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# **R-CLES**

# Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (CMEP)

Eighth Draft January 2016

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### **ACRONYMS**

ACE/EFA Animateur Chargé d'Education/Education Field Assistants

CBO Community Based Organization

CBNEF Centre d'Education de Base Non Formel

CLMS Child Labor Monitoring System

CMEP Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

CNC Comité National de Coordination/National Coordination Committee

CPI Counterpart International, Inc.

DBMS Direct Beneficiary Monitoring System

DCI Data Collection Instruments

DCT Data Collection Table

DQA Data Quality Assessment

DRFPTSS Direction Régionale de la Fonction Publique du travail et de la Sécurité Sociale

DSONG Direction de Suivi des Organisations Non Gouvernementales

ES Education Specialist

GA Government Agency

GoBF Government of Burkina Faso

GPC Groupement de Producteur de Coton (Cotton Producers' Group)

HH Household

IAMGOLD Gold Mining Company

IEC/CCC Information, Education and Communication

IGA Income Generating Activity

ILO International Labor Organization

KAP Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices

LFA Livelihood Field Agent

LS Livelihood Specialist

MASSN Ministère de l'Action Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale/ Ministry of Social

Protection

M&E/O Monitoring and Evaluation Officer/Chargé de Suivi Evaluation

ME/S Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist/

MENA Ministry of Education and Literacy of Burkina Faso

MFPTSS Ministry of Labor of Burkina Faso

MFI Micro Finance Institution

MJEFP Ministry of Youth, Employment and Vocational Training of Burkina Faso

MSI Management Systems International

MTA/ AME Association des mères d'élèves/Mother and Teacher Association

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

OCFT Office for Child Labor, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking

OSDV On Site Data Verification

OSH Occupational Safety and Health

PMP Performance Monitoring Plan

APE/PTA Association des Parents d'élèves/Parent and Teacher Association

R-CLES Reducing Child Labor Through Educations and Services

SMG Comité de Gestion Scolaire/School Management Group

SOFITEX Société des Fibres et Textiles du Burkina/Cotton transformation Company

SPC F Social Protection Community Facilitators

Tdh Terre des Hommes

TPR Technical Progress Report

TS/SW Travailleur Social/ Social Worker

UNICEF United Nation Children Fund

USDOL United States Department of Labor

VSLA Village Savings and Loans Association

### INTRODUCTION

Burkina Faso is a landlocked country located in West Africa, characterized by a majority of the population working in traditional agricultural systems requiring a large labor force. As in numerous other countries in the region, many children are committed voluntarily or involuntarily into early child labor. The country's recent gold mining boom has resulted in production using modern gold mining methods but also artisanal or informal mines where no occupational safety or labor standards are respected, which has worsened the child labor situation. In many regions of the country, gold mining has become one of the most important sources of revenue for a great majority of households. In 2009, according to a UNICEF<sup>1</sup> report, gold was the first source of foreign currency for the country and competes with cotton production for dominance. These two sectors employ the largest number of working children in Burkina Faso.

Child labor in artisanal gold mining sites and cotton fields is a manifestation of the worst forms of child labor and seriously hinders the Government of Burkina Faso's efforts to protect children against child labor. Many children from vulnerable households are regularly engaged in work beyond their physical and psychological abilities in the cotton fields and artisanal gold mines, which jeopardizes their development. This prevents children from going to school or continuing their education when they are already enrolled. To deal with this phenomenon of huge developmental consequences for the country, the U. S. Government, through Department of Labor (USDOL) has funded a project entitled "Reducing Child Labor Through Education and Services" (R-CLES) in the regions of Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades and Hauts-Bassins.

# A. General Objective of the Project

The project objective is to contribute to reducing the incidence of child labor in the cotton fields and artisanal gold mining sites in the Cascades, Hauts-Bassins and Boucle du Mouhoun regions by the end of 2016.

### **B.** Intermediate Objectives

In order to achieve its general objective, the project will work through five intermediary objectives or IOs. These include:

<u>IO1</u>: Target populations' attitudes changed to reflect a negative view of child labor/hazardous child labor and a positive view of education

IO2: Use of social protection services by target households has increased

IO3: Target children and youth have increased participation in education

<u>IO4</u>: The incomes and assets of target households and youth have increased

IO5: Public sector, cotton and gold producers, and community structures address child labor

### C. Beneficiaries and Timeline

<sup>1</sup> Etude sur le travail des enfants dans les sites d'orpaillage et les carriers au Burkina Faso – Unicef, 2012.

The direct beneficiaries of the project are as follows:

- 4,000 Children and youth 6 to 17 years engaged in exploitative child labor in cotton fields and artisanal gold mining:
- 6,000 Children and youth aged 6 to 17 years at risk of being involved in exploitative child labor in cotton fields and artisanal gold mining including:
  - o 2,000 presently in school
  - o 4,000 children not presently in school
- 1,000 Households (HH) of the children engaged in or at risk of being engaged in child labor in the cotton fields and artisanal gold mining.

Beneficiaries will be selected as a result of an ongoing baseline study scheduled to be completed at the end of December, 2013 (end of the first quarter of year 2), with enrollment in the program starting in November 2013 with a majority of children to be enrolled in January 2014 and continuing through the first quarter of year 4.

Due to the fact that the school year started in October 2013, the project began beneficiary selection for enrollment through a census between September and October, 2013 to ensure that children did not miss the first quarter of the school year. The census was conducted by the project's social workers with the involvement of government officials (education, social protection agencies), members of producers groups and Community Development Committees members (CVD), and local elected leaders in the project zone. R-CLES began enrolling children in November 2013.

Target children beneficiary enrollment will continue in January, 2014, following the completion of the baseline study. The project will work to enroll maximum numbers of beneficiaries during the first 3 years. However, the enrollment will continue through the first quarter of year 4 for school age children and those to be enrolled in the formal system. For household beneficiaries, enrollment will be organized between years 2 and 3.

Each year, the project social workers will conduct social surveys from the potential list of children provided by the baseline survey, to verify that they meet the project criteria and confirm the category (type or work performed), the risk exposed by the children and the type of recommended service (education, vocational training, livelihood and employment services).

Education support services (distribution of school kits, school handbooks, PTA fees, remedial courses) to targeted children services will continue along the school year during the life of the project.

R-CLES will begin allocating school infrastructure grants after beneficiary enrollment in schools and the completion of a school needs assessment, which is scheduled to start in December 2013. Allocation of these grants will continue throughout year 2 and the first quarter of year 3. The last school grants will be issued in year 3.

Vocational youth employment services will start, after completion of the baseline study. Other livelihood services including Village Saving and Loans Committees (VSLA), farmer schools, and Farming as a Business (FaaB) trainings will start during the third quarter of year 2. However, the identification of target direct beneficiaries from baseline data will start in February 2014.

### D. Purpose and Components of the CMEP

The Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (CMEP) is a critical tool to assess the project's performance and overall efforts to reduce child labor through regular performance monitoring and implementation evaluations. The CMEP will provide a robust and continuous system for monitoring project results against targets and revising the project's approach based on what is learned through this process. To ensure the development of a quality M&E system and the buy-in of all project stakeholders, USDOL requires its grantees to collaborate with a USDOL external M&E contractor to develop a CMEP within the first nine months of after award.

The CMEP serves as a map and way forward for all project staff in terms of expected outcomes and processes for measuring progress of the project. The R-CLES CMEP was developed in collaboration with a USDOL External M&E Expert from MSI, beginning with an initial consultative workshop in April 2013. This initial workshop was held with R-CLES staff and provided technical training on key concepts of the CMEP, in addition to starting the process of drafting its various components. Initial draft products were completed after the workshop and then used during a second workshop held in September 2013 to further develop the CMEP materials.

There are four key tools within the CMEP: A Results Framework (RF) that identifies the project's intended results and illustrates the causal linkages among them; an Activities Map that aligns project activities against results; a Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) that identifies the indicators of the project's progress towards its intended results, definitions of terms, data sources, frequency and responsible parties for data collection, and data use for management purposes; and a Data Collection Table (DCT) that lists all of the project Data Collection Instruments (DCIs) with a technical description of each. Together, these tools serve as the basis for developing the project baseline study plan, designing the individual data collection instruments, calculating the required M&E budget, and establishing the evaluation plan for the project.

The R-CLES CMEP includes USDOL-OCFT Government Performance and Results Modernization Act (GPRMA) common performance indicators (education and livelihoods) and project-specific performance indicators to monitor progress towards the five project intermediate objectives identified above.

In line with USDOL requirements, R-CLES will report on progress towards the project's indicators and targets through the Technical Progress Reports (TPR) every six months. The project will work closely with a tri-partite committee gathering representation from a) the project b) the local communities and c) the GoBF and its technical departments. The tri-partite committee will meet two times per year, first to discuss planning of activities, and the second meeting to review the activities, to discuss progress and problems encountered in project implementation, and to propose solutions for strengthening approaches. The results of quarterly meetings will be used and shared with USDOL through semi-annual TP narrative reports. The R-CLES mid-term and final implementation evaluations will be conducted by an independent contractor hired by USDOL.

#### **SECTION I: PROBLEM ANALYSIS**

### A. Factors Contributing to Child Labor in Target Country

The Government of Burkina Faso (GOBF) has ratified key international conventions (ILO conventions 182, 138 and 29) governing the protection of children against hazardous and exploitive work, and translated those agreements into national laws. On an institutional level, the country developed and validated a National Action Plan to prevent child labor with the widespread participation of government and civil society.

However, combatting child labor in Burkina Faso continues to face some limitations related to a) The limited capacities of the services of labor inspection in the country b) The absence of effective enforcement and c) the difficulty of applying the existing laws due to the mobility of child workers. The key drivers of child labor in Burkina Faso are lack of awareness with regards to the dangers, risks and potential solutions to the problem; limited institutional capacity of the GOBF; disincentives to education; and severe rural poverty necessitating difficult household-level economic choices.

In addition to the above factors, at the national level, the lack of awareness of the prevailing national laws, regulations, policies, and signed international conventions (particularly ILO conventions 182 and 138) are major obstacles. Families and employers are sometimes led (consciously or unconsciously) to subvert children's rights, leading to instances of abuse and exploitation.

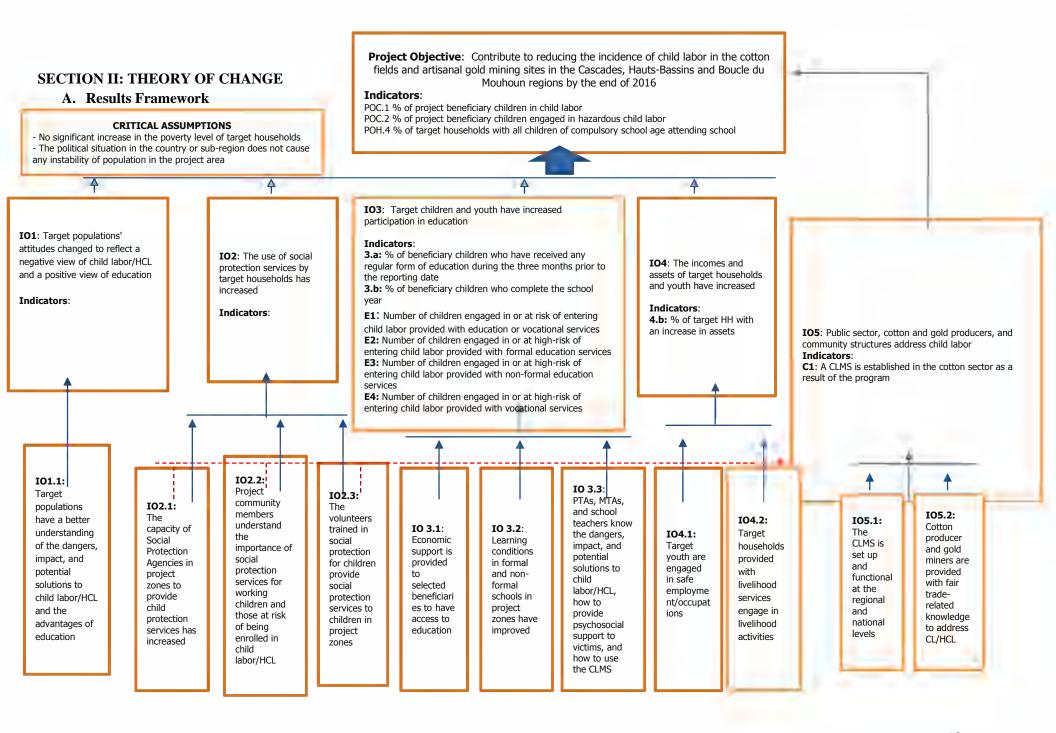
From a socio-cultural perspective, many households also include the children of extended family members related to the head of household, such as nephews, nieces and grandchildren. There are also "foster children" who may have been "entrusted" ("confiés") to the household by their own families as a source of labor, and who often do not share any blood relation with the head of household.

Accordingly, the results of the last national survey on child labor found nearly 41% (approximately 1.6 million) of children aged 5 to 17 years and nearly 30% of children aged 5-9, conduct economic activities. Most children work in agriculture (69.2%), domestic work (19.2%), trade (5.6%) and mining activities such as gold mining (2.3%). More than one third of children who work in Burkina Faso are victims of the worst forms of child labor. Of this one third, 36% carry out hazardous work.

The Boucle de Mouhoun, Cascades and Hauts-Bassins regions are among the most affected by child labor. These three regions host 23.8% of children 5-17 years with no access to education and/or to youth employment out of 3,651,048 children for the 13 regions of the country. The percentage of children working in the three regions is cause for alarm: 33.7% of children in Boucle du Mouhoun, 25.5% in Cascades and 17.3% in Hauts-Bassins are engaged in economic activities<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Data source from National Institute for Statistic and Demography, Burkina Faso, 2006: National Survey Report on Child Labor.



### B. Narrative of Project's Theory of Change

Child labor in cotton fields and artisanal gold mines is a huge problem in Burkina Faso. Indeed, many children between the ages of 6 and 16 (the compulsory school age) do not have access to education due to low incomes in their households and the opportunity cost of sending children to school. A significant number of children already enrolled in education drop out of school to engage in hazardous work (cotton fields and artisanal gold mines) because of costs related to schooling.

In this context, R-CLES uses a multi-pronged approach to have a direct impact on the reduction of children working in child labor and hazardous child labor, as well as preventing vulnerable child populations from entering into child labor and hazardous child labor. Specifically, at the impact level, the project will contribute to (i) reducing the proportion of households with child workers below the legal working age in Burkina Faso, (ii) reducing the proportion of households with children engaged in hazardous work (iii) and increasing the proportion of households with all children of compulsory school age attending school.

To achieve this impact, the project will work through five primary components, each with their own intermediary objectives. The following outlines each IO and the theory behind its relationship(s) to the general objective of the project.

# <u>IO1</u>: Target populations' attitudes changed to reflect a negative view of child labor/hazardous child labor and a positive view of education

The project target populations (artisanal miners, cotton producers, artisans, jewelers, carpenters, masons, and other relevant groups including community leaders, parents, teachers and peers) will participate in awareness raising activities on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor, including education. As a result, they will acquire an increased understanding of the dangers of child labor and hazardous child labor, and a better understanding of the value of education. Accordingly, the theory of change is that this will result in changed attitudes that reflect a negative view of child labor and hazardous child labor, and a more positive attitude towards the value of education.

These awareness campaigns will be conducted throughout 42 targeted *communes* (townships) by Community Based Organizations (CBOs), drama groups and selected community volunteers called "Social Protection Community Facilitators" (SPC Facilitators). R-CLES will sign grant agreements with CBOs, and train them on knowledge of child labor/hazardous child labor/light labor, dangers, risks and potential solutions. These CBOs will also be trained on grant management and Behavior Change Communication (BCC) methods according to the results of the project's baseline KAP survey. A training guide will be produced with project staff and partners (social protection agents and labor agents from the Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity (MASSN) and Ministry of Labor, respectively).

### <u>IO2</u>: The use of social protection services by target households has increased

Social protection agents are employees (social workers) from the MASSN. According to government policies, this Ministry is responsible for child protection. In each province, there is an office of social protection which is managed by the MASSN.

A needs assessment of Burkina Faso government's social protection services, conducted by the "Child Protection Working Group "between June 2010 and July 2011, identified the following weaknesses and needs in the social protection system:

- 1) Weak technical capacity of staff (including lack of training opportunities)
- 2) Inadequate numbers of staff as compared with the need
- 3) Lack of basic support materials and equipment (including but not limited to: public outreach materials, private intake rooms, and standard office equipment such as computers, copiers, printers and filing cabinets for case folders)
- 4) Limited functional networking mechanisms with other government departments such as education and health services, and with other social protection offices in neighboring jurisdictions that may interface with common clients.

While the MASSN co-chairs the National Coordination Committee (CNC) for the National Action Plan against Child Labor with the Ministry of Labor, MASSN has more operational agencies and more presence at local level than the Ministry of Labor. Based on the identified needs of the MASSN, R-CLES will work to build the capacity of the current social workers, increase the communities' knowledge and awareness of the services provided by the MASSN, and recruit and train a network of SPC Facilitators to serve as conduits between child labor/hazardous child labor cases and the MASSN. With this support for social protection services, the project believes that it will foster increased household use of the social protection services provided by the MASSN.

The project's activities under IO2 will strengthen the technical capacity of social protection agents in the targeted provinces by providing trainings on case management, family mediation, and management of domestic and marital conflicts, rape management, child labor laws and international conventions. An initial needs' assessment will be conducted with the provincial social services offices to determine what most impedes their ability to effectively provide services. Based on this targeted assessment, the project will provide the social protection offices in each project area with small equipment, based on need, thus increasing the offices' material and operational capacity to provide services. This equipment support will be tailored to the real needs of each social protection agency and negotiated in terms of contribution and participation to the project activities and support to the M&E system and sustainability plan. The project will also work with ongoing systems of regular communication between services to increase efficiency in treating cases. Similarly, the project will train MTAs and PTAs on the dangers, impact and potential solutions to child labor.

SPC Facilitators make up for the insufficient number of social service agents and are recruited from within the community. They are defined as any community member in project zones who is engaged on a voluntary basis to assist children at-risk and exploited, and who participates in child labor monitoring activities. They are resource persons recruited on a voluntary basis among members of local organizations involved in the field of social protection. They will receive no salary from the project. The R-CLES project team will select the SPC Facilitators according to the following criteria:

- Reside in the intervention area and be known in the local project area;
- Be a member of an operating/working organization or institution in the field of struggle against child labor or in the welfare of children in general;
- Not be currently involved in more than two community programs as a volunteer;
- Be available for the project activities;

- Be easy to contact (have an actual and accurate address and contact number);
- Be of good morality (never been in prison or involved in criminal activity or a contentious situation related to child exploitation)
- Able to speak French (listening, speaking, reading and writing) and/or be literate in at least one local area language;
- Be in good mental and physical health.

The specific roles of the SPC Facilitators are to: 1) monitor and manage the warning system to fight child labor and hazardous child labor as part of the CLMS; 2) alert agencies such as social services or police if a child is working or at risk of working; 3) support children and households in accessing and using social welfare services; 4) participate in community outreach activities on social protection. As a result of the activities carried out under this IO, R-CLES anticipates the result to be that quality social protection services will be available to target households and children, thereby encouraging needy families to make use of the services.

### 103: Target children and youth have increased participation in education and vocational training

The project will increase the participation of target youth and children in education and training with three primary approaches: 1) withdrawing financial barriers to school participation; 2) improving the infrastructure of the schools; and 3) increasing school officials, parents and stakeholders' knowledge of the dangers of child labor and hazardous child labor and ways in which to access protective social services.

