

Final report

# OUT OF WORK AND INTO SCHOOL

JOINT EFFORTS TOWARDS  
CHILD LABOUR FREE ZONES



Coordinated by:

**STOP**



**CHILD LABOUR**

*School is the best place to work*

**Hivos**  
people unlimited

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

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With support of:



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Netherlands

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABA	Area-Based Approach
ASM	Artisinal Small Scale Mining
CLFZ	Child Labour Free Zones
CLP	Child Labour Platform
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EEAS	European External Action Service
EI	Education International
FLA	Fair Labour Association
ICN	India Committee of the Netherlands
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MP	Members of Parliament
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
RVO	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemerschcap/Netherlands Enterprise Agency
SCL	Stop Child Labour
SHG	Self Help Groups
SMC	School Management Committee
TFT-RSP	TFT-Responsible Stone Program
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Associations

# GENERAL INFORMATION

## **Grant recipient**

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

## **Stop Child Labour Coalition members**

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

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## **Name of the project**

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

## **Name of the dono**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

## **Activity number**

26417

## **Target countries**

India, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Mali, Nicaragua, Turkey, the Netherlands, European Union

# WHAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED

## SECTOR

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



**TOTAL**

**20,412 CHILDREN**  
CHILDREN PREVENTED  
AND WITHDRAWN FROM  
CHILD LABOUR<sup>1</sup>



**NICARAGUA**

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WITHDRAWN FROM  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

83 teachers have been trained on communication skills, techniques of negotiation and the importance of leadership as a teacher. Awareness raising activities on the importance of education have taken place



**MALI**

**12,064 CHILDREN**  
PREVENTED AND  
WITHDRAWN FROM  
CHILD LABOUR



**UGANDA**

**3,705 CHILDREN**  
PREVENTED AND  
WITHDRAWN FROM  
CHILD LABOUR

SECTOR



SECTOR



# NETHERLANDS

INTERNATIONAL

**5 MoUs** signed between SCL and companies in the sectors Coffee, Footwear, Natural Stone and Textile (2x)

**11 (international en national)** companies and 4 CSR initiatives have included the area-based approach in their intervention strategies in the sectors gold, natural stone, coffee and footwear

**9 research reports published** on child labour in the sectors natural stone (2), gold (2), garment (3) and seeds (2)

**Active involvement in 3 Covenants** (Textile, Gold and Natural Stone) and **lead on child labour in Covenant on Textile and Garment**

Multi stakeholder meetings and dialogue with **at least 80 companies and 11 CSR initiatives**

**Substantial contribution on Child Labour Due Diligence Law** via internal and external lobby, advocacy and communication

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

## ZIMBABWE



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

SECTOR



## TURKEY



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

SECTOR



## INDIA



**4,297 CHILDREN** PREVENTED AND WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR

SECTOR



# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED

During the 'Out of Work and into School' project period Stop Child Labour (SCL) coalition members and local partner organizations have been working together - in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders including governments, international organizations, companies and corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives - towards our overall objective of total elimination of all forms of child labour linked to the provision of education for all. Important results have been realized in the three outcome areas formulated under this programme.

SCL partner organisations – where possible and relevant with active engagement of CSR initiatives and Dutch, multinational and/or local front-runner companies – have actively prevented and remediated child labour and/or implemented an area-based approach towards creating Child Labour Free Zones (CLFZ). Moreover, CSR initiatives and companies in selected sectors – natural stone, garment and textile, leather/footwear, gold and coffee/tea – have achieved substantial results in preventing and remediating issues of child labour (and other workers' rights violations) in their full supply chains, with specific attention to the lower tiers and an area-based approach. In addition, it can be concluded that targeted policy-makers, consumers and companies in the Netherlands (and abroad) have been involved and act in support of the elimination of child labour and/or the creation of CLFZ.

Some main important results under these outcome areas are the following:

- 87 CLFZ have been established during the course of this programme and more than 137 formal schools involved in project activities
- More than 20,412 children prevented and withdrawn from child labour and 2,341 children in bridge schools
- Currently on average 92% of all the children living in CLFZ are in school. This is an increase of more than 20% since the start of the programme
- 5 MoUs signed between SCL and companies in the sectors coffee, leather/footwear, natural stone and garment/textile (2x)
- 11 (international and national) companies and 4 CSR initiatives have included the area-based approach in to their intervention strategies in the sectors gold, natural stone, coffee and leather/footwear
- 9,700 adults and working youth whose working conditions have improved (for example through lobby with companies to improve working conditions (e.g. wet drilling practices in Rajasthan, or linking workers to social services schemes, removing youth from gold mines and providing them with vocational training)
- 4,269 adults and legally working youth whose income have improved (e.g. through saving schemes, income generating activities, financial literacy programme led to demanding higher wages in South India)
- Almost 30,000 children (43% girls) have participated in extracurricular activities aimed at making school more attractive



Successes, opportunities and challenges have been discussed and evaluated in an international end term meeting organized in Uganda for all partners world-wide and by an external evaluation carried out among different partners and stakeholders in various countries across the world. It has been confirmed that it is indeed possible to end child labour and ensure education for all, as long as all stakeholders work together from the same principle that 'no child should work – every child must be in school'. Experiences have been shared to inspire more stakeholders to work together towards the same objective. Lessons learned have been used to strengthen follow up activities in the respective countries and prepare new programmes for future action. By doing so, SCL and partner organizations will build upon the progress made under this programme and continue to work towards a child labour free world.

# 2. RESULTS OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

## 2.1 Key results on Outcome A: Country summary sheets

### India

**4,297 CHILDREN PREVENTED AND WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR**



#### 1 | BUDHPURA (MANJARI)

**417 CHILDREN PREVENTED FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**815 CHILDREN WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**219 CHILDREN IN BRIDGE SCHOOLS**

**FROM 47.9 % CHILDREN IN SCHOOL TO 80.7% IN SCHOOL IN CLFZ**

**Key results:** The strong involvement of three international companies and their open communication on the project, e.g. in their blog<sup>2</sup> makes the project transparent. Unique in this CLFZ project in the natural stone/cobble stone sector was the engagement of the local traders and their actions in making the cobble stone yards child labour free. Manjari developed a database to get more accurate data required by the companies. Manjari has set up a system to get more access to government schemes for the people in the community. This has been particularly helpful for some silicosis patients to get medical coverage and compensation benefits.



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

**125 CHILDREN PREVENTED FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**133 CHILDREN WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**0 CHILDREN IN BRIDGE SCHOOLS**

**FROM 87.3 % CHILDREN IN SCHOOL TO 100 % IN SCHOOL IN CLFZ**

**Key results:** From the start of the project there was a close collaboration with the government schools in the CLFZ and as a result all children in the CLFZ are in school. A helpline was established by the local union and calls were received on workers' rights and child labour cases. Due to a prevailing socio-cultural environment that discourages interactions between men and women, Self Help Groups (SHG) were utilized as a tool to reach out and organise women workers. The women were given a chance to participate and to be empowered with skills and saving schemes. The union also assisted people to access government schemes particularly for silicosis patients. There was even cooperation with mine owners who committed support towards children's education and supplied protective gear for the mine workers. The CLFZ project has lent strength to the union and enabled the union to expand its membership base

<sup>2</sup> See: <http://nochildleftbehind.co.uk>

both in terms of numbers and in geographical coverage. This shall form the basis of sustaining the CLFZs and to further lead to development of CLFZs in selected union organising areas, primarily with own resources.



### 3 | TIRIPUR (SAVE)

**2,039 CHILDREN PREVENTED FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**768 CHILDREN WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**64 CHILDREN IN BRIDGE SCHOOLS**

**FROM 84.4 % CHILDREN IN SCHOOL TO 99.2 % IN SCHOOL IN CLFZ**

**Key results:** In Tiripur the CLFZ in the garment sector was officially handed over to the local government and the communities. A film and locally adapted CLFZ handbook were launched as practical tools for upscaling the CLFZ approach to the neighbouring communities with engagement of the private sector in the garment sector. Outstanding is the unique approach of SAVE on how to deal with migrant families and include them and their children in the project and access to schools and activities. Worth mentioning is also the lobby with the house owners who played a crucial role in stimulating the families where they rented their houses to, to send their children to school. Workers' rights were addressed to make sure that there is more awareness from the workers' as well as from the companies' side.



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

**Key results:** A strong SCL Platform was established that was able to lobby and advocate for improving education and work with

a multi stakeholder approach in a community based setting to strengthen existing structures and social welfare schemes in order to tackle child labour. The most outstanding result was the National Consultation in Delhi where the Delhi Declaration was adopted by all participants, including the government and private sector. In addition, 6 State Consultations were held to boost the efforts at state level and utilize the good examples of the practical Child Labour Free Zone projects as an inspiration source in those areas.



### 5 | AGRA (FAIR LABOR ASSOCIATION)

**Key results:** Strong engagement with four International companies selling footwear to get them more involved in tackling child labour in the shoe and leather supply chain. This was a long process and resulted in several separate studies and reports including basic research on the footwear sector and child labour in Agra, stakeholder mapping, feasibility of the CLFZ approach, household survey and a research at the level of the direct suppliers of the four companies.

A multi-stakeholder consultation was organised in Agra in February 2017 which was financially supported by the four companies. Prior to the convening, representatives of the companies participated in a field visit to a community-based project to address child labour. 64 persons gathered in the convening representing CSOs, Government, 7 international companies and 11 Agra-based suppliers and expressed their commitment to address child labour in Agra. The four companies are willing to invest in a CLFZ project and a proposal is currently (August 2017) being developed and discussed. A final report of the research project will be published in autumn 2017 together with informing the public about the follow-up project.

