



**Annual Report
For Governance and Transparency Fund
Programme 327**

29th September 2009

Annual Report Format

1. Programme Identification Details

GTF Number	327
Short Title of Programme	Slavery and Child Labour: Governance and Social Responsibility
Name of Lead Institution	Anti-Slavery International
Start date¹	28/08/2008
End date:	31/03/2013
Amount of DFID Funding:	£1,435,049
Brief Summary of Programme:	The programme will make concrete progress on the effective prohibition of worst forms of child labour, and improvements in the prevention, protection, release and rehabilitation of child workers and children at risk. It will build capacity within grassroots local partners and set up lobbying & advocacy campaigns involving the formation of national, regional and international alliances; supported by awareness-raising activities through the media. The campaigns will press for law reform, greater implementation of existing laws, and new independent monitoring bodies. They will be reinforced by training for NGO and statutory service delivery staff. The focus is child domestic workers (who form the majority of child workers) and the particular vulnerability, exploitation and abuse they face as a result of their lack of status as children, the lack of recognition accorded to domestic work as an occupation and the prevailing social and economic background from which most child domestic workers are sourced.
List all countries where activities have taken or will take place	Costa Rica, India, Peru, Philippines, Tanzania, Togo.
List all implementing partners in each country	Defensa de los Niños Internacional, Costa Rica; National Domestic Workers Movement, India; Asociación Grupo de Trabajo Redes, Peru; Visayan Forum Foundation, Philippines; Kivulini,

¹ Date your grant agreement was signed.

	Tanzania; WAO Afrique, Togo.
Target groups- wider beneficiaries	The key beneficiary group is child domestic workers (CDWs) and former domestic workers. Other beneficiaries/target groups include – NGOs working with children, government ministries and service providers, international institutions & rights mechanisms, legal bodies, general public.
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Person who prepared this report (if different from Lead Contact)	As above

2. List of Acronyms

ACs	Advisory committees
Adv.	Advocacy
AGTR	Asociacion Grupo de TRabajo Redes
AGTR	Asociación Grupo de Trabajo Redes
AP	Andhra Pradesh
ASI	Anti-Slavery International
CDW/s	Child Domestic Workers/Child domestic work
CEPTI	Comité Directivo Nacional para la Prevención del Trabajo Infantil (Perú)
CR	Costa Rica
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DNI	Defensa de los Niños Internacional
DW	Domestic work
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
LRC	Local Research Coordinator
MIMDES	Ministerio de la Mujer y Desarrollo Social (Perú)
MINTRA	Ministerio de Trabajo y Promoción del Empleo
MTR	Mid term review
NDWM	National Domestic Workers Movement
RCT	Research Coordination Team
SGS	Small grant scheme
VF	Visayan Forum

GENERAL PROGRESS

Response to GTF feedback point 2:

We believe that the programme is progressing well despite being delayed. The delay in programme delivery is due to three main factors:

- It took considerably longer than expected for partner organisations to establish the structures required for the delivery of the project, especially the ACs; as anticipated, CDWs are difficult to mobilise on a regular basis.

- A lot of the activities and methods of intervention are new and required to be properly planned before being implemented. This is especially true for the objective of children's participation through the ACs and the SGS. We had to work on agreeing guidelines, objectives and forms that were acceptable and relevant to all.
- Phase 1 of the research monopolised a lot of the partnership's resources; this was made worse by the fact that there is no allocation for coordination in the budget for project partners.

We will be using the MTR meeting to plan the next major steps of programme delivery now that the all necessary structures are in place. Amongst those are the international advocacy and the peer learning programmes.

By the end of the next programmatic year, all major activities will be either completed or scheduled.

3. Executive Summary (max. 2 pages)

Response to GTF feedback point 1:

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

At coordinating level, we have been particularly active in relation to

- Advocacy at the ILO: we have very actively engaged with the standard setting process on domestic workers at the ILO by responding to consultation papers, consulting with CDWs on their view and feeding back all the information to the ILO via official and non-official channels. At the end of first year of the standard setting process, we managed to secure the inclusion of CDWs' rights in the draft text of the instrument.
- Linking with the UN Special Rapporteur (SR) on Contemporary Forms of Slavery: we have provided the SR with information and good practice on CDWs which was included in her report on domestic servitude; the report was submitted to the UN.
- IPEC: Anti-Slavery International was one of only two CSOs globally to be asked to coordinate consultation amongst other CSOs for the Hague Global Conference on Child Labour. We were later asked to sit on the Drafting Committee of the Roadmap for 2016 and successfully lobbied for a specific reference to CDWs in the text despite initial opposition.

COUNTRY LEVEL (see Annex 8 for full summary per country)

Peru

ACs are running well; some of the members participated in policy meetings at the National Congress as well as met with the Minister of Labour, presenting their demands in relation to the ILO convention on domestic workers.

AGTR is very active in terms of bringing in policy and attitudinal changes in Peru: they participated in and sponsored many key campaigning meetings across Ministerial bodies, local governments, Members of Parliament and Congress around the provision of the Code on Children and Adolescents and National Plans on Child Labour (list of advocacy events is available). As a result, they have been asked to sit on CEPTI as expert CSO on CDW, and successfully pushed for the adoption of a National Plan on the issue (See section 9 on Achievements).

A total of 8 grants were chosen to be supported through the SGS and are all currently running (see full country summary for list). Each project is delivered under the leadership of an adult but most grants are dedicated to building the capacity of young local leaders (promoters who are either former or current CDWs, or young volunteers working with CDWs) to support CDWs and small organisations to look into the problem of CDWs.

India

The project is now implemented by 5 of the NDWM offices in Maharashtra, AP, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, North East (Shilong). So far, advocacy has mainly taken the form of public campaigning and awareness raising about minimum age (implementation of Child Labour Act 1986) for entry into DW and prohibition of abuse.

The NDWM drafted a policy (soft law) which contains provisions for minimum wage, social security, access to national health system, regulation of placement agencies for domestic workers. The Labour Ministry has approved it and it is now with the Finance Ministry.

Work with employers is happening to varying degrees and accessing live-in CDWs remains a challenge.

The NDWM has brought cases to the Courts on behalf and with CDWs for under age employment, physical abuse and trafficking. They have supported a family whose daughter was poisoned by her employers and where corrupt police agents later tried to cover up the crime.

Anti-Slavery and the NDWM are exploring how to optimise the opportunities opened by the SGS in India (see full country summary report).

Costa Rica

DNI is developing its work with employers; over the past year, two meetings with parents were organised to explain the objectives of the project and explore the needs and rights of their children.

Two ACs are running in *La Carpio* and *Alajuelita*, two disadvantaged areas of San José where a lot of CDWs live.

DNI has been actively liaising and lobbying a member of parliament who is sympathetic to issues of child labour and CWD. They have put forward provisions for their inclusion in the proposed 'law on the prohibition of hazardous work for adolescent workers' No. 17.507.

Philippines

During the reporting period, 411 CDWs were supported by phone and given workplace monitoring and 782 children participated in rights awareness sessions across the different offices of VF. The ACs continue to be active through SUMAPI. SUMAPI's main achievement over the past year was to be invited to participate in the National Technical Group alongside government, employers' organisations and unions to prepare a unified position for the ILO Convention on Domestic Workers. VF has managed or create community engagement on CDWs issues by working with *Baranggay* (administrative zone) councils and convincing them to play a proactive role on the issue. In doing so, they have identified nearly 300 news CDWs who were missing out on schools and have now enrolled them. They are setting up new services for CDWs and encouraging community leaders to come forward on the issue.

Tanzania

ACs are running regularly. In a survey 75% of CDWs involved in the programme's activities have reported that their position has improved over the past year. In turn, this also means that the attitude of employers as improved as well.

Formal and informal referral systems are in place to address cases of abuse of CDWs through a set up structure of community watch coupled with Kivulini's intervention.

In the wards of Mwanza where Kivulini is particularly active, community leaders have become particularly involved in monitoring the situation of CDWs and work with Kivulini to improve their situation. Meetings are organised with community leaders to discuss their understanding of the issue and share good practices. Meaningful and

effective community participation is the biggest achievement of the project in Kivulini to date. Advocacy targeted at policy change at national has not been the focus of Kivulini over the past year but we will work on establishing their advocacy plan from the MTR meeting.

At the end of the reporting period, no SGS grantee had been identified but the application form had been translated in Kiswahili and the call publicised.

Togo

The AC had to be started again after the children dropped out and is now functioning. CDWs have said that through their sustained and regular involvement in project activities, they are gaining the confidence and skills needed to defend their rights. In cooperation with Labour Inspectors, WAO staff are doing home visits to monitor the treatment of CDWs.

WAO has successfully advocated amongst employers for the use of their Code of Practice, which is now widely accepted.

The increased attention that CDWs got through WAO's activities has meant that the government is applying *Arêté* 1464 (national law on hazardous work) less strictly: while before CDWs would have been prevented from getting organised and gathering together they are now able to do so. WAO and the helpline against the abuse of children is receiving more and more calls reporting abuse, which is a proof of increased awareness and concern about the situation of CDWs amongst the public as well as amongst CDWs themselves about claiming their rights.

The SGS was launched during a public event which raised a lot of interest from the press, the general public and led another funder to further support WAO's work with CDWs. Grantees received initial training on working with CDWs. (see full summary in Annex 8 for details)

4. Programme Management

Anti-Slavery International's Programmes & Advocacy Team Manager Enrique Restoy has been replaced by Romana Cacchioli. The P&A Team Manager is responsible for managing the project co-ordinator, and has overall operational responsibility for the project. The actual structure of the project has not changed.

