

DFID Governance & Transparency Fund

Annual Report Form:

Year One: 28.08.08 – 31.3.09

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:	<p>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 domestics (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.</p>
List all countries where activities have taken place	Costa Rica, India, Peru, Philippines, Tanzania, Togo

¹ Date your grant agreement was signed.

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, 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.
Lead Contact	Audrey Guichon, Anti-Slavery International, Thomas Clarkson House, The Stableyard, Broomgrove Road, London SW9 9TL. Tel: 020 7501 8920. e-mail: a.guichon@antislavery .org
Person who prepared this report (if different from Lead Contact)	Rod Leith, Anti-Slavery International, Thomas Clarkson House, The Stableyard, Broomgrove Road, London SW9 9TL. Tel: 020 7501 8920. e-mail: r.leith@antislavery .org

Please note: This annual report should be read in conjunction with the detailed response to KPMG’s specific feedback questions on our inception report; which is included with this submission.

2. List of Acronyms

AGTR:	Asociación Grupo de Trabajo Redes
ASI:	Anti-Slavery International
CDWs:	Child Domestic Workers
CSOs:	Civil Society Organisations
DNI:	Defensa de los Niños Internacional
ILO:	International Labour Organisation
NDWM:	National Domestic Workers Movement

3. Executive Summary

Overview

The delayed start to the project necessarily affected the timetable and programme planning. To varying degrees it also disrupted the partners’ efforts to integrate the project into their wider activity/programmes. However

all the initial problems are now mainly ironed out, and it is not anticipated that the original objectives and purpose of the project need to be reviewed.

Project activity began on September 1st 08 with a partners' meeting in London. In the subsequent seven months, progress has been made in the three key areas identified in the proposal: i. Research into the Psychosocial Health of CDWs; ii. Advocacy on Child Rights and Legal Reform; iii. Small Grants Scheme to assist CDWs. We have also prioritised the issue of child participation, in order that this can influence progress in all the other areas.

i. Research:

The research into psychosocial impact is now well underway. The Research Coordination Team has finalised the draft research protocol and developed a questionnaire. The draft questionnaire was piloted in the Philippines by Visayan Forum, with 30 CDWs; then reworked and tested again with smaller samples of CDWs by all six partners.

The initial research training was organised at ASI from March 9th – 14th; although visa problems prevented two of the local research coordinators from attending, and consequently a further training had to be organised in the Philippines.

Following the research meetings the research teams integrated all the changes into the new version prior to testing. The final version is at draft stage, prior to translation using the translation-back-translation method. The research protocol has already been translated. It was agreed that the national research exercises would aim for a sample of 400 CDWs, and a control group of 400. However, it was recognised that the target might not be realistically attainable for Costa Rica and Peru in particular, where the costs of engaging with an similar sized sample group is disproportionately higher than it is for the other locations. The partners have begun identifying and planning their sampling strategies, based on their lessons learnt from the smaller scale pilot exercise.

ii. Advocacy on Child Rights and Legal Reform

The advocacy to date has focused mainly around the ILO process working towards a convention on the rights of domestic workers. (Domestic work accounts for 90% of employment of girls under 16).

At national level, partners are consulting with their national union representatives to urge them to support action to raise the profile of CDWs within the convention. WAO has met with the President de l'observatoire syndical de lutte contre le travail des enfants au Togo. Visayan Forum is engaging with trade unions, employer groups and migrant groups towards a unified Philippine position. A public consultation will begin in June, and a national summit will be launched in Manila in July. AGTR is organising several consultations, and an international event in July.

The national advocacy will be supported by an international advocacy document which has been developed by ASI in conjunction with Human Rights Watch to inform the drafting of the convention and ensure a high

standard of child protection. The document is being used to initiate dialogue with various national representatives to the ILO, and an NGO coalition.