# Mali

## 12,064 CHILDREN PREVENTED AND WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR



### 1 | BOUGOUNI (ENDA)

759 CHILDREN PREVENTED FROM CHILD LABOUR

318 CHILDREN WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR

252 CHILDREN IN BRIDGE SCHOOLS

FROM 53.7% CHILDREN IN SCHOOL TO 69.4% IN SCHOOL IN CLFZ

**Key results:** This unique project took place in the artisanal gold mine area in Bougouni, Mali. It was a preparatory phase for the establishment of a CLFZ. The challenges in the area are huge, like: people are mainly illiterate, economically deprived, obstacles to schooling of children, majority of people are migrants even from other countries and also unaccompanied minors. The interventions of the project enabled the knowledge of the population regarding child rights, in particular the right to education. The project made it possible to reduce the work of children and get many children back to school by improving the school environment with the support and in close collaboration with the teachers union, SNEC. Important other interventions were: the promotion of the empowerment of women through Income Generating Activities, literacy training and

awareness about child rights as well as the fight against early marriage of girls. The time of 3 years was too short and the challenges too heavy to have all children out of work and back to school. Therefore, the project is being continued to make sure that the full CLFZ approach can be implemented and more impact can be achieved.



### 2 | MARKALA (ENDA)

373 CHILDREN PREVENTED FROM CHILD LABOUR

2,030 CHILDREN WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR

525 CHILDREN IN BRIDGE SCHOOLS

FROM 69.5% CHILDREN IN SCHOOL TO 98.7% IN SCHOOL IN CLFZ

**Key results:** This CLFZ is a combination of educational policies and combating harmful practices. During the project duration, 8 community schools were transformed into public schools and responsibility of quality education in these schools taken over by the state. The project in close collaboration with the community, constructed 12 and rehabilitated another 12 classrooms and equipped them. The community and schools took an extra effort to get girls back to school as well as children of indigenous people and children living with a disability. The project became a success due to the teachers training and strengthening the capacity of the School Management Committees (SMCs).



### 3 | NIONO (ALPHALOG)

**99 CHILDREN PREVENTED FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**1,293 CHILDREN WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**57 CHILDREN IN BRIDGE SCHOOLS**

FROM **82% CHILDREN IN SCHOOL TO 88.2% IN SCHOOL IN CLFZ**

**Key results:** This CLFZ project took place in the rural areas around Niono. The village monitoring committees have been empowered to actively play their role in awareness raising and mobilizing children to go to school. 4 mothers associations (193 members) have after following training by Alphalog, started income generating activities in order to support the education of their children. Furthermore the project has been active in ensuring the birth certificates for 200 children, trained 159 teachers on pedagogical techniques and professional

moral and school legislation (the latter for the teachers of the Coranique schools). The majority of the children in school indicate that the quality of education has improved.



### 4 | WACORO & KEMENI (CAEB/ENDA)

**303 CHILDREN PREVENTED FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**6,407 CHILDREN WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**350 CHILDREN IN BRIDGE SCHOOLS**

FROM **80.2% CHILDREN IN SCHOOL TO 99.4% IN SCHOOL IN CLFZ**

**Key results:** The project established two CLFZ in Wacoro and Kemeni in Mali in close collaboration with the sesame and shea butter sectors. In the CLFZ, strong structures were set up that facilitated the implementation of the project and that will also sustain project activities. Lobby and advocacy took place and resulted in more infrastructure

and strengthening of the schools and education facilities in the areas. The producers of sesame and shea butter were strengthened in new ways of production that resulted in more profits and increased income for the farmers.



## 5 | BOUGOUNI, MACINA AND NIONO (SNEC)

**482 CHILDREN PREVENTED  
FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**Key results:** Teachers union SNEC supported teachers in 3 different regions, covering also some of the CLFZ areas executed by other partners. 146 teachers have been trained by SNEC to empower them and improve their communication skills and strategies towards the parents, and play a key role in the prevention of dropping out, particularly by adopting a child centered pedagogy. SNEC has also set up 12 child rights clubs in the schools, whose role is to sensitize the pupils, parents and other children on the issues of child labour and to identify out of school children.

## Nicaragua



### 1 | LA DALIA (ANDEN)

**46 CHILDREN PREVENTED  
FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**14 CHILDREN WITHDRAWN  
FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**Key results:** A CLFZ was established in La Dalia by the teachers union ANDEN. They worked from the schools where they trained the teachers and improved the school environment to make it more child friendly. Teachers reached out to parents at their

homes and introduced notebooks to summarize the discussions and keep the parents on board. The schools also organised monthly meetings for parents where they talked about different subjects and organized summer schools for high risk children and children that had never been to school. This resulted in more awareness of the community and more understanding that education is not a sole responsibility of the teachers but also of parents, children and the entire community. Teaching and quality improved, community motivated and children much more happy in school!

## Turkey



### 1 | ISTANBUL (EGITIM SEN)

**Key results:** Egitem Sen started with awareness raising and activities at schools in an area in Istanbul with the purpose to set up a CLFZ as a model for replication in other areas in Turkey. Unfortunately the political climate prevented the union from undertaking any public activity related to social issues during the project implementation and Egitem Sen had to stop all the activities due to restrictions and for security reasons.



### 2 | ISTANBUL (FNV)

**Key results:** Participation by FNV in roundtable meetings on child labour in the hazelnut sector. This involvement of FNV has had some substantial results, mainly that local authorities as well as companies now acknowledge that child labour exists on the hazelnut plantations and that it is unacceptable. In some areas companies have now placed placards in their own regulated plantations that the plantations are 100% child labour free. The space for activities for trade unions is very limited and risky and therefore

a planned training on International Conventions and codes of conducts in collaboration with the ILO was postponed due to security risks.



### 3 | NATIONAL (FAIR LABOR ASSOCIATION /DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP)

**Key results:** Research was done by the organisation Development Workshop into the garment supply chain of Dutch garment companies. See for more information on the final report section 2.2.

## Uganda

### 3,705 CHILDREN PREVENTED AND WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR



### 1 | WEST NILE (CEFORD & UNATU)

**988 CHILDREN PREVENTED FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**1,640 CHILDREN WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**FROM 79.8% CHILDREN IN SCHOOL TO 97.8% IN SCHOOL IN CLFZ**

**Key results:** A successful pilot was carried out in West Nile in close collaboration with the Teachers Union (UNATU), CEFORD (local NGO), a coffee company and certification standard in a coffee growing area. An MoU was developed and signed, specifying roles and responsibilities. A CLFZ was established in 4 small villages and scaled up to 13 villages. UNATU has also worked with 11 schools outside the CLFZ area and has also achieved some good results in working with the community to get children back to school and out of work. The coffee com-

pany has played a crucial role in training the field staff workers on child labour issues, introducing child labour improvement plans and working on improvement of coffee crops to increase incomes. Good collaboration existed between the NGO, company and union workers as well as with the community and local authorities. The project will be extended and scaled up to other areas with the support of the certification standard and company.



### 2 | KAMPALA (NASCENT)

**313 CHILDREN PREVENTED FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**764 CHILDREN WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**477 CHILDREN IN BRIDGE SCHOOLS**

**FROM 71.8% CHILDREN IN SCHOOL TO 96.7% IN SCHOOL IN CLFZ**

**Key results:** The CLFZ in Kasubi was successfully handed over to the local government and community during a ceremony in April 2017. Nascent played a key role in the establishment of the CLFZ with mobilization and involvement of influential people in the area. A bridge school was established and used during project implementation and taken over by the community as a community gathering and meeting place for the different CLFZ structures in the area. Interesting is the successful establishment of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) in an urban setting as up until now the concept has mostly proven its effectiveness in rural areas. The VSLAs have led to more social cohesion and trust building in the area. A video documentary ("De Bestemming") was produced by Endemol (Dutch producer) and aired on Dutch TV. Nascent received funding for expanding the CLFZ to new areas within Kampala.



### 3 | ENTEBBE (UNATU)

**Key results:** UNATU in close collaboration with Nascent gave an extra support on capacity building and reviving structures in 2 existing CLFZs in Entebbe that were not yet strong enough. A third well established CLFZ in Kitubulu, Entebbe area served as an inspiration and gave some technical inputs.



### 4 | BUSIA (NASCENT)

**Key results:** A baseline survey was conducted in a gold mining area in Busia, Uganda by SCL in close collaboration with Fair Trade. The baseline survey was carried out by Nascent in close collaboration with local authorities and CSOs. The result of the baseline survey is that a multi-stakeholder initiative has secured funding to implement a project, named: "Addressing child labour in ASM gold mines through an integrated socio-economic approach focusing on mine, community and supply chain level".

The lead in this project is Fairphone in collaboration with Philips, UNICEF, Solidaridad, Fair Trade and SCL/Hivos.

## Zimbabwe

### 286 CHILDREN PREVENTED AND WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR



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

**39 CHILDREN PREVENTED FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**247 CHILDREN WITHDRAWN FROM CHILD LABOUR**

**247 CHILDREN IN BRIDGE SCHOOLS**

**Key results:** A project was carried out in a tea growing area in Chipinge, Zimbabwe. A coalition of different organisations: teachers unions (PTUZ and ZIMTA), child rights

organisation (ZNCWC) and a SCL resource agency (CACLAZ) worked in close collaboration with local authorities, two tea companies and an outgrowers association. One ward in Chipinge developed structures at community level and set up an 'incubation centre' (bridge school). Awareness was raised, children were mainstreamed in formal schools and a starting point was made to establish a CLFZ. Remarkable was the openness of the outgrowers association to work towards elimination of child labour at their farmers' compounds. ZNCWC developed a handbook on child labour in close collaboration with the ILO and National Government and used it during different training sessions. The teachers unions boosted the project with extra school activities to make schools more attractive and child friendly what resulted in an enormous boost in one primary school that will be used as a model for other schools.



## 2 | EPWORTH/HARARE (CACLAZ)

### 150 CHILDREN IN BRIDGE SCHOOLS

**Key results:** After an extensive mapping process in a slum area near Harare, 150 children were selected to follow bridge school in order to be mainstreamed into school. The project carried out different awareness raising activities, including setting up a child rights club in one of the primary schools. Furthermore a small shop was set up, in collaboration with the project and the school on the school campus as a means of generating extra income for those parents that were having difficulties in paying school fees and related schools costs. 150 children have now successfully finalized bridge school. Local authorities have committed to ensuring that these 150 children are enrolled into full time formal education.

## 2.2. Key results on Outcome B: Corporate Social Responsibility

### Research and publications

Stop Child Labour has carried out 9 different research studies under the Out of Work programme. Stop Child Labour has conducted research into the prevalence and magnitude of child labour and other labour rights violations in the gold sector in Mali and Uganda; the garment sector in Bangladesh and Turkey and the seed (vegetable & cotton), footwear and natural stone sectors in India. See box 1 for an overview of all publications under the project.

