

DFID Governance & Transparency Fund

Annual Report

Year Five: 01/04/2012 – 31/03/2013

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 date	28/08/2008
End date	27/08/2013 (incl. no-cost extension agreed with KPMG)
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. This will be reinforced by training for NGO and statutory service delivery staff. The focus is child domestic workers (CDWs) 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	Partners and SGS grantees: Costa Rica, India, Peru, Philippines, Tanzania and Togo. SGS grantees: also in Benin, Burkina Faso and Panama.
Target groups and wider beneficiaries	The key beneficiary group is CDWs and former CDWs. Other beneficiaries/target groups include – NGOs working with children, government ministries and service providers, international institutions & rights mechanisms, general public. The programme's overall advocacy aim of promoting the adoption of international and national legislation protecting CDWs will have an impact in the lives of over 15 million CDWs in the 6 countries concerned and others worldwide.
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2. List of Acronyms

AC: Advisory Committee, **AGTR:** Asociación Grupo de Trabajo Redes, **ASI:** Anti-Slavery International, **CDWs:** Child Domestic Workers, **CP:** Child Participation, **CPETI:** Committee Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour, **CSOs:** Civil Society Organisations, **DNI:** Defensa de los Niños Internacional, **DWs:** Domestic Workers, **ILO:** International Labour Organisation, **ILO C189:** ILO Convention 189, **MSR:** Most Significant Results, **MPs:** Members of Parliament, **NDWM:** National Domestic Workers Movement, **NGOs:** Non-Governmental Organisations, **SHA:** Sexual Harassment Act (India), **SGS:** Small Grants Scheme, **VF:** Visayan Forum, **VfM:** Value for Money.

3. Activities and Achievements (max. 3 pages)

The programme is well on track to achieve its overall purpose with significant policy gains having been achieved over the last year; and an ever growing number of CSOs now taking up CDW issues and advocating for their rights across the 6 countries.

ILO Convention 189: Following adoption of ILO C189 in June 2011, ASI and local partners worked to promote ratification, implemented so far by 7 countries, including one of the project target countries - the Philippines. Local partners worked closely with the Technical Working Group of the Philippine Campaign on Decent Work for DWs, lobbying for the expedite ratification of the ILO C189 and approval of the National Domestic Workers Bill or *Batas Kasambahay*. In January 2013 the national legislation was approved and the Philippines became the second country to ratify the ILO C189.

Progress towards ratification was achieved in Costa Rica: In April 2012 the Executive's draft law to ratify the Convention was approved unanimously by the Commission of Legal Affairs at the National Deputy Assembly. The draft is under a second reading at the Assembly. In Tanzania, Wotesawa (an SGS grantee, now legally constituted) convened a meeting with the Minister of Labour, who officially announced her commitment to ratification in 2013. Kivulini and SGS grantees, alongside trade unions, have organised a special committee to follow up the issue with the Ministry of Labour.

Philippines: SUMAPI, an organisation of CDWs/DWs, led a campaign for the approval of the *Batas Kasambahay*, coordinating with the office of the Chairman on Labour and Employment at the House of Representatives to ensure the inclusion of the *Batas Kasambahay* as a priority matter in the agenda. Supported by VF, 50 CDWs were actively involved in the campaign for the approval of the *Batas Kasambahay*, including attending hearings at the Congress and Senate. SUMAPI was invited as resource speaker during the Senate special public hearing on the ratification of the Convention.

Although CDWs and SUMAPI leaders were actively involved and led advocacy work at the national level, challenges remained on how to enhance the capacity of DWs and CDWs to negotiate with their individual employers for salary increases, regular day-off and social benefits. Another challenge is how to reach-out to employers to inform them about pre-existing worker's rights and advances brought in by the *Batas Kasambahay*.

Tanzania: There was significant progress towards the adoption of by-laws at the local level. By the end of the reporting period, by-laws are awaiting final approval in 5 wards (Lubaga, Nyakato, Isamilo, Kamnyonge & Mbugani), which is expected to occur by end of May 2013. In 2 wards (Kirumba & Mahinina) the by-laws are being discussed at the

Ward Development Committee. Kivulini are monitoring progress on the implementation of the by-law approved in Bugogwa ward; where members of the community are now aware of CDWs rights and more likely to report cases of abuse to the street leader.