The project will train teachers on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor. The project will withdraw working children of compulsory school age from work and enroll them in school (formal or non-formal) and vocational centers (according to their age). The project will also seek to prevent children (those attending school as well as those who don't) from becoming engaged in child labor by carefully and regularly monitoring their attendance and participation in school as well as their working status. In addition, the project will seek to improve learning conditions through financial assistance (grants) to schools for building rehabilitations and renovations. These renovations will be conducted with community participation and in-kind contribution of labor and/or supplies (concrete, sand, etc.). The grants will be provided to increase community interest and engagement in the maintenance and infrastructure of their local schools while building the credibility of the school in the community's eyes.

In addition, the project will also eliminate economic barriers to children's on-going participation in school. While school enrollment is "free" in the sense that there are no enrollment fees, there are expenses required throughout the school year that often prohibit pupils' continued participation. Thus, the project will provide target children with school kits including critical school supplies: pencils, chalk, and chalk boards in order for pupils to participate in classroom lessons. In addition, mandatory school-related costs such as PTA fees will be covered by the project to ensure that students are able to remain in school.

Target youth (ages 15-17) will be provided with opportunities for apprenticeships with local craftsmen, businesses and employers. They will be given training kits that contain supplies that are necessary to their apprenticeships. A mason apprentice, for example, may receive personal protection equipment, trowel, shovel, hammer, etc. A carpenter apprentice may receive a saw, a hammer, pliers, rulers and planner. A tailor could be provided with a sewing machine, thread, design paper, pencils, chalk, etc.

Some youth will continue using the training kits after apprenticeship sessions as part of an installation kit, depending on the type of material needed and whether it is a recurring item (i.e. nails, thread, pencils, etc.) as opposed to one-time materials received such as hammers, shovels, etc.

# <u>IO4</u>: The incomes and assets of target households and youth have increased

The overall indicators for measuring success under IO4 are to measure increases in target household assets. The theory behind this IO is that increasing target household incomes and assets will mitigate households' incentives to send children to earn money in the cotton and artisanal gold mining sector. The project will work through two primary sub-outcomes to achieve this IO, tackling both livelihood training and services to target households while providing income generating activity (IGA) training to target youth. The project will strengthen households' management capacity and their access to microcredit programs. VSLAs will also be created as part of the targeted project activities with the households.

R-CLES will facilitate the functioning of VSLAs in areas with associated Farmer Field Schools (FFS). The purpose of the VSLA is to provide an autonomous source of credit sufficient to buy small agricultural equipment or hire seasonal labor during peak activities, such as preparing soil for harvesting. The project will work through the *Union des Producteurs de Coton du Burkina* (UNPCB) to facilitate the creation of producer groups and cooperatives where they do not exist. FFS will provide the initial building blocks for emerging cooperatives.

For households that are already active in cotton production, R-CLES will work through the Ministry of Agriculture's extension agents and the UNPCB's member producer groups (GPC) to provide access to FFS and FaaB training. FaaB training enables farmers to transition from farming for subsistence to a profit generating business, competing successfully in a market-based economy. As a result, the direct return to the farmer from production is increased, resulting ultimately in improved standards of living in terms of housing, food security and basic household needs. 1,000 households will be targeted for this IO; 750 of those households will receive support for economic strengthening services including linkages to micro finance institutions (MFI), VSLA participation, and training on FaaB, and FFS. 250 households will receive installation kits through selected target youth from those households.

The activities directly targeting youth will provide training on running their own businesses while providing skills training for targeted industries. It will also provide linkages to local micro-credit programs. A great number of target youth of legal working age, between 16 - 17 years, already engaged in CL or at risk of being engaged will be trained in occupational safety and health (OSH) according to ILO standards, related to the area in which they work (cotton farming or gold mining). Upon completion of their vocational training, 250 youth will receive installation kits to support their ability to start their own businesses. The installation kits will consist of small tools provided to target youth of legal age according to the type of business they will create and will focus on items not provided in the training kits or items that have been used during vocational training such as thread, nails, and other recurring cost items.

In addition to these activities, three awareness campaigns will be organized for local rural groups, such as the cotton producers' associations, CBOs, youth groups, local craftsmen, and private sector companies (mines and cotton). The objective of these campaigns is to encourage private sector participation in promoting economic opportunities for direct beneficiary youths. In addition, a series of meetings will be held with the Ministry of Civil Service, Employment and Youth, both at the national and regional levels.

The purpose of these meetings will be to facilitate direct beneficiaries' access to opportunities provided by the government.

# <u>IO5</u>: Burkina Faso's Public sector, cotton and gold producers, and community structures address child labor

IO5, while a separate IO, is also cross-cutting in its connections to the other IOs. The primary focus of achieving this IO will be supporting the creation of a functioning Child Labor Monitoring System (CLMS) while providing the cotton and gold sectors with knowledge of fair trade certification procedures. The overall objective of the CLMS is to ensure that, as a consequence of regular and repeated direct observation, children are safe from exploitation and hazardous work in the cotton sector. The CLMS will establish a functional process that ensures that monitoring is put in place and is coordinated in an appropriate manner between producers and government officials at local and national levels. The CLMS will allow organizations to keep track of beneficiaries, measure the impact of their interventions, and make adjustments accordingly.

The R-CLES project will pilot an initial implementation of the CLMS in the Boucle du Mouhoun region through the cotton producers' regional umbrella association and the UNPCB. The rationale behind targeting the Boucle du Mouhoun region for this pilot is the following:

- According to the 2006 national survey on child labor, 33.7% of the region's children are economically active.
- The region represents Burkina Faso's primary cotton production area compared to the other R-CLES-targeted regions. As an illustration, cotton production (111,200 MT/year) in just two of its six targeted provinces (Bale and Le Mouhoun) in 2012 was superior to that of the entire Hauts-Bassins (108,700 MT) or the whole Cascades Regions (65,600 MT) (UNPCB statistics).
- Compared to others, the Boucle du Mouhoun region is the only region where cotton producers can have large production areas (10 to 20 hectares per producer), therefore there is a greater need for a large labor force.

During year 2, the project will start within the Boucle du Mouhoun and plan for extension into the other two regions for year 3. This extension will be based on the first experience and updating, and adjustments will be made accordingly. At the end of the process, the CLMS will be structured and established, with specific aims, objectives, resources, and content. The CLMS will include for example, schools, non-formal education programs, teachers, and school inspectors, either through regular classroom monitoring to assess which children are absent on a regular basis or by measuring school performance.

R-CLES will also link local partners and communities including cotton producers and gold miners in the target areas to fair-trade and fair-gold certification organizations. After receiving training on the certification standards and process, those interested in the process will be given coaching sessions and technical tools to meet certification criteria.

As a result of these activities, the Government of Burkina Faso and its partners engaged in the fight against child labor will be better equipped to develop reforms and/or update policies and strategies to integrate child labor.

### SECTION III: PERFORMANCE MONITORING

### A. Purpose and Use of the Performance Monitoring Plan

The Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) is a tool for measuring the performance of a project. It is also a management tool for all partners and stakeholders to report periodically on the quality of project management and assist in decision making. In the R-CLES project, the PMP will be used to:

- Assist in managing the process of data collection in determining the timing and responsible persons;
- Ensure data comparability over time and across multiple sites of action with clearly defined indicators and specifying the means by which data will be collected; and
- Guide the data analysis.

The PMP will allow the M&E team and all project stakeholders to have a quick overview on the performance indicators, data collection system and those responsible for data collection and tabulation. It will be a reference for the project team, the steering committee and other project partners. The PMP contains the following information:

- Definition of each indicator and unit of measurement;
- Description of each indicator data source;
- Method of data collection or calculation;
- Frequency and schedule of data collection;
- Institution(s) or person(s) responsible for ensuring data availability;
- Type or frequency of data analysis and person/institution responsible for data analysis.

### **B.** R-CLES Results and Indicators Table

The table below summarizes the indicators established for the project objective and intermediate and supporting objectives. A detailed PMP is in Annex 4.

# Project Objective: Contribute to reducing the incidence of child labor in the cotton fields and artisanal gold mining sites in the Cascades, Hauts-Bassins and Boucle du Mouhoun regions by the end of 2016

POC.1 % of project beneficiary children in child labor

POC.2 % of project beneficiary children engaged in hazardous child labor

POH.4 % of target households with all children of compulsory school age attending school

IO1: Target populations' attitudes changed to reflect a negative view of child labor/HCL and a positive view of education

# IO1.1: Target populations have a better understanding of the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education

1.1.a # of individuals exposed to awareness raising campaigns about the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education

# IO2: Use of social protection services by target households has increased

# IO 2.1: Capacity of Social Protection Agencies in project zones to provide child protection services increased

2.1.b # of activities held by social networks with decentralized public administrations, local NGOs and CBOs in case management in the project area

# IO 2.2: Project community members understand the importance of social protection services for working children and those at risk of being enrolled in child labor/HCL

IO 2.3: The volunteers trained in social protection for children provide social protection services to children in project zones

- 2.3.a: # of households that receive social protection services provided by SPCFs
- 2.3.b: # of references to protection agencies by SPCFs for beneficiary children of RCLES
- 2.3.c: # of SPCFs trained on the social protection guidelines working in communities

# IO 2.3.1: The volunteers trained by the project have a better understanding of the provision of social protection services to children

- 2.3.1 a # of SPCFs trained on social protection skills
- 2.3.1.b % of SPCFs trained by the project who can correctly answer at least 70% of questions on knowledge of the practices of social protection of children

# IO 2.3.2: An accountability mechanism for volunteers is in place

### IO3: Target children and youth have increased participation in education

- 3.a: % of beneficiary children who have received any regular form of education during the three months prior to the reporting date
- 3.b: % of beneficiary children who complete the school year
- E1: Number of children engaged in or at risk of entering child labor provided with education or vocational services
- E2: Number of children engaged in or at high-risk of entering child labor provided with formal education services
- E3: Number of children engaged in or at high-risk of entering child labor provided with non-formal education services
- E4: Number of children engaged in or at high-risk of entering child labor provided with vocational services

# IO 3.1: Economic support provided to selected beneficiaries to have access to education

3.1. a # of scholarships and/or kits provided to target beneficiaries from the project

# IO 3.2: Learning conditions in formal, non-formal schools and vocational training centers in project zones improved

- 3.2.a # and % of target schools where physical infrastructure (classrooms, latrines, etc.) has been repaired or upgraded
- IO 3.3: PTAs, MTAs, and school teachers know the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL, how to provide psychosocial support to victims, and how to use the CLMS
- 3.3.a # of PTAs, MTAs, and education stakeholders trained by the project

# IO4: The incomes and assets of target households and youth have increased

4.b % of target HH with an increase in assets

# **IO 4.1: Target youth employed in safe employment/occupations**

- 4.1.b # of target youth trained on safe employment and business opportunities
- L3: Number of children provided with employment services

# IO 4.2: Target households provided with livelihood services engaged in livelihood activities

- L1: Number of households receiving livelihood services
- L2: Number of adults provided with employment services
- L4: Number of individuals provided with economic strengthening services

# IO5 Public sector, cotton and gold producers, and community structures address child labor

C1: A CLMS is established in the cotton sector as a result of the program

# IO 5.1: Child Labor Monitoring System in cotton sector set up and functional at the regional and national levels

- 5.1.a # of villages who have an operating CLMS at local level
- 5.1.c # of individuals trained on how to implement and use the CLMS

# IO 5.2 Cotton producers and gold miners provided with fair trade-related knowledge to address Child Labor/ HCL

- 5.2. a # of cotton producers trained on fair-trade and certification procedures
- 5.2. b # of gold producers trained on fair trade and certification procedures

### C. Overview of Project Data Collection Instruments

To collect data on the various indicators of the project, R-CLES will use a total of 8 data collection instruments (DCI). The project Data Collection Table (DCT), found in Annex 7, describes each DCI and lists the related indicators and responsibilities for data collection. The list of the DCIs includes:

- Allocation of Services Sheets
- Certification Procedures Tracking Form
- Child Questionnaire
- Children Referral Sheet
- CLMS Meeting Tracking Form & Reporting/Meeting Notes on CLMS by Committee
- Household Questionnaire
- Post Training Form
- Reception of Rehabilitation Works Form
- SPCFs Services Activity Reports
- Training Attendance Sheet

### SECTION IV: BASELINE STUDY PLAN

### A. Baseline Study Purpose and Use

OCFT Grantees are required to budget for, conduct and analyze baseline surveys for their projects. Baseline data is defined as a collection of information for a set of indicators that describes the key characteristics of a certain group or situation at a given point in time prior to the start of an intervention. This data is the basis for future analysis of project results and provides a picture of the child labor situation in the target area immediately prior to project implementation. A *baseline survey* is the exercise to systematically collect, analyze and report on the baseline data. Baseline studies for OCFT projects involve surveying individuals, households, teachers and/or schools, and may include supplemental situational analyses of institutional capacities or other implementing environment-related factors.

In line with OCFT guidelines, the purpose of the R-CLES project's baseline study is to collect data on children engaged in or at high risk of being engaged in exploitative child labor in the project targeted areas, including child working conditions, living conditions and participation in education. The baseline study will also collect information from households that contain children engaged in or at high-risk of child labor to inform the selection of direct beneficiaries for education and livelihood services

The R-CLES baseline survey will contribute to the measurement of R-CLES project outcomes and inform management decisions by:

- Targeting/identifying beneficiaries that meet predetermined criteria;
- Estimating the prevalence of child labor in project areas;
- Providing baseline values of indicators: for example, benchmarks on work status and educational status of direct beneficiaries;
- Providing context-related information to plan interventions.

Information from the baseline survey will be used to:

- Develop reliable and realistic project targets and identify direct beneficiaries;
- Inform project design and activities, including identification and development of relevant services for direct beneficiaries;
- Establish benchmarking on work and education status of beneficiary children;
- Establish estimates of the prevalence of child labor in project areas;
- Contribute to the measurement of project impact;
- Inform management decisions throughout the period of the project.

# B. Description of Baseline Data Collection Procedures, Responsibilities and Timeline

The baseline study was conducted by an independent consulting firm hired following an open call for proposals. The methodology mixes quantitative data and qualitative data collection.

**Quantitative data collection** consisted of a HH survey throughout the 4 communes during 21 days. The focus was on issues related to work status/ education status of children and children's wellbeing including relationship with the school, occupation and habits during holidays, attitudes and practices of the target population. In the case of child laborers, emphasis was placed on the characteristics and nature of the work they perform. HH income and livelihood data was collected as well. All data collected under the quantitative survey was disaggregated by gender.

**Qualitative data collection** was conducted by 3 surveyors and provided contextual information and service mapping, including schools and vocational training, social protection services performed by government agencies at the regional level, child labor, social services availability, and youth employment services and opportunities.

A purposive sample of 3,333 households with at least 3 children within the target age range was interviewed in the project zone. The sample frame was data from the general population census 2013 on children aged 5 to 19, and a purposive sample of 3333 households with at least 3 children meeting the age criterion was drawn. On this basis, households were drawn from 32 targeted communes, with six (6) villages on average selected in each commune for a total average of eighteen (18) households per village.

The table below presents the distribution of the sample among target regions, proportional to the size of each regional population:

REGIONS	# communes	# children per region	# HH par region	# villages per region	# HH per village
Boucle de Mouhoun	23	5476	1825	92	20
Cascades	12	2857	952	48	20
Hauts Bassins	7	1667	556	28	20
Total	42	10000	3333	168	

Data collection was conducted in the villages of 42 communes including cotton production areas and gold mining sites. It was performed by 21 quantitative investigators, 3 qualitative surveyors and 3 supervisors (social workers, teachers, members of associations of producers of cotton), with a good knowledge of the area covered by the project, and previously trained on data collection by the consulting firm. In each region, the team was composed of 7 enumerators, 1 supervisor, and 1 qualitative data collector.

The baseline activities were launched in the last week of September, 2013. The development of data collection tools, especially the household questionnaire (HH intake form), involved the collaboration of the RCLES project team. The objective was to support integrating all the guidance provided in the terms of reference:

- 1) A HH questionnaire was developed to gather information on household composition, resources and livelihoods, children's education and work status and youth employment, their contribution to the household operation, HH income and assets.
- 2) A record of identifying children working in the cotton fields and gold mines in the three regions.
- 3) Interview guides: for employers and support staff, other scheduled interviews with key stakeholders including the education system, shelters, structures offering social protection services to children and HH, micro-finance, and security forces.

The first results of this study (list of potential beneficiaries including children and households) were received in mid-December 2013 from the firm. This was to help the project enroll its targeted beneficiaries during the actual school year.

### **Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey**

Counterpart International's sub grantee and partner Terre des Hommes (TdH) selected a firm to conduct the KAP after a competitive process through local newspapers. The contract was signed with the firm and the study began after a scoping meeting. The study started on July 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013. The sampling method was a combination of stratified sampling and simple random sampling. Thus, in a first step, the statistical universe was divided into three strata.

Stratum 1 includes all the villages where cotton is more important. Stratum 2 includes all villages where people engage more in gold mining activities, and the last stratum is composed of all villages where the two activities (cotton and gold mine) coexist without one or the other being predominant. The draw of the primary sample is made using simple random sampling within each stratum. The table

below shows the number of sampling villages in each region and the number of households surveyed per village.

Regions	Provinces	Communes	Villages	Number of households			
'	,	'		Initial Sampling	Sampling Surveyed		
Boucle du Mouhoun	2	8	10	210	210		
Cascades	2	4	7	147	147		
Hauts-Bassins	2	6	6	126	126		
Total	6	18	23	483	483		

# Timing for the Implementation of the KAP and Baseline Surveys

	Jul-	Ang	Sep-	Oct-	Nov-	Dec-	Jan-	Feb-	Mar-	Apr-	May-	June-	July-	Aug
ACTIVITIES	13	Aug- 13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Selection for KAP survey	X													
KAP surveyors training	Jul 14 to 16													
KAP data collection		ıl 17 to ug 2												
KAP DATA analysis														
KAP draft report submission														
KAP second draft report submission to RCLES														
KAP report comments from RCLES and submission of final document														
Final KAP survey report submission to USDOL														
Selection for baseline survey			-											
Baseline survey contracting														
Work sessions between R-CLES project technical group and selected firm for orientation			Sept 30	<u>.</u> .										
Orientation of data collection team members, development of data collection tools, training of researchers, pre-test				Oct 2 to 5										
Develop, review and finalization of data collection tools/ upgrade collection in relation to different quantitative tools and the method of their administration				End Oct 17										

ACTIVITIES	Jul- 13	Aug-	Sep-	Oct-	Nov-	Dec-	Jan- 14	Feb-	Mar- 14	Apr- 14	May-	June-	July- 14	Aug 14
in the sites investigated /reviewed and adaptation of tools from the results pretest														
Upgrading collection agents from the various qualitative tools (interview guides and other tools) / Completing the collection planning														
Data collection within three (3) target regions					End Nov 26	1								
Entry, transcription, processing and analysis of quantitative data														
Preparation and submission of the databases of project beneficiary lists														
Preparation and submission of the draft report of the study to R-CLES Project / Counterpart								1						
Comments and feedbacks from RCLES on the draft report														
Preparation and re submission of the draft 2 report of the study to R-CLES Project / Counterpart														
Comments and feedbacks from USDOL on the draft 2 report														
Preparation and re submission of the draft 3 report of the study to R-CLES Project / Counterpart														
Comments and feedbacks from USDOL on the draft 3 report														
Preparation and submission of the final report of the study to R-CLES Project / Counterpart														end Aug 2014

### SECTION V: EVALUATION PLAN

### **A.** Implementation Evaluations

During the implementation of the project, an external party will conduct a mid-term and a final implementation evaluation:

- <u>Mid term evaluation</u>: A mid-term implementation evaluation will be conducted between December 2014 and February 2015. It will cover topics including the following:
  - Examine progress towards implementing the CMEP and accurate data collection and reporting.
  - Assess progress towards establishing a CLMS.
  - Assess the degree to which the project design is appropriate or adequate to address the key causes of child labor among beneficiary children and households.
  - Determine the extent to which project activities match the expected results outlined in project design.
  - o Evaluate the project's effectiveness in removing children from child labor.
  - Assess the project's success in engaging with key stakeholders, including the Government of Burkina Faso;
  - Evaluate the timing, progress, and potential effectiveness of the livelihood components of the project.
  - o Make recommendations for adjustments in strategy and/or implementation where needed.
- <u>Final implementation evaluation</u>: A final implementation evaluation will be conducted no later than three months before the project's end. The scheduled period is August to October 2016. It will cover topics including the following:
  - o Examine the project's effectiveness in meeting its intended results and objectives.
  - Assess the soundness of program design and the extent towards which implementation matched program design.
  - Examine program management.
  - o Determine the extent to which project objectives in relation to the CLMS were met.
  - o Identify good practices and challenges that can contribute to learning for future projects.
  - Assess the project's effectiveness in engaging with key stakeholders so they continue working towards a sustained child labor reduction beyond the life of the project.

