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Supporting Sustainable and Child Labor Free Vanilla Growing Communities the SAVA Region

Sava Region, Madagascar
November 1st, 2016 – July 31st, 2020



Funded by
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CMEP INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose and Use of CMEP

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

Project CMEPs are used to address the following:

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

Measurability: The CMEP utilizes SMART indicator design to help measure outcome and output-based results. Additional CMEP elements such as the data analysis plan help ensure that data being obtained is assessed in a systemic manner. Indicators, targets, and accompanying analysis serve as knowledge check-points and assessments as to whether the projects is advancing towards achieving its objectives

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

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

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

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

Learning: CMEPs may be used by various stakeholders to help learn about the nature of the problem being addressed (root causes), understand more about what works in a given context, how it works, and why. While it does not take the place of a rigorous impact evaluation, ILAB, ILAB grantees, researchers, and other stakeholders find CMEP data useful in learning about how project performance affects a theory of change.

B. Project Objective, Outcomes, Participants, Locations and Period of Performance

Project Objective

The “Supporting Sustainable and Child Labor Free Vanilla Growing Communities in SAVA,” also known as the SAVABE project, aims to significantly reduce the prevalence of child labor in the vanilla producing areas of the Sava region. Implemented by the International Labor Organization (ILO), working in partnership with the Sustainable Vanilla Initiative (SVI) and regional partners, SAVABE seeks to contribute to vanilla as a source of prosperity for vanilla-growing communities through fair and sustainable livelihoods for small-holder vanilla producers and their families and decent work for adults and youth of legal working age. The project will provide direct services to 15,000 vanilla producing households whose children are engaged in or at-risk of child labor and hazardous working conditions and to 450 children engaged in or at-risk of child labor and hazardous working conditions. Key regional partners include public, private and civil society actors in Sava, particularly the Regional Platform for Vanilla Sector Coordination and Guidance (*Plateforme Régionale de Concertation et de Pilotage de la filière vanille- PCR*) and the Regional Committee against Child Labor (*Comité régional de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants- CRLTE*).

Long-term outcomes:

1. Vanilla exporters, preparers and collectors significantly reduce child labor in the production of vanilla at the farm, collection and curing levels in SAVA
2. Law enforcement and child protection officials enforce child labor laws and policies and ensure care of victims in the vanilla producing areas of SAVA
3. Community members monitor child labor and ensure care of victims in the vanilla-producing areas of SAVA
4. Beneficiary households do not use child labor to supplement household income.

Project participants:

Households:

The project will provide direct livelihoods services to 15,000 vanilla producing households including training in good agricultural practices and child labor prevention; financial management; and use of adapted financial instruments (savings and loans associations, mobile banking, credit services, etc.) The project will also strengthen producers’ associations to provide improved services to their members.

Children:

The project plans to provide direct vocational training services to 450 children aged 14-17 years engaged in or at high risk of child labor.

Awareness raising:

The project plans to build awareness of child labor among 31,000 community members including 16,000 households already participating in supply chain partnership programs plus SAVABE’s direct beneficiary group of 15,000 households.

Vanilla sector actors:

Through its strategic alliance with the Sustainable Vanilla Initiative (SVI) and the national and regional authorities responsible for coordination and management of vanilla sector actors—the *Plateforme nationale de la vanille- PNV* (National Vanilla Sector Platform), the *Plateforme Régionale de Coordination et de Pilotage de la vanille* (Regional Platform for the Coordination and Management of the Vanilla Sector), and the *Groupe des Exportateurs de Vanille de Madagascar- GEVM* (Vanilla Exporters' Association of Madagascar), the project will support the implementation of a vanilla sector traceability system and the Vanilla Sector Code of Conduct that involve vanilla exporters, collectors, preparers and producers. At the time of award signature, the estimated number of vanilla sector actors in the Sava Region, by type of activity, and their principal professional associations was:

Importers: international buyers who purchase cured vanilla from exporters in Madagascar, 20 of which belong to the Sustainable Vanilla Initiative (SVI). There are more than forty importers buying vanilla from Madagascar. The SVI's primary goal is to grow the supply of and demand for sustainable vanilla, to improve vanilla producer livelihoods, to improve the quality of the vanilla beans and to foster dialogue on vanilla sector governance that includes addressing child labor. Importers have organized nine supply chain partnership programs to promote fair trade, provide training, support health clinics and schools, among other activities. The supply chain partnership programs currently reach approximately 16,000 vanilla producing households.

Exporters: approximately 40 exporters in Sava purchase vanilla from collectors and preparers and sell cured vanilla to international importers. All vanilla exporters in Sava belong to the GEVM.

Collectors: 682 collectors in Sava purchase green vanilla beans from producers at farm gate; their principal association is the *Association des Collecteurs de Vanille- ASCOVA* (Association of collectors of vanilla).

Preparers - 147 preparers in Sava cure green vanilla to sell to exporters. Their principal association is the *Association des Préparateurs/Acheteurs de Sava- GPAS* (Association of Preparers/Buyers in Sava).

Producers - over 30,000 small holders in Sava produce green vanilla beans on their family plots. Approximately 16,000 work with buyer-funded programs to strengthen production; another 15,000 are targeted as direct beneficiaries of the SAVABE project.

Geographical areas of intervention

The project will work in 32 communes in the four districts (Vohemar, Sambava, Andapa and Antalaha) in the Sava region. Table 1 lists the project's target communes, selected in cooperation with regional partners based on two key criteria: high levels of vanilla production and high prevalence of child labor in the production of vanilla.

Table 1: Target Districts and Communes

Districts	Commune	Districts	Commune
SAMBAVA	Ambodiampana	ANDAPA	Ambalamanasy
	Bemanevika		Tanandava
	Tanambao Daoud		Ambodiangezoka
	Nosiarina		Ambodimanga
	Anjangoveratra		Doany
	Farahalana		Belaoko Lokoho
	Amboangibe		Marovato
	Marojala		Ankiakabe Nord
	Maroambihy		Andrakata
	Andrahanjo		
ANTALAHA	Andampy	VOHEMAR	Antsirabe Nord
	Ambalabe		Belambo
	Sarahandrano		Milanoa
	Marofinaritra		Ampanefena
	Antsambalahy		
	Antombana		
	Lanjarivo		
	Ampohibe		
	Antsahanoro		

Timeline

The project period of performance is from November 1st, 2016 through July 31, 2020. The baseline prevalence survey is scheduled to begin in April 2018 and to be completed by May 2018, after which time the project activities will commence.

Activities

To ensure that the project provides sustainable solutions to reducing child labor prevalence, the project Theory of Change (ToC) suggests building upon existing ILO and SVI vanilla sector initiatives, working in close partnership with the project's international, national and regional partners. The project will implement the following activities to achieve each of its four outcomes (see detailed list of activities in Section I.C below).

Outcome 1: Vanilla exporters, preparers and collectors significantly reduce child labor in the production of vanilla at the farm, collection and curing levels in Sava.

The ToC assumes that significant reduction of child labor will occur in part from a thorough analysis and subsequent improvement of vanilla sector governance, resulting in increased accountability among operators in the sector in terms of their actions to reduce and prevent child labor. A fundamental building block in this process is the strengthening of the traceability system that identifies commercial agreements among exporters, collectors, preparers and producers of vanilla. Another critical element is ensuring that exporters, collectors and preparers adhere to the Vanilla Sector Code of Conduct as it applies to each activity. This code or the related letter of engagement contains specific provisions against child labor. The PNV, working with its regional branch in Sava, the PRCP, will monitor application of the code.

Exporters will take the lead on organizing sector-level consultations on the best mechanism(s) to track and prevent child labor and to refer and provide services to victims of child labor. Collectors and preparers will help to mainstream child labor awareness raising across the sector. The project will ensure training of trainers to carry out awareness raising activities based on specially developed materials.

The PRCP will work with the regional child labor committee (Comité Régional de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants - CRLTE) to develop and maintain a database on cases of child labor in the Sava Region. These Outcome 1 sector level tracking and prevention activities, in combination with Outcome 4 livelihoods services, will improve quality, transparency, and stability in the sector, allowing for continued market growth which should contribute to reduced child labor.

Outcome 2: Law enforcement and child protection officials enforce child labor laws and policies and ensure care of victims in the vanilla-producing areas of Sava

The project ToC assumes that government has primary responsibility for enforcing child labor laws and providing care for victims. As such, the project plans to build the capacity of regional labor law enforcement, child protection, and district and commune authorities to enforce laws and implement policies on child labor in Sava. This will be done through tailored training programs, implementing the child labor data base and strengthening coordination among the regional government, vanilla industry, civil society, social service providers and the regional labor union. The project will provide targeted support to entities involved in enforcing and implementing child labor laws and providing support services to victims of child labor including labor inspection, PMPM (Police des Moeurs et de Protection des Mineurs), gendarmerie, RPE (Réseau Protection de l'Enfance) and CRLTE. The project will identify existing trade unions in order to increase their capacity to promote child rights and engage in social dialogue in SAVA.

The project will first map all local entities involved in the fight against child labor in SAVA. The following activities will be conducted to ensure that the labor inspectors, the PMPM, the gendarmerie and the RPE have increased knowledge of procedures and capacity to apply laws and to provide services to victims of child labor:

1. Review and adapt the “Procedures Manual to Enforce Child Labor Laws in Sava Region” in consultation with the Regional Child Labor Committee (CRLTE).
2. Organize training workshops for local officials and obtain consensus on how to coordinate efforts to enforce laws in their respective areas of oversight, including (a) Education, (b) Justice and, (c) Agriculture (extension agents).
3. Support the Child Protection Network (RPE) to undertake awareness raising and training of social services providers in Sava on children’s rights, child labor and the child labor monitoring and referral system.

The project will focus on support to the CRLTE to assist in identifying, reporting and resolving child labor cases at the level of the labor inspectorate and the courts. The project will also ensure that Regional Labor Office and CRLTE properly and consistently utilize the resources allocated to them to create Local Child Labor Committees (Comite Local de Lutte contre le Travail des Enfants- CLLTE) in the 32 target communities. The following activities will be conducted to strengthen the CRLTE’s capacity: 1) Create a database on child labor based on the PACTE and ORTE models and provide training on the use of the database, 2) provide CRLTE with equipment and materials including 3 computers, 5 motorcycles, 5 bicycles, 3 stabilizers and 1 multifunction printer; a supplemental agreement between ILO and CRLTE will define the conditions of use of the equipment put at their disposal. 3) Train the Regional Directorate for Child Labor (labor inspectors and monitors and

district heads) on the Guide for Labor Inspection in the Informal Sector and 4) Train the newly created CLLTEs on child monitoring and referral procedure and operations.

Outcome 3: Community members monitor for child labor and refer victims of child labor to the relevant authorities and services

Child labor in the vanilla producing communities in SAVA is aggravated by community member's ignorance of the law and by ingrained attitudes favoring child labor in rural areas. The project ToC plans to transform social norms through awareness raising, working with the actors in the vanilla sector and CRLTE. The project plans to support the CRLTE to scale up a child labor monitoring system (CLMS) and conduct awareness raising and social mobilization activities at the village level in the targeted 32 communes spread over the 4 districts of SAVA region.

The project will first identify the targets of the awareness raising activities and map available community-based services. Then it will strengthen community member capacity to raise awareness, prevent and report cases of child labor. Trained trainers within communities will carry out awareness raising initiatives on child rights and the value of education and the negative effects of child labor.

Through consultative meetings with local stakeholders the existing Regional convention on vanilla (*Dinam-paritra*) will be amended to integrate child labor and set out the responsibilities of the local Dina in terms of combatting child labor. The amended Regional convention will be disseminated in coordination in the target communities and explained to community leaders.

The project will ensure that a local Child Labor Monitoring Committee (CLLTE) is created in each of the 32 target communities. These committees will be trained on prevention and reporting of child labor cases and on referral and care of victims. Other committees may also receive support from the project for awareness raising and reporting, including school committees or local NGOs. As a result of this, Child Labor Monitoring Committees (CLLTE) will be able to consistently monitor education and work status of children victim or at high risk of child labor.

Outcome 4: Beneficiary households do not use child labor to supplement household income

The project expects that its livelihood services will help reduce child labor within beneficiary vanilla producing households by providing training in improved agricultural practices, use of financial services and financial management. The project will also pilot a vocational training program for children 14-17 years of age from beneficiary households. These children will receive age-appropriate technical training and will be educated to better prepare for their future. During the trainings, they will be informed of child labor standards. In collaboration with the labor inspectors, the project will help these children understand the types of work they will be able to be engaged in after the training and will orient them towards age-appropriate economic activities. By learning their rights and good agricultural practices, the children will be able to share knowledge with their households to prevent further use of child labor to supplement household income.

The project will leverage existing supply chain producer support programs, invest in a long-term Vanilla Agronomy and Quality Center, and develop adapted financial instruments for producers, such as savings and loans groups or mobile banking. The project will identify the supply chain programs and the financial services that are on the ground in the target communities in order to support new livelihoods training initiatives by training trainers. The project will track not only participation in training but also application of the Good

Agricultural Practices (GAP) and use of new financial instruments. The project will also track beneficiary household increased production, improved productivity or diversification of income-generating activities.

The project will organize consultations on the most effective means of creating a Vanilla industry quality Knowledge Center, based on strategies to improve vanilla agronomy. The project will build on best practices and appropriate techniques in existing programs and will identify best training materials and skills as well as zones that require priority support for the best practice implementation.

Producer skills building programs will be improved and expanded through developing of materials and tools for training of trainers on improved agricultural techniques (farming, curing and activity diversification) and creation of regional demonstration plots and training sites.

Special attention will be given to strengthening of services within producer groups (cooperatives, farmer associations), based on existing best practices in governance and cooperative service provision.

Through consultations with the vanilla industry, the project will develop financial tools that are adapted to the needs of vanilla producers, such as credit associations, micro-finance and mobile banking. The project will also train producers in financial management working through supply chain programs that are willing to implement or scale up training on financial management.

The project will also develop a regional strategy for improving access to secondary education, notably vocational training for youth 14-17 years of age that targets GAP.

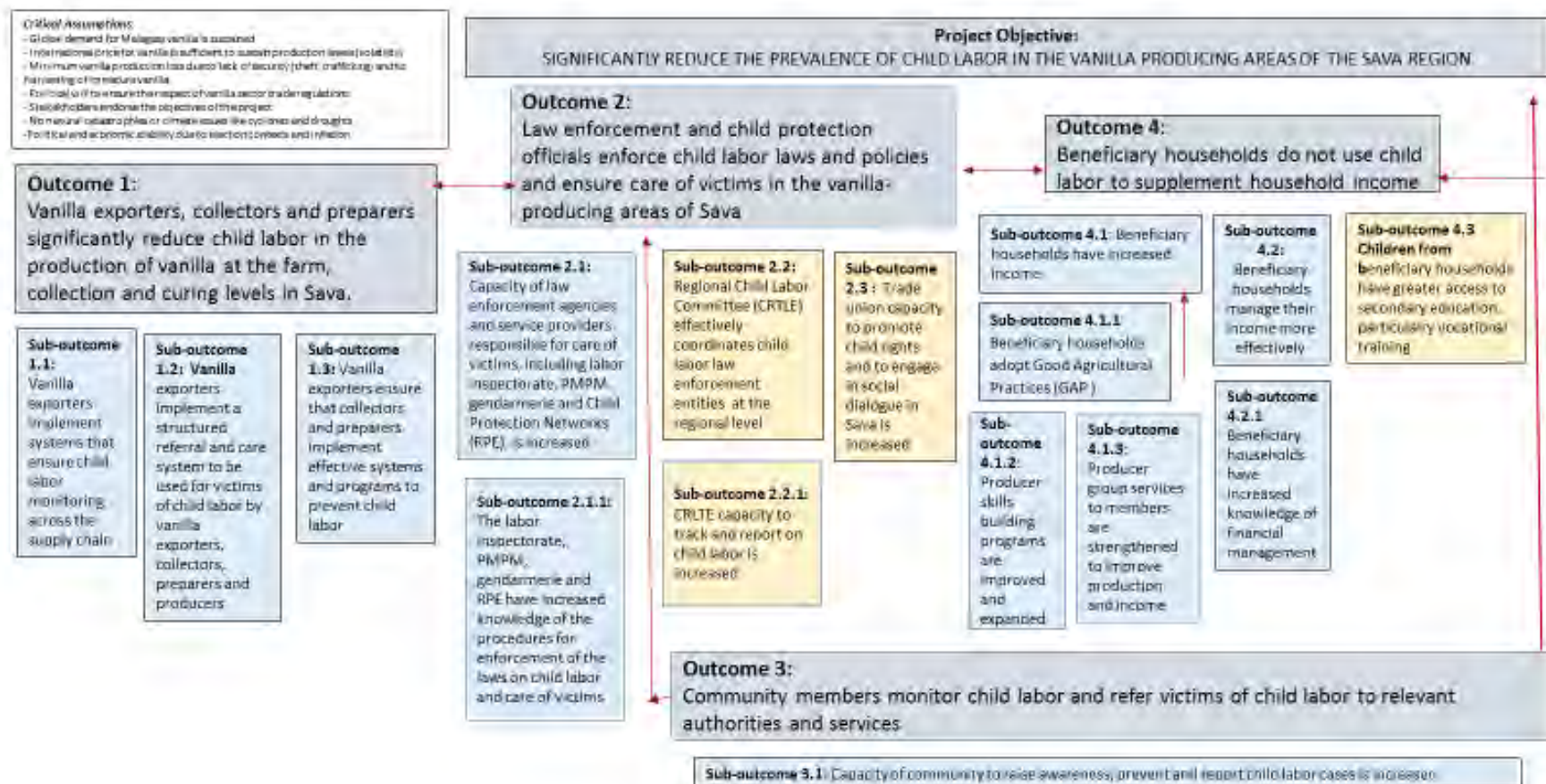
Project Sustainability:

The project is putting in place participative and consultative approach to ensure the sustainability of the mechanisms to fight against child labor. The project is making sure that the structures, tools and systems are designed in a way that is feasible, appropriate and conform with the local practices and culture and that the local communities and local institutions have the willingness to effectively put those in place and have the financial and technical capacity to maintain those on the long run. For doing this, it will ensure effective linkage with the project components and with the existing systems and tools within the communities. It will involve the community members and authorities in the design of the structures, tools and systems to be put in place. Good communication, awareness raising activities and advocacy efforts combined with economic and educational impetus are planned to be conducted to ensure community participation, behavior change and enhance capacities necessary to fight child labor. For each project period and for each area of key project processes or tools (e.g. for Outcome 1: child labor monitoring system, remediation tracker, awareness raising campaigns, traceability system) the project will document measures taken towards ensuring ownership by counterpart institutions in terms of operating and using the process or tool. Tracking ownership of these processes and tools from the outset will focus stakeholder attention on the need to create sustainable systems by the end of the project life. Project will test regularly the capacity of the field's data collector to work with autonomy, and at the same time encourage the stakeholders to do auto evaluation.

