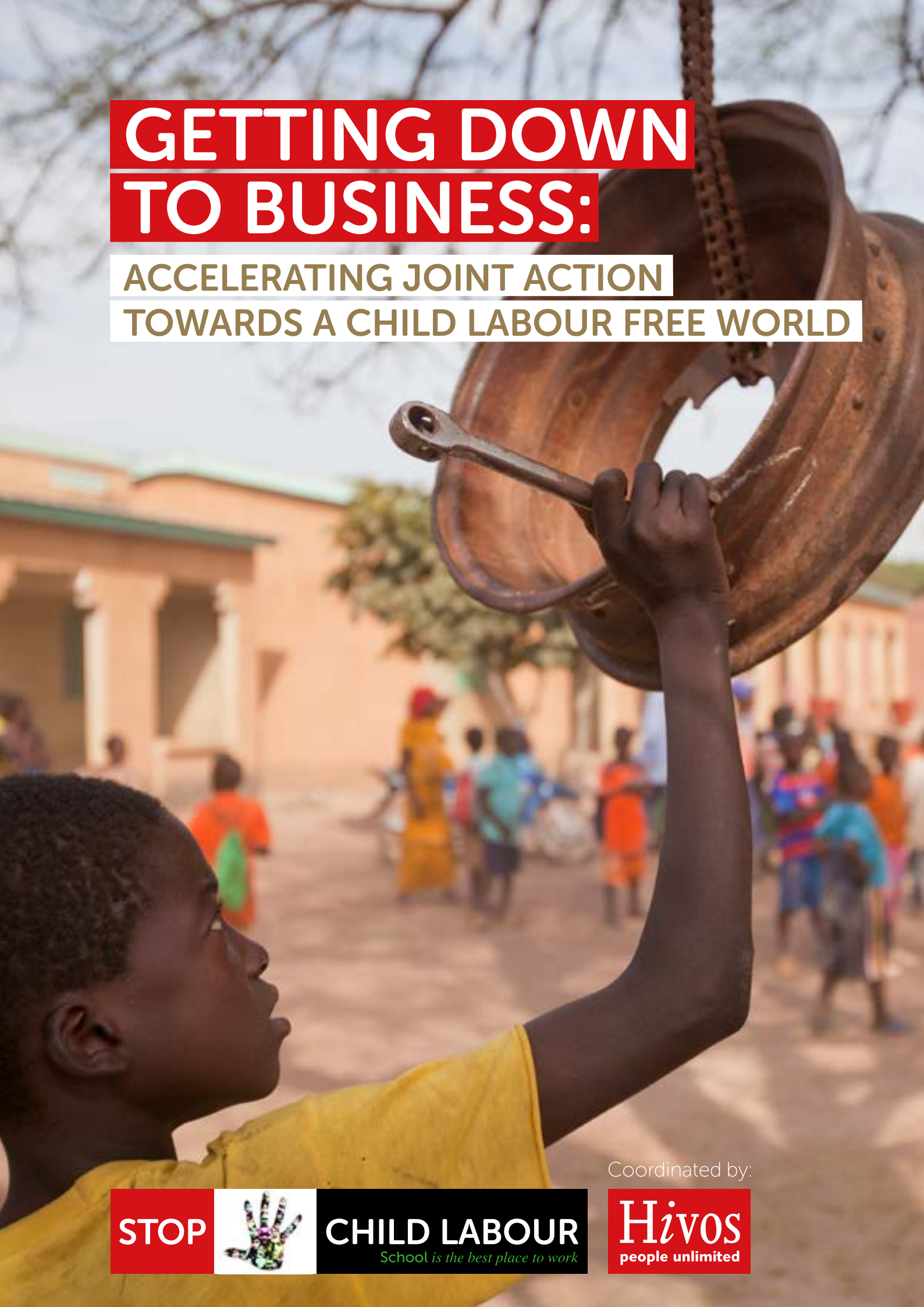


# GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS:

ACCELERATING JOINT ACTION  
TOWARDS A CHILD LABOUR FREE WORLD



Coordinated by:

**STOP**



**CHILD LABOUR**

*School is the best place to work*

**Hivos**  
people unlimited

September 2019

With support of:



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Netherlands

*Cover picture: Makmende*

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABA	Area-Based Approach
AGT	Dutch Agreement on Garments and Textiles
AIB	Allied Irish Bank
AIPTF	All India Primary Teachers Federation
APVVU	Andhra Pradesh Vyavasaya Vruthidarula Union
BWI	Building and Wood Workers International
B&HR	Business & Human Rights
CLFZ	Child Labour Free Zones
CLP	Child Labour Platform
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CR&BP	Child Rights & Business Principles
CRPF	Child Rights Protection Forum
EI	Education International
FLA	Fair Labor Association
GCLC	Global Child Labour Conference
GdtB	Getting down to Business (project)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour
MVF	Mamidipudi Venkatarangaiya Foundation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
PRI	Panchayati Raj
RVO	Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (Netherlands Enterprise Agency)
SAVE	Social Awareness and Voluntary Education
SCL	'Stop Child Labour – School is the best place to work' programme
SMC	School Management Committee
SFN	State Forum on Natural Stone (in Rajasthan, India)
TFT-RSP	TFT-Responsible Stone Program
UPGSSS	Uttar Pradesh Gramin Shramik Shikshan Sansthan
UNATU	Uganda National Teachers' Union
UTZ/RA	UTZ Certified and Rainforest Alliance
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
WDACL	World Day Against Child Labour

# GENERAL INFORMATION

## **1.1. Grant recipient**

Humanist Organization for Social Change (Hivos), coordinator of the Stop Child Labour Programme

## **1.2. Stop Child Labour Coalition members**

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Getting Down to Business: accelerating joint action towards a child labour free world

## **1.8. Name of the donor**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

## **1.9. Activity number**

4000000295

## **1.10. Target countries**

India, Uganda, Mali, the Netherlands





# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the Getting down to Business (GdtB) programme, Stop Child Labour (SCL) has worked towards the programme's overall objective of encouraging companies and corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives to include a community-based approach towards getting all children out of work and into formal quality education in their policies and practices. At the same time, as part of the overall objective, we have worked towards realizing more support for this approach from governments, policymakers and (inter)national organisations.

After the end of the project in July 2019, we can conclude that we have realized the results foreseen by the project to contribute to these sub-objectives:

**A.** Companies and CSR initiatives support and strengthen community-based projects to effectively prevent and eliminate (risks of) child labour in their supply chains, thereby contributing to the creation of child labour free zones (CLFZs).

**B.** Key stakeholders actively promote and support the community-based approach and the elimination of child labour by convincing companies and CSR initiatives – based on ground-level evidence – to take action at the regional and (inter) national level.

Child labour free zones were created and related activities in the field of business and human rights (B&HR) and education to stop child labour were implemented in India, Mali, Uganda and the Netherlands, as well as at international level. The focus was on the following sectors: garments, natural stone, shoe wear, coffee, gold and seeds.

### Partner countries

During the two years of project implementation we have seen positive results in the creation of child labour free zones in Mali, India and Uganda. Eight (8) CLFZ projects were implemented. A total of 4,116 children (2,119 girls and 1,997 boys) were mainstreamed in formal schools and a total of 2,523 children (1,264 girls and 1,259 boys) were protected from child labour. Currently, on average 94 percent of all the children living in CLFZs are in school. This is an

increase of more than 17 percent since the start of the programme. More details about the CLFZs in the different countries are given in chapter 2.1.

In the partner countries, apart from implementing CLFZ projects, SCL partners have been successful in creating awareness, building capacities and mobilising support among a broad range of stakeholders incl. companies, CSR initiatives, (local) government, international organisations and civil society organisations. Training sessions on B&HR took place in three countries. These sessions focussed on working with companies to tackle child labour in the supply chain. National Platforms were also established and strengthened in the partner countries to coordinate lobby and advocacy activities for influencing policies and practices. Moreover, the platforms coordinated linking and learning activities to share best practices and get more stakeholders on board.

Some good examples of B&HR related activities in the partner countries are the projects with UTZ/RA and a Uganda coffee company (both belonging to a large international coffee concern in West Nile, Uganda); the shoe wear project with active involvement and financial contribution of four major international shoe brands in Agra, India; the gold mining project in Sikasso Region, Mali; and the new interest expressed by three large cocoa trading companies who sought advice from and collaboration with SCL to adopt the CLFZ approach for tackling child labour in the cocoa sector. In these countries and sectors, MoUs were signed between NGOs, companies and CSR initiatives to accelerate joint action against child labour.

In addition, Education International strengthened schools and teachers with training, lobby and advocacy on education and South-South exchange programmes that will prepare more education unions to effectively get children out of work and into

formal, full-time and quality education in India, Mali, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Togo, Burkina Faso and Zambia.

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

- Eight research reports and review documents have been produced;
- Over twenty companies have improved their policies and practices towards eliminating child labour and improving workers' rights;
- The SCL approach has been actively promoted in at least four ICSR sector covenants;
- Seventeen concrete agreements have been made with companies and CSR initiatives on their engagement in area based projects;
- Fourteen companies are investing own resources in area based projects;

#### **The Netherlands/International level**

SCL has been active in organizing and participating in many workshops and debates. The most important of these were the November 2017 Global Child Labour Conference in Argentina, the SCL Linking & Learning event in May 2019 in The Hague, the 15 years of SCL celebration in May 2019 in The Hague, and the final evaluation of the GdtB project between Nov 2018 and May 2019. SCL has shared practical examples of successful action in the field, promoted effective measures to stop child labour and provided technical support and advice on how the issue can be tackled in a supply chain by using the community-based approach towards creating child labour free zones. To further build on all these efforts, SCL explored a broader partnership with Save the Children and UNICEF Netherlands. This has resulted in the formation of a new Alliance to scale up action against child labour, both from the bottom up and in relation to sectors and supply chains. The Alliance has received funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to implement a new programme 'Work: No Child's Business' starting from July 2019 for a period of 5 years.





