an active role in community and family decision-making that affects them.

4.2 SUSTAINABLE EXIT STRATEGY

The extension, formalised in Q1 2024, has enabled us to strengthen the exit strategy. It means that the activities will be continued for a longer period, to increase impact; we have spread out the workload to solidify achievements; and additional activities have been organised to enhance our exit strategy

for greater sustainability, taking into account all risks and insights acquired during the programme. Originally we had planned to end and hand over all activities by June 2024. Consequently, in Q1 2024 the partner organisations had already planned for the inclusion of key stakeholders and opportunities to make an impact beyond the programme duration. The extension proposal contains a detailed description of our enhanced exit strategy. These adjusted activities, in line with the exit strategy, are based on:

- A review of the four-year programme implementation, evaluating the key accomplishments of each work package as per the annual plans up to mid-2023.
- Collaborative discussions engaging all the partners to assess the implications of ceasing activities, the sustainability of achievements, identification of crucial stakeholders for involvement or ownership, and assessment of what these stakeholders require for ownership.
- Final-phase workplans with activities aimed at concluding operations effectively, transferring responsibilities to key stakeholders, or addressing the risks of discontinuing non-transferable activities.

In 2023 and Q1 2024 we ensured that the MtR's recommendations were implemented through the organisation of programme-wide events, country-based learning and reflection, capacity-strengthening initiatives and partnership-building with relevant stakeholders to ensure a sustainable handover of key activities, approaches and strategies.

In 2023 and Q1 2024, capacity-strengthening of key stakeholders has been especially key and we have observed outcomes 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 in turn present opportunities for the future collaboration of WNCB partners. These outcomes also demonstrate that communities are showing increased engagement to address child labour, and employers are at the forefront of addressing child labour within their sector. In addition, we observe increased commitment from child protection service providers, schools and other civil servants to addressing the root causes of child labour. 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 for child protection services for children at risk. We also observe a contribution to improved institutional capacity to address child labour at various levels. Significant outcomes have been reported on overarching strategies to which we have contributed, such as the CLFZ approach, and strengthening of the community-based child protection system. These outcomes showcase how we have successfully contributed to linking up communities to existing and strengthened child protection systems by means of improved referral systems and case management services.

CONCLUSION

In 2023 and Q1 2024 the WNCB country partners and working groups implemented their programmes and most planned activities effectively, generating important achievements towards the elimination of child labour. Contextual challenges continued to have an impact on the programme. Changing political environments in the countries in which we work led to increasing uncertainties and instabilities, and shrinking civic space affecting the programme implementation (especially in Vietnam and India). Other contextual factors that affected the programme's implementation included environmental influences such as droughts and floods, security risks, and the consequences of international conflicts. The long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic continued, with some parents/caretakers preferring to keep their children in child labour to support family incomes.

The country partners had the opportunity to participate in exchange meetings through which a rich exchange of knowledge and lessons learned have strengthened the country programmes, as well as boosting collaboration and partnerships. A key moment for the WNCB programme was the global partner meeting in the Netherlands, accelerating linking & learning for all partners and countries that are part of the programme.

The results and recommendations of the Mid-Term Review and gender analysis have informed and shaped the country activities in 2023 and Q1 2024. A phaseout and sustainability plan was developed in the course of 2023, which was updated at the end of 2023 with the announcement that the WNCB programme was to be extended by six months. Many of the reported activities therefore emphasised the inclusion of key stakeholders, and opportunities to make an impact beyond the programme's duration.

An outcome-harvesting workshop was held in each country to reflect on four years of implementation. During these sessions, our MEAL experts guided the WNCB partners to map and analyse the outcomes. The harvested outcomes show a significant increase in results for the pathways in our Theory of Change. In 2023 and Q1 2024 we see the strong

impact of our partners on Pathway 1, focused on awareness-raising and training (around issues like child labour, child marriage and the importance of education), the 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, we have increased involvement, collaboration and ownership in the fight against child labour. In line with our planning and the MtR recommendations, the involvement of private sector actors and businesses was expanded. Pathway 4 focused on influencing the Dutch and EU governments through the efforts of the Lobby & Advocacy/RBC Working Group, in collaboration with the Communications Working Group. The work involved co-operating with the MVO platform to influence the EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive to meet OECD guidelines and be child-sensitive, with explicit reference to the Children's Rights Convention.