Over 220 CDWs were trained on the 2009 Child Act and leadership skills, reporting and demonstrating increased self-confidence and advocacy skills. 15 members of the AC represented a total of 86 CDWs in the working group consulted for drafting the new Constitution of Tanzania. The Director of Wadada (SGS grantee) was selected to be a member of the Council of the Constitution, representing CDWs' interests and pushing for specific reference to CDW in the text.

New associations of responsible employers were formed in Mahina, Kirumba, Shinyanga, Mbugani and Nyakato and joined by a total of 340 employers. Seven public meetings were organised and over 300 employers campaigned for the rights of CDWs. Of 100 employment contracts monitored and assessed, 59 included timely payment of salaries, time off and access to school. 52% of CDWs interviewed by Kivulini said employers are now allowing them time to associate with other children and rest, amongst other rights.

Kivulini has begun reaching out to educational institutions, particularly WAKITA, an association of teachers. Using its networks, Kivulini recorded 74 cases of abuse against CDWs; most commonly denial of salary, exploitation, physical abuse, sexual abuse, denial of time to rest, denial of education and refusal to sign a working contract.

India: An amendment to the Sexual Harassment Act approved by the Parliament in Sept 2012 included DWs under its protection. Ongoing campaign and advocacy work by NDWM at regional and national levels, plus their direct participation in the National Advisory Council, meant that the exclusion of DWs was overcome.

A peer group meeting gathered 140 CDWs, and 45 were trained in communication & leadership skills, and 112 on children's rights & life skills. CDWs promoted ratification of the ILO C189 by taking part in demonstrations and press conferences, lobbying the President, Prime Minister, Chief Secretary, Labor Minister, MPs, political parties. Over 1,000 CDWs were involved in mass mobilisation rallies and postcard campaigns.

Costa Rica: 104 CDWs (69 in Costa Rica, 35 in Panama) carried out advocacy work, especially towards the ratification of ILO C189. In Alajuelita, CDWs met stakeholders linked to the Local Network against Violence, improving their relationship with relevant authorities. However, it was observed that some officers still struggle to acknowledge teenagers as relevant actors. One of the members of the AC took part in the process of national consultation for the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Through the SGS, work has been extended to Panama through CSO IDEMI Panamá.

SGS grantees also delivered a vast array of activities to support CDWs, including peer sensitization, workshops, support to physical and mental health, English lessons and educational support. Through recreational activities, CDWs were able to share their experiences and ideas. In Carpio, dance lessons proved to be an important tool to help CDWs to overcome insecurity, develop self-confidence and learn to work together.

DNI continued to maintain a database of CDWs and during the reporting period 46 new CDWs were identified in Carpio and 13 in Alajuelita. The hotline Mano Amiga continued to provide support to CDWs, especially those victims of trafficking, abuse or exploitation. The hotline received 116 calls from children with queries about domestic work, 65 calls from parents/guardians of CDWs and 2 calls from employers of CDWs.

A main challenge in Costa Rica is the fact that most CDWs work within their own homes, rendering their parents to also be employers. DNI expressed difficulty in accessing such employers and measuring changes in their behaviour towards CDWs.

Peru: AGTR built a coalition campaigning for the ratification of ILO C189 that includes 2 members of the Congress and 3 DW trade unions. AGTR also prepared a collective letter asking the Minister of Labour to support the ratification, signed by 71 CSOs, including 47 Peruvian NGOs, 4 Peruvian trade unions, 10 Peruvian DWs' organisations, 5 groups of former CDWs, 4 international organisations and representatives of DWs from Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Nicaragua.

AGTR took part in roundtables on the National Strategy against Child Labour 2012-2021 (ENPETI), published in September 2012. Its focus is on worst forms of child labour and some aspects of CDW are now seen as high risk.