# SUMMARY OF KEY RESULTS AFTER YEAR 2

## CHILD LABOUR FREE ZONES AND PLATFORMS

### India

#### 1. Save

**Bridge schools: 44**

**Mainstreamed: 1,136**

**Prevented: 729**

Based on positive results achieved in two wards in Tiruppur under the previous programme, SAVE expanded established two new CLFZs in Ettiveerampalayam and Muthalipalayam Panchayats, located in the Nethaji Apparel Park (NAP) industrial complex and the Tiruppur Export Knitwear Industrial Complex (TEKIC) in Tiruppur, where there are 185 garment factories. The two CLFZ areas were very successful, and thanks to the involvement of high level authorities from the government, companies and communities, they were declared child labour free on 27 June, 2019.

A booklet was launched during the event: "Milestones towards child labour free zones". It explains in 11 steps how a CLFZ can be achieved, with beautiful illustrations and inspiring testimonies describing each step. The booklet can be made available on request.

Five South-South exchange visits took place between teachers, brands, organisations and communities to learn from each other and gain inspiration for duplicating the CLFZ in other areas.



## Hoisting Helium balloon to mark “No Child Labour in 10 wards and 2 Panchayats in Tirippur” District.



**A balloon with the slogan  
'Free of Child Labour Nallur'  
June 22, 2019**

On the evening of June 22, an awareness balloon with the slogan “Child Labour Free Zone” was hoisted. Mr. Aloysius presided and the Inspector of Police from South Tiruppur gave a special address. The felicitation was done by the general secretary of trade unions LPF, Ramakrishan; MLF Sambath, AITUC Sekar, HMS

Muthusamy and Mary, Executive director of SAVE.

All of them together hoisted the awareness balloon. The people from Corporation 10 wards and 2 Panchayats representatives participated in the programme.

All participants were invited to take part on 27 June in the program as it is going to be a remarkable day in declaring the Child Labour Free Zones and the way forward.

## 2. BWI

**Bridge schools: 0**

**Mainstreamed: 78**

**Prevented: 48**

Because of positive results in two CLFZs under the previous project, BWI started in two new areas under the GdtB programme. These, too were successfully declared child labour free. There was marked improvement in children's school attendance, and a significant reduction in the drop-out rate. As a result of unions' engagement with the schools and the community, the overall school environment also improved. For example, extra-curricular activities were integrated into routine activities at the school(s,) and SMCs are now functioning effectively as compared to the start of project. The two existing CLFZs from the previous project have expanded their engagement with Aanganwadis (day care centres) to facilitate enrolment of children from Aanganwadis in mainstream schools.

The project-implementing unions successfully established cooperation and dialogue with selected stone quarry companies and owners in Rajasthan State. Significant progress has been observed at three stone quarry sites as a result. Some quarry sites have put up signs indicating no use of child labour and have improved worksite facilities by providing clean drinking water and first aid. When the State Government announced it was closing stone quarries to protect the wildlife sanctuary in the vicinity, the union maintained contact with the children's families and pushed for a compensation package from the Government. The union is working with the families to secure alternative employment opportunities, including collaboration with Skill India Mission.

In all four CLFZ locations, the participating unions have established local level structures. Village monitoring committees, worksite committees and the unions have taken up issues faced by workers and their families and pushed for resolution. This includes facilitating access to health check-ups and health care for the stone quarry workers (432 workers covered for health check-up in Rajasthan State), silicosis detection and compensation (78 workers referred for silicosis detection and compensation facilitated for 42 silicosis victims),

co-operation with local organisations, and coverage of workers and their families in Government programmes and welfare schemes (398 workers registered with State Construction Workers Welfare Board). The unions have thus deepened their engagement at the local level in all the CLFZs, which in turn has helped them intensify their work in the sector. They have also strengthened lobby and advocacy efforts for the stone quarry sector at local, state and national level.

## CLFZ Ramganjmandi, Kota - Bringing Children into the Schooling Fold



**Rahul Yadav – 12 years old, son of a stone quarry worker - Babulal. He left school after completing fifth grade a year back and started working at the mine helping his father. Rahul has two elder sisters - one is married and the other one, about 6 years older than Rahul, stays at home.**

**The family's economic condition has been poor and his father shared that Rahul must sooner or later work in a mine to help with family income, hence the earlier the better. He was breaking cobblestones with his father at the mine.**

**During the course of CLFZ's work, the union met with his family and later also with the mine owner. The union counselled the family members and also engaged with the mine owner.**

**It took a number of meetings and follow-ups to make successful headway, and after much persuasion, recently the child has been admitted in grade VI. The family has agreed to continue their son's education. The union shall continually follow-up to realize improvements at the mine and also to ensure that Rahul does not drop out from school.**

### 3. Manjari

**Bridge schools: 0**

**Mainstreamed: 376**

**Prevented: 582**

Based on positive results, especially with the full cooperation of natural stone (International) companies, Manjari is expanding the CLFZ project in Budhpura. They work under GdtB in ten hamlets on three levels: mines, yards, and homes - with a total of 2,813 households.

In addition to working with the communities, schools and companies, Manjari also made local cobblestone yard owners (often family-owned) aware of the need to improve working conditions. This resulted in a number of model yards adopting safety practices and providing drinking water facilities, separate toilets, and shaded places for the workers. These model yards have led

to other yard owners planning to introduce safe and legal working conditions. All these facilities have ensured the long-term commitment of their workers. The Manjari programme team is facilitating and motivating even more yard owners to adopt these policies.

Key stakeholders including government, PRIs, communities, and yard owners, are supportive of the community-based approach. They also consider it sustainable because it makes service providers, employers and systems accountable for the target group.

## Ms. Poonam became a peer educator

**Ms. Poonam is a 13 year-old-girl. She is studying in fourth grade at the government school of Budhpura village in Bundi district in Rajasthan, India.**

**She lost her father a few years ago while he was working in the mines. Her mother and elder sister are employed in a cobblestone yard to earn livelihood for the family. Poonam is an active girl and tries to participate in all the different activities organized in the village by Manjari.**

**One such event was the children's fair. Poonam came to know about a library for children in the office of Manjari. On the very first day she came**

**here with one of her friends and gradually she started coming alone to borrow the books. She tells us she finds story books very interesting. She not only enjoys reading these books but also has learned various good habits for keeping herself clean. Now she daily takes bath, brushes her teeth, cuts her nails and wears clean cloths. She further shares that keeping herself clean makes her happy. She shares learnings with her siblings and motivates them to keep themselves clean.**

**Gradually, she has started taking community children to go borrow books. Poonam narrates stories for those who are very young and can't read, and**

**prepares them so from now onwards they will adopt healthy habits to keep themselves clean. Poonam is an example of how peer educators can play an important role to disseminate healthy practices among their fellow children in the GdtB project area.**



#### 4. AIPTF (Teachers' union)

**Bridge schools:** 0  
**Mainstreamed:** 10  
**Prevented:** 0

The teachers' union AIPTF is new to the SCL programme. In this period of GdtB, it mainly took time for them to learn about the area-based approach towards creating CLFZs and get to know the different partners. This pilot CLFZ was under the guidance of EI.

An area had been recommended by the Tamil Nadu branch of AIPTF, TESTF, based on reports of exploitation of children in the firecracker and matches industries in Sivakasi. But this exploitation appears to have been exaggerated by the media. In the Oorampatti and Pallapatti zones selected for the project, an estimated 1,826 children between six and fourteen were accounted for in the CLFZ area. This included 39 reported as out of school, of which 10 were mainstreamed in formal schools.

The take away for AIPTF in view of any upcoming project is to reflect more before selecting the zone of intervention, and carry out a more extensive mapping. However, they learned a lot, especially from Save, who collaborated closely with them. AIPTF is now much better able to contribute to establishing a CLFZ in the future.

#### 5 APVVU

**Bridge schools:** 0  
**Mainstreamed:** 418  
**Prevented:** 70

The agricultural union APVVU started a project to organise and support workers when, during an inventory of problems at seed production firms in India, it discovered child labour was one of them. APVVU also contracted the NGO NISARGA to work with the communities to fight child labour and promote education. The project was implemented in 30 villages. It promoted village-level children's associations and school education committees and took up extra-curricular activities in the evenings with the support of the Dalit youth volunteers. They also engaged with Mandal Education Officials, village Panchayats and District Panchayaths Education Officers. Women's Associations and parent's committees have been monitoring the school's functioning, helping children who live far away to get to and from schools safely, and monitoring improvements to midday meals. This resulted in many more children enjoying school and introduced better social control.

Almost 1,000 adults and legally employed youth were enrolled in a 100-day employment programme provided by the government and received minimum wages of Rs.200 per day, earning over the summer Rs.18,940,000 (EUR. 23,6750). This showed parents the positive results of unionising. After 100 days, they were motivated to seek employment in agriculture and local construction works through collective negotiations with large farm owners and local builders.



# School drop outs become regular students

## Background information

The government primary schools in rural areas have become schools for only poor families (Dalits & Adivasis) as upper caste send their children to English medium in urban areas. The teachers who also live in urban centres do not open the school on time as they travel by government buses. Majority of parents being illiterate and also from rural poor family background, the children are engaged along with parents to work either in the village or by migrating. So the parents have no interest to send the children to school, therefore, no monitoring of the school teachers is taking place. This situation continued until February 2019 in 30% of the villages in the CLFZ project area in Jeelugumalli mandal.