The final evaluation will use mixed methods. The evaluators will analyze quantitative data collected on the project's CMEP indicators and review other secondary data (e.g. project documents). The evaluators will also collect qualitative data (e,g, through key information interview and Focus Group Discussions). The

final evaluation report will present all findings with evidence, link them with conclusions, and make recommendations for future projects of this kind.

- The final evaluation also will benefit from the results of an endline survey comissioned by the project. The survey will be similar to the baseline survey and is expected to be conducted during the same seasonal period as the baseline. The survey will focus on issues related to the work status/education status of children and their wellbeing, including their relationship with the school, their activities and habits during holidays, and the attitudes and practices of target population among project beneficiaries. It will collect data on HH income and livelihood services and on key project indicators. The final evaluation will compare the results of the endline survey with that of the baseline survey and try to extract the potential influence of project activities on project results.

# SECTION VI: IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT OF CMEP

The table below outlines the roles and responsibilities across project staff concerning the various data collection, validation, analysis, and reporting activities outlined in this CMEP.

# A. Roles and Responsibilities for Data Collection, Validation, Analysis and Reporting

Individuals	Responsibilities
PROJECT STAFF	
Project Director	The Project Director will be responsible for overseeing all project technical activities and managing the project budget in the field. He will ensure that annual work plans are developed and implemented, that project targets are set and achieved, and that semi-annual reports are written and submitted on time. He will supervise the overall implementation of the CMEP and will ensure compliance with USDOL procedures. He will be responsible for project data sharing with national stakeholders and liaise with project steering committee and the Burkina Direction for NGO Monitoring (DSONG).
Social Workers	The Social Workers will be responsible for monitoring an average of 5 children per day and will make the initial contact with the children and their families and evaluate each child's level of development and work with the project's education team to determine the best placement for the child (formal or non-formal education, vocational training). The social workers will also assess whether the child requires any type of intervention from the local social services prior to being reintegrated into an educational setting. The social worker will work with each child to establish a life plan and assist the M&E Officers to collect the data to be entered into Direct Beneficiary Monitoring System (DBMS). Finally, the social workers will also assist the Livelihoods Development team to determine whether the child's household should be considered for economic strengthening services.  In addition, the social workers will collect data on: social protection services provided, CBO grantees on various awareness activities targeting communities, child work status and wellbeing including CL and HCL, education status, and HH with child laborers. They will oversee the data collection and reporting system from Social Protection Community Facilitators (SPCFs) and social protection agencies. Finally, they will enter data into the Direct Beneficiary Monitoring System (DBMS).

The M&E Officer will be responsible for maintaining the Direct Beneficiary Monitoring System (DBMS), which is an essential tool for case management, and ensure that the system is in place at all levels to track work status and education status of each beneficiary.

He will also help develop, implement and update the project's Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (CMEP) and provide technical assistance to refine the Child Labor Monitoring System (CLMS). He will ensure that a regular and repeated direct observation system is in place and children are safe from exploitation and hazardous work in the cotton sector. He will support the coordination between producers and government officials at local and national level established through the CLMS. He will provide technical support to organizations through the CLMS to keep track of beneficiaries, track that they receive proper interventions, and make adjustments accordingly.

#### **M&E Officer**

In addition, the M&E Officer will supervise the M&E Field Agents in the field offices. He will:

- Be the secondary level of data quality assessment and data validation.
- Produce analysis, periodical documents and reports.

He will oversee implementation of the baseline and endline surveys, including survey methodology and data collection, supporting the design, selecting and tracking specific indicators, developing strategies for data collection, and conducting regular reporting on approved indicators.

The M&E Officer will aggregate and analyze data from the three regional coordinators and the records in the national database, and will submit consolidated reports (with technical support from Counterpart HQ M&E team) to the Project Director. Finally, he will provide input data for the Technical Progress Report (TPR).

### M&E Field Agents

In each regional office, the M&E Field Agents will play a key role in monitoring and managing grantee performance, implementing and updating the project's Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (CMEP), and providing input into the Child Labor Monitoring System (CLMS). They will:

- Do the primary level of data quality assessment and data validation.
- Aggregate data collected in the project intervention areas.

M&E Field Agents will aggregate the data and database records, analyze and submit reports (if necessary with the support of the M&E Officer) to the regional coordinators, who will then review and transmit them to the M&E Officer.

Together, they constitute, with the M&E Officer, the project M&E Team. The Education Specialist will be responsible for providing high-level technical assistance in the area of education, whether formal, non-formal or vocational. He will advise the project and government counterparts on

# **Education Specialist**

	reinserting direct beneficiaries into the system, assessing learning environments, resolving access barriers to education, identifying and supporting participation in educational and training facilities, developing educational opportunities, improving curricula, designing appropriate teaching materials, and providing teacher training.  The Education Specialist will supervise the Education Field Agents in the field offices. He will be responsible for overall data collection and management under the education component of the project. He will work with the M&E team to design data collection and school assessment tools, and supervise the school needs and safety and security assessment process.
Education Field Agents (ACE)	The Education Field Agents (ACE) will be responsible for an average of 17 schools per agent. Each agent is responsible for all children placed in their schools. They will collect data relating to:  - Identification of children  - Their enrollment and attendance into education programs  - Regular monitoring of education and vocational training structures safety and school environment and learning conditions  - School grant management  - Education status of children  They will also provide support to social workers on children work status and supervise PTA management and the functioning of child labor monitoring groups at school level.  ACEs will compile the data received in addition to their own activity data and prepare monthly reports transmitted to the M&E Officers.
Livelihood Specialist	The Livelihood Specialist will be responsible for providing high-level technical assistance in the areas of economic strengthening, employment generation, income-generating activities, business development services, productivity transfers, and social protection. He will liaise with the relevant government counterparts and supervise the Livelihood Field Agents in the field offices. Together they will form the project's Livelihood Development Team.  In addition, he will be responsible for overall data collection and management under the Livelihood component of the project. He will work with the M&E team to design data collection, vulnerability assessment and HH survey tools; supervise the income and assets assessment tools design and data collection process at the HH level, provide feedback on the baseline survey; and ensure that qualitative data are available on livelihood activities during reporting periods.
Livelihood Field Agents (LFA)	The Livelihood Field Agents (LFA) will be responsible for technical support to project beneficiaries at the HH level and youth employment services. They will collect data on economic strengthening and livelihood services provided to HH on a regular basis and monitor data on HH working children and livelihood activities implemented by target HH and youth.

	They will collect data on certification procedures and coach interested
	cotton or gold producers toward the certification processes.
	LFAs will compile the data received in addition to their own activity data and prepare monthly reports transmitted to the M&E officers in their zone.
	Regional Coordinators manage the regional office, including setting up office systems, supervising technical and support staff and human resources systems and procedures. They oversee implementation of project activities in their assigned region including:
	o Liaising with education leaders, social protection agencies, school communities, and other local functionaries
	o Organizing trainings and development workshops
	o Establishing and engaging multi-stakeholder counterpart teams at regional and local levels
Regional Coordinators	o Organizing and implementing community and school level activities
	o Identifying and assessing the capabilities of regional NGOs, CBOs, and other partners
	o Overseeing regional grantees
	They coordinate with Regional and Head Office technical staff to ensure that technical assistance needs are addressed. They contribute to Project Annual Work Planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation. They participate in periodic project planning meetings and coordinate with regional staff of other organizations working on CL/HCL and social protection and other donor projects.
Social Protection Community Facilitators (SPCF)	Social Protection Community Facilitators (SPCF): 1) monitor and manage the warning system to fight child labor and hazardous child labor as part of the CLMS; 2) alert agencies such as social services or police if a child is working or at risk of working; 3) support children and households in accessing and using social welfare services; and 4) participate in community outreach activities on social protection.  They work under the supervision of the Social Workers and collect data on the HH, including use of social protection services and livelihood services to the HH. They fill child intake follow up forms and social protection and reference services to children forms.
IMPLEMENTING PART	ΓNERS
Terre des Hommes (TdH)	Terre des Hommes (TdH) has changed role and will now have an advisory services role, focused on workshops and technical training.
Counterpart International	Counterpart International (CPI) leads the Awareness Raising, Social Protection, Education and Livelihoods and Youth Employment and M&E component.

	CPI will collect, review, and analyze data and monitor the results of project interventions  CPI is responsible for reporting to USDOL and data sharing system with the Government of Burkina Faso and the steering committee.
School Management Working Group	The School Management Working Group reports direct beneficiary daily attendance at school, and any absences, their causes and their frequency.
PTAs/ MTAs	PTAs/ MTAs monitor and report to teachers (and subsequently Field Agents) on children who work long hours after school, during weekends, or during school breaks.
CBO grantees	CBO grantees provide data on coverage in various awareness raising campaigns in target communities according to the design of their grant. They will submit quarterly reports in a template provided by the project.
Cotton producers groups and umbrella organizations	The Cotton producers groups (and umbrella organizations) fill R-CLES designed child labor monitoring tools in the cotton fields.
Teachers/ trainers/business owners	These actors register the daily school attendance and performance of enrolled children placed into schools, vocational centers and apprenticeship sites.
GOVERNMENT PART	TNERS
Social Protection Agencies	Social Protection Agencies report quarterly on social protection services provided to HH and children by type, and on the case management system and the networking system.
Labor Agencies	Labor Agencies validate labor data at the regional and national levels, and in the data analysis and sharing system as representatives of the government on CL/HCL.

- B. Management Information System (including DBMS) and Coordination among Implementing Partners
- 1. Direct Beneficiary Monitoring System (DBMS)

Project Beneficiary Monitoring: R-CLES will monitor direct beneficiaries, ensuring that a holistic view of project impact is presented. The project will target 10,000 children, 4,000 of whom are already engaged in child labor in gold mines or cotton fields and 6,000 at risk of entering child labor. The project will also monitor 1,000 households of children engaged in or at high-risk of entering child labor.

At this time, no school has a mechanism in place to monitor child labor. However, most of them have a PTA and/or MTA. These existing committees used to work separately. Counterpart will implement a pyramid strategy for monitoring the 10,000 direct child beneficiaries and the 1,000 direct household beneficiaries by making these committees work together with contribution from RCLES field agents.

At the top tier, Counterpart's Social Workers, Education Field Agents, and Livelihoods Field Agents will ensure accurate and holistic data are collected on direct beneficiaries. They will make visits to all households and children themselves; as well, they will enact a comprehensive monitoring process that will report on the beneficiaries' work status and education status. The Social Workers and Field Agents will be organized in an area based team (ABT) including 1 Social Worker, 1 Education Specialist and 1 Livelihood Agent. Each ABT will cover a group of children, households and village sites (schools, mining areas, cotton production areas, etc.)

The Field Agents will liaise with the tiers below them on the monitoring pyramid. At the first tier, the local school management working group will be set up in each school and made up of the School Director, one PTA member and one MTA member. School teachers at project supported schools will be the second tier in monitoring the direct beneficiaries. Working directly with the school, they will report on: 1) direct beneficiaries' daily attendance at school; and, 2) any absences and the cause and frequency of these absences. The third and lowest tier of the monitoring pyramid will be mothers' groups and parent-teacher groups; these groups will be crucial in reporting to teachers (and subsequently Field Agents) on children who work long hours after school, during weekends, or during school breaks. They will organize school mediations and community sensitization. This tier is envisioned to be represented by the group(s) and not the individuals, as the group dynamic creates ownership of the project and social responsibility among the families.

The Area Based Team formed by project staff responsible for the monitoring of direct beneficiaries will work to identify the second and third tier of the pyramid using the following criteria:

- Teachers of any child receiving project services or headmasters of any school housing the children benefiting from the project.
- Teachers and headmasters of schools that are close to gold mines and cotton fields.

Tier 3 will be comprised of PTA and MTA of any school receiving a child. These groups will be trained on the following topics through trainings designed and led by specialists supported by the project:

- Hazards and danger of child labor in the cotton fields and gold mines;
- Psychosocial childcare, and;
- Effects associated with the use of pesticides by children in cotton fields.

Project beneficiaries monitoring system reporting tools will be developed by the R-CLES M&E staff and shared with the second and third tier of the pyramid. Reporting templates will be given to each level to report on any aspect of child monitoring. The teaching team will primarily provide project

staff on school attendance by maintaining a daily attendance registry. This document is verified monthly by the school headmaster and the inspector of schools during his visit. Also, the teaching team will track the students and regularly inform the education assistant of the R-CLES project on their educational status, including attendance, behavior and any other useful information on each beneficiary. The team also regularly observes the behavior of the recipients and informs the social worker who can provide guidance.

### 2. Feedback Mechanisms

Feedback to all R-CLES project stakeholders and implementing partners will be done according to the following protocol:

- ✓ Feedback from USDOL to the field through Counterpart HQ on the results and lessons learned in the semi-annual Technical Progress Report. This feedback will be used to improve the quality of project implementation and guide field personnel and teams. Information will also be shared with implementation partners and beneficiaries in sessions that will allow discussions of the difficulties encountered in achieving targets and objectives, and for information dissemination on the results of the project.
- ✓ Two day quaterly consultation meetings between the core project team, the Regional Coordinators and M&E officers will also be organized to validate overall data. This will foster discussion on the difficulties encountered in achieving different targets. These sessions will be utilized for the dissemination of information. It will be critical to review the data collection system with the project team to improve their quality.
- ✓ Annual regional workshops will be organized with the government officials and outreach mobilizations teams to discuss the results obtained in the different project interventions areas. These meetings will serve also as a platform for advocacy for the project.
- ✓ Monthly data validation meetings by regional teams together with implementing partners (volunteers, CBOs, teachers, cotton producers, traditional gold miners, social action agencies) will be held to ensure the quality of implementation.

### **C.** Data Quality Assurance Procedures

The objective of the audit of data quality is to ensure that the data collected:

- Are from reliable sources;
- Reflect actual activities actually carried out;
- Are not double counted;
- Are not compiled with errors;
- Are used to avoid false reporting.

This verification will be undertaken on all levels of the chain of data collection and reporting system. At the **entry level** (CBOs, SMG, Volunteers, and school management groups, producers organizations, producers umbrella associations): Once a month, the project staff (SW, EFA, LFA) will check all recorded data on the primary tools filled by actors from the peripheral level for data consistency, coherence and completeness.

At the **intermediate level** (M&E Assistants): Each staff will randomly choose 5% of all the monthly reports / monthly data sheets of SW, EFA, LFA from covered areas, review the veracity of the information in the field among relevant beneficiaries and conduct a recount from the primary collection tools. The comparison is also made with the compiled data.

The M&E Assistants will conduct at least one data quality control exercise each month to ensure the reliability and consistency of data.

Regional Coordinators will review 100% of CBO and volunteers reports for consistency of information and possible action to be taken.

At the **central level**, the Project Specialists (education and livelihood) will review 100% of the reports for possible corrective action.

**DQA:** The M&E Officer will randomly select 5% of all monthly reports of M&E Field Agents. He will also do an on-site checking of the consistency of information and conduct a recount of the lower levels involved. This activity will be done in the field. The DQA report will be prepared and recommendations made. The data quality assessment will be done in year 2 and at the end of school year 3 using DOL's DQA (Data Quality Assessment) Checklist. This is a signal to the stakeholders at different levels to ensure good reporting and make sure that reliable data are reported to the donor.

### D. Supervision of Stakeholder Activities

Routine supervision will be used as a strategy to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders at all levels. Supervision forms will be developed and validated with all stakeholders. The Social Workers, Education Field Agents, Livelihood Field Agents and M&E staff will supervise CBOs and CLMS Committees once a month on the basis of supervision sheets designed for this purpose. In addition, M&E Officers can use the tool to control the quality of data while monitoring/supervising field activities.

After each supervision trip, a report will be prepared on the results obtained and lessons learned. A template will be prepared as well. Coordinators, with the support of the M&E Field Agents (if required) will conduct quarterly monitoring visits/supervision of the implementation of the activities of each municipality and/or province, and produce a report for each output monitored. The supervision will focus on the implementation of project activities, collaboration with relevant technical departments, CBOs, volunteers, cotton producers, partners and miners/mining companies sharing information, and the transmission of activity reports. The M&E Officer, Project Director, and the Education and Livelihood Specialists will ensure quarterly monitoring visits/supervision of the implementation of the activities of each region and produce a report for output monitoring.

# **E.** Securing Computer Data

As part of the DQA, a data keeping system will be set up throughout the information management system.

- At the **lower level**, data from CBOs, volunteers, social protection agencies, School Management Groups (at schools), producers' organizations, and CLM groups, and primary and secondary sources of data will be kept carefully in paper form.
- At the **middle level**, copies of filled forms and reports will be collected and conserved throughout the project life of activity (LOA). The SW, EFA, LFA, have access to computers. M&E Team will enter primary and secondary data into a database system using Excel software. Access to the database will be restricted through the use of codes and passwords. Each project Regional Coordinator will store all field data from the region under his/her supervision.

- At the **high level**, to ensure safety and security those data will be stored both on computers disks and on external supports (USB key, external hard disk, CD / DVD-ROM). The project M&E data will be kept during the LOA and for 3 years after the project ends. The safety of the data system is the responsibility of the M&E staff. Also, the M&E staff will create a backup system (backup) monthly on an external hard drive.

## F. Reporting

Reporting to USDOL on project progress towards achieving results will be done every six months. R-CLES will use the Technical Progress Report template which includes attachments and an Excel spreadsheet with all indicators and applicable targets.