The AC is now operating at the national level bringing together 21 CDWs and former CDWs from different SGS across the country. Representatives of the 5 SGS grantees took part in at least one workshop of the AC, transferring acquired knowledge back to their groups. Two of the five SGS grantees are fully coordinated by former CDWs.

Alongside ASI, AGTR took part in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the United Nations Human Rights Council in September 2012. Whilst there had been no mention of CDW in Peru's first UPR, we succeeded in securing the inclusion of four recommendations specifically related to CDW and DW.

AGTR forged strategic alliances with the national health system (*Sistema Universal Gratuito* – SUG) at San Juan de Miraflores. During the reporting period a total of 62 CDWs and 38 family members have accessed health coverage.

Five SGS grantees started working with a total of 50 employers. Employer outreach continues to be challenging: SGS grantees reported some had a negative reaction to their visit and others accused the project of “manipulating” workers against employers.

Togo: During the reporting period 114 CDWs from ACs took part in training workshops and advocacy. With increased capacity and confidence, CDWs were able to organise and conduct their own meetings, and meet and advocate with relevant duty-bearers.

In April 2012, WAO-Afrique and SGS grantees presented to the Minister of Labour a preliminary draft of the Decree regulating DW and prohibiting CDW in Togo, in line with ILO C189, and later to the Office of the Minister of Labour.

From January 2013, members of the ACs conducted door-to-door visits to other CDWs, aiming to educate their peers about their rights. The visits identified new

CDWs, helped to sensitise employers and/or guardians and revealed a gradual improvement in living and working conditions for CDWs.

4. Programme Management

The ASI DW Programme Coordinator, who is managing the project, went on maternity leave from May 2012 - Jan 2013. Jonathan Blagbrough replaced her from Sept - Dec 2012 with the Programmes & Advocacy Team Manager project managing in the interim. A Learning & Accountability Officer was appointed in Oct 2011 for 18 months. Given the value this post has added to the programme and the organisation as a whole, we decided to make the position permanent with our own resources after DfID funding ends.

5. Working with implementing partners

During the reporting period, the Director of Kivulini changed from Maimuna Kanyamala to Ramadham Masele. The Philippines partner, VF, is currently under investigation by USAID. Anti-Slavery kept KPMG and DfID informed about the process, and following their recommendation, partnership between ASI and VF regarding this project was ended in September 2012. More information about VF is included in Annex B2.

6. Risk Assessment

Risk	Potential impact	Probability	Mitigation measures
Ratification of ILO Convention 189 is slower than expected; entry into force delayed	Medium	Low	Maintain advocacy on States, ratification is a slow process for many, need to maintain momentum - partners are taking advantage of elections to pursue advocacy with candidates. Continue coalition building eg with parliamentary commissions on child rights, employment agencies, meetings continue with Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Foreign Affair.
Threats to local partners' staff (Tanzania) and security (Peru)	Medium	Low	Maintain good relations with community, police and civil servants. Work with Frontline to share information and respond to harassment of human rights defenders in Tanzania. In Peru monitor political/security in Cajamarca with partners.
Changes in staff within local partners led to slippage in project deliverables	High	Low	ASI to maintain close contact with partners and assist with exit interviews, advise on recruitment and induction of new staff.
CSOs lack coordination and hold differences of opinion on strategy and substance	Medium	Low	This risk has been largely mitigated – good lessons re might apply <i>vis-a-vis</i> tougher targets ie employers continue to maintain consensus particularly when planning and reviewing action, to ensure greater buy in

Weak monitoring systems mean we are unable to fully assess impact and VfM	High	Low	Tracking tables are effective in monitoring delivery and impact – vigilance to ensure completed quarterly, analyse/ assess against all indicators identify gaps; Share final evaluation as well as learning from SGS to ensure conclusions/learning shared back
Weak financial systems mean partners more vulnerable to fraud and accusations of fraud (case in point Philippines)	Medium	Medium	Ensure the project management manuals we developed are applied; finance controls are understood and applied – check finance reports on time and complete; Check partners maintain backed up filing systems; protocols in place for reporting allegations of fraud; ensure partners are aware and have understood ASI bribery and fraud policy;

7. M & E Arrangements

We continued to implement the monitoring processes and tools devised following the MTR, as detailed in our last Annual Report. Tracking Tables were completed quarterly by all local partners. ASI's Programme Coordinator and Learning & Accountability Officer reviewed, assessed and sought additional information, which has led to the Tracking Tables being a comprehensive and useful method to monitor progress. ASI has begun to replicate this monitoring model in new projects across its portfolio of programmes. During the reporting period one monitoring visit was conducted to Tanzania.

