



**South Asia Initiative To End Violence Against Children [SAIEVAC]
SAARC Apex Body
"In Solidarity with the Children of SAARC"**

Regional Action Plan (RAP)
for
**The Prevention and
Elimination of
All Forms of Child Labour**
in
South Asia
2016 - 2021



**SAARC
SAIEVAC**

Regional Secretariat

**South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children
[SAIEVAC]**



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Foreword

The thematic area of Child Labour was approved as an integral part of the SAIEVAC *Five Year Work Plan (2011-2016)* by the 3rd SAIEVAC Ministerial Meeting in June 2010. The Work Plan was further adopted by the 1st Governing Board Meeting in November 2010.

The SAIEVAC Regional Secretariat, the SAIEVAC National Mechanisms, the different national and regional partners and the South Asia Coordinating Group on Action against Violence against Children (SACG) focused on child labour during SAIEVAC's South Asia *Follow Up Regional Consultation on Violence against Children* (Colombo in May 2012). It dedicate a breakout session to discussions on child labour.

The following milestones present a dedicated effort to use the process of development of the Regional Action Plan as a means to support and promote coordination and cooperation with and amongst concerned agencies – horizontally and vertically as well as to create workable interfaces for smooth operations and exchange of information:

- The SAIEVAC Regional Secretariat initiated the mapping/review of Legal Framework/Policies pertaining to SAIEVAC thematic areas, including child labour.
- The SAIEVAC – ILO Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 28 August 2012 in Kathmandu.
- SAIEVAC's work was presented at the *Second SAARC Tripartite Workshop on Child Labour*, organized by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment and the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute in collaboration with the ILO in May 2013 in New Delhi.
- The Workshop on the *UN Convention on Rights of the Child and ILO Child Labour Conventions - Towards greater coherence in reporting and action*, organized by the ILO, in collaboration with SAIEVAC and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence against Children (SRSG VAC) in June 2013 at the ILO International Training Centre in Turin, brought together stakeholders from the child protection and child labour side. It included consultation on the *South Asia Strategy against Child Labour*.
- The *Child Labour Strategy* paper was presented to the 4th Governing Board Meeting in September 2013 in Bhutan.
- *Draft Regional Action Plan* presented to the 5th GB Meeting in Dhaka in August 2014.
- A draft project proposal, based on the Regional Action Plan was presented to SAIEVAC India in August 2015.
- An Expert Group Meeting was organized to review and finalize the draft Regional Action Plan, 8 and 9 December 2015 in Colombo.
- The final draft of the Regional Action Plan was tabled to the 6th Governing Board Meeting in March 2016. The Governing Board decided to provide additional time for feedback from the Member States and further directed the SAIEVAC Regional Secretariat to table it for launching at the 4th SAIEVAC Ministerial Meeting. However, due to various practical considerations the SAIEVAC Regional Secretariat deferred the launch to the Alliance SDG 8.7 South Asia Consultation.

From Colombo 2012 to Bhutan in 2016, the journey has been very exciting and productive. I take this opportunity to thank the SAIEVAC National Mechanisms for their continued support and guidance, the Ministries of Labour of all the Member States for their review and technical inputs, and the SACG – in particular the ILO, for the financial and technical support to the SAIEVAC Regional Secretariat to make the Regional Action Plan a reality – our work begins now!



Dr. Rinchen Chopel,
Director General

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Background Situation

Around the world, millions of children continue to be engaged in child labour, which deprives them of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and which is harmful to their physical and mental development. Work that does not affect children's health and personal development and that does not interfere with their schooling, is generally not regarded as child labour but something positive. A child's age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries are factors that help determine whether a child's work constitutes child labour. The answer can vary from country to country.

More children are in child labour in the Asia and Pacific region than in any other region in the world. South Asia, as home to some half-a-billion children, the largest child population of any region, has among the largest number of children engaged in child labour and other forms of exploitation. Conservative estimates based on national surveys, put child labour in South Asia at about 17 million (5-17 year old); of these, over 10 million are 5-14 year age. Additionally, national statistics show vast numbers of "nowhere children," whose numbers are missing in statistics for children in education, in employment and in a combination of the two¹. Millions of these statistically termed "idle" children are likely to be devoured by child domestic labour, working long hours (12 hrs or more a day), with little or no pay, every day of the week, exposed to physical, sexual and psychological violence, and deprived of their rights to care, education, recreation, rest, and overall development. The consequences are long lasting, and they impair children's physical, emotional, and intellectual well-being, as well as the economic and social development of the countries in the region².

Child labour in South Asia includes child domestic labour, hazardous work in numerous occupations and processes, particularly in the informal economy in rural and urban settings, and in supply chains of a variety of products, including at times those that feed into the formal economy. Children are victims of, trafficking, bonded labour, sexual exploitation, and are even drawn into conflict situations. Even when systems are set up to protect children, they often lack the capabilities and reach to protect children from child labour.

The child labour issue needs to be addressed urgently. It is a complex issue and requires multi-stakeholder, multi-agency, coherent, well-coordinated and integrated approaches. The SAIEVAC Regional Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of All Forms of Child Labour is an multi-stakeholder attempt in that direction.