After the survey conducted in the project area, APVVU formed youth and women associations in the villages and children associations after several

rounds of meetings and orientations. Parents' committees were also formed. Parents and children were motivated to make use of the schools and also bring monitoring methods to regulate the school functioning properly for the teachers. Parents got employment through the 100 days employment programme (MGNREGA) and wages also increased subsequently. 100 percent of schools are functioning and 119 school drop outs went back to school in June 2019. School facilities are yet to improve but midday meals are monitored in all 12 schools by parents committees in Jeelugumalli mandal.

## Story

*"I am Nallagatla Seethamma (13 years) studying 6th class and my brother Nallagatla Ramana (15 years) studying 8th class in Darbhagudam high school. My parents have never been to school like many others in my village. Hence we were frequent school drop outs until 2018. My*

*parents were not bothered about our school attendance. My teachers never asked us to come to school regularly. I did not go for school during entire 2018 as my parents migrated to Vishakapatnam for work in Brick kilns. I also worked along with them, we did not have housing, no PDS card. In January 2019, a union leader was able to convince our parents to stay back in my village where my parents got employment regularly under MGNREGA. We were enrolled in the school in January where the teacher has given special attention for my studies. We get a very good midday meal, free uniforms and books from the government. This year, I and my brother have been admitted to a government Residential School in Darbhagudam. My parents got their PDS card, NREGS card and stopped migrating. All this was possible because of the efforts of the APVVU union leader Seedari Seenu from my village."*



“

MY PARENTS  
WERE NOT  
BOTHERED  
ABOUT OUR  
SCHOOL  
ATTENDANCE.

## 6. MVF and UPGSSS

**Bridge schools: 240**

**Mainstreamed: 4**

**Prevented: 70**

A CLFZ is being established in Shantinagar, a ward in Agra. This is a footwear/leather hub and a popular tourist destination because of the Taj Mahal. Four international footwear brands and companies are working with an area-based approach towards the creation of a first CLFZ in Agra. This is together with the Fair Labour Association (FLA), Stop Child Labour, and with technical support from MV Foundation, SCL India Platform and direct implementation by the local NGO, UPGSSS. The project will be a starting point and learning area for further upscaling by the footwear companies and government. The four companies are financially supporting the CLFZ and are involving their suppliers in Agra. The FLA conducted a training on supply chain mapping to get a better understanding of the local dynamics in the area and encourage more involvement from companies in the informal sector.

At the end of the GdtB programme, five Muskaan Centres were established with 240 children on the rolls. Seventy-eight girls from these centres are ready for mainstreaming to formal school, and four have already been mainstreamed. A Muskaan Support Group was formed with 10 members representing supply chain companies, visiting the project every month. They have been very supportive to the project agenda, providing bags, shoes and one company providing roofs for two new centres. Response from and involvement by support groups such as the Child Rights Protection Forum (CRPF), local youth associations, mothers' associations and local political leaders/authorities has been highly encouraging. The management of Bhimabai Ambedkar Buddha Vihar have permitted the use of their community hall free of charge for community meetings. Additionally, CRPF played an instrumental role in preventing 15 girls from the centres from dropping out.

## Inaugural Function of 'Muskaan - a Child Labour Free Zone' Project in Shanthipura, Agra

The inaugural ceremony of the Muskaan - a Child Labour Free Zone project in Shanthipura, Agra - commenced in November 2018 with the presence of many community leaders, parents, children, suppliers, (International) companies, government representatives and SCL partners. Delegates and dignitaries walked through the by-lanes of Shanthipura and

reached the Muskaan centre where it was inaugurated. Company delegates interacted with the children and motivated them to utilize the services of the programme.

The function was given wide coverage in Moon TV, ETV, News Paper Amarujala, Amar Bhartiya, Rajasthan Part and Hindustan among others.



## 7. SCL Platform-India

The SCL Platform has taken measures to sustain the child labour free zones concept at different levels. This includes partners' discussions with various stakeholders like government and allied departments (labour, education, etc.) for incorporating best practices in government programmes and adapting the approach in other programmes for children at risk. Even though there are no specific commitments, partners of the platform are engaged in dialogue with government and different companies, CSR initiatives and organisations.

The SCL India platform was part of explorations that resulted in the new Child Labour Free Zone programme in Agra in the leather/footwear industry. This included joining with MV Foundation, the lead in the programme, to identify local partner UPGSSS to implement the programme, as well as attending preparatory meetings and an inauguration event with companies and suppliers.

The SCL Platform has been active in AKVO training and follow-up support for the SCL partners UPGSSS, Manjari and Save. It organised several exchange visits for the SCL Platform network, and lobby and advocacy activities towards government and the private sector. For example, they facilitated capacity building and experience sharing between both NGO partners and suppliers to help them engage with stakeholders in promoting improved policies and practices in their supply chains.

This was done in Coimbatore as a follow up to the B&HR training held in New Delhi. The programme was attended mostly by suppliers in the textile, leather/footwear, and stone industries, and members of the SCL India platform. Stakeholders involved in the SCL Programme across the sectors shared their experiences and the practices they follow in creating child labour free zones in their supply chains. Members of the SCL India platform shared their experiences in engaging with companies that are sourcing from India and with the suppliers who were part of the programme.

South-South exchange meetings took place between Southeast Asian countries and India and between India and Indonesia, where SCL Platform members engaged with NGOs and private sector in the palm oil sector.

## Mali

### 1. Bougouni

**Bridge schools: 156**

**Mainstreamed: 1,378**

**Prevented: 152**

Based on positive results of working in a number of CLFZs around mining areas, a gradual process started of working with small mining companies in Bougouni, Mali. Despite having achieved some collaborations and awareness, much more remained to be done. For example, getting the companies in the gold mining areas to take more responsibility on human rights and social and environmental issues, and to take concrete steps towards improving policy and practices to stop child labour. ENDA Mali continued the project and achieved greater engagement from the private sector, making them more aware of their role in fighting child labour. ENDA worked in close collaboration with the communities and local government, where they had already built some good relationships.

Some of their outcomes are:

1. With the support of the project, local communities and authorities learned about the concept of CSR through training. Afterwards, they engaged gold mining companies in their areas to encourage them to use CSR initiatives to improve the situation of children and families working in the small gold mining areas.
2. Companies participated when results of consultation frameworks at the local level were presented, and based on this, designed their own proposals for improved collaboration.

# A Corporate Social Responsibility initiative by a local company

During discussions in one of the framework meetings, the community development manager of Wassoul'or explained an example of CSR on the part of its structure: 'In Gouandiaka, there is a village that did not have a second cycle school. The children, having finished with the primary level,

walked on foot to take classes in another village, in the morning as well as in the afternoon under the overwhelming sun. Thus Wassoul'Or built in the said village three classrooms for the second cycle, in order to improve the conditions of education of these children'.

## Engage communities of four villages in the fights against child labour in gold panning mines and rural exodus

**Mariam, a girl of fourteen, left her native village after having passed the graduate cycle of grade 7.**

**She continued her studies in Bougouni, 14 km from her native village. After a year of presence in Bougouni, Mariam had a taste for extra activities after school, when she accompanied her girlfriend Fanta, a housekeeper, to sell water and local juice (bissap) at the crossroads. Immediately Mariam started**

**liking the activities carried out by her girlfriend and one day the two girls tried to flee to try their luck in the mine site of Touréla near Bamako. Some days after their disappearances, Mariam's parents were alerted.**

**A team was sent to the village, where investigations started in the gold panning sites. A joint effort led to the identification of the two girls and their return home.**

**The two girls were given some time to recover and to learn about certain realities of life (e.g. they said that they were harassed during their flight, and they spent certain days without eating nor sleeping).**

**Today Mariam regularly attends classes and regrets having abandoned school to go to the sites. She is now part of the village councillors in the fight against child labour.**



ENDA was able to absorb some of the extra resources for the GdtB project last year and strengthened existing CLFZs in the mining area so more children were able to get out of work and go back to school. The structures in the communities were also strengthened, leading to better coordination and follow up of cases.

Something requiring more attention is migration. The artisanal gold mines also attract many people (young people, families, children) from outside the project intervention area, and even from other countries, which complicates the use of CLFZs to eradicate child labour. Other complementary strategies are needed.

## Uganda

### 1. Coffee project

**Bridge schools: 0**

**Mainstreamed: 716**

**Prevented: 872**

SCL supported CEFORD to expand a CLFZ initially started under the previous Out of Work, Into School project. It began with a pilot CLFZ in Erussi Sub County in close collaboration with the local government, UTZ/RA, Kyagalanyi Coffee Ltd and UNATU. The pilot has been scaled up to neighbouring Sub Counties, Zombo and Paidha, where UTZ/RA and Kyagalanyi are investing their resources. In collaboration with them, SCL helped the project expand its initial CLFZ to new villages within Erussi Sub County. Despite a short period of implementation, many areas were reached, and children quickly stopped work and stated going to school.

Erussi sub-county local government have made it a priority to achieve a child labour free Erussi by keeping an annual budget for stopping child labour in their sub-county budget. They also lobby other development partners and the district local government to support their struggle to eradicate child labour. Nebbi district's local government,

together with CSOs within the greater Nebbi districts, has drafted the district education ordinance that is now before the council for final approval and publishing in the gazette.

A number of villages have started implementing by-laws against child labour. This is intended to create a society norm of zero tolerance to child labour. They have also continued to take the lead in organising and celebrating a Child Labour Free week. This annual activity in the sub-county has proven an effective avenue for mobilisation, sensitisation and sharing best practices on child labour. Alur delegates (local authorities) from Congo continue coming to Uganda to learn best practices from the CLFZ Project to reduce child labour and further education of Alur pupils in the DRC.