The SGS peer-learning process has been successfully completed: all grantees have completed questionnaires, and peer-learning meetings were conducted in all 6 countries. A Learning Report was completed for each country and a main report was produced (included in Annex C1). A general comparative report is in production, along with with a learning report on child participation and governance. All partners filled in questionnaires assessing progress against the previous year's baseline and ASI is preparing a full analysis.

8. Logframe Changes

No changes have been made to our logframe since feedback from last Annual Report.

9. Summary of Most Significant Results Analysis (max. 2 pages)

It must be noted that much of the evidence will still arise from the final evaluation and partners' meeting in July 2013, meaning that the analysis below is at an early stage. Hence, since the analysis process is still ongoing, this Annual Report will not include Annex A5, following the guidelines stating that "Any studies which remain in progress as of 30 June 2013 should be submitted with the Project Completion Report". Our PCR will be submitted by 28 November 2013.

The first stage of analysis has involved mapping and collating the learning already gathered through the ongoing final evaluation, quarterly reports from partners, the peer-learning process and a monitoring visit to Tanzania carried out in March 2013.

Two cases have been selected for more detailed MSR analysis:

Adoption of by-law in Bugogwa ward in Tanzania: The Theory of Change for this strand of work was to use the 2009 Child Act which provided a strong framework to protect children, including CDWs. Local governance structures have a high level of influence over communities meaning the development of local by-laws aligned to the Child Act would be an effective way of protecting CDWs. The aim was that local level advocacy and training on CDWs rights would generate sufficient leverage for the creation of a by-law. Once created in one ward it would be more easily replicable in other wards.

The process took over a year and involved several stages:

- Training on the Act for local government, religious leaders, employers, CDWs;
- Meeting with all stakeholders to discuss gaps in the Act and how to develop by-law;
- Meetings to draft by-law between CDWs, employers, lawyers, CSOs, police, local government leaders, religious leaders, teachers, welfare and healthcare providers;
- Draft by-law presented to Ward Development Committee (WDC);
- WDC discussed and passed the draft by-law;
- Community meeting organised to discuss the draft by-law and members given 14 days to provide input;
- Comments from community members compiled and submitted to WDC;
- WDC reviewed draft, passed it and submitted it to the legal office of the municipal council of Mwanza city;
- Legal office reviewed the by-law, made recommendations, and sent back to WDC.
- Discussed and sent back to the legal office, after which the by-law was approved.

Though the process was lengthy and complex it has resulted in a by-law that sets out very clear obligations for CDWs, employers and community leaders, including:

- every employer with a CDW should report to the street leader within 3 days and provide a written contract detailing pay, working hours, and holiday entitlement.
- parents of CDWs should report to the street leader.
- employers should give CDWs the chance to go to school.

This first stage of the process has shown that the adoption of the by-law in Bugogwa ward will mean that CDWs in the 7,108 households in the ward are better protected. Impacts measured so far include:

- 7 cases of non-payment of wages brought to the attention of community leaders and resolved using the by-law. In one case, a child was not paid for three months, she was returned to her family and her salary paid retrospectively.
- Approximately 200 contracts have been passed and 4 copies are needed (child, employer, community leader & WAJABU, a SGS grantee).

The wording of the by-law has been agreed with the Municipal Council, meaning it can be easily replicated in other wards, a process which is now underway in 5 wards.

Adoption of the ILO C189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers In June 2011:

The Theory of Change behind advocating for adoption of C189 was the need for a specific article reflecting the particular needs of CDWs and that once in place it would provide international leverage to push for national level policies to protect CDWs.