The Regional Action Plan for Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour

The Regional Action Plan is a guiding benchmark for minimum standards that are required to be put in place through national and regional action that is in line with international and regional instruments for ending child labour. As a regional strategic framework, the Regional Action Plan is not prescriptive in nature, but provides opportunities for the different SAIEVAC mechanisms to take their work forward in collaboration with other national and regional institutions and partners. The Regional Action Plan strengthens the development and implementation of the national and subnational initiatives, while taking into account national contexts, priorities and peculiarities.

1. Goal

The overall goal of the Regional Action Plan is to strengthen systems and institutional capacities to prevent and eliminate all forms of child labour, with a priority on the worst forms, and a special focus on the situation of girls and excluded or vulnerable populations. It contributes to ensure an end to violence against children in South Asia.

2. Approach and Methodology

- Desk Review and Mapping
- Strengthening Institutional Mechanisms and synergies across agencies
- Capacity Building of the implementing agencies

1. Khan & Lyon: Measuring Children's Work in South Asia – based on national household surveys (ILO,2015)
2. http://www.ilo.org/newdelhi/WCMS_215570/lang--en/index.htm

- Engagement with Parliamentarians Caucus
- Engagement with key stakeholders, including media
- Child Participation
- Harmonization of Laws and policies, particularly those pertaining to Child Labour, Right to Education and skill development
- Standard Operating Procedures Rescue, Reintegration and Rehabilitation (RRR) of the children
- Optional Protocol on SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution
- SAIEVAC Management Information System and Data Collection, and
- SAIEVAC Human Resource Development.

3. Implementation of the Regional Action Plan

The RAP shall be executed by the Regional Secretariat of the South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children, which will also report on its implementation.

SAIEVAC National Focal agencies will coordinate and implement the RAP in collaboration with other partners, through various activities, including projects, in the respective countries.

4. Networking/Allied Partners and Institutions

The principal partner organizations working to implement the RAP to end child labour include:

- SAIEVAC (SAARC Apex Body) - Regional Secretariat and Governing Board
- SAIEVAC National Mechanisms, including
 - SAIEVAC National Coordination (Government ministry responsible for children)
 - National Action and Coordinating Groups against Violence against Children (NACG)
 - The Children of South Asia (through Regional and National Child Participation Forums)
- Related Government Institutions, including, among others Ministries responsible for Labour, Education, Trafficking etc
- Related SAARC Mechanisms including SAARCLAW (SAARC Apex Body)
 - SAACH – South Asia Association of Child Helpline/National Helplines
 - Networks of Parliamentarians
 - Social Partners for Labour
 - South Asia Coordinating Group on Action against Violence Against Children (SACG)/International Labour Organization (ILO)
 - Other Actors/agencies

5. Key Action/Strategies

All children in the South Asia region will benefit in some way from the implementation of the various policies, strategies and action advocated and implemented as a result of this Regional Action Plan, including through various project activities. The direct beneficiaries will be the children who are in the hazardous and non-hazardous employment and those who are vulnerable or at-risk of child labour. The Regional Action Plan will also contribute

to enhancing institutional capacity as well as the capacity of government functionaries and practitioners at the local, national and regional levels. Furthermore, the Regional Action Plan will create a forum at the regional and national levels for children's voices, particularly on violence against children, including child labour. Capacity development initiatives under the Regional Action Plan will help generate a pool of policy makers and practitioners on child protection issues.

Some of the key action areas to be pursued will be through:

5.1 Legal Review and Reform and Policy Mainstreaming and Coherence

SAIEVAC will undertake regional mapping exercise to ascertain the situation of child labour in South Asia in relation to existing laws and policies. This will enable SAIEVAC and its partners to make informed decisions with regard to various legal reforms and policies required to mainstream child labour issues and concerns for integrated and coherent responses.

5.2 Evidence-based Advocacy and Campaigns

SAIEVAC is guided by its Regional Advocacy and Communication strategy for undertaking all advocacy and communications. With regard to its action on child labour, it will make efforts to collect evidence through both existing secondary sources as well new operational formative studies for strategic interventions. For this, the SAIEVAC Regional Secretariat will work closely with the national mechanism, NACG and other partners to identify key problems and issues heighten their awareness through advocacy and communication interventions.

5.3 Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development

As evident from SAIEVAC's ongoing five-year work plan (2011-2016), institutional strengthening and capacity development is one of its key strategic pillars. In order to address this, SAIEVAC Regional Secretariat will undertake an institutional analysis and capacity assessment of both SAIEVAC Regional Secretariat and its partners to determine the extent and nature of institutional strengthening.

5.4 Knowledge Collection and Dissemination through Resource Centre

SAIEVAC will make efforts to enhance and further promote application of best practices and learning from experience by strengthening of cross-country exchange and sharing of resources related to child labour, lessons learned, expertise and human resources in support of improved child protection capacity building, advocacy, documentation and research.

5.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation will involve the collection, analysis and interpretations of data related to the measurement of inputs, activities, outcomes and impacts. Monitoring, evaluation and feedback processes will look at the overall child labour problem/issues and ascertain if the interventions are likely to address the goal/objectives of the Regional Action Plan.

5.6 Networking and Partnerships Building

Networking and partnership building will be considered as an important element of the RAP on child labour and project interventions under it. In keeping with the existing SAIEVAC institutional mechanism and communication framework, SRS will actively collaborate with national mechanisms and a variety of partnerships, including the SACG, NACG, AFPPD, SAARCLAW and others to develop and implement projects and activities to achieve the goals set forth in the RAP.