We have also published a first project advocacy document in response to the ILO report “Law and Practice report on Decent Work for Domestic Workers”. The report describes the realities of domestic workers around the world, and includes a questionnaire aimed at gaining the views of NGOs, unions, employer bodies and governments regarding the content of the ILO instrument to be adopted, in the context of child domestic work. The advocacy document provides answers to these questions for use by those wishing to influence the process in relation to CDWs.

iii. Small Grants Scheme to assist CDWs

Based on the consultations between partners, and drawing on ASI’s past experience of administering small grants schemes, the project developed a set of guidelines and an application form to be used by partners to select grantees. These are available in English French and Spanish.

A consultant was appointed to develop three sets of documents – a financial protocol, a management protocol and a training package, all to be used by and with grantees. These will be available from June. The purpose of the training package is to help build the capacity of both the administering organisations and the grantees.

Based on the guidelines, partners are currently in the process of developing their strategies for publicising the call for interested applicants. In some cases, these strategies are already in the process of being implemented.

Child Participation

The participation of children in all aspects of the project is essential to its success. A set of guidelines on child participation has been produced through consultation between partners, and provide a ‘minimum agreed common denominator’ related to ensuring participation of children during delivery of the project. Because the activities of the partners varies considerably, as do the nature of the groups of children they engage with, the guidelines are recognised as constituting a minimum requirement and partners are encouraged to do more where possible.

Advisory committees of children have been established within all six countries, and the initial meetings have taken place. To learn from and utilise the experiences that are being gained through this component, the project is compiling data on good practice and effective strategies for increasing the impact of child participation, based on the activities to date.

4. Programme Management

A project co-ordinator was recruited, and started in post at the end of September 2008, shortly after project activity began. The coordinator has immediate responsibility for ensuring the effective implementation of the

project within Anti-Slavery International. The co-ordinator also takes the lead implementation role on activities that are international in nature; or which facilitate the interaction between the six primary partners.

Aside from the co-ordinator's appointment, there have been no changes in the personnel responsible for overall programme management or financial management within Anti-Slavery International. Ongoing monitoring will be provided by the coordinator. An external consultant has been appointed to assist in designing the monitoring & evaluation procedure and in determining the terms of reference. They will also help steer the mid-term review and final evaluation meetings.

There have been no other changes that may have a bearing on Anti-Slavery International's management of the grant during the reporting period. Partners have made in-country appointments relating to specific project tasks/activities (eg the recruitment of Local Research Coordinators), but there have been no significant changes in key personnel responsible for day-to-day operations, financial management, or overall direction at the country level.

5. Working with implementing partners

There have been no changes to the implementing partners during the period; and none are envisaged at this time. All partners are actively engaged in the project programme, and remain committed to the objectives. As outlined in the summary, various protocols and guidelines have been developed which add detail to the project relationship and the commitments which it represents, and which help define the methods of working.

We are working in partnership with Human Rights Watch with regard to the international advocacy aspects connected to the ILO domestic work convention; but this is purely in recognition of common objectives and does not involve Human Rights Watch being formally involved in project implementation.

6. Risk Assessment

The project is still in its early implementation phases, and as yet there have been no developments which have significantly altered the nature or the severity of the risks involved; nor has the project progressed sufficiently into any of the targeted activities to lead to the identification of new risks or require the development of mitigation strategies.

Aside from problems arising from the delayed start and consequent transfer of funds, none of the partners have identified any setbacks which might lead to a questioning of the underlying assumptions or risk assessments. However, the delayed start has increased the difficulties involved in generating sufficient public/stakeholder consultation in relation to the ILO domestic work convention, which has an inflexible timeframe; with the risk that this will

negatively affect the impact of the advocacy on this issue. Nevertheless, the strategy is progressing well, and it is hoped the lost time can be recovered.

In the area of child participation it is possible that divergences will begin to occur in the experiences of the different partners as to the extent that meaningful child participation will occur, and in the impact of the advisory committees on the work and decision-making processes of partners. But this is not unexpected. Similarly, experiences are likely to differ in relation to the small grant scheme grantees on this issue; and the implementation of the small grant funded projects was the area where the risks were expected to be highest, particularly for small or new organisations or those addressing CDW issues for the first time. However, this aspect of the project is not yet sufficiently developed to provide an assessment.

