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COMPREHENSIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN - CMEP

El Café de Honduras sí cumple

Design and implement a Social Compliance System aimed at preventing and eliminating child labor and promoting acceptable work conditions in the coffee supply chain.

Funded by: United States Department of Labor

Implemented by: International Labour Organization

Program Duration FY 2018 – FY 2020

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INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of CMEP

The role of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in tracking a project's achievement of results is critical for strong project implementation and management. The project's monitoring, evaluation, data collection and analysis strategy are integrated within the framework of a Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (CMEP). The CMEP systemically integrates monitoring and evaluation throughout the life of the project and provides an important resource for information-based decision-making and implementation adjustments. The CMEP consists of a series of integrated elements that enable project implementers and partners to track progress made toward the completion of a project objective (development objective) and provides evidence of the link between different levels of results, including implementation, output, outcome, and to some extent, impact. The CMEP includes information about the results of project interventions ("what happened") as well as "how" (project implementation process and timeframe) and tries to provide an indication of "why" (causal logic) such changes occurred. Hence, it focuses on both the immediate and long-term effects of a project, promoting a stronger link between monitoring and evaluation. The CMEP takes into consideration the influence of both project interventions and context-related factors, including the effect of other stakeholders' interventions.

The CMEP addresses the following:

Standardization: The CMEP provides a common framework for all project stakeholders to understand how results and project success will be measured, and the standards against which they will be measured.

Measurability: The CMEP utilizes SMART1 indicators designed to help measure outcome and output-based results. Additional CMEP elements such as the data analysis plan helps ensure that monitoring data is assessed in a systemic manner. Indicators, targets, and accompanying analysis serve as knowledge check-points and assessments as to whether the project is advancing towards achieving its objectives.

Accountability: CMEPs identify who is responsible for implementing M&E activities, and the timeframes and frequencies when these activities take place.

Transparency: CMEPs are evidence-based and thus promote transparency for all project stakeholders.

Accuracy: CMEP data validation and verification processes help ensure that information generated by the project is as accurate as possible.

Responsiveness: The CMEP and evaluation process help promote evidence-based decision making. Data generated as a result of the CMEP serve to provide useful feedback to the project management team, so that corrective action may be taken in a timely manner and as needed.

¹ S.M.A.R.T. indictor criteria require that indicators be Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Reasonable, and Time-bound.

Learning: CMEPs are used by various stakeholders to help learn about the nature of the problem being addressed and understand more about what works in a given context, how, and why.

B. Project Objective, Expected Results, Project Participants, intervention locations (geographic), and project period of performance

Project Objective: The project-level objective is to design and implement a social compliance system (SCS) aimed at preventing and eliminating child labor and promoting acceptable work conditions in the coffee supply chain (CSC). The project's implementation plan will be structured in three outcomes each with their related outputs and activities: 1) Adoption of a robust and sustainable SCS by IHCAFE in the CSC; 2) Strengthened capacity of private sector stakeholders to implement a robust and sustainable SCS in the CSC; and 3) New social compliance tools on Child Labor and acceptable work conditions piloted in target municipalities.

Expected Results:

outcome 1: ADOPTION OF A ROBUST AND SUSTAINABLE SCS BY IHCAFE IN THE CSC. The project will design and implement an effective social compliance system in the CSC in Honduras based on ILAB's Comply Chain: Business Tools for Labor Compliance in Global Supply Chains, presented by the US Department of Labor. Moreover, the project will use other tools developed by ILO such as the methodologies SOLVE2 and Gender-Based Guide developed by COHEP, for the best adoption of the robust and sustainable SCS by IHCAFE in the CSC.

OUTCOME 2: STRENGTHENED CAPACITY OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS TO IMPLEMENT A ROBUST AND SUSTAINABLE SCS IN THE CSC. The coffee industry in Honduras has been working and focusing on productivity, quality, and understanding that social compliance is the future of exportation since the consumers have become more aware of the labor and environmental impact of the products they buy.

OUTCOME 3: NEW SOCIAL COMPLIANCE TOOLS ON CHILD LABOR, AND ACCEPTABLE WORK CONDITIONS PILOTED IN TARGET MUNICIPALITIES. The project will use the aforementioned ILO guide3 that suggests a system analysis that identifies opportunities for expansion and development to effectively promote the long-term productive and economic inclusion of families whose children are at risk in child labor.

² SOLVE it is a methodology that integrates the promotion of health to the policy of safety and health at work. It contributes to the prevention of psychosocial risks and well-being in the workplace. This methodology has been designed by the ILO as a tool for the sustainable development of companies.

³ Guide for Productivity Inclusion and Economic Empowerment to prevent and eradicate Child Labor, ILO, 2015. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/---ifp_seed/documents/instructionalmaterial/wcms_436486.pdf

Project Participants:

The direct beneficiaries of the project will be IHCAFE (technical committee on child labor, managing board, regional managers, technical and extension staff) and the producers that are members of IHCAFE and the Honduran Coffee Supply Chain private sector stakeholders' actors whose capacities will be strengthened by working together in the implementation of this project. The focus of the CSC are producers/stakeholders, processing companies, traders, transporters and distributors that are part of the CSC, who will also be among the indirect beneficiaries.

The project's indirect beneficiaries will be the workers of the coffee chain industry by ensuring labor law compliance; worker's families, especially children that are at risk or are currently participating in child labor or children and adults at risk of being victims of hazardous labor. Ultimately, the benefit derived by these workers will help to ensure an educated and capable workforce in the long-term.

Intervention Locations (geographic):

The project will be working in three Departments (one in the center - Comayagua, one in the northwestern part of the Country - Santa Barbara and one in the east — El Paraíso) and, based on the U.S buyer/brand preference implement two pilots in the CSC in two of the three Departments.



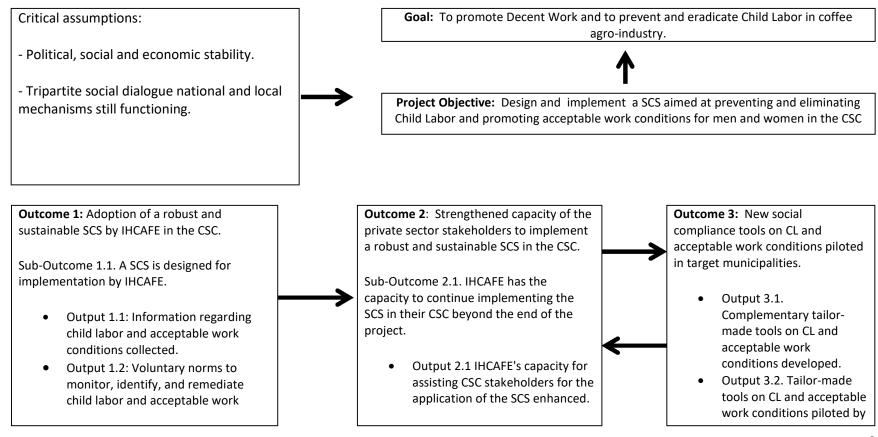
Honduras Map. The blue stars show the departments were the different actions and activities of the project will be implemented.