Ten VSLA groups established income-generating activities mainly in agricultural enterprises to improve their family income and raise more funds for supporting the most vulnerable children identified as out of school. CEFORD trained community-based trainers, who in turn trained the VSLA groups. CEFORD has already trained and enrolled the VSLA groups into farmers associations, which should ensure the formation of farmers' produce and marketing cooperatives.

Erussi schools have really improved, with more and better-motivated teachers, an increase in female teachers, more classroom and sanitation blocks, better teaching methods, more after school activities and clubs, among others. This has led to the enrolment of new children and greater retention of in-school children. There is constant engagement with the government and Ministry of Education, and the Minister recently visited the area upon hearing about the successful approach of the CLFZ.

# Child Labour Committee and VSLA groups

Mic parwoth is one of the child labour committees in Abongo parish, Erussi Sub County, that have worked tirelessly to achieve their dreams of producing much more food and cash crops for the sub county and outside to help the most needy children who are engaged in child labour.

This child labour committee was formed in July 2018 and consists of 30 (M=8, F=22) members. CEFORD trained them on the forms child labour takes, its dangers and its effects not only on the family but also on the community at large. It also and also trained them on various good agronomic practices to help them raise income to support needy children.

The group realized that they have hit their target already by supporting 42 children (M=16, F=26) with school materials and nutritious food (orange sweet potatoes rich in vitamin A) and establishing a norm of zero tolerance to child labour. As a result of this training and sensitisation, the parents exempted children from garden work during school days.

The community change agents and child labour committees were able to frequently follow up and monitor the demonstration garden since they are field based. The group members could appreciate the good agronomic practices introduced to increase income and savings, improve living standards at household

level and motivate farmers to promote the same practices in their individual gardens at home.

It resulted in planting five acres of indigenous sweet potatoes locally called Nyajudongo and a harvest of one hundred sacks due to the good agronomic practices they had applied as a result of training from CEFORD.

They distributed the sweet potatoes among themselves as group members for consumption and they will save some as seeds to plant in each and every members' garden and some for the group garden.







© Makmende

## 2. SCL Platform

The SCL Platform in Uganda is being hosted and lead by Nascent RDO, who also runs CLFZs in slums of Kampala and is piloting a CLFZ in Karamoja. They also act as the SCL resource agency and supported and trained EWAD in Busia to establish CLFZs in the gold mining areas. An exchange visit was organised to the tobacco growing area in Hoima where Alliance One is working with an area-based approach. Meetings between two companies (Kyagalanyi coffee and Alliance One) and several NGOs were held about their good practices. Alliance One cited examples like giving a bonus to groups of farmers who ensure they are child labour free, while those with child labour practices

lose the bonus. The group members then put pressure on each other to eliminate child labour and benefit from the bonus. This is one internal rule that is effective. Lessons were also learned from Hoima District about the District Action Plan regarding all forms of child labour.

The strong role of both government actors at the ministry level (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development) and the local government level (Community Development Department) was noted, especially during the WDACL when their viewpoints were respected by perpetrators of child labour, e.g. miners.

# The National Celebration of the World Day Against Child Labour (WDACL) 12<sup>th</sup> June 2019

The members of the SCL Platform joined hands with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) together with the local government of Busia to organise and commemorate the WDACL 2019. The Ministry trusted the Platform to take the lead in planning for the event amongst others because the Platform includes several entities with a shared goal of eliminating child labour in the country.

Here are some activities on and around the day:

- Planning meetings and dialogues with Busia local government officials (Busia hosted the celebrations).
- Community dialogues with community members especially those engaged in mining.
- Awareness campaigns using several platforms including child-led campaigns like songs, dance, poems.
- Radio talks at the national level and local level (district radio channels).
- Two national television programmes.
- Two national newspaper articles.
- On the day of the celebration, marching campaigns with youth bands in Busia community, several tear drops with the theme were exposed and different partners joined hands and added more money to the pool for the celebration activities.
- The YouTube video below shows highlights from some of the activities the members of the platform engaged in.

[youtu.be/2a5kYM6nn6A](https://youtu.be/2a5kYM6nn6A)

All of this increased the visibility of the Platform as a major actor fighting child labour in the country. As a result, many actors in the fight against child labour have expressed interest to join the Platform. Further, the MGLSD now acknowledges the Platform as a major actor in child labour, this is key since one of the objectives is to influence the national agenda against child labour.







## SECTORS

### 1. COFFEE

#### *Company dialogue and collaborations*

Kyagalanyi Coffee Ltd and UTZ/RA are investing their own resources to expand the successful CLFZ approach to other neighbouring coffee areas. The aim is to expand with a less intensive approach so that more farmers can be reached and less money spent. The experiment is being monitored and documented for learning purposes for the coffee sector but also other sectors, like tea and cocoa. UTZ/RA and Kyagalanyi are also expanding the approach to other areas outside the West Nile and Uganda.

To document their successful approach, UTZ/RA supported making a documentary in close collaboration with SCL, Hivos, Kyagalanyi, The local government, UNATU and CEFORD. The twenty-eight minute film paints a complete and inspiring picture of the multi-actor way of fighting child labour with a community-based combined supply chain approach. The documentary was shared with several companies and other actors and can be found on the website:

[stopchildlabour.org/stop-child-labour-launches-documentary-about-fighting-child-labour-in-the-ugandan-coffee-sector](https://stopchildlabour.org/stop-child-labour-launches-documentary-about-fighting-child-labour-in-the-ugandan-coffee-sector)

with a direct link to the documentary:  
[vimeo.com/310335843/728b2680ea](https://vimeo.com/310335843/728b2680ea)

The documentary was shown at the African Fine Coffee Association (AFCA) in Kigali in February 2019 by UTZ/RA in collaboration with Kyagalanyi and CEFORD (representing SCL). The coffee company and the NGO/SCL gave an introduction on how they can work together to fight child labour. The documentary was also shown in several other fora.

In April 2019, the documentary was used as training material in a workshop for the coffee, tea, cocoa and tobacco sectors in Kampala. The training was organised by UTZ/RA with support from SCL and Kyagalanyi and brought together people from both companies and auditing firms. The aim was to get more insight into the complex issue of child labour and demonstrate that it can only be tackled by working together, addressing root causes and accepting the effort as a process.

## 2. FOOTWEAR

### *Company dialogue and collaborations*

Four International footwear companies signed MOU's with SCL, FLA and MV Foundation to support a CLFZ project in Agra (see description of CLFZ project above). All four companies contributed EUR 15,000 each to the CLFZ project with other support in kind, like time for coordination calls, meetings and events in Agra, school bags, shoes, and construction materials. The companies are also engaging their suppliers, just as the project is engaging other footwear companies. Together they are trying to pool resources to continue and expand the project. The MV Foundation is SCL's resource agency and UPGSSS is the local implementing NGO. The SCL Platform is giving support through amongst others dialogue meetings and training. They conducted the Akvo training on digital monitoring and involved the local NGO in exchange visits to other CLFZ projects and SCL partners.

The FLA organised a training on supply chain mapping and management in February 2019 in Agra. There were 29 participants, ranging from International brands to local suppliers, companies and a few NGOs representing the SCL Platform. Both suppliers and companies gained a shared understanding of the goals of supply chain mapping and what they can expect from each other. It also helped the CSOs and the private sector understand each other better, especially regarding their respective roles and responsibilities and where they can strengthen each other.

Several exchange visits took place to the Muskaan Centre (CLFZ project in Agra) to monitor its progress as resource centre for the area and for the sector, and as a source of inspiration for different actors. All was going well, and now the local government and local authorities are also getting involved.

## 3. GARMENTS

### *Link to CLFZ projects in target countries*

The CLFZ project in the industrial complex of Nethaji Apparel Park (NAP) and Tiruppur Export Knitwear Industrial Complex (TEKIC) in Tiruppur has reached out directly to 130 garment factories. Two of the companies also gave financial support and played an active role in the project.

Thousands of adults and youth between 15 and 18 were trained in financial literacy, living wages, and social dialogue to make them more aware of their rights and responsibilities. This is an ongoing process, and further steps must still be taken.

Some companies and brands have also been active in exchange visits to learn from each other and gain inspiration from the CLFZ established by Save in close collaboration with the communities and local authorities.

### *Company dialogue and collaborations*

SCL receives additional funding for its participation in the Dutch Agreement on Garments and Textiles (AGT). In the AGT, SCL participates in the Steering Committee, the Social Working Group, and leads the Child Labour thematic group and the Monitoring and Evaluation Sub-group. SCL also coordinates the collective project on combatting child labour in the textile supply chain in southern India and Bangladesh, which is co-funded through the Fund Against Child Labour of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO).

With additional funding from GdtB, Arisa drafted a paper about child labour and forced labour risks at 73 garment factories in Tamil Nadu that are supplying AGT signatories. The paper was shared with 67 AGT signatories and resulted in dialogue with signatories and the nomination of production locations for a training programme. (The available budget

for Arisa under the FBK programme was insufficient to cover this activity).

Through GdtB, SCL connects ongoing efforts such as those described above to the activities that SCL conducts worldwide and the partners SCL works with. Through linking and learning processes with different partners and actors, SCL aims to expand and upscale its efforts to get international brands to collaborate with the SCL network in improving policies and practices to eliminate child labour.