ASI, local partners and CDWs themselves played an instrumental role in obtaining recognition and inclusion of CDWs in Article 4 of the Convention and accompanying Recommendation 201.

C189's ability to provide international leverage to changes at national level can already be evidenced through enactment of the *Batas Kasambahay* in the Philippines and proposed amendments to Arrêté 1464 in Togo, both of which are aligned to C189.

The adoption of ILO C189 has the potential to impact on the estimated 15.5 million CDWs globally. At present 7 countries have ratified the Convention and two are waiting to deposit the ratification instrument at the ILO.

The next stage of analysis of the MSR will be a reflection process with relevant ASI staff and partners on the process and experience of implementation of the advocacy work aimed at the adoption of ILO 189. This will include mapping key activities, how they linked to ultimate changes and the intermediate changes that took place along the way, the key stakeholders that were involved in the process and any deviation from the original Theory of Change. This information will then be triangulated against the information gathered from external stakeholders as part of the final evaluation.

10. Progress towards sustainability

Partners' capacity (skills, resources, political space): In Peru, AGTR has strengthened its position before public and international institutions charged with policies and resources related to children's rights, including CPETI, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations and the ILO. AGTR is considered a main reference on CDW in the country and is invited to consult in different projects and initiatives, including a process to review and strengthen national regulations on CDW and a training plan for the DEMUNAS. AGTR helped prepare shadow reports on child labour for UN agencies, and is often invited by local UN offices to make presentations on CDW at workshops and conferences. At the civil society level, AGTR was one of 30 NGOs invited to form the coalition National Group of Initiatives for Child Rights.

SGS grantees have also experienced increased political space in Peru. A group of CDWs from Cajamarca achieved a permanent position as observers at the Regional Committee for Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour. A SGS grantee from Cajamarca took part in the sub-group on DW of the Municipal Committee for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (COMUDENA). A SGS grantee from Lomas de Carabayllo participated in technical meetings of the pilot CPETI sessions to establish the Consultative Council for Girls at the municipality and the elaboration of the COMUDENA strategic plan 2012-2013.

ASI and AGTR secured funding from Comic Relief for a 5-year project to continue work started under this GTF-funded programme. The new project, initiated in mid-2012, will further increase the capacity of AGTR, SGS grantees and CDWs themselves.

In the Philippines, VF was invited as resource speaker during the investigation process of the Philippine Senate on the issue of abused DWs. SUMAPI has been successfully established as an independent organisation and had a leading role in advocacy work detailed in Section 3 above. SUMAPI was also invited by the Employers Confederation

of the Philippines to a consultation on developing ethical standards for employers of DWs. However, it must be noted that issues currently faced by VF (see Section 4), will negatively impact on the sustainability of work carried out over the last 5 years.

In Togo, the President of the Child Rights Commission at the Parliament (former Minister of Social Action) participated in a conference organised by WAO-Afrique and spoke about the need for concrete measures for CDW protection and that ILO C189 and Arrêté 1464 would facilitate such support. The AC has become an official member of the Association of Working Children in Togo (*Association des Enfants et Jeunes Travailleurs du Togo*), which has been officially recognised by the Labour Ministry.

In Tanzania, SGS grantees and other CSOs established the Tanzania Domestic Workers Coalition (TDWC) to influence pro-CDW policies and practices. TDWC gained official NGO status and is set to become a nation-wide coalition. ASI and Kivulini are supporting TDWC, which has already made good progress in establishing a strategy.

Anti-Slavery has contributed to building the skills of local partners including through peer-learning meetings, supporting partners and grantees to analyse the impact of their work, how and whom they target and how change happens. The reports for each country form a good basis of action and for developing future plans.

Negative/positive external events: In India, most CDWs are employed by parents and relatives, and despite the 1986 Child Labour Act, CDW remains a persistent problem. Most targeted CDWs found it difficult to access education due to poverty. Employer wariness due to the Labour Department focus on legal action against child labour employers, with little or no rehabilitation packages for CDWs themselves, also hampered project activities by making it harder to reach the most exploited children.