6. The Expected Outcomes

The Outcomes of the RAP will include (but not be limited to) the following:

6.1 Effective enforcement of child labour related laws and policies in place.

- 6.2 Right to free, compulsory, accessible and appropriate education and skills training; linking of minimum age of employment with the age of compulsory education as a step to eliminate child labour realised.
- 6.3 Child labour issues are integrated into key regional and national development agendas and policies, ensuring comprehensive impact on the economic and social conditions leading to child labour.
- 6.4 Effective re-integration and social protection schemes are scaled up and multi-agency coordinated mechanism for effective convergence and coherence are in place to address child labour and the situation of children vulnerable to child labour and of their families.
- 6.5 Data mechanisms and Management Information Systems strengthened/created for improved availability of data and analysis on operational indicators to document and identify children affected by or at-risk for such exploitation including knowledge based management information system and data collection tools, for identification, protection and rehabilitation of trafficked children and creation of child labour tracking systems in the South Asian countries
- 6.6 Capacity development activities for specific target groups are implemented and result in improved knowledge and skills to achieve and sustain positive results to end child labour in the region.
- 6.7 Coordination and implementation of mechanisms in support of eliminating child labour are strengthened at both regional and national levels.

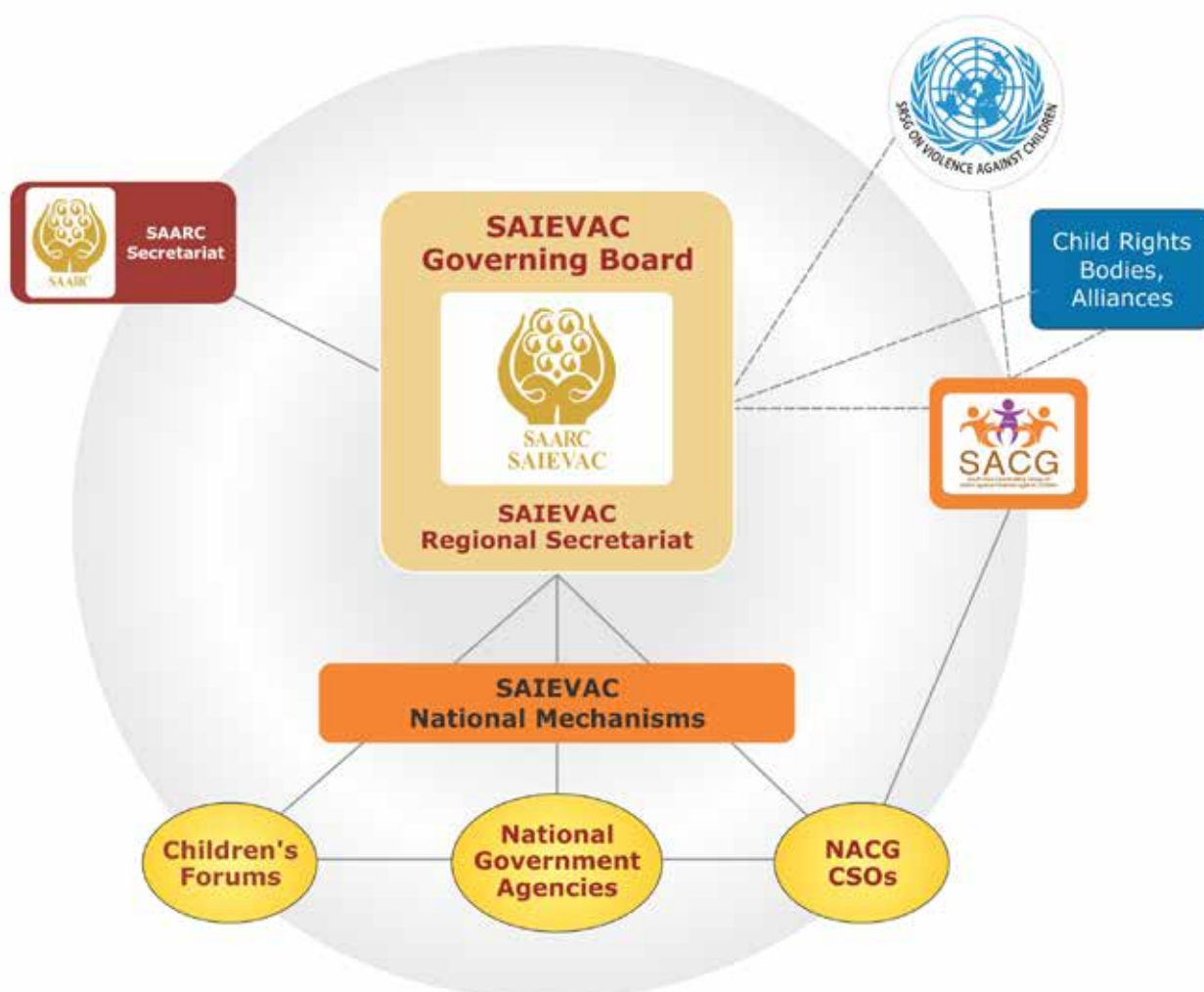
Implementation Period

Period of Five years commencing from 2016 to 2021.