## 4. GOLD

### *Link to CLFZ projects in target countries*

As a direct effect of the GdtB project, the CSR project in Bougouni, Mali, made significant changes by actively involving the local small gold mining companies, local authorities and larger companies in the project. An important lesson to learn here is that it is a gradual process and that policies can only make a change when put into practice with participation from the local level. See more about the results of the CSR project described under 2.1: CLFZ, Bougouni, Mali. Together with other child labour actors, the World Day Against Child Labour was hosted by the Busia District in close collaboration

with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development in June 2019. See also 2.1: under the SCL Uganda Platform with the link to the WDACL video:

[youtu.be/2a5kYM6nn6A](https://youtu.be/2a5kYM6nn6A)

### *Company dialogue and collaborations*

The lessons from the FBK/RVO project on responsible gold mining in Busia, Uganda, are definitely worth mentioning. SCL/Hivos is part of a multi-stakeholder approach and supports a local NGO, EWAD, in implementing two CLFZs in gold mining areas. Thanks to the collaboration between Solidaridad (workers' rights and improving practices), Fairtrade (investment models), UNICEF (CR&BP and linking to district and national authorities) and Fairphone and Philips (buyers of gold from the two CLFZ areas who invest in equipment and export models), a well-coordinated project is being implemented covering the community, mine and the supply chains. The unique positions and expertise of these stakeholders and local partners and communities is what makes it possible to tackle the root causes of child labour. SCL/Hivos provides input on child labour issues to the general assembly and Positive Impact Working Group (PIP) of the gold covenant using the special knowledge and experiences from its CLFZ projects in Mali and Uganda.



## 5. NATURAL STONE

### *Company dialogue and collaborations*

After the publication of the report 'Dark Sites of Granite' in 2017, many follow-up activities have been realised. For example, Arisa reached out to 85 European companies that import granite from India to inform them about possible CSR activities related to tackling child labour and improving working conditions on the ground. Unfortunately, only a few companies responded, and did not even provide concrete information. On the other hand, there is still a lot of attention from media, other governments (including the US), and other relevant stakeholders on the issues addressed in the report.

SCL and Arisa participated in the negotiations of the international sector agreement on natural stone, TruStone, signed in May 2019 by the Dutch and Belgian governments, companies, sector associations and social organisations. Furthermore, Arisa contributes expertise on the natural stone sector in India to the programme 'Natural Stone pilots' in the framework of public procurement. The pilots concentrate on three aspects: sustainable procurement, due diligence and child labour-free production.

Arisa reached out to 29 Dutch municipalities with information about child labour issues in the natural stone sector. Engagement with at least seven municipal procurement officials resulted in one municipality signing the TruStone Initiative, and another is still in the process of signing.

In the sand stone sector, new research has been carried out by our Indian research partner Glocal Research in Rajasthan (Bundi district) to gain insight into the labour conditions, including child labour, in the sandstone industry. A large volume of stones (cobblestones/tiles) from the research area is exported to European countries, including the Netherlands and Belgium. One hundred and ninety-six workers were interviewed, some as part of focus group discussions. Key findings of the research are that child labour has decreased since the last research by Arisa, but that huge challenges remain, like paying a minimum wage and implementing occupational health and safety regulations. The findings of the field research were also included in an internal document that will be used by Arisa and SCL to continue further dialogue with governments and companies in India and Europe.

Arisa held several meetings with natural stone companies, CSR-initiatives and international organisations, including the German-based organisations Xertifix and Fairstone, the ILO (Delhi and Geneva) and the Deutsche Naturstein Verband. Input has been provided on strategies and transparency of companies and CSR-initiatives. Furthermore, the CLFZ project serves as an example, and visits to the project area took (will take) place. In May 2019, Arisa organised two meetings between Indian partners, SER, Dutch Foreign Ministry and Dutch and Belgian stone companies. During these meetings the concept of Child Labour Free Zones was explained by the Indian parties who are currently implementing a CLFZ in the natural stone industry.





## 6. VEGETABLE SEEDS

### *Link to CLFZ projects in target countries*

In addition to a mapping exercise on seed production, FNV Mondial started a pilot project to create awareness, organise workers and motivate children to go to school instead of working. Under the GdtB programme, FNV Mondial started working with local union APVVU and local NGO NISARGA to introduce them to the CLFZ concept and start rolling it out in 30 villages in the seed sector. See above in 2.1 more information about the project.

### *Company dialogue and collaborations*

In November 2018, Arisa published the report 'Remedies for Indian seed workers in sight?', a copy of which was sent to 14 seed companies. Eleven of them responded, sharing information about their activities to tackle child labour and issues of not paying the minimum wage.

Afterwards, parliamentary questions were put to the Dutch Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Sigrid Kaag. The report was also discussed at MSI meetings in

India. Based on the report, Arisa was asked by the Dutch Foreign Ministry to join the negotiations for the Dutch ICSR agreement on agriculture. Furthermore, a Dutch seed company contacted Arisa to further discuss the report's recommendations and arrange an appointment with sector organisation Plantum.

Meetings were organised with Fair Labor Association and Mondiaal FNV regarding their work on minimum wages in India and child labour in the seed sector. In India, field visits were made to different production locations of Syngenta and Nunhems (BASF). Meetings in India and the Netherlands are being held regarding a possible joint multi-stakeholder project with a CLFZ approach. Arisa also provided input for the documentary 'Cash Investigations', including the specific findings of its reports. The documentary was broadcast on 18 June, 2019 on France2 and received lots of attention in the French media as well as from the different seed companies.

## LOBBY AND ADVOCACY

One of our important lobby and advocacy activities was following up on the outcomes of the Global Conference on Child Labour in Buenos Aires in November 2017, which helped make more funds available for the fight against child labour. Close contact with members of the Dutch parliament resulted in a parliamentary note asking the government to invest more money in combatting child labour, with special emphasis on the area-based approach developed by the Stop Child Labour Coalition. Furthermore, SCL advocated for proposed legislation on due diligence regarding child labour. Together with UNICEF and Save the Children, we issued a statement to the media calling for support of this legislation. The Dutch Senate voted in favour in May 2019.

Another result of the Global Conference was closer collaboration with UNICEF and Save the Children, which resulted in a joint position paper, a concept note and a new proposal for a programme to work together as an alliance to fight child labour. This proposal and its funding was approved by the Dutch Foreign Ministry, and the new Alliance started implementation of the proposal, 'Work No Child's Business' in July 2019.

SCL members presented the CLFZ approach and showed the importance of human rights due diligence at meetings organized by SCL and other stakeholders, e.g.:

- at Dutch embassies in New Delhi, Bamako and Kampala to discuss the work of Arisa, Kinderpostzegels, Hivos and SCL
- at PricewaterhouseCoopers India in New Delhi to discuss Arisa's work and research, including the child labour free zone approach
- at International Justice Mission Netherlands to share experiences and discuss strategies, especially on the community-based approach and advocacy work

- with the MVO Platform to discuss strategies and experiences regarding advocacy work, especially related to the new OECD human rights due diligence guidance, the new due diligence legislation regarding child labour in the Netherlands and broader due diligence legislation at national and European level

In addition, SCL members organized a/o participated in:

- a presentation on forced labour and child labour for a group of Dutch companies and stakeholders
- the Child Labour Platform of ILO in Geneva, meeting with different international companies and the Indian government
- the roundtable on Business and Child rights, organised by Save the Children, to provide input into the shadow reporting on the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- cocoa meetings organised by the Dutch Foreign Ministry and KIT, and several meetings organised by RVO for their project partners where SCL presented cases and talked about how to conduct baseline surveys, do household mapping exercises, and combine a CLFZ approach with a supply chain approach and multi stakeholder approaches, among others

The Alliance 8.7 invited SCL as a member of the Child Labour Platform to the supply chain meeting in Abidjan to share experiences based especially on examples from the coffee sector and the issue of youth in the small-scale gold mining sector.

Arisa provided input for the draft report by the Policy and Operations Evaluation Department (IOB) of the Dutch Foreign Ministry on Dutch policy on International Corporate Social Responsibility (ICSR), as

# STOP CHILD LABOUR



implemented between 2012 and 2018. Arisa also participated in the consultation meeting of May 2019 where the report was presented.

Although we proposed to organize a session on natural stone during the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights in Geneva in November 2019 together with our Indian partners, the Dutch stone company Arte and the Dutch Foreign Ministry, it was unfortunately not selected by the organisers of the Forum.

- Unions from Cote d'Ivoire visited the cocoa area CLFZ established by Ghana Agricultural Workers Union (GAWU) in Kumasi area, Ghana. (organised by FNV)
- NGOs from Burkina Faso and Mali went to Senegal. (organised by Kinderpostzegels)
- Within Uganda, SCL partners, Save the Children, UNICEF, ILO, MGLSD and other interested NGOs went to see the urban CLFZ of Lubya in Kampala and discussed how to achieve greater collaboration and joint action in the near future. (organised by Hivos in close collaboration with the SCL Uganda Platform)

## LINKING AND LEARNING

### 1. South-South Exchange

With some extra budget, GdtB was able to organise six additional exchange visits during the last four months of the project to give partners and interested parties a chance to learn from each other and become inspired:

- Participants from Bangladesh, Myanmar and Indonesia visited MV Foundation projects in Hyderabad and Save projects in Tirippur, India. (organised by SCL India Platform/ICCo)
- India SCL partners went to Indonesia to learn from the palm oil sector. This was a follow-up on the learning exchange visit from Indonesia to India. (organised by SCL India Platform/ICCo)

In India, two linking and learning meetings were held:

- In Rajasthan: with NGOs working in the mica, natural stone and leather/footwear sectors to share experiences, exchange strategies and learn from each other. An event was also organised in Budhpura where community groups, NGOs and companies presented their work. And field visits were conducted to a natural stone quarry and a cobble yard.
- In Delhi: for SCL members and Save the Children India to discuss strategies regarding child labour, advocacy towards governments and companies, and to come up with ideas for joint activities and closer collaboration. (organised by Arisa)

## 2. Education International

Study visits organised in Uganda and Mali in February and March 2018, followed by training courses organised in Togo, Burkina Faso, Zambia, Malawi, Uganda, were stepping stones in the development of new CLFZ projects implemented by teachers unions in 2019-2020 in all countries except Zambia. This was done with the support of Mondiaal FNV, GEW Fair Childhood Foundation and Education International. The current new CLFZ projects in Burkina Faso, Malawi and Togo are a direct result of this.