In 2017, Stop Child Labour published the report *The Dark Sites of Granit: Modern slavery, child labour and unsafe work in Indian granite quarries – What should companies do?*. This research revealed that labour rights violations are rampant in South Indian granite quarries that produce granite for floor and wall tiles, kitchen tops and gravestones. Abuses are, amongst others, modern slavery, child labour (especially in the processing of waste stone), low wages and unsafe and unhealthy working conditions. 33 natural stone companies and 3 banks, mainly European, are identified as buyers of the researched quarries. The report calls on companies and governments at the buying end of the supply chain, to increase transparency in supply chains, conduct risk assessments and remediate human rights violations.

In June 2017 the report *Child labor in Cotton Supply Chains: Action-based Collaborative Project to Address Human Rights Issues in Turkey* was published. This report was part of a pilot set up through the Dutch multi-stakeholder Working Group on Child Labour (part of the Action Plan for a Sustainable Dutch Garment Sector), to investigate the likelihood of finding child labour in the cotton supply chains of garment companies doing business in the Netherlands. This working group – comprising Dutch sector organisations, garment companies, the Stop Child Labour coalition and UNICEF Netherlands – designed a

pilot project to trace the garment and cotton supply chains of seven multinational companies sourcing from Turkey and selling in the Netherlands. The researchers documented and reported on working conditions through four tiers of the supply chain. The team found that child labour was most prevalent in areas with little mechanisation at the farm level, requiring cotton to be picked by hand. Even though there was no link between the brands and the identified child labour on the specific documented farms, all participants are aware of the potential risks and are motivated to further engage on this topic. The findings from this research will be further picked up and elaborated on in a new project on garment and supply chains in India, Bangladesh and Turkey, funded through the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO).

In January 2017 the report *Branded Childhood - How garment brands contribute to low wages, long working hours, school dropout and child labour in Bangladesh* was published. The report pointed out the extremely low wages for workers in the Bangladeshi garment industry, which is on average only one third of what is considered to be a living wage. Low wages and long working hours have been found to play a key role in parents' decisions to take their children out of school and let them work in various jobs. Many international garment brands contribute to this situation. The report calls for more action by these international companies to also take responsibility for the more hidden forms of child labour that this report shows.

In February 2017 a summary report of the research project about the footwear sector in Agra was shared with the participants of the multi-stakeholder convening. This report was not published but used as input for the meeting. To get the commitment of the four companies it was agreed that an end-report of the project would be published without mentioning the names of their suppliers and including the follow-up action plans. The end report is expected to be published in

## Box 1

Published reports in the 'Out of Work' programme:

- 1. The Dark Sites of Granite: Modern slavery, child labour and unsafe work in Indian granite quarries – What should companies do?**, August 2017. Published by ICN, Stop Child Labour and Kerk in Actie. [published on 23 August, 2017]
- 2 Child Labor in Cotton Supply Chains: Action-based Collaborative Project to Address Human Rights Issues in Turkey**, June 2017. Report prepared by the Fair Labor Association (FLA).
- 3 Branded Childhood - How garment brands contribute to low wages, long working hours, school dropout and child labour in Bangladesh**, January 2017. Published by SOMO and Stop Child Labour.
- 4 No Golden Future: Use of child labour in gold mining in Uganda**, April 2016. Published by SOMO and Stop Child Labour.
- 5 Gold from children's hands: Use of child-mined gold by the electronics sector**, November 2015. Published by SOMO and Stop Child Labour.
- 6 Soiled Seeds: Child Labour and Underpayment of Women in Vegetable Seed Production in India**, November 2015. Published by ICN and Stop Child Labour.
- 7 Cotton's Forgotten Children: Child Labour and Below Minimum Wages in Hybrid Cottonseed Production in India**, July 2015. Published by ICN and Stop Child Labour.

**8 Rock Bottom - Modern Slavery and Child Labour in South Indian Granite Quarries**, May 2015. Published by ICN and Stop Child Labour.

**9 Report on the footwear sector in Agra**. Published by Fair Labor Association and Stop Child Labour. [to be published in September or October 2017]

autumn 2017 and to be combined with concrete information about a follow-up project including a CFLZ project.

### Company dialogue

33 natural stone companies, 3 banks, 14 trade associations for the natural stone sector and 6 initiatives on business and human rights in the natural stone sector were requested to review a draft version of the report 'Dark Sites of Granite, Modern slavery, child labour and unsafe work in Indian granite quarries – What should companies do?'. Only 5 companies, 1 bank and 4 business and human rights initiatives reacted to this request. In their reaction, the Belgium company Beltrami and Dutch companies Michel Oprey&Beisterveld (MOB), Kerasom Groothandel in Tegels, Jetstone mentioned that a lot needs to be done to obtain 'sustainable granite' from South India. MOB, Kerasom and Beltrami have promised to map their supply chain and take actions for improvement. Apart from Jetstone, communication with companies has been by phone and/or face to face on the research results and addressing the violations. Also the Royal Bank of Scotland promised to start enquiries. The CSR initiative Fair Stone mentioned to adopt the research findings in their standard and approach.

Extensive dialogue with four footwear brands based on conducted research (2014-2015) on child labour in the footwear sector in Agra took place which resulted in their cooperation for continuous research at the level of their direct suppliers. In 2016 visits were made to these suppliers to get insight in their production, outsourcing and risks of child labour. Additionally a household mapping took place as well to be able to inform the companies better about the situation at community level. Based on these two mapping exercises, and earlier researches in 2014-2015 a Consultation in Agra (Feb. '17) was held that resulted in commitment of the companies to engage in CLFZ projects and supply chain mapping exercises in Agra.

The research that was carried out in Turkey on the garment supply chains has formed the basis of further discussions and dialogue with the garments brands. The project will currently be followed up with an RVO funded collective project that will be carried out with at least 5 international garment companies in Turkey, Bangladesh and India.

The report 'Branded Childhood - How garment brands contribute to low wages, long working hours, school dropout and child labour in Bangladesh', was actively shared with garment brands that signed the covenant on sustainable garment and textile.

### International projects

Beltrami/Stoneasy and London Stone continue supporting the CLFZ programme in Budhpura, implemented by Manjari. In April 2017 a joint visit of ICN and London Stone to Budhpura was conducted. During this visit meetings were held with community groups as well as the president of the cobble traders association. It was discussed with the president of the cobble traders association how to further support Manjari's interventions to get children out of cobble stone production and keep them in schools. Continuous communication with TFT, of which

Beltrami/Stoneasy and London Stone are member, resulted in a promise to become more actively involved in Budhpura. Beltrami/Stoneasy and London Stone are following this up with TFT.

Dialogue and consultation with companies and CSR initiatives during the Out of Work programme has resulted in the development of different multi-stakeholder projects. With regard to natural stone a joint proposal has been developed with Arte, a Dutch company that produces granite kitchen tops, who is member of the Responsible Stone Program of TFT. This proposal aimed at eradicating child labour in a south Indian granite quarry area where their supplier is sourcing granite. The proposal was submitted to the RVO Child Labour fund, and approved in June 2017. Also for gold (Uganda) and garment (Turkey, India, Bangladesh) joint projects were developed with SCL and a number of companies and CSR initiatives. These two projects have also been granted funding from the RVO Child Labour fund

### Covenants

Stop Child Labour has been involved in the ICSR covenant processes for the garment, gold, natural stone and food sectors.

Stop Child Labour has been actively involved in the negotiations (in 2015 and in the first half of 2016) on the Agreement on Garment and Textiles (Convenant Duurzame Kleding en Textiel) and in the first year of its implementation (July 2016 – July 2017). During this last year it played an active role in developing a proposal for the funding of the five participating NGOs for their activities and tasks essential for the implementation of the covenant which was awarded by BZ.

Since the start of the covenant, Stop Child Labour has also been co-leading the Working Group on Child Labour and played a very active role in developing a collective



project to be funded by the RVO. The working group on child labour is also the first working group to start a collective project (one of the objectives of the covenant).

Stop Child Labour has been actively involved in the process, facilitated by the SER (earlier by the Rock Group) on formulating a covenant for the gold sector, bringing together both companies, a range of stakeholders and the government. On the 19th of June 2017, the gold covenant was signed by all parties involved. Stop Child Labour will be involved in the working group on Positive Impact Projects as well as in the plenary meetings with all partners who signed the gold covenant and through its role in the collective project that will be carried out in Busia (see under 'Country map Uganda').

Stop Child Labour, ICN and FNV are at the negotiation table for a covenant for the natural stone sector. The negotiations started in November 2016 and most of the core top-

ics, including due diligence, governance of the covenant, complaint mechanism, etc. have been discussed. At the beginning of September 2017 a first version of the covenant is expected to be ready. In August a meeting will take place with the 'Eerlijke Natuursteen' initiative in Belgium, to investigate whether collaboration between the ICSR covenant and Eerlijke Natuursteen is possible. Collaboration is relevant for increasing the leverage as the natural stone sector in the Netherlands is small.

Stop Child Labour has been actively involved in the negotiations for a ICSR covenant for the food sector, even part of the 'petit comité' representing other participating NGOs during the meetings with a small core group. Due to limited capacity Stop Child Labour has stopped its direct involvement in the negotiations since May 2017, but will be indirectly involved through the participation of Hivos in the negotiations.

## 2.3. Key results on Outcome C: Involving policy-makers, consumers and companies

### Lobby and Advocacy

#### **Engaging Members of Parliament, Ministers of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation and Foreign Affairs in promoting Child Labour Free Zones**

The ongoing lobby and advocacy of SCL with both MPs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through letters, meetings, direct dialogue and parliamentary questions led to a range of debates in parliament in which the area-based (CLFZ) approach was positively mentioned by MPs and the Minister. It also led to various publications by the Ministry (e.g. the Annual Human Rights Report) mentioning CLFZ positively. Also the issue of child labour remained high on the Dutch political agenda while it was also a priority for The Netherlands during its chairmanship of EU first half of 2016.

Through lobby and advocacy SCL also gave input for and support to a discussion on a EUR 10 million fund dedicated to child labour eradication, from which SCL received a grant of EUR 2 million for its work from July 2017 to July 2019.