The working groups collaborated and supported the country programmes effectively in 2023 - Q 1 2024. Through thematic focal persons, we have established a continuous dialogue with the country teams to exchange knowledge and lessons learned and make programme adjustments. Examples include the Education WG webinars, and support for the country gender action plans. In Mali, the CRBP WG supported the WNCB partners to develop an action plan for the government and other stakeholders based on the artisanal gold mining study.

We have successfully implemented a programme in which the individual components - the area-based approach, child protection system strengthening, and the supply chain approach - increasingly complement each other. We underline the importance of implementing an integrated approach to addressing the root causes of child labour and providing alternatives in the form of quality education for all children, in order to eliminate all forms of child labour and realise sustainable change. This will continue to be our focus for the programme until the end of 2024.

On a final note, as an Alliance we acknowledge and celebrate our commitment to our joint road to eliminating child labour, bringing all stakeholders and actors together and continuing to share knowledge and lessons learned for the benefit of all children. This demonstrated the added value has scaled up the programme's actions, resulting in children and youth being free from child labour and enjoying their rights to quality education and (future) decent work.

ANNEX

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT 2023 & Q1 2024

Programme: 'Work: No Child's Business' Reporting
 Period: 01/01/2023 - 31/03/2024
 Organization: WNCB

COSTS	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION		TOTAL BUDGET 2023 + Q1-2024	TOTAL EXPENDITURES 2023+Q1-2024	% ACTUAL VS 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	€ 1.047.649	€ 929.943	
	1.1.1	Coordination Uganda programme	Stop Child Labour/Hivos	€ 41.479	€ 41.479	
	1.2	Jordan: small businesses and agricultural sector in East Amman and Za'atari refugee camp	All	€ 924.414	€ 885.929	
	1.2.1	Coordination Jordan programme	Save the Children	€ 62.319	€ 37.135	
	1.3	India: natural stone, garment and agricultural sector in Bihar, Rajasthan and Dehli	All	€ 1.650.403	€ 1.443.758	
	1.3.1	Coordination India programme	Stop Child Labour/Arisa	€ 387.633	€ 356.014	
	1.4	Viet Nam: garment sector in Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Thap	All	€ 1.640.886	€ 1.319.794	
	1.4.1	Coordination Vietnam programme	Unicef	€ 33.187	€ 30.092	
	1.5	Mali: gold sector in Sikasso and Segou	All	€ 1.271.384	€ 1.249.111	
	1.5.1	Coordination Mali programme	Stop Child Labour/ Kinderpostzegels	€ 54.970	€ 76.718	
	1.6	Cote d'Ivoire: cocoa, mining and domestic sector in San Pedro, Soubre, Meagui -South West, Korhogo -North and Abidjan -South	All	€ 1.095.977	€ 1.058.722	
	1.6.1	Coordination Cote d'Ivoire programme	Unicef	€ 30.687	€ 29.636	
	1.7.	Coordination education unions	Stop Child Labour/AOb with EI	€ 134.819	€ 60.323	
	Sub amount				€ 8.375.809	€ 7.518.655

2. Innovations and new opportunities			All	€ -	€ -	
Sub amount				€ -	€ -	
3. Linking and learning	3.1	Research coordination and knowledge sharing	Stop Child Labour/Arisa lead	€ 49.841	€ 71.430	
	3.2	Gender expertise and mainstreaming	Save the Children lead	€ 79.060	€ 37.026	
	3.3	Education expertise and mainstreaming	Stop Child Labour/AOb lead	€ 17.100	€ 28.237	
	3.4	Child Rights and Business expertise and mainstreaming	Unicef lead	€ 33.615	€ 48.525	
	3.5	Linking & learning meetings, exchange visits and capacity building	All	€ 123.025	€ 141.615	
	3.6	Research/review on child labour in specific countries and sectors	All	€ 33.896	€ -	
Sub amount				€ 336.536	€ 326.833	97%
4. Political and corporate lobby	4.1	Responsible Business conduct	Unicef lead	€ 37.215	€ 81.273	
	4.2	Political lobby and advocacy	Save the Children lead	€ 123.608	€ 114.730	
	4.3	RBC and political lobby meetings and positioning	All	€ 185.515	€ 147.708	
Sub amount				€ 346.338	€ 343.711	99%
5. Communications			All	€ 140.668	€ 82.393	
Sub amount				€ 140.668	€ 82.393	59%
6. Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning			All	€ 297.161	€ 165.264	
Sub amount				€ 297.161	€ 165.264	56%
7. Programme Management	7.1.	Programme Management Unit	Hivos	€ 809.974	€ 716.483	
	7.2	Coordination and contributions to the programme	Save the Children	€ 225.042	€ 196.692	
	7.3	Coordination and contributions to the programme	Stop Child Labour	€ 130.138	€ 104.627	
	7.4	Coordination and contributions to the programme	Unicef	€ 113.275	€ 119.121	
Sub amount				€ 1.278.428	€ 1.136.924	89%
GRAND TOTAL				€ 10.774.941	€ 9.573.779	89%