## G. Budget for M&E and Research Activities

Description	Revised Budget	Comments
Conduct Children's' Census and profiling	\$25,000	Baseline provided the potential list of beneficiaries Children's' census and profiling allow to confirm if these children meet the project criteria
Children status Profiling (social survey)	\$11,773	
Monitoring and supervision	\$1,994	
Data quality control	\$3,988	
Printing expenses	\$3,624	
Communications cost	\$860	
Meals for communities mobilization	\$1,048	
Workshops with partners (social protection agents and project team)	\$968	
Capitalization	\$745	Capitalization is the documentation of the best practices to enable their replication in other areas and / or contexts
Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	\$54,205	
Workshops with partners (Gov. agencies, Projects) Twice (April, September 2013)	\$20,941	The real cost of the two CMEP workshops
Training-Supplies & Material	\$976	
Value Added Tax- non-reportable	\$932	
Training-Ground Transport.	\$1,033	
Training-Lodging, Meals & Inc.	\$10,727	
Training-Communications	\$2,183	Translation services, printing and copying
M&IE	\$430	
Conferences & meetings	\$4,660	

Office supplies \$1,043	es review
Training-Lodging, Meals & Inc. \$9,192	
Annual detailed planning of project activities workshops (3 during project life)  Planning is the beginning monitoring and evaluati These workshops allow review the indicators an	to
Office supplies \$2,346 review the indicators and achievements	u project
Training-Lodging, Meals & Inc. \$20,683	
Training \$37,000	
Training on DBMS	
Training staff on DBMS initial and recycling in year 3 \$5,000 Four planned trainings:	
Training partners on DBMS initial and recycling in year3 \$8,000 initial training and 2 rec	ycling
Data collection by volunteers (communication and travel) \$7,200	
Data collection system/database for DBMS \$3,000	
Training of staff and partners and annual retraining during the life of the project  The trainings proposed focus on data collection and Excel software. The trainings will be conducted to consultants	tools
Assessments and Surveys \$153,842	
Baseline \$70,000	
Follow up surveys \$3,000	
Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) \$9,740	
Endline \$70,000	
Various costs (Administrative costs, VAT, Supervision/communication fees) \$1,102	
KAP \$26,753 LQAS was referred to it assessment and survey s	
Administrative costs \$860	
Consultancy fees \$20,293	
Others fees (result dissemination, meeting) \$5,600	
Mid Term/Final Evaluation \$70,000	
Mid Term Evaluation \$35,000	

Final Evaluation	\$35,000
Grand Total	\$366,800

# H. Timetable for Implementation of CMEP

The table below represents the Workplan of CMEP related activities throughout the life of the project.

Step /Task	Year 1 2013	Year 2 2014	Year 3 2015	Year 4 2016	Person/unit responsible	With support from / participation of
First step: Preparation and Training						
First CMEP workshop: Problem Analysis, Results Framework and Indicators					Project Director, OCFT, MSI	
Consultation on the design of the Baseline Study					Project Director, R- CLES M&E staff, MSI	
Virtual consultations between OCFT /MSI / R-CLES on the Performance Management Plan (PMP), The Data Comparison Table (DCT), Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), the project schedule and the project budget					R-CLES M&E staff, OCFT, MSI	
Baseline Study (September 2013)					Project Director, R- CLES M&E staff, consultants	
Selection for KAP survey (July 2013)					Project Director, R- CLES M&E staff, consultants	
KAP surveyors training					Project M&E Officer and consultants	
KAP data collection					Project M&E Officer and consultants	
KAP data analysis					Project consultants	

Step /Task	 ear 1 013	Year 2 2014		Year 3 2015			Year 4 2016		Person/unit responsible	With support from / participation of		
KAP report document submission		П					1100					
Second CMEP workshop (September 2013) Finalization of the PSP, DCT, DQA, project schedule and budget as well as data collection table											Project Director, R- CLES M&E staff, OCFT, MSI	
Establishment of the M&E system (standard forms, data collection and entry procedures, Direct Beneficiary Management System (DBMS)		ľ									Project Director, R- CLES M&E staff	
Training for project staff on the DBMS											R-CLES M&E staff	
Train project staff, government partners, and project managers on project M&E including data collection tools and procedures		U									R-CLES M&E staff	
Train project coordinators and staff in the use of data collection tools											R-CLES M&E staff	
Supervise the beneficiary selection process											Project Director, R- CLES M&E staff	
Expand training on the DBMS to each target zone											R-CLES M&E staff and local coordinators	
Second Step : Implementation												
Ensure proper implementation of the baseline study (data collection and report)											R-CLES M&E staff	

Step /Task	Year 1 2013		Year 2 2014		Year 3 2015					Person/unit responsible	With support from / participation of
Provide feedback to the consultant on the baseline report										Project Director, R- CLES M&E staff, Sectoral Specialists, consultant	
Approve final baseline study report										R-CLES M&E staff & USDOL	
Collect monitoring system data										R-CLES M&E staff	
Examine project performance with project stakeholders										R-CLES M&E staff	Project stakeholders
Provide feedback based on performance monitoring data to project leadership										R-CLES M&E staff	
Select themes and prepare TORs for special studies and research on child labor									ì	Project Director, R- CLES M&E staff, education specialist, project staff	Project stakeholders
Translate and disseminate research results and documents				n.	-			4	n	Project Director, DRFPTSS	
Mid-term implementation evaluation				-						Consultant	
Third Step: Completion of Endline Study a	nd Final Eva	luatio	n								
Endline study									Ž.	Consultant	Project Director, R- CLES M&E staff
Draft final endline study report for USDOL										Consultant	Project Director, R- CLES M&E staff

Step /Task	Year 1 2013	Year 2 2014	Year 3 2015	Year 4 2016	Person/unit responsible	With support from / participation of
Final implementation evaluation					Consultant	USDOL, Project Director, R- CLES M&E staff

## I. Project Results Communication Strategy

Project results will be communicated to external partners in the following way:

- Cadre de Concertation Régionaux/Cadre de Concertation Provinciaux: these are regional and provincial technical discussion groups established by the government and presided by regional and provincial officials. They include decentralized government technical services as well as development partners. They are sharing and exchange mechanisms on the results of each project at work in the areas under their purview. R-CLES will participate in this mechanism to disseminate the results of the project.
- R-CLES team quarterly meetings: these internal meetings will serve as a forum to examine and share information and experiences related to project performance results.
- Steering committee sessions: this committee monitors and steers project activities, and as such it will examine and validate project results. The members are as follows:
  - 1. National Cotton Producers Union (UNPCB)
  - 2. Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity (MASSN)
  - 3. Ministry of Labor of Burkina Faso (MFPTSS)
  - 4. Miners' union
  - 5. Ministry of Education and Literacy of Burkina Faso (MENA)
  - 6. Ministry of Youth, Employment and Vocational Training of Burkina Faso (MJEFP)
  - 7. Three regional PTAs from project areas
  - 8. CBO Mouvement Enfants et Jeunes Travailleurs
- Submission of technical reports to the "Département de Suivi des ONG" (DSONG): project results will be communicated to the government through this channel. DSONG is a government entity that supervises all interventions from different NGOs. Submission of annual reports using their template is a requirement in the host country agreement.
- The transmission of semiannual Technical Progress Reports to the project donor (in April and October): it is the channel through which the project team will communicate the results of the project to USDOL.

## J. Plan for Annual Review and Revisions to the CMEP

During the implementation of the project, the CMEP is going to experience periodic updates. Thus, according to the need, certain indicators can be reviewed and readjusted according to the context. Also, an annual technical review meeting of the CMEP is expected for each September month from 2014 to 2015. The deadlines for review are below:

Time Period	Review
14-16 July 2014 /15	Review of data collection tools
2-5 Sept. 2014/15	Review of CMEP

# Reducing Child Labor Through Educations and Services (R CLES): CMEP

8-9 Dec. 2014/15	Review of the information management system and the			
	communication of results			
March 2015	Review of the PMP			

Reducina	Child Lahor	Through	<b>Educations</b> and	d Services (1	CIFS).	CMFP

# Annex 1.

**Full Results Framework with Outputs** 

### CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS

- No significant increase in the poverty level of target households
- The political situation in the country or sub-region does not a cause any instability of population in the project area

Project Objective: Contribute to reducing the incidence of child labor in the cotton fields and artisanal gold mining sites in the Cascades, Hauts-Bassins and Boucle du Mouhoun regions by the end of 2016

### Indicators:

POC.1 % of project beneficiary children in child labor

POC.2 % of project beneficiary children engaged in hazardous child labor

POH.4 % of target households with all children of compulsory school age attending school

**IO1**: Target populations' attitudes changed to reflect a negative view of child labor/HCL and a positive view of education

1

Indicators:

**IO2**: The use of social protection services by target Households has increased

Indicators:

**IO3**: Target children and youth have increased participation in education

### Indicators:

**3.a:** % of beneficiary children who received any regular form of education during the three months prior to the reporting date

**3.b:** % of beneficiary children who complete the school year E1: Number of children engaged in or at risk of entering child labor provided with education or vocational services

E2: Number of children engaged in or at high-risk of entering child labor provided with formal education services

E3: Number of children engaged in or at high-risk of entering child labor provided with non-formal education services

**E4:** Number of children engaged in or at high-risk of entering child labor provided with vocational services

IO 3.1:

support is

selected

education

provided to

Economic 1

beneficiaries to

have access to

IO4: The incomes and assets of target households and youth have increased

 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ 

### Indicators:

4.b: % of target HH with an increase in assets

> **IO5**: Public sector, cotton and gold producers, and community structures address child labor

## Indicators:

C1: A CLMS is established in the cotton sector as a result of the program

IO1.1: Target populations have a better understanding of the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education

### **Outputs:**

forums.

1 Cotton producers, artisanal gold miners, and other actors exposed to messages about the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education through public conferences, debates, and theatrical plays 2. Communities in target zones are exposed to messages about the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education through media (TV and radio) broadcasts, theater plays, and film

capacity of Social Protection Agencies in project zones to provide child protection services has increased

- structures have small equipment protection issues,
- 2. Social protection agents provided with new child protection skills (case management, family mediation,
- agencies are in regular (quarterly) contact with administrations, local NGOs and CBOs in case

### **Outputs:**

- including technical document on child

project area.

**IO 2.1**: The

1. Social protection

etc).

3. Social protection decentralized public management in the -IO-2.2:-Project -

community members understand the importance of social protection services for working children and those at risk of being enrolled in child labor/HCL

### Outputs:

trained on the

and potential

labor/HCL.

dangers, impact,

solutions to child

IO 2.3.1: The Project community volunteers members made aware of what social services are, and better the assistance that social services can provide to them. of social 1. Education protection stakeholders trained services to on the dangers, children impact, and potential solutions Outputs: to child labor/HCL. 2.MTA members

**IO 2.3**: The

zones

volunteers trained in

social protection for

children provide social

protection services to

children in project

trained by the project have a understanding of the provision

1. Volunteers trained on how to provide social protection services for children.

## IO 2.3.2:

accountabil mechanism volunteers is in place

# **Outputs:**

by are monitored Social Protection

Agents

## **Outputs:**

1. Children provided with scholarships and school kits (notebooks, books, pens, pencils, school bags, etc.) 2. PTA and vocational

training center

for children and

vouth enrolled

in educational

apprenticeship

provided with

institutions

engaged in

3. Youth

tools and

equipment

fees are paid

1. Field activities conducted volunteers monthly by

# IO 3.2:

Learning conditions in formal and non-formal schools in project zones have improved

## **Outputs:**

1. Physical infrastructure (classrooms, latrines, etc.) has been repaired or upgraded in target schools.

## IO 3.3:

PTAs, MTAs, and school teachers know the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL, how to provide psychosocial support to victims, and how to use the CLMS

### Outputs:

1. PTAs, MTAs, and school teachers trained on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL 2. PTAs, MTAs, and school teachers trained on how to provide psychosocial support to victims 3. PTAs, MTAs, and school teachers trained on how to use the CLMS

44

IO 4.1: Target youth are IO 4.2: Target households engaged in safe employment/occupations provided with livelihood services engaged in IO 5.1: The CLMS Outputs: livelihood activities in the cotton sector IO 5.2: Cotton 1. Youth trained on how to is set up and producer and gold manage business functional at the **Outputs:** miners are opportunities, getting access 1. Heads of target regional and provided with fair to microcredit households trained on the national levels trade-related 2. Youth trained on how to steps required in developing knowledge to manage IGAs business and action plans. Outputs: address Child 3. Youth nearing the 2. Target households trained CLMS members Labor/HCL completion of their on how to have access to trained on how to apprenticeships or training implement and use microloans. Outputs: provided with installation the CLMS in cotton 3. VSLAs are established 1. Cotton and trained on how to fields. producers trained 4. Youth trained on OSH 2. The CLMS access credit. on fair trade and according to ILO standards 4. Target households trained committees meet certification on how to apply modern quarterly to procedures. techniques to improve examine data from 2. Gold producers agricultural production (farm the previous trained on fair schools) and how to market quarter. trade and 3. The plan their products. certification outlining how to procedures monitor child labor in cotton fields at the national level is approved.

nnex 2.
roject Activities Map against Intermediate and Supporting Objectives and Outputs

Reducing Child Labor Through Educations and Services (R CLES): CMEP

# **Annex 2: Activities Mapping to Project Outputs and Intermediate Objectives**

Outputs and Intermediate Objectives	Key Activities
IO1: Target populations' attitudes changed to reflect a neg	ative view of child labor/HCL and a positive view of
<mark>education</mark> IO1.1: Target populations have a better understanding of t	he dangers impact and notantial solutions to child
labor/HCL and the advantages of education	ne dangers, impact, and potential solutions to clind
<ol> <li>Cotton producers, artisanal gold miners, and other actors are exposed to messages about the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor through public conferences, debates, and theatrical plays.</li> <li>Community members (artisans, jewelers, carpenters, masons, and other relevant groups including community leaders, parents, teachers and peers and others agriculture sector members) in target zones are exposed to messages about the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor through media (TV and radio) broadcasts, theater plays, and film forums.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Organize an Opening ceremony for the launch of project activities.</li> <li>Produce a training guide with project staff and partners (social protection agents and labor agents from the Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity (MASSN) and Ministry of Labor, respectively) on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education.</li> <li>Provide annual grants to 6 CBOs (02 in each region) for BCC activities on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education</li> <li>Train 30 CBOs members on grant management and BCC methods on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education</li> <li>Organize quarterly public conferences throughout the 42 targeted communes for cotton producers and artisanal miners where the messages will focus on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education</li> <li>Organize quarterly public conferences throughout the 42 targeted communes, for different actors, separate from that for cotton producers and artisanal miners, where the messages will also focus on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education.</li> <li>Develop awareness raising messages based on the needs identified in the KAP survey for targeted populations around the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education.</li> <li>Develop and disseminate 500 awareness materials to targeted populations throughout the 42 targeted communes on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education.</li> <li>Produce, at least four times a month throughout the 42 targeted communes, radio broadcasts on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education.</li> </ol>

Key Activities
<ul> <li>10. Once a year, produce a television broadcast on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education.</li> <li>11. Once a year in each region, produce a theater piece for targeted communities on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education.</li> <li>12. Organize quarterly theatrical plays on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education at market places and public spaces for the benefit of artisans, jewelers, carpenters, masons, and other local members.</li> <li>13. Organize, on a quarterly basis, film forums for targeted communities discussing the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education.</li> <li>14. Organize quarterly debates in each region for artisanal miners on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education.</li> <li>15. Organize quarterly theatrical plays on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education at mining and cotton production sites.</li> </ul>
as increased
es to provide child protection services increased
<ol> <li>Conduct needs' assessment with the provincial social services offices to determine what most impedes their ability to effectively provide services.</li> <li>Provide social protection services with technical documentation on child protection and awareness-raising materials and small equipment, as well as equipment such as computers, printers, desks/chairs.</li> <li>Organize three training sessions per year in each region for 75 social protection agents on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL (including child labor laws, and international conventions on child labor), case management, family mediation, matrimonial conflict management, rape management.</li> <li>Train 25 security forces, labor agents, judiciary officials and health agents in each region on the</li> </ol>

Outputs and Intermediate Objectives	Key Activities
	<ul> <li>international conventions on child labor) and case management.</li> <li>5. Organize an orientation workshop with stakeholders in child protection for the establishment of provincial networks of child protection in the provincial headquarters housing the project coordination offices</li> <li>6. Put in place in each province a provincial network of child protection</li> <li>7. Educate members of different networks on hazards, impacts and potential solutions related to child labor and case management</li> <li>8. Support provincial networks in developing an operational action plan on child protection</li> </ul>
IO 2.2: Project community members understand the importa	ance of social protection services for working
children and those at risk of being enrolled in child labor/HC	-
<ol> <li>Education stakeholders know the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL.</li> <li>MTA members know the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL; and how to provide psychosocial support to victims.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Organize two training sessions per year for 25 education stakeholders (volunteer teachers, PTAs and MTAs) on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL.</li> <li>Train 20 MTA members in a yearly training session on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL; and how to provide psychosocial support to victims.</li> </ol>
IO 2.3: The volunteers trained in social protection for children	
project zones	
IO 2.3.1: The volunteers trained by the project have a better services to children	understanding of the provision of social protection
<ol> <li>Volunteers are selected in the targeted communities</li> <li>Trained Volunteers understand their specific roles on the support of children and households in accessing and using social welfare services</li> <li>Trained volunteers participate in community outreach activities on social protection.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Select volunteer using the project criteria</li> <li>Organize one training per year for 30 volunteers on the provision of social protection for children</li> <li>Train volunteers on the management of the early warning system to fight CL and HCL</li> </ol>
IO 2.3.2: An accountability mechanism for volunteers is in p	lace
Volunteers know how to provide social protection services for children.     Field activities conducted by volunteers are supervised monthly.	<ol> <li>Train volunteers on CL/HCL data management at community level.</li> <li>Provide volunteer with M&amp;E materials.</li> <li>Conduct monthly supervision of field activities conducted by volunteers.</li> </ol>
IO3: Target children and youth have increased participatio	
<b>IO 3.1: Economic support provided to selected beneficiaries</b>	to have access to education
<ol> <li>Working children of compulsory school age in project zones are withdrawn from work</li> <li>Children of compulsory school age in project zones at risk of working are enrolled in educational or vocational training institutions and</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Identify potential beneficiary children for the project.</li> <li>Identify and select relevant educational institutions including schools, vocational training centers, and local businesses, for apprenticeship</li> </ol>

	Outputs and Intermediate Objectives	Key Activities
	Outputs and Intermediate Objectives	Key Activities
4. 5.  IO 3.2: L improved 1. 2.	Physical infrastructure (classrooms, latrines, etc.) has been repaired or upgraded in target schools.	<ol> <li>Conduct a school needs assessment in each region to determine the needs of the students.</li> <li>Provide grants to selected schools and vocational training centers for school renovations         <ul> <li>(infrastructure and equipment for vocational</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
	impact of child labor.	centers).
IO 3.3: P	*	impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL,
	ovide psychosocial support to victims, and how to u	
2.	Child labor monitoring groups are set up in each targeted school or vocational center.  Target communities know how to provide support to CL/CHL victims.  Teachers know the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor, how to provide psychosocial support to victims, and how to use the Child Labor Monitoring System (CLMS).  incomes and assets of target households and youth	<ol> <li>Train PTAs, MTAs, and school teachers on the dangers, risks, and physical and psychological impact of CL/HCL</li> <li>Train 75 teachers per year on the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to CL/HCL; and on how to provide psychosocial support to victims.</li> <li>Set up children monitoring groups in each school</li> <li>Organize a training session for 75 PTA and AME members per year on the use of the Child Labor Monitoring System (CLMS).</li> </ol>
	•	
	rget youth employed in safe employment/occupatio	
2.	standards Youth employment opportunities are identified.	<ol> <li>Identify in each region the project youth beneficiaries.</li> <li>Train 250 youth on managing business opportunities and getting access to microcredit.</li> <li>Provide 250 youth nearing the completion of their apprenticeships or training with installation kits.</li> <li>Assist the youth in setting up their business</li> <li>Train 200 targeted youth of legal working age, between 16 – 17 years, already engaged in CL or at risk of being engaged will be trained in occupational safety and health (OSH) according to ILO standards, related to the area in which they work (cotton farming or gold mining)</li> </ol>