Project period: December 15th, 2017 until December 31st, 2020.

SECTION I: RESULTS FRAMEWORK

A. Full Results Framework (with outcomes and outputs)

The Results Framework (RF) is a graphic representation of a strategy to achieve a specific objective that is grounded in cause-and-effect logic. The RF also includes the critical assumptions that must hold true for the strategy to remain valid. The Results Framework represents a development hypothesis or a theory about how intended change will occur. The RF shows how the achievement of lower level objectives lead to the achievement of the next higher order of objectives, ultimately resulting in the goal. Table 1: Result Framework



conditions are created.

Sub-Outcome 2.2 – SCS promoted within IHCAFE's CSC that is linked to U.S. coffee buyers/brands

 Output 2.2 A strategy designed for the application of a SCS in specific CSCs from farm to US buyer.

- coffee businesses and their supply chains stakeholders.
- Output 3.3. IHCAFE's experience on preventing and eradicating CL and promoting acceptable work conditions documented.

B. Activities Mapping to Project Outputs and Results

The following table (2) details the main activities that are considered relevant for achieving the expected outputs, outcomes and results. From this description of key activities, the project will determine specific actions and tasks with stakeholders from IHCAFE and COHEP for accomplishment of all the project's results.

Table 2: Activities Mapping to Project Outputs and Results

Outputs by Supporting Outcomes	Key Activities (table to include all major activities)
Outcome 1: Adoption of	a robust and sustainable SCS by IHCAFE in the CSC
Sub-outcome 1.1: A SCS	is designed for implementation by IHCAFE.
Output 1.1: Information regarding CL and acceptable work conditions collected.	 Step 1. Development of an analysis regarding perceptions on CL and acceptable work conditions. 1.1.1. Sign a Memorandum of Understanding between ILO, COHEP and IHCAFE
	for the implementation of the SCS in the CSC. 1.1.2. Develop an Assessment Mapping of the main stakeholders of the CSC for each of the three departments to determine the proper implementation of the project's activities.
	 1.1.3. Develop a comprehensive assessment about perceptions (in target municipalities) among different stakeholders participating in the CSC and validate the findings. 1.1.4. Conduct workshops with CSC stakeholders divided by small, medium and
	large-scale to socialize the SCS, specifically the code of conduct addressing the findings from the assessment of perceptions. 1.1.5. Conduct a comprehensive analysis of the small, medium and large-scale
	stakeholders to define the level of intervention in the adoption and implementation of the code of conduct for the CSC. 1.1.6. Design a work plan to adopt a SCS in the CSC with IHCAFE.
	Step 2 Risks and impacts in the CSC identified.
	1.1.7 Review, customize and validate the existing self-assessment tool designed by COHEP to identify areas of risks of compliance of acceptable work conditions. Step 3 A code of conduct by the coffee industry developed.
	1.1.8 Collect local and international best practices and lessons learned related to the development and implementation of codes of conduct.
	1.1.9 Conduct workshops with IHCAFE to analyse best practices and lessons learned related to development and implementation of codes of conduct and determine how these can be applicable to the CSC in Honduras.
	1.1.10 Promote exchanges with other agriculture industries in the region that have developed and implemented codes of conducts (Latin America and the Caribbean, may include virtual and face to face south – south cooperation exchanges).

Outputs by Supporting Outcomes	Key Activities (table to include all major activities)
	1.1.11 Provide technical assistance in the collaborative design and validation of a code of conduct for the CSC including the Business Self-Assessment Guide for IHCAFE.
	Step 4 Communicational and training tools on social compliance developed.
	1.1.12 Design and implement training programs to disseminate the Code of Conduct and the Business Self-Assessment Guide in IHCAFE.
	1.1.13 Engage the CSC stakeholders and IHCAFE in the design, dissemination and implementation of communicational channels for the grievance mechanisms for the code of conduct.
	1.1.14 Create communicational materials to socialize and disseminate the code of conduct and its different social and labour issues addressed with the public.
	1.1.15 Systematize the experiences, methodologies and procedures for creating the code of conduct for the CSC.
Output 1.2: Voluntary norms to monitor,	Step 5 Accountability tools on SC to monitor and promote transparency developed.
identify, and remediate child labor and improve acceptable work	1.2.1 Develop a set of internal indicators for IHCAFE to measure Code of Conduct compliance.
conditions are created.	1.2.2 Create methodologies and tools for IHCAFE to monitor the Code of Conduct implementation according to the indicators developed.
	1.2.3 Prepare a monitoring tool for IHCAFE to measure compliance of the Code of Conduct.
	1.2.4 Provide technical assistance to IHCAFE to develop a social compliance unit.
	1.2.5 Provide technical assistance and training to IHCAFE's staff responsible for the measurement of compliance with the Code of Conduct. Step 6 Mechanisms to analyze and identify remedies to code violations designed.
	Step 6 Mechanisms to analyze and identify remedies to code violations designed.
	1.2.6 Create procedures to receive complaints and identify violations related to the Code of Conduct compliance.
	1.2.7 Create a response mechanism for IHCAFE to address identified violations. Step 7 External verification mechanisms on SC developed.
	1.2.8 Create guidelines for independent verifications of the Code of Conduct compliance.
	Step 8 Increased awareness of best models of public reporting and transparency.
	1.2.9 Create a data collection system for IHCAFE to organize information, findings, progress and challenges.

Outputs by Supporting Outcomes	Key Activities (table to include all major activities)				
	1.2.10 Provide technical assistance to adapt social compliance platform4 for				
	IHCAFE to publicize progress, findings and challenges identified in the				
	implementation of the SCS.				
	1.2.11 Create procedural guidelines on the transparency platform for IHCAFE's				
	social compliance unit.				
	d capacity of the private sector stakeholders to implement a robust and				
sustainable SCS in the CS	FE has the capacity to continue implementing the SCS in their CSC beyond the				
end of the project.	L has the capacity to continue implementing the SCS in their CSC beyond the				
Output 2.1 IHCAFE's	2.1.1 Conduct specialized training workshops for IHCAFE's staff on acceptable				
capacity for assisting supply chain stakeholders	work conditions and CL.				
in the application of the	2.1.2 Develop training manuals and guidelines for trainers of trainers on SCS,				
SCS enhanced.	acceptable work conditions and the prevention and reduction of CL.				
	2.1.3 Elaborate and conduct a midpoint assessment of the SCS adopted to identify				
	key areas that need improvement.				
	2.1.4 Conduct capacity-building workshops to improve areas that were identified as weak in the midpoint assessment.				
	2.1.5 Provide technical assistance and training to IHCAFE to prevent code violations.				
	2.1.6 Provide technical assistance on the development of corrective action plans to respond to Code's violations.				
	2.1.7 Identify and train IHCAFE's staff so they can provide technical assistance to CSC stakeholders of the SCS in the use of the self-assessment.				
	2.1.8 Collect and manage information from self-assessments carried out by CSC stakeholders.				
	2.1.9 Create and train a reporting team among IHCAFE's staff in charge of data input for the transparency portal.				
	2.1.10 Provide training to IHCAFE to improve their compliance standards and productivity in the CSC through ILO tools such as SOLVE, Gender-Based Guide developed by COHEP and others.				