Response to GTF feedback point 3: Programme reporting between Partners to Anti-Slavery and Anti-Slavery to GTF is an area that needs to improve.

For the first two annual reports, Anti-Slavery used with its partners a report template based on DfID reporting guidelines. It has not proved to be the best way of getting the necessary information from partners. We will adjust this for the next annual report as well as work with partners on improving the quality of their reports, starting at the MTR meeting. The 3 main working languages used in the programme (together with another 5 local languages at least) can be challenging for the clarity of the information shared.

5. Working with implementing partners

The 6 implementing partners remain as they originally were. The only change is that the project co-ordinator at Kivulini has changed.

Response to GTF feedback point 4:

Accountability mechanisms between Anti-Slavery and implementing partners are in place and mainly rest on:

- Planned and unplanned phone conversations on programme progress
- 6-monthly reports using a similar structure as for the annual report
- submissions of the minutes of the AC meetings in each country

- submission of SGS applications following an agreed template which includes selection criteria
- submission of progress reports for SGS grantees (so far only Peru as they are most advanced with regards to this activity)
- monitoring visit: the programme coordinator had travelled to all partners but India and Togo by close of reporting time. Monitoring reports were written.
- For the last annual report, detailed written feedback was written and further clarification sought from partners on outstanding issues.

One improvement that needs to happen is for Anti-Slavery to receive clearer data on project impact rather than project activities. As stated above, we will address the issue of information sharing and reporting during the MTR meeting.

6. Risk Assessment

Response to GTF feedback point 5: we will take your recommendation into account for next year's report and will start the process of risks identification as exposed in the Addendum at the MTR meeting.

This section has not been amended from the initial submission

Risk	Potential impact	Probability	Mitigation measures
Political change – eg elections - may create or remove opponents or allies (potential or existing) at policy level that are being cultivated/engaged by the partners	High	High	It is clear that, working in six countries, political change is an ongoing feature, somewhere, at all times. The strategy is to simultaneously work with policy-makers and civil society, so that the profile of the CDW issue ensures it remains a priority for incoming officials
Participants fail to sustain commitment to meaningful child participation	High	Low	The value of increased child participation through the ACs is proving beneficial in all cases, and the principal is being progressively entrenched through the trainings, implementations and networking
Successes on the ground – eg catalysed by the SGS – may founder without sustained support and resourcing	High	Medium	Partners are adopting different approaches to trying to integrate the activities (including child participation) into existing structures or service delivery, that will be ongoing regardless of the project intervention
Wider political or cultural factors impeded the ability to influence policy debates or legislative reform	Medium	Medium	By engaging at both governmental and local authority level, the partners are able to effect beneficial changes on the ground, even whilst larger national progress is static
Successes in achieving policy changes fail to translate into effective implementation	Medium	Medium	As above, by working at multiple levels: national, provincial, local; and

			engaging with civil society groups as well as governmental bodies and provincial/local officers, it is possible to create movement at the ground level, even in the face of governmental inaction.
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7. M&E Arrangements

Response to GTF feedback point 6:

In line with the requirements stipulated by the Fund criterion concerning fully independent external evaluation, the lead evaluator was changed during the year and a new set of Terms of reference were issued governing her work. However, the basic structure and methodology of the monitoring and evaluation process has not altered significantly. The external evaluator is Ms Asmita Naik (asmitanaik.consultancy@gmail.com).

The MTR meeting will take place between November 29th and December 3rd at Anti-Slavery's offices. The final MTR report will be submitted by the agreed date (February 28th 2011). We will incorporate the findings in our next annual report, particularly in our workplan.

8. Logframe Changes

Response to GTF feedback point 7:

The logframe was revised during the year, to reflect feedback provided by the Fund Managers following the first annual report. It has since been streamlined by deleting the indicators that were no longer relevant. The new logframe is included as an annex.

Some of our partners use annual workplans but it is not a work practice that is yet common to all. We will encourage the partnership to draft and use them in the future and provide them with the skills to do it where necessary.

9. Emerging impact on governance and transparency

GTF programme number	GTF 327 PERU
GTF programme logframe indicator to which this case study is contributing	7.1 annual evidence by pro-poor CSOs on Government in policy making and the passing of legislation
<p>What is the evidence for the example given?</p> <p>Peru has 2 main policies on domestic work: the Children and Adolescent's Code, which includes articles on CDW (year 2001) and Law No. 27986, the 'Domestic Workers Law' (year 2003). The content of these provisions, in relation to CDWs is relatively strong but the challenge remains their implementation.</p> <p>The adoption of a National Plan on Child Labour which refers specifically to CDWs and the drafting of two articles on minimum age and hazardous activities to facilitate the implementation of the 2 policies is the evidence of the impact that AGTR has had.</p>	

What has changed?

1. The issue of CDW was included in the Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour's (CPETI) National Plan for 2010.
2. AGTR was invited by the Minister of Women and Social Development (MIMDES) to revise and to input on:
 - a. the article that regulates the minimum age of entry into domestic work (which at present is still being reviewed);
 - b. the article that defines what constitute dangerous work for children and adolescents, expressing how much risk is involved in DW (MIMDES has included this point in one "ministerial norm" of 2010).

This also shows that AGTR has placed itself as the reference institution in matters of relevance to CDWs. In turns, the Peruvian government's intervention on CDWs has become more informed and transparent by allowing AGTR and other CSOs to sit in their committee and influence the process of policy making.

Who has benefitted?

All CDWs are benefiting: all National Plans have to be implemented by all CPETI's institutions. This has led the Minister of Labour and Promotion of Work (MINTRA) to request from all its departments to take concrete action towards the protection of CDWs at national level.

How the change occurred?

The Government created the CPETI to address the obstacles to a full implementation of the two above policies. It is led by MINTRA; its members are the representatives of all the Ministries. AGTR is one of 6 organisations invited to take part and express their views but are not allowed to vote.

AGTR took part in all the meetings and was asked for advice by the members. As a consequence, AGTR presented intervention proposals on the issue of CDWs which were included in the 2010 National Plan.

In the same way, MIMDES invited AGTR to present its position on the articles of the Code, given that AGTR is the reference organisation in relation to CDWs issues.

Why this change is useful?

These changes are extremely useful because experience has showed that laws on CDWs are not sufficient to stop their abuse and exploitation. National Plans support State institutions and civil society to achieve concrete change. It is of crucial importance in a country like Peru where CDW (and child labour in general) is viewed as a positive contribution to children's education. It makes cultural and on-the-ground change the most challenging aspect, the legal framework being already in place.

The position of AGTR as a member of CPETI will guarantee a more substantial and informed approach to CDWs' needs.

Where has this change occurred?

AGTR involvement with CPETI has happened throughout the year, and our advocacy work has been constant. Their co-ordination work with MIMDES has been sustained.

GTF programme number	GTF 327 TOGO
GTF programme logframe indicator to which this case study is contributing	5.4 Number of associations (of CDWs) freely formed and effectively functioning increased from 0 to 7
<p>What is the evidence for the example given? SGS application form and ACs meetings minutes can be provided.</p>	
<p>What has changed? Before the start of the programme, and more specifically the start of the SGS, there was no organisation of CDWs and no possibility for them to come together: employers didn't let them for fear that they might learn about their rights and be empowered. Moreover, the strict implementation of <i>Arêté</i> 1464 identifying CDW as a worst form of child labour meant that the government didn't allow CDWs associations to be formed. The combined effect of WAO's advocacy for a more nuanced implementation of the <i>Arêté</i> with the launch of the SGS meant that 7 associations of CDWs have been formed: all 7 grantees have now set up an informal association of CDWs through the SGS (4 in Lomé, 1 in Kpalimé and 2 in Sokodé) in the form of an AC. These children have even called upon the government to permit the creation of an association of CDWs at national level. The ultimate impact is that employers are now paying more attention to CDWs demands and that the SGS grantees, all human rights organisations are now supporting CDWs more effectively.</p>	
<p>Who has benefited? CDWs have benefited because they are starting to be visible, listened to and to see their conditions improve. They are learning to organise and provide self help. The CSOs that received the SGS are also benefiting by learning about children participation and providing better support to CDWs.</p>	
<p>How the change occurred? The change occurred through the implementation of the SGS and the empowerment of the CDWs who are part of the ACs in the projects supported. WAO provided an initial training to SGS grantees on issues relevant to CDWs and explained the concept of AC.</p>	
<p>Why this change is useful? As a result of their participation in the ACs, CDWs are gaining awareness about their rights and the confidence to claim them. This means that CDWs are now in a position where they can continue to be employed but can gain other skills through vocational or formal education training.</p>	
<p>Where has this change occurred? Change can be noted in the families that employ CDWs, schools which are now accepting CDWs who are above compulsory age of education and some trainers who try to combine the work commitments of children as domestic workers and as vocational trainees.</p>	

10. Cross-cutting issues

The beneficiary group is overwhelmingly female, and all are children. No specific measures are in place to either target or provide specific support to disabled beneficiaries; although all initiatives seek to increase the access of beneficiary groups to health care and welfare support, and to appropriate education provision.

Vulnerability to HIV/AIDS is a specific problem confronting CDWs, and all the initiatives seek to reduce the vulnerability to, and incidence of, sexual abuse and exploitation that CDWs face.

One issue which is gaining momentum is around the mobility of children and more specifically, their ability to migrate safely. The CDWs experiencing the most severe types of abuse and exploitation are live-in CDWs originally from other areas. Some partners are starting to explore the concept of safe migration and its impact on employment conditions for CDWs.