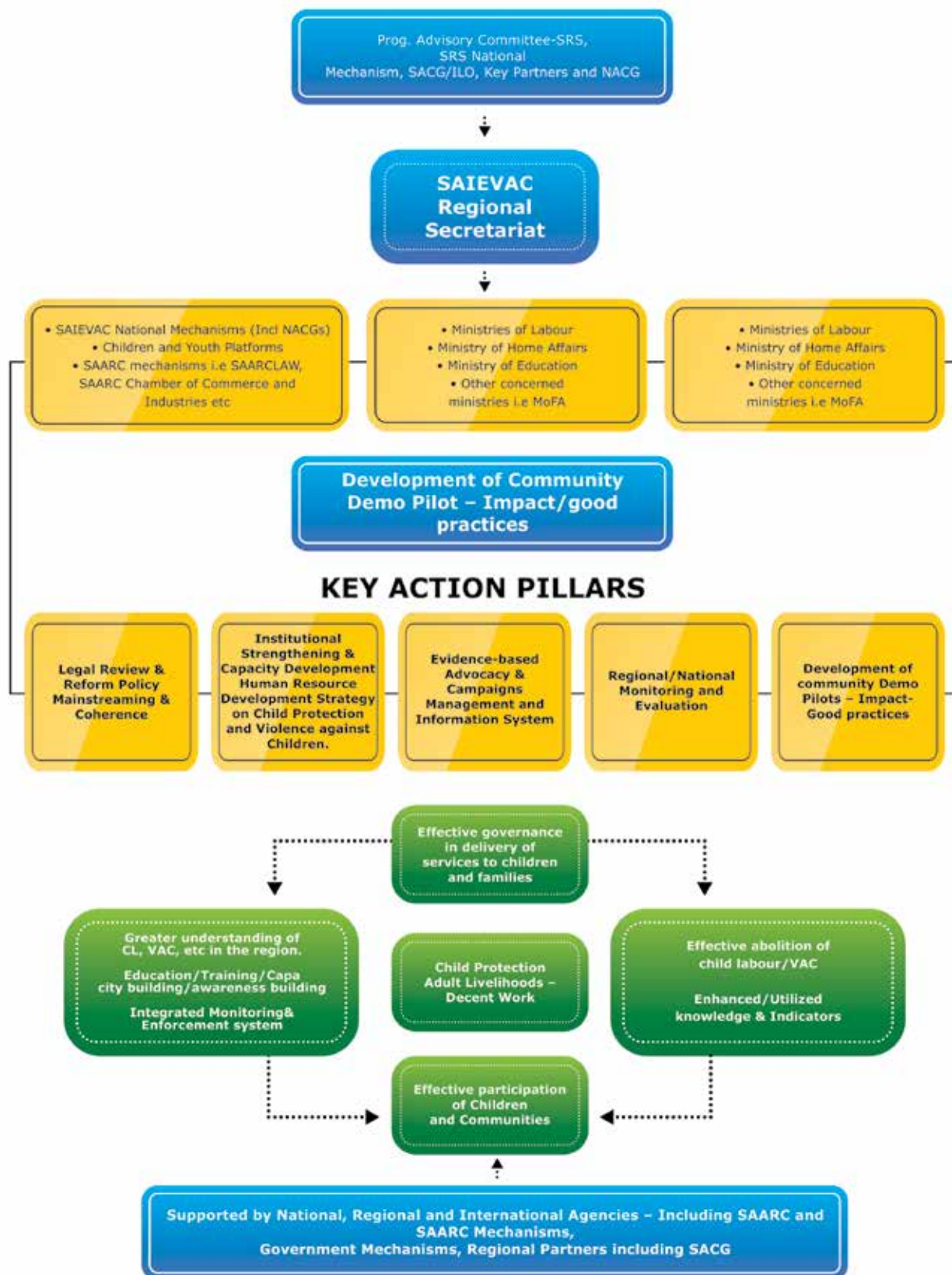
Organizational setup for implementing the RAP

The SAIEVAC - SAARC Apex Body

South Asia Initiative to End Violence against children (SAIEVAC) - SAARC Apex Body



Programme Framework - ChildLabour - focused Action against Violence against Children in South Asia



List of Abbreviations and Acronyms:

| | | |
|------------|---|---|
| AFPPD | - | Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development |
| ILO | - | International Labour Organization |
| NACG | - | National Action and Coordinating Group against Violence against Children |
| NHRC | - | National Human Rights Commission |
| SAARCLAW | - | South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation in Law |
| SACG | - | South Asia Coordinating Group on Action against Violence against Children |
| SAIEVAC | - | South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children |
| SAIEVAC GB | - | SAIEVAC Governing Board |
| SAHRM | - | South Asia Human Rights Mechanism |
| SAACH | - | South Asia Association of Child helpline |
| SMIS | - | SAIEVAC Management Information System |
| SRS | - | SAIEVAC Regional Secretariat |

Log Frame – Prevention and Elimination of All Forms of Child Labour in South Asia

Overall Goal:

The overall goal of the RAP is to prevent and eliminate all forms of child labour with a priority on the worst forms of child labour, with the special focus on vulnerable populations to end violence against children in South Asia.