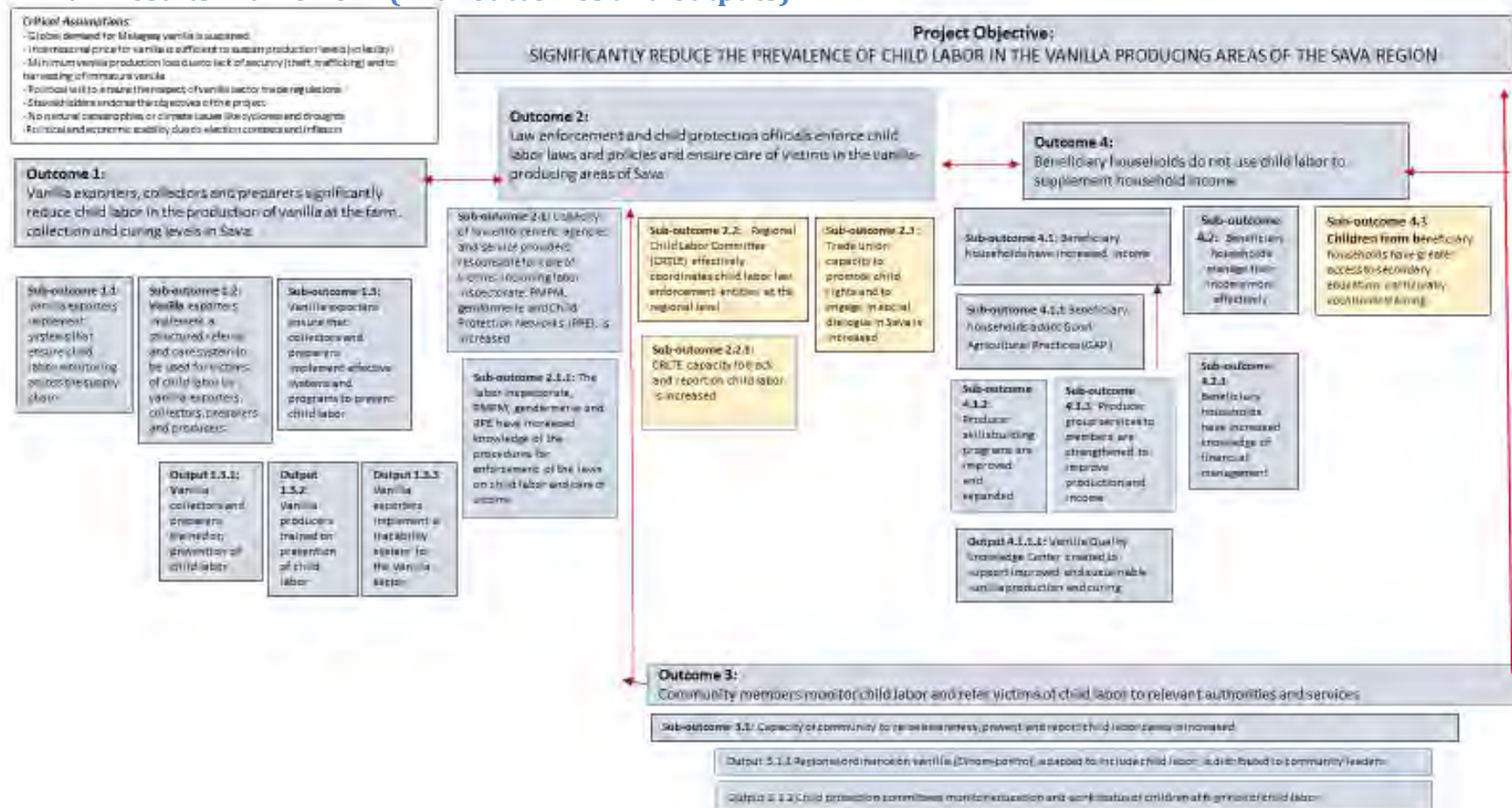
SECTION I: RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The SAVABE results framework is a graphic representation of the project's Theory of Change using a chart that illustrates the causal linkages among project outcome and sub-outcomes. The activities map under Section I.C lists the activities that are planned to ensure that the project achieves its outcomes.

A. Results Framework with outcomes



B. Full Results Framework (with outcomes and outputs)



C. Activities Mapping of Project Outputs to Results

Outcomes, sub-outcomes and outputs	Key Activities to Achieve Outcomes/Indicators
Outcome 1: Vanilla exporters, collectors and preparers significantly reduce child labor in the production of vanilla at the farm, collection and curing levels in Sava	PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES: DRC,PNV,GEVM, PRCP, CRLTE and SVI encourage exporters to sign the Code of Conduct/Letter of Engagement: disseminate the Code of Conduct and outreach by the exporters having already signed. (Note: in 2015 34 of the 40 exporters at that time signed the Code. The other six and any new exporters will now sign a Letter of Engagement). Support the PRCP to strengthen and improve coordination of government entities that oversee the existing procurement traceability system (at present sales are registered by the Marché Contrôlé with cards for exporters, collectors and preparers issued by the MCC and PNV and for producers by the MOA). Create a child labor monitoring/referral system with supporting database Advocate for creation of new supply chain partnership programs and expansion of the nine existing programs
Sub-outcome 1.1 Vanilla exporters implement a system that ensures child labor monitoring throughout the supply chain	1. Organize consultative meetings, workshops, and trainings with exporters on the implementation of the Code of Code and the related requirements and process for combatting and preventing child labor (SVI) 2. Organize consultative meetings, workshops and trainings with collectors, and preparers to develop and sign a Code of Conduct/commitment letter specific to their activity that details their responsibilities for fighting and preventing child labor 3. Implement a traceability system within the supply chain through: 3.1. Strengthen professional groups and producer networks, working through the supply chain partnership programs (at least one by activity) 3.2. Register and identify the collectors, preparers and producers in Sava who belong to these groups. 3.3. Support the PNV professional identity card program for collectors, preparers and producers that requires them to sign the Code of Conduct/Letter of Commitment to receive the card as part of the traceability system 4. Establish a system to monitor application of the Code of Conduct and the efficiency of the traceability system 5. Create a computerized database to track compliance with the Code across the vanilla sector and to monitor child labor and referrals
Sub-outcome 1.2: Exporters implement a structured referral and care system to be used for victims of child labor by vanilla exporters, collectors, preparers and producers	1. Organize consultative meetings with all stakeholders on the design of a system for referrals and care for victims of child labor 2. Develop the system for referrals and care for victims of child labor (based off of the consultative meetings) 3. Convene with the support of the PRCP and the CRLTE a planning meeting to launch the referral and care system, including a Regional Observatory 4. Organize trainings on use of the system 5. Monitor and evaluate the system to ensure its validity. Provide technical assistance to ensure system implementation by stakeholders

Outcomes, sub-outcomes and outputs	Key Activities to Achieve Outcomes/Indicators
Sub-outcome 1.3 Vanilla exporters ensure that collectors and preparers implement effective systems and programs to prevent child labor	1. Work through PRCP, CRLTE, DRC and supply chain partnership programs to have collectors and preparers sign the letter of commitment to combat and prevent child labor 2. Establish model commercial contracts that include a clause on good practices related to child labor 3. Create teaching materials to build awareness about child labor and child labor prevention mechanisms among actors in the supply chain 4. Strengthen the organization and action planning capacity within the Regional Platform for Collectors and Preparers (PRCP) and other supply chain groups (producers' groups, cooperatives, etc.) to address child labor prevention. The project will provide information on best practices for designing, organizing and implementing effective child labor reduction programs 4. Identify the priority prevention measures based on local context, such as in-kind incentives to reduce school drop outs.
Output 1.3.1: Vanilla collectors and preparers are trained on means of preventing child labor	1. Adapt training materials on child labor geared towards collectors and preparers 2. Train trainers from supply chain partnership programs to train collectors and preparers on good agricultural practices and policies to prevent child labor 3. Develop Standard Operating Procedures to ensure the application of best practices in terms of child labor prevention throughout the supply chain 4. Provide technical and material support to strengthen the management of groups of vanilla collectors and preparers in the Sava region
Output 1.3.2: Vanilla producers who participate in supply chain partnership programs are trained on means of preventing child labor	1. Create training materials on child labor adapted to vanilla producers; assess the first programs and adjust materials as needed 2. Organize training of trainer sessions with trainers from partnership programs and farmer associations or networks on prevention of child labor 3. Support existing supply chain partnership programs to implement training and awareness raising activities 4. Support producer associations or networks to carry out training on child labor prevention Note: this training will be carried out in all communities, including the five communities where SVI is not present
Output 1.3.3 Implement a system of traceability throughout the vanilla supply chain	1. Meet with sector representatives 2. Develop a pilot model 3. Validate the system by sector officials and government authorities 4. Implement the system within the PRCP (to be confirmed)
Outcome 2: Law enforcement and child protection officials enforce child labor laws and policies and ensure care of victims in the vanilla-producing areas of Sava	PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES: Carry out an in-depth inventory of the local entities - public authorities and public and private service providers - involved in enforcing child labor laws and providing support services to victims of child labor, including health services, counseling services, training and educational services, school scholarship services, etc.
Sub-outcome 2.1: Capacity of law enforcement agencies and service providers responsible for care of victims, including labor inspectorate, PMPM,	1. Train law enforcement agencies on investigative tools and techniques 2. Train RPEs on referral resources and mechanisms for obtaining services in a timely manner

Outcomes, sub-outcomes and outputs	Key Activities to Achieve Outcomes/Indicators
gendarmerie and Child Protection Networks (RPE) is increased	
Sub-outcome 2.1.1: The labor inspectorate, PMPM, gendarmerie and RPE have increased knowledge of the procedures for enforcement of the laws on child labor and care of victims	1: Review and adapt the “Procedures Manual to Enforce Child Labor Laws in Sava Region” with the Regional Child Labor Committee (CRTLE). 2: Develop and distribute awareness raising tools building on the revised procedures 3: Organize training and awareness raising workshops for local representatives of the key ministries responsible for child labor and obtain consensus on how to coordinate efforts to enforce laws in their respective areas of oversight, including (a) Education (representatives from DREN and CISCO), (b) Justice- (judges), (c) Agriculture (extension agents); review results of the baseline prevalence study with these agencies. 4: Organize information sessions on child labor and how to integrate law enforcement efforts on the district level for the regional and district labor inspectors and staff 5: Organize a workshop on best practices for child labor prevention and the role of the CRTLE in Sava and in other regions of Madagascar for CRTLE 6: Support the Child Protection Network (RPE) to undertake awareness raising and training of social services providers (NGOs and public services such as health workers) in Sava on children’s rights, child protection, child labor, monitoring child labor and the referral system. 7: Train NGOs and public services in Sava on. children’s rights, child protection, child labor, monitoring child labor and the referral system in cooperation with an awareness raising campaign geared towards the local communities (3.1.2)
Sub-outcome 2.2: The Regional Child Labor Committee (CRTLE) effectively coordinates child labor law enforcement entities at the regional level	1. Support capacity building for CRTLE for community child protection (RPE/CLLTE) for monitoring and referrals related to child labor. 2: Map the social services and providers of such services in Sava (database with both paper-based and electronic data available)
Sub-outcome 2.2.1: CRLTE capacity to track and report on child labor is increased.	1: Create a database on child labor and referrals based on the PACTE and ORTE models. 2: Provide limited hardware and equipment support to the Regional Directorate for Child Labor (computer, server, printer, motorbikes and bicycles) 3: Train the Regional Directorate for Child Labor (labor inspectors and monitors and district heads) on the Guide for Labor Inspection in the Informal Sector.
Sub-outcome 2.3: Trade union capacity to promote child rights and engage in social dialogue in SAVA is increased	1. Identify all existing Trade Unions in Sava region 2. Organize information sessions on child rights and social dialogue for Trade Union representatives in Sava Region 3. Revise their actions plans to include child labor 4. Provide technical assistance to support social dialogue among workers, employers and labor inspectors on child labor issues
Outcome 3: Community members monitor child labor and refer victims to relevant authorities and services.	PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES: Identify service providers and services available to victims of child labor in the project’s target communities Develop training materials to build awareness and to teach communities how to monitor and report instances of child labor
Sub-outcome 3.1: Capacity of community to raise awareness, prevent, and report child labor is increased	1. Train trainers in community on awareness raising and track follow-up awareness raising activities post ToT 2. Conduct awareness raising for community leaders, vanilla producers and schools and PTAs on child rights and the value of education, the negative effects of child labor, the

Outcomes, sub-outcomes and outputs	Key Activities to Achieve Outcomes/Indicators
	difference between child labor and allowable work, and how to monitor and report cases of child labor to the CLLTE
Output 3.1.1 Regional ordinance on vanilla (Dinam-paritra), adapted to include child labor, is distributed to communities	1. Amend the regional Convention on vanilla to include child labor and to establish actions to be taken by the local Dina to combat child labor 2. Organize a consultation meeting with the community leaders to review the revised Convention and distribute copies
Output 3.1.2 Child protection committees monitor education and work status of children at high risk of child labor	1. Create/strengthen the Child Monitoring and Tracking Committees within the 32 target communities 2. Train the members of the local CLLTE and any other interested committees (schools, community leaders) on prevention and reporting case of child labor 3. Provide copies of the procedures manuals to the CLLTE. 4. CLLTE will monitor education and work status of children.
Outcome 4: Beneficiary households do not use child labor to supplement income	PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES Identify supply chain partnership programs that are on the ground or planned in the target communities who can provide livelihoods services, support expanded access to secondary education and assist in training trainers. Review with the supply chain partnership programs the demand for GAP, financial management and financial services (direct services targeted under the project) for beneficiary households Identify financial and in-kind resources to support creation of the Vanilla Quality Knowledge Center
Sub-outcome 4.1 Beneficiary households have increased income	Track beneficiary household outcomes in terms of increased production, improved productivity, diversification of income-generating activities (e.g. curing) or increased savings, by ensuring that child labor does not come in as a factor in this income increase.
Sub-outcome 4.1.1: Beneficiary households adopt Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)	Implement pilot programs on good agricultural practices (GAP) that include a focus on eliminating and preventing child labor, through community-based agricultural training that is monitored and evaluated to increase performance
Sub-outcome 4.1.2: Producer skills building programs are improved and expanded	1. Conduct a needs assessment among producers, collectors, preparers and exporters to identify key skills areas for improvement 2. Develop materials and tools for training of trainers on improved agricultural techniques (farming, curing and activity diversification) that they will implement via workshops to strengthen producers' capacity in the region 3. Create regional demonstration plots and training sites based on identified needs 4. Train and coach trainers to participate in supply chain partnerships programs on improving agriculture practices and strengthening and diversifying supply chain services
Sub-outcome 4.1.3: Producer groups (cooperatives, producer associations) services to members are strengthened to improve production and incomes	1. Assess the organization and services of local cooperatives and other farmer organizations through interviews with members and heads of organizations 2. Collect and organize the best tools and practices used for organizational strengthening including governance and models for cooperative service provision 3. Train trainers through partnerships with supply chain partnership programs on strengthening cooperatives per their specific needs, with a focus on training on GAP. 4. Offer training opportunities to cooperatives and technicians through the Vanilla Quality Knowledge Center

Outcomes, sub-outcomes and outputs	Key Activities to Achieve Outcomes/Indicators
	5. Connect the cooperatives, collectors, preparers and exporters so that they might examine means of working together including direct contracts
Output 4.1.1.1: Vanilla Quality Knowledge Center created to support improved and sustainable vanilla production and curing	1. Develop a concept paper for the Quality Knowledge Center (led by SVI and Exporters) including a mission, action plan, financial plan and detailed sustainability plan 2. Consult stakeholders on the Center's operations from the standpoint of administration, mission, best business model 3. Organize sector-level workshops and symposia to align strategies on how to improve sustainable vanilla crops, increase farmer revenues and reduce child labor 4. Collect best practices and appropriate techniques in existing programs. 5. Identify the best training materials available as well as new skills areas where new materials would be required 6. Identify zones that require priority support for best practice implementation 7. Carry out pilot programs and adjust training materials as needed
Sub-outcome 4.2: Beneficiary households manage their income more effectively	1. Organize a workshop with community leaders, microfinance organizations or other local banking institutions and producers to examine existing financial institutions, local financial services providers and regional regulating authorities as a basis for the design of a regional program for producers based on available financial services and gaps. 2. Develop or adapt financial tools that correspond to the needs of vanilla producers: credit association, micro-finance and mobile banking 3. Track beneficiary households to determine if they deposit funds in a financial instrument from a local financial organization (credit association, micro-finance, mobile banking, etc.)
Sub-outcome 4.2.1: Beneficiary households have increased knowledge of financial management	Train trainers from supply chain partnership programs who are willing to implement or scale up training for on financial management for vanilla producers
Sub-outcome 4.3 Beneficiary children have greater access to secondary education, especially vocational training	1. Convene relevant stakeholders to develop a regional strategy for improved and coordinated access to secondary education for youth 14-17 years of age 2. Develop methods and guidance for supply chain program to identify site specific opportunities to improve access to education with a focus on secondary and technical education 3. Develop vocational training center "package" that will include award of a technical certificate, with focus on agronomy and vanilla production that builds on agronomy models tested in the field in existing programs 4. Conduct pilot on vocational training

SECTION II: PERFORMANCE MONITORING

A. Purpose and Use of the Performance Monitoring Plan:

The Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) identifies “what” will be monitored and evaluated during the life of the project and “how” this will be done. It identifies and organizes appropriate qualitative and quantitative indicators that will be used to monitor and measure progress at the Objective, Outcome, and Output levels. The purpose of the PMP is to state and define these indicators and to describe the processes by which data will be collected. For each indicator, the PMP includes the following elements: indicator language, unit of measurement, numerator/denominator (if needed) and classification type per the type of accumulation required for reporting on the indicator.

The PMP also requires the project to list disaggregation(s), the data collection and monitoring tool(s) needed for each indicator, the frequency of data collection, verification, and the responsible parties associated with data collection and verification efforts. Projects will use the PMP as a management tool, ensuring that project staff and project partners collect data that meet all data quality requirements: validity, reliability, timeliness, precision, and integrity, and that these data are used to inform managerial decisions and make implementation adjustments. SAVABE’s full PMP can be found below in Section II.B.

B. SAVABE Performance Monitoring Plan

Performance Management Plan (PMP) 11-8-17					
Indicator	Indicator Definition and Unit of Measurement	Indicator Disaggregation	Data Collection Instrument	Frequency of collection & reporting, % verification	Responsibility
USDOL COMMON INDICATORS					
E 1 # of children engaged in or at high-risk of entering CL provided education or vocational training services	Definitions: Children engaged in or at high risk of entering child labor- see project definitions in CMEP; To qualify for education services, beneficiary children will have dropped out of school, be aged 14-17 years and belong to a beneficiary household. Vocational training services: beneficiary children will attend specially designed project-facilitated modular vocational training program(s) to increase skills in vanilla production. They will receive a vocational training certificate. These programs will receive financial support from supply chain partnership programs and will be implemented by trainers trained by the project. Skills training is estimated to last six months Each youth enrolled in vocational training will be counted once, at the time s/he begins receiving training. Indicator classification: Incremental Unit of Measure: youth 14 to 17 years of age TARGET: 450 CHILDREN– at least 50% female See also Sub-outcome 4.3	District Age Sex	Vocational training tracking form	Frequency of data collection and reporting: every 6 months Targets are required for each 6-month TPR period. Follow up on work status for the target children will take place every six months. % Verification: 100	Collection: Trainers and M&E Associates Review and validation: Livelihood Specialist and M&E Specialist

L 1 # of HHs receiving livelihood services	Definitions: Households: individuals living in the same dwelling and sharing meals and whose head is primarily engaged in growing vanilla in one of the 32 target communities in the four vanilla producing districts in Sava Region. SAVABE will provide at least one of the following livelihood services to a total of 15,000 beneficiary households: - GAP production training and child labor prevention (Sub-outcomes 4.1.1 and 4.1.2) - deposit accounts (VSLA, mobile banking, microcredit, etc. - Sub-outcome 4.2) - financial management training (Sub-outcome 4.2.1) Each type of livelihood service will include training on the negative effects of child labor and of dropping out of school. A household will be counted as receiving a livelihood service when any member of a household is supplied with their first livelihood service. Indicator classification: Incremental Unit of Measure: Household TARGET: 15,000 HOUSEHOLDS	District Community	HH tracking form	Frequency of data collection and reporting: every 6 months Targets are required for each 6-month TPR period. % Verification: 50% for first two reporting periods; 20% thereafter	Collection: Supply chain partnership programs responsible for livelihoods training, community M&E Associates Review and validation: Livelihood Specialist and M&E Specialist
C 1 SAVABE has increased the country's capacity to address child labor or forced labor	The following achievements will be considered for reporting increased capacity: 1-adaptation of legal framework to meet international labor standards; 2-formulation of policies, plans, or programs to combat child labor or forced labor; 3-inclusion of child labor or forced labor in relevant development, education, anti-poverty, and other social policies and programs 4-establishment of a child labor monitoring system; 5-institutionalization of child labor research (including evaluation and data collection); and (6) institutionalization of child labor training.	National Regional District Community	PNCP/SVI Sector Tracking Form	Frequency of data collection and reporting: every 6 months % Verification: 100	Collection: SAVABE Team Review and validation: M&E Specialist
USDOL REQUIRED INDICATORS					
Project Objective: SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE THE PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOR IN THE VANILLA PRODUCING AREAS OF THE SAVA REGION					
POH1 % of beneficiary households with at	Engaged in child labor is defined by project definitions to include all children under 18 years of age, who are engaged in any form of	Community District	HH tracking forms-	Collection: Data will be collected at HH	Collection: Intake and Out-take Data Collectors

least one child engaged in child labor	child labor (including HCL and other WFCL) per national and international frameworks Households: see definition under L1 above. Numerator: number of livelihood beneficiary HHs with at least one child engaged in child labor in the past week Denominator: total number of livelihood beneficiary HHs (HHs that have received services and were counted under L1) Indicator Classification: Level* Reference period for engagement in child labor: In the past week. Unit of Measure: Household		Intake and Exit	intake and at end of project Reporting: Aggregated intake figure and outtake figure to be reported before HHs receive services No targets are required; projects just report results Verification: 20% verified by local coordinators	Review and validation: CL Classification-Field Supervisors
POH2 % of livelihood beneficiary HHs with at least one child engaged in hazardous child labor* <i>*POH3- households with children engaged in worst forms of child labor is not included in this project. The indicator will be added however if the baseline prevalence survey indicates that there are households in target communities with children in worst forms of child labor</i>	Hazardous Child labor (HCL) is defined by project definitions for children engaged in hazardous work per ILO Convention 182, Article 3(d); ILO Recommendation 190; and the national legal framework, and excludes other WFCL as outlined in Convention 182 Article 3(a-c) Household: see definition under L.1 above Numerator: number of livelihood beneficiary HHs with at least one child engaged in HCL in the past 12 months Denominator: total number of livelihood beneficiary HHs (HHs that have received services and were counted under L1) Reference period for engagement in hazardous child labor: In the past week. If seasonal work is a concern, the reference period could be adjusted to include the period of seasonal work. Indicator classification: Level Unit of Measure: Household	Community District	HH tracking forms- Intake and Exit	Collection: Data will be collected at HH intake and at end of project. Reporting: Aggregated intake figure and outtake figure to be reported before HHs receive services No targets are required; projects just report results. Verification: 20% verified by local coordinators	Collection: Intake and outtake Data Collectors Review and validation: CL Classification-Field Supervisors