#### **Presentation of handbook for Child Labour Free Zones to Minister Ploumen**

In June 2015 Stop Child labour presented the handbook 5 x 5 Stepping Stones for creating Child Labour Free Zones to Minister Ploumen of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation. The handbook is an easily accessible guide to the experiences of partners of SCL in India and Africa that have been working on creating Child Labour Free Zones. Minister Ploumen reacted very positively to the handbook and promised to distribute it in her international network, including the Dutch Embassies.

#### **Input of SCL to parliamentary questions and motions, also in the European Parliament**

SCL has given input to a large range of parliamentary questions on the various economic sectors it has been working on to tackle child labour. Frequently this was done on the basis of reports published by SCL on the garment/textile, gold, natural stone, footwear, seeds and other sectors. Often the answers to the questions led to dialogue with and pressure on companies involved as well as to promises by Minister Ploumen to bring up the issue with the respective authorities of the countries concerned. Also various (accepted) motions on child labour and the related issues of living wages and forced labour were inspired by SCL publications. SCL also gave inputs to various debates in Parliament on the garment/textile and other covenants regarding the child labour issue which was accepted as a cross-cutting issue. Members of the European Parliament also raised questions on the basis of SCL publications (e.g. on gold and garments).

#### **Child Labour Due Diligence Law**

SCL has – in various phases of its development – worked directly with the initiator of the proposal which ultimately resulted in the Child Labour Due Diligence Law adopted by the Second Chamber (Tweede Kamer) of the Dutch Parliament in February 2017. Concrete suggestions were given. SCL also publicly supported the idea of such a law with recommendations on its content e.g. advice on compatibility with ILO conventions, a public register of the company declarations required by the law and the inclusion of the ILO-IOE Child labour Guidance Tool for Companies. During the stage of parliamentary debate and decision making on the draft law, SCL provided advice to various members of parliament as input to debate and amendments. Because of the great interest in other countries on this law, SCL wrote updates on the law in English and distributed them widely.

### **EU Resolution and meetings with European External Action Service (EEAS) on child labour**

SCL has worked together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on input for an Declaration of the Council of the European Union on child labour. Various elements of our joint input were accepted, including on the importance of area and sector-based approaches and of integrating child labour due diligence into procurement policies. Also the importance of quality education for fighting child labour was stressed. SCL also participated in a few meetings with the EEAS on child labour and forced labour

### **Active participation of SCL in Child Labour Platform of ILO**

Since its beginning – also during the Out of Work programme – SCL participated in the Child Labour Platform which was set up by the ILO and the Global Compact to engage with companies tackling child labour in their supply chain. Next to multinational companies from various sectors and representatives of ILO tripartite members, SCL is the only (coalition of) NGOs participating in the Platform. SCL gave active input to the debates on child labour diligence in supply chains and presented its work during one of the meetings. SCL also contributed substantially to the ILO-IOE, Child Labour Guidance for Companies. SCL also used the opportunity of attending the CLP to have various meetings with officials of ILOs programme on child labour (IPEC) to discuss policies and programmes of both ILO and SCL.

### **Communication**

Stop Child Labour aims to involve as many relevant stakeholders as possible in the fight against child labour. Communication activities of Stop Child Labour included:

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

### **Communication materials**

Stop Child Labour developed:

- Brochure 'We want to learn, we want to play' (pdf)
- Brochure 'Engaging with Companies and CSR Initiatives' (pdf)
- Guide 'Collaborating with private sector in India' (pdf)
- Guide 'Collaborating with private sector in Africa' (pdf English and French)

### **Websites**

Our websites (Dutch & English) were improved and regularly updated:

- [www.stopkinderarbeid.nl](http://www.stopkinderarbeid.nl): 1,334 unique visitors per month
- [www.stopchildlabour.org](http://www.stopchildlabour.org): 9,000 unique visitors per month

### **Newsletters**

The SCL newsletters (Dutch & English) were sent 5-8 times a year:

- Dutch newsletter: 5,346 subscribers
- English newsletter: 3,322 subscribers

### **Social media**

Regular updates on SCL social media, with focus on Dutch Facebook:

- Facebook page likes Dutch: 6,334
- Facebook page likes English: 504
- Twitter followers: 398
- Instagram: 560



The updates were shared on the social media platforms of our coalition members:

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

### Blogs

On natural stone two different blogs cover the work of SCL, one written by the natural stone company, and one written by ICN/SCL on the Learning Lab on Public Procurement. The blogs can be found on:

- Blog/website by natural stone companies Beltrami, Stoneasy and London Stone: [www.nochildleftbehind.co.uk](http://www.nochildleftbehind.co.uk)
- Blog by ICN/SCL on public procurement in natural stone: [www.hrprocurementlab.org/blog/public-procurement-and-human-rights-in-the-netherlands-the-case-of-natural-stone/](http://www.hrprocurementlab.org/blog/public-procurement-and-human-rights-in-the-netherlands-the-case-of-natural-stone/)

### Gold campaign

In November 2015 Stop Child Labour launched its 'gold campaign' by publishing the report '*Gold from children's hands*', based on a study conducted by SOMO, Centre for Research commissioned by Stop Child Labour. There are more than 1 million children working in goldmines around the world. Some of this gold ends up in our mobile telephones. Every year, the electronics industry uses 279,000 kilogrammes of gold with a value of more than 10 billion euros. Stop Child Labour urged companies to look beyond their first suppliers and to start eradicating child labour from their entire production chain. Consumers/citizens could sign a petition to call on companies to take appropriate measures.

The campaign generated a lot of media attention and our message reached millions of people. As part of the ongoing campaign, Instagram photographer Eelco Roos visited goldmines in Uganda, in April 2016. During his visit, he took pictures of children working in these mines. The photographs helped us

to get our report on child labour in goldmining in Uganda (No Golden Future) published in several media in May 2016.

In May 2016, Artist/Photographer Jimmy Nelson visited our project area in West Nile, Uganda. Jimmy's pictures show the solution: children going to school, playing and enjoying their childhood. In October 2016, an exhibition of his work (combined with pictures of Eelco Roos) was launched, called 'You can only be a child #ONCE'. This exhibition, combined with communication/PR/advertising activities again generated media attention (among others Jeugdjournaal, RTL Live, FunX radio, Viva and many websites).

During the campaign period, 11,685 people signed our petition against child labour in goldmines. The results of the petition were shared with all the companies involved who were asked what their 'next steps' would be.

In March 2017 an exhibition of #ONCE also took place in Kampala, Uganda. Two days before the exhibition took place, a number of pictures were also handed over to the community in West Nile, Uganda. Also the movie that was made during the making of the pictures in 2016 was screened in one of the schools in West Nile. The exhibition was in Kampala for one month. 130 guests were present at the opening and a total of 800 people viewed the exhibition.

The exhibition was covered and aired by Urban TV on March 23rd and the rerun was around March 30th on the show called Urban Fashionista that covers events around Art and Music. Social media advertising for one month and coverage on the following pages; Afriart Gallery, Design hub Kampala, Art Uganda and shared widely within the Art circles in Kampala plus posters to the Uganda Museum, Uganda Tourism board office, Arts places within Kampala and Hivos partners organization in Kampala.

# 3. SUMMARY OF END TERM MEETING

## **Objectives of the end term meeting**

In April 2017, Stop Child Labour coalition partners and Southern partners gathered in Uganda for an end-term meeting to reflect on the lessons learned from implementation of the projects, in-depth discussion on working together with companies and CSR initiatives in creating CLFZ and planning for future action.

The objectives of the end-term meeting were to:

- Learn from first hand experiences during a field visit to the Erussi or Kasubi CLFZ project sites;
- Learn from experiences in other countries and contexts: highlight key strategies and best practices towards the establishment of CLFZ, where possible and relevant with the active engagement of companies and CSR initiatives;
- Critically discuss the draft evaluation outcomes of the Out of Work and into School Project, to give comments and suggestions to come to an end version that does indeed reveal the most essential learnings and achievements;
- Present, discuss and strengthen plans per country:
  - How to inspire other actors (including companies) and get them interested in the CLFZ approach,
  - How to build new partnerships and coalitions,
  - How to mobilise more support and resources for creating CLFZ,
  - How to sustain the existing CLFZ and how to expand to other areas;
  - How to make use of the guiding document on working with companies,
- Celebrate achievements and boost the profile of SCL.

## **Sharing of experiences and identifying best practices**

Field visits were organised to two different projects, one with a multi stakeholder approach in the coffee sector and the other one in an urban sector. Participants found the field visits very interesting and it provided a good basis for further discussions on key challenges ahead.

Discussions took place per country on lessons learned and challenges with a focus on sustainability and the way forward. There was cross learning between the countries and challenges were discussed to find solutions.

There were two very inspirational presentations on working with companies and CSR initiatives that helped the partners and invited stakeholders to get a deeper understanding of the dynamics.

## **Lessons learned and challenges ahead**

### **Key achievements:**

- Many children in the CLFZs are being withdrawn from work and going back to school;
- Schools have become more attractive and child friendly;
- Mindsets are changed to the norm 'no child should work – every child must be in school';
- Community mobilization successful leading to different stakeholders being engaged, including the private sector and government.

### **Key challenges:**

- Increased school enrolment as a result of the project initiatives is putting a strain on facilities like space – classrooms are not enough to accommodate the numbers;
- Government response to address the strain on school infrastructure and increasing staff needs is very slow;



- Accelerated learning is new; there is need for more awareness to enable older children who dropped out of school to be assisted to match their age in the school system when they are withdrawn from child labour;
- Transition from primary to secondary school levels is low and this needs to be addressed.

**Key lessons learned:**

*Lessons for implementing Child Labour Free Zones:*

- Collaboration between all stakeholders is very important and should be strengthened;
- Civil society involvement in stopping child labour and associated harmful practices is required;
- Every country should have a SCL national platform whose focus should be on embracing zero tolerance to child labour based on the MVF non-negotiable principles. The national platform should lobby the relevant government ministries and departments to budget for, and integrate stopping of child labour in their activities and plans;
- Regular coalition meetings at country level should be part of project implementation to share experiences and make necessary adjustments;
- Thorough data collection is required;
- Capacity building of new NGOs, trade unions and community structures in the implementation of community based approaches to combat child labour;

- Issues of self-esteem, communication skills, negotiation skills should be included as part of capacity building for the children, teachers, and parents/care givers;
- Mindset change is very important and keeping presence and engagement after handing over the CLFZ to the Local Government and community.