Overall Purpose:

- Strengthening the institutional capacity of SAIEVAC Regional Secretariat (SRS) and the wider SAIEVAC mechanism to implement the strategy as part of its regional work-plan,
- Strengthening collaboration and synergy of SAIEVAC national mechanisms and civil society partnerships,
- Strengthening the South Asian and South-South collaborative actions and partnerships through sharing of experiences and successful measures,
- Reinforcing and reinvigorating national efforts through coherent, convergent and synergistic approaches across the region in order to accelerate pace and scope of actions and policies for the prevention and elimination of all forms of child labour in South Asia.

| Results | Proposed Activities | Means of Verification Indicators (one or more) | Key Partners |
|--|---|--|--|
| Outcome 1: Effective enforcement of child labour related laws and policies in countries in South Asia. | | | |
| <p>Result 1:</p> <p>Effective enforcement of labour laws in the countries, along with related provisions in the other laws, particularly those on education</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of current status related to enforcement and policy implementation, done in a participatory way in order to identify gaps and action is needed • Dissemination of assessment findings with partners (state and non-state) in order to build momentum for advocacy and support for effective enforcement and action to end child labour • Effective engagement of media through regional briefing, dialogue and capacity building on the gaps identified through the Assessment • Mapping of existing provisions within the region to assess actions related to various types of inspections on Child Labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of States that have revised their laws and the related regulations for more effective enforcement • # of use of information from the assessment report to design, improve or report on existing/new laws, policies and programmes • Reports of action taken on identified gaps • # of media press release addressing child labour / issues • Report of regional briefing, dialogue and capacity building | <p>SRS</p> <p>SAIEVAC National Mechanism (incl NACG)</p> <p>Concerned national ministries and agencies at the national and sub-national level</p> <p>SAARCLAW</p> <p>SAACH</p> <p>AFPPD</p> <p>SACG</p> <p>ILO</p> <p>Parliaments (including concerned committees)</p> |

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| <p>Result 2:</p> <p>Awareness created on national laws related to child labour</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on activities / key messages outlined in the SAIEVAC Regional Advocacy and Communication Strategy, support development of national level messages and communication actions to generate awareness, understanding and consensus on the intersect between national laws, international treaties and additional actions which are needed by various participant groups • Undertake formative research at the national level to identify and determine those with more “diverse” perspectives in order to effectively engage • At the national level, develop and implement national level advocacy and communication actions / products targeting those needing additional attention, engagement and activation • Engagement with media for creating awareness on amended laws of respective countries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of awareness - raising campaigns in each country addressing the causes and consequences of child labour • # of reports and publications produced on experiences (current situation) and good practices • # of national level communication products or materials developed for specific participant audiences • # of States that provide short trainings or orientations on prevention and response to child labour | |
| <p>Result 3:</p> <p>Resource allocated through an integrated system to strengthen child labour inspection, monitoring, tracking and information management systems.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of country’s budget from child protection perspective along with the resource allocation for addressing child labour • Advocacy with the government stakeholders including policy makers/parliamentarian on esource allocation for addressing child labour • Integrating other existing network like South Asian Association of Child Helplines (SAACH), National Level Mechanism to monitor and collect data and information on child labour and to link with inspection systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of states with procedures in place for the referral of child victims • # of states with procedures in place to assess child victims without delay • # States with advocacy and support services to encourage children to speak to relevant authorities about their experience of violence • Mapping report of existing provisions to assess actions related to inspections | |
| <p>Result 4:</p> <p>Engaged in promoting Dialogue and advocacy actions with parliamentarians and policy makers on key issues linked to combat child labour in the SA region</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve Regional and national Parliamentarian Caucuses as a means to focus attention and build support on child labour issues in South Asia • Develop regional and national ICT materials on child labour issues, which can be of use at the national and regional level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of States that have developed and adopted a national plan of action to address child labour (e.g. end violence against children) that specifies the role of each ministry at every level of government and secures adequate resources for implementation | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of States with adequate funding and human resources to implement the national strategy and plan of action on child labour issues • Formulation of Parliamentary Caucus at regional and national level | |
| Outcome 2: Right to free, compulsory, accessible and appropriate education and skill straining and linking of minimum age of employment with the age of compulsory education as a step to eliminate child labour realised | | | |
| Result 5: Harmonization of national laws related to labour, education and training, linking minimum age of employment with the age of compulsory education while making the laws consistent in relation to international standards/ treaties the countries are committed to, particularly in definitional terms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of existing legal provisions and identification of gaps or areas for amendments • Liaison with concerned government agencies and parliament committees toward the harmonize as pursued • Liaison with SAIEVAC mechanisms and concerned groups on the review and its recommendations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #of States conducting review which identifies gaps on national policies, legislation and practices • # of media press release addressing child labour / issues | |
| Result 6: Strengthened systems for free, compulsory, accessible and appropriate basic education as per the legal provisions of respective member countries are in line with the legal minimum age of employment and contributing to elimination and prevention of child labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review on current status related to free, compulsory, accessible and appropriate education up to Higher Secondary and legal age for employment, apprenticeship • Compile and disseminate the review findings (of different countries) in order to build momentum for advocacy and support • Build linkages with national and regional Parliamentary Caucuses as a means to focus attention and build support on child labor issues in South Asia • Implement SAIEVAC Human Resource Development Strategy at regional and national level through briefing, dialogue and capacity building • Implement SAIEVAC Human Resource Development Strategy at regional and national level through briefing, dialogue and capacity building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of States that are implementing free and/or compulsory education • # of States that have programmes where vulnerable children receive support with schooling • # of States that have operating procedures in place for cooperation between labour and education inspection systems to ensure coherence | SRS SAIEVAC National Mechanism (incl NACG) Concerned national ministries and agencies at the national and subnational level SAARCLAW AFPPD SACG ILO Media |