POH4 % of livelihood beneficiary households with all children of compulsory school age attending school regularly	Compulsory school age’ is defined per the Educator Sector Plan 2018-2022 as 6 to 15 years of age while Article 24 of the Constitution states that children must begin school at six and continue for 10 years. The project will track school attendance for all children of beneficiary households through age 16, per the Constitution. ‘Attending school regularly’ Compulsory school age’ is defined by the project as being present for at least 75% of the regular school days over the prior month (so a child who misses more than one week out of a month would NOT be considered attending regularly). Adjustments will be made for school holiday periods. Household: see definition under L.1 above Numerator: Number of livelihood beneficiary HHs with all children of compulsory age recorded as attending school regularly. Denominator: Number of livelihood beneficiary HHs (HHs that have been counted as receiving services under L1) with children of compulsory school age Indicator classification: Level. Unit of Measure: Household	Community District	HH tracking forms- Intake and Exit	Collection: Data will be collected at HH intake and at end of project. Reporting: Once at the end of the project; projects will aggregate all HHs into single intake and end-of-project percentages. No targets are required; project just reports results	Collection: Intake and outtake Data Collectors Review and validation: CL Classification-Field Supervisors
POC1 % of beneficiary children engaged in CL	Beneficiary children: 450 children who will receive project vocational training services during the life of the project. Child labor’ is defined by project definitions for all children under 18 years of age, and includes any form of CL (including HCL and other WFCL) per national and international framework Numerator: Number of beneficiary children recorded as engaged in child labor during the reporting period Denominator: Total number of beneficiary children (all children who been counted under E1 to date) [Note: if a child cannot be located for monitoring, the child should not be counted in either the numerator or the denominator.] Reference period for engagement in child labor: In the past week. If seasonal work is a concern, the reference period could be adjusted to include the period of seasonal work. Indicator classification: Level Unit of measure: child	District Age Sex	Child tracking form	Collection: Data will be collected at HH intake and at end of project. No targets are required; project just reports results Reporting frequency: beginning and end of the project	Collection: CLLTE and M&E Associates Review and validation: SAVABE Team
POC2	Beneficiary children: 450 children who will receive project vocational training services during the life of the project	District Age Sex	Child tracking form	Collection: Data will be collected at HH	Collection: CLLTE and M&E Associates

% of beneficiary children engaged in HCL* <i>POC3- children engaged in worst forms of child labor is not included in this project. The indicator will be added however if the baseline prevalence survey indicates that there are children in target communities in worst forms of child labor.</i>	Hazardous Child labor' is defined by project definitions for children engaged in hazardous work per ILO Convention 182, Article 3(d); ILO Recommendation 190; and the national legal framework, and excludes other WFCL as outlined in Convention 182 Article 3 (a-c), in the past 6 months Numerator: Number of beneficiary children recorded as engaged in HCL during the reporting period. Denominator: Total number of beneficiary children (all children who have counted under E1 to date) [Note: if a child cannot be located for monitoring, the child should not be counted in either the numerator or the denominator.] Reference period for engagement in hazardous child labor: In the past week. If seasonal work is a concern, the reference period could be adjusted to include the period of seasonal work Indicator classification: Level Unit of measure: child			intake and at end of project. No targets are required; project just reports results. Reporting frequency: beginning and end of the project	Review and validation: SAVABE Team
POC4 % of beneficiary children who regularly attended any form of education	Beneficiary children: 450 Children who will receive project vocational training services during the life of the project. Attending school regularly' Compulsory school age' is defined by the project as being present for at least 75% of the regular school days over the prior month (so a child who misses more than one week out of a month would NOT be considered attending regularly). Adjustments will be made for school holidays. Numerator: Number of beneficiary children recorded as attending any form of education regularly during the reporting period Denominator: Total number of beneficiary children (all children who have counted under E1 to date) [Note: if a child cannot be located for monitoring, the child should not be counted in either the numerator nor the denominator.] Indicator classification: Level Unit of measure: child	District Age Sex	Child tracking form	Frequency of data collection and reporting: every six months No targets are required; projects just report results	M&E Associates, teacher focal points, Review and validation: Livelihood specialist, M&E Specialist

SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR THE SAVABE PROJECT

Outcome 1: Vanilla exporters, preparers and collectors significantly reduce child labor in the production of vanilla at the farm, collection and curing levels in Sava.

1 % of exporters who implement the Code of Conduct	Definition: The GOM and SVI will encourage all vanilla exporters to sign the Vanilla Code of Conduct which includes the following provisions related to child labor:	Region	PRCP/SVI Sector Tracking Form	Frequency of data collection and reporting: annual	Collection: PRCP/SVI
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	1-raising awareness of child labor among all value chain actors (collectors, preparers, producers) (example of action: exporter organizes or funds CL awareness training among its clients) 2-monitoring and reporting all cases of child labor in vanilla (example of action: exporter records which villages (fokotany) or communes within its collection areas have reported CL cases) 3-restricting buying to registered collectors (example of action: SVI validates through spot check on each exporter that their collectors are all registered with RDC) 4-publicly posting policies against child labor (example of action: exporter must display poster that describes unacceptable actions related to child labor (age, activities, etc)) 5-integrating a clause in all procurement contracts requiring that collectors and preparers agree to fight against child labor (example of action: SVI validates through spot check on each exporter that the collectors and preparers working with the exporter have signed the Code of Conduct or Letter of Engagement), and working with international buyers to set up a child labor 6-monitoring 7-referral and 8-prevention systems (Example of action: the PRCP confirms that exporters have effectively supported the creation of operational monitoring, referral and prevention systems in Sava Region) “Implement the code of conduct”: as this is a high level outcome, to be counted as <u>implementing</u> the code of conduct, each signatory exporter (40 at time of project start) must demonstrate that s/he has taken concrete actions to carry out the eight provisions above, beyond discussing the issue or endorsing a plan. The RDC will confirm the number of registered exporters. Using a checklist, the SVI/Business Specialist will confirm the number of signatory exporters who are carrying out actions in support of the eight steps of the code in their operations. Steps 6, 7 and 8 will be coordinated among all exporters (See sub-outcomes 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 below) and can only be counted by SVI once the sector-wide systems are in place and are validated as operational, with exporter support.(see above). Classification: cumulative Numerator:		(exporter checklist)	% Verification:100%	Review and validation: Business and Coalition-Building Specialist, M&E Specialist
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	Number of exporters who implement the Code of Conduct. Denominator: Total number of registered exporters Unit of measurement: Exporter				
Sub-outcome 1.1: Vanilla exporters implement systems that ensure child labor monitoring across the supply chain.					
1.1 Number of functional child labour monitoring systems across the supply chain	Exporters will organize consultations on the design of an efficient system to monitor child labor in order to reach a consensus among stakeholders on the mechanisms, roles and responsibilities for implementing a local system to track child labor and for relaying information to the CRLTE. Child labour monitoring systems: any structured tracking system that records details (location, type of labor, date, name of child if possible, date of report to appropriate institution and follow-up) of instances of child labor as reported by producer groups, preparers or collectors, at the community or district level or within supply chain partnership programs. Functional: the monitoring system should be computerized if possible and will record child labor cases reported. Monthly reports should be provided to the CLLTE and SVI Classification: Incremental Unit of measure: system	District Supply chain actors (collectors, preparers, producer groups)	PRCP/SVI Sector Tracking Form	Frequency of data collection and reporting: every six months % Verification: 20%	Collection: CLLTE, CRTLE, SVI Review and validation: SAVABE Team CRLTE
Sub-outcome 1.2: Vanilla exporters implement a structured referral and care system to be used for victims of child labor by vanilla collectors, preparers and producers					
1.2 Number of functional referral and care systems used across the supply chain	Exporters will organize consultations on the design of an efficient system for referring and care of victims of child labor in order to reach a consensus among stakeholders on the mechanisms, roles and responsibilities for implementing a local system for this follow-up and for relaying information to the CRLTE. Definition: Referral and care system: a structured system that records referrals of victims of child labor to appropriate agencies and provision of care through local entities. Such groups include the Local Committees	District Supply chain actors (collectors, preparers, small producer groups)	PRCP/SVI Sector Tracking Form	Frequency of data collection and reporting: every six months % Verification: 20%	Collection : CLLTE, CRLTE Review and validation: SAVABE Team

	against Child Labor (CLLTE) and regional instances like the RPE. Given that CLLTE do not exist as yet within the target communities, the project will support their creation (see sub-outcome 2.2.1) Functional: the referral and care system could be integrated into the monitoring system described above. Used: referral and care information is recorded and updated at least monthly by the vanilla sector collectors, preparers and small producer groups Context: per figures available in 2016, there were 682 collectors and 147 preparers in the Sava region, organized into several associations, the better known being Ascova- Association of collectors of vanilla and GPAS-Association of preparers/buyers in Sava Classification: Incremental Unit of measurement: system				
Sub-outcome 1.3: Vanilla exporters ensure that collectors and preparers implement effective systems and programs to prevent child labor					
1.3 % of collectors and preparers who implement the prevention provisions of a letter of commitment or code of conduct specific to their activity	Definitions: Letter of commitment or Code of Conduct: will apply specifically to the operations of collectors and preparers. Among the clauses are the commitment not to employ children in their operations, the obligation to report and refer cases of child labor (see Sub-outcomes 1.1 and 1.2 above) and agreement to organize and attend awareness raising sessions on good agricultural practices and policies to prevent child labor. Implement the prevention provisions: to be counted, collectors and preparers will need to demonstrate that they have organized awareness raising activities on good agricultural practices and policies to prevent child labor for their workers. This will be tracked by the Regional Platform of Collectors and Preparers (PRCP) Classification: Incremental Numerator: Total number of collectors and preparers who implement awareness raising programs for their employees per the provisions of the commitment letter	District Community	PRCP/SVI Sector Tracking Form	Frequency of data collection and reporting: every six months % Verification: 20%	Collection: PRCP Review and validation: SAVABE Team

	Denominator: Total number of collectors and preparers Classification: cumulative Unit of measurement: collector or preparer				
Output 1.3.1: Vanilla collectors and preparers are trained on means of preventing child labor					
1.3.1 Number of collectors and preparers trained by the project on good agricultural practices and policies that serve to prevent child labor	The SVI will develop a trainer of trainers' program for PRCP and supply chain partnership programs. Definition: Training: participation in structured awareness-raising programs that cover the types of child labor in the Sava vanilla sector, its negative effects and means of preventing child labor through monitoring, referrals, increased awareness of the issue throughout the supply chain and focus on encouraging regular school attendance and pursuing secondary or vocational training opportunities. Classification: cumulative Unit of measure: collector or preparer	District	PRCP/SVI Sector Tracking Form	Frequency of data collection and reporting: 6 months % Verification: 20%	Collection : Trainers, SVI Review and validation: Business coalition specialist, M&E specialist
Output 1.3.2: Vanilla producers who participate in supply chain partnership programs are trained on means of preventing child labor					
1.3.2 Number of producers trained by the project on child labor prevention	The project will train trainers from the supply chain partnership programs who will then train the 16,000 producers who participate in their programs. Definition: Classification: cumulative Unit of measure: producer	District Community	PRCP/SVI Sector Tracking Form – data aggregated from partnership s programs' training sign-in forms	Frequency of data collection: at time of training Reporting: every 6 months % Verification: 20%	Collection: Trainers, SVI Review and validation: Business coalition specialist, M&E specialist
Output 1.3.3: Implementation of a traceability system for the vanilla sector					
1.3.3 Traceability system implemented across the supply chain	Definition: Implementation of a centralized traceability system designed with the approval of the DRC and the professional associations of the vanilla sector to track commercial agreements among all actors within the vanilla sector. The system will function	Regional	PRCP/SVI Sector Tracking Form	Frequency of data collection and reporting: Yes/No reported "yes" once	Collection: PRCP/SVI for exporters

	as follows: housed within the PRCP, the traceability system “enables the implementation of the vanilla code of conduct, accountability in addressing child labor problems (remediation) and is a backbone for building a global market for sustainable vanilla. The system involves distribution of producer cards to all producers, a registration system for collectors and preparers, licensing of exporters, and mechanisms for recording sales. The producer cards and registration requirements for collectors will include commitments to decent work practices, such as promotion of quality business freed from child labor, promotion of vocational education and training, enforcement of legal measures to fight child labor, promotion of producers alliances, implication of academic entities in the fight against child labor, encouraging participation of business initiatives in the fight against child labor and in social development. The systems will include a database accessible to exporters that tracks collector and preparation registration and audit status which will enable exporters to only purchase from registered collectors and to follow-up on audit findings.” Note: the traceability system redesign was launched in October 2017. Additional details on design will be added once the redesign is completed. Classification: Yes/No			the system is in implementation	Review and validation: Business coalition expert
Outcome 2: Law enforcement and child protection officials enforce child labor laws and policies and ensure care of victims in the vanilla producing areas of Sava					
2.A Number and % of child labor cases prosecuted by law enforcement entities	Definition: Labor cases: official filing by the labor inspectorate to the judiciary of alleged instances of child labor based on reports submitted by communities or other groups Prosecuted: labor cases are referred to and examined by the judiciary and a judgement is rendered (warning to the offender or imposition and collection of fines). Numerator: number of cases reported, received and officially processed by law enforcement entities Denominator: number of cases reported filed with the judiciary Classification: cumulative	District Community	CRLTE Tracking Form (Court records of cases prosecuted and judged)	Frequency of data collection and reporting: 6 months % Verification: 20%	<u>Collection</u> : CRLTE, CLLTE, M&E Associates Review and validation: Capacity- and Awareness-Raising Specialist and M&E Specialist

	Unit of measurement: case Ref: Loi 2003044 Art 100-103 Labor Code				
2.B Number and % of child labor cases reported to the CRLTE that are resolved by the labor inspectors	Child labor cases reported: child labor cases reported to any level of the child labor monitoring systems based on reports from the community referred to the CLLTE and then to the CRLTE for labor inspector action. Resolved child labor cases: Child labor cases where parents and or employers are called in to receive a warning or recommendations to resolve the case and make a commitment to not illegally employ a child. Numerator: number of child labor cases reported and resolved by the labor inspectors (as opposed to cases under 2.1.A resolved by the Dinam Paritra) Denominator: number of child labor cases reported by the labor inspectorate Classification: cumulative Unit of measure: case	District Community	CRLTE Tracking Form	Frequency of data collection and reporting: 6 months % Verification: 20%	<u>Collection :</u> CRLTE, CLLTE, M&E Associates Review and validation: Capacity- and Awareness-Raising Specialist and M&E Specialist
2.C Number and % of child laborers who receive social services	Definition: Social services: Public services providers who assist or support victims of child labor based on their needs, including counseling, healthcare, relocation, or educational/vocational services Numerator: number of child laborers in target communities reported under the project monitoring system and referred by the project who receive social services Denominator: total of number of child laborers in target communities reported under the project monitoring system who are referred to services Unit of measure: child laborer	District Community	CRLTE Tracking Form	Frequency of data collection and reporting: every 6 months Verification: 20%	Collection : RPE, CRLTE, CLLTE, M&E Associates Review and validation: Capacity- and Awareness-Raising Specialist M&E Specialist
Sub-outcome 2.1: The capacity of law enforcement agencies and service providers responsible for care of victims, including labor inspectorate, PMPM, gendarmerie and Child Protection Networks (RPE), is increased					
2.1 A Number and % of child labor cases resolved by the local Committee of the <i>Dinam paritra</i>	Definition: Child labor cases resolved by the local Committee of the <i>Dinam paritra</i> are cases that are investigated by the local committee in target communities and for which parents or employers are warned and/or fined or otherwise sanctioned, resulting in an end to the child labor incident. Numerator: number of cases resolved by the committee	District Community	CRLTE Tracking Form	Frequency of data collection and reporting: every 6 months % Verification: 20%	Collection: CRLTE Review and validation: Capacity- and Awareness-

	Denominator: number of cases reported in the target communities Classification: cumulative Unit of measure: case				Raising Specialist M&E Specialist
2.1 B Number and % of communities where RPE and/or CLLTE refer victims of CL to services	Definitions: RPE is an agency set up by the Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Family Planning for the care of children whose rights have been violated, CLLTE are local level Child Protection Committees who represents the Regional Committee (CRLTE) at the community level. Refer to services: documented request to health care, counseling, training or education services to assist children identified as victims of child labor Numerator: number of communities referring victims Denominator: number of target communities (32) Classification: Level Unit of measurement: community	District Community	CRLTE Tracking Form (Referral register Child Victims)	Frequency-collection and reporting:: Annual % verification: 100	Collection: RPE and CLLTE, M&E Associates Review and validation: CRLTE, Capacity- and Awareness-Raising Specialist and M&E Specialist
Sub-outcome 2.1.1: The labor inspectorate, PMPM, gendarmerie and RPE have increased knowledge of the procedures for enforcement of the laws on child labour and care of victims					
2.1.1 % of staff trained who demonstrate increased knowledge of CL enforcement and referral procedures and regulations (pre- and post-test)	Definition: Staff: labor inspectors, police officers, members of the PMPM and RPE involved in child labor issues Trained: staff who attend the full training session organized or supported by the project Increased knowledge: demonstration by each trainee through a pre- and post-test mechanism to measure the level of acquisition of knowledge from training. To be counted, trainees must increase their scores from pre-tests by 50% on the post test administered immediately after training Numerator: Number of trained staff who demonstrate increased knowledge (50% increase over pre-test score) Denominator: Number of staff trained Classification: cumulative Unit of measure: staff	District Age Sex	CRLTE Tracking Form (from Pre and post-test score sheet List of participants)	Frequency of data collection and reporting: every six months % Verification: 50%	Collection: Trainers, DRFPRATLS (Regional Directorate for Public Service, Administration, Labour and Social Reform) Review and validation: Capacity- and Awareness-Raising, M&E Specialists
Sub-outcome 2.2: The Regional Child Labor Committee (CRTLE) effectively coordinates child labor law enforcement entities at the regional level					
2.2 Number and % of CRTLE member entities	Definition:	Region	CRTLE minutes of meetings	Frequency of data collection and reporting: 6 months	Collection: CRLTE

participating regularly in coordination meetings	Entity: institutions designated by CRTLE based on their involvement in the fight against child labor and including Education, Agriculture and Justice. Regularly: attending each quarterly meeting Numerator: number of CRLTE member entities participating regularly in coordination meetings. Denominator: number of entities that are members of the CRLTE. Classification: incremental Unit of measurement: entity		(list of attendees)	% Verification: 100% by the CRLTE	Review and validation: Capacity- and Awareness-Raising
Sub-outcome 2.2.1: CRLTE capacity to track and report on child labor is strengthened.					
2.2.1 CRTLE maintains an up-to-date regional database on child labor	Definition: The CRLTE with project and exporter support will create a child labor database. Database: program in Excel format or in other spreadsheet format, designed to manage and process data on CL cases (reports, referrals, investigations, prosecutions, and sanctions), including producing aggregate figures on a quarterly basis for the region. Up-to-date: CRTLE enters data from the communities and districts at least once a month Classification: YES/NO	Region	CRLTE Tracking Form (CRTLE quarterly reports generated by the database)	Frequency of data collection and reporting: 6 months Verification: 100%	Collection: CRLTE Review and validation: M&E Specialist
Sub-outcome 2.3: Trade union capacity to protect child rights and engage in social dialogue in SAVA is increased					
2.3 Number of actions undertaken by the trade unions in Sava to combat child labor	Definition: Trade union: workers organized in association to defend their rights to decent work. Actions taken: any action (meeting, social dialogue, awareness raising) undertaken by the trade union to address child labor Classification: incremental Unit of measure: action	Region	Union tracking form	Frequency of data collection and reporting: annual % Verification: 100%	Collection: CRLTE Review and validation: Capacity- and Awareness-Raising specialist
Outcome 3: Community members monitor child labor and refer victims to relevant authorities and services.					
3.A Number of child labour cases reported by communities to the appropriate authorities and services	Definition: Cases reported: violations found and reported by the community to the authorities responsible for combating child labour and children's rights, or referred to the appropriate services (Chief Fokontany, CLLTE, CRLTE, RPE, gendarmerie, police, judiciary). Classification: cumulative Unit of measure: case	Community	CRLTE Tracking Form (from CLLTE Case	Frequency of data collection and reporting: 6 months % Verification: 20%	Collection: CRLTE, CLLTE, M&E Associates Review and validation: Capacity- and Awareness-

			report form)		Raising, M&E Specialists
3.B Number of functional CLLTEs in target communities	Definition: CLLTE: local community-level committee representing the CRTLE composed of local leaders and local government Functional: operating according to committee by-laws, holding quarterly meetings and maintaining accurate records of child labor cases reported and referrals made for victim from the community, Classification: Cumulative Unit of measure: CLLTE	Community	CRLTE Tracking Form (from Minutes of CLLTE meetings	Frequency of data collection and reporting: annual % Verification: 100%	Collection: CRLTE, M&E Associates Review and validation: Capacity- and Awareness-Raising Specialist, M&E Specialist
Sub-outcome 3.1: Capacity of community to raise awareness, prevent, and report child labour is increased					
3.1 Number of trainers trained who subsequently carry out awareness raising within the communities	The project will train community leaders to build awareness among community members. Trainers trained: persons identified by the project or the supply chain partnership programs to carry out awareness raising on the local level Carry out awareness raising: trainers organize community level sessions to raise awareness among target groups such as producers, community leaders and schools Classification: cumulative Unit of measure: trainer	Community	CRLTE Tracking Form Community awareness raising report	Frequency of data collection and reporting: 6 months % Verification 20%	Collection: CLLTE, Capacity and Awareness-Raising Specialist Review and validation: M&E Specialist
Output 3.1.1 Regional ordinance on vanilla (Dinam-paritra) adapted to include child labour is distributed to communities					
3.1.1. Number of communities where revised Regional Convention is distributed to community leaders	CRLTE will facilitate the adoption of the CI modification in the regional Dinam and will ensure distribution of the revised convention to all communities. Definition: Regional Convention: the Dinam-paritra on the vanilla sector in the SAVA region adopted in March 2017. The project will support the drafting and adoption of a section on child labor and the distribution to community leaders of the revised regional convention integrating child labor within the communities Fokontany targeted by the project. Classification: N / A Unit of measure: community	Community	CRLTE Tracking Form	Frequency of data collection: once % Verification: 100%	Collection: CRLTE, Capacity- and Awareness-Raising Specialist Review and validation: M&E Specialist
Output 3.1.2 Child Protection Committees monitor education and work status of children at high risk of child labor					

