**Contribution Programme Tdh 2017-2020 / Strategic plan 2016-2020**

**Programme Outcome indicators**

**[Programme] :** Tackling Child Labour

**[Outcome] O 1.** At least in six fragile states, the risks of child labour exploitation are reduced due to local social and child protection systems strengthening, of monitoring institutional and community mechanisms to protect child labourers and their families, educational and vocational programmes for children as well as access to employment for the most vulnerable youths.

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| **Indicator (Title)** | **1.2 Child labour protection services** Number of children and youth identified as victims of labour exploitation for whom situation [at work] has improved or who have been withdrawn from worst form of labour by accessing social, protection services and mechanisms provided by Tdh by the end of the project [or service cycle].(Program target for 2017-2020 : 15,000)  |
| **Definition** | * **Children**: Every person below the age of 18. In this programme we are referring to children involved in hazardous and worst forms of child labour as defined by ILO Conv. 182
* **Youth**: Every person of age 18-24.
* **At risk**: After assessing the situation of the child, noticing a likelihood that the child could be exploited. [[1]](#footnote-1)
* **Victims:** A person harmed, injured as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action.
* **Labour exploitation**: The Convention on the Rights of the Child recognises the inalienable right of children to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous, to interfere with the child’s education or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. This concerns, for example, children subjected to the worst forms of labour, victims of abuse of power, children forced to work at too young an age or compelled to work excessively long days. It also concerns children who are paid too little for the work they perform, as well as victims of trafficking who always work for the benefit of the exploiter.[[2]](#footnote-2)
* **Worst form of child labour:** Article 3 of ILO Convention 182 describes the worst forms of labour as:

(a) All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;(b) The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;(c) The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;(d) Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.[[3]](#footnote-3)* **Improve working conditions**: Some work can be not harmful for the child’s development – light work for a limited amount of hours, according to their age and abilities, that doesn’t interfere with the child’s education and/or leisure activities. In such case, improving working conditions is providing what is in the best interest of the child, so that they no longer compromise the child’s rights but rather contribute to their realization.
* **Social and protection services**: social services, health services, recreational activities, sanitation, psycho-social support, access to education, legal information. Access at the community, household or individual level. Social support and social services for vulnerable families.
* **Social participation**: notably engagement of children, families and actors of civil society.
* **Social mechanisms**: referral, case management, social support.
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| **What does the indicator measure exactly**  | **Interest:** Measure the volume and effect of social and protection services and mechanisms accessed by children and youth in the short and medium term.**Limits:** The effect measured can be the result of external factors (e.g. migration or independent improvement of family livelihood) and not linked to Tdh intervention.  |
| **Unit and disaggregation**  | **Measuring unit:**Number of individuals (children and youth) **Disaggregation**: Gender, age (6-12, 13-17 for child labour in all its forms, 18-25 for hazardous work) , children on the move or not, status : withdrawn – improved working conditions. |
| **Calculation modalities**  | Sum of children who received social protection services for whom an improvement of the situation or a withdrawn from exploitation has been demonstrated. It is not a sum of activities but the sum of individuals receiving services .Any individual receiving more than one service should not be counted more than once.  |
| **Baseline**  | It should be assessed as much as possible to what extent the service provided is adapted to the situation of the child and his/her family and could improve it.If an individual file is open for a child, the evaluation done by the social worker can be used as a baseline. |
| **Data collection, sources and methods** | **Sources**: Children, family and community members who received services. Child individual file, if any supervision form – case conference report.**Methods**: Regular review of the individual file, complemented by any kind of post assessment or evaluation (open questionnaire, individual interview to the child and/or his/her parents, evaluation done by the social worker).  |
| **Data collection tool** | Pre/post questionnaires (there is no standardized tool for data collection at Tdh at the moment). |
| **Frequency and timing** | The pre/post assessment should be carried out before / after every activity cycle, during the periodic review by the social worker.The consolidation of the data should be done every six month and shared with regional level – HQ level. |
| **Roles and responsibilities** | * Tool design : Project coordinator with the support of M&E staff
* Data entry : M&E team (data entry officer) or project manager (according to Delegation set up)
* Data collection : Social workers, supervision by Project coordinator with the support of M&E
* Data analysis : Project coordinator with the support of Program coordinator
* Data aggregation and analysis : Program advisor at HQ
* Validation and feedback : Program manager at HQ
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| **Data quality issues**  | * Risk that activities differ in terms of quality (content, lengths, relevance, …) leading to very short and isolated initiatives being counted, with the risk that there is no quality assessment of the actual gain in protection following these activities.
* The quality of the indicator is closely linked with the quality of the intervention. Only quality processes aiming at providing pertinent support to the beneficiaries should be concerned. The recommendation is to ensure a minimum standard in terms of protective action.
* Good supervision mechanisms have to be established to ensure quality and relevance of services. Important information from case conferences should be recorded.
* The risk of bias is high when post-assessments / file closure are done by the staff in charge of delivering the activity who may be tempted to evaluate too positively the situation of the children after intervention.
* Resort to methods that are adapted for children and cross-check with monitoring data, involve eventually other staffs (e.g. M&E to support data collection).
* Supervision mechanism, periodic review of children’s files and eventually cross-check by peer staff. Ensure that case conferences are held and supervision check done.
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| **Analysis plan - questions** | Comparison between gender, children on the move or not, and age. Longitudinal: global trend over time (non-disaggregated indicator).This indicator is an opportunity to further reflect on the following questions in the 6-monthly narrative reports :On the intervention level (activities):* Reflection about the quality of Tdh’s activities according to changes in the context (self-assessment by the team)
* The average length, methods and focus of the activities, the way they complement each other’s.

On children’s trajectories :* Resurgence : whether children benefit from more than one similar service in a certain period of time.
* How children are evolving in their trajectories: if they disengage : why ? Are the trends radically different for girls and boys ?
* If the children are on the move, accompanied or unaccompanied?
* If data is available and captured in project monitoring system: analysis, trends by type of work, by sector (e.g. informal businesses, quarries, more formal companies, multinationals), form of labour. Do children move from one sector or form of labour to another one?

On communities and families :* Extent to which families and communities are involved

The main guiding question should always be : are our protection activities relevant and efficient to lead to sustainable changes in the lives of children ? |
| **Resources** | Human resources (approximate time according to M&E system in place and volume of intervention) :* Project coordinator (2 days a month for data collection and analysis for all result 1 indicators)
* When available : M&E staff (2 days support on data entry and pre-analysis, data collection and storage tool design)
* Child labour regional coordinator (2 days a month for all result 1 indicators)
* Child Labour Advisor- Programme Manager (HQ) (advice and feedback)
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1. See for risk assessment: Delaney S., (Re) building the future, TDHIF, 2012, table 3 Assessment Dimensions and Key issues [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. https://www.tdh.ch/sites/default/files/argumentaire-contre-l-exploitation-des-enfants-par-le-travail\_en.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Idem [↑](#footnote-ref-3)