Since Nov 2011, the social and political conflict at Cajamarca, Peru, has affected some project activities. This remains unresolved and is likely to influence future plans for the local SGS grantee. A nationwide education sector strike between Sept and mid-Oct 2012 has delayed some SGS grantee activities. During the summer months (January to March) there was a considerable drop in the participation of mothers in training workshops and activities in San Juan de Miraflores. Unfortunately, several of these mothers, despite having participated in workshops about the negative consequences of CDW, still sent their daughters to perform DW during school holidays.

Targets in relation to contracts will not be achieved in Togo as WAO-Afrique had to interrupt this line of work because it was rejected by all parts involved (children, employers and government). The reason for this is cultural: in Togo, CDW takes the form of *confiage*, where a child is placed to live and work with a distant wealthier member of the family and will receive food, lodging and schooling in exchange. Whilst this communitarian system is being widely abused, the conditions are not yet met for society to agree with the need to pass contracts.

The approach to establish local mechanisms to protect CDWs in Costa Rica had to be changed. The initial strategy of identifying different actors in the communities (schools, health centres, etc) and sensitise them about CDWs needs; followed by multi-stakeholder meetings to devise concrete measures proved unworkable because these actors argued they already had their own agendas defined. The new approach focuses

on CDWs to develop protection mechanisms such as peer support and regular visits, whilst building support from community leaders. It is expected that CDWs devise a concrete proposal to be presented to the municipal authorities that will be more acceptable, as several components of monitoring will be done by CDWs themselves.

Collaboration, networking and influencing public opinion: AGTR used social networking to spread the project's messages. AGTR's Facebook page had a total of 3,904 members (1,564 joining during the reporting period) and 12,787 interactions (through likes, shares and comments). AGTR's Twitter account had 309 followers (88 new during the reporting period), and their work has featured in the media (print, radio, TV, Internet) 32 times. Four SGS grantees have their own Facebook pages promoting their work, undertake advocacy and engage with other CDWs. In Cajamarca, members of the AC organised a weekly radio programme on CDW issues, "Escuchando y Practicando" on Radio Nueva Visión 103.9 FM.

In the Philippines, SUMAPI leaders strengthened the Walk for Freedom campaign by speaking to the radio, TV, and print media. VF and SUMAPI were panellists at a press conference organized by Philippines Vice-President Jejomar Binay, and brought to the attention of the media the importance of the *Batas Kasambahay* Bill and ILO C189. SUMAPI was invited by radio networks to discuss Walk for Freedom and during the broadcast hundreds of listeners sent inquiries about DW, including a DW to report her situation of abuse. Media presence enabled partners to reach more DWs and encouraged them to report cases of abuse. Campaign messages were also shared through social media to almost 500 followers. A Media Advocacy Workshop was carried out in Cebu for 14 CDWs to learn how to develop messages for the public and to maximise the use of social media.

The DWs summit brought together different organisations working on the issue, new organisations and members of government. The summit mobilised new partners and created a unified voice among different stakeholders, giving CDWs opportunity to voice demands publicly and defining the agenda that led to the adoption of the national legislation and the ratification of ILO C189.

As part of Walk for Freedom, over 10,000 people gathered in Makati central business district in June 2012 to show support for the ratification of the C189 and the *Batas Kasambahay*. The campaign was co-organised by VF, the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking and Walk Free, gaining supporters from government, NGOs, business groups, academia, religious groups and communities. An online petition was launched to encourage people to call for ratification of the Convention and passage of the national law. More than 24,000 supporters signed the petition within 24 hours.

WAO-Afrique has conducted regional awareness campaigns, including the Maritime and Plateaux regions, on combating violence against children and in particular against CDW. The Global March is now supporting WAO-Afrique on the ratification of C189.

Capacity of relevant public institutions (skills, resources, political space): In Tanzania, 40 local government leaders were trained on the Child Act 2009 and their duties regarding CDWs, as well as the process of involving community members in the drafting of by-laws. As a result, these local leaders agreed to include CDW in the agenda during community meetings in their wards.