3.1.2 Number of Child Protection Committees that monitor education and work status of children engaged in or at high risk of child labor community level	Definition: Children at high risk of child labor: see project definitions in CMEP Child Protection Committee: any group or entity constituted to monitor the welfare of children at the community level, which may operate as part of the CLLTE, a school community, a cooperative or other NGO or association. Context: there are 338 Fokotany (villages) in the 32 target communes. The project will encourage the Fokotany leadership to participate in the creation and running of the CLLTE Classification: incremental Unit of measurement: committee	Community	CRLTE Tracking Form Follow-up register	Frequency of data collection 6 months % Verification 20%	Collection: CRLTE, CLLTE, Capacity- and Awareness-Raising Specialist Review and validation: M&E Specialist
Outcome 4: Beneficiary households do not use child labour to supplement household income					
4. Percentage of beneficiary households with at least one child engaged in child labor (POH1)	Engaged in child labor is defined by project definitions to include all children under 18 years of age, who are engaged in any form of child labor (including HCL and other WFCL) per national and international frameworks Households: see definition in L1 above. Numerator: number of livelihood beneficiary HHs with at least one child engaged in child labor in the past week Denominator: total number of livelihood beneficiary HHs (HHs that have received services and were counted under L1) Indicator Classification: Level* Reference period for engagement in child labor: In the past week. Unit of Measure: Household	Community District	HH tracking forms- Intake and Exit	Collection: Data will be collected at HH intake and at end of project Reporting: Aggregated intake figure and outtake figure to be reported before HHs receive services No targets are required; projects just report results Verification: 20% verified by local coordinators	Collection: Intake & out-take Data Collectors; Review and validation: CL Classification-Field Supervisors
Sub-outcome 4.1 Beneficiary households have increased income					
4.1 Number and percent of beneficiary HH who have demonstrated <i>increased production, productivity, alternative income generation or</i>	Definition: AS A PROXY, households demonstrating higher production (volume), productivity (yield), diversification (e.g. curing) or increased savings are assumed to have some increase in their incomes. This proxy will be used to count HHs based on observations or records available to partner organizations working on farmer livelihoods programs.	District, Community	HH tracking forms- Intake and Exit for all households	Frequency of data collection and reporting: in-take and out-take Verification: 20%	Collection: Partner organizations responsible for livelihoods services

<i>savings</i> (as a proxy for increased income)	Household: see definition under L1 above Numerator: households whose community monitors confirm increased income based on a checklist (productivity, production, diversification or savings due to project interventions) at intake and at end of project Denominator: total beneficiary HHs Classification: Level Unit of measurement: household		in livelihood services		Review and validation: Livelihoods Specialist, M&E Specialist
Sub-outcome 4.1.1 Beneficiary households adopt Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)					
4.1.1 Number and % of beneficiary households who adopt key GAP practices	Definition: GAP: a set of rules, methods and techniques that have a positive effect on optimizing agricultural production and productivity. Vanilla sector GAP will derive from guidelines established by the Vanilla Quality Knowledge Center (Output 4.1.1.1) which trainers from supply chain partnership programs (Sub-outcome 4.1.2) and from small producers' associations (Sub-Outcome 4.1.3) will use in their farmer training sessions. Household: see previous definition in L1 above Numerator: number of households observed by training organizations applying GAP practices in their fields Denominator: Number of households trained on GAP practices by either supply chain partnership programs or small producer associations Classification: level Unit of measurement: household	District, community	Household tracking form	Frequency of data collection and reporting: at in-take and out-take Note: the intake questionnaire will assess the types of agricultural practices used by the beneficiary HHHs to determine which HHs utilize GAP. At outtake, the training organization that worked with the HHs will survey the HHs to determine how many are using the practices covered in training. This survey will take place if possible during the growing season immediately following training. Verification: 20%	Collection: Partner organizations responsible for livelihoods services Review and validation: livelihood / M&E Specialists
Sub-outcome 4.1.2: Producer skills building programs are improved and expanded					
4.1.2 Number of beneficiary households trained by partner programs in GAP, in	Definition: Household: see definition under L.1 above Trained in farming practices and community-based curing: Trainers from supply chain partnership programs or producers' associations	District Community	PRCP/SVI Tracking Form	Frequency of data collection: Every six months	Collection : Trainers, M&E Associates, PRCP

community based curing and on preventing child labor Contributes to L1	implement training sessions using the improved programs developed by the Vanilla Quality Knowledge Center and incorporating training on negative effects of child labor and dropping out of school Classification: incremental Unit of measure: household		(Training Report)	% Verification: 20%	Review and validation: livelihood / M&E Specialists
Sub-outcome 4.1.3: Producer group services to members are strengthened to improve production and incomes					
4.1.3 Number of beneficiary households trained by producer groups in GAP, in community based curing and on preventing child labor Contributes to L1	Definition: Producers' groups: Autonomous association of producers voluntarily meeting to satisfy their common economic and social aspirations. These groups include farmer associations, cooperatives or networks. The project will strengthen such groups by providing training materials and support for activities to improve governance, financial management and commercialization. The project will also strengthen producer groups in community based curing practices. The project will also train trainers from these groups on GAP based on programs developed by the Vanilla Quality Knowledge Center and incorporating training on negative effects of child labor and dropping out of school Classification: incremental Unit of measurement: household	District, Community	PRCP/SVI Tracking Form (Training Report)	Frequency of data collection and reporting: six months % Verification 20%	Collection: Trainers, M&E Associates Review and validation: livelihood / M&E Specialists
Output 4.1.1.1: Vanilla Quality Knowledge Center created to support improved and sustainable vanilla production and curing					
4.1.1.1 Vanilla Quality Knowledge Center training programs developed to train producers in vanilla sector GAP	Definition: training programs: Training programs based on research carried out by the Quality Knowledge Center to provide producers with skills needed to develop autonomy and responsibility for sustainable vanilla and the elimination of child labor. Classification: YES/No		PRCP/SVI Tracking Form (Training curricula report from Center)	Frequency of data collection and reporting: three months after creation of the center Verification: N/A	Collection: SVI, PRCP, PNV Review and validation: livelihood / M&E Specialists
Sub-outcome 4.2: Beneficiary households manage their income more effectively					
4.2 Number and percentage of beneficiary households that use an adapted financial service provided by a formal financial organization	Definitions: Household: see definition in L1 above Adapted financial service provided by a formal financial organization: a savings and loan mechanism that requires the HH to deposit funds and respect organization rules for borrowing; such services can be offered by microfinance institutions, banks offering	District, Community	PRCP/SVI Tracking Form	Frequency of data collection and reporting: annually % Verification: 20% of forms	Collection: Partner organizations responsible for livelihoods services

Contributes to L1	mobile banking, community or producer level savings and loans (VSLAs), etc. These services do not include those offered by informal local lenders or family members. Use: a member of the beneficiary household opens a deposit account with one of the recognized organizations Numerator: number of beneficiary households who use an adapted financial service Denominator: total number of beneficiary households Classification: incremental Unit of measure: household			verified by local coordinators	Review and validation: livelihood / M&E Specialists
Sub-outcome 4.2.1 Beneficiary households have increased knowledge of financial management					
4.2.1 Number and percentage of beneficiary HH who demonstrate increased knowledge of financial management Contributes to L1	Definition: Financial management training: Designed to provide financial basic and family budget management skills to beneficiary households that include women and men and families with child laborers or children at high risk of child labor. Beneficiary households: see definition in L1 above Increased knowledge: demonstration by each trainee through a pre- and post-test mechanism to measure the level of acquisition of knowledge from training. To be counted, trainees must increase their scores from pre-tests by 50% on the post test Numerator: Number of beneficiary households who demonstrate increased knowledge (50% increase over pre-test score) Denominator: total number of beneficiary households participating in training Classification: Cumulative Unit of measure: Household	Community	PRCP/SVI Tracking Form (from Attendance sheet, training report)	Frequency of data collection at time of training Reporting: every 6 month period including all trainees over the prior six month period Verification 20%	Collection: Trainers Review and validation: livelihood / M&E Specialists
Sub-outcome 4.3: Beneficiary children have greater access to secondary education, especially vocational training					
4.3 Number of beneficiary children participating in project-sponsored vocational training program(s) Contributes to E1	Definition: Beneficiary child: 14 to 17 years old and engaged in or at high risk of child labor Target: 450 Vocational training program(s): hands on modular training for youth linked to skills to improve vanilla production and based on experience to date in supply chain partnership programs and agricultural village models	District Sex	Vocational training tracking form (including beneficiary work status)	Frequency of data collection and reporting every 6 months	Collection : Trainers, M&E Associates Review and validation : livelihood / M&E Specialists

	classification: cumulative Unit of measurement: beneficiary child			% Verification: 100%	
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**Indicator Classifications—for questions, please refer to USDOL/OCFT's guidance document for indicator classification/target setting and reporting or consult with USDOL GOR or M&E Specialist*

C. Community & Participant Eligibility & Selection Criteria

The project will target children engaged in, or at risk of child labor and their households in vanilla-producing communities in Sava. At least 15,000 households living in the 32 Communes selected by the project, each with at least one child engaged in or at risk of child labor, will receive livelihood services from the project. This number is in addition to the 16,000 producers already receiving training from the vanilla sector partnership programs.

Project direct beneficiaries will be children and households whose livelihoods depend directly in the vanilla sector. The largest group in this category is vanilla producers but direct beneficiaries may also include adults and children who work in vanilla preparation and curing activities as seasonal wage labor.

Direct Beneficiary household: Households who receive direct services from this project will fall within the following categories:

- Households whose livelihoods depend directly on the vanilla sector.
- Households who have at least one child engaged or at risk in child labor (see definition below)
- Household that has lived in the commune for at least one year.

Direct Beneficiary Children: 450 children engaged in, or at risk of child labor [14 -17 years] will benefit from vocational training on good agricultural practices. Children who receive these services will fall into at least one of the following categories, based on project definitions:

- ✓ Children engaged in hazardous work
- ✓ children engaged in the worst forms of child labor other than hazardous work
- ✓ children engaged in illegal night work
- ✓ children engaged in designated hazardous occupations
- ✓ children engaged in designated hazardous industries
- ✓ children engaged in in designated hazardous work conditions
- ✓ children engaged in long hours of work
- ✓ children at high risk of engaging in any of the above situations

SECTION III: SUMMARY OF PLANNED EVALUATIONS AND STUDIES

The project will carry out interim and final evaluations, a baseline prevalence survey and special studies to inform programming. The project will not conduct Institutional surveys, pre- and post-situational analyses, or Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) surveys.

A. Implementation Evaluations

External interim and final implementation evaluations will be organized in coordination with USDOL and carried out by a contractor procured by USDOL. Implementation evaluations are primarily qualitative in nature and will assess the project performance and results achieved by the time of evaluation. The

implementation evaluation will be an opportunity to draw on lessons learned, good practices, and recommendations to help improve project performance and effectiveness moving forward. This involves identification of key project successes, challenges, and factors hindering and promoting the implementation of the project. A detailed TOR will be prepared by OCFT and the Project/Grantee will have the opportunity to provide inputs about the evaluations' objectives, methodology, timing, evaluation questions, and other aspects. Basic objectives of implementation evaluations examine such categories as: Relevancy, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact. The evaluation TOR will outline the specific issues to be addressed within the time allowable. Evaluation questions will be developed as part of the Terms of Reference process.

Interim evaluations are to be carried out at an appropriate mid-term point of the project, to be decided jointly between the Project and USDOL. Final evaluations are to be carried out within the 3 months prior to the end of activities, as specified in the Cooperative Agreement. Endline data and CMEP data should be available to inform the final evaluation prior to fieldwork. Fieldwork for each evaluation typically takes 2-3 weeks, depending on travel time needed between sites. Projected dates for SAVABE's interim evaluation are as follows: June to July 2019.

B. Prevalence-based Household Survey

OCFT requires direct-service projects to conduct quantitative baseline and follow-up surveys to calculate an area-based child labor prevalence rate and to understand changes in key variables among project beneficiaries that occur during the life of the project. For clarity, baseline and follow-up surveys must follow the requirements in MPG Annex IX, *Baseline and Follow-up Survey Guidance*, to be considered official project surveys. Full project activities can only begin once data collection is complete and the beneficiary intake process and tools are approved by USDOL; projects do not need to wait until the baseline report is submitted to begin service-related activities.

The prevalence study will be conducted in the 32 communes of project implementation to a) estimate child labor prevalence in the project areas of operation; b) establish more accurate benchmarks for project indicators; and c) serve as base to refine the design of activities, including the identification and development of relevant services for beneficiaries.

C. Other studies

The studies described below will be used to inform or measure project results and include: mapping exercises, rapid assessments and document review. The timing for each is detailed in the M&E category of the Project timeline/work plan, and can also be found in the Project's M&E budget category. These studies are to inform interventions, strategies, and to some extent, project results.

- Mapping of communes/villages/districts + existing committees- how they work and who heads/belongs
- Protection services and agencies involved + actual availability in case of referral
- Traceability system design and implementation
- Existing vocational training modules
- Diagnostic of need/availability of financial services (mobile banking, etc.)
- Inventory of producer/collector/preparer groups notably in the 5 communes not part of SVI

- Assessment of potential design of simplified monitoring system at the community level

SECTION IV: IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT OF CMEP

Section IV describes the process of CMEP implementation to be used throughout the life of the project.

A. Roles & Responsibilities

This section describes who (staff, partners, data collectors, etc.), will be responsible for what regarding CMEP implementation.

Table 2- SAVABE M&E Roles and Responsibilities

Title	Monitoring Responsibility		Data Validation	
	Population	Role	Sample size	Frequency of Validation
Project Director	--	• Overall supervision and review of the project M&E process • Overall project RF analysis • Review and approval of the TRP performance narratives • Review results for possible corrective action	--	Semi-annual
M&E Specialist	All beneficiaries	• Consolidate data (project level) • Analyze results in line with RF • Prepare TPR data reporting form • Data Quality Assurance (annual) • Review data and narratives from staff	--	Semi-annual
District M&E Associates	All beneficiaries in each district	• Data Entry at district level using forms submitted by local monitors • Transfer forms to ILO Sambava for filing • Generate Data Reports and Trend Analysis on indicators • Review data sets for any obvious inconsistencies	5% random sample of livelihood data; 100% Child education data; 100% CL cases; 100% CLLTE data	Semi-annual
Child Labor Focal Point (CLLTE) 32 communes	Track direct beneficiary households and children in his/her commune	• Monitor work plan and ensure timely intake and data collection • Assist in filling out and verifying intake and tracking forms for completeness • Ensure that data on CL cases are provided to the CLLTE and/or appropriate social services • Write up CL cases as required	20% Livelihood data; 100% Child education data; 100% CL cases; 100% CLLTE data;	Semi-Annual

Title	Monitoring Responsibility		Data Validation	
	Population	Role	Sample size	Frequency of Validation
Mpanaramaso (village-level monitors)	Track village-level direct household and child beneficiaries in the fokontany	- Carry out data collection in a timely fashion - Track beneficiaries (HH and children) - Report any CL cases	50% Livelihood Data 100% child Education 100% CL cases	Quarterly
Household Intake Data Collectors	15,000 total HHS	- Interview proposed HHs to verify eligibility - Collect data on head of household and children 6-16 years of age in term of education and work status	100% of assigned HHs	Monthly
BUSINESS COALITION BUILDING				
Business Coalition Specialist	All exporters, collectors and preparers	- Assist in data collection and TPR reporting on Outcome 1, including trend analysis and verifying any inconsistencies - Review Outcome 1 strategy based on results and propose any needed modification to improve performance	20% random sample	Quarterly
Child Labor Observatory	Within PRCP	- Verify the functioning of the monitoring system for the Vanilla Supply Chain - Collect all data on CL cases in the supply chain - Summarize the caseload for CL (cases reported, referrals and care)	50% sample of all reported cases	Monthly
CAPACITY BUILDING AND AWARENESS RAISING				
Capacity Building & Awareness Raising & Specialist	25 Regional Staff (labor inspectors and CRLTE members) 16,000 producers in SVI partnership programs	- Assist in data collection and TPR reporting on Outcomes 2 and 3, including trend analysis and verifying any inconsistencies - Review Outcomes 2 and 3 strategy based on results and propose any needed modification to improve performance	20% random sample	Quarterly
Labor Inspectorate Focal Person	35 monitoring systems (1 per commune + one per vanilla sector association)	- Monitors use of CL monitoring, referral, care and prevention systems - Sends data reports Outcomes 2 and 3 to Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Specialist	100% (reviews all data reports from all systems)	Quarterly
LIVELIHOODS				
Livelihoods Specialist	15,000 households	- Assist in data collection and TPR reporting on Outcome 4, including trend analysis and verifying any inconsistencies - Review Outcome 4 strategy based on results and propose any needed modification to improve performance	10%	Quarterly

Title	Monitoring Responsibility		Data Validation	
	Population	Role	Sample size	Frequency of Validation
Livelihoods Facilitators (GAP, financial services and financial management coordinators)	Dependent upon target numbers by type of training	- Assist in Data Analysis for Outcome 4, spot checking data submitted - Field check of data for procedures - Management of observation of use of GAP practices	20% Random Sample	Quarterly
Vocational Training Focal Person	450	- Responsible for Outcome 4 Data on vocational training - Written Narrative section of TPR on vocational training	100% sample	Quarterly

SAVABE Project Team

The core project team will be responsible for maintaining a web-based Direct Participant Monitoring System (DPMS) that will track data on all project indicators and ensure timely and accurate reporting to USDOL and project stakeholders. The following is a description of the M&E tasks assigned to the project core staff.

SAVABE Project Director (PD): The PD is responsible for the overall project implementation. He will supervise project staff and implementing partners and ensure that the CMEP is operational and accurate and that the project is on track for achieving all intended outcomes. He will also ensure compliance related to the provisions of the CMEP and will provide final approval for the M&E data and narrative explanations of results in each TPR.

SAVABE M & E Specialist: The M & E Specialist will be responsible for implementing all M & E activities in line with the CMEP, including coordination of all technical specialists and data collectors, from the village to the regional level. He will oversee the baseline prevalence survey implementation and will support the USDOL-contracted evaluation firms as required to carry out the interim and final evaluation. He will be responsible for rolling out the web-based DPMS and training and oversight from data collection related to the DPMS, including the design and use of the data collection instruments. He will consolidate project level data across all four outcomes, analyze results in line with the RF, and prepare the summary performance assessment of the TPR for review by the PD. He will review and revise as needed all outcome narratives prepared by the technical specialists, will train project and any contractual data intake staff, supervise M & E activities at the field level in coordination with the commune coordinators and village monitors. He will perform a data quality assessment of the CMEP indicators immediately after the interim evaluation.