11. Progress towards sustainability (year 2 onwards)

Response to GTF feedback point 9: this section has not been amended substantially but we will endeavour to address GTF's point in our next Annual Report.

Togo: We are working toward achieving sustainability by providing continuous training of the personnel closely involved in the project. We have secured funding from the ILO/IPEC to further our work in relation to combating child labour through education and are now in a position to welcome CDWs at the reception and transit centre Hihéatro d'Avedji;

The financial support received from Save the Children Sweden in the context of the implementation of the Mobility project constitutes an additional asset to the execution of the project.

Peru: Our participation from October 2009 in the project "Giving Voice to Child Domestic Workers" supported by Anti-Slavery International and Children Unite reinforced the ability of the members of the AC and the advocacy activities of AGTR. This project also improved and reinforced the image of AGTR as a national and international expert with respect to the issue of child domestic labour.

The management and financial training workshops for SGS grantees and promoters allow CDW promoters to meet and exchange experiences and opinions that enrich the development of the adolescents. In the future we hope that these groups can autonomously sustain themselves.

Tanzania: Participation in training on research process and methodology by the Research Coordinator, in March 2009 in London, enhanced his capacity in conducting research on Psychosocial Impact of domestic labour on children, which was done in July – October 2009. Also there have been a number of planning meetings monitoring and evaluation of the project activities organised by Anti-Slavery, which have increased knowledge and skills on managing the project.

Applicants of small grant scheme have described how they will train their staff and beneficiaries on entrepreneurial skills, fundraising and management of the project in order to sustain the project beyond the funding period.

Costa Rica: The development of the Artistic Nature SGS project has generated significant results for the young people and has led to initiatives deemed suitable for them. By this they have managed to get a small amount of funding with which they can continue in 2010 with the development of a new play and also continue with "The Good Witch" in which members of the AC participated. From the sub-regional platform, activities are being organised to raise funds for this group, specially lobbying to improve the conditions of CDWs.

The activities undertaken by DNI on strategic relationships with actors active on child labour should contribute to achieving sustainability.

Philippines: Working with the Private sector groups (Rotary, Kiwanis, NGOs, Faith Groups) offers potential for improved sustainability. These have proved more

successful than governmental groups in furthering advocacy aims amongst civil society individuals and bodies, and have contributed to magnifying VF's influence at a greater rate. VF has opened dialogue with a more diverse range of groups present in Philippines local Barangays and districts to expand its work.

India: The interest of the Child Welfare Committee in the rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of CDWs through our shelter in Shilong provides potential for sustainability. The emphasis on building the capacity of children through workshops, seminar and training sessions, together with the initiation of the child parliament, provides a foundation for the sustainability of child participation.

Through our rapport with the Chief District Medical Officer, the child domestic workers in Orissa have secured access to free medicine.

The implementation of the Right to Education Bill, 2010 by the Government of India is a potentially far-reaching development that offers substantial benefit for the prevention, protection and reintegration of CDWs in the longer term future.

12. Innovation

A particular innovation supported by the project, in the Philippines, which has been notable during the year, is that the SUMAPI network really has come into its own. In every locality and district that VF act within, SUMAPI members (who are all former trafficked victims and/or CDWs) form a growing body of individuals who have learned from their own personal experience of the CDW/trafficking phenomena. As front line of defence, SUMAPI members are motivated to actively reach out and meet CDWs (in parks or other public places) and sustain the advertising of, and physical presence on, a telephone hotline. They are well placed to help a distressed and isolated CDW or trafficked survivors through the early stages of revealing their situation (a matter of shame for the majority) and through the Kasambahay centres, other SUMAPI social gatherings, and even the more political campaigning activities, young CDWs and trafficked victims can feel a belonging that has been taken away from them.

SUMAPI have also developed into significant advocates and lobbyists with recognition achieved through taking a seat on a National Technical Working Group, and rallied the Trade Unions, large employer groups and government agencies to vote for a Convention by the International Labour Conference in 2011.

As a consequence, child domestic workers are equipped to identify abuse and abusive behaviour, seek and locate help, take action, face their own trauma and break away from helplessness; to take positive decisions (with support) and as a result plan a constructive future and in turn are able to offer this help to others thus strengthening, replicating and multiplying the VF/SUMAPI intervention model.

The success of this initiative is partly related to the pre-existing work that VF has achieved in bringing trafficking into child domestic work onto the political and social agenda, providing a more conducive environment within which SUMAPI can work than might otherwise be the case; and the support infrastructures within which SUMAPI operates are also better developed than is the case in many other regions. Nevertheless, the extent to which the SUMAPI activists have been able to put themselves on the political agenda is remarkable, given the background of participants; there are lessons to be replicated in other places.

13. Learning from GTF

Togo: Fully participative work with CDWs can be challenging. Involving them in all aspects of project delivery may not be possible; in Togo, the AC has found it hard to understand the application forms for the SGS despite receiving a child-friendly version. <i>Lesson of relevance to:</i> Civil society, trainers, consultants, NGOs, social workers, researchers, academics, educational services, ministerial departments.
In communities where work with CDWs is starting, service delivery alone cannot work effectively if it is not coupled with awareness raising activities. <i>Lesson of relevance to:</i> Social workers, trainers, consultants, managers of NGOs, researchers, planners, unions, psychologists, etc.

Peru: A study of the wellbeing of CDWs should incorporate a study of their community and families in order to provide a comprehensive response. Disaggregated and comparative data with other child labour sector should offer useful complementary findings. <i>Lesson of relevance to:</i> Peruvian society in general.
For the ACs to be cohesive and for CDWs to feel comfortable in participating, monthly meetings – if not more – are necessary. Nonetheless, the logistics of bringing these children together can be time and resource heavy. <i>Lessons of relevance to:</i> CSOs working with children.
The idea of holding a competitive SGS process was appropriate, but a good written proposal does not necessarily translate into an effective project on the ground because those who presented the ideas did not respect the proposal. <i>Lessons of relevance to:</i> CSOs

Tanzania: Community engagement can only grow by combining capacity building of new community leaders and involving more experienced ones in sharing lessons and expertise. <i>Lesson of relevance to:</i> Local government, project partners, CSOs
It is more effective to emphasise the positive contribution that CDWs make and the benefits of protecting their rights and providing them with an education than naming, shaming and blaming employers <i>Lesson of relevance to:</i> Project partners, employers and other stakeholders
Most of the grassroots organisations are really struggling with writing project proposals (e.g. for the SGS); it is our responsibility to train them and build their capacity to do so to improve their chance of being sustainable. <i>Lesson of relevance to:</i> Project partners and other stakeholders

Costa Rica: CDWs who work in their own homes had to be included in the definition of CDWs alongside those who do domestic work in third party houses. Often children who do domestic work in their own homes do not see it as work and need to be trained about their rights. <i>Lessons of relevance to:</i> CSOs, technical cooperation agencies, community actors, Government
It would be beneficial to set up a forum to share problems and good practices within the partnership. This forum will allow feedback to be given and experiences shared by each country and to also promote good practices.

Lessons of relevance to: CSOs, technical cooperation agencies, community actors, Government

Periodic assessment of the groups benefiting from project delivery must be made to control the use of resources and minimize the risks of misusing them.

Lessons of relevance to: CSOs, technical cooperation agencies, community actors, Government

Sustainability both in terms of pursuing our overall aims of ending abuse and exploitation of CDWs and enabling CDWs to participate through AC must be kept in mind from the early stages of the project. One way of addressing this is by creating strategic alliances with relevant actors.

Lessons of relevance to: CSOs, technical cooperation agencies, community actors, Government

Philippines:

For international advocacy work such as the ILO standard setting process a wide multi-sectoral approach is necessary; local language should be used insofar as possible and private sector should be involved to enable us to reach out to employers

Lessons of relevance to: CSOs

Sustaining a network of service providers willing and able to provide services to CDWs at any time and anywhere is crucial to efficiently support them. Also crucial is the involvement of local government such as the 'Barangay officials' in order to make CDWs more visible and reaching out to them.

Lessons of relevance to: Local government officials, CSOs

India:

Formation of children's groups at village level which include non-working children will have a far higher impact on CDWs lives than having only working children.

Lesson of relevance to: CSOs, CDWs and local government

The participation of children in identifying and solving their own issues will enable us to identify the right approach and solutions.

Lesson of relevance to: CSOs, international organizations and local government

It is important to strengthen the AC of CDWs through play and recreational activities.

Lesson of relevance to: Children, parents, volunteers etc.

Adult domestic workers play an important role in successfully tackling the exploitation of CDWs.

Lesson of relevance to: Domestic workers, leaders of domestic workers groups

Annex 1 - Achievement Rating Scale

- 1 = fully achieved, very few or no shortcomings
 2 = largely achieved, despite a few short-comings
 3 = only partially achieved, benefits and shortcomings finely balanced
 4 = very limited achievement, extensive shortcomings
 5 = not achieved

Please complete this template in summary form to provide a uniform assessment of progress against your stated objectives.