⁴ Project will adapt an open source software (that will be purchased with an external company) that can prepare statistical information for the IHCAFE's website, so the Social Compliance Unit can gather information regarding the actions developed by the implementers. In order to achieve this step a service contract will be made to create an interactive platform to publicize progress, findings and challenges identified in the implementation of the Social Compliance System.

Outputs by Supporting	Key Activities (table to include all major activities)						
Outcomes							
	2.1.11 Create a plan to address the areas of risks or violations identified through the self-assessments.						
	2.1.12 Provide technical assistance to IHCAFE on how to analyze the findings from the independent verifications.						
	2.1.13 Develop and apply a sustainability plan for IHCAFE to continue implementing the SCS.						
Sub-outcome 2.2. SCS pr	omoted within IHCAFE's CSC that is linked to U.S. coffee buyers/brands						
Output 2.2. A strategy designed for the application of a SCS in a specific CSC from farm to US buyer.	2.2.1 Identify two Honduran CSC that supply US coffee buyers/brands. 2.2.2 Conduct workshops/trainings with coffee exporters about the SCS, its code of conduct and project's progress to improve buyers/consumer's perception.						
	2.2.3 Promote SC by creating lines of communication and incentives between members of the SCS and USA Coffee buyers/brands.						
- 4	2.2.4 Provide technical assistance to U.S. buyer/brands to implement the SCS and tailor-made tools on adoption of the code of conduct within their CSC in the target municipalities.						
Outcome 3: New social co	ompliance tools on CL, and acceptable work conditions piloted in target						
	usiness operations and supply chain.						
Output 3.1. Complementary tailormade tools on CL and acceptable work	3.1.1 Design data collection instruments to conduct baseline study in the target municipalities in order to select intervention areas for the pilots with the US buyer/brand.						
conditions developed.	3.1.2 Conduct a baseline study in the CSC identified.						
	3.1.3 Create and implement a CSC map to identify the areas of greatest risk of labor violations and identify areas for data collection in two of the selected intervention areas for the pilots (Santa Barbara, Comayagua and El Paraíso).						
	3.1.4 Design a friendly guide to implement the project's SC tools for CSC stakeholders.						
	3.1.5 Develop workshops for reviewing and providing recommendations to improve the Free Child Labor Certification Program of IHCAFE as part of its strategic plan against child labor.						
	3.1.6 Provide technical assistance to stakeholders to help them meet the minimum audit standards of a SCS.						
	3.1.7 Design templates with IHCAFE to include stipulations in contracts made throughout the CSC.						

Outputs by Supporting Outcomes	Key Activities (table to include all major activities)
Output 3.2. Tailor-made tools on CL and acceptable work	3.2.1 Conduct focus groups to obtain and incorporate feedback from CSC stakeholders related to the implementation of the SCS and its tools.
conditions piloted by coffee businesses and their supply chain	3.2.2 Conduct dissemination workshops within target municipalities where the SCS is being piloted.
stakeholders.	3.2.3 Develop an adherence mechanism and a pathway of implementation for CSC stakeholders to sign and take steps to fulfil the code of conduct.
	3.2.4 Carry out dissemination activities with producer communities about the SCS where the code of conduct has been adopted.
	3.2.5 Support an independent third party verification ⁵ of the code of conduct to determine whether it is being implemented properly and thoroughly.
Output 3.3. IHCAFE's	3.3.1 Systematize the implementation of the SCS pilots in the supply chains.
experience preventing and eradicating CL and promoting acceptable work conditions documented.	3.3.2 Disseminate the findings of the systematization and adjust the SCS's tools and methodology according to the findings of the pilot programs.

SECTION II: PERFORMANCE MONITORING

A. Purpose and Use of the Performance Monitoring Plan

The Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) identifies "what" will be monitored and evaluated during the life of the project and "how" this will be done. It identifies and organizes appropriate qualitative and quantitative indicators that will be used to monitor and measure progress at the Objective, Outcome, and Output levels. The purpose of the PMP is to state and define these indicators and to describe the processes by which data will be collected. For each indicator, the PMP includes the following elements: indicator language, unit of measurement, key definitions, numerator/denominator (if needed) and classification type according to the type of accumulation required for reporting on the indicator. For each indicator, the PMP also requires projects to list disaggregation(s), the data collection and monitoring tools used for each indicator, the frequency of data collection, verification, and the responsible parties associated with data collection and verification efforts. Projects will use the PMP as a management tool, ensuring that project staff and project partners collect data that meet all data quality requirements: validity, reliability,

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⁵ The verification generates a report which indicates weaknesses found in the system and suggests remediation for those points. These verifications usually have an opening meeting with those involved, a review of the documentation and an interview with the workers, a tour of the farms and a closing meeting where the findings are discussed. The Verifications are done by an external auditor or independent firm that audits this report.

timeliness, precision, and integrity and that this data is used to make informed managerial decisions and adjustments in the implementation. Addressing Child Labor in the CSC in Honduras "El Café de Honduras Sí Cumple" full PMP can be found below in table number 3.

B. Full PMP

Below the Performance Monitoring Plan is presented with the description of the indicators, and the definition and unit of measure, how the information is going to be disaggregated, how the data is going to be collected and what instrument is going to be used, with what frequency of collection will be gathered and/or reported and also what is going to be the percentage of verification of the data and finally who is going to be responsible for collecting the information defined above for each and all of the indicators stipulated.