SAVABE Coalition Building Specialist: She will be responsible for coordinating the design of the traceability system and the design and rollout of the child labor monitoring, referral, care and prevention systems, working with the CRLTE and the PRCP. She will ensure accurate measurement of all indicators under Outcome 1 using the PRCP/SVI tracking form. She will coordinate the child labor prevention training within the SVI partnership programs.

SAVABE Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Specialist: He will be responsible for supervising Outcomes 2 and 3, child labor law enforcement, child labor reporting and referral and care services, and community based awareness raising and case resolution by the *Dinam paritra* committees, the labor inspectors or the regional judicial authorities. He will provide technical input into the design and reviews of materials related to project training for the CRLTE and for awareness raising. He will ensure accurate measurement of all indicators under Outcomes 2 and 3, using the CRLTE and CLLTE tracking forms.

Livelihood Specialist: He will be responsible for managing Outcome 4 for livelihoods training program delivery to 15,000 households. He will provide technical input into the design and reviews of materials related to the three forms of livelihoods training: GAP and child labor prevention, financial services and financial management. He will ensure accurate measurement of all indicators under Outcomes 4, using the Household Tracking Forms.

Community Focal Point (32): The Regional Mobilizers will assist in collecting data on community assets at project outset and will be responsible for verifying data on community performance on CAPs as reported by the CAP Community Head, including the CAP approval process, key content, and activities implementation including District-level advocacy. They will also lead and collect data on community CL/OSH awareness raising activities which could include house to house visits, community-wide dramas/discussions, and radio show announcements in the communities. They will contribute to data analysis for Outcome 1.

Local Monitors (300+): The Local Monitors will support the intake and regular monitoring of beneficiary youth in terms of work status and training and adult beneficiary livelihoods. . They will review and validate the data collected on beneficiary youth and adult women by the Community Monitor and will contribute to data analysis for Outcomes 2, 3 and 4.

Intake Data Collectors: The Intake Data Collectors will collect demographic data on all potential MOCA beneficiary households, including demographic information on all HH members, baseline income and income-generating production data and detailed education and work status data on youth, using the HH and Youth Tracking Forms. These data will form the basis for the selection of project beneficiaries.

B. Management Information System:

SAVABE plans to design a project- specific database system. The system will enable the project to input, process, store and disseminate information in a timely manner to all stakeholders. The MIS will support project management in planning, decision making, and control of activities. It will also provide management with reports and, in some cases, on-line access to the project's current performance and historical records.

Direct beneficiary data will be collected monthly at project outset, but will be officially reported every six months as indicated in the project PMP.

The Project Management Information System is expected to have the following minimum functionality and features:

- Aligned with needs of data producers and users at all levels and integrated with all project operational and functional activities for streamlined project management;
- Ensures consolidation of outputs, reports, databases and knowledge products;
- Provides a centralized repository for all monitoring and evaluation data and means of verification;
- Offers an integrated approach in data production, handling, storage, retrieval, analysis;
- Provides simple, efficient and effective networking for data sharing and compiling across different levels of operation;
- Facilitates the categorization of knowledge products, contextual information and reports based on project outcomes or other thematic areas, enabling easy access of information when needed;
- Enhances data utilization in evaluations given that data are tagged by Project Indicator;
- Provides defined access rights (full access, read-only access, read/write/modify access);
- Offers flexibility of using a manual or electronic data collection system, or both at the same time, to minimize risks related to issues with poor Internet connectivity, poor access to electricity and/or limited language skills;
- Includes flexible front-end and back-end applications that allow for future enhancements;
- Allows for a modular development approach;
- Utilizes a server that will permit speedy and reliable access under most circumstances;
- Offers full data security through data protection and storage protocols;
- Enables data entry and extraction through DPMS standalone applications in the four districts with data aggregation at the regional Project-level database; and.

SECTION V: DATA ANALYSIS PLAN (DAP)

The SAVABE data analysis plan (DAP) is designed to ensure that the project reviews progress at minimum six month intervals to determine the degree of change in performance data in line with targets and to identify any challenges to implementation. This evidence-based analysis is intended to enable the project to make decisions about its strategy and planned activities in order to maximize performance across all expected outcomes. Sources used in the project's DAP comprise the project implementers themselves (through feedback loops), the project's monitoring database, including information from intake and other data collection forms, the project's Data Reporting Form (DRF) and data from the SAVABE prevalence study, any other special studies carried out by the project and relevant secondary sources, such as ILO reports or studies by other donors working on child labor in the vanilla sector (e.g. GIZ).

A. Data Analysis Plan (DAP) Purpose and Process

The SAVABE data analysis plan (DAP) is a roadmap that indicates how the SAVABE project will assess the data generated by its monitoring activities and data obtained from other sources. The purpose of the DAP is to systematize and standardize how monitoring data will be interpreted. This will, in turn, help ensure data accuracy and reliability and will contribute to a better understanding of what works, why, how, and in which contexts. The DAP integrates monitoring information into the project's feedback loop to establish on-going mechanisms that promote sharing of data and inform and improve the quality of the decision-making process carried out by project management and field staff. The DAP also serves as the link between the project's indicators described in the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) and the semi-annual Technical Progress Report (TPR) and in particular, the Data Reporting Form (DRF). The DAP will help ensure that as data against indicators are gathered, the results of those efforts are systemically assessed and thus progress toward achieving the overall project goal, as it pertains to all stakeholders involved, is accurately represented for the mid-term and final evaluations. The description below details SAVABE's plan for analyzing CMEP data in a timely manner throughout the life of the project.

Every six months the project will track three types of data: first, progress towards established targets for each of its outcomes and sub-outcomes; second, implementation of workplan activities vs. the projected schedule, and third, progress towards sustainability in terms of adoption of project processes or tools (e.g. traceability system) by counterpart institutions. The project will first do an internal analysis of these three types of data, and then convene a stakeholders' meeting to review the findings and discuss solutions to any issues. The meeting will take place at the SAVA regional headquarters every six months the stakeholders will include: Tripartite constituents composed of representatives from employers and producers in vanilla and the government officials who have already been invited to participate in the establishment of the CMEP.

Progress towards meeting targets: two tools are recommended for progress analysis and for working from data reported in the DRF. The first is a color-coded mapping of indicator results by outcome and sub-outcome against the project results framework, using green to indicate progress that is at or above expectations, yellow for progress that is below expectations due to unexpected obstacles or schedule delays, and red for significant lack of outcome or sub-outcome progress where immediate project attention is required to reverse the situation through changes to strategy or implementation. The color coding will be based on data for all indicators identified in the PMP for individual outcomes or sub-outcomes. Figure 1 below provides an illustrative color-coded results analysis. This approach clearly flags where additional efforts are needed to improve performance.

The second tool is a simple bar chart that tracks progress by reporting period and life of project towards USDOL's L and E indicators (15,000 households and 450 children). See Figure 2 for an example.

Figure 1

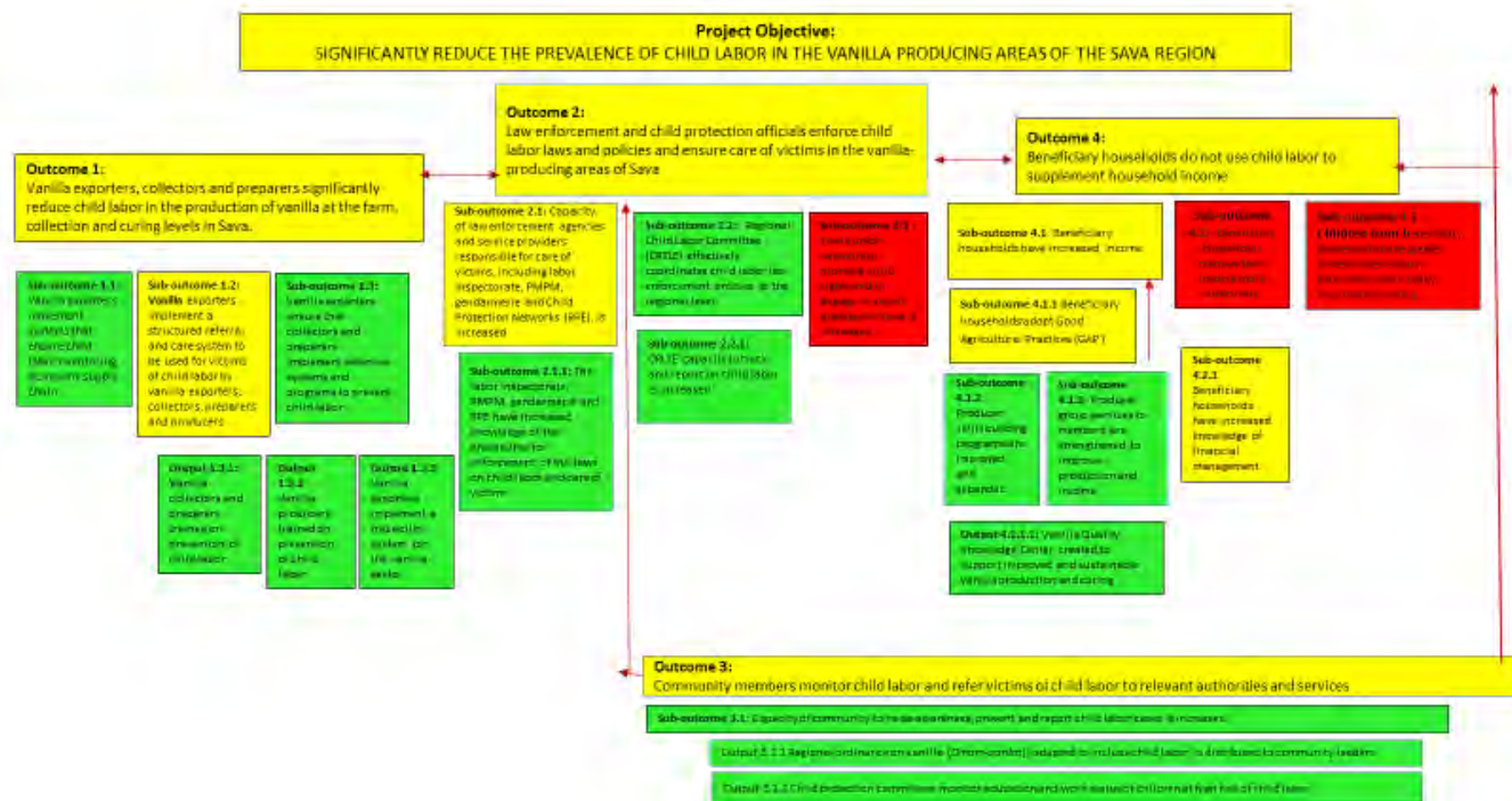
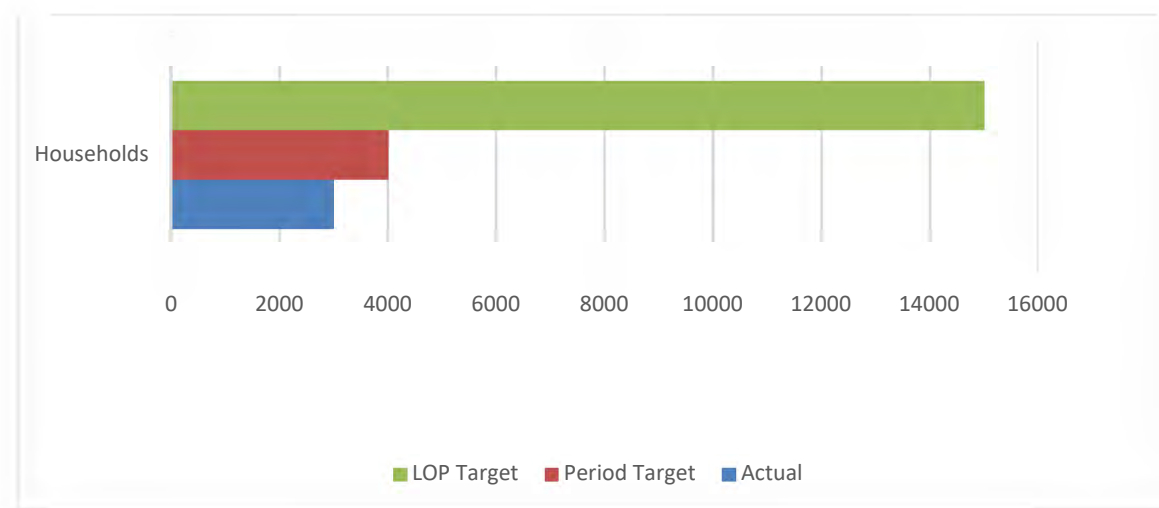


Figure 2 -Household Service Provision: Actual vs. Target- REPORTING PERIOD 2



B. Data Quality Assurance Procedures:

A Data Quality Assessment (DQA) will be conducted at least once during the life of the project to assess the utility of project indicators and the quality of data being reported to USDOL. See Annex 3 for the USDOL Data Quality Assessment checklist. The DQA emphasizes five key data quality standards: validity, reliability, precision, integrity and timeliness. SAVABE will carry out a Data Quality Assessment on at least one outcome and one output indicator for each of its four outcomes and on USDOL standard indicators no later than the beginning of Year 3. The M&E team will review forms and procedures for data collection to ensure quality control.

The following data quality principles and procedures will be undertaken during CMEP implementation and throughout the life of the project.

1. Integrity of the intake process

The household intake/registration process will ensure accuracy of data collected while respecting the rights of the most vulnerable. The SAVABE project will work in collaboration with producer organizations, local authorities and local child labor committees to identify and recruit intake data collectors. The following steps will be followed:

a) Preparation and training of intake data collectors

The project will establish terms of reference (TORs) and intake manuals as well as a detailed workplan and timeline for intake. The project will recruit intake data collectors based on clear criteria (literacy, knowledge of the local community, prior intake/data collection experience, etc.) and will train them on the intake process, including simulations of the intake process, to make

sure that collectors understand what information is required and can explain the questions to the beneficiaries.

b) Preparation in the field

Once the intake schedules have been established, the project will organize information meetings with local authorities (Mayor, Chief of Fokontany, President of Vigilance Committee, Quartier mobile...) and civil society organizations (Association leaders, Teachers, Community agents, etc.), to explain the project's objectives and the household intake process. The project will support the creation of local child labor committees (CLLTE) after the baseline prevalence survey who will assist the intake data collectors in organizing the intake processes.

c) Organization of intake

The intake agents will carry out household interviews using validated intake forms and per project-validated selection criteria. Intake will be carried out initially using paper forms. The intake data collectors will provide the intake forms to the district-level M&E Associates who will input the information directly into the DPMS - Direct Beneficiary Monitoring System. The M&E Associates will flag any missing information or unclear responses. It is very important that the intake agents and M&E Associates ensure that each designated household has at least one child engaged in or at risk of child labor.

d) Quality control and data processing

Each level of data collection for the SAVABE M&E system will be designed to ensure data verification and validation for the 15000 households. At the end of each interview with a household, the collection agent will read the information entered to the household and ask them to validate it. The household will be asked to sign the intake form, confirming that the information is accurate. All intake forms must be checked on the site and no information can be added to the form outside of the actual intake process. The M&E Specialist will oversee any copying of the intake forms for filing purposes. He will also spot check the paper vs. DMBS data for accuracy.

Any fraud or attempted fraud on the part of candidate households that could affect the reliability of the household information should be noted by the intake data collector or the intake supervisor, and reported to the CLLTE, Chef Fokontany and to the project.

2. Written agreements

The project will develop written procedures and will require signed agreements for primary data collection and reporting. Primary data will be collected by qualified personnel that will be recruited and supervised by the project team. Data will be collected on a regular basis as set in the PMP using standardized data collection instruments and per agreed-upon collection processes. The M&E specialist will maintain communication with the data collection team at all levels to spot check that quality assurance mechanisms are being used.

Where data are collected by non-project entities, such as producer cooperatives or partnership programs, the project will formalize the agreement through a signed document. The M&E specialist will carry out spot checks on data reported in this fashion to ensure quality, especially in terms of numbers of households trained in GAP, financial management and financial instruments.

3. Data Quality Control

The SAVABE M&E specialist will analyze data reported from the field and visits sample activities (data sources) to crosscheck accuracy of data and to make sure the project has a clear picture of challenges that personnel involved in data collection might encounter. He will visit a reasonable range of sites to assess whether reports submitted reflect accurately what occurs in the field, using the system OSDV (One Site Data Verification).

On a quarterly basis, the project will schedule reviews with the M&E associates and data collectors in the fields to understand their data collection processes and provide recommendations for improvement. Examples of issues that may be found in the field: potential double counting (especially across training programs), lack of data source documents, incoherence of information, potential data manipulations. Following this review, the M&E specialist will provide a debriefing to the project team on the M&E system findings and discuss options for capacity building or improving data quality, data collection and analysis procedures. All data quality assessment findings will be documented in the project office's file.

4. Data Aggregation

Data aggregation will include: (1) coding and consolidation; (2) processing; and (3) presentation in aggregate report format. Aggregation is done for all monitoring data. The M&E Associates and the M&E specialist will ensure that data are coded and processed correctly to generate required aggregate reports. All data from the 32 communes will be further aggregated at SAVABE level by the M&E specialist. As required by the PMP, the aggregated data will be broken out by sex or age groups for the purposes of the TPR.

5. Data Analysis

Direct Participant Monitoring System (DPMS) information will be analyzed on two levels: at the community level by the Data Collection Focal Persons and implementing partners and at the project level by the M&E specialist in collaboration with the M&E Associates in the districts. Data analysis on DPMS data will be conducted every six months in a participatory manner involving different SAVABE team, project partners and relevant authorities.

Analysis of monthly performance will be collectively done by the team by reviewing the Monthly Performance Report. Team members will identify positive/hindering factors and lessons learned. Such analytical processes will also serve as a guide for planning the next months' activities and overall project implementation plan.

The SAVABE team will analyze performance indicators every six months to supply information to the TPR and provide feedback to main stakeholders and programmatic and management staff and implementing partners. Key stakeholders, including entities represented at two CMEP workshops and representatives of direct beneficiaries, will be invited for progress reporting (see above) every six months. This process will ensure that corrective measures take place in a participatory manner and future actions are planned in light of lessons learned with effective and coordinated involvement of all parties concerned. Involving stakeholders in the process will cultivate a higher level of ownership and contribute to the sustainability of project actions. The project's local partners will be invited to organize community assessment of data collection process, each semester, under project team.

6. Data storage systems

The project will review the electronic files and make sure that passwords exist in order to access stored data. The project will ensure the number and access rights of persons authorized to view project data. The project will put in place safeguards to prevent unauthorized changes to the data. The project will ensure that the data storage system for both electronic and paper files provides full protection and respect of confidentiality of all the stored files. The project will ensure regular backup of project data to protect against vulnerability of the electronic system in place (risk of massive loss of data for example).