AIPTF's pilot project and that of its Tamil Nadu affiliate TESTF learned about what is expected from such projects (including in terms of reporting) and about the alliances that can be built at local, national and international levels. EI learned how to improve its communication with AIPTF and their affiliates and also obtained AIPTF's full engagement in the fight against child labour. AIPTF is now involved in the new Alliance "Work No Child's Business" as well as in developing a new CLFZ in Uttar Pradesh. This would not have been possible without the AIPTF pilot project in Sivakasi.

During the Global Child Labour Conference, representatives from teachers unions established bilateral contacts. EI also put them into contact with other active stakeholders in the fight against child labour, such as NGOs, international organisations, other trade unions and global union federations. This has resulted in new partnerships, like GEW Fair Childhood Foundation's support for projects by EI's affiliates, and in closer contacts between EI and IUF affiliates. Union delegates from Zimbabwe, Nicaragua and Uganda participated for the first time in this global conference. This was a very important learning exercise for them, and it broadened their scope of intervention in their respective countries.

## 3. Linking & Learning event, The Hague

A two-day reflection meeting was held in The Hague with SCL coalition partners from the Netherlands, partner organisations from the GdtB project in Mali, Uganda and India, and old SCL partners from Morocco, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, and Senegal. The meeting evaluated education and the role of the teachers' unions and the end of the GdtB programme. All partners participated fully and presented their experiences, lessons learned and areas of concern.

**Participants identified the top five features that makes the SCL movement unique:**

- 1. Commitment to the area-based approach in creating child labour free zones**
- 2. Working across sectors: collaboration between unions, NGOs, (local) governments and the private sector**
- 3. Sense of shared leadership – "the concept is the boss"**
- 4. Focus on being small and successful (rather than trying to do too much)**
- 5. Emphasis on the importance of schools and education**

The report on the SCL Linking & Learning meeting is available on request.





#### **4. Fifteen years of SCL celebration, The Hague**

We celebrated the successes of 15 years of Stop Child Labour during the linking & learning event in The Hague so all SCL partners could join in. The presentations, panel discussions and stories made for an inspirational meeting. For example, a former child labourer from India told the story of how she became the first female video journalist in her state in India. The afternoon was topped off with a speech by the Dutch Foreign Ministry announcing the grant for the new Alliance of Save the Children, UNICEF Netherlands and Stop Child Labour in the new programme: Work: No Child's Business!

A website with inspirational and touching stories from children, teachers, companies, and parents in Ethiopia, Mali, India and Uganda was developed for the celebration, together with a time line showing SCL's development and activities over the years and a review of 15 years of SCL: "A journey full of highlights and lessons."

The link to the website, time line and review can be found on:

[15years.stopchildlabour.org](https://15years.stopchildlabour.org)



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**Sofie Ovaa, Stop Child Labour programme manager, explains that the coalition started to work with companies because of the important role they could play in eliminating child labour from their sourcing, production and other parts of their supply chains. "Stop Child Labour can act as a broker that links these companies to local organizations to ensure that the children are not only taken out of work, but also reintegrated into the formal education system. Frontrunner companies can set an example and inspire others to take responsibility and solve child labour issues and other workers' rights violations."**



## GDTB EVALUATION

In October 2018, the Stop Child Labour coalition commissioned an external evaluation of its 'Getting Down to Business' programme that ran from July 2017 to July 2019 with funding from the Dutch Foreign Ministry. Its objective was to reflect on the results, implementation, and design of the programme and to provide stakeholders with recommendations on possible innovations and scalability of results in collaboration with private sector actors. An additional task for the evaluation team was to assess the sustainability of existing CLFZs and explore key factors that may influence their sustainability.

The evaluation concluded that SCL has been successful in developing productive relationships with the private sector in different supply chains such as coffee, natural stones, garment and footwear. These relationships were developed either through an approach that became increasingly collaborative (coffee, natural stone) or through a combination of advocacy and collaboration (garment and footwear in India). SCL has also shown to be creative and innovative in identifying unusual leverage points such as working with tenants' associations and teachers' unions. Furthermore, the evaluation applauds the use of politically smart and evidence-based lobby and advocacy strategies, balancing between a confrontational and collaborative approach, between inside and outside tracks, and engaging both with private sector and government.

The evaluation also finds evidence of the relevance and added value of the programme's approach in achieving higher level impacts. SCL's blended approach to address child labour was applied in all projects but with different focus points. This depended on the nature of the implementing partners and the availability of structures at local and national level, like the presence of trade unions, multi-stakeholder platforms and/or sector associations. The coalition has also demonstrated a constructive collaborative attitude. The evaluation team found a good degree of trust and respect among the different partners, north and south, clearly defined roles and responsibilities of partners, and the recognition of the comparative added value of each partner.

Five key recommendations to further improve programme activities and results were identified by the evaluation team.

These were:

1. Explore new leverage points for messy supply chains. The evaluation team stressed the need to invest more time and resources in analysing the supply chain to make sure the most relevant leverage points are identified and used.
2. Refining sustainability and upscaling strategies. In the evaluated cases, not all aspects of sustainability had been taken into account sufficiently, posing a risk to the sustainability of the programme results. Also the definition, related strategy and necessary support of upscaling should be further thought through, as many different approaches are being used that may not always be the most effective/relevant ones.



3. Strengthen capacity of local partners in engaging with business. The capacity of partners differs when it comes to engaging with the private sector. Different ways of strengthening capacities should be explored to make sure these collaborations become most effective.
4. Revaluing education and decent work components. The evaluation team highly applauded the use of a holistic approach (combining a community-based approach with a focus on education, supply chains and political lobby) that works with (unusual) partners such as trade and teachers' unions. The team strongly recommends ensuring that this approach and the collaborations with the unions are maintained in the future.
- 5) Investing in capacity development for lobby and advocacy of Stop Child Labour partners. Although lobby and advocacy activities in the Netherlands have been quite successful, these activities in the project countries have not always received sufficient attention. This could be improved in the future.

SCL greatly appreciated the thorough work done by the evaluation team. Evaluation findings and recommendations were shared and discussed during the Global Linking and Learning Meeting in May 2019 with partners from all countries included in the Getting Down to Business programme. SCL will also make sure to incorporate the recommendations in the development of the new programme that kicked off in July 2019 together with Unicef and Save the Children.

The full evaluation report can be found on the Stop Child Labour website:

[stopkinderarbeid.nl/assets/Final-Evaluation-Report-End-Term-Evaluation-of-GDTB\\_20-juni-2019-1.pdf](https://stopkinderarbeid.nl/assets/Final-Evaluation-Report-End-Term-Evaluation-of-GDTB_20-juni-2019-1.pdf)

# ANNEX 1:

## UPDATED RESULTS TABLE

Outcome A	Outcome Indicators	Sources of Verification	Target	Actual 2017 - 2019	Narrative Summary on Results
International and national companies and CSR initiatives have improved their policies and practices to prevent and eliminate (risks of) child labour in their supply chains (preferably using the CLFZ approach).	A.1. At least 7 new (inter)national companies and/or CSR initiatives <b>have improved their practices</b> by implementing activities and strategies towards the elimination of child labour and improving worker's rights	Reports of selected companies and CSR initiatives, partner project reports, agreements produced.	7	20 (International as well as local companies, being reached through local partners in CLFZ projects)	<p><b>Gold:</b> 3 companies (SOMIKA-SA, Wassoul'Or, SMK) in the gold mining area in Sikasso, Mali.</p> <p><b>Natural Stone:</b> several companies</p> <p><b>Cocoa:</b> 2 companies (Barry Callebout, OLAM, Cargill) International traders</p> <p><b>Footwear:</b> 3 companies (Dabur, Birola, Kundra International) in Agra, India</p> <p><b>Coffee:</b> 1 company, JDE, International company</p> <p>CSR initiatives: Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP) in the tea sector in Malawi and International.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> companies already started working with under previous programme: Out of Work are NOT mentioned.</p>
	A.2. At least 3 companies and/or CSR initiatives <b>have improved their policies</b> by including in their corporate policy documentation/ tools strategies towards preventing and remediating child labour and/or other worker's rights violations	Reports of selected companies and CSR initiatives	3	15	<p><b>General:</b> a bank</p> <p><b>Cocoa:</b> Barry Callebout</p> <p><b>Gold:</b> 4 local companies (Gold partners, SOMIKA-SA, Wassoul'Or, SMK) in Mali</p> <p><b>Seeds:</b> Plantum</p> <p><b>Natural stone:</b> several companies. See more explanation on international companies under follow up research on Natural Stone and Lobby &amp; Advocacy.</p>
	A.3. At least 7 child labour free zones have been created and/or strengthened and expanded together with companies in the areas natural stone, coffee, footwear, gold, garment and seeds.	Monitoring reports partners	7	8	<p>8 CLFZ projects have been implemented:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coffee with Ceford in Uganda;</li> <li>2. Garment with SAVE in India;</li> <li>3. and 4. Natural stone with Manjari and BWI in India;</li> <li>5. No sector specific with Indian Teachers Union in India;</li> <li>6. Shoe wear sector with MVF and UPGSSS in India;</li> <li>7. Seeds sector with APVVU in India;</li> <li>8. Gold mining in Mali with ENDA.</li> </ol> <p><b>Note:</b> there are several smaller CLFZs being established in the 8 projects and some are even declared child labour free. See descriptions in report.</p>