Table 3: Performance Monitoring Plan

Performance indicator	Indicator definition and unit of measurement	Indicator disaggregation	Data collection instrument & questions	Frequency of collection, reporting, and werification	Responsibility for Verification
0.41.4.1.	(UM)	- 1 - 4 - 11 600	HICAEE . 41	- CCC	
OTC 1. A SCS	Definition: The	and sustainable SCS Status (1)	N/A	Semi-annual	SC Specialist,
is designed and	project will	consultations	IN/A	via TPR	IHCAFE Focal
validated. (C1	produce a	underway; 2) design		via IIIC	Point
indicator)	conceptual	of COC and tools;			
,	document that	3) SCS document			
	describes the	drafting; 4) SCS		%	
	SCS for the	document under		Verification:	
	CSC. It will be	review; 5) final		100%	
	shared with the stakeholders	approval of SCS document by			
	and approved	IHCAFE.			
	by IHCAFE's	miera E.			
	board of				
	directors. The				
	SCS will be				
	considered				
	validated upon				
	approval by the IHCAFE's				
	Board of				
	Directors. The				
	indicator will				
	be reported on				
	with a status				
	update per the				
	disaggregation in the next				
	column.				
	UM:				

Performance indicator	Indicator definition and unit of measurement (UM) Document	Indicator disaggregation	Data collection instrument & questions	Frequency of collection, reporting, and % verification	Responsibility for Verification
	Type: Qualitative				
	Classification : Level				
Sub-Outcome 1	.1. A SCS is desig	ned for implementation	on by IHCAFE.		
SOTC 1.1 Percentage of advance in the design of the SCS by IHCAFE in the CSC	Definition: The indicator will measure the advance of the design of the SCS, which has 8 phases (divided in two major outputs – 1. Information gathering and 2. Create voluntary norms) A phase will be counted as completed once it has been designed and validated by project in consultation with USDOL. UM: Percentage of design Type: Quantitative	N/A	N/A	Semi-annual via TPR % Verification:10 0%	SC Specialist
	Numerator: Number of phases designed Denominator: Total of phases				

Performance indicator	Indicator definition and unit of measurement (UM) (8) Classification: Cumulative	Indicator disaggregation	Data collection instrument & questions	Frequency of collection, reporting, and % verification	Responsibility for Verification
Output 1 1. If.	umation wasself	ng shild labou and ass	ontoblo work com	ditions collected	
OTP 1.1.1.	Definition: The	ng child labor and acc			Project Director
Number of	project will	Type of source	Meeting reports,	Reporting: Semi-annual	Project Director
sources	consult	т	mission	via TPR	
consulted	different	Location	reports,	Via IIIX	
regarding child	sources to	(municipality)	minutes		
labor and	gather				
acceptable	information			%	
work	regarding child				
conditions.	labor and			Verification:	
	acceptable			100%	
	conditions of work for use in				
	the design of				
	the tools.				
	Sources may				
	include:1.				
	Those				
	consulted in				
	the diagnosis				
	and mapping				
	of risks, 2.				
	certified farms				
	3. The document of				
	best practices.				
	4. The COHEP				
	diagnostic				
	guide. 5. The				
	fundamental				
	agreements. 5.				
	National				
	regulations on				
	the subject in				
	the country.				
	UM: Sources				
	Туре:				

	T	T	1	T	
Performance indicator	Indicator definition and unit of	Indicator disaggregation	Data collection instrument & questions	Frequency of collection, reporting, and	Responsibility for Verification
	measurement		questions	% verification	
	(UM)			70 (611116411611	
	Quantitative				
	Classification:				
	Incremental				
Output 1.2: Vol		monitor, identify, and	remediate child l	abor and accents	hle work
conditions are		momitor, identify, and	Temediate emid	abor and accept	ibic work
OTP 1.2.1	Definition: The	Topic		Reporting:	Project Director
Number of	project will	1		Semi-annual	
voluntary	develop and			via TPR	
norms	validate				
designed for	voluntary		N/A		
the SCS	norms to		IN/A		
	address issues			_%	
	identified			Verification:	
	under Output			100%	
	1.1. Voluntary			10070	
	norms ⁶ include				
	the code of				
	conduct,				
	monitoring				
	tools, etc.				
	UM: Voluntary				
	norms				
	Type:				
	Quantitative				
	Classification:				
	Cumulative)		
		ty of the private sector	r stakeholders to	implement a robu	ist and sustainable
SCS in the CSC					
OTC 2.	Definition:	Type of stakeholder	Instrument:	Reporting:	SC Specialist,
Number of	Number of	(cooperative,	Self-	Semi-annual	M&E Officer
targeted	private sector	producer,	assessment	via TPR	
private sector	stakeholders	transporter,			
stakeholders	who complete	intermediary,			
from the coffee	the self-				

⁶ Voluntary Norms are performance norms that are not required by law or local regulation but are adopted voluntarily by an organization. In the case of this project, IHCAFE will adopt a code of conduct for its stakeholders as in communication channels, internal audits among others, etc. which are not required by local or national Honduran law.

Performance indicator	Indicator definition and unit of measurement (UM)	Indicator disaggregation	Data collection instrument & questions	Frequency of collection, reporting, and % verification	Responsibility for Verification
sector that completed the self- assessment of the code of conduct designed	assessment. Upon completion, stakeholders return the self- assessment to IHCAFE. The ILO SC Specialist will work with IHCAFE to tabulate results. UM: Stakeholders Type: Quantitative Classification: Cumulative	exporter) Stage of performance (poor, moderate and significant) Location (municipality)		% Verification: 50%	
	.1. IHCAFE has t	the capacity to continu	e implementing t	he SCS in their C	CSC beyond the
end of the proje		Candar	Instrument	Donostina	SC Specialist
SOTC 2.1. Percentage of IHCAFE technical staff that demonstrate increased knowledge of SCS	Definition: Percentage of IHCAFE technical staff that demonstrate an improvement of 30% from pre- to post-tests, demonstrating an increase in their knowledge of the SCS following training.	Gender Location (municipality) Job title	Instrument: Pre- and post- tests	Reporting: Semi-annual via TPR % Verification: 100%	SC Specialist, M&E Officer

UM: Staff

Numerator: Number of technical staff

that

Performance indicator	Indicator definition and unit of measurement (UM)	Indicator disaggregation	Data collection instrument & questions	Frequency of collection, reporting, and % verification	Responsibility for Verification
	demonstrate an improvement of 30% from their pre-test to post-test scores				
	Denominator: Number of staff trained				
	Type: Quantitative				
	Classification: Cumulative				
		or assisting supply cha			
OTP 2.1.1. Number of the	Definition: Number of the	By sex	Instrument: Attendance	Frequency: Semi-annual	M&E Officer
personnel of IHCAFE trained on the SCS in the	personnel of IHCAFE trained by the project on the	By location (municipality)	sheets, certificates	through TPR	
CSC.	SCS in the CSC.	By position title		% Verification: 100%	
	UM: Number of persons				
	Type: Quantitative				
	Classification: Cumulative				
OTP 2.1.2 Number of supply chain stakeholders who receive	Definition: Number of stakeholders of the supply chain who	Type of supply chain member Location (municipality)	Instrument: Reporting from IHCAFE	Frequency: End of project	SC Specialist, M&E Officer
assistance from IHCAFE on implementatio n of the SCS	receive assistance from IHCAFE staff who were	(mumorpunty)		% Verification: 50%	
	trained by the project on the implementation of the SCS.				
	Assistance can include				

Performance indicator	Indicator definition and	Indicator disaggregation	Data collection instrument &	Frequency of collection,	Responsibility for Verification
	unit of measurement (UM)		questions	reporting, and % verification	
	specialized				
	training on				
	labor				
	standards, the				
	prevention and				
	eradication of				
	child labor and				
	acceptable				
	work				
	conditions of				
	work; also the				
	project will develop				
	training				
	manuals and				
	guidelines for				
	trainers on				
	social				
	compliance,				
	improved work				
	conditions and				
	child labor.				
	UM: Supply				
	chain members				
	_				
	Type:				
	Quantitative				
	Classification:				
	Cumulative				
	.2: SCS promoted	l within IHCAFE's CS	C that is linked t	o U.S. coffee buy	
SOTC 2.2	Definition:	Location	Instrument:	Frequency:	IHCAFE, SC
Number of	Number of	(municipality)	IHCAFE	End of project	Specialist, M&E
coffee	coffee		reporting		Officer
producers in IHCAFE's	producers that			%	
supply chain	are part of IHCAFE's			Verification:50	
linked to U.S.	supply chain			%	
coffee	and are linked				
buyers/brands	to U.S. coffee				
that implement	buyers/brands				
components of	that implement				
the SCS	components of				
	the SCS				
	created by the				
	project.				