Various risk factors exist in relation to the ability of the project to compile sufficiently comprehensive and influential research that will have an impact on policy-makers. These particularly relate to the ability to access those CDWs whose freedom of movement is especially restricted and/or who face obstacles in participating fully in the research. The pilot exercises suggest that these risks can be overcome and the experiences so far have been positive.

7. M&E Arrangements

The Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements remain as detailed in the Inception Report. An external evaluation consultant will support the project throughout, in order to ensure that the learning process is integral to the project's ongoing implementation. This person is not involved in any aspect of project delivery, and is not consulted on operational issues. Whilst the observations arising out of the evaluator's annual country visits will be useful resources in helping to guide project development and inform strategic planning, the evaluator will not be involved in this process and their visits do not constitute active involvement in the work of the project. As such, we do not feel that the necessary independence required for the mid-term review and the final evaluation is compromised by the familiarity that the external evaluator will have gained through their annual engagement.

8. Logframe Changes

The logframe was revised as part of the Inception Report process; and again in response to the feedback received on the Inception Report. The latest version of the logframe is included as Annex 2.

9. Emerging impact on governance and transparency

It is too early within the programme for concrete changes to government policy, legislation or service delivery to have materialised. However, project progress can be measured in terms of the willingness of stakeholders to engage with CDW issues and participate in constructive dialogue. This progress is occurring across the project:

In Peru, through the Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor, AGTR have provided comments and revisions of the Child and Adolescent Code with respect to minimum working age regulations; and on the supreme decree which defines which jobs are dangerous for children and adolescents. A public audience has been organised with congresswoman Hilaria Supa.

In Tanzania, Kivulini have facilitated positive dialogue amongst government officials, including local authority leaders, police and health officials in Mwanza city on responding to CDW issues. Kivulini have also facilitated the formation of a network of CSOs, employers, community leaders and local government officials to develop strategies and advocate for pro-CDW policies at all levels.

In Costa Rica, DNI has participated in technical meetings of the National Directive Committee for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Work and Protection of Teenage Workers. Meetings have also been organised with the Commission on Childhood and Teenagers of the Legislative Assembly, with the aim of having DNI designated as a specialised organisation for the purposes of advice, consultation and reference. This will allow a much closer relationship with Representatives (Diputados) in Congress. Under the coordination of the ILO, DNI is participating in the construction of a roadmap that intends to turn Costa Rica into a country free from child labour.

In Togo, WAO Afrique has initiated discussions with the Labour and social action ministries, together with labour unions and schools, in order to define common strategies. They have also begun mobilisation of a large alliance of CSOs, Development Village Committees, International NGOs and government ministries dealing with child rights, to pursue advocacy and awareness-raising on CDW issues. WAO have engaged with the Labour Ministry, in conjunction with ILO/IPEC, on amendments to arrête No. 1464, that will classify child domestic work as a worst form of child labour.

In India, NDWM played a key role in the establishment of a Child Rights Commission in Maharastra, through substantial lobbying and advocacy, a public petition, networking between child rights organisations and meeting with the ministry of child welfare.

In the Philippines, Visayan Forum have helped negotiate a new Memorandum of Agreement to address worst forms of child labour, with signatories from the Department of Labor and Employment and leading NGOs.

10. Cross-cutting issues

Due to the fact that the great majority of CDWs are girls, no separate attention is being paid to gender issues, as these are integral to the overall approach, as reflected in the project activities and achievements at this stage. HIV/AIDS is also an integral issue, given the high degree of vulnerability to sexual exploitation and abuse that CDWs suffer, and the increased likelihood of being consigned to domestic work that is faced by Aids orphans and vulnerable children. To date, no specific environmental issues or impacts have been identified.

11. Progress towards sustainability (year 2 onwards)

- Change in your partners' capacity in terms of skills, resources and political space to sustain the impact of your programme interventions.