Outcome A	Outcome Indicators	Sources of Verification	Target	Actual 2017 - 2019	Narrative Summary on Results
	A.4. SCL has published and distributed <b>research/reviews</b> on child labour in selected sectors and areas to gain further insight as well as documented and published best practices from own experiences	Research/ policy documents on selected sectors	Research carried out	8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remedies for Indian seed workers in sight? <a href="https://www.stopkinderarbeid.nl/assets/RemediesForIndianSeedWorkersInSight-1.pdf">https://www.stopkinderarbeid.nl/assets/RemediesForIndianSeedWorkersInSight-1.pdf</a></li> <li>2. Social and labour conditions in sandstone quarries and cobble-making units in Rajasthan report (unpublished, being used for L&amp;A)</li> <li>3. Children's lives at stake: working together to end child labour in Agra footwear production; <a href="https://www.stopkinderarbeid.nl/assets/childrens-lives-at-stake-full-report-december-2017.pdf">https://www.stopkinderarbeid.nl/assets/childrens-lives-at-stake-full-report-december-2017.pdf</a></li> <li>4. Le rapport de l'étude sur l'identification des acteurs de la chaîne de valeur Or;</li> <li>5. Monitoring paper distributed for review of 14 Seed companies</li> <li>6. Report on emerging good practices of SCL coalition in Uganda</li> <li>7. Milestones towards achieving Child Labour Free Zone, Save, India.</li> <li>8. Position paper for the Global Child Labour Conference <a href="https://stopchildlabour.org/assets/Stop-Child-Labour-position-paper.pdf">https://stopchildlabour.org/assets/Stop-Child-Labour-position-paper.pdf</a></li> </ol>

Outputs A	Output Indicators	Sources of Verification	Target	Results 2017 - 2019	Comments
A.1.1. + A.2.1. International and national companies and CSR initiatives are aware of measures to prevent and remediate issues of child labour (and other workers' rights violations) in their supply chain (knowing).	A.1.1.1. + A.2.1.1. <b>Interaction</b> has taken place with at least 4 CSR initiatives and 10 international/national companies on research findings, best practices and achieved results from the field in setting-up/ working with CLFZ and/ or community-based projects.	Meeting reports, workshop reports	4 CSR initiatives 10 companies	24 CSR  Over 100 companies, from International to small local companies.	CSR International (10) (ETP, Solidaridad, Fairtrade, UTZ/RA, FLA, Earthworm, Responsible MICA initiative, etc.) and on local level (14) (e.g. in Mali in the gold sector, in India in the natural stone and garment sectors and in Uganda in the coffee sector.  Over 40 International companies (e.g JDE, Barry Callebout, Cargill, Mars, Nestle, Olam, MDLZ, Ferrero, Neumann, tradinorganic, HP, Danone, a bank, Xertifix, FairStone, Earthworm, BASF, Marshalls, Beltrami/Stoneasy, LondonStone, Arte, Maris, Kerasom, Jetstone, Veenstra, MOB, DI-Stone, ABN, NOA, Febenat, Bovatin  9 seed companies, 12 footwear companies, 13 companies in Natural Stone in India and over 20 small companies in the gold sector in Mali.
	A.1.2.1 + A.2.2.1. The SCL community-based approach has been actively promoted and supported in the context of the implementation of at least 2 <b>ICSR sector covenants</b> (garments/ textiles, natural stone, food and/or gold).	Covenant reports, action plans produced	Inclusion in at least 2 ICSR sector agreements	4	True Stone Initiative, Gold Covenant Textile/garment Covenant Agricultural Agreement (in negotiation phase)
	A.1.2.2. At least 5 <b>concrete agreements</b> have been made with CSR initiatives and/or (inter) national companies about their engagement in the area based approach projects.	Baseline studies, mapping exercises and agreements produced	5 concrete agreements	17	10 MoU signed with foot wear and natural stone companies, letter of intent with 2 coffee/cocoa companies, 5 agreements signed with local companies in Mali (gold sector)
A.1.2. Agreements have been reached between SCL partners, CSR initiatives and international/ national companies regarding roles and responsibilities for the cooperation in selected areas and/or projects.	A.1.2.3. At least 4 <b>companies are prepared to invest own resources</b> in creating new and/or strengthening existing CLFZ/community-based projects in collaboration with SCL and SCL local partners..	SoV: Reports of selected companies and CSR initiatives, agreements produced	4 companies	14	4 foot wear companies for investment of EUR 15,000 each in CLFZ in Agra, India. Earthworm used to invests time in India. LondonStone and Beltrami and StoneEasy (time and funding), two local companies (cobble yard owners) 4 local companies in Mali: Gold partner; Somika; Wassoul'or, SMK
	A.1.3. + A.2.2. Concrete steps have been taken by companies and/or CSR initiatives to improve policies and practices through specific strategies geared at eliminating child labour and/or improving worker's rights.	Reports of selected companies and CSR initiatives	10 companies and/or CSR initiatives	Over 35	See above A1 and A2 and A3



Outputs A	Output Indicators	Sources of Verification	Target	Results 2017 - 2019	Comments
A.3.1. SCL partners have gained insight in the local situation, issues of child labour and relevant stakeholders for each of the projects in the intervention areas.	A.3.1.1 By the end of year 1/2, at least 3 baseline studies including mapping exercises have been conducted.	Baseline reports	3 baseline/ mapping studies	9	Baseline studies and mapping exercises have been conducted in 9 new CLFZs in India, Mali and Uganda.
	A.3.1.2. By the end of year 1/2 at least 7 new proposals have been signed for the creation of new child labour free zones and/or supporting/upscaling of older ones.	Signed partner proposals	7 proposals	10	Beside the 10 contracts signed (7 for CLFZs and 3 for CSR and National L&A and L&L activities) with the SCL partners under the GdtB programme, also one additional contract is signed with a partner of Stichting Kinderpostzegels Nederland in the gold mining area in Sikaso, Mali to implement a CLFZ with their own resources.
	A.3.1.3 At least 4 SCL pilot projects will have carried out or updated (in case already existing) a practical context-based Theory of Change exercise at the start of the programme.	Reports on Theory of Change sessions	4 projects	2	ENDA in Mali, APVVU in India did ToC workshops/exercises.
A.3.2. SCL partners have improved capacity, skills and knowledge on the area based approach and on how to work together with CSR initiatives and international/national companies in this endeavour based on the Guiding Documents on Working with Companies and CSR initiatives (Africa and India).	A.3.2.1. All (new) SCL partners have received (additional) training and/or support on working together with CSR initiatives and international/national companies.	workshop reports, monitoring reports of SCL partners, training materials	All SCL partners	9	2 training took place in the Netherlands for SCL coalition partners. 3 training sessions took place on country level in Mali, Uganda and India. 4 training session took place on local level in Mali and India.
	A.3.2.2. All new partners will receive support/training on how to collect data and report on results achieved and progress made (M&E).	workshop reports, monitoring reports of SCL partners, training materials	All SCL partners	3	3 trainings took place on data collection and AKVO-Flow in Mali and India.
A.3.3. Local SCL partners are carrying out CLFZ/ community based projects together with/ supported by CSR initiatives and/or international or national companies	A.3.3.1. At least 6 local SCL partners are carrying out CLFZ/community-based projects together with/ supported by CSR initiatives and/or (inter)national companies.	Partner reports, M&E database	6 SCL partners	5	5 CLFZ projects work with companies and/or CSR initiatives: SAVE, Manjari and BWI in India, Ceford in Uganda and ENDA in Mali.
	A.3.3.2. Local SCL partners will monitor the incidence of child labour and report on CSR activities in their project area.	Partner reports, M&E database		4	Partners in Mali: ENDA and in India: Manjari, BWI and MVF/UPGSSS.
A.3.4. SCL partners have developed into independent local resource agents to providing technical guidance and on-the-job support to local organisations, companies and CSR initiatives seeking to start/strengthen child labour free zones, and may continue to do so beyond the end of the current programme.	A.3.4.1. A needs assessment will take place to identify to what extent extra support is need for local partners to be able to independently provide support to interested parties concerning how to start up/strengthen CLFZ/community-based project, and based on this extra training/extra support will be provided.	Needs assessment report, training reports		7	4 in India through the SCL Platform and Manjari 2 in Mali by ENDA and 1 in Uganda through the SCL Platform and Nascent.
	A.3.4.2 At least 5 SCL partners have developed into independent local resource agents.	Training reports/ Project reports	5	5	ENDA Mali Manjari Nascent MVF Ceford