Performance indicator	Indicator definition and unit of measurement (UM) UM: Number of coffee producers Type: Quantitative Classification: Cumulative	Indicator disaggregation	Data collection instrument & questions	Frequency of collection, reporting, and % verification	Responsibility for Verification
Output 2.2 A st	rategy designed for	the application of	a SCS in specific C	CSCs from farm to	US buyer
OTP 2.2: Strategy for application of SCS developed and validated	Definition: A strategy will be designed for application of the social compliance system that will then be validated by the project, in consultation with USDOL. Type: Qualitative Classification: Cumulative	N/A	N/A	Frequency: Semi annual via TPR % Verification: 100%	
Outcome 3. Nev	v social compliance	tools on CL and a	cceptable work cor	ıditions piloted in	target
municipalities.			•		8
OTC 3. Number of local level suppliers – producers who have demonstrated a commitment to adopting the SCS	Definition: Measurement of the number of the local level suppliers – producers in the target municipalities who have demonstrated a commitment to adopt the SCS. Demonstrating a commitment can include developing an action plan, dedicating resources (personnel, financial, etc.),	Location (municipality)	Instrument: Meeting reports, trip reports, action plans	Frequency: End of project % verification: 50%	SC Specialist, M&E Officer

Performance indicator	Indicator definition and unit of measurement (UM)	Indicator disaggregation	Data collection instrument & questions	Frequency of collection, reporting, and % verification	Responsibility for Verification
	etc. The SC Specialist will determine –with pre-established criteria – whether a supplier/producer demonstrates enough commitment to adopting the SCS. UM: N/A Type: Quantitative Classification: Cumulative				
			and acceptable wo		
OTP 3.1 Toolkit developed for each CSC	Definition: Toolkit on CL and acceptable conditions of work developed by project for use in the CSC.	N/A	N/A	Frequency: Semi- annual via TPR % verification: 100%	SC Specialist, M&E Officer
	Type: Qualitative				
	Classification: Cumulative				
Output 3.2. Tail		L L and accentable	work conditions pi	loted by coffee bus	inesses and their
supply chains.					
OTP 3.2. Number of coffee producers in IHCAFE's	Definition: Measurement of the number of coffee producers in IHCAFE's	Location (municipality)	Instruments: IHCAFE reporting	Frequency: Semi- annual via TPR	SC Specialist, M&E Officer
supply chain who are piloting social compliance tools	supply chain who are implementing the tailor-made tools from Output 3.1. Tools may include case			% Verification: 50%	

Performance indicator	Indicator definition and unit of measurement (UM)	Indicator disaggregation	Data collection instrument & questions	Frequency of collection, reporting, and % verification	Responsibility for Verification
	studies, sample contract language, guidance, etc.				
	UM: Number of coffee producers				
	Type: Quantitative				
	Classification : Cumulative				
Output 3.3. IHO conditions docu	CAFE's experience	preventing and era	adicating CL and p	romoting accepta	ble work
OTP 3.3. A document systematized the experiences of the SCS pilots.	Definition: The project will complete a document that contains a systematization of the experiences of the SCS pilots. UM: Document Type: Qualitative	N/A	Instrument: Final document	Frequency: End of project % Verification: 100%	Project Director
OTP 3.4. Strategy created for dissemination of project results	Classification: Level Definition: This indicator captures the completion of a strategy detailing how the results of the project will be disseminated. The strategy does not need to be a formal written document. UM: n/a Type:	N/A	N/A	Frequency: End of project % Verification: 100%	Project Director, M&E Officer

Performance	Indicator	Indicator	Data collection	Frequency of	Responsibility for
indicator	definition and	disaggregation	instrument &	collection,	Verification
	unit of		questions	reporting, and	
	measurement			% verification	
	(UM)				
	Qualitative				
	Classification:				
	Cumulative				

SECTION III: SUMMARY OF PLANNED EVALUATIONS AND STUDIES

A. Implementation Evaluations

External DOL-funded interim and final implementation evaluations will be conducted by a contractor procured by USDOL (funds permitting). Implementation evaluations are primarily qualitative in nature and will assess project performance and results achieved by the time of evaluation. The implementation evaluation will be an opportunity to draw on lessons learned, good practices, and recommendations to help improve project performance and effectiveness moving forward. This involves identification of key project successes, challenges, and factors hindering and promoting the implementation of the project. A detailed TOR will be prepared by the Project / ILO and the USDOL will have the opportunity to provide inputs about the evaluations' objectives, methodology, timing, evaluation questions, and other aspects. Implementation evaluations examine such categories as: Relevancy, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact. The evaluation TOR will outline the specific issues to be addressed within the time allowable. Evaluation questions will be developed as part of the Terms of Reference process.

<u>Timing</u>: Interim evaluations are to be carried out at an appropriate mid-term point of the project, to be decided jointly between the Project and USDOL. Final evaluations are to be carried out within the 3 months prior to the end of activities, as specified in the Cooperative Agreement. End line data and CMEP data should be available to inform the final evaluation prior to fieldwork. Fieldwork for each evaluation typically takes 2-3 weeks, depending on travel time needed between sites. As the project has a duration of only 36 months and implementation has been delayed, USDOL and ILO have determined that there will be an internal review rather than an independent mid-term evaluation. This review will take place in September/October 2019. The final evaluation will take place in September/October 2020.

B. Brief Description of Pre-Situational Analysis and Other Studies

The following studies will qualify as pre-situational analyses for the project. The studies listed and described below will be used to inform or measure project results and include:

- 1. An assessment of perceptions among the different actors participating in the CSC (outcome 1),
- 2. Comprehensive analysis of producers of the CSC to define different levels of intervention in the adoption and implementation of the code of conduct for the CSC (outcome 1);

- 3. CSC map to identify the areas of greatest risk of labor violations and to identify areas for data collection (outcome 3);
- 4. Conduct baseline study in the CSCs identified (outcome 3).