For all partners, the project has enabled them to be more directive and ambitious in engaging with advocacy targets within government, and in developing new strategic partnerships, networks or coalitions, or strengthening their role within existing partnerships. All partners are currently anticipating that these developments will result in sustainable structures or initiatives (eg with meaningful commitment and resourcing from government and other stakeholders) before the end of the project.

All partners also feel that the outcomes of the psychosocial research will significantly increase their capacity to influence government, including legislators and officials responsible for policy in appropriate areas of service delivery.

- External events during the reporting period that may have either a positive or negative effect on the sustainability of the outputs from your programme.

In Costa Rica, DNI is using the election period to raise the profile of CDW issues and encouraging candidates to adopt positive policy stances on child labour.

Conversely, in Togo, WAO Afrique report that change of government, political uncertainty and preparations for the 2010 presidential election are a potentially destabilising effect. On the positive side, new ILO/IPEC initiatives on "fighting child labour through education" are a valuable development, along with OIT/IPEC training on the problem of CDWs, for women ministers, MPs and women working in international organisations in Togo.

In the Philippines, the global economic crisis has resulted in congress prioritising employment creation initiatives for the unemployed – which has directly (and negatively) affected progress on the CDW bill, part of which prioritises wage increases for domestic workers and is therefore seen as contrary to employment creation. More positively, a local ordinance on domestic work has been passed by Batangas city local government; and this is being used by the project as a model ordinance that can be promoted nationally, because it formalised the creation of a government-led multi-sectoral group and has budget provisions for its implementation.

- Comment on how your programme has collaborated, networked, and influenced public opinion and how these activities may relate to the sustainability of the outputs from your programme.

Significant, active coalitions and networks have been mobilised in each country and are engaged in raising awareness of CDW issues amongst the public and through the media. This process will be further supported by the introduction of the small grants schemes, and will be given added impetus

once the findings of the psychosocial research exercises are published and are able to provide a forceful evidential base for the advocacy messages.

- Assess the capacity of relevant national institutions in terms of skills, resources and political space to sustain the impact of your programme interventions.

Most of the avenues through which national institutions possess the capacity to support or sustain the project are outlined elsewhere. In most cases these opportunities are not directly accompanied by the current possibility or availability of resources, but the aim of the project is to develop this aspect in order to underpin the longer-term sustainability of the initiatives. Progress to date suggests this aim remains a realistic possibility in all localities.

In addition, in the Philippines, as well as the Department of Labor and Employment, which has a national programme against child labour, the identified priority targets where capacity exists to support and sustain the programme are: the Department of Social Welfare and Development, through involvement in the validation workshops of the research; the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, who can support the lobbying for the domestic workers bill; and the National Trade Union Council composed of major trade union alliances which are influential in congress and will be instrumental in advocating for legislative change.

In Costa Rica, IPEC/OIT through its programme on child labour is supporting initiatives which are directly complementary to the project.

- Indicate if the success of your programme is dependent on a sequence of reforms or actions by others that are beyond your immediate control.

Ultimately, the main emphasis of the project's success is dependent on either legal or constitutional reform, and/or the effective implementation of existing statutes and obligations under international conventions. Although the project cannot dictate the outcome of attempts to bring about these reforms or shifts in priority, it is a key assumption that the project has the capability to ensure that they will happen, or at least to put in place a sustainable sequence of events that will lead to this conclusion. This still remains the case, although at this early stage it was not expected that any circumstances would arise that would necessitate the project to alter this assumption.

12. Innovation

The main innovation for the majority of partners is the increased emphasis on child participation, and the formation of advisory committees of children. Although the feedback from partners has been positive, this is a developing area and it is too early to assess impact.

- **Your experience:**

The work being implemented by the partners on the ground is based upon existing approaches and identified good practice. The sharing of experience and practice has been a feature of previous projects; but this is nevertheless the first time that partner's activities on the ground have been co-ordinated across six countries, in order to deliver a collective impact.