ANNEX

THEORY OF CHANGE

THEORY

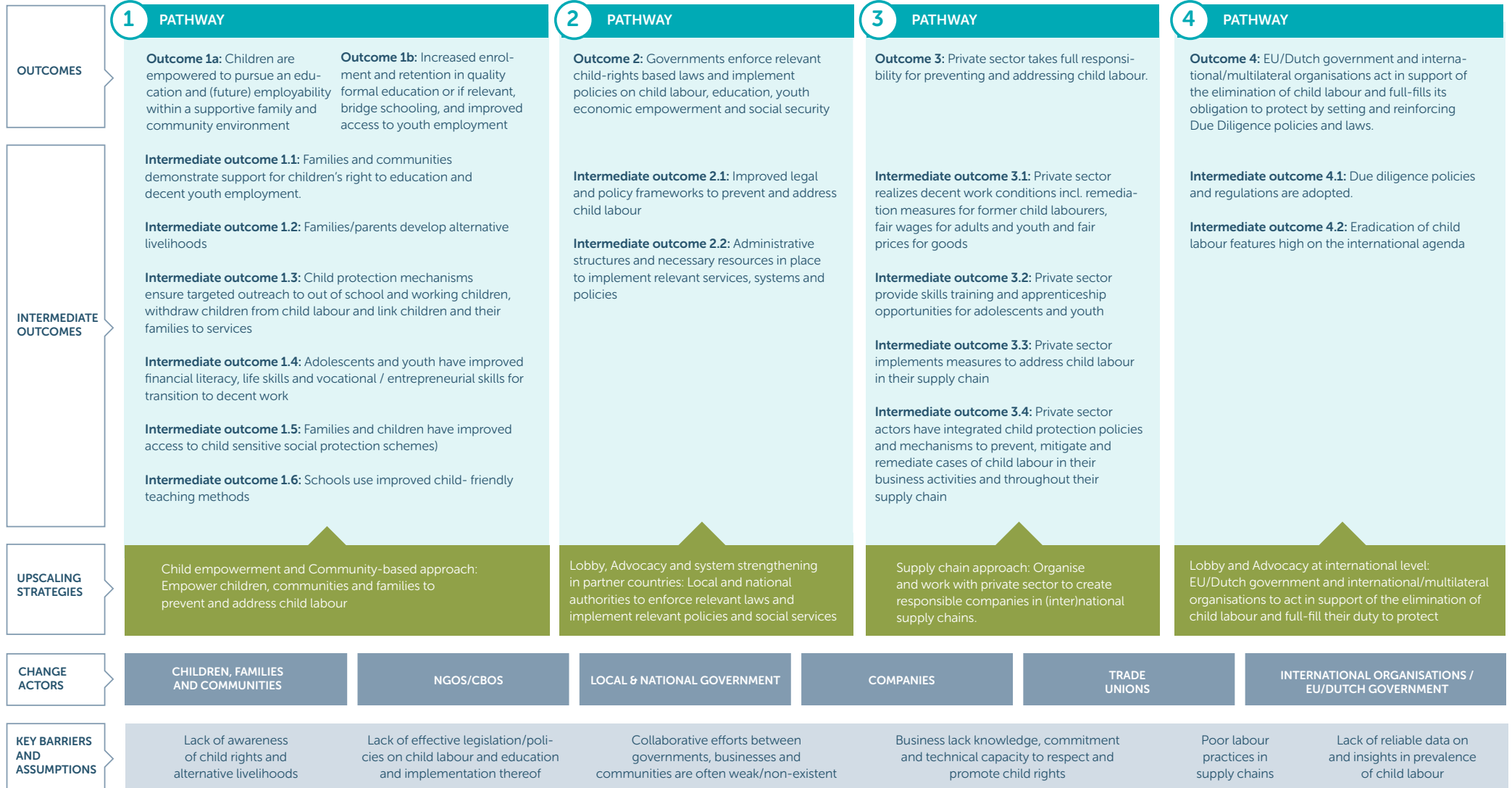
VISION

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



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)

WORK: NO CHILD'S BUSINESS



Save the Children



| for every child

STOP



CHILD LABOUR
School is the best place to work