Objective Statement	Achievement Rating for year being assessed	Logframe Indicators	Baseline for Indicators	Progress against the Indicators	Comments on changes over the last year, including unintended impacts
<p>Purpose To enhance the protection of CDWs in 6 countries by promoting and implementing best practice and encouraging the adoption of legislation for the protection of CDWs, based on psychosocial research on the effects of domestic work on children.</p>	3	1) Better evidence available about the psycho-social impact of child domestic work becomes available; and 2) Evidence of effective advocacy to enhance protection of CDWs; and 3) Evidence that organisations involved are incorporating lessons learnt from experience into their activities; and 4) Evidence that CDWs have better access to protection, either in the forms of specific services or as a result of interventions which remove them from domestic work into a situation which they regard	As stated in inception report table.	<p>The psychosocial research initial phase brought up some challenges in relation to the difficulty of the themes discussed and the large size of the sample. Despite this, all partners managed to get the data that was needed and think that the findings will be useful for their advocacy.</p> <p>All partners report effective advocacy with policy-makers; and participation in key policy forums although concrete outcomes re legislative change are limited to Peru, Philippines and India.</p> <p>The small grants are contributing to improved services and</p>	<p>The levels of activity in the second year have strengthened the impact of the advocacy work; which has also greatly benefitted from the focus of the ILO convention on domestic work and the ILC.</p>

		as an improvement.		support for CDWs at local level; and facilitating greater participation of CDWs in outreach and advocacy. There is evidence in most areas of improved public awareness and recognition of CDW issues.	
Output 1) Measures have been promoted to reduce the treatment of CDWs that result in psycho-social or other harm to their health	4 3	1.1 Evidence of increased awareness about impact of domestic work on psycho-social well-being of children, through public statements, policy commitments and strategy changes, and other actions that reflect report findings and recommendations 1.2 Involvement of CDWs in both the development of the report and the advocacy it supports, organised via the six Advisory Committees of CDWs.	As stated in inception report table.	Significant increased awareness on psychosocial wellbeing of CDWs can be noted amongst those who were involved in the research but not yet outside of them. This is due to the fact that the research was delayed. All ACs are functioning well, and the contributions of the CDWs are valued, including into the research and advocacy as illustrated by the AC meeting reports. Problems reported included the difficulty of sustaining the involvement of the same children and the logistics of bringing minors from disadvantaged areas on a regular basis	Progress is satisfactory, although there are some concerns over the sustainability of the small grant activities that support significant elements of the child participation. In many examples, partners are seeking to integrate the Advisory Committee activities into existing (non-project) structures in order to secure sustainability; and/or to access local authority or related support.
Output 2) The situation of CDWs has improved and CDWs have been empowered, as a result of the identification of new good practices and	3	2.1.a) Evidence of increase in the involvement of CDW in efforts to end abuse, promote their rights and improve their conditions of employment. 2.1.b) Evidence of the		This has been achieved in all countries. For most partners, including CDWs in their actions was new and they successfully set up the structure (AC) to achieve this. In the Philippines	Again, progress is broadly in line with expectations, overall. The ability of partners to facilitate the participation of CDWs

<p>the implementation of previously identified and new good practice models and the delivery of services*.</p>		<p>introduction of good practice in services provided to CDWs.</p> <p>2.2) CDWs contribute evidence and analysis to the report; organised through the Advisory Committees of CDWs – including feedback on how their situation has changed since inception.</p> <p>The process of monitoring change by the Advisory Committees will be undertaken annually; with CDWs reporting progressively greater levels of participation & greater relevance of services and interventions</p>		<p>where the structure (SUMAPI) was already in place, the work has been reinforced.</p> <p>Training and capacity building to partners and country networks has been successful and is helping to promote good practice; also assisted by the operation of the small grants.</p> <p>Cross-sector collaboration at local and provincial level between statutory and civil society groups and the project partners are creating improved service delivery to CDWs in many of the localities.</p>	<p>appears to be increasing in each country.</p> <p>The ILO convention on domestic work and the ILC have provided added opportunities for CDW participation that have proved very effective; and in some cases provided platforms for CDW engagement with policy-makers. However in some countries (eg India) the governmental position on the convention is not constructive.</p>
<p>Output 3) The capacity of the NGOs and groups of CDWs involved (as partners or SGS recipients) to defend the rights of CDWs has been strengthened, notably to carry out research and advocacy [i.e., influencing statutory* and other organisations] and to provide services and</p>	<p>3 (Peru & Togo: 2)</p>	<p>3.1 Evidence that the grant recipient has implemented some form of good practice which it would not otherwise have been able to implement without the grant;</p> <p>3.2 Evidence of efforts by programme partners or grant recipients to share one or more new models of good practice with others (statutory</p>		<p>Of those SGS that are currently running, partners are satisfied with the significance of the impact created by the newly created project. A significant number of CDWs are supported who wouldn't have been otherwise.</p> <p>In CR and Peru where findings are now emerging, new good practice can be identified in relation to children participation and using art to raise community</p>	<p>Two projects that were initially selected for funding in Peru had to be withdrawn because they were not functioning. Because one of these projects had actually been launched, it was decided to share the remaining funds between the other grantees. This has</p>

share the lessons learned about good practice with other organisations		or other organisations) and persuade them to implement such practice.		awareness about the dangers of CDW.	temporarily contributed to addressing the issue of sustainability.
Output 4) Relations between employers and CDWs have improved.	3 (CR, Philippines and India) 2 (Tanzania, Togo and Peru)	4.1.a) More employers of CDWs allow CDWs time off work to attend school (formal or non-formal) [NDWM, WAO & DNI]; OR 4.1.b) Other changes in attitude of employers of CDWs which enable CDWs to exercise their human rights more effectively; [VF, AGTR & Kivulini]		Progress on the adoption of model contracts is progressing well in Togo and Tanzania, and outreach to employers is increasing. All partners report improvement in employers and community awareness of CDWs' rights. The treatment of CDWs in the localities where partners have interventions have improved (Kivulini has conducted a survey). This process is being supported by an improvement in the ability of CDWs reached by the project to assert their rights and to improve their visibility.	This is a process of progressive improvement, with each year building on achievements in the year before. This process does appear to be operating successfully; although in some examples cultural factors moderate the levels of expectation in this regard. In India, the NDWM has noted that the most vulnerable CDWs ('live-ins') are very difficult to reach out to.
Activities 1.1 Prepare a research plan; 1.2 Collect and analyse data; 1.3 Write 6 country reports, plus interim/final international reports; 1.4 Disseminate results; 1.5 Launch a global website on CDWs 1.6 Develop/implement advocacy strategies at				Research: All partners report adequate progress against the research targets; Research findings are being used at local level to inform activities; Children's participation:	Progress is broadly in line with expectations with no fundamental impediments reported There are differences in the country implementation strategies, according to national and local

<p>local, national and international levels.</p> <p>2.1 Mainstream children's participation across the programme, and amongst other initiatives, via Advisory Committee meetings; 2.2 Produce a report on children's participation; 2.3 A peer learning report is prepared for each region; 2.4 Information materials published on the situation of CDWs; 2.5 Prepare a child friendly international report on CDWs;</p> <p>3.1 Develop financial and management protocols and train SGS recipients on how to use them</p> <p>3.2 Each of 6 partners allocates small grants once per year, monitors the use and results of small grants and associates grant recipients with its agenda for learning about good practice</p> <p>3.3 Develop local, sub-regional and international networks to create and implement advocacy strategies</p> <p>3.4 Peer Learning reports</p>					<p>All the Advisory Committees are established and functioning successfully;</p> <p>The AC's are integrated into the work of partners, and in most cases there are also linkages being developed to the activities of other stakeholders;</p> <p>AC members are participating in the advocacy activities</p> <p>SGS: The SGS systems have been established in each country;</p> <p>Capacity building of partners and SGS recipients is being delivered in Peru where the delivery of the SGS is more advanced;</p> <p>All partners report positive impacts arising from SGS supported activities;</p> <p>The SGS is facilitating greater collaboration between groups and is enabling the sharing or replication of best practice;</p> <p>Meaningful child participation is evident within the SGS activities;</p>	<p>circumstances and challenges;</p> <p>There are therefore differences in the recommendations being developed for future strategies in each locality</p>
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<p>and meetings</p> <p>4.1 Develop and implement advocacy strategies at local, national and international levels, encouraging statutory agencies and others to improve protection for CDWS and employers to respect the human rights of their CDWs</p>				<p>All partners have established and/or are participating in cross sector networks, involving civil society and statutory stakeholders;</p>	
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Annex 2 – Programme Logframe

Project summary [or 'intervention logic']	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions [including risks]
<p>Goal:</p> <p>To contribute to ending the abuse, exploitation and associated violations of the rights of child domestic workers and the gradual elimination of all forms of inappropriate child labour.</p>	<p>1) Evidence of a (positive) change in the law affecting child domestic workers (CDWs) [AGTR] or ratification of a new ILO convention on domestic work [WAO]; or</p> <p>2) evidence of progress towards such a law change [VF, DNI & NDWM]; or</p> <p>3) evidence of a substantial change in practice concerning the employment or treatment of CDWs [Kivulini].</p>	<p>In each of the six project countries <u>and</u> countries where other organisations receive small grants:</p> <p>1) Report in the media or government official bulletin of law change or ratification [AGTR & WAO]; or</p> <p>2) Reports of progress by the project partner [VF, DNI & NDWM]; or</p> <p>3) Report published by media or by an international organisation commenting on such substantial change [Kivulini]</p>	<p>(Goal to super goal)</p> <p>i) That a new ILO convention on domestic workers, scheduled for June 2011, will be adopted on schedule and will include provisions that improve protection for under-18 CDWs;</p> <p>ii) That new laws are implemented, rather than put on the statute book to impress people abroad without action being taken to implement them.</p>
<p>Purpose:</p> <p>To enhance the protection of CDWs in six countries (and beyond where possible) by promoting and implementing best practice and encouraging the adoption of legislation for the protection of CDWs, all based on psycho-social research on the</p>	<p>1) Better evidence available about the psycho-social impact of child domestic work becomes available; and</p> <p>2) Evidence of effective advocacy to enhance protection of CDWs; and</p> <p>3) Evidence that organisations involved are incorporating</p>	<p>1) Report provided by Psychosocial Support and Children's Rights Resource Centre (same indicator as for Output 1); and</p> <p>2) Each of the 6 project partners report each year on whom has been targeted by advocacy activities, what changes they were requested to make and with what results, requiring groups that receive small</p>	<p>(Purpose to goal)</p> <p>Main external factors necessary if project purpose is to contribute to reaching project goal</p> <p>i) Availability of evidence about psycho-social effects will show some harmful effects AND will influence some of target audience that remedial action is needed.</p>