#### **Lessons on improving quality of education:**

- Working with Central and Local Government from the start and engage them actively in the issue of school capacity, infrastructure and quality of education;
- Addressing from the start gender issues so that girls get an equal chance to be and stay in school and to address their challenges;
- Work should be focused on lobbying and advocating for implementing and enforcing the legal framework to ensure that all children are back to school;
- Schools, clubs, PTAs and SMCs should be brought on board to plan and budget for creating CLFZs;
- There should be special attention to the girl child – by pronouncing issues like child marriages, teenage pregnancies and associated obstacles in creating CLFZs.

#### **Lessons for Stop Child Labour as an international movement:**

- Advocacy at national, local and regional levels to uplift the standard of stopping child labour should be done. We must continue advocating and lobbying other countries informally and formally, to expand the SCL coalition. SCL as a global

platform needs to embrace other colleagues from other countries we worked with initially, e.g. Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, Albania, etc.;

- The SCL coalition should be strengthened to continue expanding globally – not only as a project but rather as a movement;
- To maintain a newsletter or any other such means to continually share updates;
- There is need for an international publication to document experiences and practices of various SCL partners involved in the creation of CLFZs, including a consolidation what has been done with all stakeholders.

#### **Lessons for SCL in working with companies and CSR initiatives:**

- Insight in the business perspective and dynamics in the respective sector, to get to know the dynamics for addressing abuses;
- It is very important to continue working with the communities and the supply chain in the private sector;
- Building trust with the companies and being transparent about project interventions and engagement of companies;
- Linking importing international companies with local NGOs/labour unions for creating supply chain pressure;
- Finding good balance between supply chain pressure and provide perspectives for addressing child labour/human rights abuses;
- Thorough data collection and monitoring to show progress made in a specific case in addressing child labour;
- Engaging with companies are long-term processes – continuously.

# 4. SUMMARY AND SCL MANAGEMENT RESPONSE ON EXTERNAL EVALUATION

## Introduction

In October 2016, the Stop Child Labour coalition commissioned an external evaluation of its 'Out of Work, In to School' programme, that ran from May 2014 to April 2017 and is funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The aim of the programme was to establish child labour free zones using an area-based approach in Asia, Africa and Latin-America, and to mobilize Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives and companies to actively address child labour in their full production and supply chains in order to contribute to the creation of child labour free zones and child labour free supply chains. To further support this process and achieve multiplier effects the programme also included a Northern component of lobby and advocacy and public campaigning to mobilise policy makers, companies and consumers to be part of the solution.

The objective of the evaluation was to reflect on the results, implementation, and design of the "Out of Work" programme and to provide the stakeholders with recommendations to ensure the sustainability of the results of the programme. The evaluation team was also asked to identify recommendations for further upscaling and/or adjustment or innovation of the Stop Child Labour approach if possible and necessary. For the evaluation a selection was made of 4 different case studies (3 in India, 1 in Uganda) and an in-depth field study of the projects in Mali, to reflect the diversity of the activities and projects. Also the lobby and advocacy

component of the programme in the Netherlands was evaluated as well as the relationship with and expectations and needs of SCL partners engaged in this programme.

Stop Child Labour considers the overall quality of the evaluation report to be good. The evaluation provides many valuable recommendations. These recommendations are useful and relevant for both the coalition members as well as the SCL local partners. SCL found in particular useful the recommendations for its programme and activities from a business perspective, especially since SCL will be working more intensively together with companies and CSR initiatives. It appears that many of these lessons have already been taken up and/or will be further incorporated in the next programme. We agree that some activities could certainly be further intensified, structured and more focused in the future. The evaluation gives some very concrete ideas on how to deal with this.

## Main conclusions

The evaluation concludes that overall the Stop Child Labour coalition has been very successful in effectively setting up child labour free zones around the world, thereby significantly reducing child labour and increasing school attendance of children in these zones. Furthermore the evaluation confirms that the interventions have not only led to impacts concerning child labour and education but have also been influential in a larger sense ('the broader landscape') in



dealing with the root causes of child labour. Other impacts that have been identified by the evaluation team relate to improved social cohesion, improved health and safety, improved wages of adults, improved health, and in establishing a social norm in the community that no child should work and all children must go to school. The evaluation also stressed the flexibility and effectiveness of the SCL approach to tackle child labour in areas with a lot of migration as well in urban settings. Furthermore the evaluation team noted much evidence of replication and spin-off effects from ongoing successes of the child labour free zones.

Concerning the collaboration with CSR initiatives and companies, the evaluation concludes that the companies involved in the child labour free zones are to be seen as frontrunners, as these companies accept that there are no quick-fix solutions to eliminate child labour. They are willing to invest in developing a long term solution to not only remove children from working in their supply chains but also remediate their situation by getting them into school. The evaluation confirms that SCL has contributed to

CSR initiatives and companies in the Netherlands, Europe and at international level to adopt their policies and improve their practices in support of the elimination of child labour and the creation of child labour free zones. The evaluation identified good potential for more positive changes in the coming years.

With regard to lobby and advocacy activities, effects in southern countries are seen mainly at local level in liaising with public authorities and other stakeholders, where the collaboration and lobby activities enhance local ownership, sustainability and potential for upscaling the child labour free zone activities. Also in the Netherlands and at European level the SCL coalition has been effective in its lobby and advocacy and many stakeholders see the added value of SCL partners as experts on effective lobby and advocacy with regards to child labour. The evaluation does see room for further improvement regarding better external communication on the embeddedness and relationship of child labour within a community based approach and within a supply chain approach.

Finally, the evaluation identifies the strength of the local SCL partners as a strong factor of success of effective child labour free zones. Without exception the evaluation team found the local partner organisations (NGO or union) to be highly capable, motivated and effective in working at community level, including collaboration and lobby and advocacy work at local level with public actors. A few areas were identified by the local SCL partners themselves that could be improved further: a) engaging with companies, especially to develop a business case; b) engagement with national level public agencies; c) skills to support teachers.

### **Recommendations and SCL Follow-up**

The evaluation produced an elaborate set of recommendations organized under four main headings: Deepening, Scaling, Synergy and Capacity building. A selection of the main recommendations are presented below along with an explanation on in what way the recommendations will be dealt with by SCL.

#### *Deepening*

- 1) Although the evaluation team found overwhelming evidence of successful child labour free zones with effects at many different level, they do stress the need for further improvement of systematic data collection. The evaluation team stresses the importance of having a set of key performance indicators that capture the main impacts and that show the cost-effectiveness of the CLFZ approach. Also systematic data collection, analysis and reporting on these indicators based on baseline surveys, monitoring and end-line evaluations can be improved. SCL will explore the possibilities of further linking existing and new monitoring data to cost-effectiveness and will increase the use of quantitative and percentage data.
- 2) The evaluation calls for a more specific distinction between the different phases of developing a CLFZ, distinguishing between initiation, development, finalization and

maintenance and spin-off phases with different levels of intensity. These 4 phases together have a life span of 8 to 12 years. The evaluation suggests that making this distinction will help to develop a more concrete idea of results to be expected in the different phases, the expected duration and the required financial and human resources. This information is particularly when dealing with the private sector partners. Although the activities developed by SCL are always based on an elaborate baseline/context study identifying the necessary activities to move towards a child labour free zones, and the intensity and scale of these activities are based upon the pathway of change foreseen, a systematic distinction between these different phases is not yet made. In the future SCL will aim to organize results and planned projects more according to the different phases as identified by the evaluation.

#### *Upscaling*

- 3) The evaluation shows very positive results with regard to the child labour free zones. However, it does stress the importance of upscaling to take place once the child labour free zones have been established. There is need to develop an upscaling strategy in order to achieve greater impact and reach out to the entire supply chain and hot-spot areas for companies. Upscaling can start by identifying and strengthening already ongoing replication and copying processes and by setting up strategic partnerships with leading companies, to bring about changes in targeted sectors. SCL has started developing upscaling strategies and approaches in different areas and will continue to do so – and scale up its intensity – under future programmes, while also exploring and identifying enabling company business models for this.
- 4) In communication to companies, the evaluation recommends to develop communication and promotion materials on the establishment of a CLFZ that are structured as an ‘investment proposition’, to consider



support and adoption of the CLFZ approach. This will require the above-mentioned linking of results to costs. A start has already been made under the current programme in communicating SCL in this matter to individual companies. A more systematic approach in this regard will be explored.

#### *Synergy*

5) The evaluation stresses that there is further improvement possible with regard to creating more synergy between activities at project (local) level and at programme level. Appointing a sector coordinator per sector can furthermore assure effective mutual exchange of information, between community-level work on CLFZs, supply chain actors and market demands, and policy work at national and international level relevant to the supply chain. In the following programme SCL will establish firmer links between sector relevant activities in the global North and South, coordinated through sector coordinators.

#### *Capacity building*

6) Local SCL partners identified improvement of skills in a few areas: skills in building up relations and engagement with companies, from the perspective of establishing partnerships, with guidance on information sharing with companies; skills on policy analysis, policy lobby and advocacy, and its relevance for working on a CLFZ; skills on platforms for advocacy at national level and approach for demonstration of CLFZ pilots; skills on M&E and baseline and evaluation studies, as well as data analysis to draw firm conclusions and acquire factual information on CLFZ progress. For those partners that will continue under the next programme of SCL, a needs assessment will be done to identify in what area necessary skills need to be enhanced. For those partners that will not continue under new funding, it will be assessed to what extent final support is needed in order to ensure sustainable results. More in general, broader linking and learning between existing local SCL partners and new partners is a key component of the SCL approach and will continue to exist under future programmes.