Outputs and Intermediate Objectives	Key Activities
	<ul> <li>6. Organize 3 awareness campaigns for local rural groups such as the cotton producers' associations, CBOs, youth groups, local craftsmen, and private sector companies (mines and cotton) to encourage private sector participation in promoting economic opportunities for direct beneficiary youths.</li> <li>7. Organize 1 meeting /year with the Ministry of Civil Service, Employment and Youth, both at the national and regional levels, to facilitate direct beneficiaries' access to opportunities provided by the government.</li> </ul>
IO 4.2: Target households provided with livelihood services of	
<ol> <li>Heads of vulnerable households know the steps required in developing business and action plans.</li> <li>Households have access to microloans.</li> <li>VSLAs are established and households know how to access credit.</li> <li>Target households know how to apply modern techniques to improve agricultural production (farm schools) and how to market their products.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Train the 400 heads of vulnerable households on the steps required in applying for a microloan and developing business plans</li> <li>Provide coaching support to 75% of trained heads of vulnerable households in their application for microloans.</li> <li>Establish 60 VSLAs (Village Savings and Loans Associations) in target communes.</li> <li>Train VSLAs on how to access microcredit.</li> <li>Train the heads of vulnerable households on the steps required to develop action plans.</li> <li>Train 600 target households on modern techniques to improve agricultural production (farm schools).</li> <li>Train 220 target households on how to market their agricultural products.</li> </ol>
IO5: Public sector, cotton and gold producers, and communi	ty structures address child lahor
IO 5.1: The Child Labor Monitoring System in the cotton sec national levels	
<ol> <li>1. CLMS members trained on how to implement and use the CLMS in cotton fields.</li> <li>2. The CLMS committees meet quarterly to examine data from the previous quarter.</li> <li>3. The plan outlining how to monitor child labor in cotton fields at the national level is approved.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Organize national meeting with cotton production partners and ILO to develop terms of reference for the design of the CLMS</li> <li>Set up pilot phase for the Child Labor Monitoring System (CLMS) at the regional level starting with Boucle du Mouhoun.</li> <li>Organize a national workshop to approve the plan to monitor child labor in cotton fields.</li> <li>Extend CLMS in other two regions Cascades and Hauts bassins.</li> <li>Train 100 cotton producers group (25 producers in each group) in target regions on CL reporting system using the CLMS.</li> <li>Train 25 members of CLMS in each region on implementing the monitoring system and using the monitoring tools in cotton fields.</li> </ol>

Outputs and Intermediate Objectives	Key Activities
	<ol> <li>Organize semi-annually monitoring meetings with the CLMS committees to examine monitoring data from the previous quarter.</li> <li>Organize regional workshop to present results on the CLMS in each target area.</li> <li>Collect data on the characteristics of child labor in cotton fields.</li> <li>Organize one national workshop per year to present and approve regional data on child labor in cotton fields.</li> <li>Provide technical training and material (computer and software) assistance to UNPCB to set up a Database management system on CL in the cotton sector.</li> </ol>
IO 5.2: Cotton producers and gold miners provided with fai HCL	r trade-related knowledge to address Child labor/
Cotton producers and gold miners provided with fair trade-related knowledge to address Child labor/ HCL engage in fair trade and certification procedures	<ol> <li>Train miners and cotton producers on certification procedures.</li> <li>Provide coaching sessions and technical tools to cotton producers and artisanal gold miners interested in to meet certification criteria.</li> </ol>

Reducina	Child Lahor	Through	<b>Educations</b> and	d Services (1	CIFS).	CMFP

Annex 3.

**Project key words Definitions** 

Adult	Any male or female 18 years of age or older (inclusive of 18).			
Attendance	To be counted as attending school, children must attend school at least 75% of the total number of school days during a month (Ministry of Education of Burkina Faso definition).			
Attitude	A settled way of thinking or feeling about someone or something, typically one that is reflected in a person's behavior (Oxford Dictionary).			
Beneficiary	Any person identified after the baseline study and receiving project interventions.			
CBO (Community Based Organization)	A group of individuals with their own organized initiative who, within the community, makes the promotion of development of their main activity.			
Child	Any girl or boy below age 18.			
Children at high-risk of entering child labor	<ul> <li>The RCLES Project defines high-risk children as the following:</li> <li>Children who have a sibling engaged in child labor</li> <li>Children who have one or more deceased parents and live in extreme poverty (living on less than \$1.25 USD a day)</li> <li>Children who live within a close proximity (10 km) to gold mines and/or cottons fields in which child labor is a factor and who live in extreme poverty (living on less than \$1.25 USD a day)</li> <li>Children who are not currently enrolled in formal education due to family economic factors and who are within the age parameters to be enrolled including child belonging to a child-headed household, child's guardian or parent has a disability or chronic illness; child is an orphan or is being fostered/adopted.</li> <li>Children who live in extreme poverty (living on less than \$1.25 USD a day) and whose parents work in cotton fields and/or gold mines</li> </ul>			
	*Each child meeting one of these criteria will be considered as at risk.  The following cases constitute Child Labor:			
Child labor	<ul> <li>Children 6-12y currently in any type of work</li> <li>Children 13-15y currently in any type of work other than light work as defined in GoB Decree 2008-27/MTSS/SG/DGSST</li> <li>Children 16-17y working in hazardous conditions (based on the decree number 2009-</li> </ul>			

	365/PRES/MTSS/MS/MASSN of May 28th, 2009 on
	list of hazardous labor prohibited for children). See
	definition for hazardous work below.
Compulsory school age	Compulsory school age in Burkina Faso is between 6 and 16 years old inclusive (Act 013- 2007/AN).
Decentralized structure	It is an organization set up by the state, under the control of the communities and independently managed by the elected representatives within them; e.g. the mayor, the regional council.
Employment services assistance	Technical support (training, installations kits, , etc.) given to a young person or an adult for the success of his/her project.
Formal education	All educational activities happening within the school setting.
Hazardous Labor	Any work, as described in the list from the Decree number 2009-365/PRES/PM/MTSS/MS/MASSN of GoBF, that is likely to endanger the physical, mental or moral health, and safety, performed by a person below age 18. A sample of the type of work includes and not limited to:  - In agriculture sector: spreading of fertilizer and pesticides, working with dangerous machinery, transfer of livestock herds from one grazing ground to another without supervision, nighttime sheparding, cutting fodder at dangerous heights, and handling deworming of animals In mining sector: underground work ore mining using chemicals, fire and explosives, crushing, washing, winnowing, transporting blocks of stone, cut by hand, grinding, and dry polishing of rocks, casting of metals, ores treatment by mercury amalgamation
	Note: for specifics please see attached copy of the decree
Household	A number of people living under the same roof and sharing the same meal with at least one child whose age is between 6 and 17 years old, and who is under the responsibility of one of them called the head of household. A head of household can be a man, a woman or a child.
Income- generating activity	Production activity and/or marketing conducted by a person or a household in order to generate financial resources.

Installation kit	Set of materials and tools made available to a young beneficiary of the project in order to support the creation of his/her own business.
Light work	Any work performed by children ages 13 to 15 that is not likely to harm their health or development and does not hinder their participation in school including vocational training programs or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received. The occupation of a child in light work should not exceed four and half hours per day  Light work is forbidden during Sundays and holidays; and during nights between 8pm to 8am (GoB Decree 2008-27/MTSS/SG/DGSST)
Livelihoods	A means of living, and the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources, such as, food, potable water, health facilities, educational opportunities, housing, and time for participation in the community), and activities required for it. A livelihood encompasses income, as well as social institutions, gender relations, and property rights required to support and sustain a certain standard of living. It includes access to and benefits derived from social and public services provided by the state, such as education, health services, microfinance, and other infrastructure. Sustainable livelihood programs seek to create long-lasting solutions to poverty by empowering their target population and addressing their overall well-being. USDOL child labor elimination projects focus on ensuring that households can cope with and recover from the stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance present and future capabilities and assets in a way that helps them overcome the need to rely on the labor of their children to meet basic needs.
Non-formal education	All educational activities and trainings structured and organized in a non-school setting. This includes literacy, trainings and the development of a literate environment.
Potential beneficiary	Any person, family or household identified following the selection criteria of the R-CLES project from the baseline study.
Registered child	Any child beneficiary of project interventions with references (identity, residence status) that are physically or electronically mentioned and recorded, whatever the point of contact.
School grantee	Any school or vocational training receiving project grants.
School kit	All school kits, supplies and materials helping to facilitate the enrollment of children in school or vocational training.

Small equipment	As part of this project, small equipment means computer, printer, furniture and office supplies that the project is likely to have in order to strengthen the logistical capacity of partner organizations.
Social Protection Agency	Any structure (organization), public or private, that provides a set of legal, social and economic interventions to support individuals, families and communities in their efforts to reduce the risks of vulnerability.
Social Protection Agent	Any person sworn to prevent, to take charge of vulnerable situations and to work for the improvement of the quality of life for individuals, groups and communities.
Target Child	Boys and girls 6 through 15 years of age working in the cotton fields and artisanal gold mines or at risk of working at time of enrollment in project activities. This definition includes children in and out of school. They are not eligible for apprenticeship, business and employment services.
Target Youth	Boys and girls 16 through 17 years of age working in the cotton fields and artisanal gold mines or at risk of working at time of enrollment project activities. Target youth at this age are eligible for apprenticeship services but only those under legal working age from 16 to 17 are eligible for employment and business services.
Vocational training	All activities aiming to ensure the acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities required for an occupation demanding competence and efficiency.
Social Protection Community Facilitators (SPC) Facilitators	Any community member in project zones who is engaged on a voluntary basis to assist children at-risk and exploited, and who participates in monitoring activities.

Reducina	Child Lahor	Through	<b>Educations</b> and	d Services (1	CIFS).	CMFP

# Annex 4.

**Project Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)** 

# **Project Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)**

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
<b>Project Objective: Incide</b>	ence of child labor in target districts reduced				
POC.1% of project	<ul> <li>Any child beneficiary engaged in the</li> </ul>	Child	Quarterly	Project M&E,	Periodic
beneficiary children in	following activities will be considered	Questionnaire		education and	performance
child labor	as a child in child labor: Children 6-12y			livelihoods team	review
	currently in any type of work			and social	
	<ul> <li>Children 13-15y currently in any type</li> </ul>			workers	
	of work other than light work as				
	defined in GoB Decree 2008-				
	27/MTSS/SG/DGSST				
	<ul> <li>Children 16-17y working in hazardous</li> </ul>				
	conditions (based on the decree				
	number 2009-				
	365/PRES/MTSS/MS/MASSN of				
	May 28th, 2009 on list of hazardous				
	labor prohibited for children)				
	labor promoted for children)				
	Percentage calculated on the basis of project				
	beneficiaries that live in RCLES geographic				
	intervention areas and have received a service.				
	All children that have passed away, or have				
	been transferred (move outside of RCLES'				
	institutions of interventions – formal/informal				
	schools and vocational training centers) will				
	not be included in the calculation of this				
	indicator for a reporting period. All children that have an attendance rate of 50% or lower				

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
	in formal and informal school and vocational trainings, still living in the RCLES territories of operation will be considered as having abandoned the program. They will be included in the calculation of this indicator as child laborers, unless proof of absence for other reasons is provided (e.g. providing doctors note explaining low attendance rate due to hospitalization).				
	Method of calculation				
	<b>Numerator:</b> Number of project beneficiary children engaged in CL				
	<b>Denominator:</b> Total number of project beneficiary children during programmatic year.				
	<b>Disaggregated by</b> zone, sex, age category (6-12; 13-15; 16;17)				
	Unit: beneficiary child				
POC.2% of project beneficiary children engaged in hazardous child labor	Any child engaging in any form of work, as described in the list from the Decree number 2009- 365/PRES/PM/MTSS/MS/MASSN of GoBF government, that is likely to endanger the physical, mental or moral health, and safety, below age 18 will be counted under	Child Questionnaire	Quarterly	Project M&E, education and livelihoods team and social workers	Periodic performance review

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
	this indicator. A sample of the type of work includes and not limited to:  - In agriculture sector: fertilizer spreaders and pesticides, working with dangerous machinery, pipes transhumant herds without supervision, conducted at night to grazing animals, cutting forage at dangerous heights, handling deworming - In mining sector: underground workings ore mining using chemicals, fire and explosives, crushing, washing, winnowing, transport blocks of stone, cut by hand, grinding polishing dry rocks, work of cast metals, ores treatmennt by mercury amalgamation				
	Percentage calculated on the basis of project beneficiaries that live in RCLES geographic intervention areas and have received a service. All children that have passed away, or have been transferred (move outside of RCLES' institutions of interventions – formal/informal schools and vocational training centers) will not be included in the calculation of this indicator for a reporting period.  Method of calculation				

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
POH. 4 % of target HH with all children of compulsory school age attending school.	Numerator: Number of Children under the age 18 engaged in HCL  Denominator: Total number of project beneficiary children.  Disaggregated by zone, sex, age category (6-12; 13-15; 16-17)  Unit: beneficiary child  Compulsory school age in Burkina Faso is between 6 and 16 years old inclusive (Act 013- 2007/AN). This indicator measures all beneficiary households of livelihood services under RCLES that has 100% of its children between 6 and 16 years old that are attending formal education institutions.  Method of calculation		Annual	Project M&E, education and livelihoods team and social workers	Periodic project performance review
	Numerator: Number of target HH with all children of compulsory school age attending school.  Denominator: Number of target HH with children of compulsory school age.  Disaggregated by zone, cotton producers HH, gold miners HH  Unit: beneficiary HH				

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use		
IO1.1: Target populations have a better understanding of the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education							
1.1.a # of individuals exposed to awareness raising campaigns about the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education	Any individual exposed to awareness raising campaigns about the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education in target areas will be counted under this indicator. Awareness raising campaigns can include plays, school assemblies, radio programs, community events, etc. The intended audience includes artisanal gold miners, cotton producers, community members, amongst others. For awareness campaigns that are done via community radio, these radio stations will provide a written and signed letter stating the number of individuals reached through the broadcasting.  Method of calculation  # of individuals exposed to awareness raising campaigns about the dangers, impact, and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education  Disaggregated by sex, zone, sector (e.g. mining, cotton, education, etc.); campaign type (e.g. radio, in person, debates, etc.)  Unit: Individuals	Attendance Sheets; Mass messaging reports (signed by radio stations)	Quarterly	Project M&E, education and livelihoods team/Surveyors/CBOs partners in awareness campaigns	Project performance review		

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
IO 2.1: Capacity of Social	Protection Agencies in project zones to provid	e child protection s	services increas	sed	
2.1.b # of activities held by social protection networks with decentralized public administrations, local NGOs and CBOs in case management in the project area	Activities carried out by social protection networks include outreach, case management, and other activities related to reducing and eliminating child labor. All activities that will be counted under this indicator will be those done by social protection networks with technical or financial support from the RCLES project.  Method of calculation: Enumeration  Disaggregated by activity type (training, case management, etc.) type of structure (administration, CBO, local NGO); zone	Activity Reports from Social Protection Networks	Quarterly	Project M&E team/social workers/ Social Service Providers	Periodic performance review
	Unit: Activities				
	y members understand the importance of socia	al protection service	es for working	children and those	at risk of being
enrolled in child labor/HC	CL d in social protection for children provide socia	al protection service	es to children i	n nroiect zones	
2.3.a: # of households that receive social protection service(s) provided by SPCFs	A number of people living under the same roof and sharing the same meal with at least one child whose age is between 6 and 17 years old, and who is under the responsibility of one of them called the head of household. A head of household can be a man, a woman or a child	Social Services Provision Form		Education Team Local Coordinator M&E Team	Periodic performance review
	Method of calculation: Enumeration.				

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
2.3.b: # references to	Note: For the purposes of this indicator, the term "receive" refers to the point at which a HH receives their first social protection service as a result of the project's direct support. A HH may only be counted once under this indicator during the life of the project.  Disaggregated by head of HH gender, by cotton HH, gold miners HH, HH headed by children sex, zone  Unit: Household  A reference is any action of directing a	Children Referral	Quarterly	Social workers	Periodic
protection agencies by SPCFs for beneficiary children of RCLES	beneficiary of RCLES to a specialized social service i.e. health, justice, nutrition, security, education. A child can benefit from multiple references focusing on different needs. This indicator is intended to count the number of references only.  Method of calculation: Enumeration  Disaggregated by sex of referred child, type of child (at risk, or victims), zone, type of reference  Unit: child (person)	Sheet	Quarterry	Local Coordinator M&E Team	performance review
2.3.c: # of SPCFs trained	A SPCF is any community member in project	SPCFs Services	Quarterly	Social workers,	Periodic
on the social protection	zones who is engaged on a voluntary basis to assist children at-risk and exploited, and who	Activity Reports		Local Coordinator,	performance review

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
guidelines working in communities	participates in monitoring activities trained by the project. Any SPCF that has received training and submits monthly reports that are verified and validated by the RCLES team will be considered as "working" in the community.  Method of calculation: Enumeration  Disaggregated by sex, zone	(submitted by SPCFs)		M&E Team	
IO 4 2 1 FIL CDCD 4 1	Unit: Individual ned by the project have a better understanding	6.1			
2.3.1 a # of SPCFs trained on social protection skills	Any member of the community in the project area that has engaged on a voluntary basis to help monitor children at risk of work or working will be considered as a SPCF. To be counted as trained, SPCFs will have had to attend at least one complete training conducted by the project staff or any designated trainer by RCLES. All those individuals that start a training program and then quit will not be counted under this indicator.  Method of calculation: Enumeration  Disaggregated by sex and zone  Unit: SPCFs (person)	Training Attendance Sheet	Quarterly	M&E Team, Faciliator/Trainer s	Periodic performance review

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
2.3.1.b % of SPCFs trained by the project who	All SPCFs that have completed a training on social protection and have scored 70% or	Post Training Tests	Quarterly	M&E Team, Facilitator/Traine	Periodic performance
can correctly answer at least 70% of questions on	greater on the post-training test will be counted under this indicator. The post-training			rs	review
knowledge of the	test will be developed and administered by the				
practices of social protection of children	trainers.  Method of calculation:				
protection of children					
	<b>Numerator:</b> # of trained SPCFs who can correctly answer at least 70% of training post				
	test questions				
	<b>Denominator:</b> # of trained SPCFs who				
	completed the training				
	Disaggregated by sex, zone				
	Unit: SPCFs (person)				
	y mechanism for SPCFs is in place				
	l youth have increased participation in educati	On Child	Ossantanles	Education Team,	Periodic
3.a: % of beneficiary children who received any	Any RCLES child beneficiary that has a regular attendance rate at a formal/informal	Questionnaire	Quarterly	Local	performance
regular form of education	school or vocational training center will be	Questionnaire		Coordinator,	review
during the three months	counted towards this indicator. Regular form			M&E Team,	Teview
prior to the reporting date	of education means that the child beneficiary			School	
prior to the reporting dute	has an attendance rate greater than 75% during			Administration/	
	a month, for all three months during a quarter.			Teacher/	
	If a child beneficiary has an attendance rate of			Inspectors	
	75% or less during a month during the quarter,			•	
	he or she will no longer be counted as having				

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
	received a regular form of education during this period.  Method of calculation				
	<b>Numerator:</b> # of children who received any regular form of education (formal, non-formal or vocational) during the six months prior to the reporting date.				
	<b>Denominator:</b> Total number of enrolled children during the period.				
	Disaggregation by sex, zone, category (working child or at risk child).  Unit: beneficiary (person)				
3.b: % of beneficiary children who complete the school year	Any child identified after the baseline study and receiving project interventions enrolled in formal education programswill be accounted for under this indicator. Children will be counted as having completed the school year if they take the end of year exams, regardless of whether they pass or fail these exams.	Child Questionnaire	Quarterly	Education Team /Teachers  Local Coordinator, M&E Team	Periodic performance review
	Method of calculation  Numerator: # of beneficiary children enrolled in an education program who take end of year exams.				