The timing for each is detailed in the M&E category of the Project timeline/work plan and can also be found in the Project's M&E budget category. These studies are to inform on interventions, strategies, and to some extent, project results.

SECTION IV: IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT OF CMEP

A. Roles and Responsibilities

The Project Addressing Child Labor in the CSC in Honduras, "El Café de Honduras Sí Cumple" has a specialized team of five staff members based in Tegucigalpa - Honduras: 1. The Institutional Relations National Officer, 2. Project Director, 3. Social Compliance Officer, 4. Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, and 5. Administrative Assistant; this team is based in Tegucigalpa Honduras and will be moving around the areas of intervention of the project (Comayagua, El Paraíso and Santa Bárbara). The Project team is under the responsibility and direction of the Director of the ILO Office for Central America, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Haiti and will also receive support from the child labor and ACT/EMP⁷ specialists based in the ILO's sub regional office in Costa Rica as well as other specialists as needed; these specialist are available for any specific thematic or as requested from any of the stakeholders – IHCAFE and/or COHEP.

<u>The Institutional Relations National Officer:</u> The Institutional Relations National Officer is responsible for the inter-institutional relations between the ILO and the different partners or stakeholders, among them: Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Honduran Council of Private Enterprise, Workers' Centers, Agencies of the United Nations System, Embassies, others; aiming to provide synergies between this and the projects goals.

<u>Project Director:</u> The Project Director is responsible for the fulfillment of all the programmed activities up on established timelines. As well maintain an open and constant communication with stakeholders for providing the information towards the advance (or difficulties) of the project. Elaborate and draft periodical reports to ILO's headquarters, USDOL and stakeholders as requested. Taking into account the established in the CMEP design internal controls to measure the advances or failures of the execution of the Project. Review all the documentation that the SCS Specialist, M&E Officer, Administrative Assistant and any other Technician or stakeholders provide for the projects implementation.

<u>Social Compliance Officer</u>: The Social Compliance Officer is responsible for the development of actions and/or activities towards the design and completion of the SCS in CSC in the three Municipalities of intervention of the project giving to IHCAFE all the information, tools, guidelines, workshops, trainings for

⁷ ACT/EMP: Bureau for Employer's Activities from the International Labor Organization.

the SCS established in IHCAFE at the end of the project, acting with liaison between the project and stakeholders for all the activities and business necessary focusing on a reliable operation of the project and the future sustainability of interventions. Support the procedures that are defined in the CMEP for the different actions with stakeholders and other business involved, as well delivering the information towards the verification for each indicator. Field execution of the activities for accomplishment of the set of indicators and its verification documentations. Ensure that the information requested per the CMEP manual is delivered to the project timely and with the quality standards requested.

M&E Officer: The M&E Officer will lead the design, development, implementation and oversight of the CMEP and will work closely with the Project Direct, National Director, SCS Specialist, HQ ILO and IHCAFE's and COHEP technical team for ensuring data collection meets, data quality standards and Measurement Quality Standards. M&E Officer will gather and review data from the SCS Specialist for providing feedback on project performance to the project management and generate reports suitable for reporting to USDOL and general use for program staff and stakeholders. The M&E Officer is responsible for providing technical assistance and support to the technical team from ILO and as well for COHEP and IHCAFE as needed regarding data collection in the field and management of it. Organize the M&E procedures from obtaining collection of data during the course of the project and the preparation of required reports. Organize (fiscally and electronically) data collected from the activities developed for the accomplishment of results of the project and fulfillment of the CMEP; Develop a data quality control strategy and implement it to guarantee the validity and reliability of the project information; monitor the indicators, their means of verification, products, activities and tasks that are part of the project and oversee the collection of information processes. In accordance with the Project Director, establish meetings for handing information about timely detection of problems or challenges related to the process of collecting stakeholder's data by Outcomes. Guarantee the availability of information in due time and proper form when requested by the Project Director, ILO's Headquarter, USDOL or the Stakeholders.

<u>Administrative Assistant:</u> The Administrative Assistant is responsible for developing all procedural management towards the activities design for the project in time and with the transparency ILO demand. Prepare all documentation and organization required for the management of the budget and their reporting in timely manner. Keep update and organize the documentation of the expenses and financial movements that the project has made to fulfill its goals among the duration of the project.

B. Management Information System and Document Retention

The management information system for the project will be stored in the computer assigned to the M&E Officer and will be periodical uploaded to ILO's Cloud. Also, the documentation produced from all the activities, outputs and outcomes will be in a physical storage space inside the Honduras ILO's Office during the next five years - this according to the procedures and standards established by the ILO.

SECTION V: DATA ANALYSIS PLAN

A. CMEP Data Analysis Plan - Expectations and Resources

A data analysis plan (DAP) is a roadmap that indicates how a project will assess the data generated by project monitoring activities and, if relevant, data obtained from other sources. The DAP should help

projects assess how they are progressing toward expected outcomes, help unveil unexpected outcomes, inform implementation, justify course corrections, and help projects understand how they are, to a limited extent, affecting change. Detailed DAPs of direct service projects will likely be more rigorous than DAPs of non-direct service projects. The purpose of developing a DAP is to systematize and standardize how monitoring data will be interpreted. This will, in turn, help ensure data accuracy and reliability and will contribute to a better understanding of what works, why, how, and in which contexts. The DAP integrates monitoring information into the project's feedback loop, to establish on-going mechanisms that promote sharing of data and inform and improve the quality of the decision-making process carried out by project management and field staff. The DAP will help ensure that as data against indicators are gathered, the results of those efforts are systemically assessed and thus progress toward achieving the overall project goal, as it pertains to all stakeholders involved, is accurately represented for the interim and final evaluations. The description below details Addressing Child Labor in the CSC in Honduras "El Café de Honduras Sí Cumple" plan for analyzing CMEP data in a timely manner throughout the life of the project.

B. Plan for Data Analysis and Utilization

Regarding the information that is going to be produced by the follow up of each indicator, the project stipulates to deliver these results/advances in periodical meetings8 and with the Institutional Relation National Officer and Project Director to determine what actions shall be taken for accomplishing these results.

Some matters to consider for a better understanding, data analysis and utilization may be:

- Recognize the type of information necessary for making decisions that require immediate attention as well as that which will lead to continued improvement.
- Select the most useful data indicators that will focus on the causes or concerns of issues or problems facing the context of CSC.
- Consider the ways in which data fits with the context among the Social Compliance System for the CSC. Disregard data that is not relevant.
- Collect and study both quantitative and qualitative data without undue interference with the instructional process, with careful attention to ethical issues, and without compromising the validity of the data.
- Allow to have lessons learned to see what is working and not working correctly. See differences between the areas of intervention.