# ANNEX 1: UPDATED RESULTS CHAIN (IN BRIEF)

Outcome A	Outcome Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results 2014 - 2017	Comments
Outcome A: SCL partner organisations – where possible and relevant with active engagement of CSR initiatives and Dutch, multinational and/or local front-runner companies – are actively preventing and remediating child labour and/or implementing an area-based approach towards CLFZ.	A.1. By the end of Year 1, SCL partners – where possible and relevant in close cooperation with companies – have finalised at least 8 concrete proposals for implementing an area-based approach to projects including CLFZ in the selected intervention areas.	Proposals	<p>17 concrete proposals have been finalized for implementation of projects for implementing an area-based approach towards the creation of child labour free zones.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mali in Markala: September 2014 by Enda Mali, a partner of Kinderpostzegels Nederland.</li> <li>2. Mali in the small scale traditional gold mines in Bougouni: September 2014 by Enda Mali, a partner of Kinderpostzegels Nederland.</li> <li>3. Mali in the agricultural value chains: December 2014 by CAEB, partner of ICCO.</li> <li>4. Mali in Niono Macina: November 2014 by Alphalog, partner of Kinderpostzegels Nederland.<sup>4</sup></li> <li>5. India in Tiripur on migrant workers in the garment industry: December 2014 by SAVE, partner of FNV Mondiaal.</li> <li>6. India, CLFZ in the garment industry in Tiripur: December 2014 by SAVE, partner of ICCO.</li> <li>7. India, a platform for linking and learning: December 2014 by ICCO.</li> <li>8. India in the natural stone quarry in Rajasthan: December 2014 by BWI (Trade Union), partner of FNV Mondiaal.</li> <li>9. India in the sandstone industry in Budhpura: January 2015 by Manjari, Partner of LIW/ICN.</li> <li>10. Uganda in a coffee-growing area in West Nile: April 2015 by CEFORD, partner of Hivos.</li> <li>11. Zimbabwe in the tea area in Chiredzi: March 2015 by ZNCWC, partner of ICCO.</li> <li>12. Zimbabwe in an urban area in Epworth, Harare, by CACLAZ, partner of Hivos.<sup>5</sup></li> <li>13. Turkey, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, Uganda and Mali: July 2014 by Teachers Unions under the guidance of Education International, partner of Hivos.<sup>6</sup></li> <li>14. CACLAZ in Zimbabwe on working towards a child labour free zone in the tea area in Chipinge, partner of Hivos, March 2015.</li> <li>15. Education International to support teachers unions in Turkey, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Nicaragua and Mali. Partner of FNV (for year 2 and 3)</li> <li>16. Nascent in Uganda on working towards the creation of child labour free zones in a slum area of Kampala. Partner of Hivos, August 2015.</li> <li>17. UNATU in Uganda towards ensuring sustainability for child labour free zones in Entebbe. Partner of Hivos. labour free zones in Entebbe. Partner of Hivos.</li> </ol>	

<sup>4</sup> This proposal is entirely funded by Kinderpostzegels Nederland.

<sup>5</sup> This proposal is entirely funded through external funding through Hivos, Netherlands

<sup>6</sup> This proposal has begun as a project for an orientation phase, under Hivos's guidance, as teachers' unions need time for orientation. Years 2 and 3 (the implementation phase) took place under the guidance of FNV Mondiaal.

Outcome A	Outcome Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results 2014 - 2017	Comments
	A.2. By the end of Year 2, SCL partners have started implementation of the abovementioned projects, where possible and relevant in close cooperation with CSR initiatives and companies.	Bi-annual reports, Communication documents	<p>17 projects have implemented activities leading to good results in different areas (see main report). Up till now 20,412 children have been brought back to school and have been prevented from dropping out of school.</p> <p>Cooperation with CSR initiatives and companies has yielded some good collaboration and results in Uganda, with the coffee company and UTZ Certified, as well as in India in the Manjari CLFZ project, which is supported by Beltrami/Stoneasy and London Stone; and collaboration in Zimbabwe has been set up with tea companies Taganda Tea and Ariston Holdings.</p>	Of the 16 projects, only five projects (ENDA Mali in Segou, Alphalog in Niono, Education International, NASCENT and UNATU in Uganda are not connected to a certain sector with involvement of a company or CSR initiative. All others are doing so at different levels.
	A.3. By the end of Year 3, at least 8 area-based approach projects have been implemented to prevent and remediate child labour, including projects leading to CLFZ.	Final reports of the implementing agencies	<p>A total of 11 projects have worked with an area based approach leading to a CLFZ: 1. Tea project in Chipinge, Zimbabwe; 2. Coffee project in West Nile, Uganda; 3. Urban project in Kasubi, Kampala, Uganda; 4. Gold project in Bougouni, Mali; 5. Rural project in Markala, Mali; 6. Rural project in Niono, Mali; 7. Agricultural value chain project in Wacoro &amp; Kemeni, Mali; 8. Garment project in Tiripur, India; 9. Natural stone project in Budhpura, India; 10. Natural stone project in Palri Mangaliya &amp; Purohitar, India. 11. Urban project in Epworth, Harare, Zimbabwe.</p> <p>In total 87 CLFZ have been established over the course of this programme. Worth noting is that 2 projects (11 CLFZ) have officially handed over the CLFZ to the local government and communities: SAVE in Tiripur, India and Nascent in Kasubi, Kampala, Uganda.</p>	
	A.4. By the end of Year 3, at least 2 CSR initiatives have integrated the area-based approach into their intervention strategies (linked to outcome B).	Proposals new projects, convening report	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Commitment by a company and certification standard in Uganda to continue with the area-based approach in a new project. → Proposal has been designed of a new project in the coffee sector by using the area based approach and CLFZ concepts in West Nile, Uganda by the coffee company and certification standard;</li> <li>2. Commitments by 4 international footwear companies has led to the design of a proposal for concerted action in the footwear sector in Agra India with involvement of the international companies and the FLA, using both an area-based approach to combat child labour in a specific shoe-producing area of Agra and a supply chain approach (see convening report Agra).</li> <li>3. The collaboration with Fairtrade in conducting baseline research in the goldmining area of Busia has led to the further development of – and requested and received funding – of a joint project for carrying out a CLFZ project in the gold-mining area in Busia, Uganda.</li> <li>4. Beltrami/ Stoneasy and London Stone are member of the Responsible Stone Programme of TFT. Local and international staff of TFT visited the CLFZ Budhpura and are interested in the project. TFT is investigating the possibilities to contribute to the CLFZ project in Budhpura, especially for improving working conditions in cobble making.</li> <li>5. A joint proposal by Arte, ICN, TFT and MVF for the implementation of a CLFZ project in a granite quarry area in South India has been approved.</li> </ol>	

Outputs A	Output Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results 2014 - 2017	Comments
A.1.1. SCL partners have gained insight in the local situation, issues of child labour and relevant stakeholders for each of the projects in the intervention areas.	A.1.1.1. By the end of Years 1/2, at least 8 baseline studies including mapping exercises have been conducted.	Baseline reports, Report MVF as input for the overall research report of the FLA footwear research.	<p>Nine (9) baseline surveys have been conducted and finalised at the start of project activities in Uganda (CEFORD), Mali (CAEB) and India (SAVE, Manjari and BWI), Zimbabwe (CACLAZ, ZNCWC), Turkey (Eğitim Sen) and Nicaragua (Anden).</p> <p>Mapping exercises are part of the implementation of a CLFZ so are carried out at the start of the implementation. These have been done in India, Mali, Uganda and Zimbabwe. As the activities in Nicaragua and Turkey are more focused on preparing the ground for the creation of child labour free zones, and not on the actual implementation, mapping studies were not planned under this programme.</p> <p>Two baseline studies have been implemented as preparations for further engagements with CSR initiatives and companies that are currently being developed. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Baseline research on child labour in the footwear sector in Agra, executed by MVF as part of the larger FLA research</li> <li>2. Baseline research on child labour in gold-mining in Busia, Uganda as part of a partnership between SCL and FairTrade</li> </ol>	In Mali with Enda, no baseline surveys were conducted as Enda used the research done in the gold mines area in Bougouni as a baseline survey. In Markala, Enda has already begun preparatory activities based on a survey done earlier.
A.1.2. Agreements have been reached between SCL partners, CSR initiatives and companies and regarding roles and responsibilities for the cooperation in selected areas and/or projects.	A.1.2.1. At least 5 concrete agreements have been made with CSR initiatives and Dutch, multinational and/or local front-runner companies about their engagement in the area-based approach projects.	Emails/Formal letters, Formal documents (MoUs, Agreements)	<p>6 agreements signed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MoU with stone companies London Stone and Beltrami, ICN, SCL and Manjari in India</li> <li>- MoU with Ugandan coffee company, UTZ and SCL</li> <li>- Agreement with Fair Labor Association and 7 garment companies in Turkey</li> <li>- Agreement with 4 garment companies, 1 sector organisation, ICN, UNICEF, FNV and SCL to implement a joint project on eradication child labour in garment supply chains</li> <li>- Agreement and Action plan with 4 international companies and the Fair Labor Association on footwear in Agra, India</li> <li>- Agreement for implementing a CLFZ with Fairtrade, Solidaridad, Fairphone, Philips and UNICEF in the gold sector in Busia, Uganda</li> </ul>	
A.2.1. SCL partners have improved capacity, skills and knowledge on the area-based approach and, where applicable, on how to work together with CSR initiatives and companies in this endeavour.	A.2.1.1. By the end of Year 2 training manuals (one in Africa and one in India) have been developed and all local partners in the programme will have received training and technical support on implementing the area-based approach.	Handbook India, Handbook Africa (in French and English)	<p>The handbook with best practices and lessons learned in engaging with companies and CSR initiatives in India has been finalized.</p> <p>Handbook with best practices and lessons learned in engaging with companies and CSR initiative in Africa has been finalized.</p>	<p>Guidelines will be used for training with stakeholders in the 2nd half of 2017 in India.</p> <p>Training based on the handbook will take place in the 2nd half of 2017 in Uganda and Mali.</p>
	A.2.1.2. By the end of Year 2, at least 4 SCL partners – those which are to engage and work with CSR initiatives and companies – will have received training and technical support on how to engage and work with CSR initiatives and companies	Participants Roundtable Mali, Meeting minutes, Email communication	<p>Roundtable workshop in Mali on "How to deal with companies and CSR initiatives" with selected SCL parties that were to engage with CSR initiatives and companies. 12 SCL partners participated in this workshop.</p> <p>Technical support on how to work with CSR initiatives and companies was given on an ad-hoc basis to SCL partners during project implementation on specific topics, through email, Skype or during field visits (e.g. during the Mid Term Review visits and during process of development guiding documents on engagement with companies in Mali, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Ghana and India).</p> <p>The India guiding document was used during the end-term meeting in Uganda as an example for the partners as a resource material for further training in their countries.</p>	Based on needs assessment per partner/country options will be explored to provide training and technical support in the African countries based on the guiding document in the next project period (see A.2.1.1.)