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
E1: Number of children	Denominator: Total number of children enrolled in education programs during the school year.  Disaggregation by sex, zone, category (worker child or at risk child), age group (6-12; 13-15; 16-17)  Unit: beneficiary (person)  A child is counted as being provided with	Allocation of	Quarterly	Project SPC	Periodic
engaged in or at risk of entering child labor provided with education or vocational services	education or vocational services when he/she begins a RCLES specific educational Service. A child may only be counted once under this indicator during the life of the project even if he or she receives multiple services. This indicator will count all categories of children (worker or at risk) provided with educational services (formal, non- formal and vocational training).  Method of calculation: Enumeration  Disaggregation by sex,/ zone, category (worker or at risk child), educational service; age group (6-12; 13-15; 16-17)	Services Sheet	Quarterry	facilitators/projec t, Local Coordinator, M&E Team, education and livelihoods team	performance review
E2: Number of children engaged in or at high-risk of entering child labor	Unit: child (person)  A child is counted as being provided with education services the first day he or she begins RCLES education supported programs. Formal is all education schools recognized by	Allocation of Services Sheet	Quarterly	Project SPC facilitators/projec t	Periodic performance review

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
provided with formal education services	the government. A child may only be counted once under this indicator during the life of the project even if he or she receives multiple formal education services.  Method of calculation: Enumeration  Disaggregation by sex, zone, category (worker or at risk child); age group (6-12; 13-15; 16-17)  Unit: child (person)			Local Coordinator, M&E, education and livelihoods Team	
E3: Number of children engaged in or at high-risk of entering child labor provided with non-formal education services	A child is provided with non-formal education service the first day he/she begins educational activities and trainings structured and organized in a non-school setting. This includes literacy, trainings, CEBNF (Centre d'education de base non formelle), Centre Alpha, etc. A child may only be counted once under this indicator during the life of the project even if he or she receives multiple non-formal education services.  Method of calculation: Enumeration  Disaggregation by sex, zone, category (worker or at risk child); age group (6-12; 13-15; 16-17)  Unit: child (person)	Allocation of Services Sheet	Quarterly	Project SPC facilitators/projec t, Local Coordinator, M&E, education and livelihoods Team	Periodic performance review

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
E4: Number of children engaged in or at high-risk of entering child labor provided with vocational services	A child is provided with vocational training the first day he/she begins any activities aiming to ensure the acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities required for an occupation demanding competence and efficiency. A child may only be counted once under this indicator during the life of the project even if he or she receives multiple vocational services.  Method of calculation: Enumeration  Disaggregation by sex, zone, category (worker or at risk child), sector of vocational training (e.g. mechanic, seamstress); age group (6-12; 13-15; 16-17).	Allocation of Services Sheet	Quarterly	Project SPC facilitators/projec t, Local Coordinator, M&E, education and livelihoods Team	Periodic performance review
10.04 F	Unit: child (person)		_		_
3.1. a # of scholarships and/or kits provided to target beneficiaries from the project	This indicator will count the number of scholarships and/or kits provided to target beneficiaries. Scholarships include payment of school fees, PTA association fees, as well as vocational training fees. Kits are defined as a package of supplies and materials provided directly to a child to facilitate his/her enrollment in school, vocational training, or to support the creation of his/her own business (installation kits).	Allocation of Services Sheet	Quarterly	Education Team Local Coordinator M&E Team	Periodic performance review

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
	This indicator counts each time a scholarship, kit, and/or tools/equipment is provided, even if more than one is provided to the same child.  Method of calculation: Enumeration		1		
	<b>Disaggregation by</b> sex, zone, category (worker or at risk child); service (scholarship, kit)				
	Unit: Service				
3.2.a # and % of target schools where physical infrastructure (classrooms, latrines, etc.) has been repaired or upgraded	A target school or a school/institution is any infrastructure that hosts RCLES beneficiaries; this includes formal schools, non-formal schools, and vocational training centers. An infrastructure that has received rehabilitation work or upgrades through the RCLES project in order to make learning better (e.g. blackboards, latrines, classrooms, roof repairs etc.) will be counted towards this indicator.  Method of Calculation  Numerator: total number of school with project beneficiaries children repaired physical infrastructures by the project intervention  Denominator: total # of schools projected to receive upgrades which receive a grant from the project	Reception of Rehabilitation Works Form	Annual	Education Team, Local Coordinator, M&E Team	Periodic performance review

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
	<b>Disaggregation:</b> Formal school, non-formal school, vocational training centers				
	Unit: school				
IO 3.3: PTAs, MTAs, and	school teachers know the dangers, impact, and	d potential solutions	to child labor	HCL, how to prov	ide psychosocial
support to victims, and he					
3.3.a # of PTAs, MTAs, and education stakeholders trained by the project	Any community person, member of PTA or MTA, or educational stakeholder, are any person mandated by the school; those counted towards this indicators are those who have received training by the project. Training modules must include one of the following: the dangers, impacts and the potential solutions of CL/HCL; or how to provide psychosocial support for victims. A person will be counted only if they attend the entirety of the training.  Method of calculation: Enumeration  Disaggregation: sex, zone, MTA member, PTA member, Teacher  Unit: Person	Training Attendance Sheet	Quarterly	Education Team, Local Coordinator, M&E Team, Facilitator/ Trainers	Periodic performance review
	sets of target households and youth have increa		D 1:	T 1	D : 1:
4.b % of target HH with an increase in assets	Assets represent all tangible and intangible assets owned by a household and that can be converted into cash income. The RCLES team will use the average price of each asset to calculate a total cash value of the household. In doing such, the team will be able to	HH Questionnaire	Baseline and Endline	Local Coordinator, M&E Team, education and livelihoods team,	Periodic performance review

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
	compare the total cash value to assets between baseline and endline evaluation. A household will be counted as having increased assets if their total cash value at endline is higher than their total cash value at baseline.  Method of Calculation  Numerator: # of beneficiary households with an increase in assets  Denominator: Total number of beneficiary households  Disaggregation: male household, women households, children households, zone  Unit: HH			SPCFs/ Social Worker	
IO 4.1: Target youth emp	loyed in safe employment/occupations				
4.1.b # of target youth trained on safe employment and business opportunities	Youth (16-17 years old) trained on safe employment and business opportunities through support of the RCLES project will be counted towards this indicator. Safe employment training focuses on OSH as defined by ILO standards. Business opportunity training focuses on microcredit access and Income Generating Activities (IGA) by a person of household in order to generate financial resources.  Method of calculation: Enumeration	Training Attendance Sheet	Quarterly	Livelihood Team, Local Coordinator, M&E Team, Facilitator/ Trainer	Periodic performance review

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
	Disaggregation: sex, zone, training topic				
	Unit: youth (person)				
L3: Number of children provided with employment services	Youth (15-17 years old) that receive employment services will be counted once, and only once, towards this indicator during the life of project. Employment services: are all services provided by the RCLES project to children at legal working age which aim to increase employment, job retention, earnings, and occupational skills of participants. Employment services may include the provision or linkage to employment assistance programs, business start-up packages (installation kits), and occupational safety and health training.  Method of calculation: Enumeration	Allocation of Services Sheet; Attendance Sheet	Quarterly	Livelihood Team Local Coordinator M&E Team	Periodic performance review
	<b>Disaggregation:</b> sex, zone, employment service type, age				
	Unit: youth (person)				
	s provided with livelihood services engage in liv				
L1: Number of households receiving livelihood services	A household should be counted as receiving a livelihood service when any member of a household is supplied with their <u>first</u> livelihood service by the RCLES project. A household may only be counted <u>once</u> , even if more than one person in the household	Allocation of Services Sheet, Attendance Sheet	Quarterly	Livelihood Team Local Coordinator M&E Team	Periodic performance review

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
	receives a livelihood service during consecutive reporting periods. Livelihood services in this project are related to all activities including farmer field schools, Village Savings and Loan Association participation, Fair Trade, OSH and farming as business-related activities.  Method of calculation: Enumeration  Disaggregation: Type of service, zone  Unit: household				
L2: Number of adults provided with employment services	An adult is any male or female 18 years of age or older (inclusive of 18). An adult is considered provided with employment services the first he receives any services related to employment from RCLES intervention. An adult can only be counted once, and should be included in this indicator even if he or she starts an employment service but does not complete it (e.g. doesn't finish a 3-day training, starts but doesn't complete a business plan). Employment services provided to adults are all services provided by the RCLES project which aim to increase employment, job retention, earnings, and occupational skills of participants. Employment services may include the provision or linkage to employment assistance programs, business start-up packages	Allocation of Services Sheet, Attendance Sheet	Quarterly	Livelihood Team, Local Coordinator, M&E Team, Facilitator/ Trainer	Periodic performance review

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
	(installation kits), and occupational safety and health training.				
	Method of calculation: Enumeration				
	<b>Disaggregation:</b> sex, zone, type of service				
	Unit: adult (person)				
L4: Number of individuals provided with economic strengthening services	Economic strengthening services are defined as services that aim to increase the economic well-being of participants. Economic strengthening services may include the provision or linkage to micro-credit/loan programs, farming as business skills, Village Savings and Loan Associations, Agriculture Production technics,  Method of calculation: Enumeration  Disaggregation: sex, zone, type of economic activity	Allocation of Services Sheet, Attendance Sheet	Quarterly	Livelihood Team, Local Coordinator, M&E Team, Facilitators/ Trainers	Periodic performance review
	Unit: person				
	and gold producers, and community structures				
C1: A CLMS is	An established CLMS is defined as the active	CLMS Meeting	Quarterly	M&E team	Periodic
established in the cotton	process that ensures that systems are put in	Tracking Form &		Department of	performance
sector as a result of the	place to observe and report on CL and is	Reporting/Meetin		CL for GoB	review
program	coordinated in an appropriate manner with	g Notes on		CLMS	
	government, private sector, producers			Committee	

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
	umbrella, community members. The CLMS is considered as established once a comprehensive pilot program is developed in least one of the targeted regions in the cotton sector. Reporting/meeting notes on CLMS by committee will serve as the reporting mechanism to ensure that the steps necessary have been taken to put the CLMS into place.	CLMS by Committee			
IO 5.1: The Child Labor	Monitoring System in the cotton sector set up a	nd functional at the	regional and	national levels	
5.1.a # of villages who have an operating CLMS at local level	Villages will be counted if they have a CLMS that meet all the criteria needed to be considered operational.  An operating CLMS meets the following criteria:  - The system is focused on the child at work and/or in school;  - It involves all relevant partners in the field, including labor inspectors if appropriate;  - Relevant partners use regular, repeated observations to identify children in the workplace and determine risks to which they are exposed;  - Relevant partners refer identified children to the most appropriate alternative to ensure that they are withdrawn from hazardous work;	CLMS Meeting Tracking Form & Reporting/Meetin g Notes on CLMS by Committee	Quarterly	M&E team, CLMS committees	Periodic performance review

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
	The CLMS committee meets quarterly to examine data that was collected during the previous quarter.				
	Method of calculation: Enumeration  Disaggregation: zone  Unit: village				
5.1.c # of individuals trained on how to implement and use the CLMS	Any individual designated by the village to monitor (track, report, advise) CL/HCL including children work status/ education status/ school attendance as part of their main activity within the group will be counted under this indicator if they are trained on how to use and implement on the CLMS.  Training will consist of a guide to identified if a child is in a work status as defined by national labor law and how to report on it.  Method of calculation: Enumeration  Disaggregation: sex, zone,	Training Attendance Sheet	Quarterly	M&E team, Facilitator/ Trainer	Periodic performance review
	Unit: member (Person)				
	and gold miners provided with fair trade-relat				
5.2. a # of cotton producers trained on fair- trade and certification procedures	<b>Fair Trade</b> is a trading system whose objective is to achieve greater equity in international trade. Its approach is to use trade as a lever for development and reducing	Training Attendance Sheet	Semi-annual	M&E team	Periodic performance review

Indicator	Indicator Definition* and Unit of Measurement	Data Source (see DCT for details)	Reporting Frequency	Person Responsible	Data Analysis /Use
	inequalities, ensuring fair compensation for producers.				
	Method of calculation: Enumeration				
	<b>Disaggregation:</b> sex, zone				
	Unit: cotton producer (person)				
5.2. b # of gold producers trained on fair trade and certification procedures	Fair Trade is a trading system whose objective is to achieve greater equity in international trade. Its approach is to use trade as a lever for development and reducing inequalities, ensuring fair compensation for producers.	Training Attendance Sheet	Semi-annual	M&E team	Periodic performance review
	Method of calculation: Enumeration				
	<b>Disaggregation:</b> sex, zone				
	Unit: gold miner (person)				

A 5		
Annex 5.		

**Data Quality Assessment Checklist** 

Reducing Child Labor Through Educations and Services (R CLES): CMEP

Indi	cator:			
D-4	Second (A) (' f	DCT	`	
Dat	a Source(s): (information can be copied from the PMP of	r DC1,	)	
Imp	lementing Partner Who Provided the Data:			
	od for Which the Data Are Being Reported:			
	a Quality Assessment Methodology: Describe the methodology			
	cator data—e.g. reviewing data collection procedures a			9
resp	consibilities for data analysis, checking a sample of the a	lata foi	r error	s, etc.
Dat	e of Assessment: Asses	sed by:		
				COMMENTS
	LIDITY-Data should clearly and adequately represer	it the i	ntend	ed result.
1	Does the information collected measure what is supposed to measure? (a valid 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)?			
	ALIABILITY-Data should reflect stable and consiste	nt pro	cesses	and analysis methods
	r time.			
1	When the same data 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?			
TIN	MELINESS-Data should be available at a useful frequ	ency,	should	l be current, and
sho	uld be timely enough to influence management decision	on mal	king.	
1	Are data available frequently enough to inform			
	program management decisions?			
2	Are data reported the most current practically			
2	available?			
3 <b>DD</b> 1	Are data reported as soon as possible after collection? ECISION-Data have a sufficient level of detail to permanents.	nit mo	nogon	nont decision malzing
	the margin of error is less than the anticipated chang		magen	nent decision making;
1	Is the data collection method used exact enough to			
	register the expected change? (a yardstick may not be			
	precise enough to measure change for a few			
	millimeters.)			
	EGRITY-Data collected should have safeguards to n	ninimi	ze risk	of transcription error
-	lata manipulations.		1	
1	Are safeguards in place to minimize data transcription			
	errors?			

2	Is there independence in key data collection,				
	management, and assessment procedures?				
3	Are mechanisms in place to prevent unauthorize	ed			
	changes to data?				
SUI	MMARY	-	- 1		
1	ed on assessment relative to the 5 standards, what	is the ov	erall co	nclusion regarding the	
_	lity of the data?				
Sign	nificance of limitations (if any):				
Act	ions needed to address limitations:				
	- X				
IF I	NO DATA AVAILABLE FOR THE	COMMI	ENTS		
	NO DATA AVAILABLE FOR THE DICATOR	COMMI	ENTS		
INI					
INI If n	DICATOR	tor, why i	not?	s soon as possible?	

# Annex 6.

Baseline Study Design (TOR) and Tools

Terms of Reference (TOR) for the baseline study for the implementation of the RCLES project on the current situation of child labor in the cotton fields and gold mines in the in Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades and Hauts-Bassins Regions.

## **Background**

Burkina Faso is a poor country whose economy is based on agriculture and subsistence farming, which are the main occupations of the labor force. As part of the Burkina Faso sustainable development policy, priority has been given to cotton production, which provides higher incomes for producers.

In addition, for nearly a decade, the country has been experiencing an unprecedented mining boom characterized by granting operating permits to companies with a foreign majority ownership. In addition to these regulated operations, there are many artisanal gold sites that attract many adults and children. Thus, in these two sectors of the economy, children are routinely exploited in work beyond their physical and intellectual capacities, which compromises their psychological development. In addition, those who work in the cotton industry are exposed to chemicals and pesticides, while those engaged in the gold mines are often required to break or crush stones, carry heavy loads and use harmful chemicals, including mercury.

Many socio-economic drivers prevent children from going to school or continuing their education when they are already registered. The results of the latest national survey conducted by the Burkina Faso government in 2006 on child labor estimated nearly 41% of children aged 5 to 17 years and nearly 30% of children aged 5 to 9 are engaged in economic production. Most children work in agriculture (69.2%), domestic work (19.2%), trade (5.6%) and gold mining (2.3%).

To address this phenomenon with huge consequences for the development of the country, the U.S. Government, through its Department of Labor's (USDOL's) Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking (OCFT), has committed to fund a project entitled "Reducing Child Labor Through Education and Services" (R-CLES) in the regions of Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades and Hauts-Bassins.

For the implementation of the RCLES project, OCFT grantee Counterpart International intend to collect baseline data on the current situation of child labor in the cotton fields and gold mines in the project areas.

#### I. R-CLES Project Objectives

The R-CLES project aims to reduce the incidence of child labor in the cotton fields and artisanal gold mining in the Cascades, Boucle du Mouhoun and Hauts-Bassins Regions. To achieve this Project Objective, R-CLES intends to accomplish the following main tasks:

- Promote behavior change for the fight against child labor and increase the use of welfare services for children and their families through the project areas: Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades and Hauts-Bassins.
- -Provide appropriate education and vocational training to children working in the cotton fields and gold project sites in the regions of Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades and Hauts-Bassins.
- -Promote income-generating activities and access to employment opportunities for young people and households of children working in the cotton fields and artisanal gold mining sites in the areas of Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades and Hauts-Bassins.

-Strengthen the institutional and political capacity of the Government of Burkina Faso to significantly reduce child labor in the cotton fields and mines in the regions of Boucle du Mouhoun, Cascades and Hauts-Bassins.

## II. Baseline Objective

The baseline study must collect data on children engaged in or at high risk of being engaged in exploitative child labor in the project targeted areas, including child working conditions, living conditions and participation in education. The baseline study will also collect information from households that contain children engaged in or at high-risk of child labor to inform the selection of direct beneficiaries for education and livelihood services, including the following tasks:

- 1) Develop reliable and realistic project targets and identify direct beneficiaries
- 2) Inform project design and activities, including identification and development of relevant services for direct beneficiaries
- 3) Establish benchmarking on work and education status of beneficiary children
- 4) Establish estimates of the prevalence of child labor in project areas
- 5) Contribute to the measurement of project impact
- 6) Inform management decisions throughout the period of the project

## **III. Expectations from the Baseline Consultants**

#### 1. General Objectives

- 1) Evaluate the access and utilization of social protection services by targeted households and children.
- 2) Identify education (formal and non-formal) and vocational training offers for target children in the project zones.
- 3) Evaluate learning conditions at the formal schools, non-formal schools and vocational training centers in target areas.
- 4) Evaluate living conditions (revenue) for target households in the project area.
- 5) Evaluate youth employment opportunities in the project covered area.
- 6) Analyze the institutional and environmental context at both central and local (project area) level for the fight against child labor in Burkina Faso.

#### 2. Evaluation Components

## a. Social Protection and Child Wellbeing

- Specific requirements:
  - Analyze the child wellbeing in the project target area according to GoBF policy and ILO convention 138, 182.