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| <p>Result 7:</p> <p>Skill based education commensurate with the demand of market for graduates of compulsory education.</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of States that provide skills-based education in alignment with labour market demands. • # of States that have harmonized skill and apprenticeship programs with provisions in the child labour laws and educational opportunities and, • # of States that have initiated workplace programmes for protecting children who are at a legal working age | |
| <p>Outcome 3: Integration of child labour issues into key regional and national development agendas and Policies, ensuring comprehensive impact on the economic and social conditions leading to child labour</p> | | | |
| <p>Result 8:</p> <p>Selected key national policies, plans, programs and resources including those related to economic and social empowerment of families for child labour issues reviewed</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping exercise on existing policies, plans and programs to identify key entry points / resources /gaps / linkages for child labour issues • Recommendations for mainstreaming child labour issues and concerns in key existing/new policies and programmes • Effective engagement of stakeholders through regional briefing, dialogue and capacity building • At the national level, design and implement additional advocacy and communication actions targeting those needing additional attention, engagement and activation • Linkages with the Parliamentary Caucuses as a means to focus attention and build support on child labour issues in South Asia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of States conducting (consolidated) review which identifies entry-points, resources and linkages on child labour with national policies, legislation and practices to address child labour issues • # of States have developed and adopted strategic frameworks of action, with a focus on mainstreaming, to end child labour that specifies the role of each ministry at every level of government and identifies and secures adequate resources for implementation • # of States whose economic and social policies to address poverty integrate child labour issues and concerns • # of States which highlight child labour issues within national rural or urban poverty reduction strategies, policies and programs • # of States that have mechanisms in place to identify risk factors (for CL) as well as children and families at risk • # of States with services which follow a multi-disciplinary and multi-agency approach to address CL issues | <p>SRS</p> <p>SAIEVAC National Mechanism (incl NACG)</p> <p>Concerned national ministries and agencies at the national and sub-national level</p> <p>SAARCLAW</p> <p>AFPPD</p> <p>SACG</p> <p>ILO</p> <p>Media</p> |

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| <p>Result 9:</p> <p>Mainstreaming of Child Labour issues and concerns in Regional plans and policies on Violence against Children and Child Protection documents, guidelines, policies and plans</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify gaps and additional focus needed in relation to violence against children in various regional child protection policy documents, guidelines, and plan of action from Child Labour perspective • Compile findings, recommendations and disseminate to the stakeholders for their feedback to build momentum for advocacy and support • Propose Optional Protocol on SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Labour and all other purposes • Link to Parliamentarians to build support on child labour issues in South Asia • Effective engagement of media through regional briefing, dialogue and capacity building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of regional documents (plans, policies, guidelines) reviewed • # of reports or publications produced on experiences / findings (current situation) or best practices • Number of stakeholders' consultations held on the findings • # of SAARC media press release or statements addressing child labour / child protection issues and findings • # of recommendations generated for strengthening focus / inclusion of CL dimensions • # of recommendations acted upon or followed up after release • # of other regional partners involved and working to support recommendations and follow-up | |
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Outcome 4: Scaling up of effective re-integration and social protection schemes for children involved in or vulnerable to all forms of child labour and their families with the multi-agency coordinated mechanism for effective convergence and coherence.

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| <p>Result 10:</p> <p>Liaisons and partnerships formed with parliamentarians, think tanks, media and academic institutions to promote successful initiatives and good practices on policy issues and knowledge on child labour</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAIEVAC Human Resource Development strategy activities and partnerships – explores global, regional and national partnerships with academic institutes and think-tanks in support of promoting successful initiatives and good practices • The SRS utilizes web-based Resource Hub to share research, technical papers and other documents (surveys, desk reviews, case – studies to highlight successful initiatives and good practices related to child labour • Explore use of or linkages to Parliamentarian as a means to focus attention and build support on child labour issues in South Asia • Effective engagement of SAARC media through regional briefing, dialogue and capacity building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of MoUs developed with think-thanks, academic centres and institutions demonstrating expanded SAIEVAC partnership both regionally and globally • # of meetings organized by SAIEVAC to share experiences and best practices throughout the region • # of reports and publications produced on experiences and good practices • # of technical meetings organized by SAIEVAC to support States organized (including institutes and partners) • Number of media coverages and press statements released | <p>SRS</p> <p>SAIEVAC National Mechanism (inc NACGs)</p> <p>Concerned national ministries and agencies at the national and sub-national level</p> <p>SACG</p> <p>ILO</p> <p>Media</p> <p>SAIEVAC Human Resource Dev. strategy (Academy)</p> |
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| <p>Result 11:</p> <p>Liaison and partnerships established with institutions and bodies that promote basic technological adaptations which can make child labour free processes safer.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAIEVAC Human Resource Development activities and partnerships – explores regional and global partnerships with academic institutes and think-tanks in support of promoting successful initiatives and good practices • Document innovative practices and technological adaptations and private sector companies/institutes in support of eliminating child labour and contributing to safe work places • Utilization of web-based Resource Hub to share research, technical papers and other documents (surveys, desk reviews, case – studies to highlight successful initiatives and good practices related to child labour • Experience sharing through exposure visits/comparative study programme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of MoUs or informal agreements developed demonstrating partnerships with institutions and bodies in the region concerned with improving work-place safety and making processes child labour free • # of case studies and examples collected in the region on innovative practices and technological adaptations • # of reports and publications produced on experiences and best practices (shared on the website) • Number of reports exposure visits/comparative studies made | |
| <p>Result 12:</p> <p>Rights based approach on rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of exploited children put in place at the regional and national level</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning exchange programs, awareness raising and capacity building in support of skill development on rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration dimensions for exploited children • Regional Network meetings with law enforcement agencies including ministries of Home, External Affairs, education and Labour • SAIEVAC Human Resource Development activities and partnerships – explores Global, regional and national partnerships with academic institutes and think-tanks in support of developing successful initiatives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of trainings, conferences, workshops and exchange visits organized in support of technical capacity building at either the national or regional level • # of States with accessible, child-friendly and universal recovery and reintegration services including legal, health and social services which are provided to child victims of violence • # of States with procedures in place for referral of child victims • # of States with services which follow a multi-disciplinary and multi-agency approach. | |