Outputs A	Output Indicators	Sources of Verification	Target	Results 2017 - 2019	Comments
<p>A.4.1. SCL has gained more insight in the incidence of child labour in important sourcing/ production areas of specific sectors, as well as the supply chains and supply chain actors to be able to plan intervention strategies.</p> <p>A.4.2. SCL has gained insight in the (lack of) progress made in the policy and practices of companies and/or CSR initiatives regarding child labour as input for action.</p> <p>A.4.3. SCL has documented best practices from own experiences to be able to use for knowledge-sharing with interested parties.</p>	A.4.1.1. + A.4.2.1. + A.4.3.1. At least 3 research studies and/ or other publications have been conducted or updated and made public.	Research produce	3	12	<p>See A4 for all the research reports and documents.</p> <p>4 business cases: general, gold, garment and natural stone:  <a href="http://www.stopchildlabour.org/assets/HI-18-10-SKA-Business-case.pdf">www.stopchildlabour.org/assets/HI-18-10-SKA-Business-case.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.stopchildlabour.org/assets/HI-18-10-SKA-Business-case_textile.pdf">www.stopchildlabour.org/assets/HI-18-10-SKA-Business-case_textile.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.stopchildlabour.org/assets/HI-18-10-SKA-Business-case_natural-stone.pdf">www.stopchildlabour.org/assets/HI-18-10-SKA-Business-case_natural-stone.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.stopchildlabour.org/assets/HI-18-10-SKA-Business-case_gold.pdf">www.stopchildlabour.org/assets/HI-18-10-SKA-Business-case_gold.pdf</a></p> <p>Position paper for the Global Child Labour Conference  <a href="https://stopchildlabour.org/assets/Stop-Child-Labour-position-paper.pdf">https://stopchildlabour.org/assets/Stop-Child-Labour-position-paper.pdf</a></p> <p>SCL 15 years website with stories, video's, time line and a publication on a journey full highlights and lessons; To be found on:  <a href="https://15years.stopchildlabour.org/">https://15years.stopchildlabour.org/</a></p> <p>End evaluation of GdtB:  <a href="https://stopkinderarbeid.nl/assets/Final-Evaluation-Report-End-Term-Evaluation-of-GDTB_20-juni-2019-1.pdf">https://stopkinderarbeid.nl/assets/Final-Evaluation-Report-End-Term-Evaluation-of-GDTB_20-juni-2019-1.pdf</a></p>

Outcome B	Outcome Indicators	Sources of Verification		Results 2017 - 2019	Comments
Key stakeholders (national governments/ local authorities, (inter) governmental organisations and international organizations) have promoted and supported the community-based approach by convincing companies and CSR initiatives to undertake action at a regional and (inter)national level.	B.1 At least 4 (international) organizations and/or local authorities are including the CLFZ approach or related strategies on child labour in their policies/tools and/or support activities/projects in that context.	Documentation /reports of international organizations	4	3 International 32 NGOs, CBOs and unions	<p>3 International/Dutch bodies: RVO, MOFA, SZW</p> <p>5 NGOs in Uganda: EWAD, Global March-Uganda, Compassion international, Agency for Accelerated Rural Development (AFARD) and Agency for community Empowerment (AFCE)</p> <p>15 local actors related to teachers unions in Uganda and Mali</p> <p>9 NGOs, CBOs and local structures related to ENDA Mali</p> <p>3 NGOs in India (sSTEP, Visthar, CWS) The support and embracing of the CLFZ is overwhelming by local actors as well as on International level.</p>
	B.2. Child labour and the community-based approach in particular remains high on the agenda of the Dutch government and increasingly becomes a well-recognized approach by the EU.	Political statements, policy documents, media/ websites coverage.			<p>Parliamentary motion 34952-14 of Voordewind (CU) and Bouali (D66) requesting: to support an alliance of civil society organizations combatting child labour, building on the successful combined area-based approach through child labour free zones, fair production chains and education.</p> <p>The parliamentary questions based on the report Remedies for Indian seed workers in sight?. The questions also referred to child labour issues.</p>
	B.3 Further steps towards an effective inclusion of anti-child labour measures in public procurement have been taken by the Dutch national government and local authorities.	Political statements, policy documents, media/ websites coverage.			<p>The answers to the parliamentary questions that were asked after the publication of the report 'Remedies for Indian Seed Workers in Sight?' resulted in a few concrete activities, including the participation of SCL/Arisa in the negotiations of the Agreement for the Agricultural Section.</p>

Outputs B	Output Indicators	Sources of Verification		Results 2017 - 2019	Comments
B.1.1 Direct dialogue and multi-stakeholder meetings take place between SCL and (international) organisations and/or local authorities to share knowledge on best practices.	B.1.1.1. Meetings (direct dialogue or through multi-stakeholder meetings) take place with at least 10 different (international) organisations and/or local authorities.	Meeting reports	10 organisations	155	Several meetings took place on international, national and many on local level. E.g. education, labour, local administration officers; TdH, SCL, UNICEF, ILO, GM, VNO-NCW, SER, RVO, Human Rights Watch, Good Weave, etc.
B.1.2. Concrete projects exist with (international) organisations and/or local authorities to include the community-based/CLFZ approach and/or related strategies towards the elimination of child labour, in their policies and tools.	B.1.2.1. Concrete agreements have been made with at least 4 (international) organisations and/or local authorities to include the community-based/CLFZ approach and/or related strategies towards the elimination of child labour, in their policies and tools.	Concrete agreements signed	Agreements with 4 organisations	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fair Childhood Foundation</li> <li>2. With high school and secondary school and garment sector in Tiripur, India.</li> <li>3. With local structures of the Mandal Education Officials in four districts of Andhra Pradesh State in India with APVVU.</li> <li>4. With local structures in Bougouni, Mali with ENDA.</li> <li>5. Alliance of SCL, UNICEF and Save the Children (Work: No Child's Business)</li> </ol>
B.1.3. The SCL coalition and its partners take a pro-active lead in coordinating exchange and providing strategical and practical guidance with regards to the elimination of child labour and the community-based approach.	B.1.3.1. SCL has coordinated and prepared joint input for all interested (Dutch) parties for the Global Child Labour Conference in Argentina (November 2017) and during this conference will present a joint voice as SCL together with parties present (SCL coalition members and SCL partners).	Joint input document for GCLC, Meeting reports GCLC			<p>Joint position paper has been developed and presented at the GCLC. Based on the paper a pledge was made by the MoFa.</p> <p><a href="https://stopchildlabour.org/assets/Stop-Child-Labour-position-paper.pdf">https://stopchildlabour.org/assets/Stop-Child-Labour-position-paper.pdf</a></p>
	B.1.3.2. Facilitating of South-South exchange through the organisation of at least 4 exchange visits between SCL partners and potential new partners.	Exchange visit reports	4 exchange visits	9	<p>2 in Mali and Uganda for Education Unions by Education International</p> <p>1 in Mali organised by ENDA Mali for ENDA Jeunesse Senegal</p> <p>6 S-S visits with additional finance took place: FNV and SKN in West Africa, Hivos in Uganda, Arisa in India, ICCO in Asia and to Indonesia.</p> <p>Several ex-change visits in Mali, Uganda and India between partners and interested organisations (NGOs, (local) Government, sectors).</p>



Outputs B	Output Indicators	Sources of Verification		Results 2017 - 2019	Comments
B.2.1. + B.3.1 Targeted advocacy takes place to key Dutch and EU stakeholders on specific issues concerning child labour, education and decent work.	B.2.1.1 + B.3.1.1. At least 8 additional targeted actions (media attention, letters to policy makers, input for parliamentary questions, etc.) have been implemented to increase pressure on policy makers resulting in at least 2 political statements in support of area based approach/ CLFZ's/SCL.	Political statements, policy documents, media/ websites coverage	8 targeted actions	7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lobby for the policy document 'Investing in global prospects' of Minister Sigrid Kaag</li> <li>2. Lobby for Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour in Argentina</li> <li>3. Lobby to Dutch tripartite partners (government, employers and unions) in Argentina</li> <li>4. Lobby for motie kinderarbeid</li> <li>5. Input for ILO report 'Ending Child Labour by 2025 – A review of policies and programmes'</li> <li>6. Lobby with MVO Platform and UNICEF/Save the Children on Duty of Care law regarding child labour</li> <li>7. Advocate for the proposed legislation on due diligence regarding child labour. SCL with UNICEF and Save the Children wrote a statement was in the media that called for support of this legislation. The Dutch Senate voted in favour in May 2019.</li> </ol>
B.2.2 + B.3.2 (Targeted) publicity has been actively sought to showcase good practices and create knowledge and share insights on effective measures to eliminate child labour.	B.2.2.1 + B.3.2.1 Dutch and international media (TV, radio, newspapers, special interest press, websites) have reported at least 5 times on SCL related child labour issues, CLFZ's and the role of CSR initiatives and companies to stop child labour.	Overview of media coverage	5 items covered by media	Over 150	<p>103 items specifically on the natural stone report: Dark Sites of Granite (2017). See for an overview: <a href="http://www.indianet.nl/media-aandacht_TheDarkSitesOfGranite.html">www.indianet.nl/media-aandacht_TheDarkSitesOfGranite.html</a></p> <p>Over 20 articles after the screening of Cash Investigations on France2 on 18 June 2019</p> <p>E.g: Travail d'enfants, salariés sous-payés: une société mise en cause dans Cash Investigation se défend (Le Figaro)</p> <p>Over 10 items about Covenants, natural stone and seed sectors</p> <p>E.g.: <a href="http://www.imvoconvenanten.nl/natuursteen/news/2019/5/trustone?sc_lang=nl">www.imvoconvenanten.nl/natuursteen/news/2019/5/trustone?sc_lang=nl</a></p> <p>3 items from WDACL in India via Education International in local media channels</p> <p>4 items from the BWI union in local media</p> <p>2 items from WDACL of Uganda via SCL Platform</p> <p>Several items in local media from Save, to declare zones CLF and from Agra, shoe wear project with companies</p> <p>Media item on Ugandan local company Kyagalany Ltd, who was awarded with the Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Standard-Setter Award-article in the GlobalCoffeeReport: <a href="http://gcrmag.com/news/article/volcafe-recognised-for-reducing-child-labour">http://gcrmag.com/news/article/volcafe-recognised-for-reducing-child-labour</a></p>
B.2.3. + B.3.3. Based on the above mentioned action, constructive engagement and dialogue has taken place with the responsible Dutch and European policy makers.	B.2.3.1. + B.3.3.1 Dialogue has taken place between SCL and key Dutch and European policy makers.	Meeting reports		12	<p>During meetings and dialogues at the Dutch and European parliament.</p> <p>Dutch Embassies in Mali, Uganda and India as well as with colleagues in the MoFa Netherlands.</p>

## Colofon

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

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