Project summary [or 'intervention logic']	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions [including risks]
effects of domestic work on children.	<p>lessons learnt from experience into their activities; and</p> <p>4) Evidence that CDWs have better access to protection, either in the forms of specific services or as a result of interventions which remove them from domestic work into a situation which they regard as an improvement.</p>	<p>grants to report at six-monthly intervals on such activities, and on changes and results throughout the period covered by the grant; and</p> <p>3) Evaluation or impact assessment reports submitted by every organisation and groups of CDWs involved (i.e. partners and grant recipients), including a comment by each organisation on <u>which</u> lessons learnt resulted in changes in policy or practice by the organisation; and</p> <p>4) In each of the 6 project partners' countries and countries where organisations receive small grants, evidence is collected showing that CDWs' have better access to protection. The information is shared on a global website on CDWs***</p>	<p>ii) Efforts to protect CDWs are already the subject of regular evaluation or impact assessment by partner organisations and grant recipients respond positively to requests that they evaluate the effects of their activities.</p>

<p>Outputs: (four outputs, each in a separate row)</p>			<p>(Outputs to purpose) Main external factors necessary for outputs to achieve project purpose</p>
<p>Output 1) Measures have been promoted to reduce the treatment of CDWs that result in psycho-social or other harm to their health.</p>	<p>1.1 Evidence of increased awareness about impact of domestic work on psycho-social well-being of children, through public statements, policy commitments and strategy changes, and other actions that reflect report findings and recommendations</p>	<p>1.1 Reference to data from the report OR substantive feedback from recipients about the content of the report; and monitoring of stakeholder actions/responses in the immediate post-report phase</p>	<p>Research report is completed in time to allow findings & recommendations to be the subject of advocacy efforts. In addition to identifying psychosocial impacts, report also suggests appropriate remedial actions.</p>
<p>Activities: 1.1 Prepare a research plan 1.2 Collect and analyse data 1.3 Write 6 country reports, an interim international report and international report 1.4 Disseminate results 1.5 Launch a global website on CDWs 1.6 Develop and implement advocacy strategies at local, national and international levels</p>	<p>1.2 Involvement of CDWs in both the development of the report and the advocacy it supports, organised via the six Advisory Committees of CDWs.</p>	<p>1.2 Reports of meetings produced by the Advisory Committees</p>	

<p>Output 2) The situation of CDWs has improved and CDWs have been empowered, as a result of the identification of new good practices and the implementation of previously identified and new good practice models and the delivery of services*.</p>	<p>2.1.a) Evidence of increase in the involvement of CDW in efforts to end abuse, promote their rights and improve their conditions of employment.</p> <p>2.1.b) Evidence of the introduction of good practice in services provided to CDWs.</p>	<p>2.1.a) Statute of organisation concerned (translated into English, French or Spanish) and monthly membership statistics; OR evidence that a group of CDWs meet regularly or have chosen a representative to express their views [VF, AGTR, WAO, DNI, NDWM & Kivulini]</p>	<p>Re 2.1.i) Child domestic workers can free themselves from work to participate in various activities with other CDWs.</p> <p>Also re 2.1.ii) CDWs respond positively to suggests that they ‘get organised’.</p>
<p>Activities:</p> <p>2.1 Mainstream and monitor the mainstreaming children’s participation throughout the programme, including amongst other initiatives, via advisory Committee meetings</p> <p>2.2 Produce a report on children’s participation</p> <p>2.3 A peer learning report is prepared for each region based on discussions at the regional peer-learning meetings</p> <p>2.4 Information materials published on the situation of CDWs as appropriate to circumstances</p> <p>2.5 Prepare a child friendly international report on CDWs</p>	<p>2.2) CDWs contribute evidence and analysis to the report; organised through the Advisory Committees of CDWs – including feedback on how their situation has changed since inception.</p> <p>The process of monitoring change by the Advisory Committees will be undertaken annually; with CDWs reporting progressively greater levels of participation & greater relevance of services and interventions</p>	<p>2.1.b) Record of an organisation’s decision to make a change in one or more of the services provided to CDWs AND report of the results, e.g. in an evaluation report [VF, AGTR, WAO, NDWM, DNI & Kivulini]</p> <p>2.2) Reports & recommendations from the Advisory Committees of CDWs</p>	

<p>Output 3) The capacity of the NGOs and groups of CDWs involved (as partners or SGS recipients) to defend the rights of CDWs has been strengthened, notably to carry out research and advocacy [i.e., influencing statutory* and other organisations] and to provide services and share the lessons learned about good practice with other organisations.</p>	<p>3.1 Evidence that the grant recipient has implemented some form of good practice which it would not otherwise have been able to implement without the grant;</p>	<p>3.1 Evaluation report at completion of each grant's activities by the grant recipient, detailing the models of good practice implemented, supported by selected CDW's testimonies.</p>	<p>Project partners and small grants recipients are successful in identifying the lessons and are committed to sharing them.</p>
<p>Activities:</p> <p>3.1 Develop financial and management protocols and train SGS recipients on how to use them</p> <p>3.2 Each of 6 partners allocates small grants, monitors the use and results of small grants and associates grant recipients with its agenda for learning about good practice</p> <p>3.3 Develop local, sub-regional and international networks to create and implement advocacy strategies</p> <p>3.4 Peer Learning reports and meetings</p>	<p>3.2 Evidence of efforts by programme partners or grant recipients to share one or more new models of good practice with others (statutory or other organisations) and persuade them to implement such practice.</p>	<p>3.2 Report by each programme partner that a particular model of good practice has been implemented by another organisation (supported by confirmation of the organisation concerned) [WAO & NDWM] OR a report by programme partner mentioning substantial efforts (by advocacy or other influence) to persuade other organisations to adopt a particular new model of good practice [VF, AGTR & DNI].</p>	

<p>Output 4) Relations between employers and CDWs have improved**.</p>	<p>4.1.a) More employers of CDWs allow CDWs time off work to attend school (formal or non-formal) [NDWM, WAO & DNI]; OR</p>	<p>4.1.a) Comparison of data (year-on-year, 2008 or 2009 to 2011) from a specific area where NGO influences employers or CDWs, either numbers of CDWs reported by schools to be attending, or numbers reported by CDWs themselves [NDWM, WAO & DNI]; OR</p>	<p>The contracts – or other methods dedicated at improving the relations between employee and employer – result in an actual improvement of the situation rather than more work for the employees.</p>
<p>Activities: 4.1 Develop and implement advocacy strategies at local, national and international levels, encouraging statutory agencies and others to improve protection for CDWs and employers to respect the human rights of their CDWs</p>	<p>4.1.b) Other changes in attitude of employers of CDWs which enable CDWs to exercise their human rights more effectively; [VF, AGTR & Kivulini]</p>	<p>4.1.b) Comparison of relevant aspects of employers' attitudes, 2008 or 2009 to 2011, based on small survey of employers' attitudes OR reports about employers' behaviour and attitudes by a focus group or representative group of CDWs; [VF, AGTR & Kivulini]</p>	<p>The project partners are able to collect evidence about current levels of abuse experienced by CDWs in order to measure change.</p>

* The 'services' concerned are those listed in ASI's *Child domestic workers: A Handbook on good practice in programme interventions* (2005), including: crisis interventions; access to formal or non-formal schooling or vocational training; access to community or drop-in centres; access to health or trauma counselling services; legal services and counselling on legal rights. This list does not include prevention of recruitment as a service, as such.

* The term 'statutory organisation' refers to organisations and agencies established by the Government or by bodies responsible to the Government (i.e., established by law or statute).

** The ending of employment relationships which involved abuse of a CDW is defined as an "improvement" of relations between employer and employee, along with other types of improvement.

*** Such evidence of access to child protection measures could consist of:

- a) Findings of research show that number of children employed as CDWs in a specific area decreases between 2008 and 2012; or
- b) Reports by a project partner or organisation receiving a grant that one or more CDW experiencing abuse has been removed from work and provided with a viable alternative; or

- c) Independent checks of treatment of CDWs or conditions of employment are introduced or increased; or
- d) Records at one or more schools (formal or NFE) demonstrate that number of CDWs attending increase between 2008 and 2012.

Annex 3 – Annual Financial Report

Your Annual Financial Report must present actual expenditure against your agreed detailed budget (not the summary budget used for Funding Requests). Expenditure variances in excess of 10% of the agreed budget must be explained as separate notes to your financial report.