B. Performance Reporting

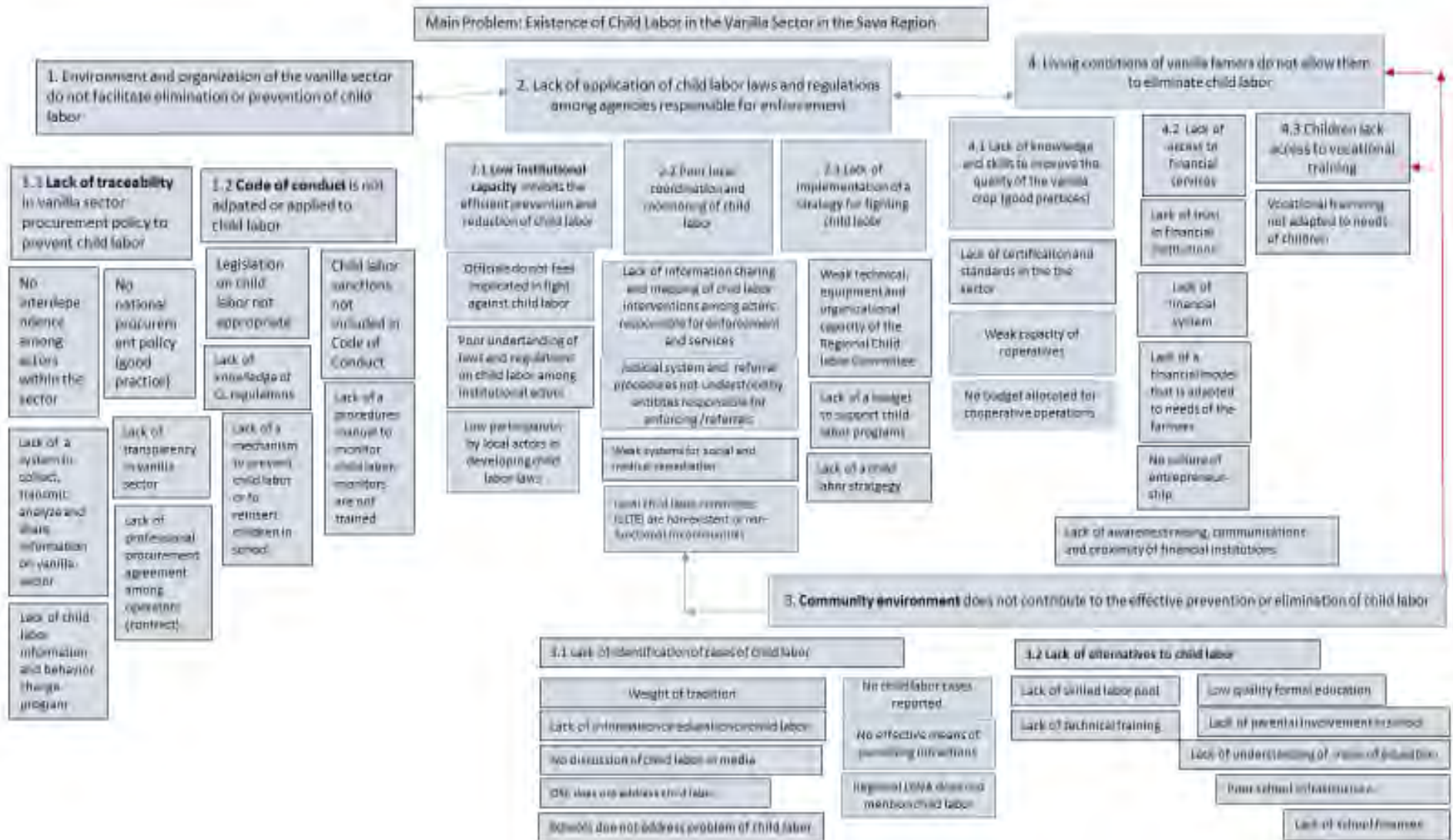
Required with each TPR submission is the project's Data Reporting Form (DRF), which reports actual progress against pre-established targets under each indicator, and provides context to the results being reported. TPRs are due every six months (in October and April). Reporting periods run from April 1st – September 30th, and from October 1st – March 31st. SAVABE's DRF is attached to this CMEP in Annex 4.

Workplan implementation tracking: This is key to identifying potential capacity, funding, environmental or cultural obstacles that might hamper effective rollout of activities. The project workplan Gantt chart will track actual implementation dates vs. plan and provide a column to note issues related to delayed implementation (training partner capacity, funding shortage, seasonal obstacles, or cultural sensitivities— e.g. resistance to modern banking methods) along with any proposed solutions that the project team and/or stakeholders might wish to consider to remedy the issue.

C. Annual review and revisions to the CMEP

SAVABE will undertake an annual CMEP review process after each October TPR submission. This process will help SAVABE take stock of what is working with CMEP implementation, what is challenging, and promotes opportunities for recognizing emerging good practices in M&E.

ANNEX 1: SAVABE Problem Tree



ANNEX 2: SAVABE Child Labor Definitions

OCFT Project Child Labor Definitions

Madagascar has made significant efforts to harmonize its legislation on child labor with ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, which it has ratified.

The Constitution adopted on December 11, 2010, Law No. 2003-044 on the Labor Code, Decree No. 2007-563 of July 3, 2007, Law No. 2007-023 of August 20, 2007 on the rights and protection of children and the Penal Code provides an adequate framework to ensure the protection of children and the harmonious development of the Malagasy child. However, the level of awareness of the laws relating to child labor among the public in the SAVA region remains low.

Generally, parents allow the child to engage in child labor when the family cannot adequately meet its subsistence needs. In the context of the vanilla sector in the SAVA region, attitudes towards child labor seem to go beyond consideration of subsistence needs as parents are more likely to have their children engage in child labor when income generating opportunities offered by activities in the sector become more evident.

Discussions in SAVA about child labor often focus on the impact of the child's activities on his or her physical, moral and spiritual or social development ILO Conventions 138 and 182 give primacy to the development and the future well-being of the child by giving special attention to his or her education as a tool and purpose of combatting child labor. Definitions of child labor related concepts provide a framework that help the project to eliminate misunderstandings on child labor and facilitate the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project activities.

The definitions below refer to international instruments and national legislation on child labor.

ANNEX 3: Data Quality Assessment Checklist

Indicator:				
Data Source(s): <i>(information can be copied from the PMP or DCT)</i>				
Implementing Partner Who Provided the Data:				
Period for Which the Data Are Being Reported:				
Data Quality Assessment Methodology: Describe the method for assessing the quality of the indicator data—e.g. reviewing data collection procedures and documentation, interviewing those responsibilities for data analysis, checking a sample of the data for errors, etc.				
Date of Assessment:		Assessed by:		
		YES	NO	COMMENTS
VALIDITY- Data should clearly and adequately represent the intended result.				
	Does the information collected measure what it is supposed to measure? (a valid measure of overall nutrition is healthy variation in diet; age is not valid measure of overall health.)			
	Do results collected fall within a plausible range?			
	Is there reasonable assurance that the data collection methods do not produce systematically biased data (e.g. consistently over-or under-counting)?			
REALIABILITY- Data should reflect stable and consistent processes and analysis methods over time.				
	When the same data collection method is used to measure the same things multiple times, is the same result produced each time?			
	Are data collection/analysis methods documented in writing and used to ensure same procedures are followed each time?			
TIMELINESS- Data should be available at a useful frequency, should be current, and should be timely enough to influence management decision making.				
	Are data available frequently enough to inform program management decisions?			
	Are data reported the most current practically available?			
	Are data reported as soon as possible after collection?			
PRECISION- Data have a sufficient level of detail to permit management decision making; e.g. the margin of error is less than the anticipated change.				
	Is the data collection method used to collect the data exact enough to register the expected change?			
INTEGRITY- Data collected should have safeguards to minimize risk of transcription error or data manipulations.				
	Are safeguards in place to minimize data transcription errors?			
	Is there independence in key data collection, management, and assessment procedures?			

	Are mechanisms in place to prevent unauthorized changes to data?			
SUMMARY				
Based on assessment relative to the 5 standards, what is the overall conclusion regarding the quality of the data?				
Significance of limitations (if any):				
Actions needed to address limitations:				
DO DATA ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE INDICATOR		REMARKS		
If no recent relevant data are available for this indicator, why not?				
What concrete actions are now being taken to collect and report data as soon as possible?				
When will data be reported?				

Annex 4 Data Reporting Form (DRF)

Indicator	Baseline	Target/ Actual	Oct-17	April 2018	Oct-18	April 2019	Oct-19	April 2020	Final Value	Frequency/ Category
PROJECT OBJECTIVE : SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE THE PREVALENCE OF CHILD ALBOR IN THE VANILLA PRODUCING AREAS OF THE SAVA REGION										
POH1 % of beneficiary households with at least one child engaged in child labor	80% est-TBC from prevalence	Target							40%	Intake and end of project Level
		Actual								
		Caseload			80%	65%	50%	40%		
POH2 % of beneficiary households with at least one child engaged in hazardous child labor	25%	Target							10% - Hazardous: heavy loads, long hours, boiling water	Intake and end of project Level
	est- TBC from prevalence	Actual								
		Caseload			25%	20%	15%	10%		
		M								
		F								
POC1 % of beneficiary children engaged in child labor	90%	Target							25%	Semi-annual Level
	est- TBC from prevalence	Actual								
		Caseload								
		Male								

		Female								
POC2 % of beneficiary children working in hazardous child labor	30% est- TBC from prevalen ce	Target							10%	Semi-annual Level
		Actual							see POH2	
		Caseload								
		Male								
		Female								
POH4 % of beneficiary households with all children of compulsory school age attending school regularly	5%	Target							65%	Intake and end of project Level
	est- TBC from prevalen ce	Actual								
		Caseload								
POC4 % of beneficiary children who regularly attended any form of education during the past six months	0%	Target				90%	90%	90%	80% (finish program)	Semi-annual Level
		Actual								
		Caseload								
E1 : Number of children engaged in or at high risk of entering child labor provided education services: referrals, informal school, voc/tech school, subsidies	0	Target				210	120	120	450	Semi-annual Incremental 450 youth in vocational school Incremental
		Actual								
		Male							50%	
		Female							50%	
L1 : Number of HHs receiving livelihood services	0	Target				9000	6000			Semi-annual Incremental
		Actual								
		Male								
		Female								

C1: SAVABE has increased the country's capacity to address child labor or forced labor	0	Target						YES		Semi-annual Cumulative
		Actual								
		National								
		Regional								
		District								
		Community								
1) The adaptation of the legal framework to meet international labor standards										
"standards of procedures on Application of child labor laws" revised to the context of the SAVA Region		Target			YES					
		Actual								
		regional								
2) Formulation and adoption of specific policies, plans, or programs to combat child labor or forced labor		N/A								
3) The inclusion of child labor concerns in relevant development, education, anti-poverty, and other social policies and programs										
		Target			YES					
		Actual								

Insert a provision on child labor into the Community Convention.		regional								
percentage of Communes sensitized and trained on the application of this new provision on child labor		Target		0	75	100			100	
		Actual								
		Community								
4) Establishment of a child labor monitoring system (CLMS)										
Number of Commune who have a local committees to fight against child labor		Target			0	32			32	
		Actual								
		Community								
5) Institutionalization of child labor and forced labor research (including evaluation and data collection)										
provision of the guide of the code of conduct on fight against child labor for operators in the vanilla sector (exporters, collectors, curers, producers)		Target			YES					
		Actual								
		Regional								
REGIONAL Labor equipped with data processing		Target				YES				
		Actual								

equipment for well-functioning of the CL monitoring system as well as vehicles like motorcycles and bicycles to allow them		Regional								
6) Institutionalization of training on child labor or forced labor issues										
percentage of staff member of CRLTE trained who demonstrate increased knowledge of CL enforcement and referral procedures and regulations		Target			90	100			100	
		Actual								
		Regional								
Outcome 1: Vanilla exporters, preparers and collectors significantly reduce child labor in the production of vanilla at the farm, collection and curing levels in Sava.										
1. % of exporters who implement the Code of Conduct	0	Target			60%	80%	100%		40 TOTAL - 100% OF 40	Semi-annual
					24	32				Incremental
		Actual			12	23	30			
1.1 Number of functional child labor monitoring systems across the supply chain	0	Target			5	13	14		32 communes 1/association per activity ES T.	Semi-annual incremental TBC
		Actual								

1.2 Number of functional referral and care systems used across the supply chain	0	Target			5	13	14		32	Semi-annual Incremental
		Increments								
		Actual								
1.3 % of collectors and preparers who implement the prevention provisions of a letter of commitment or code of conduct specific to their activity And 1.3.1 Number of collectors and preparers trained by the project on good agricultural practices and policies that serve to prevent child labor	0	Target		0%	20%	40%	80%		80% of 800- 150 preparers; 650 collectors	Semi-annual Cumulative
		Increments								
		Actual								
		Increments								
		Actual								
		M/F?								
1.3.2 Number of producers trained by the project on child labor prevention	0	Target			40% 6400	40% 6400	20% 3200		16000 SVI-100%;	Semi-annual Incremental
		Increments								
		Actual								
		Male								
		Female								
1.3.3 Traceability system implemented across the supply chain	0	Target						OUI	System to trace the commercial relationship between all the relevant actors of the sector	Semi-annual YES/NO

		Actual								
Outcome 2: Law enforcement and child protection officials enforce child labor laws and policies and ensure care of victims in the vanilla producing areas of Sava										
2. A Number and % of child labor cases prosecuted by law enforcement entities	0	Target			60%	80%	100%	100%	Cases: 5/year	Semi-annual Level
		Actual								
		Caseload			5	5	4	3	TBD-decrease in number of cases	
2.B Number and % of child labor cases reported by CRLTE labor inspectors that are resolved by the labor inspectors	0	Target			75%	80%	90%	100%	Cases:	Semi-annual Level
					-24	-26	-18	-10	32 Year 1	
									1 case/com mune	
		Actual								
		Caseload			32	32	20	10	Same as 2.1B	
2.C Number and % of child laborers who receive social services	0	Target			50%	(19)	(16)	80% (8)	32 cases Year 1	Semi-annual Cumulative
					-16					
		Actual								
		Caseload			32	32	20	10	Same as 2.1B	
2.1 A Number and % of cases resolved by the local Committee of the <i>Dinam-paritra</i>	0	Target			(80%)	192	96	64	6 cases per 32 communes / semester in the beginning; then 3; then 2	Semi-annual Cumulative
						100%	100%	100%		
		Actual								

		Caseload			2= 192	2= 192	2 =96	2 x 32 = 64		
2.1.B Number and % of communities where RPE and/or CLLTE refer victims of CL to services	0	Target			50%	75%	80%	90%	Progressiv e uptake- 32	Semi-annual Level
					16	24	26	29		
		Actual								
		Caseload								
2.1.1 % of staff trained who demonstrate increased knowledge of CL enforcement and referral procedures and regulations (pre- and post-test)	0	Target			(23)				25: 2 CRLTE	Semi-annual Cumulative
									4Police(1/ distr)	
									4 PMPM "	
									1 Judge	
									1 judicial ass't	
									2 Prison authority	
									2 RPE	
									2 Ag	
									6 Edu- 2 regl + 1/district 1 Dinam	
		Actual								
		Caseload			14					
2.2 Number and % of CRTLE member entities participating regularly in coordination meetings	4 25%	Target		8	10	12	12	12	16 members	Semi-annual
				50%	60%	75%	75%	75%		
		Actual								Incremental
		Caseload								

2.2.1 CRTLE maintains an up-to-date regional database on child labor	No	Target						YES		Semi-annual
		Actual								YES/NO
		Caseload								
2.3 Number of actions undertaken by the trade unions in Sava to combat child labor	0	Target				1	1	1	Unions TBD-nascent-1meeting/6 months= Dialogue	Semi-annual
		Actual								Incremental
		Caseload								
Outcome 3: Community members monitor child labor and refer victims to relevant authorities and services.										
3 A Number of child labor cases reported by communities to the appropriate authorities and services	0	Target			192	192	96	64	Level Same as 2.1A	Semi-annual
		Actual								
		Caseload								Cumulative
		Male								
		Female								
3 B Number of functional CLLTEs in target communities	0	Target		1	16	32	32	32	Cumulativ e	Semi-annual
		Actual								Cumulative
		Caseload								
3.1 Number of trainers trained who subsequently carry out awareness raising within the communities	0	Target			50% of 32 ners for 16 munes	(75% of 64 ners for 32 munes)	(85% of 64 ners for 32 munes)	--	64 trainers trained	Semi-annual
		Actual								Cumulative
		Caseload								
		Male								

		Female									
3.1.1 Number of communities where revised Regional Convention is distributed to community leaders	0	Target			75%)	32	32	32	32	Semi-annual	
		Actual									N/A
		Caseload									
3.1.2 Number of Child Protection Committees that monitor education and work status of children engaged in or at high risk of child labor community level	0	Target			72	77	86	86	3 villages x32 communes = 96	Semi-annual 32 communes x 3 villages= 96	
					75%	80%	90%	90%			
		Actual									
		Caseload									Incremental
Outcome 4: Beneficiary households do not use child labour to supplement household income											
4. Percentage of beneficiary households with at least one child engaged in child labor (POH1)	80%	Target							40%	Intake and end of project	
		Actual								Level	
		Caseload									
4.1 Number and percent of beneficiary HH who have demonstrated <i>increased production, productivity, alternative income generation or savings</i> (as a proxy for increased income)	0%	Target						7.5	50% (given time required for increased production through GAP)	Intake and end of project	
		Actual								Level	
		Caseload									
4.1.1. Number and % of beneficiary households who adopt key GAP practices	0	Target						7500	50% of 15	Intake and end of project	
		Actual								Level	
		Caseload									
4.1.2 Number of beneficiary households trained by partner programs in GAP, in	0	Target				7500	5250	12750	1/3 par semester;		

community based curing and in means of preventing child labor Contributes to L1									85% SVI of 15,000 total	Semi-annual
		Actual								Incremental
		Caseload								
4.1.3 Number of beneficiary households trained by producer groups in GAP, in community based curing and in means of preventing child labor	0	Target				1400	850	2250	1/3 per semester; 15% Associations of 15,000 total	Semi-annual Incremental
		Actual								
		Caseload								
4.1.1.1 Vanilla Quality Knowledge Center training programs developed to train producers in vanilla sector GAP	Yes/no	Target								Semi-annual
		Actual								YES/NO
		Caseload								
4.2 Number and percentage of beneficiary households that use an adapted financial service provided by a formal financial organization Contributes to L1	0	Target				3000	3000 (20%)		40%	Semi-annual
						-20%			6000	Incremental
		Actual								
		Caseload								
4.2.1. Number and percentage of beneficiary HH who demonstrate increased knowledge of financial management Contributes to L1	0	Target				9000	6000		15 Who will train producers in the 5 communes where SVI is not present?	Semi-annual Cumulative
		Actual								
		Caseload								

4.3 Number of beneficiary children participating in project-sponsored vocational training program(s) Contributes to E1	0	Target				210	120	120	450	Semi-annual
		Actual								
		Caseload								
		Male								Cumulative
		Female				50%	50%	50%		

Annex 5 Data Collection Instruments

HOUSEHOLD INTAKE FORM

HOUSEHOLD FOLLOW-UP FORM

YOUTH VOCATIONAL TRAINING INTAKE FORM

YOUTH VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOLLOW-UP FORM

COUNTRY CAPACITY TRACKING FORM

VANILLA SECTOR TRACKING FORM

CRLTE LAW ENFORCEMENT TRACKING FORM

CLLTE COMMUNITY TRACKING FORM

UNION TRACKING FORM

HOUSEHOLD INTAKE FORM

Name of the person filling the form (Case Manager):

Fokontany:

Commune:

District:

Household code:

Name of the Head of the Household:

Telephone :

Date:

Household Demographic Characteristics

1. Who is the head of the household (HoH)

- ☐ a. father
- ☐ b. mother
- ☐ c. grandparent
- ☐ d. stepfather/stepmother
- ☐ e. sibling (elder brother/elder sister)
- ☐ f. child/self
- ☐ g. other (specify) :

2. What is the marital status of the head of the household

- ☐ a. married
- ☐ b. divorced
- ☐ c. single
- ☐ d. widow
- ☐ e. co-habiting
- ☐ f. Other (specify):

3. What is the number of people living in the Household?

a. Total : | _ | _ | b. Male : | _ | _ | c. Female : | _ | _ |

d. Age range

< 5 | _ | _ |
 5-14 | _ | _ |
 15-17 | _ | _ |
 18-24 | _ | _ |
 above 24 | _ | _ |

If the HoH is the father or mother, are all the children (under 18) living in the HH?