Outputs A	Output Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results 2014 - 2017	Comments
A.2.2. SCL partners act as local resource agents on the identification and elimination of child labour in production and sourcing areas and on the implementation of the area-based approach.	A.2.2.1. By the end of Year 3 at least 5 SCL partners have built capacities and developed into resource agencies in their country/region.	Progress and Final reports, Mid- term review country reports, Email communication	In a number of countries SCL partners have developed capacities to and/or are already operating as resource agencies for possible new partners in their own country: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- India: BWI, SAVE and Manjari for new partners from the Children at Risk Network.</li> <li>- Uganda: CEFORD, UNATU and NASCENT for new partners in Uganda</li> <li>- Mali: Enda Markala is used as a resource agency for newer partners in the country (Enda Bougouni, CAEB).</li> <li>- Zimbabwe: CACLAZ as frontrunner on CLFZ in the country for the new partners (ZNCWC and ZIMTA) under this project.</li> <li>- SNEC and UNATU have developed into resource partners and will be engaged in South-South exchange visits to Senegal, Togo, Zambia and Tanzania under the new Getting Down to Business programme</li> </ul>	
A.3.1. SCL partners have identified and trained key stakeholders and are engaged in creating a more enabling environment for the elimination of child labour and creation of CLFZs through strengthening networks, linking with the education system and unions in partner countries, and mobilising political support.	A.3.1.1 By the end of Year 3, all SCL partners have expanded their networks in working for CLFZ and are better equipped to work with a wide variety of stakeholders	Progress reports SCL partners, Mid Term Review Country reports, External evaluation report.	All partners have through the different projects expanded their networks in working with a wide range of different stakeholders. SCL partners have benefitted from capacity building activities in different areas to help them implement the activities towards building a CLFZ most effectively. In India the SCL Platform was particularly active in building capacity of SCL partners and in coordinating lobby and advocacy efforts for obtaining political support for the SCL strategy towards eliminating child labour in India.  The Mid Term Review visits also helped in providing extra support where needed and identifying areas that needed extra attention. The external evaluation confirmed that the SCL partners had successfully worked with a wide variety of stakeholders and gave further input on how to improve this collaboration in the future.	
	A.3.1.2. By the end of Year 3 organisations and/or trade unions in Turkey and India (possible new SCL partners) have been supported and trained on using the area-based approach to work towards the prevention and remediation of child labour in the hazelnut (Turkey) and footwear sectors (India).	Emails, formal communication, meeting minutes, Agreements with FLA and companies in Agra and Turkey	Research and development of an action plan with FLA and companies ongoing in Turkey (cotton) and India (footwear). See B.3.1.1.  FNV is engaging with different stakeholders on the topic of child labour in the hazelnut sector in Turkey. Recently the discussion has also included the issue of Syrian refugees in this problem. FNV has contacted the Turkish NGO Hayata Deskek (Support to Life) that removes Syrian children from factories and supports them in going to school, and is looking at ways in which collaborations can be effectively built up.	
A.4.1. CSR initiatives and companies involved in the selected projects have gained knowledge and experience in implementing the area-based approach as an intervention tool for the prevention and mitigation of child labour in the lower tiers of production (acting on new values).	A.4.1.1. By the end of Year 2, a mid-term evaluation on the modalities of cooperation between SCL partners and CSR initiatives/companies, with specific attention to the strategy for combining the vertical supply chain approach with the horizontal area-based approach has taken place.	Mid-term review country reports	Mid Term Review carried out in India, Mali, Uganda and Zimbabwe.  All MTR visits ended with a group meeting with all partners to discuss findings and recommendations.	
	A.4.1.2. By the end of Year 3 a handbook/guide with best practices and lessons learned regarding the involvement of CSR initiatives and companies in the area-based approach has been developed, has been shared with 50 CSR initiatives and companies, and has been discussed with 20 of them.	Handbooks India and Africa, Emails, formal communication	Guiding document with best practices and lessons learned in engaging with companies and CSR initiatives in India ready. Guiding document has been shared and explained with all partners and different company and CSR initiatives stakeholders during the end term meeting in Uganda (50 participants).  Guiding document with best practices and lessons learned in engaging with companies and CSR initiative in Africa available in English and French and shared with all partners and stakeholders via SCL newsletter and available on website.	

Outcome B	Outcome Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results 2014 - 2017	Comments
B. CSR initiatives and companies in selected sectors have achieved substantial results in preventing and remediating issues of child labour (and other workers' rights violations) in their full supply chains, with specific attention to the lower tiers and an area-based approach.	B.1. During the three years SCL has published and distributed research (2 in Year 1, 2 in Year 2) on child labour in selected sectors with a broad range of stakeholders and targeted selected CSR initiatives and companies with specific questions and recommendations related to their performance.	Research Reports	<p>Publication of report "Rock Bottom" on natural stone in May 2015.</p> <p>Publication of "Gold From Children's Hands" (November 2015) and "No Golden Future" (April 2016)</p> <p>Publication of "Child Labor in Cotton Supply Chains, Action-based Collaborative Project to Address Human Rights Issues in Turkey;" (June 2017).</p> <p>Publication of "The Dark Sites of Granite, Modern slavery, child labour and unsafe work in Indian granite quarries – What should companies do?" (August 2017)</p> <p>Publication of "Branded Childhood" (January 2017). Published by SOMO and Stop Child Labour.</p> <p>Publication of "Soiled Seeds" (November 2015) and Cotton's Forgotten Children (July 2015). These two research reports were published with ICN own funding.</p> <p>Publication of Research and consultation report on Agra footwear sector (to be published in September or October 2017)</p> <p>All reports have achieved substantial media attention and have led to dialogues with policy-makers, companies and CSR initiatives.</p>	
	B.2. By the end of Year 3, SCL has intensified the dialogue on child labour (and other workers' rights violations) and on ambitions and measures for improvement with at least 5 CSR initiatives and 10 of the targeted companies (2 per sector) active in the selected sectors (see list of companies and CSR initiatives in annex).	Emails/formal letters/communication, Covenant documents (Garment and Textiles and Gold)	<p>Dialogues have taken place with at least 80 companies and 11 CSR initiatives.</p> <p>Natural stone: Dialogue with TFR-RSP, ETI and German initiatives (Xertifix, Fair Stone, etc.)</p> <p>Textile/Garment: Dialogue with Dutch garment sector, government, trade unions and NGO's on Covenant on garment and textiles. Dialogue with Fair Labor Association, companies and suppliers in cotton in Turkey.</p> <p>Gold: Dialogue with electronics companies, NGO's, policy-makers and experts</p> <p>Footwear: Dialogue with Fair Labor Association, International footwear companies and suppliers in India</p> <p>Coffee: Dialogue with UTZ and Ugandan company in setting up and implementing a partnership in the West Nile</p> <p>Tea: Dialogue with tea companies in Zimbabwe</p> <p>Seeds: Dialogue with Plantum and seed companies</p> <p>Hazelnuts: Dialogue with companies and government in Turkey</p> <p>Food: Dialogues with companies have taken place in preparation of the food covenant.</p>	
	B.3. By the end of Year 3, at least 3 CSR initiatives and 5 companies have taken concrete measures to prevent and remediate issues of child labour (and other workers' rights violations), with specific attention to the lower tiers and with active involvement of various local stakeholders	MoUs, Communication/Emails, External evaluation	In the natural stone sector, coffee sector, gold and garment sector (international and national) 15 companies and 3 CSR initiatives have made substantial contributions to eradicate child labour in the lower tiers of their supply chains (and outside of their supply chains). Through investing in household production development, linking identified child labourers to SCL partners, lobby activities with local/regional authorities, placing pressure on their suppliers, improving transparency in their supply chain and committing to setting up projects together with SCL (partners) in using the area-based approach these companies and CSR initiatives have taken concrete steps in preventing and remediating child labour.	

Outputs B	Output Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results 2014 - 2017	Comments
<p>B.1.1. SCL has gained sufficient insight into the incidence of child labour in important sourcing/ production areas of selected sectors, as well as the supply chains and supply chain actors, to be able to plan intervention strategies.</p> <p>B.1.2. SCL has gained insight in the (lack of) progress made in the policy and practices of companies and/or CSR initiatives regarding child labour as input for action.</p>	B.1.1.1. + B.1.1.2. By the end of Year 2, one research study per sector has been conducted or updated and made public.	Research reports	<p>Coffee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baseline Study in West Nile, Uganda</li> </ul> <p>Footwear:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Footwear research (India) (still to be published)</li> </ul> <p>Gold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No Golden Future (Uganda)</li> <li>- Gold From Children's Hands (Mali)</li> <li>- Report of Baseline Study in Busia District (Uganda)</li> </ul> <p>Natural stone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rock Bottom (India)</li> <li>- The Dark Sites of Granite (India)</li> </ul> <p>Seeds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Soiled Seeds (India)*</li> <li>- Cotton's forgotten Children (India)*</li> </ul> <p>Tea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value Chain Mapping Study Zimbabwe</li> </ul> <p>Textile/Garment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Child Labour in Cotton Supply Chains (Turkey)</li> <li>- Branded Childhood (Bangladesh)</li> </ul> <p>*ICN own funding</p>	
B.2.1. Companies and CSR initiatives are aware of measures to prevent and remediate issues of child labour (and other workers' rights violations) in their supply chains	B.2.1.1. By the end of Year 2, dialogues have taken place in the Netherlands/EU on basis of research findings with at least 7 (Year 1: 3) CSR initiatives and 20 companies (year 1: 10) both through multi stakeholder meetings and direct dialogue.	<p>Emails/formal letters/ communication</p> <p>Meeting minutes</p>	Multi stakeholder meetings and direct dialogue have taken place with at least 11 CSR initiatives and 80 companies in different sectors, using the research findings.	
B.3.1. Companies and CSR initiatives have been advised and supported by SCL on setting up and implementing concrete measures to prevent and remediate issues of child labour (and other workers' rights violations) at lower tiers in specific supply chains and/ or sourcing areas with involvement of various local stakeholders (change of attitude/values).	B.3.1.1. By the end of Year 2, action plans have been formulated with/by at least 3 CSR initiatives and 5 companies	<p>Action plans</p> <p>Emails/formal letters/ communication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A Covenant with mandatory due diligence, including an action plan on child labour, signed with garment sector associations, unions, NGOs and the government plus 60 companies.</li> <li>- A partnership with a Coffee company and with UTZ in Uganda</li> <li>- A partnership with 3 companies in the natural stone sector in India</li> <li>- Collective research and learning, working towards joint action plan with 7 (international) companies in Turkey together with the FLA.</li> <li>- Joint research and learning with 4 footwear companies in India (Agra), working towards joint action plan together with the FLA.</li> <li>- A Covenant, including an action plan on child labour, signed with gold sector associations, unions, NGOs and the government plus several companies and branch organisations</li> </ul>	Covenant plus child labour action plan on natural stone, India still in development.