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| <p>Result 13:</p> <p>Child-friendly measures are in place to support internal and cross-border trafficked and migrant children (including separated and unaccompanied children) and facilitate the safe return, rehabilitation and reintegration processes.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop content depository and knowledge management tools on the issue of missing children and children victim of trafficking • Creation of regional level SOPs for the cross border trafficking on rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of exploited children. in collaboration with the concerned ministries including ministry of external affairs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of States with procedures in place for the referral of child victims • # of States with accessible, child-friend and universal recovery and reintegration services including legal, health and social services which are provided to child victims of violence (child labour) | |
| <p>Result 14:</p> <p>Existing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and protocols are reviewed and improved in consultation with key stakeholders and implementation partners.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of existing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and protocols on national and cross border trafficking • Developing the updated SOPs based human rights and child rights principles and instruments • Advocacy with key stakeholders and implementation agencies on the issue related with the revised SOPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of States reviewing SOPs or developing new ones related to rescue, repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of child labour victims. | |
| <p>Outcome 5: Data mechanisms and MIS systems created/strengthened for improved availability of data and analysis on operational indicators to document and identify children affected by or at risk for such exploitation including knowledge based management information system and data collection tools, for identification, protection and rehabilitation of trafficked children and creation of child labour tracking system in the South Asian countries</p> | | | |
| <p>Result 15:</p> <p>Improved data collection related to child labour identification, protection and rehabilitation of trafficked children, is consistent and comparable across SAARC countries.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of existing mechanisms • Developing the SAIEVAC management information system with special focus on missing/trafficked children including for labour • Develop harmonized tools and method of data collection • Prototype sharing with the government on the uniform management tool • Institutional capacity strengthened on use of prioritised indicators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators # of States who have effective and functional national databases with data collection systems at local, district and national levels (based on standards) around child protection issues • # of States who have agreed regional standards for data collection to ensure comparability of data. | <p>SRS</p> <p>SAIEVAC National Mechanism (incl NACG)</p> <p>Concerned national ministries and agencies at the national and sub-national level</p> <p>SAACH</p> <p>SACG</p> <p>ILO</p> |

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| <p>Result 16:</p> <p>Strengthened SAIEVAC Management Information system (SMIS) in support of learning and good practices against child labour and harmonization of concepts and methodologies based on international standards and local conditions</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide improved services based on the needs of the partners • Use of the SRS's planned Resource Hub to share reports and publications in support of learning and good practices globally/regionally | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of reports and publications produced on experiences and best practices • # of technical papers and recommendations made to related SAARC mechanisms | |
| <p>Result 17:</p> <p>Support to strengthening/creation of child labour tracking system in SAARC countries for purposes of updated data on all children in child labour and for effective monitoring programmes being implemented on child labour</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forming a SAIEVAC working group on the subject • Mapping of existing mechanisms and systems for child labour tracking and programme monitoring • Conceptualizing a child labour monitoring, tracking and reporting system • Liaison with countries to adopt the system, or elements to their specific situation while maintaining the required cross-country coherence • Developing prototype of harmonized tools and SOPs and supporting countries to adapt them • Institutional capacity strengthened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of States who have agreed to regional standards for child labour monitoring, tracking and reporting systems • # of States who have strengthened/created their systems using the knowledge or tools from the regional prototype | |
| <p>Outcome 6: Implementation of capacity development activities for specific target groups with an aim to improving, achieving and sustaining positive results to end child labour in the region.</p> | | | |
| <p>Result 18:</p> <p>Range of capacity development activities initiated and implemented related to child labour issues and concerns (including development / adaptation of training curriculums, training workshops / sessions, exchange visits,</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising and capacity building through training, conferences, workshops and exchange visits in support of skill development and understanding on child labour issues and concerns • Activities based key messages outlined in the SAIEVAC Regional Advocacy and Communication Strategy – support development of national level messages and communication actions • Development of standardised training curriculums and modules at the regional level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of States that provide trainings or orientations on prevention and response to all forms of violence against children (child labour) • # of States with regular in-service training on child labour and child protection for all government employees working for and with children | <p>SRS</p> <p>SAIEVAC National Mechanism (inc NACGs)</p> <p>Concerned national ministries and agencies at the national and sub-national level</p> <p>AFPPD</p> <p>SACG</p> <p>Media</p> |