- **Geographic context:**

The partners are all leading exponents of child domestic work interventions and advocacy within their respective countries. In each case, a key aspect is coalition-forming and/or collaboration with other organisations and agencies active in the area of child rights, employment rights and other relevant issues. These are described elsewhere in the report. The level of priority being accorded to CDW issues is the key development. The good practice approaches being promoted through the operation of the small grants schemes will also introduce innovative aspects, eg the emphasis on child participation, within the work of other CSOs.

- **Conditions of operation:**

The operational contexts are diverse, both in relation to the socio-economic conditions and the political context. The project approach, linking research based advocacy at the national level and innovative practice at the local level, combined with collective advocacy at international level is unique for this area of work. The advantage of this approach is that the different components are mutually strengthening and provide a more integrated sense of how concrete sustainable progress can be achieved. It enables all relevant stakeholders to be engaged, and the identification of complementary roles, responsibilities and strategies. This aspect of the project is progressing well in all locations.

13. Learning from GTF

Most of the implementation activities of the project are within contexts with which the partners are already familiar. Therefore at this early stage there are no new lessons that have been learned, more a process of extending or complementing existing knowledge and experience. This will change as the impact of the psychosocial research and the small grants schemes begin to materialise, and as the advocacy work leads to new levels of engagement.

Similarly, although the partners recognise that the increased emphasis on child participation is introducing new challenges and opportunities, it is too early to draw lessons from the impact of this approach; and it is too early to be definitive about what works and what does not work either in relation to the establishment of the advisory committees and other structures that facilitate CDW involvement in the work of the project, the partners and other institutions, or to the value of the contributions that arise from this. However, this lesson learning is a key component of the ongoing activity.

The most notable lessons learnt concern the co-ordination of implementation activities across six localities and contexts:

- **Lessons about the overall project or programme design**

Preparatory activities take significantly longer to complete than for single localities, and require more time and inputs to achieve. These need to be reflected in the programme plan. For example, the steps necessary to arrive at an agreed research protocol and a common questionnaire were far more complex than for a single locality/context. Similarly, the steps required to arrive at a common framework for the small grant scheme implementation. There is a need to anticipate a range of possible contingencies – for example the fact that visa problems necessitated two sets of training rather than one.

- **Lessons about adapting your methods and approaches**

The overall strategic approach is working well, but it is clear that divergences will appear in the pace of implementation as the project work intensifies; and it won't be possible to precisely overlay the activities in different locations. The programme plan needs to accommodate this; and although the sequencing of interventions is still regarded as correct, the particular application will vary by locality.

- **Lessons about working with partner organisations**

The project partners have worked in partnership together in the past, and there are no significant new areas of learning that have yet emerged in this regard.

- **Lessons about risk assessment and management**

It is increasingly clear that the nature and levels of risk are going vary significantly between localities as the project develops, and that each country programme requires its own risk assessment, which needs to be individually managed. Achieving this is linked to the psychosocial research component, through which the particularities of many of the risk areas will become clearer.

- **Lessons about sustainability and scaling up**

The positive learning in this area focuses mainly on the insights being gained at local level regarding the relationship between the direct interventions on behalf of individual, or groups of individual, CDWs and the wider advocacy goals and targets. However, partners report that it is too early in the process for significant experiential lessons related to this area to have been gained.

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</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 effects of domestic work on children.</p>	2	<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 lessons learnt from experience</p>	<p>As stated in inception report table.</p> <p>(Note: There is insufficient space within this format to repeat the baseline description here).</p>	<p>It is too early in the process for the core activities to have arrived at any level of real impact at the level to which the indicators relate; however progress against the original plan has been satisfactory.</p> <p>In particular the establishment or strengthening of relationships with other stakeholders has progressed well; the networking and</p>	<p>The project start was delayed by contractual issues until virtually half way into the project year. This has had an inevitable impact on all project elements; but this has not created any problems that cannot be managed, as the main activities and outcomes are not time-sensitive.</p> <p>Therefore it has not been necessary to institute any major changes.</p>