- Conduct a household survey in the different target provinces to gain an understanding of families and children engaged in labor in the cotton and gold industries in the target regions.
- Follow assessment criteria that are in line with the criteria in the project SGA and project document.
- Obtain list of large households in the 42 communes covered by the project and complement it with a list of households from the National Institute for Statistics and Demographics (INSD). From that list:
- Identify all potential beneficiary households (at least 1,500) according to project criteria through household visits.
- Identify potential children beneficiaries during visits to households, cotton farms and gold mines in the target areas, using the criteria outlined in the program document.

#### Deliverables

- Provide the list of 4,000 working children potential beneficiaries who meet minimum criteria of the project: name, address, work status, education status, etc. in the cotton fields and gold mining sites in the targeted provinces
- Provide the list of 6,000 children at high risk of working potential beneficiaries who meet minimum criteria of the project: name, address, work status, education status in the cotton fields and gold mining sites in the targeted provinces
- Results of the assessment of the well-being of the children engaged in child labor in or at highrisk of child labor in the target regions using the criteria as: working or not, type of work performed for working children (targeting hazardous work and the worst forms of child labor), hours worked per day, family status, migrant or resident, reason for being engaged in labor, age, risk and danger encountered (rape, domestic violence, pregnancy, drug, alcohol)

## **Household Survey Results including:**

- Survey variables: Household size,
- Average annual income,
- Engagement in income-generating activities,
- Occupation for the heads of households,
- Other sources of income,
- Type and distribution of household expenditures (education, health, production equipment, food, housing, etc.)
- Work and education status for each household child age from 6 to 17 years.
- Provide the list of other opportunities including livelihood and IGA (other than gold and cotton production) made by the targeted household.
- Provide the share and proportion of income earned through these other opportunities relative to the total income of these households.

## b. Service Mapping

• Specific requirements:

Follow assessment criteria that are in line with the criteria in the project SGA and project document. Work with government official to perform this part of the work.

#### • Deliverables:

- Results of the assessment of the social protection services for children (number of beneficiaries of existing services; number of qualified agents; number and type of services provided, availability, access and use of child protection services by children and households that contain children engaged in or at high-risk of child labor in the target regions.
- Results of the assessment of the level of care (coverage, scope, access, availability, etc.) available to children engaged in child labor in target regions
- List of identified needs of child protection structures and staff (rehabilitation, training, equipment) in the targeted provinces.
- List and name of the different organizations, associations, volunteers, projects, programs, etc. involved in the field of child labor, education and social protection in the targeted provinces.
- List and number of different government-supported structures providing social protection in the targeted provinces.
- List and number of cotton farmers trained on child labor, as well as the thematic of the trainings and by whom.
- List and number of gold miners trained as well as the thematic of the trainings.

## c. School and Vocational Training Assessment

• Specific requirements:

Follow assessment criteria that are in line with the criteria in the project SGA and project document. Work with government official and APE /AME to perform this part of the work.

#### Deliverables

- List name and location of all formal schools including classrooms, teachers and number of students in all target provinces.
- List name and location of formal schools that meet the project criteria.
- List name and location of all non-formal schools, classes, teachers and number of student in all target provinces.
- List name and location of non-formal schools that meet the project criteria.

- List of available vocational training centers in the project intervention areas, including enrollment, access conditions and the number of trainees by sector and technical options provided.
- Results of assessment of the status of school infrastructures: state buildings (residential teachers, classrooms, school canteen and kitchens) latrines, fencing, and school well or running water, playground.
- List, name, location, contact of available safe apprenticeships for children from local professional craftsmen in the project intervention areas, including availability, access and accessibility conditions, and hosting capacity by sector.
- List name and location of schools that meet the minimum criteria in the project for ensuring that the emotional, psychological and physical safety of the children is upheld.

#### d. Business

• Specific requirements:

Provide a clear understanding of this part and methodology to conduct the work.

Follow assessment criteria that are in line with the criteria in the project SGA and project document.

- Deliverables
  - List of existing microfinance institutions involved in the targeted provinces and the conditions of access to micro-credit.
  - List of existing funding opportunities available for young people in each region, access and funding conditions.
  - List of existing farmer field schools in the target regions, sector, location, access and trainings.
  - List (by name) and number of artisanal gold sites and cotton farms in general and those operating, as well as their geographical locations.

## e. Institutional Capacity and Policy

• Specific requirements:

Provide a methodology to perform this part of the work.

Work with the Government, in particular the Department of Child Labor (MFPTSS) and Child Protection (MASSN).

Meet and discuss with all listed stakeholders in the project document.

- Deliverables
  - List of all existing committees against child labor in the three regions (location, address, contact
    person, phone number and email), as well as local, provincial, regional, and national level
    committees.

- List of existing partners of the cotton and gold mining sectors in the fight against child labor (including action plans available).
- List of child labor monitoring system members.
- Types and activities performer by this committee, problems and solutions for each.

## **IV. Consultant Tasks**

Note that:

- a. All indicators counting individuals should be disaggregated by gender and region.
- b. The consultant will develop and follow assessment criteria that are in line with criteria in the project SGA and project document for defining children engaged in or at risk of work in child labor, children's well-being, and school assessments.
- c. It will be a requirement that data collection instruments include the type of work children are doing. The data collection instruments should include the type of child labor that children are doing, i.e. working in hazardous work, working an illegal number of hours, etc. The consultant should address it in the technical proposal.

The tasks of the consultant include:

- a. Review existing literature and collect secondary data and information relevant to the success of this study
- b. Interview officials at the regional and / or national level
- c. Coordinate the collection and analysis of secondary and primary data with other members of the technical team
- d. Define a clear overall methodology to achieve the objectives of the survey
- e. Complete the list of individuals, groups and populations to interview
- f. Define a sampling method that includes establishment of the sampling frame, the stratification of villages, and the formation of strata; justify selection of sampling method based upon the study's objectives and the project's data needs
- g. Develop tools for data collection
- h. Present collection tools and methodology to project technical team
- i. Proceed with the recruitment and training of investigators and supervisors
- j. Develop a plan to conduct the survey, including methods for sampling, development of data collection instruments, enumerator training, instrument testing data sources, data collection, data entry, data quality assurance, data analysis, schedule.
- k. Develop detailed proposed study report outline

- 1. Test data collection tools
- m. Conduct data collection throughout targeted regions
- n. Coordinate with the R-CLES field teams and maintain close contact with supervisors
- o. Provide technical support to teams in the field
- p. Organize the data entry
- q. Analyze the data by province and by region
- r. Ensure compliance with planning and results achievement in a timely manner
- s. Provide progress reports every two weeks on the evolution of the field work
- t. Write the report of the study
- u. Present the results and recommendations of the study during a workshop, which will take place with different stakeholders.
- v. Integrate recommendations from the workshop, Counterpart and USDOL into the final report
- w. Provide the raw data in the electronic format used for recording, processing, analysis and interpretation of study results
- x. Transmit all records of investigations completed and approved by the R-CLES Project Director

#### V. Sources of Data Collection

The following is an illustrative list of data sources:

- a. Regional and provincial offices of the Ministry of National Education, Higher and Secondary Education, Labour and Social Security, Agriculture and Food Security, Social Action and National Solidarity, Youth, etc.
- b. Members of cotton producer associations and the regular and artisanal gold miners
- c. Associations of parents, mothers and teachers
- d. The members of the village development committees
- e. Households in the targeted provinces Community leaders (local and traditional authorities, religious leaders, leaders of youth associations)
- f. The school teachers and directors
- g. DOL reports
- h. Working children, children at risk

## VI. The proposal

The proposal should include the following point that will be used as selection criteria:

- 1. A clear description of the mission showing a good understanding of the TOR
- 2. The methodology to conduct the survey including methods for sampling, development of data collection instruments, enumerator training, instrument testing data sources, data collection, data entry, data quality assurance, data analysis, schedule.
- 3. A clear and detailed operation plan to conduct the study
- 4. The responses to address the questions issued during the pre-award application of the short listed consultants.
- 5. A detailed budget (to provide in a separate file)

# VII. Survey Area

The study will be conducted in the targeted provinces of the project area.

## **VIII. Period and Duration of the Survey**

The study will be conducted in the targeted provinces of the project area.

Reducina	Child Lahor	Through	<b>Educations</b> and	d Services (1	CIFSI	CMFP

# Annex 7.

**Project Data Collection Table and Instruments** 

# **Annex 7. Project Data Collection Table and Instruments**

DCI	Technical Description	Related Indicators	Filled By:	Level :	Verified By - % spot check	When
Allocation of	This sheet allows the team to track	E1: Number of children engaged	Allocation	Indivi	Project	Monthly
Services	individuals that have been provided with	in or at risk of entering child labor	of Services	dual	M&E Team	
Sheets (Fiche	an RCLES service (e.g. kits, school fees,	provided with education or	Sheet			
de dotation)	PTA fees, etc.). This sheet must include	vocational services (Q6, Q7)				
	the commune and village in which these					
	services where given with a signed sheet	E2: Number of children engaged				
	by the beneficiary (or parent/tutor)	in or at high-risk of entering child				
	acknowledging the receipt of these	labor provided with formal				
	services, along with their name, age, and	education services (Q6, Q7)				
	sex.					
		E3: Number of children engaged				
		in or at high-risk of entering child				
		labor provided with non-formal				
		education services (Q6, Q7)				
		E4: Number of children engaged in or at high-risk of entering child labor provided with vocational services (Q6, Q7)  3.1. a # of scholarships and/or kits provided to target beneficiaries				
		from the project				

DCI	Technical Description	Related Indicators	Filled By:	Level	Verified By - % spot check	When
		L3: Number of children provided with employment services (Section 2, Q1, Q2, Q4)				
		L1: Number of households receiving livelihood services (Section 2, Boxes 1 & 2)				
		L2: Number of adults provided with employment services (Section 2, Q1, Q2, Q4)				
		L4: Number of individuals provided with economic strengthening services (Section 2, Q1, Q2, Q4)				

DCI	Technical Description	Related Indicators	Filled By:	Level :	Verified By - % spot check	When
Certification	This form records information, for each	5.a: % of cotton growers/gold	Project	indivi	M&E team	Every 6 months
Procedures	cotton grower/gold producer trained in	producers trained who are	Livelihood	dual		
Tracking	certification procedures, on their	engaging in certification	team			
Form	engagement in such procedures, as well as	procedures (Part 2)				
(Formulaire	why not (if they are not engaged in such					
de Suivi des	procedures).					
Procédures						
de						
Certification)						
Child	This form records information, for each	POC.1 % of project beneficiary	Project	Child	Project	Every 6 months
Questionnair	child, on their age, sex, educational	children in child labor (Section	SPC	ren	M&E team /	
e	situation, child labor situation, and other	<u>6.a)</u>	facilitators/			
(Questionnair	information allowing the project to		project			
e Enquête	identify children who are in child labor or	POC.2 % of project beneficiary	social			
Enfants)	HCL	children engaged in hazardous	workers			
		child labor (Section 6.b)	and			
			education			
		3.a: % of beneficiary children who	team			
		received any regular form of				
		education during the six months				
		prior to the reporting date				
		3.b: % of beneficiary children				
		who complete the school year				
		(Q9)				

DCI	Technical Description	Related Indicators	Filled By:	Level :	Verified By - % spot check	When
Children Referral Sheet (Fiche de Référence des Enfants)	This form records information on the child being referred to social protection agencies: the name, sex, age, location of origin, and child labor/HCL/at risk situation. It also records the social protection agency the child is referred to, as well as more specifics about why the child is being referred, any previous interventions, and particular observations.	2.3.b: # of protection agencies by SPCFs for beneficiary children of RCLES (Each filled out form counts as an indication that a child was referred. All its sections are relevant.)	SPCFs/ project social workers	Indivi dual	Project M&E Officer	Every 6 months
CLMS Meeting Tracking Form (Formulaire de Suivi des Réunions CLMS)	This form is essentially a meeting summary sheet. It records, for each CLMS meeting; the date and location of the meeting; the names, position, and organization/committee of each participant; whether this is a national or local CLMS; the results of the meeting; and the results of the review of the data from the previous quarter. This form should be attached to a reporting/meeting notes provided by the CLMS committee	C1: A CLMS is established in the cotton sector as a result of the program.  5.1.a # of villages that have an operating CLMS at local level.	M&E Officer	Instit ution	Project director	Every 6 months
Reporting/M eeting notes on CLMS by committee	that detail what the meetings focused on and topics covered.		Regional coordinator / and M&E team	utiona 1	M&E Officer	Every 6 months

DCI	Technical Description	Related Indicators	Filled By:	Level :	Verified By - % spot check	When
			Project Regional coordinator / and M&E team  Project Regional coordinator / and M&E team	Instit utiona 1 Instit utiona 1	Project M&E Officer  Project M&E Officer	Every 6 months
HH Questionnair es (Questionnair e Enquete Ménages)	For each household, this form records any livelihood service received and the date(s) when it was received; if the service resulted into a livelihood activity and which one; and if the HH is still engaged in this activity	POH.4 % of target households with all children of compulsory school age attending school (Part A, Boxes 3 & 4)  4.b % of target HH with an increase in assets (Part B, Section 2, Q2.2, Q2.4, Q2.6)	Project Livelihood team (specialist and Assistants)	Indivi dual	Project Livelihood Specialist	Every 6 months
Post-Training Tests (Post- Test)	Post-Training Tests are given to trainees after the completion of a training. These can be devised by either the RCLES team or the facilitator/trainer hired to lead the	2.3.1.b % of SPCFs trained by the project who can correctly answer at least 70% of questions on knowledge of the practices of	Project social workers	indivi dual	Project M&E	Every 6 months

DCI	Technical Description	Related Indicators	Filled By:	Level :	Verified By - % spot check	When
	training. From these post-training tests, the team will be able to identify the number of individuals that have answered 70% or more of questions correctly.	social protection of children (Box D)				
			Project Education assistants			
			Project social workers			

DCI	Technical Description	Related Indicators	Filled By:	Level	Verified By - % spot check	When
Reception of Rehabilitatio n Works Form (Formulaire de Suivi des Travaux de Réhabilitatio n)	This form records the findings of monitoring visits to targets schools. The information collected is: contract specifications, whether or not the work done matches them, and observations.	3.2.a % of target schools where physical infrastructure (classrooms, latrines, etc.) has been repaired or upgraded (Section 2)	Project Education team	Indivi dual	Project M&E	Every 6 months
SPCFs Services Activity Reports (Rapport Services des Volontaires)	This report records, for each SPCF, their name, reporting period, and area of operation. The reports should include lists of school visits, lists of household visits, and list of vocational training visits.	2.1.b # of activities held by social protection networks with decentralized public administrations, local NGOs and CBOs in case management in the project area (Each filled out form counts as an indication that there are regular contacts between these stakeholders in case management. All its sections are relevant.)  2.3.a Number of households that receives social protection services provided by SPCFs	Project social workers	indivi dual	Project M&E Team	Annually

DCI	Technical Description	Related Indicators	Filled By:	Level :	Verified By - % spot check	When
		2.3.c: # of SPCFs trained on the social protection guidelines working in communities.				
Training Attendance Sheet (Liste Présence Formations)	This sheet records information about the training provided (theme, location, date) and about each attendee (name, sex) and the general profile of the attendees (youth, CLMS members, etc).	1.1.a # of individuals exposed to awareness raising campaigns about the dangers, impact and potential solutions to child labor/HCL and the advantages of education.  2.2.a # of education stakeholders and MTA members trained by the project  2.3.1 a # of SPCFs trained on social protection skills (Section 2)	Project social workers  Project education team  Project education team	Indivi dual	Project M&E Team	Every 6 months

DCI	Technical Description	Related Indicators	Filled By:	Level	Verified By - % spot check	When
		3.3.a # of PTAs, MTAs, and school teachers trained	Project education team	Indivi dual	Project M&E Team	
		4.1.b # of target youth trained on safe employment and business opportunities	Project livelihood team			
		L3: Number of children provided with employment services				
		L1: Number of households receiving livelihood services (Section 2, Boxes 1 & 2)	Declared	indivi dual	Project M&E Team	
		L2: Number of adults provided with employment services (Section 2, Q1, Q2, Q4)	Regional coordinator			
		L4: Number of individuals provided with economic strengthening services (Section 2, Q1, Q2, Q4)				

DCI	Technical Description	Related Indicators	Filled By:	Level :	Verified By - % spot check	When
		5.1.c # of individuals trained on how to implement and use the CLMS (Section 2)				

# Annex 8.

# **Technical Progress Report Template with Data Reporting Tables**

The Technical Progress Report template will be that provided in the FY 12 Management Procedures and Guidelines Annex.

The data reporting table that R-CLES will use to report indicator data is in EXCEL format and is stored in a separate file.

# Annex 8.

# **Data Reporting Table**

The Technical Progress Report with Data Reporting Tables is, from January 9, 2015 onwards, a separate Excel spreadsheet that will be included with each submission of the CMEP.

#### Annex 9: Draft Decree of List of Hazardous Child Labor

## PROJET DE DECRET

**BURKINA FASO** 

**Unite - Progres - Justice** 

Projet de decret n°2014/PRES/PM/MFPTSS/MS/MASSN
revisant le Decret n° 2009365/PRES/PM/MTSS/MS/MASSN
du 28 mai 2009 portant
determination de la liste des
travaux dangereux interdits aux
enfants au Burkina Faso

# LE PRESIDENT DU FASO, PRESIDENT DU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES,

**Vu** la Constitution ;

**Vu** le decret n° 2012-1038/PRES du 31 decembre 2012 portant nomination du Premier Ministre ;

**Vu** le decret n° 2013-002/PRES/PM du 02 janvier 2013 portant Composition du gouvernement;

**Vu** le decret n° 2012-588/PRES/PM du 12 jui\*/-11et 2012 portant attributions des membres du gouvernement ;

**Vu** le decret n° 2011-465 /PRES/PM/MFPTSS portant organisation du Ministere de la fonction publique, du travail et de la securite sociale ;

Vu la convention n°182 de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail sur les pires formes de travail des enfants, 1999;

Vu la loi 28-2008/AN du 13 mai 2008 portant code du travail au Burkina Faso ;

Vu la loi n°029-2008/AN du 15 mai 2008 portant lutte contre la traite

Etude de base en vue de la relecture du decret n° 2009-365/PRES/PM/MTSS/MS/M4SSN clu 28 mai 2009 portant determination de la lisle des travaux dungereux intenlits aux enfants au Burkina FasoPage I

# des personnes et les pratiques assimilees;

- **Vu** l'avis du Comite technique national consultatif d'hygiene et de securite en sa séance du ......
- **Vu** le decret n° 2009-365/PRES/PM/MTSS/MS/MASSN du 28 mai 2009 portant determination de la liste des travaux dangereux interdits aux enfants au Burkina Faso ;

Sur rapport du Ministre de la fonction publique, du travail et de la securite sociale ;

Le Conseil des ministres entendu en sa séance du...;

# **DECRETE**

## Article 1

Le present decret, pris en application de la convention n°182 de l'Organisation Internationale du Travail sur les pires formes de travail des enfants de 1999 et de Particle 153 du Code du Travail, determine la liste des travaux dangereux interdits attic enfants au Burkina Faso.

Par enfant, il faut entendre toute personne a.gee de moms de dix huit ans.

## Article 2 (nouveau)

Au sens du present decret, le travail des enfants designe toutes activites productives remuneree ou non, effectuees pour un tiers, pour son propre compte, pour celui de sa famille ou pour un membre de sa famille.

Les enfants sont protégés contre les activites qui les privent de leur enfance, de leur potentiel, de leur dignite, et nuisent a leur developpement physique et psycho logique.