A3.1 Programme Identification

1. GTF Reference No.	GTF 327
2. Organisation Name	Anti-Slavery International

A3.2 – Reporting Period

1. Start of Period	01 April 2009
2. End of Period	31 March 2010

A3.3 – Funds received from DFID during Reporting Period

Payment No.	Date Received	Amount £
Payment 1	09/09/09	199,117
Payment 2	17/12/09	75,489
Payment 3	25/03/10	116,116
Total received during Period		390,722

A3.4 – Expenditure during Reporting Period

Agreed Budget Lines (ignore [x])	Agreed Budget for Period £	Actual Expenditure for Period £	Variance £	Variance %
1.1 Set Up Meeting London	0	0	0	0.00%
1.2 Advisory Groups	14,116	14,687	571	4.05%
1.3 Child Participation Report	0	0	0	0.00%
1.4 International Meeting of the Project Advisory Groups	0	0	0	0.00%
1. Total Project Set Up/Child Participation	14,116	14,687	571	4.05%
2.1 Small Grants Scheme – Preparation	34,002	9,001	-25,001	-73.53%
2.2 Regional Funds for Small Grants Scheme	95,201	145,263	50,062	52.59%
2.3 Regional Partner Support Visits	0	0	0	0.00%
2. Small Grants Scheme	129,203	154,264	25,061	19.40%
3.1 Development	14,673	7,353	-7,320	-49.89%
3.2 Training	61,182	59,274	-1,908	-3.12%
3. Protocol Development	75,855	66,627	-9,228	-12.17%
4.1 Meetings	0	0	0	0.00%
4.2 Anti-Slavery participation	0	0	0	0.00%
4.3 Sub-Regional ‘Learning’ Reports	0	0	0	0.00%
4. Regional peer learning meetings & Training of Trainers	0	0	0	0.00%
5.1 International Research	6,752	1,831	-4,921	-0.73%
5.2 Training of local researchers	0	0	0	0.00%
5.3 Local Research	24,993	20,278	-4,715	-18.87%
5.4 Global Interim Report	10,713	0	-10,713	-100.00%
5.5 Final Reports	0	0	0	0.00%
5. Research: Impact of CDW on children’s health (psychosocial +)	42,458	22,109	-20,349	-47.93%
6.1 Advocacy Development	13,094	3,911	-9,183	-70.13%
6.2 International Advocacy	24,690	17,427	-7,263	-29.42%
6.3 Local, National & Sub-Regional Advocacy	70,708	21,096	-49,612	-70.16%
6. Advocacy to promote and protect the rights	108,492	42,434	-66,058	-60.89%

7.1 Project Monitoring	146	6,896	6,750	4623.3%
7.2 Project Evaluation	11,922	0	-11,922	-100.0%
7. Monitoring & Evaluation	12,068	6,896	-5,172	-42.86%
8. Overheads	8,580	8,580	0	0.00%
Total for Period	390,772	315,597	-75,175	-19.24%

Comments (if any):

There are numerous under-spends; almost entirely due to slippage in the schedule.

A3.5 – Expenditure to Date (31 March 2010) since start of Programme

Agreed Budget Lines (ignore [x])	Total Agreed Programme Budget to date*	Total Expenditure to date*	Variance*	Variance %
1.1 Set Up Meeting London	16,050	16,050	0	0.00%
1.2 Advisory Groups	23,099	23,670	571	2.47%
1.3 Child Participation Report	0	0	0	0.00%
1.4 International Meeting of the Project Advisory Groups	13,175	13,175	0	0.00%
1. Total Project Set Up/Child Participation	52,324	52,895	571	1.09%
2.1 Small Grants Scheme – Preparation	44,303	19,302	-25,001	-56.43%
2.2 Regional Funds for Small Grants Scheme	95,201	145,263	50,062	52.59%
2.3 Regional Partner Support Visits	0	0	0	0.00%
2. Small Grants Scheme	139,504	164,565	-25,061	-17.96%
3.1 Development	14,673	7,353	-7,320	-49.89%
3.2 Training	61,182	59,274	-1,908	-3.12%
3. Protocol Development	75,855	66,627	-9,228	-12.17%
4.1 Meetings	0	0	0	0.00%
4.2 Anti-Slavery participation	0	0	0	0.00%
4.3 Sub-Regional 'Learning' Reports	0	0	0	0.00%
4. Regional peer learning meetings & Training of Trainers	0	0	0	0.00%
5.1 International Research	24,894	19,973	-4,921	-19.77%
5.2 Training of local researchers	17,054	17,054	0	0.00%
5.3 Local Research	30,966	26,251	4,715	15.23%
5.4 Global Interim Report	10,713	0	-10,713	-100.00%
5.5 Final Reports	0	0	0	0.00%
5. Research: Impact of CDW on children's health (psychosocial +)	83,627	63,278	-20,349	-24.33%
6.1 Advocacy Development	14,161	4,978	-9,183	-64.85%
6.2 International Advocacy	24,690	17,427	-7,263	-29.42%
6.3 Local, National & Sub-Regional Advocacy	70,708	21,096	-49,612	70.16%
6. Advocacy to promote and	109,559	43,501	-66,058	-60.29%

protect the rights				
7.1 Project Monitoring	9,166	15,916	6,750	73.64%
7.2 Project Evaluation	14,682	2,760	-11,922	-81.20%
7. Monitoring & Evaluation	23,848	18,676	-5,172	21.69%
8. Overheads	14,185	14,185	0	0.00%
Total for Period	498,902	423,727	-75,175	-15.07%

Comments:

There are numerous under-spends; almost entirely due to slippage in the schedule.

Annex 4 – Materials produced during the reporting period


The purpose of this section is to take stock of the material produced by your programme. Please list **what** material has been produced, **when** it was produced. Materials may include print or other media communications. We are particularly interested in material such as workshop or training reports, project manuals, promotional brochures, studies, evaluation reports, radio, television, and video or web productions. Please state whether the information is available on a web site.

Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access web site (if any)
1.	04-09	Small grant scheme guidelines and application form (also available in Spanish and French)	No
2.	07-09	Manual 1: Project management and exercises (also available in Spanish and French)	Not yet but will be on Anti-Slavery's
3.	07-09	Manual 2: Project financial management and exercises (also available in Spanish and French)	Not yet but will be on Anti-Slavery's
4.	03-09	Research Protocol (also available in Spanish and French)	No
5.	02-09	Children's participation guidelines	No
6.	various	WAO press coverage SGS	No
7.	03-10	WAO workshop report (French)	No
8.	various	NDWM press coverage	No

Annex 5 – Web Update for your programme

The information that you supply in this section may be provided to the general public through the DFID website. Please ensure that you use plain language and your communication style emphasises clarity, brevity and avoids the use of acronyms or technical language.

Web Update for the reporting period

	<p>Over the past year, the partnership has made significant progress across all its strands of activities.</p> <p>We are pleased to report that across the six partner countries, CDWs are now organised in functioning advisory committees (ACs). As active members, CDWs are learning to provide leadership to and identify other CDWs, as well as speak of their own voices about their needs and concerns. This is a crucial achievement because CDWs traditionally suffer from being silenced and because child and adult DWs are best placed to identify and support other isolated and hidden CDWs. AC members also engage in advocacy activities.</p> <p>The first phase of the research is now complete; we have interviewed over 3000 children in 6 countries and have uncovered that in Togo and India especially, CDWs suffer from very low psychosocial well being. The next phase of the research is being launched.</p> <p>Most of the project partners have also launched their programme of small scale projects either supporting smaller NGOs to develop their activities in support of CDWs or helping CDWs and domestic workers themselves to organise and deliver grassroot projects. Through these projects we are now supporting many more CDWs in the most deprived slums of Lima, San Jose and Mumbai as well as in economically poor regions of Togo and Benin.</p> <p>Through the combined effects of these activities, more CDWs have been identified and rescued or supported. Normative changes at national and international levels have been initiated (especially around the ILO convention on domestic work).</p>
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Annex 6 - Annual Work Plan
For the Period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

GTF Number: 327

Organisation: Anti-Slavery International

Response to GTF feedback point 11:

Description of Activities as per logframe	Detailed/intermediary activities towards delivering activities as per logframe	Start Date	Finish Date	Verifiable Output for Activity	Responsible
Output 1 - Measures have been promoted to reduce the treatment of CDWs that result in psycho-social or other harm to their health.					
1.1 Prepare a research plan	RCT delivers training meetings to LRCs India/Togo/Tanzania Philippines/CR/Peru RCT writes the research protocol	July Nov July	July Nov Nov	Confirmation that the meeting took place and sharing of details as required The protocol is sent to LRCs	ASI RCT
1.2 Collect and analyse data	Qualitative data gathering Appoint data analyst Start data analysis	Nov Dec Mar	Mar Dec -	Data sheet Contract Research analysis calendar & progress report	LRCs All Cons(ultant)
1.3 Write 6 country reports, an interim international report and international report	Finalise the interim int'l report Transcription and translation of data phase 2 Start data analysis	- Jan Mar	Oct - -	Interim int'l report shared Data sheet Research analysis & progress report	RCT LRCs/Cons Cons
1.4 Disseminate results	Translation of interim report Share interim report with ILO/UN/etc Partners identify where to disseminate Dissemination in country of interim and country reports' findings	Nov Dec Dec Dec	Nov - Dec -	Translated report is shared List of recipients List of targets List of recipients	ASI ASI Partners Partners
1.5 Launch a global website on CDWs	<i>The relevance of this activity is being re-assessed (email conversation amongst the partnership is available)</i>				