WAO-Afrique reported increased awareness of authorities on the situation of CDWs and they have acknowledged that concrete steps at the state level are necessary. Authorities have also engaged in a series of consultations to amend Arrêté 1464.

Whether success depends on a sequence of events beyond control: In Costa Rica, despite progress towards the ratification of the ILO C189, it must be noted that 2013 is a pre-election year and the environment at the Legislative Assembly is tense with a major focus on investigating political scandals. Hence, we believe that the ratification will only become a priority for deputies after the 2014 elections.

Despite strong advocacy work, there is a lack of political will by the Peruvian government to ratify the ILO C189. The National Labour Council, responsible for giving its approval to the Convention has avoided discussing it during its latest meetings.

In Costa Rica and Peru, efforts to provide the ACs with greater autonomy and sustainability is hampered by external factors affecting the children, including the transition from childhood to adulthood, conciliating work and study responsibilities with participation in project activities, the dispersal of CDW to relatives outside the project localities and demands of increased working hours to fund future further education.

11. Value for Money

Economy: Project costs have been kept to a minimum across all countries. Staff salary scales have been developed locally, based on what is appropriate in the context. In India for example the salary scale is based on experience and is lower than some comparable NGOs. In Tanzania there is a high level of involvement of volunteers, with the project coordinator and project accountant receiving per diems and additional support outside of the project from Kivulini's own resources.

Our central approach has been to engage different stakeholders within communities to organise to protect and advocate for the rights of CDWs. This approach has reduced staff and travel costs as many activities are delivered by the communities themselves. This also means that the work is sustainable beyond the project.

No project vehicles are budgeted. Most project staff rely on public transport, keeping costs to a minimum. Travel costs for ASI have been minimised by getting at least three quotes for flights for project visits and booking as far in advance as possible.

Efficiency: The project has been managed by the lead partners in each country from the outset. As community level work, including advocacy, has been central to the project, partners were best placed to understand and access the communities they are working in. This work could only have been carried out by organisations whose work is strongly rooted in the communities, especially given the hidden nature of CDW.

A key challenge has been the different capacity levels of different partners. The project has sought to build their capacity to manage the project efficiently and effectively, including training in child participation, participatory advocacy and SGS peer-learning workshops. The peer-learning process has equipped partners to plan for the future and articulate how they think change will happen. Feedback from SGS grantees shows this has meant they are now better placed to seek alternative funding sources. Wotesawa

in Tanzania used the outputs from the workshop to complete a successful funding application to Mama Kash, increasing the sustainability and long term impact of work.

The costs related to a main output during the reporting period, the DWs summit in the Philippines, was covered by VF, though the government paid for their delegation (please refer to section 10 above for the summit's main results).

Children and key duty-bearers identified increased participation of CDWs in NDWM's work as one of the key outcomes of the work in India. They stated it has influenced policy changes and changes in the lives of children such as education, protection and livelihoods opportunities. The cost of this element over the full project was £20,729 - reaching 1,424 CDWs at £15 per head. Government and private sector are not involved in this area, and the work would not have happened without CSO intervention.

The final evaluation visit to Tanzania identified training of street leaders as an activity that had delivered significant immediate results and potential for long-term change for the level of resources spent. The trained street leaders now know about the rights of CDWs, and have adopted their responsibilities to them as street leaders. If new CDWs arrive in their area, they monitor contracts and deal with conflicts and abuse. The project has intensively trained 235 street leaders, at a cost of around £41 per head.

Effectiveness: The project is on target to achieve all intended objectives and in some places has exceeded them. Key targets achieved include:

- The adoption of the ILO C189 in June 2011 with specific provisions about CDWs.
- In Tanzania 740 employers have joined associations of responsible employers in the project lifetime against a target of 100.
- The passing of the Domestic Workers bill in the Philippines which will benefit approximately 1.9 million workers that are employed in private households.
- In Tanzania, one by-law has been approved to protect CDWs in Bugogwa ward, which covers 7,108 households.
- In Togo, Arrêté 1464 is on course to be amended by the end of the project. When amended this will benefit the approximately 150,000 CDWs