C. Data Quality Assurance Procedures

A Data Quality Assessment (DQA) will be conducted at least once during the life of the project in order to assess the quality of indicators and the quality of data being reported to USDOL. The DQA emphasizes five key data quality standards: validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness. Addressing Child Labor in the CSC in Honduras "El Café de Honduras Sí Cumple" will carry out a Data Quality Assessment on at least one outcome and output indicator per objective and on USDOL required indicators sometime during

⁸ The project staff holds meetings once per week.

the life of the project. The project is willing to have the exercise of the Data Quality Assessment by September 2019. The M&E team will review forms and procedures for data collection to ensure quality control.

D. Performance Reporting

This sub-section corresponds to the reporting requirements of the required technical progress report (TPR). Required with each TPR submission is the project's Data Reporting Form (DRF), which reports actual progress against pre-established targets under each indicator and provides context to the results being reported. TPRs are due every six months (in October and April). Reporting periods run from April 1st – September 30th, and from October 1st –March 31st. Addressing Child Labor in the CSC in Honduras "El Café de Honduras Sí Cumple" DRF is attached to this CMEP in Annex 1 (CMEP Templates).

E. Annual Review and Revisions to the CMEP

Addressing Child Labor and in the CSC in Honduras "El Café de Honduras Sí Cumple" will undertake an annual CMEP review process after each October TPR submission. This process well help Addressing Child Labor in the CSC in Honduras "El Café de Honduras Sí Cumple" take stock in what is working with CMEP implementation, what is challenging, and promote opportunities for recognizing emerging good practices in M&E. Following the project's interim evaluation, the project will undertake a CMEP review in consultation with OCFT to determine whether CMEP revisions are needed. This review will be informed by the interim evaluation's findings and recommendations.

In cases of minor modifications to the CMEP, such as small alterations in indicator wording or M&E management processes internal to the project, the project will notify the GOR and M&E POC and then submit a revised CMEP. Substantial changes that alter targets, involve major changes to indicator wording add/or remove indicators, involve major revisions to written sections of the CMEP, or affect the scope of the project (including changes to major project activities) will be discussed with and approved by the OCFTGOR and M&E staff POC, and then a revised CMEP will be submitted for full review and approval by USDOL.

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1 – Project-level Child Labor or Forced Labor definitions

Definitions set on the first table of this annex 1 will be permanently used. They are based on the national regulations for the prevention and eradication of Child Labor in Honduras and international legal frameworks.

TERM	DEFINITION
1. Child	National Framework
	According to the Code on Childhood and
	Adolescence, Art. 1. A child is defined as any
	human being below eighteen years old, who has
	special provisions by the Government. In

Honduras, the majority is attained at 18 years old.

International Legal Framework

Individuals under the age of 18 years.

Minimum Age for admission to employment.

National Framework

In Honduras, under Constitutional Law Article 128, Inc. 7, the minimum age for admission to work is set at fourteen years (14). According to article 32 of the Labor Code for Children and Adolescents, the legal minimum age for employment is fourteen (14) years and that having reached that age, remain subject to education under the national legislation, are not allowed for any kind of work. The authorities in charge of monitoring the work of these Minors may authorize their occupation when they consider it indispensable for their subsistence, or of their parents or siblings, and provided that this does not prevent compliance with the minimum of mandatory instruction.

From the Code of Childhood and Adolescence Art. 120 specifies that the authorizations to work will be granted on an individual basis and must be limit the hours of work and establish the conditions under which the services will be develop. Under no circumstances will a child under fourteen (14) years be authorized to work. In Art. 125 establishes the maximum duration of children's working hours shall be subject to the following rules:

- a) The major of fourteen (14) years and less than sixteen (16) may only perform work in journeys not to exceed four (4) hours per day;
- b) The senior of sixteen (16) years and less than eighteen (18) may only work in days and do not exceed six (6) hours per day and,
- c) Night work for working children is prohibited. However, the older of sixteen (16) years and minors of eighteen (18) may be authorized to work until the eight (8) at night as long as their regular attendance at an educational center is

not affected or caused with damages to their physical and moral health.

Executive Agreement no. STSS-211-01 approving the Regulation on Child Labour in Honduras. Its purpose is to develop administrative sanctions applicable to infractions committed in connection with the provision of services by adolescents and apprentices and their employers or trainers; the orientation that must be given to adolescent workers, their parents, siblings and legal representatives, as well as employers regarding the rights and duties imposed by Honduran current legislation, including those contained in the Code of Childhood and Adolescence that include work prohibited for adolescents, working days and measures on occupational health.

International Legal Framework

This fundamental convention sets the general minimum age for admission to employment or work at 15 years (13 for light work) and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 (16 under certain strict conditions). It provides for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed.⁹

3. Minimum Age for Hazardous work

National Legal Framework

According to the National Honduras Constitution, Article 128, Inc. 7. The legal minimum age for employment for hazardous work is prohibited for people under 18 years old. The adoption of Executive Agreement STSS-441-2016 reformed the Regulation on Child Labor in Honduras (STSS-211-01) and established in its article 8–B that work in agriculture or the agroindustry will be considered hazardous work by nature if a competent authority determines that the work is detrimental to health.

⁹ https://www.ilo.org/global/standards/subjects-covered-by-international-labour-standards/child-labour/lang-en/index.htm

International Legal Framework

Where the minimum age for admission to types of employment or work which are likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons is still below 18 years, immediate steps should be taken to raise it to that level.

- (1) In determining the types of employment or work to which Article 3 of the Minimum Age Convention, 1973, applies, full account should be taken of relevant international labor standards, such as those concerning dangerous substances, agents or processes (including ionizing radiations), the lifting of heavy weights and underground work.
- (2) The list of the types of employment or work in question should be re-examined periodically and revised as necessary, particularly in the light of advancing scientific and technological knowledge. Where, by reference to Article 5 of the Minimum Age Convention, 1973, a minimum age is not immediately fixed for certain branches of economic activity or types of undertakings, appropriate minimum age provisions should be made applicable therein to types of employment or work presenting hazards for young persons. 10

4. Worst forms of child labor

National Legal Framework

Honduran legislation Constitution Article 124 includes all the worst forms of child labor of the ILO Convention 182, as child trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation of children, forced labor, among others. Because of the nature of the work in agriculture and agroindustry, this is classified as one of the activities prohibited for people under 18 years old. As well the Executive Agreement (EA) STSS-211-01 (Art. 8. Annex 4, Art. 8.) Enumerates a List of Hazardous work for conditions, Art. 8 B List of Hazardous work, training and vocational activities, Art. 10.