☐ Yes ☒ no

Number of dependent children | _ | _ |

Education Status

4. What is the highest level of education of the Head of Household

- ☐ a. illiterate (cannot write nor read Malagasy simple sentence)
- ☐ b. primary education
- ☐ c. secondary- 1st cycle
- ☐ d. secondary- 2nd cycle
- ☐ e. vocational/technical training
- ☐ f. University
- ☐ g. Literacy course (non-formal)

5. Are all of your school-aged children (six to sixteen) enrolled in school? ☐ Yes ☒ no

5.1 If yes, How many : | | |

5.2. If no, How many : | | |

5.3. Please, specify

Child's name	Age	Sex (M/F)	Level or type of education	Grade	Name of Institution
1.			①②③④⑤⑥		
2.			①②③④⑤⑥		
3.			①②③④⑤⑥		
4.			①②③④⑤⑥		
5.			①②③④⑤⑥		

① Kindergarten ② primary ③ secondary ④ Non-formal ⑤ vocational ⑥ on in school

5.4. For what reason do your children not attend school? **Select all applicable answers ranked by order of importance, with 1 being the most important**

- ☐ a. can't afford school fees
- ☐ b. school too far (specify distance)
- ☐ c. lack of scholastic materials
- ☐ d. lack of school feeding program
- ☐ e. can't afford uniform/shoes
- ☐ f. school is not considered useful (no interest)
- ☐ g. children have to work (help with family life)
- ☐ h. other (specify)

6. **Does** the household have at least one child (under 18) who has given birth or pregnant? ☐ Yes ☒ no

Work Status of the Children

7. Are any of your school-aged children (six to sixteen) currently working? ☐ Yes ☒ no

7.1. If yes, how many are working:

- ☐ in the household (HH) : | | |
- ☐ outside the household (HH) : | | |

7.2. Are any of your school-aged children (six to sixteen) performing these types of activities below?

- ☐ a. Shopping for household....
- ☐ b. Repairing household equipment
- ☐ c. Cooking.....
- ☐ d. Cleaning utensils/house.....
- ☐ e. Washing clothes.....
- ☐ f. Caring for children/old/sick.....
- ☐ g. Gardening
- ☐ h. Other household tasks, specify:

7.3a. How many hours in a day generally does/do he/she/they spend on HH chores? | | |

7.3b. How many hours per week generally does/do he/she/they spend on HH chores? | | |

8. Do they miss class because of work?

☐ Always	☐ Sometimes (1 to 2 days in a week or 4 to 8 days in a month)
☐ Often (between 2 to 4 days in a week or between 8 and 16 days in a month)	☐ Never

8. What are the reasons and frequency they miss class:

Because of work		Because there is no school/no teacher		Because of other reasons: (specify)	
☐	Always	☐	Always	☐	Always
☐	Often	☐	Often	☐	Often
☐	Sometimes	☐	Sometimes	☐	Sometimes
☐	Never	☐	Never	☐	Never

9. What is the type of work the children perform outside the Household?

In the Vanilla Sector		Work done alone or out of public view (YES/NO)	Duration of work in a day (x hours)	Number of days per week	Work between 6pm and 6am (YES/NO)
Vanilla production	☐ Preparing the plantations				
	☐ Putting the poles				
	☐ Taking care of tutors				
	☐ Transporting the vine cuttings				
	☐ Handling agrochemicals				
	☐ Chopping plants (maintenance)				
	☐ Pruning the vanilla vine				
	☐ Pollination				
	☐ Marking (Poinconnage)				
	☐ Harvesting green vanilla beans				
	☐ Guarding plantation				
	☐ Vanilla theft/or harvesting immature vanilla beans				
	☐ Cooking or keeping a child				
	☐ Other: (specify)				
Vanilla curing	☐ Portering green vanilla				
	☐ Sorting vanilla				
	☐ Scalding vanilla				
	☐ Preparing and doing the steaming				
	☐ Drying under the sun (guarding)				
	☐ Wrapping and transporting if rain				
	☐ Sorting				
	☐ Boiling (fire and hot water)				
	☐ Other: (specify)				
Other type of work					
	☐ Agriculture (specify)				
	☐ breeding/herding/ <i>trampling rice fields with zebus, handling of oxen-driven harrow</i>				
	☐ fishing; One of these: repairing nets/diving/transporting fish/cleaning catches/ other specify				

	☐ construction; One of the following: hauling/stacking materials/ carpentry/ masonry/other specify				
	☐ restaurant/hotel/store (specify)				
	☐ factory/manufacturing (specify)				
	☐ houseboy/girl; domestic work, cooking, cleaning, ironing, gardening, grocery, cooking, child keeping, all household chores				
	☐ carrying loads/portering				
	☐ driver assistant/helper (receveur)				
	☐ selling in streets/markets/in a grocery				
	☐ taxi/rickshaw/motorcycle/cubota tractor driver or rice mill handler				
	☐ Using or repairing motorized machinery or sharp tools, blacksmithing tools, work in garage, work in blacksmithing, repairing motorcycle, cubota tractor, rice mill				
	☐ mining/quarrying/ stonework/goldmining				
	☐ Work in bar/hotel				
	☐ commercial sex				
	☐ other (specify)				
		vanilla	fish	stone	Other (specify)
10. Weights generally ported, handled or pushed					

11. What are the reasons the children work? (check all that apply, ranking from most important to less important (1,2,3))

- ☐ a. to pay school fees
- ☐ b. to supplement family income
- ☐ c. to pay family debt
- ☐ d. to learn skills
- ☐ e. to meet parents/guardian expectations
- ☐ f. for food
- ☐ g. other, specify:

Household Livelihood section

12. In what type of dwelling does the household live?

1. Concrete house.....
2. Wooden house.....
3. Shelter not meant for living purposes
4. Other.....

13.What is the ownership status of this dwelling?

1. Owned by any household member
2. Co-owned
3. Provided free
4. Subsidized by employer (lodging)

5. Rented

6. Other...

14. What is the **main source of household income**?

- ☒ a. agriculture (☐ rice, ☒ vanilla, ☐ fruits, ☐ other)
☐ b. breeding (☐ oxen, ☐ goats, ☐ hens, ☐ other)
☐ c. monetary transfers from other family members
☐ d. employment (public)
☐ e. employment (private, project, NGO)
☐ f. selling in streets/markets
☐ g. fishing
☐ h. trade job (carpenter, mechanics, mason)
☐ i. restaurant/shop/kiosk
☐ j. transportation (taxi)
☐ k. Other (specify) :

15. What other types of activity does the household engage in to earn money?

16. Does the household own these assets, specify the number (...)?

- ☐ a. motorbike (.....)
☐ b. bike (.....)
☐ c. car (.....)
☐ d. chickens (.....)
☐ d. goat(.....)
☐ e. cow(.....)
☐ f. pig (.....)
☐ h. other, specify (.....)

17. What is the average total amount of money earned per month? On the basis of annual income

- ☐ a. < 60,000 Ar
☐ b. 60,000 – 100,000 Ar
☐ c. 101,000 – 150,000 Ar
☐ d. 151,000 – 200,000 Ar
☐ e. 201,000 – 300,000 Ar
☐ f. >300,000 Ar:

18. If the household works in agriculture, what were the products grown last season?

Food crops		areas	Qty	Price (per kg)	Cash crops		Number of plants	Qty	Price (per kg)
☐	Rice				☐	Vanilla			
☐	Beans				☐	Cocoa			
☐	Vegetables				☐	Cloves			
☐	Fruits (specify)				☐	Spices			
☐	Maize				☐	Others (specify)			
☐	Sweet potatoes								
☐	Cassava								
☐	Other: (specify)								

19. Do you have access to a market in your area where you can sell your products? ☒ Yes ☐ No

20. If yes, how much time does it take to walk to the market?

21. How did you set this price?

22. Did you receive any training:

- On improved farming techniques in the past 12 months? ☐ Yes ☐ No

- On saving and finance techniques in the past 12 months? ☐ Yes ☐ No

23. If yes (22), what was the most useful improved farming technique, and saving techniques learned?

24. Do you have a farm/ agricultural plot where you are making use of this technique (mentioned above)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

25. Are you a member of an association or savings mutual in your commune/communal section?

26. Did you receive any loan from a micro-finance institution (such as OTIV, Microcred, Sipem) over the past 12 months? ☐ Yes ☐ No

26.1. If yes, who is the institution and what is the amount received?

Institution:; Ar: ____

26.2 status of the debt

☐ a. currently paying the debt

☐ b. reimbursed the entire debt

☐ c. not able to pay debt

Household access to social protection

Social Protection services

27. Are any social services available in your village (CSB, Rano fisotro madio?) ☐ Yes ☐ No

CSB ☐ Yes ☐ No (specify distance:)

Drinking water ☐ Yes ☐ No (specify distance:)

31. How many times have you accessed this service?

☐ a. never

☐ b. once

☐ c. more than once- specify ____

32. Have you received any information on child labor the past 12 months?

33. From whom did you receive this information? _____

Advocacy campaigns

34. Have you seen/heard any message about the negative effects of sending children to work?

☐ Yes ☐ No

35. If Yes, Where did you hear/see this message?

☐ a. at my child's school

☐ b. in church

☐ c. radio/television

☐ d. community meeting

☐ e. brochure distributed at home

☐ f. other, specify

36. Do you think children should work? ☐ Yes ☐ No

37.1 If yes, why?

- ☐ a. children learn skills
- ☐ b. Family gets money and other benefits
- ☐ c. children get exposed to other opportunities
- ☐ d. children have to work
- ☐ e. other, specify

HOUSEHOLD FOLLOW-UP FORM- COMPLETED AT PROJECT END

Name of Case Manager:

Household code:

Fokontany:

Commune:

District :

Date:

1. What type of assistance do you receive from the SAVA-BE project?

- ☐ a. GAP (good Agricultural Practice), specify date of delivery :
☐ b. Financial education (training, other- specify) date of delivery :
☐ c. Opening saving account (specify institution) date of delivery :
☐ d. Vocational training Support for children date of delivery :
☐ e. Training on producers' cooperative date of delivery :
☐ f. Training and information on Child labor date of delivery:.....
☐ e. other, specify date of delivery :

Education status of Household

2. Do all your school-aged children (six to sixteen) enrolled in school? ☐ Yes ☒ no If no, skip to Question 3

2.1 If yes, How many : | _ | _ |

2.2. Please, specify

Child's name	Age	Sex (M/F)	Level or type of education	Grade	Name of Institution
1.			①②③④⑤⑥		
2.			①②③④⑤⑥		
3.			①②③④⑤⑥		
4.			①②③④⑤⑥		
5.			①②③④⑤⑥		

① Kindergarten ② primary ③ secondary ④ Non-formal ⑤ vocational ⑥ not enrolled

3. What is the reason why your children do not go to school? (please check all that apply, ranking from most important to least using 1 and up)

- ☐ a. can't afford school fees
☐ b. school too far (specify distance)
☐ c. lack of scholastic materials
☐ d. lack of school feeding program
☐ e. can't afford uniform/shoes
☐ f. school is not considered useful (no interest)
☐ g. children have to work (help with family life)
☐ h. other (specify)

Work Status of the Children

4. Are any of your school-aged children (six to sixteen) currently working? ☐ Yes ☒ no

4.1. If yes, how many are working:

- ☐ in the household (HH) : | _ | _ |
☐ outside the household (HH) : | _ | _ |

4.2. Are any of your school-aged children performing these types of activities below?

- ☐ a. Shopping for household....
- ☐ b. Repairing household equipment
- ☐ c. Cooking.....
- ☐ d. Cleaning utensils/house.....
- ☐ e. Washing clothes.....
- ☐ f. Caring for children/old/sick.....
- ☐ g. Other household tasks, specify:

4.3. How many hours per week generally does/do he/she/they spend on HH chores? | _ | _ |

4.4. If yes (for 7), How many are working outside the Household : | _ | _ |

5. Do they miss class because of work?

☐	Always	☐	Sometimes (1 to 2 days in a week or 4 to 8 days in a month)
☐	Often (between 2 to 4 days in a week or between 8 and 16 days in a month)	☐	Never

5. What are the reasons and frequency they miss class:

Because of work		Because there is no school/no teacher		Because of other reasons: (specify)	
☐	Always	☐	Always	☐	Always
☐	Often	☐	Often	☐	Often
☐	Sometimes	☐	Sometimes	☐	Sometimes
☐	Never	☐	Never	☐	Never

6. What is the type of work the children perform outside the Household?

In the Vanilla Sector		Work done alone or out of public view (YES/NO)	Duration of work in a day (x hours)	Number of days per week	Work between 6pm and 6am (YES/NO)
Vanilla production	☐ Preparing the plantations				
	☐ Putting the poles				
	☐ Taking care of tutors				
	☐ Transporting the vine cuttings				
	☐ Handling agrochemicals				
	☐ Chopping plants (maintenance)				
	☐ Pruning the vanilla vine				
	☐ Pollination				
	☐ Marking (Poinconnage)				
	☐ Harvesting green vanilla beans				
	☐ Guarding plantation				
	☐ Vanilla theft/or harvesting immature vanilla beans				
	☐ Cooking or keeping a child				
	☐ Other: (specify)				

Vanilla curing	☐ Portering green vanilla				
	☐ Sorting vanilla				
	☐ Scalding vanilla				
	☐ Preparing and doing the steaming				
	☐ Drying under the sun (guarding)				
	☐ Wrapping and transporting if rain				
	☐ Sorting				
	☐ Boiling (fire and hot water)				
	☐ Other: (specify)				
Other type of work					
	☐ Agriculture (specify)				
	☐ breeding/herding/ <i>trampling rice fields with zebus, handling of oxen-driven harrow</i>				
	☐ fishing; One of these: repairing nets/diving/transporting fish/cleaning catches/ other specify				
	☐ construction; One of the following: hauling/stacking materials/ carpentry/ masonry/other specify				
	☐ restaurant/hotel/store (specify)				
	☐ factory/manufacturing (specify)				
	☐ houseboy/girl; domestic work, cooking, cleaning, ironing, gardening, grocery, cooking, child keeping, all household chores				
	☐ carrying loads/portering				
	☐ driver assistant/helper (receveur)				
	☐ selling in streets/markets/in a grocery				
	☐ taxi/rickshaw/motorcycle/cubota tractor driver or rice mill handler				
	☐ Using or repairing motorized machinery or sharp tools, blacksmithing tools, work in garage, work in blacksmithing, repairing motorcycle, cubota tractor, rice mill				
	☐ mining/quarrying/stonework/goldmining				
	☐ Work in bar/hotel				
	☐ commercial sex				
	☐ other (specify)				
		vanilla	fish	stone	Other (specify)
7. Weights generally ported, handled or pushed					
8. What are the reasons the children work? (rank from most important to less important (1,2,3)) ☐ a. to pay school dues ☐ b. to supplement family income ☐ c. to pay family debt ☐ d. to learn skills ☐ e. to meet parents/guardian expectations ☐ f. for food					

☐ g. other, specify:

Household income level

9. Does the household own these assets, specify the number (...)?

- ☐ a. motorbike (..)
 ☐ b. bike (..)
 ☐ c. car (..)
 ☐ d. chickens (..)
 ☐ d. goat(..)
 ☐ e. cow(..)
 ☐ f. pig (..)
 ☐ g. plots (..)
 ☐ h. cart (..)
 ☐ i. other, specify (..)

10. What is the average total amount of money earned per month?

- ☐ a. < 60,000 Ar
 ☐ b. 60,000 – 100,000 Ar
 ☐ c. 101,000 – 150,000 Ar
 ☐ d. 151,000 – 200,000 Ar
 ☐ e. 201,000 – 300,000 Ar
 ☐ f. >300,000 Ar:

11. If the household works in agriculture, what were the products grown last season?

Food crops		areas	Qty	Price (per kg)	Cash crops		Number of plants	Qty	Price (per kg)
☐	Rice				☐	Vanilla			
☐	Beans				☐	Cocoa			
☐	Vegetables				☐	Cloves			
☐	Fruits (specify)				☐	Spices			
☐	Maize				☐	Others (specify)			
☐	Sweet potatoes								
☐	Cassava								
☐	Other: (specify)								

12. Do you have access to a market in your area where you can sell your products? ☒ Yes ☐ No

12.1. If yes, how much time does it take to walk to the market?

15. How did you set this price?

16. Did you receive any training from SAVA-BE project:

- on improved farming techniques in the past 12 months? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - on financial education in the past 12 months? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - on opening a saving account in the past 12 months? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - on cooperative in the past 12 months? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - on child labor in the past 12 months? ☐ Yes ☐ No

16.1. If yes, what was the most useful improved farming technique, and saving techniques learned?

Farming Techniques		Finance and Saving techniques	

17. Do you have a farm/ agricultural plot where you are making use of this technique (mentioned above)?
☐ Yes ☐ No

17.1. If yes, is it possible to visit your plot? ☐ Yes ☐ No

17.2. If no, why

21. If the household is engaging in alternative income generating activities (AIGA), what type of AIGA does it undertake?

22. What is the average total amount of money you earned per month in the AIGA (in MGA)?

18. Do you have access to a market in your area where to sell your products/services? ☐ Yes ☐ No

18.1. If yes, how far is it from your farm (km)?

24. Are you a member of MUSO group in your commune/communal section? ☐ Yes ☐ No

25. If yes, specify the date you joined : (month and year)

26. If yes, have you received a loan from a MUSO group in your commune/communal section?

☐ Yes ☐ No

27. Did you received any loan from a Micro finance institution () for the past 12 months because of the assistance from SAVABE Project? ☐ Yes ☐ No

27.1. If yes, what is the amount received? Gdes ____

27.2 status of the debt

☐ a. currently paying the debt

☐ b. reimbursed entire debt

☐ c. is not able to pay debt

28. Are you a member of any producer group in your commune? ☐ Yes ☐ No

28.1. If yes, is your group registered?

28.2. How often do you meet in your producer group?

Number : 1__1 per ☐ week ☐ month ☐ year

Household access to social protection

Social Protection services

19. Are any social services available in your village (CSB, Rano fisotro madio,?) ☐ Yes ☐ No

CSB ☐ Yes ☐ No (specify distance:)

Drinking water ☐ Yes ☐ No (specify distance:)

23. How many times have you accessed this service?

☐ a. once

☐ b. more than once

☐ c. never

Awareness Raising campaigns

24. Have you seen/heard any message about the negative effects of child labor? ☐ Yes ☐ No 24.1. if yes, please specify date on which (month and year) you received these messages?

35. If Yes, Where did you hear/see this message?

- ☐ a. at my child's school
- ☐ b. in church
- ☐ c. radio/television
- ☐ d. community meeting
- ☐ e. brochure distributed at home
- ☐ f. other, specify

26. Do you think children should work? ☐ Yes ☐ No

27. If yes, why?

- ☐ a. children learn skills
- ☐ b. Family gets money and other benefits
- ☐ c. children get exposed to other opportunities
- ☐ d. children have to work
- ☐ e. other, specify

YOUTH VOCATIONAL TRAINING INTAKE FORM

Person (case manager):	filling	the	form	Date:
District:	Commune:	Fokontany		

Demographics on the youth

1. Youth's Surname:		First Name:		4. Youth's sex:
2. Father/Guardian's Surname:		First Name:		Male: ☐ Female: ☐
3. Mother/Guardian's Surname:		First Name:		
5. Date of Birth:				
6. Does the youth have any physical disabilities? ?	Yes	No	If yes, how?	
7. Household code:		8. YID #:		

Work Status

9. Do you work outside home? Yes ☐ No ☐ (If No, please skip to question #16).
10. If yes, what is the main kind of work that you are engaged in outside home?

In the Vanilla Sector		Work done alone or out of public view (YES/NO)	Duration of work in a day (x hours)	Duration of work in a day (x hours)	Work between 6pm and 6am (YES/NO)
Vanilla production	☐ Preparing the plantations				
	☐ Putting the poles				
	☐ Taking care of tutors				
	☐ Transporting the vine cuttings				
	☐ Handling agrochemicals				
	☐ Chopping plants (maintenance)				
	☐ Pruning the vanilla vine				
	☐ Pollination				
	☐ Marking (Poinconnage)				
	☐ Harvesting green vanilla beans				

	☐ Guarding plantation				
	☐ Vanilla theft/or harvesting immature vanilla beans				
	☐ Cooking or keeping a child				
	☐ Other: (specify)				
Vanilla curing	☐ Portering green vanilla				
	☐ Sorting vanilla				
	☐ Scalding vanilla				
	☐ Preparing and doing the steaming				
	☐ Drying under the sun (guarding)				
	☐ Wrapping and transporting if rain				
	☐ Sorting				
	☐ Boiling (fire and hot water)				
	☐ Other: (specify)				
Other type of work					
	☐ Agriculture (specify)				
	☐ breeding/herding/ <i>trampling rice fields with zebus, handling of oxen-driven harrow</i>				
	☐ fishing; One of these: repairing nets/diving/transporting fish/cleaning catches/ other specify				
	☐ construction; One of the following: hauling/stacking materials/ carpentry/ masonry/other specify				
	☐ restaurant/hotel/store (specify)				
	☐ factory/manufacturing (specify)				
	☐ houseboy/girl; domestic work, cooking, cleaning, ironing, gardening, grocery, cooking, child keeping, all household chores				
	☐ carrying loads/portering				
	☐ driver assistant/helper (receveur)				
	☐ selling in streets/markets/in a grocery				
	☐ taxi/rickshaw/motorcycle/cubota tractor driver or rice mill handler				
	☐ Using or repairing motorized machinery or sharp tools, blacksmithing tools, work in garage, work in blacksmithing, repairing motorcycle, cubota tractor, rice mill				
	☐ mining/quarrying/stonework/goldmining				
	☐ Work in bar/hotel				

	☐ commercial sex				
	☐ other (specify)				
	vanilla	fish	stone	Other (specify)	
Weights generally ported, handled or pushed					

11. Do you work for someone or are you self employed? ☐ Work for someone ☐ self employed (go to Qn 14)

12. If you work for someone, average number of hours worked *per week*?

Average number of hours of rests per week

Who perceive the wage you earn?.....

13. How are you paid? Cash ☐ In kind ☐ No pay ☐ If cash, average amount earned *per week*:

14. Conditions of work: (Tick all that apply)

☐ a. Work at night ☐ b. Hot, cold or wet conditions ☐ c. Work for long hours

☐ d. Work with chemicals or tools that can cause injury ☐ e. Abusive environment or morally damaging (bars, hotels)

☐ f. Work with sharp tools ☐ g. Sexual harassment

☐ h. Other (specify)

☐ i. None

15. Why are you working? Rank the important reasons with 1, 2 and 3

☐ a. Pay school fees ☐ b. Supplement family income ☐ c. Learn skills ☐ d. Pay family debt

☐ e. Forced by parents/guardian to work ☐ f. For food ☐ g. Other (specify)

16. What is the average number of hours spent on home chores *per week*?

How long have you been practicing this activity?