		<p>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>coalition-building capability of the partners has been significantly improved as a result of the project; and this step change in the ability of partners to engage with stakeholders is likely to prove crucial as the key advocacy elements develop.</p>	
<p>Output 1) Measures have been promoted to reduce the treatment of CDWs that result in psychosocial or other harm to their health</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</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>	<p>Publication of evidence-based research findings covering all or most of the 6 countries.</p> <p>2.1) Evidence of increase in the involvement of CDW in efforts to end abuse, promote their rights and improve their</p>	<p>As stated in inception report table.</p>	<p>1.) The work towards the compilation and collation of research data on psychosocial impact is proceeding well, and all the steps proceeding the field research phase have been accomplished satisfactorily; no major problems or obstacles have emerged.</p>	

<p>new good practice models and the delivery of services.</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>Output 4) Relations between employers and CDWs have improved.</p>	1	<p>conditions of employment.</p> <p>2.2) Evidence of the introduction of good practice in services provided to CDWs.</p>	<p>2.) All the partners have established Advisory Committees of CDWs, and these groups are actively involved in identifying how they can input into policy debates and programme planning etc. So far, partners are reacting well to this development and report that learning from the CDWs is already taking place.</p> <p>3.) The small grant framework has developed to plan, and all the steps prior to implementation of the scheme have been accomplished satisfactorily.</p> <p>4.) It is too early to assess the impact on the specific situations of CDWs; however the progress on strengthened</p>
	2	<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 or other</p>	

		<p>organisations) and persuade them to implement such practice.</p> <p>4.1) Contract (written or oral) between employer and CDW stipulated improved treatment or remuneration; OR</p> <p>4.2) More employers of CDWs allow CDWs time off work to attend school (formal or non-formal) [NDWM, WAO & DNI]; OR</p> <p>4.3) Other changes in attitude of employers of CDWs which enable CDWs to exercise their human rights more effectively; [VF, AGTR &</p>		<p>stakeholder relations is providing an improved foundation for engagement with employers as this phase develops.</p>	
--	--	---	--	--	--

		Kivulini] OR 4.4) Reduction, year-on-year, of specific forms of abuse that CDWs were reported to suffer in 2008 or 2009.			
<p>Activities Activities – psychosocial research</p> <p>1.1 Prepare a research plan 1.2 Collect and analyse data 1.3 Write 6 country reports, an interim international report and a n international report 1.5 Disseminate results 4.1 Launch a global website on CDWs 4.2 Develop and implement advocacy strategies at local, national and international levels</p> <p>Activities – children’s participation</p> <p>2.1 Mainstream and monitor child participation throughout the programme, including amongst other initiatives, via advisory Committee meetings 2.2 Produce a report on</p>				<p>Despite the delayed start, activities are now progressing satisfactorily.</p> <p>The research plan is in place, training has been conducted and the questionnaire has been piloted and finalised.</p> <p>The small grant scheme protocols have been developed and partners have initiated promotion of the schemes.</p> <p>CDW Advisory Committees have been formed and are meeting regularly.</p>	<p>At this early stage, activities are proceeding more or less in line with the original plan, aside from the delayed start. No issues have yet arisen that have necessitated changes to the plan, or in the approaches being adopted.</p>

<p>children's participation</p> <p>5.1 A peer learning report is prepared for each region based on discussions at the regional peer-learning meetings</p> <p>4.4 Information materials published on the situation of CDWs as appropriate to circumstances</p> <p>1.4 Prepare a child friendly international report on CDWs</p> <p>4.1 Launch a global website on CDWs</p> <p>4.2 Develop and implement advocacy strategies at local, national and international levels</p> <p>Activities - Advocacy</p> <p>4.2 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>Networking and coalition building is underway, alongside stakeholder dialogue, towards identification of common strategy.</p> <p>International advocacy focused on the ILO domestic work convention is progressing to plan.</p>	
---	--	--	--	--	--