Outcome C	Outcome Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results 2014 - 2017	Comments
C. Targeted policy- makers, consumers and companies in the Netherlands (and abroad) have been involved and act in support of the elimination of child labour and/ or the creation of CLFZs.	C.1. By the end of year 3, relevant policy-making institutions, policy-makers and international organisations (e.g. Dutch Government / Dutch Parliament, European Union / European Parliament, ILO-IPEC) are informed about and have expressed support for the area-based approach to CLFZs and related involvement of CSR initiatives and companies.	See websites of <a href="http://www.indianet.nl">www.indianet.nl</a> , <a href="http://www.stopkinderarbeid.nl">www.stopkinderarbeid.nl</a> and <a href="http://www.tweedekamer.nl">www.tweedekamer.nl</a>  On some results the sources of verification may be officials of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and/or the interviews conducted during the external evaluation with different stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The issue of child labour has been raised in an estimated number 30 parliamentary debates, initiatives by MPs, letters by the Minister etc. partly based on formal letters and direct contacts or other input given to individual MPs.</li> <li>- Parliamentary questions have been raised in at least 12 cases on the basis of SCL/ICN publications regarding child labour in supply chains.</li> <li>- Child Labour Free Zones mentioned in an estimated 25 letters by the Ministers, annual human rights reports, a legal initiative document, state of the budget, parliamentary debates and an adopted motion by an MP to continue funding this approach</li> <li>- MPs have demanded child labour free procurement with the Minister promising action,</li> <li>- Both coalition parties (VVD and PvdA) supported our request to inform the parliament better about how discussions child labour are included in trade missions. Parliamentary questions also resulted in promises to raise child labour (e.g. on seeds) during (trade) missions.</li> <li>- Political support by Minister Ploumen e.g. in a letter to Parliament on 1-7-2015, statements in parliament and by her and Minister Koenders (Foreign Affairs) in the official Human Rights Reports 2014, 2015 and 2016). The 2015 report says: "The programme, being conducted in India, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Mali, Nicaragua and Turkey, is a prime example of an integrated regional approach, combining awareness-raising on the negative impacts of child labour on both individuals and national development, measures to improve education and collaboration with employers and local authorities to enforce the ban on child labour." The government also made child labour a priority during its chair of the EU first half of 2016 and raised the CLFZ approach.</li> <li>- The EU has expressed support for area- and sector based approaches to tackling child labour via a Council Declaration</li> <li>- The ILO has recognized the CLFZ approach which we presented during a Chil Labour Platform meeting</li> </ul>	
	C.2. The majority of the targeted companies have shown progress in their level of transparency and/or in improving their policies and practices to prevent and remediate child labour.	See websites of <a href="http://www.indianet.nl">www.indianet.nl</a> , <a href="http://www.stopkinderarbeid.nl">www.stopkinderarbeid.nl</a> and <a href="http://www.tweedekamer.nl">www.tweedekamer.nl</a>  Research reports  MoUs, formal agreements	In various sectors companies have shown improvements and willingness to support and engage in research and action. For example through the signature of the ICSR Covenant on Textiles and Garments by 60 companies, the involvement of 3 stone companies in a CLFZ in Rajasthan and other companies involved in the negotiations on the ICSR Covenant on natural stone, the participation of electronics companies in developing a scorecard on gold in their supply chain and a follow-up project to eradicate child labour, the engagement of international shoe companies in research and follow-up action in India and more.	
	C.3. By the end of the 3-year period, one large public campaign has been conducted to raise awareness and mobilise consumers to put pressure on companies in a specific sector to act against child labour.	See below (3.1 and 3.1.1.1)	1 large public campaign on gold was carried out, which reached more than 1 million people. For more information see C 3.1. and C 3.2. below and section 2.3 in this report.	

Outputs C	LF Output Indicators	Sources of Verification	Results 2014 - 2017	Comments
C.1.1. The Dutch government, ILO-IPEC and the EU support or intensify their support for CLFZ as a result of SCL's targeted lobbying, advocacy activities based on the research produced under (A) and the monitoring of progress on the ground (B).	C.1.1.1. During the 3 years at least 15 additional targeted actions (media attention, letters to policy-makers, input for parliamentary questions, etc.) have been implemented to increase pressure on policy-makers resulting in at least 10 political statements in support of the area-based approach/ CLFZ's/SCL.	See websites of <a href="http://www.indianet.nl">www.indianet.nl</a> , <a href="http://www.stopkinderarbeid.nl">www.stopkinderarbeid.nl</a> and <a href="http://www.tweedekamer.nl">www.tweedekamer.nl</a>	See above for support and involvement of the Dutch government, the EU and the ILO and the various targeted actions to achieve that.  See Chapter 2.3 on communication in this report for over 100 media communications on Stop Child Labour issues and earlier presented results on dialogues with policy-makers and parliamentarians.	
C.2.1. Additional public pressure on non-responding and lagging companies has resulted in improvement of transparency and/or their policies and practices to stop child labour (watchdog role).	C.2.1.1. During the 3 years Dutch media (TV, radio, newspapers, special interest press, websites) have reported at least 5 times a year on SCL campaign related child labour issues, CLFZs and the role of CSR initiatives and companies in stopping child labour.  C.2.1.2. Half of the initially non-responding and/or lagging companies have taken steps to improve their transparency and/or performance.	See media coverage on sectors here: <a href="http://www.indianet.nl/ni_f_n.html">http://www.indianet.nl/ni_f_n.html</a>  Media coverage also in a.o.:Het Parool: <a href="https://blendle.com/i/het-parool/kinderen-zijn-eeen-goudmijn/bnl-par-20151219-5599091">https://blendle.com/i/het-parool/kinderen-zijn-eeen-goudmijn/bnl-par-20151219-5599091</a>  De Standaard: <a href="http://www.standaard.be/cnt/dmf20150515_01682554#">http://www.standaard.be/cnt/dmf20150515_01682554#</a>  Leeuwarder Courant: <a href="https://www.lc.nl/plus/Kinderen-zijn-eeen-goudmijn-21100277.html">https://www.lc.nl/plus/Kinderen-zijn-eeen-goudmijn-21100277.html</a>  The Guardian: <a href="http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/may/20/child-labour-uganda-gold-mines-silence-far-from-golden">http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/may/20/child-labour-uganda-gold-mines-silence-far-from-golden</a>	Reports published by Stop Child Labour have resulted in a large number of articles in Dutch and international media on e.g. the natural stone and garment sectors e.g. around 15 articles based on 'Branded Childhood' and 10 on 'Rock Bottom'.  On natural stone there were 2 TV programmes (Keuringsdienst van Waarde) en various long articles in the Belgian paper 'De Standaard'  Articles on Child Labour Free Zones were published in Het Parool, Leeuwarder Courant and Reformatorisch Dagblad.  The Guardian published an online article on child labour in the goldmines of Uganda while Belgian newspaper De Standaard devoted 6 pages to child labour and CLFZ in cobble producing areas in Rajasthan.  See for a list of further media publications our annual report 2015-2016.	Not all articles can be found online, but we could send copies of them on your request.
C.3.1. Increased awareness among the public and consumers on issues and risks of child labour in a certain sector (the gold sector was selected).	C.3.1.1. By the end of the year 3, one public campaign in the Netherlands has reached 1.5 million people via media and direct contacts; at least 20 items have been published/broadcasted in the media (written, radio and/or TV).	Media coverage, website hits and direct mail	Launch of gold campaign (Nov 19, 2015), publishing report ' <a href="#">Gold from children's hands</a> '  Project Instagram photographer Eelco Roos, who shared pictures from the gold mines in Uganda with his almost half a million followers on Instagram.  Continuous media exposure through social media (twitter, Instagram, facebook) and other media (newsletters, website, on- and offline articles). See chapter 2.3 on all media communications related to the gold campaign.	
C.3.2. Sections of the Dutch public has been mobilised to urge companies and shops to make products child labour free (consumers' pressure).	C.3.2.1. By the end of the year 3, 10,000 consumers have taken targeted action to urge companies to make a specific Product/sector child labour free.	Petition website and offline petition documents	A total of 11,685 people have signed the 'Gold in your hands' petition over the last few months, supporting SCL in asking electronics companies to do more against child labour in gold mining. The petition was the final part of the campaign, which has informed more than 1 million people about what's wrong in mining gold for consumer electronic products such as mobile phones, tablets and laptops. The outcomes of this petition have been shared with international electronics companies, who have regularly been in contact with SCL throughout this campaign.	

# ANNEX 2: END TERM MEETING REPORT

[http://www.stopchildlabour.eu/assets/ENG\\_End-term-meeting-2017-final-report-18042017.pdf](http://www.stopchildlabour.eu/assets/ENG_End-term-meeting-2017-final-report-18042017.pdf)

# ANNEX 3: EVALUATION REPORT

[http://www.stopkinderarbeid.nl/assets/Final-report-Hivos-child-labour-programme-evaluation-2017\\_ZN.pdf](http://www.stopkinderarbeid.nl/assets/Final-report-Hivos-child-labour-programme-evaluation-2017_ZN.pdf)

## Colofon

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

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STOP



CHILD LABOUR

*School is the best place to work*

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