1.6 Develop and implement advocacy strategies at local, national and international levels	Training on advocacy planning	Dec*	Dec*	MTR meeting minutes	ASI
	Partners develop their nat'al adv plans (which will include provisions regarding SGS recipients)	Jan	Feb	National adv. plans are shared	Partners
	Ongoing adv. & public campaigning activities			Advocacy reports	Partners
	Implementation of adv. plan	April	Mar	Advocacy reports	Partners
	Adv. targeted at ILO convention	Feb	-	Meeting and other reports	ASI & partners
	Participation in Governing Body ILO	Nov	-	Notes from participation	ASI
Anti-Slavery to participate in selected adv. events organised by partners	Mar	Mar	Report from event/country visit	ASI & partners	
Planning of partnership main int'al adv. event	Jan	-		partners	
	Dec*	Dec*	MTR meeting minutes	ASI	

Output 2 - The situation of CDWs has improved and CDWs have been empowered, as a result of the identification of new good practices and the implementation of previously identified and new good practice models and the delivery of services*.					
2.1 Mainstream and monitor the mainstreaming children's participation throughout the programme, including amongst other initiatives, via advisory Committee meetings	ACs run regularly and effectively	April	Mar	Minutes from AC meetings written & shared	Partners
	ACs assess SGS applications (Tanz/India/CR/Ph)	April	Dec	List of grantees	Partners
	ACs advise on the delivery of SGS (all)	April	Mar	Minutes from AC meetings written & shared	Partners
2.2 Produce a report on children's participation	AC's participate in advocacy, campaigning and awareness raising events	April	Mar	Advocacy reports	Partners
	<i>Outside of reporting period</i> - Information about children part through AC meetings is gathered	April	Mar		
2.3 A peer learning report is prepared for each region based on discussions at the regional peer-learning meetings	<i>Outside of reporting period</i>				
2.4 Information materials published on the situation of CDWs as appropriate to circumstances	Dissemination in country of interim and country reports' findings	Dec	-	List of recipients	ASI & partners
	Dissemination of relevant materials in country and internationally	April	Mar	Copies of materials are filed	ASI & partners
2.5 Prepare a child friendly international report on CDWs	<i>Outside of reporting period</i>				

Output 3 - The capacity of the NGOs and groups of CDWs involved (as partners or SGS recipients) to defend the rights of CDWs has been strengthened, notably to carry out research and advocacy [i.e., influencing statutory* and other organisations] and to provide services and share the lessons learned about good practice with other organisations.					
3.1 Develop financial and management protocols and train SGS recipients on how to use them	Protocols are designed and shared amongst partners, in three languages Partners plan their training & make adjustments to Protocols to respond to contextual needs Partners deliver training	- Sept April	Sept Nov Mar	Protocols are available in 3 languages and posted on web Copies of training material circulated Training reports	ASI Partners Partners
3.2 Each of 6 partners allocates small grants, monitors the use and results of small grants and associates grant recipients with its agenda for learning about good practice	Partners monitor SGS delivery through reports and visits Liaison with Anti-Slavery on delivery the SGS, putting into place required adjustments and learning relevant lessons SGS grantees reflect about lessons learnt from project delivery and share with partner	April April April	Mar Mar Mar	Periodic reports are shared Email/phone conversation and reports Report to partner organisation	Partners Partners SGS grantees
3.3 Develop local, sub-regional and international networks to create and implement advocacy strategies	Partners develop their national adv. plans (which will include provisions regarding SGS recipients) Partners and SGS grantees identify local adv. targets Ongoing adv. and public campaigning activities Action Briefing published and disseminated	Jan Jan - Mar	Feb - - Mar	Nat'al adv. plans are shared List of adv. targets circulated Adv. reports Copy of Action Briefing	Partners Partners & grantees Partners ASI
3.4 Peer Learning reports and meetings	Identify a SGS 'peer learning consultant' Draft peer learning strategy with Anti-Slavery Planning for peer learning meeting(s)	Dec* Jan Mar	Dec* Mar -	MTR meeting report Strategy is circulated Date and place is agreed	ASI ASI ASI & partners
Output 4 - Relations between employers and CDWs have improved**.					

4.1 Develop and implement advocacy strategies at local, national and international levels, encouraging statutory agencies and others to improve protection for CDWS and employers to respect the human rights of their CDWs	Partners initiate/pursue their work with employers, organisation of employers and families	April	Mar	Meetings notes	Partners
	Identification and implementation of codes of conducts, model contracts and other relevant regulation	April	Mar	Relevant materials are shared	Partners
	Engaging with the community & community leaders	April Jan	Mar -	Community meeting reports	Partners
	Identification of relevant stakeholders and implementation of advocacy plan	April	Mar	List of stakeholders is circulated	Partners & ASI
	Identify new partners and stakeholders to involve in new networks and alliances	April	Mar	Details of new alliances made are circulated	Partners
	Participation in relevant statutory body meetings			Advocacy reports	Partners

- means that the activity either started in the previous reporting period or will continue over the next one.

* is for the activity to take place at the MTR meeting.

ANNEX 8: FULL COUNTRY EXECUTIVE SUMMARIES

PERU

AGTR has delivered activities in relation to the four streams of the project (advocacy, research, SGS and children's participation). Particular achievements can be noted in relation to the following:

- the ACs are running well and participants have acquired during the 150 hours of training that they have received so far, the skills and confidence that has allowed them to participate in policy meetings at the National Congress as well as to meet with the Minister of Labour, presenting their demands in relation to the ILO convention on domestic workers. They have intervened on radio, participated in the second international meeting 'We are not invisible' and shared their experience through various communication channels.

- AGTR is very active in terms of bringing in policy and attitudinal changes in Peru in relation to CDWs: they have participated in and sponsored many key campaigning meetings across Ministerial bodies, local governments, MP and Members of Congress mainly around the provision of the Code on Children and Adolescents and Work Plans on Child Labour (list of advocacy events is available). As a result, they have been asked to sit on CEPTI as expert CSO on CDW, and successfully pushed for the adoption of a National Plan on the issue AGTR will use the data from the research to produce a book for advocacy. AGTR played an active role in a festival that brought along 3,000 people, using the platform to raise awareness about the risks of CDW.

- AGTR is developing a real support community for CDWs using new technologies and in particular setting up a blog and a network dedicated to the issue as well as by organising public events and meetings across sectors in specific regions. The end goal is being to create alliances that will bring the issue of CDW at the top of the political agenda of local authorities and communities, especially in chosen regions (at present, Cusco, Cajamarca and Andahuaylas). Alongside these policy meetings and alliances, AGTR is also engaging with families and employers of CDWs.

In relation to the SGS, a total of 8 grants were chosen to be supported and are all currently running (detailed list and full proposals available). Each project is delivered under the leadership of an adult but most grants are dedicated at building the capacity of young local leaders (*promoters* who are either former or current CDWs, or young volunteers working with CDWs) to support CDWs and small organisations/NGOs to look into the problematic of CDWs. They are doing so through, life skill training, counselling and by organising advocacy and awareness raising events with community groups and local government. Each SGS has involved between 50 and 100 CDWs or children at risk of becoming CDWs so far. The main lesson learnt so far with regards the SGS is that having a group of promoters working with CDWs is key to the development and delivery of the SGS; it is an innovative method to empower CDWs.

AGTR operates a very close monitoring of the scheme through monthly activity and financial reporting (reports are available). In two instances, the funds had to be withdrawn because the group weren't delivering what they had committed to; the funds were reallocated to a new grantee in the first case, and shared between existing grantees in the second case.

All recipients have undertaken part of all of their training on financial and project management. The trainings offered grantees the opportunity to share experiences and gain a broader understanding of the project as well as think about the long term effects that the local projects could and should have. The issue of sustainability remains problematic for all grantees.

The list of grantees is as follows:

1. Asociación Mujer Familia (AMF): “Mejorado las condiciones de vida de las TID en el barrio y la comunidad”
2. Grupo de Apoyo Comunal RÉPLICA DE LÍDERES: “Aprendiendo para enseñar”
3. Grupo Fuerza Juvenil y Asociación Germinal: “Jugar, aprender y desarrollar”
4. Grupo Jugando, Aprendo: “Jugando, aprendo”
5. Grupo Mi Espacio Para Crecer: “Mi espacio para crecer”
6. Red Nacional de Promoción de la Mujer de Apurímac (RNPM-Ap). “Compromisos con los trabajadores infantiles domésticos (TID)” (withdrawn)
7. Centro Yanapanakusun: “Desarrollando talentos/habilidades y promoviendo los derechos de un grupo de trabajadores infantiles domésticos en el Cusco con el apoyo de sus propias compañeras”
8. Grupo Reciclón: “Reciclancitos TIDs”

INDIA

The project is now implemented by 5 of the NDWM offices in Maharashtra, AP, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, North East (Shilong): ACs have been formed, research has been carried out and advocacy is taking place. Children participation through AC is a very new concept in India which presents challenges. ACs provide leadership in relation to three main activities: counselling, campaigning (through the Day of Hope, Anti Child Labour Day, Signature Campaign) and a medical camp.

Advocacy has mainly taken the form of public campaigning and awareness raising about minimum age (implementation of Child Labour Act 1986) for entry into DW and prohibition of abuse. The NDWM drafted a policy (soft law) which contains provisions for minimum wage, social security, access to national health system, regulation of placement agencies for domestic workers. The Labour Ministry has approved it and it is now with the Finance Ministry. The advocacy activities have included:

- a poster campaign on the danger of CDW (September 09)
- a rally and street play in relation to the ILO standard setting process on domestic work
- a month-long door-to-door campaign with schools, colleges, garages, village leaders, *dhabas* and restaurants on the provision of the Child Labour Act 1986 and the need to send children to school.