¹⁰ https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100 ILO CODE:R146

International Legal Framework

For the project definition, Worst Forms of Child Labor will include Parts (a)-(c) as defined in ILO Convention 182:

- (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- (d) Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.¹¹

Annex 2 – Data Quality Assessment Checklist

DRAFT OCFT DATA Quality Assessment Checklist

indicator:						
Data Source(s): (information can be copied from the PMP)						
Implementing Partner Who Provided the Data:						
Period for Which the	Data Are Being	Reported:				
-	tion procedures	s and docum	-		ity of the indicator data—e.g. Isibilities for data analysis,	
Date of Assessment:			Assessed by:			
		YES		NO	COMMENTS	
VALIDITY-Data should	d clearly and a	dequately re	present the intende	d result.		
1	Does the info	rmation				
	collected measure what					
is supposed to						
	measure? (a v	/alid				

¹¹ https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_ILO_CODE:C182

		Т	1	1
	measure of overall			
	nutrition is healthy			
	variation in diet; age is			
	not valid measure of			
	overall health.)			
2	Do results collected fall			
	within a plausible			
	range?			
3	Is there reasonable			
	assurance that the data			
	collection methods do			
	not produce			
	systematically biased			
	data (e.g. consistently			
	over-or under-			
	counting)?			
DEALIABILITY D	ata should reflect stable and co	ncistant processes a	nd analysis mothods o	vor timo
1	When the same data	Isistent processes a	ilu allalysis illetilous o	ver time.
7	collection method is			
	used to measure the			
	same things multiple			
	times, is the same result			
	produced each time? (a			
	ruler always indicates			
	the same length for an			
	inch)			
2	Are data			
	collection/analysis			
	methods documented in			
	writing and used to			
	ensure same procedures			
	are followed each time?			
TIMELINESS-Dat	ta should be available at a usefu	ıl frequency, should	be current, and should	d be timely enough
to influence ma	nagement decision making.			
1	Are data available			
	frequently enough to			
	inform program			
	management decisions?			
2	Are data reported the			
	most current practically			
	available?			
3	Are data reported as			
	soon as possible after			
	collection?			
PRECISION-Data	have a enough level of detail t	o nermit manageme	nt decision making e	g the margin of
	n the anticipated change.	o permit manageme	accision making, c.	o. and margin of
1	Is the data collection			
-	method used to collect			
	the data exact enough			
	to register the expected			
	change? (a yardstick			

	may not b					
	enough to measure					
	change fo	change for a few				
	millimeters.)					
INTEGRITY-Da	ata collected shou	d have safeguard	ds to minimize risl	of transcription erro	or or data	
manipulation	s.					
1	Are safeg	uards in place				
	to minimi	ze data				
	transcript	ion errors?				
2	Is there in	dependence				
	in key dat	a collection,				
	managem					
	_	nt procedures?				
3	Are mech	•				
	place to p	revent				
	unauthorized changes					
	to data?					
SUMMARY						
Based on asse	ssment relative to	the 5 standards,	what is the overal	l conclusion regardin	g the quality of the	
data?		ŕ				
Significance of	f limitations (if any	1.				
Significance o	i ililiitations (il arry	,.				
Actions poods	ed to address limita	ations.				
Actions neede	eu to address illilla	itions.				
IT NO DATE:	\/AU ADI E EQE	CONTRACTOR				
	IF NO DATA AVAILABLE FOR COMMENTS					
THE INDICATO		-: - - - f	di			
	elevant data are av					
		being taken to co	ollect and report da	ita as soon as possibl	e?	
When will dat	a be reported?					

Annex 3 – Data Reporting Form

The Data Reporting Form is included in a separate Excel file.

Annex 4 – Data Collection Instruments

Type of Instrument	Relevant Indicator	Description of Tool
Pre-test	SOTC 2.1	A preliminary test administered to technicians from
		IHCAFE to assess their knowledge of social
		compliance. It could be developed by a
		questionnaire, interview or expositions on specific
		themes.
Post-test	SOTC 2.1	A test given to technicians from IHCAFE's after
		completion of an instructional program or segment

		and developed in conjunction with the pretest to measure their achievements and the effectiveness of the program.
Trainee intake form	SOTC 2.1	A form that will ask the information of the beneficiaries that will receive the course. Some of the information that will be required are: name, region, academic level, position in the institution the person works, and it will be develop a code for each beneficiary.
Self-assessment form Note: Will be developed under outcome 1	OTC 2	It's a tool that measures the compliance of the guidelines defined on the code of conduct and it must be applied in each year to monitor the guidelines included in the code of conduct.
Checklist on social compliance system implementation Note: Will be	OTC 3	A list of verification of adopted/accepted policies or procedures from each CSC of the social compliance system.
developed under outcome 1		

2020 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor Progress in Implementing Chapter 16 (Labor) and Capacity-Building under the Dominican Republic - Central America - United States Free Trade Agreement - Fourth Report List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor ILAB Synthesis Review 2020 United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) Labor Rights Report Report on the U.S. Employment Impact of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Work-Related Violence Research Project: Overview and Survey Module and Focus Group Findings (Central America) 2017 List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor 2016 Public Report of Review of Submission No. 2015-01 (Peru) Public Report of Review of Submission No. 2015-04 (Mexico) Independent Impact Evaluation for the Strengthening Protections of Internationally Recognized Labor Rights in Colombia Project Progress in Implementing Capacity-Building Provisions under the Labor Chapter of the Dominican Republic - Central America - United States Free Trade Agreement (Third Biennial) 2015 Standing Up for Workers: Promoting Labor Rights Through Trade Understanding Children's Work and Youth Employment Outcomes in Laos Public Report of Review of Submission No. 2012-01 (Honduras) 2015 Final Report: Survey Research on Child Labor in West African Cocoa Growing Areas Improving Labor Inspection Systems: Design Options Informe Nacional Sobre el Trabajo Infantil y el Empleo Juvenil Human Resource Practices for Labor Inspectorates in Developing Countries Report on the National Child Labour Survey 2010 of Lao PDR What Policy Guidance Does the Literature Provide on the Relationship between School Quality and Child Labor? Informal Worker Organizing as a Strategy for Improving Subcontracted Work in the Textile and Apparel Industries of Brazil, South Africa, India and China Comprendre le Travail des Enfants et l'Emploi des Jeunes au Togo Survey Research on Child Labor in West African Cocoa Growing Areas: CLCCG Meeting and Stakeholder Briefing, Washington DC, 03/12/2013 Magnitud y Características del Trabajo Infantil y Adolescente en el Paraguay 2013 Report on the National Child Labour Survey 2010 of Lao PDR International Trade and Household Businesses: Evidence from Vietnam Survey To Estimate Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in Bekasi Region Of West Java, Indonesia in 2012 Ending Child Labor in Domestic Work and Protecting Young Workers from Abusive Working Conditions The National Labor Force and Child Activities Survey 2011/12 Schooling Incentives Project Evaluation (SIPE) Study in Nepal: Report & Dataset Entendiendo los Resultados del Trabajo Infantil y el Empleo Juvenil en El Salvador Working Children in the Republic of Yemen: the Results of the 2010 National Child Labor Survey 2013 Assessment of Ethiopia's Labor Inspection System Trabajo Infantil En Guatemala, de la Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Vida - Encovi 2011 2013 Sending Areas (SA) Study in Nepal: Report & Dataset

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