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| <p>awareness raising actions, engagement of media and more).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through SAIEVAC Human Resource Development initiatives, support skill development and training through on-line or campus based courses • Link to Parliamentarian Caucuses as a means to focus attention and build support on child labour issues in South Asia • Effective engagement of media through local, national and regional briefing, dialogue and capacity building • IEC materials developed and disseminated in as many local languages as possible • Develop locally relevant cultural programmes • Review and evaluative studies and processes that the impact of the strategies adopted for capacity building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of States that provide appropriate training or orientation on prevention and response for politicians, members of parliament and other non-government policy and decision makers include private sector • # of States implementing other types of capacity building activities (study exchange, awareness raising, etc.) • # dissemination and use of reports of reviews and evaluative studies on capacity building initiatives | <p>SAIEVAC Regional Advocacy and Communication Strategy</p> |
| <p>Result 19: Range of participant – including children - are identified and included in training and capacity building initiatives on child labour issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising and capacity building through training, conferences, workshops and exchange visits in support of skill development and understanding on child labour issues • Activities based key messages outlined in the SAIEVAC Regional Advocacy and Communication Strategy – support development of national level messages and communication actions • Development of training curriculums at the regional level; • Through SAIEVAC Human Resource Development initiatives, support skill development and training through on-line or campus based courses • Link to Parliamentarian Caucuses as a means to focus attention and build support on child labour issues in South Asia • Effective engagement of media through regional briefing, dialogue and capacity building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and groups of stakeholders participating in awareness raising, capacity building and/or training events / activities across the region | |

Outcome 7: Coordination and implementation of mechanisms in support of eliminating child labour are strengthened at both regional and national levels.

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| <p>Result 20: Institutional capacity of relevant Government Ministries and Departments strengthened to effectively and sustainably implement South Asia Strategy against Child Labour.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAIEVAC GB meeting held with focused discussion and guidance related to child labour issues and concerns • SAIEVAC staff / members encouraged / supported to participation in regional / global events related to addressing child labour • Through SAIEVAC Resource Hub, organize study tours and learning exchanges for regional staff to strengthen capacity and exposure in addressing child labour issues both within and outside of the region • Through planned SAIEVAC Human Resource Development activities, selected regional and national staff participate in short courses or on-line trainings in support of continued capacity around child rights and child labour • Review and evaluative studies and processes that the impact of the strategies adopted for capacity building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of Board Meetings and exchanges with South Asia Coordinating Group South Asia Coordinating Group (SACG) in support of strengthening integration / implementation of the SA Strategy Against Child Labour • # of SAIEVAC staff (both regional and national level) participating in additional exposure tours, trainings, meetings and conferences in support of strengthening integration / implementation of the SA Strategy Against Child Labour. • # dissemination of information on and use of knowledge and skills from capacity building initiatives | <p>SRS SRS National Mechanism (incl. NACGs) Concerned national ministries and agencies at the national and sub-national level SAARCLAW SAACH AFPPD SACG ILO Media SAIEVAC Human Resource Development strategy (Academy)</p> |
| <p>Result 21: Greater collaboration and convergence is achieved with SAARC and regional/ international partners</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify opportunities and take action to further strengthen collaboration and information sharing • Effective engagement of media through regional briefing, dialogue and capacity building • Link to Parliamentarian Caucuses to focus attention and build support on child labour issues in South Asia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of meetings and briefing organized by SAIEVAC to share experiences and best practices throughout the; • # of reports and publications produced on experiences and best practices • # of technical papers and recommendations made to SAARC (and other SAARC agencies / bodies) | |

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| <p>Result 21:</p> <p>Adequate resources are mobilized from national sources and international and regional donors.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link with National, Regional and International Agencies including SAARC, Government Mechanism & SACG to mobilise additional resources for both national and regional level • Liaise with national agencies to promote mainstreaming of child labour issues and concerns in the programmes and budgets and to resource allocation toward the same | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of resources mobilized toward implementation of the RAP | |
| <p>Result 22:</p> <p>Visibility on child labour issues within national and regional Children's Forums.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities based on new key messages identified and those outlined in the SAIEVAC Regional Advocacy and Communication Strategy- support development of national communication plans/ strategies and develop messages • Link to Parliamentarian Caucuses to focus attention on child labour issues • Strengthening child participation processes on child labour through sharing of statements, recommendations and activities both at the regional and at national levels • Effective engagement of media through regional briefing, dialogue – contact and interaction with children and capacity building associated with this • Organizing exchange and learning programs at the international, regional and national level; • Development of MoUs or agreements for collaboration; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of States with a national forum for children's participation which addresses child labour • # of Regional forums held by SAIEVAC which includes child labour on the agenda • # of Child Forum sharing activities and events involving both children and stakeholder adults • # of articles, statements, activities on Children's actions and activities featured on the SAIEVAC website • # of technical meetings organized by SAIEVAC to support States and partners • # of meetings organized by SAIEVAC to share experiences and best practices through the region (with new / additional partners); • # of technical papers and publication produced on experiences and best practices (to be shared with new / additional partners); • # of MOUs or informal agreements made with new / additional partners in support of cross-regional learning and development. | |



**South Asia
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