Work with employers is happening to varying degrees and accessing live-in CDWs remains a challenge. One negative consequence of the broadening of the Child Labour Act to CDWs is that employers are now operating stricter control over their CDWs making them more invisible and harder to reach. In Shilong, they have managed to engage more with employers and organise meetings with them every Monday.

The NDWM has brought cases to the Courts on behalf and with CDWs for under age employment, physical abuse and trafficking. They have supported a family whose daughter was poisoned by her employers and where corrupt police agents later tried to cover up the crime.

Together with the children, the NDWM is lobbying for a full implementation of the Child Labour Act 1986 (inclusion of CDW in 2006) which includes the prevention of employment of under age children and the provision of compensation in case of violation. Public campaigns have led to greater awareness amongst the public to refer cases and has put pressure on the Labour Department to launch rescue operations. At State levels, various campaigns are being led; one of the successes is the provision of free medicine to CDWs in Orissa (through the SGS).

The NDWM made some adjustments in the way they are implementing SGS from a individual support to CDWs towards a more rights-based, capacity building approach.

They are trying to identify small-scale projects to support and using the programmes application form. We have explored the possibility of supporting existing partner NGOs in developing their activities in relation to CDWs (e.g. Amen Vadeeka in AP). In India, the process of transferring money to groups that are not formally recognised as NGOs can be problematic.

COSTA RICA

Two ACs are running in *La Carpio* and *Alajuelita*, two disadvantaged areas of San José where a lot of CDWs live. Through regular AC meetings, members are receiving training on human rights issues and putting together workplans to the end of leading public campaigns in their neighbourhoods. A 2-day public awareness event was delivered using personal messaging from CDWs. On June 12th, a petition was drawn up by CDWs and presented to the ILO/IPEC, the Ministry of Work and MPs at the legislative assembly.

DNI has been actively liaising and lobbying a member of parliament who is sympathetic to issues of child labour and CWD. They have put forward provisions for their inclusion in the proposed 'law on the prohibition of hazardous work for adolescent workers' No. 17.507.

DNI is participating in the sub-regional platform on child and adolescent labour (with organisations in Nicaragua, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Panama). As part of their efforts to address CDW, they have created a sub-commission on domestic work, which mission it will be to influence the ILO standard setting process. The sub-regional platform was very active in commenting on the various drafts of the Roadmap on the Elimination of Child Labour that Anti-Slavery shared in the run up to the Global Conference.

DNI is developing its work with employers; over the past year, two meetings with parents were organised to explain the objectives of the project and explore the needs and rights of their children.

Two SGS have so far been delivered, both internal to DNI:

1. *Naturaleza*: using dance and theatre to promote CDWs rights
2. Scholarships to 219 children.

While it has been challenging for DNI to identify possible grantees externally, they are extremely positive about the impact that *Naturaleza* has had on the CDWs involved in terms of personal development. The play 'the good witch' was successful in raising awareness amongst family, community and local government about the danger of domestic work for children. *Naturaleza* received financial support which will allow it to continue beyond the SGS.

PHILIPPINES

During the reporting period, VF provided direct support to a substantial number of CDWs either directly from staff or from SUMAPI members: 411 CDWs were supported by phone and given workplace monitoring either because they were deemed to be in a vulnerable situation or because they had previously reported abuse; 782 children participated in rights awareness sessions across the different offices of VF.

The ACs continue to be active through SUMAPI. SUMAPI's main achievement over the past year was to be invited to participate in the National Technical Group alongside government, employers' organisations and unions to prepare a unified position for the ILO Convention on Domestic Workers. On a more regular basis, SUMAPI continues to outreach to new CWDs in the parks on Sundays.

VF's targets for policy change shifted during the year from the national to the international level to fit with the ILO calendar. At national level, the *Batas Kasambahay* (Bill of Rights for Domestic Workers) gained widespread support from unions, the women's commission (some of the provisions were included in the Magna Carta for Women) and was being discussed by the Department of Labour. Despite this support it was adopted by only one of the two required chambers. With the ILO standard setting process, VF opted to concentrate on the international level to later influence the national level. VF convened the National Technical Group on the ILO convention and the group managed to adopt a unified position, which is unique amongst ILO constituents in the Decent Work for Domestic Worker agenda.

At local level, a lot of work has been developed: *Baranggay* (administrative division) officers were convinced to conduct surveys on the extent of child labour and CDW in their own communities rather than relying on NGOs such as VF to do so. With this approach, they were able to identify an additional 266 CDWs who were missing out on education because their employers did not allow them to go to school. Local officials were able to convince these employers to become supportive and let the children go to school. To support this newly found commitment, VF provided additional support for the children local *baranggay* officials ensured regular home visits were paid to the children. In some areas, *baranggay* officials were able to convince employers to open up their associations to supporting new approaches in organizing such as conducting sports fests, social security registration and enlistment processes for all domestic workers. Through this approach, VF was able to enlist some 300 domestic workers to social security nationwide. In Dumaguete, the support of local government officials opened new opportunities of partnership with local universities who designed new curriculum for training and possible employment for domestic workers. There are already around 35 graduates in food technology who have left their domestic work job to advance in food catering and restaurant businesses.

Identifying and inviting partners to apply to the SGS has been challenging: while many partners are directly involved in the campaigns and programs of the VF, there is a need for careful evaluation of the existing capacity for program implementation and financial management. It is also important to determine the strategic contribution of invited partners to avoid future duplication and systematize best practice management. This has taken some time.

TANZANIA

ACs are running regularly. In a survey 75% of CDWs involved in the programme's activities have reported that their position has improved over the past year through life skills training, rights awareness training and other activities, they feel they are in a better position to express and claim their rights. In turn, this also means that the attitude of employers as improved as well.

Kivulini organises community meetings and cinema/street plays to encourage dialogue and raise awareness on issues of concern to CDWs. Through them, they involve community members (including employers, CDWs and parents), Labour Department and Social Welfare officials, the police, other NGOs as well as community and religious leaders.

Formal and informal referral systems are in place to address cases of abuse of CDWs through a set up structure of community watch coupled with Kivulini's intervention. The *Association of Responsible Employers* and UKAMI are playing a significant role in achieving this by meeting regularly and widening their membership.

One of the tools promoted used is the model contract which implementation is encouraged.

In the wards of Mwanza where Kivulini is particularly active, community leaders have become particularly involved in monitoring the situation of CDWs and working with Kivulini in improving their situation. Meetings are organised with community leaders to discuss their understanding of the issue and share good practices. Meaningful and effective community participation is the biggest achievement of the project in Kivulini to date. Advocacy targeted at policy change at national has not been the focus of Kivulini over the past year but we will work on establishing their advocacy plan from the MTR meeting.

At the end of the reporting period, no SGS grantee had been identified but the application form had been translated in Kiswahili and the call publicised.

TOGO

The AC had to be started again after the children dropped out and is now functioning with 9 permanent members following a set-up structure. AC members played a crucial part in delivering the research questionnaire by going door-to-door to identify new CDWs and involving them in other aspects of the project. CDWs have said that through their sustained and regular involvement in project activities, they are gaining the confidence and skills needed to defend their rights.

WAO is pursuing its work with employers: they have successfully advocated for the use of their Code of Practice, which is now widely accepted. In cooperation with Labour Inspectors, WAO staff are doing home visits to monitor the treatment of CDWs, in application of the Code. The cooperation with Labour Inspectors is proving mutually beneficial. The ILO is now also supporting efforts towards this objective by making officers available. WAO has put into place a system of monitoring of CDWs through the use of a personal booklet.

The increased attention that CDWs got through WAO's activities has meant that the government is applying *Arêté* 1464 (national law on hazardous work) less strictly: while before CDWs would have been prevented from getting organised and gathering together they are now able to do so. WAO and the helpline against the abuse of children is receiving more and more calls reporting abuse, which is a proof of increased awareness and concern about the situation of CDWs amongst the public as well as amongst CDWs themselves about claiming their rights.

The ILO convention on DW could prove very useful in achieving change. WAO and the helpline against the abuse of children are receiving more and more calls reporting abuse, which can be seen as an illustration of increased awareness and concern about the situation of CDWs amongst the public

WAO has created alliances with various institutions to support their interventions in terms of prevention of abuse, rehabilitation and redress for abused CDWs, referral to relevant institutions and schooling across sectors.

The SGS was publicised amongst WAO networks using the application form agreed by the partnership; AC members participated to the evaluation which led to the selection of 9 projects delivered by the following organisations:

1. Programme d'Appui à la Femme et à l'Enfance Déshéritée
2. Action pour la jeunesse d'Afrique
3. Congrégation des Sœurs de Saint Gildas des Bois (CSSGB)
4. WAO Afrique

5. Mouvement d'Action pour le Renouveau Social
6. Association pour la Formation en Développement Humain (Benin)
7. Commission Femme et Enfant de l'Eglise Evangélique Presbytérienne du Togo (EEPT)/Paroisse Ewéphone du collège protestant de Lome
8. CARREFOUR TIERS MONDE-TOGO
9. Association Ile de Développement (AIDE)

The scheme was launched during a public event which raised a lot of interest from the press, the general public and led another funder to further support WAO's work with CDWs. Grantees received initial training on working with CDWs. WAO's monitoring of the SGS is organised around quarterly reports and a more substantial mid term report. The implementation of the SGS started in April and at the time of the annual report, it was still impossible to assess the impact that they had; so far what can be said is that the SGS has enabled the formation of 7 associations of CWDs as well as enabled to raise awareness about the need to stop abuse and send children to school beyond Lomé only.