17. What is the total number of hours spent on home chores and work outside home? (Add 12 and 16)

18. Have you ever been injured while working? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, describe injury:

19. Is the youth involved in any of the following types of work? (Tick the most appropriate category)

☐ a. Illegal trade ☐ b. House boy/House girl ☐ c. Commercial sex ☐ d. Slavery & debt bondage

☐ e. Child trafficking ☐ f. Work that is hazardous

Education Status

20. What is the highest education level reached?

- ☐ a. Primary ☐ b. 6th-4th Secondary
- ☐ c. 3rd-philo (secondary) ☐ d. Never went to school (go to Qn 23)
- ☐ e. Vocational training (specify skill)

21. At which age did you leave school?.....

22. What is the name of the last school/institution attended?

23. If never went to school, give reasons. Rank the important reasons with 1, 2 and 3

- ☐ a. School too expensive ☐ b. No school available ☐ c. Fear for safety
- ☐ d. Take care of family members ☐ e. Lack of food ☐ f. Need to work
- ☐ g. Under/over age ☐ h. Parent/Guardian does not think school is valuable
- ☐ i. Long time Sickness
- ☐ j. Doesn't like school (why):
- ☐ k. Other (specify)

24. What kind of skills do you possess?

25. Which program are you interested in? ☐ a. Vocational training/apprenticeship ☐ b. Micro-franchising (go to Qn28)

c. Not interested to continue study ☐

25. If vocational/apprenticeship, which training skill are you interested in?

- ☐ a. Agriculture ☐ b. Breeding ☐ c. craft ☐ d. masonry ☐ e. cut and seam
- ☐ f. Others specify

26. How do you intend to apply the knowledge and skills after completing the training?

- ☐ a. Start my own business ☐ b. Look for a job ☐ c. Work for a relative ☐ d. Not sure
- ☐ e. Other (specify)

27. If entrepreneurship, what kind of business are you interested in?

28. Recommended program for youth:

- ☐ a. Vocational (skill) ☐ b. Entrepreneurship(business)

Name of training institution:

Planned date of enrollment

Parent/Guardian Support

I support this plan.

Signed:

~~Confirming Enrollment~~

Signature

Name of parent/guardian

Date

_____ confirm that _____ has been newly
(CSOs Name) (Youth's Name)
enrolled or assisted by SAVABE project in:

Vocational skill training.....

☐

Entrepreneurship

Name of School: _____ **Date of enrollment** _____

Expected date of completion (for vocational training): _____

YOUTH VOCATIONAL TRAINING TRACKING FORM

Case Worker	Household	No:	Date:
Department:	Commune:	Communal Section:	
Youth's Surname:	First Name	Y.I.D #:	

Vocational Skills Training status

1. Are you still in a vocational/technical skills training program with SAVABE project support?	
Yes ☐ No- I Have already completed the SAVABE project program ☐	
☐ No (dropped out-go to Qn 6)	
If completed, specify vocational skill and date of completion	
Have you received a certificate of completion from the Ministry of Employment, Technical Education and Vocational Training? (Ask to see the certificate if yes)	
yes ☐ no ☐	
If yes, specify skill	
☐ a. agriculture ☐ b. breeding ☐ c. craft ☐ d. masonry ☐ e. cut and seam ☐ f. other (specify)	
3. Name of institution	
4. If enrolled in a SAVABE project program, at any point, what assistance was provided by SAVABE project to you during this follow-up period? (Tick all that apply)	
☐ a. Pay tuition ☐ b. Provided start-up kit/package ☐ c. Other (specify)	
5.. If youth did not complete the program, what happened:	
☐ a. Moved to <i>non</i> -SAVABE project program ☐ b. Died ☐ c. Lost interestt ☐ d. other, specify :	Name of program: Date: Date:
6. If the youth dropped out, give the main reason for drop out:	
☐ a. Fear for safety ☐ b. Take care of family members ☐ c. Need to work ☐ d. Lack of parent support ☐ e. Parent/guardian does not think school is valuable ☐ f. Other	

Employment /Work status

7. Did you receive any support from SAVABE Project? Yes ☐ No ☐
- If yes, what types of support,
8. Are you employed? Yes ☐ No ☐
9. If yes, what kind of work do you do?
- ☐ a. agriculture ☐ b. Breeding ☐ c. Craft
- ☐ d. Masonry ☐ e. Cut and seam
- ☐ f. Others specify
10. If no in question 9, have you participated in an internship or an apprenticeship program with SAVABE project support (for the last 6 months)? Internship ☐ apprenticeship ☐ none ☐
11. If yes, Did you find it useful in term of gaining new skills and experience? Yes ☐ no ☐
12. Do you work in the conditions cited below?
- ☐ a. work between 10 pm and 7 am ☐ b. Hot, cold or wet conditions ☐ c. Work with chemicals or tools that can cause injury
- ☐ d. Work underground, underwater, at dangerous heights or confined spaces
- ☐ e. sharp tools ☐ f. sexual harassment ☐ g. other, specify
13. Are you a member of a MUSO group or any other association that promote collective work ?
- a. MUSO ☐ b. other association ☐ (please specify) ☐ c. none
14. Do you work for someone or you are self-employed?
- ☐ a. Self employed ☐ b. Work for someone (go to Qn 24)
15. If employed by someone, what is the average number of hours worked *per week*?
16. How are you paid? ☐ Cash ☐ In kind ☐ No pay If cash, average amount earned *per week*:
17. Please specify the name of the employer if it is an enterprise/company/institution :

Actions to take	Person Responsible	By which date?
A.		
B.		
C.		
D.		

Next follow up visit scheduled to take place on _____.

Verified by:

Name : _____

Position : _____

Signature : **Date:**

Official Stamp:

COUNTRY CAPACITY TRACKING FORM

Form filled by :

Department :

Commune :

Date :

GPS :

Name of government : ____RPE ____CRLTE ____CLLTE ____Other (specify)

Name of Director:

Did any staff receive any training from the SAVABE project for the past 6 months?

If yes, how many? Male |__|__| Female |__|__|

What training did they receive?

☐ labor code

☐ International child labor standards (ILO)

☐ other , specify:

Per training records, how many have scored at least 75/100 on training post-tests?

Training 1, specify : Male |__|__| Female |__|__|

Training 2, specify : Male |__|__| Female |__|__|

Training 3, specify : Male |__|__| Female |__|__|

Did the training serve to change institutional practices? __ Yes __ No

If yes, how?

a.

b.

c.

Does the institution have a database to monitor child labor installed or improved with project support?

☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, explain how this database is used

What changes has the institution made as a result of the project? (check all that apply)

☐ increased staff involving in child protection

If yes, how many? Male |__|__| Female |__|__|

☐ Trained staff involved in child protection

If yes, how many? Male |__|__| Female |__|__|

☐ increased budget related to protection of children

☐ proposed a new decree regarding child protection

☐ took other initiatives in terms of child protection

Please, specify initiatives:

☐ increased frequency of inspections related to child protection

Please specify the frequency of inspections before and after LWR support.

Before :

After project support :

☐ other, specify :

VANILLA SECTOR TRACKING FORM

PRCP / SVI



Form filled by member of PRCP / SVI :	District:
Other :	Tracking period:
Date :	

INDICATOR 1: NUMBER OF EXPORTERS WHO IMPLEMENT THE CODE OF CONDUCT, DEFINED AS CARRYING OUT **EACH** OF THE EIGHT STEPS OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT AS SET FORTH IN THE PRCP/SVI CHECKLIST

___ Number of exporters meeting all the following steps:

1. RAISING AWARENESS OF CHILD LABOR AMONG VALUE CHAIN ACTORS
2. MONITORING AND REPORTING ALL CASES OF CHILD LABOR IN VANILLA
3. RESTRICTING BUYING TO REGISTERED COLLECTORS
4. PUBLICLY POSTING (AT HEADQUARTERS AND ALL OTHER OFFICES) POLICIES AGAINST CHILD LABOR
5. INTEGRATION OF A CLAUSE IN PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS REQUIRING A COMMITMENT FROM COLLECTORS AND PREPARERS TO FIGHT CHILD LABOR
6. WORKING WITH THE VANILLA SECTOR TO SET UP A CHILD LABOR MONITORING SYSTEM
7. WORKING WITH THE VANILLA SECTOR TO SET UP A CHILD LABOR REFERRAL SYSTEM
8. WORKING WITH THE VANILLA SECTOR TO SET UP CHILD LABOR PREVENTION SYSTEMS

See PMP for examples of actions that qualify for each category of action- see supporting data in sections 2-5 below

REPORTING PERIOD DATA ON CHILD LABOR CASES REPORTED AND RESOLVED AND REFERRALS MADE THROUGH THE VANILLA SECTOR CHILD LABOR MONITORING AND REFERRAL SYSTEMS – demonstrates compliance with Indicator 1- **steps 2, 6 and 7** above

AGE RANGE	Monthly reports received including below data Indicator 1.1								Monthly reports received- Indicator 1.2			
	Child Labor Cases reported to CLLTE		Cases resolved by local <i>dinam-paritra</i> committee		Cases reported to and resolved by labor inspectors		Cases reported to and resolved by the judiciary		Child labor cases referred for social services		Child laborers who receive social services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
[5 - 10[years												
[11 - 14[years												

[15 - 17[years										
-----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1. Number of vanilla exporters who signed the Vanilla Code of Conduct required to be counted under Indicator 1. Number _____ ☐ a. Exporters based in Antalaha Number _____ ☐ b. Exporters based in Sambava Number _____ ☐ c. Exporters based in Andapa Number _____ ☐ d. Exporters based in Vohémar Number _____	2. Number of vanilla exporters who organize or fund CL awareness training among their direct clients (preparers, collectors) (contributes to Indicator 1, Step 1) Number _____
3. Number of exporters restricting buying to registered collectors (contributes to Indicator 1, Step 3) Number _____	4. Number of vanilla exporters publicly posting policies against child labor: (contributes to Indicator 1, Step 4) Number _____
5. Number of vanilla exporters integrating a clause in procurement contracts requiring a commitment to fight child labor (contributes to Indicator 1, Step 5) Number _____	6. Number of vanilla preparers and collectors who signed the letter of commitment – required to count for Indicator 1.3 ☐ a. Collectors Number _____ ☐ b. Preparers Number _____
7. Number of collector and preparer trainers trained by the project (TOT) who commit to training their employees Indicator 1.3.1 ☐ a. collectors Number _____ ☐ b. preparers Number _____	8. Number of collectors and preparers who organize awareness raising programs for their employees on child labor to encourage regular school attendance and pursuing vocational training opportunities, per letter of commitment Indicator 1.3 ☐ a. collectors Number _____ ☐ b. preparers Number _____
9. Number of producers in partnership programs trained on child labor (negative consequences of child labor, means to prevent child labor and discourage school dropouts (target: 16,000).: Indicator 1.3.2 Producers Number _____	10. Traceability System Implemented (Yes/No) Indicator 1.3.3 System in place to track commercial agreements among all actors in the vanilla sector Y/N

OUTCOME 2 LABOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CHILD LABOR REPORTING TRACKING FORM

CRLTE

Form filled by member of CRLTE :	N°
Other :	District:
Date :	Period:

	Indicator 2.2.1 CRLTE MAINTAINS UP TO DATE DATA BASE # Complete Reports Received Monthly ____											
AGE RANGE	Indicator 3A Child Labor Cases reported to CLLTE		Indicator 2.1 Cases resolved by local <i>dinam-paritra</i> committee		Indicator 2.B Cases reported to and resolved by labor inspectors		Indicator 2.A Cases reported to and resolved by the judiciary		Indicator 2.1 B Child labor cases referred for social services		Indicator 2.C Child laborers who receive social services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
[5 - 10[years												
[11 - 14[years												
[15 - 17[years												

FUNCTIONNING OF THE CRLTE

Number of staff trained and pretested on Child labor enforcement and referral procedures and regulations		Indicator 2.1.1 Number of staff trained who demonstrate increase of 50% over pre- test score on CL enforcement and referral procedures and regulations		Date of last CRLTE coordination meeting held		Indicator 2.2 Number of CRLTE member entities participating in the last planned coordination meeting	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

OUTCOME 3- COMMUNITY AWARENESS TRACKING FORM

CLLTE

Form filled by member of CLLTE :	N°
Other :	Commune :
Date :	District:
	Period:

AGE RANGE	Indicator 3A Child Labor Cases reported to CLLTE		Indicator 2.1 Cases resolved by local <i>dinam-paritra</i> committee		Indicator 2.1 B Child labor cases referred for social services		Indicator 2.C Child laborers who receive social services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
[5 - 10[years								
[11 - 14[years								
[15 - 17[years								

FUNCTIONNING OF THE CLLTE

Indicator 3.B Number of functional CLLTE						Indicator 3.1.2	Indicator 3.1.1			Indicator 3.1. Number of trainers who subsequently carry out awareness raising training	
The CLLTE has written by-laws	The CLLTE has a written Action Plan	CLLTE held last planned quarterly meeting	Numbers of CLLTE members participating in the last planned quarterly meeting		The CLLTE maintains accurate records of child labor cases reported	The CLLTE monitors education and work status of children engaged in or at high risk of child labor	The community has received its local Convention on child labor	Number of community trainers trained on child labor		Number of community trainers trained on child labor who carry out training	
(YES/NO)	(YES/NO)	(YES/NO)	M	F	(YES/NO)	(YES/NO)	(YES/NO)	M	F	M	F

AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Types of groups and numbers of participants participating in awareness raising activities on child labor in the tracking period : ☐ a. CLLTE _____ Male _____ Female _____ ☐ b. Community leaders _____ Male _____ Female _____ ☐ c. Producers associations/groups _____ Male _____ Female _____ ☐ d. Women's associations _____ Male _____ Female _____ ☐ e. PTAs _____ Male _____ Female _____ ☐ f. Schools _____ Male _____ Female _____ ☐ g. Other, specify _____ Male _____ Female _____	2. Type of activities undertaken in tracking period : ☐ a. Awareness raising on Child labor ☐ a1. Meetings: Number _____ ☐ a2. Focus groups: Number _____ ☐ a3. Door-to-door: Number _____ ☐ a4. Radio and TV programs : Number _____ ☐ a5. Theater/puppets show: Number _____ ☐ b. Advocacy for social protection (children and workers) ☐ c. Training on child labor ☐ d. Organization of social dialogue ☐ e. Other- specify _____
--	--

UNION TRACKING FORM

Form filled by Union Representative Name: _____ Date: _____	Commune : _____ District : _____ Tracking period: _____
---	---

UNION Child Labor Activities

1. Which of the actions below were implemented to address child labor in line with the Union Action Plan during this reporting period?
 - ☐ Development of Union Action Plan integrating child labor _____
 - ☐ Organization of/participation in/ offering training on child labor _____
 - ☐ Organization of/participation in advocacy/awareness raising _____
 - ☐ Organization of social dialogue _____
 - ☐ Development of child labor monitoring system within the union _____
 - ☐ Allocating resources to the fight against child labor _____
 - ☐ Reporting child labor cases _____
 - ☐ other, specify: _____

2. Is a Union Action Plan integrating child labor covering the reporting period existent? YES - NO
3. How many staff are employed at the union office? ____ [____ Male/ ____ Female]
4. How many staff have received training on child labor prevention? ____ [____ Male/ ____ Female]
5. How many of those trained scored at least 75/100 on the training posttest?
 Male | ____ | ____ | Female | ____ | ____ |

Observation

Mention any relevant information on child labor-related actions.

Annex 6 Outcomes and Indicators Table

Outcomes, sub-outcomes and outputs	Indicators
Outcome 1: Vanilla exporters, collectors and preparers significantly reduce child labor in the production of vanilla at the farm, collection and preparation levels in Sava	1. % of exporters who implement the code of conduct
Sub-outcome 1.1 Vanilla exporters implement a system that ensures child labor monitoring throughout the supply chain	1.1 Number of functional child labor monitoring systems
Sub-outcome 1.2: Exporters implement a structured referral and care system to be used for victims of child labor by vanilla exporters, collectors, preparers and producers	1.2 Number of functional referral and care systems used across the supply chain
Sub-outcome 1.3 Vanilla exporters ensure that collectors and preparers implement effective systems and programs to prevent child labor	1.3 % of collectors and preparers who implement the prevention provisions of a letter of commitment or code of conduct specific to their activity
Output 1.3.1: Vanilla collectors and preparers are trained on means of preventing child labor	1.3.1 Number of collectors and processors trained by the project on good agricultural practices and policies that serve to prevent child labor
Output 1.3.2: Vanilla producers who participate in supply chain partnership programs are trained on means of preventing child labor	1.3.2 Number of producers trained on prevention of child labor
Output 1.3.3 Implement a system of traceability throughout the vanilla supply chain	1.3.3 System implemented (yes/no)
<u>Outcome 2:</u> Law enforcement and child protection officials enforce child labor laws and policies and ensure care of victims in the vanilla-producing areas of Sava	2.A Number and % of child labor cases prosecuted by law enforcement entities 2.B Number and % of child labor cases reported to the CRLTE labor inspectors that are resolved by the inspectors 2.C Number and % of child laborers who receive social services
Sub-outcome 2.1: Capacity of law enforcement agencies and service providers responsible for care of victims, including labor inspectorate, PMPM, gendarmerie and Child Protection Networks (RPE) is increased	2.1 A Number and % of child labor cases that are resolved by the local <i>Dinam paritra</i> council 2.1.B Number and % of communities where RPE and/or CLLTE refer CL victims to services
Sub-outcome 2.1.1: The labor inspectorate, PMPM, gendarmerie and RPE have increased knowledge of the procedures for enforcement of the laws on child labor and care of victims	2.1.1 Number and % of staff trained who demonstrate increased knowledge of CL enforcement and referral procedures and regulations
Sub-outcome 2.2: The Regional Child Labor Committee (CRLTE) effectively coordinates child labor law enforcement entities at the regional level	2.2 Number and % of CRLTE member entities participating regularly in coordination meetings
Sub-outcome 2.2.1: CRLTE capacity to track and report on child labor is increased	2.2.1 CRLTE maintains an up-to-date regional database on child labor
Sub-outcome 2.3: Trade union capacity to promote child rights and engage in social dialogue in SAVA is increased	2.3 Number of actions undertaken by trade unions to combat child labor
Outcome 3: Community members monitor child labor and refer victims to relevant authorities and services.	3.A. Number of child labor cases reported by communities to the appropriate authorities and services 3.B Number of functional CLLTE in target communities
Sub-outcome 3.1: Capacity of community to raise awareness, prevent, and report child labor is increased	3.1 Number of trainers trained who subsequently carry out awareness raising within the communities

Outcomes, sub-outcomes and outputs	Indicators
Output 3.1.1 Regional ordinance on vanilla (<i>Dinam-paritra</i>), adapted to include child labor, is distributed to communities	3.1.1 Number of communities where revised Regional Convention is distributed to community leaders
Output 3.1.2 Child protection committees monitor education and work status of children at high risk of child labor	3.1.2 Number of Child Protection Committees that monitor education and work status of children engaged in or at high risk of child labor at Community level
Outcome 4: Beneficiary households do not use child labor to supplement income	4. Percentage of beneficiary households with at least one child engaged in child labor (POH1)
Sub-outcome 4.1 Beneficiary households have increased income	4.1 Number and percent of beneficiary HH who have demonstrated <i>increased production, productivity, alternative income generation or savings</i> (as a proxy for increased income)
Sub-outcome 4.1.1: Beneficiary households adopt Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)	4.1.1 Number and % of beneficiary households who adopt key GAP practices
Sub-outcome 4.1.2: Producer skills building programs are improved and expanded	4.1.2 Number of beneficiary households trained in GAP and/or community based curing and in means of preventing child labor (L1)
Sub-outcome 4.1.3: Producer groups (cooperatives, producer associations) services to members are strengthened to improve production and incomes	4.1.3 Number of beneficiary households trained by producers' groups in GAP, community based curing and means of preventing child labor (L1)
Output 4.1.1.1: Vanilla Quality Knowledge Center created to support improved and sustainable vanilla production and curing	4.1.1.1 Vanilla Quality Knowledge Center training programs developed to train producers in vanilla sector GAP
Sub-outcome 4.2: Beneficiary households manage their income more effectively	4.2 Number and percentage of beneficiary households that use an adapted financial service/instrument provided by a formal financial organization
Sub-outcome 4.2.1: Beneficiary households have increased knowledge of financial management	4.2.1 Number of beneficiary HH who demonstrate increased knowledge of financial management (L1)
Sub-outcome 4.3 Beneficiary children have greater access to secondary education, especially vocational training	4.3 Number of beneficiary children participating in project-sponsored vocational training program(s) (E1)

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