Dans les etablissements de quelque nature qu'ils soient, agricoles, commerciaux ou industriels, publics ou prives, laiques ou religieux, mame lorsque ces etablissements ont un caractere d'enseignement professionnel ou de bienfaisance, y compris les entreprises familiales ou chez les particuliers, il est interdit d'employer les enfants de l'un ou l'autre et des travaux dangereux.

Article 3
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Sont des travaux dangereux interdits aux enfants de l'un ou de l'autre sexe, les travaux qui, par leur nature ou les conditions dans lesquelles ils s'exercent, sont susceptibles de nuire a la sante, a la securite ou et la moralite de l'enfant.

#### Ce sont notamment:

les travaux qui exposent les enfants a des sevices physiques, psychologiques ou sexuels ;

les travaux qui s'effectuent sous terre, sous l'eau, a des hauteurs dangereuses ou dans des espaces confines ;

les travaux qui s'effectuent avec des machines, du materiel ou des outils dangereux, ou qui impliquent de manipuler ou porter de lourdes charges;

les travaux qui s'effectuent dans un milieu malsain, pouvant notamment exposer les enfants a. des substances, des agents ou des procedes dangereux, ou a. des conditions de temperature, de bruit ou de vibrations prejudiciables a leur sante;

les travaux qui s'effectuent dans des conditions particulierement difficiles, par exemple pendant de longues heures ou pour lesquels l'enfant est retenu de maniere injustifiee dans les locaux de l'employeur;

les travaux susceptibles de porter atteinte au developpement et a. la capacite de reproduction des enfants ;

les travaux qui impliquent l'utilisation de tout chariot elevateur pour le deplacement des charges ;

les travaux qui pri vent les enfants de leur scolarite ou de l'opportunite d'aller a l'ecole;

les travaux qui empechent les enfants d'être assidus a l'ecole ou d'avoir l'aptitude et beneficier de l'instruction revue.

#### Article 4

Ii est egalement interdit d'employer les enfants de l'un ou de l'autre sexe un travail effectif de plus de huit heures par jour.

La journee de travail ci-dessus mentionnee doit etre coup& par un ou plusieurs repos dont la duree totale ne peut etre inferieure a. deux (02) heures.

### Article 5

Les garcons et les filles de 16 a. 17 ans ne peuvent porter, trainer ou pousser tant a l'interieur qu'â l'exterieur du lieu habituel de travail, des charges superieures aux poids, vehicule y compris, determines dans le tableau suivant :

Type de charges	Garcons	Files	
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Port de fardeaux	20 kilogrammes	15 kilogrammes
Transport par brouette	40 kilogrammes	30 kilogrammes
Transport par charrette a. bras 2 roues	130 kilogrammes	65 kilogrammes
Transport par vehicule a. 3 roues a pedales	75 kilogrammes	60 kilogrammes
Transport par vehicule a. 4 roues	250 kilogrammes	200 kilogrammes

# Article 6

La liste des travaux dangereux interdits aux enfants par secteur d'activites est determinee dans le tableau suivant :

Secteur	Activites	Facteurs de risque	Raisons de l'interdiction
Agriculture	Epandage d'engrais ch m ques et de pesticides	Exposition awc produits chimiques	Maladies speciales, intoxication
	Manipulation d'agents chimiques dangereux (pesticide, fongicide, herbicide)	Exposition aux produits chimiques	Maladies speciales, intoxication
	Conduite de tracteurs et autres eng ns de travaux agricoles.	Machines dangereuses et lourdes exposition mix vibrations	Accidents, Blessures, troubles auditifs
	Labour a la charrue	Machine dangereuse, travail excedant leur force	Accidents, Blessures
	Manipulation de machines dangereuses	Machines dangereuses Exposition aux vibrations	Accidents, troubles auditifs
	Transport et manipulation de produits toxiques	Exposition aux produits toxiques	Maladies speciales, intoxication
	Traitement des semences	Exposition aux produits toxiques	Maladies speciales
	Guider les bceufs de labours pendant les trauma	Reaction imprevisible d'animaux, agressivite des animaux	Accidents, Blessures d'encornement et pietinement



	Confection de buttes	Travail penible, posture inconfortable	Troubles musculaires troubles osseux
	Repiquage de riz	Exposition a l'humidite	Maladies des pieds et des mains, maladies parasitaires
	Culture irriguee pratiquee dans les grands canaux, les canaux principaux.	Exposition <b>a</b> l'humidite, risques de noyade	maladies Bees <b>a</b> l'humidite, maladies parasitaires accidents mortels
	Battage de riz	Poussieres nuisibles, bruit	Maladies respiratoires, Blessures, Irritations cutanees, troubles auditifs et oculaires
	Vannage du riz	Poussieres nuisibles	Maladies respiratoires, Irritations cutanees, troubles auditifs et oculaires
	Recolte de coton	Exposition aux pesticides et aux poussieres nuisibles	Maladies speciales, intoxication
	Preparation des champs de coton utilisation de produits inflammables	Bisques d'accident, de morsures, brulures	Blessures
	Cueillette de fruits	Bisques de chutes, accidents	Blessures
Elevage	Conduite de troupeaux d'animaux en transhumance sans encadrement d'adulte	Morsures, piqiires, accidents, travail penib/e	Blessures, troubles psychologiques

	Coupe de fourrage à des hauteurs dangereuses	Risques de chutes, accidents	Blessures
	Condu te des an maux au paturage la nuit	Morsures, piqiires, accidents	Blessures
	Convoyage a pied de troupeaux d'animaux destines a la commercialisation	Morsures, piqiires, accidents, travail penible, cibles faciles pour les bandits	Blessures, troubles ps' ehologiques
	Manipulation et contention des animaux dans les pares traditionnels de vaccination	Accidents, insecurite	blessures
	Manipulation de déparasitant veterinaire interne et externe	Exposition aux produits chimiques	Intoxication, maladies speciales
Peche	Jet de la lance	Accidents	Blessures, noyade
	Conduite des pirogues	Accidents	Noyade
Agroforesterie	Coupe de bo s	Manipulation d'outils tranchants, travail penible	Blessures, troubles musculaires et osseux
Chasse	Pose de pieges	Manipulation d'outils dangermix, morsures, Accidents,	Blessures
	Guide de chasse	Travail penible, risques d'accident, Morsures de serpent	Blessures, troubles musculaires et osseux

	P steur	Agression par les animaux, Morsures de serpent	Accidents, blessures
	Manipulation des armes	Risques d'accidents	Accidents
Industrie	Fabrication et reparation des accumulateurs électriques au plomb	Exposition au plomb	Maladies speciales
	Fabrication d'alliage et soudure contenant 10% de plomb	Exposition au plomb	Maladies speciales
	Manipulation, traitement, reduction des cendres contenant du plomb	Exposition au plomb	Maladies speciales
	Grattage et poncage des peintures a la ceruse et au sulfate de plomb	Exposition au plomb	Maladies speciales
	Travaux de peinture de toute nature comportant l'emploi de la ceruse, du sulfate de plomb et de tous autres produits contenant ces pigments	Exposition, a la &Cruse, au plomb	Maladies speciales
	Recuperation du v eux plomb	Exposition au plomb	Maladies speciales
	Metallurgie, affinage, fonte du plomb, de ses alliages et des metaux plombifere	Exposition au plomb	Maladies speciales
	Fabrication, manipulation des matieres explosives	Risques d'explosion	Accidents
	Manipulation des engins, artifices, ou objets contenant des matieres explosives	Risques d'explosion	Poussieres nuisibles, accidents
	Utilisation et manipulation des explosifs	Risques d'explosion	Accidents

Graissage, nettoyage, visite, reparation de machines ou mecan smes en marche  Production, emmagasinage, mise en bouteille de gaz comprime ou liquefie	Risques d'accidents  Risques d'explosion, exposition a des substances nuisibles	Accidents, blessures et intoxication  Accidents, blessures et intoxication
Entretien, surveillance des recipients sous press'on	Risques d'explosion	Accidents, Blessures
Tout travail dans les locaux oh se trouvent des machines actionnees A la main ou par un moteur dont les parties dangereuses ne comportent pas de dispositifs de protection appropries.	Risques d'accidents	Accidents
Toute manceuvre d'appareils generateurs d'electricite	Risque d'electrocution	Electrisation, electrocution
Fabrication du chlorure de chaux	Exposition A des substances nuisibles	Bralures, maladies speciales
Fabrication des chlorures alcalins, eau de javel;	Exposition A des substances nuisibles	Bralures, maladies speciales
Fabrication et manutent on d'acides;	Exposition a des substances dangereuses	Bralures, maladies speciales
Travaux exposant habituellement aux vapeurs de mercure, au mercure et ses composes	Exposition au mercure, a des emanations nuisibles	Intoxication,
Egrenage du coton sans protection	Poussieres nuisibles, risques d'accidents	Maladies speciales, blessures

	Effilochage et dech quetage des chiffons sans protection	Poussieres nuisibles	Maladies speciales,
	Travaux avec Fair comprime	Risques d'explosion, Accidents	Blessures
	Operation d'abatage d'an maux dans les abattoirs	Manipulation d'outils tranchant	Accidents, blessures, troubles psychologiques
	Emploi dans les exploitations clandestines	Activites illicites, isolement, risques d'abus	Troubles psychologiques
Mines, carrieres, sites d'orpaillage	Travaux souterrains des mines, carriêres et sites d'orpaillage	Eboulement, espace confine et mat aere	Blessures, Troubles respiratoires, troubles ophtalmologiques
	Extraction de m nera a l'a de de produits chimiques	Exposition auxproduits chimiques,	Emanations nuisibles, intoxication
	Extraction de m nera a l'a de d'explosifs	Risque d'explomon	Accidents, blessures
	Extraction de m nera a l'a de du feu	Risque d'incendie, exposition aux produits inflammables	Bralures
	Taille a la main, broyage, polissage & sec de roche	Manipulation d'outils dangermix, exposition poussieres nuisibles, position de travail penible	Blessures, maladies respiratoires, maladies speciales, troubles musculaires et osseux

Concassage de mineral	Manipulation d'outils dangereux, Poussieres nuisibles, Postures inconfortable, travail penible	Blessures, maladies respiratoires, troubles musculaires et osseux
Lavage, vannage de mineral	Poussieres nuisibles, position de travail penible	Blessures, maladies respiratoires, troubles musculaires et osseux
Transport de blocs de pierres	Travaux epuisants, risgues d'accidents	Blessure s , Maladies mu sculaires et osseuses
Meulage ou pilage du minerai concasse	Travaux epuisants, blessures, Poussieres nuisibles, exposition aux vibrations	Blessures, maladies respiratoires, troubles auditifs dus aux vibrations, maladies speciales
Remonter le minerai à la surface	Travaux epuisants, accidents, Poussieres nuisibles	Blessures, maladies respiratoires, troubles musculaires et osseux
Transport d'eau pour le lavage de minerai	Travaux epuisants, accidents, Poussieres nuisibles	Blessures, maladies respiratoires, troubles musculaires et osseux
Travaux de coulee de metaux	Exposition A des substances nuisibles, inflammables	Accidents, bralures, emanations nuisibles
Travaux de traitement de minerai par amalgamation au mercure sur les sites d orpaillage	Exposition au mercure	Emanations nuisibles

Batiments et	Travaux d'elevation de toute nature	Risque d'accident	Blessures
travatut publics	Travaux sur echafaudages volants, echelles suspendues et plate- formes ;	Risque de chutes,	Blessures
	Travaux de montage et de demontage d'appareil de levage;	Manipulation de machines dangereuses	Blessures
	Conduite d'appareils de levage autres que les elevateurs guides fonct onnant en cage close	Manipulation de machines dangereuses	Accidents
	S gnalement aux conducteurs d'appareils de levage	Risques d'accidents	Blessures
	Arrimage, accrochage ou reception des charges en elevation	Risques d'accidents	Accidents
	Conduite d'engins, vehicules de manutention et de terrassement	Risques d'accidents	Accidents, maladies musculaires et osseuses
	Travaux de poncage et de bouchardage de pierres dures	Poussieres nuisib es	Maladies speciales
	Travaux de demolition	Poussieres nuisibles, et accidents	Maladies respiratoires, blessures
	Travaux de percement de galeries souterraines,	Eboulement, et poussieres nuisib es	Blessures, maladies respiratoires
	Travaux de terrassement en fou lles etroites et profondes	Eboulement et poussieres nuisib es	Blessures, maladies respiratoires
	Travaux de boisage de fouille et galeries	Eboulement et poussieres nuisibles	Blessures, maladies respiratoires

	Travaux d'eta ement	Risques d'accident	Accidents
	Travaux dans les egouts	Exposition A l'humidite, travail dans des endroits insalubres	Emanations nuisibles, maladies speciales
	Travaux de dynamitage de rocher	Risques d'explosion, poussieres nuisibles	Accidents, troubles auditifs, maladies speciales
Secteur informel	Port de fardeaux (lorsque la charge excede la force de l'enfant au regard de son age et de son sexe)	Travail excedant leur force	Maladies musculaires et osseuses, retard staturo-ponderal
	Preparation de dolo (biere de mil) et <i>de</i> surveillance des jarres bouillantes	Exposition $\lambda$ la grande chaleur, Lourdes charges	Accidents, troubles musculaires
	Vente de dolo dans les cabarets	exposition mix abus sexuels	Troubles psychosociaux, infections sexuellement transmissibles (1ST)
	Emploi dans les debits de boisson	Exposition mix maladies, mix infections sexuellement transmissibles (1ST)	Troubles psychosociaux, infections sexuellement transmissibles (1ST)
	Emploi dans les boites de nuit	Exposition mix maladies, mix infections sexuellement transmissibles (1ST)	Troubles psychosociaux, infections sexuellement transmissibles (1ST)

Travaux de meunier	Poussieres nuisibles, exposition au bruit, manipulation de machine dangereuse	Troubles auditifs, blessures, maladies speciales
Tout type de travail dans les gares, dans la rue qui occupe	Exposition a la delinquance, aux abus, a la violence	Troubles psychosociaux
Tout type de commerce eacerce aux abords des feta tricolores	Exposition a la delinquance, aux abus, a la violence	Troubles psycho- sociaux
Tout type d'activites au niveau des feta tricolores (reglementation de la circulation):	Risques d'accident	Blessures
Commerce ambulant exerce de nuit	Exposition a la delinquance, aux abus, a la violence	Troubles psychosociaux
Ramassage de ferrailles	Manipulation d'objets tranchants, rouilles	Blessures, maladies
Collecte de dechets menagers	Endroits insalubres	Emanations nuisibles
Collecte de dechets plastiques	Endroits insalubres	Maladies
Emploi d'enfant comme guide par les mendiants	Exposition a la delinquance, a la violence, risques d'accidents	Troubles psycho- sociaux, blessures
Ramassage d'agregats	Poussieres nocives	Maladies respiratoires

Travaux domestiques	Travaux domestiques n'incluant pas un repos hebdomadaire	Risques d'abus, travaux penibles	Troubles psycho- sociaux
	Emploi aux travaux domestiques d'une duree superieur a 60 heures par semaine	Risques d'abus, travaux penibles	Troubles psycho- sociaux
	Manipulation des excreta	Exposition $a$ des maladies contagieuses, a des bacteries	Maladies contagieuses, maladies du peril fecal
	Entretien de tout materiel ou equipement de personnes malades	Exposition a des maladies contagieuses, a des bacteries	Maladies contagieuses
	Gardiennage	Exposition aux delinquants	Troubles psychosociaux
	Exercice de petit commerce pour le compte de l'employeur	Exposition aux dangers de la rue (prostitution, accidents de la circulation	Troubles psychosociaux
Artisanat	Emploi dans les ateliers de soudure et de construction metallique sauf dans le cadre de l'apprentissage	Vapeurs et poussieres novices, bruits	Risques ophtalmologiques, troubles auditifs
	Emploi dans les ateliers de menuiserie et verre (aluminium) sauf dans le cadre de l'apprentissage	Vapeurs et poussieres novices,	Maladies musculaires et osseuses, accidents
	Emploi dans les ateliers de traitement de dechets menagers et industriels	Vapeurs et poussieres novices,	Maladies speciales

	Emploi dans les imprimeries sauf dans le cadre de l'apprentissage	Vapeurs et poussieres novices	Maladies speciales
	Emploi dans les stations d'epurat on	Vapeurs et poussieres novices,	Maladies speciales, Maladies musculaires et osseuses
	Vidange et descente de moteur d'automobiles	Emanations nuisibles, accidents, lourdes charges,	Intoxication, blessures, troubles musculaires et osseux
	Emploi dans les ateliers de travail A sec des comes et tanneries	Vapeurs et poussieres novices	Maladies speciales
	Emploi dans les ateliers de teinture et aux travaux de peinture	Vapeurs et poussieres novices, exposition mix produits chimiques, intoxication	Maladies speciales
	Travaux de bronze sauf dans le cadre familial	Vapeurs novices, temperatures excessives	Bralures, maladies speciales
Artisanat	Fabrication et reparation d'armes A feu	Risques d'accident	Accidents et blessures
	Fusion de matiere plastique	Emanations nuisibles, exposition $a$ des produits inflammables	maladies speciales, brillures
	Poncage motorise du cuir	Accidents, poussieres dangereuses, exposition au bruit	Troubles auditifs, blessures, maladies speciales

Arts et spectacles	Execution des tours de force perilleux ou d'exercice de dislocation dans les presentations publiques donnees dans les theatres, bals, cinematographies, cafes concerts ou cirques	Risques d'accidents	Accidents, Maladies musculaires et osseuses, troubles psychologiques
Transport	Travail de docker	Travail penible	Troubles musculaires et osseuses
	Enfants app rentis	Risque d'accidents	Blessures
	Emploi comme conducteur de tricycles	Risque d'accidents	Blessures
Secteur de la sante	Manipulation des prelevements	Exposition a des	Maladies contagieuses
humaine et animale		objets contamines	
	Manipulation des vetements et 1 nges souilles	Exposition a des objets contamines	Maladies contagieuses
	Manipulation de dechets b o- medicaux	Exposition a des objets contamines	Maladies contagieuses
	Travaux exposant aux rayonnements ionisants	exposition aux rayonnements ionisants	Atteinte a la capacite de reproduction, maladies speciales

### Article 7

La liste des travaux sus indiques **sera** mise a jour par une revision en cas de besoin.

## Article 8 (nouveau)

L'acces aux sites miniers, attic sites d'orpaillage et aux carrieres artisanales est strictement interdit aux enfants.

La presence d'enfants dans ces lieux expose l'exploitant ou le proprietaire et une amende de 50.000 francs CFA par enfant present sur le site.

L'amende ci-dessus est fixee par Vinspecteur du travail du ressort et reversees au tresor public.

L'inspecteur du travail qui constate la presence d'enfants sur un site minier, un site d'orpaillage ou dans une carriere peut, en application de Particle 395 du Code du travail, ordonner Parr& du travail sur le site, tant que des enfants demeureront sur le site.

### Article 9

Les infractions aux dispositions du present decret sont constatees et sanctionnees conformement aux dispositions de l'article 5 de la loi n°029- 2008/AN du 15 mai 2008 portant lutte contre la traite des personnes et les pratiques assimilees.

## Article 10

Le present decret qui abroge toutes dispositions anterieures contraires.

Etude de base en vue tie la relecture du decret n° 2009-365/PRES/PWAITSS/MS/MASSN du 28 Mai 2009 portant determination tie la liste des truvaux dangereux interdits aux enfants au Burkina Faso Page 18

Article 11

Le Ministre de la fonction publique, du travail et de la securite sociale, le Ministre de la sante et le Ministre de l'action sociale et de la solidarite nationale sont charges, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'execution du present decret qui sera publie au journal officiel du Faso.

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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